Medical - Ayurveda
A CASE DISCUSSION ON **MUKHADUSHIKA (ACNE VULGARIS)** TREATED WITH **RASA-RAKTA PACHAK KASHAYA** INTERNALLY AND **DHANYAKADI YOGA** FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

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**ABSTRACT:**

*Mukhadushika is a kapha, vata and Rakta pradoshaja vikara, the symptoms are similar to that of acne vulgaris. Acne vulgaris is a chronic inflammatory disorder of sebaceous follicles associated with adolescence. The prevalence of acne has risen over the years. Modern medical science have topical and systemic treatment for the disease but recurrence takes place, so there is need of some specific and cheap treatment for this disease. Here a case study of Mukhadushika (Acne vulgaris) treated with Ras-Rakta pachak kashaya internally along with Dhanyakadi yoga for external application is presented.*

**KEY WORDS:**

*Mukhadushika, Acne vulgaris, Ras Rakta pachak kashaya, Dhanyakadi yoga.*

**INTRODUCTION:**

In the present era due to stress, increasing pollution, hormonal changes, changes in diet, change in lifestyle, number of young individuals suffering from a very common problem of acne vulgaris. In Ayurveda it is termed as *Mukhadushika*. The prevalence of acne has risen over the years. Currently it affects 80% of the population in the age group 11-30 years in the developed world is probably equally common in urban India(¹).

The permissive factor for expression of disease in adolescence is increase in sebum production by sebaceous glands, small cysts comedones form in hair follicles due to blockage of follicular orifice by keratinous material and sebum. *Propioni bacterium acne* within comedones causes inflammation. The earliest lesions seen on forehead then cheeks, nose, chin also on chest and back. Comedones are usually accompanied by inflammatory lesions - papules, pustules or nodules(²).

The *shalmali* thorn like eruption on the face due to vitiation of *kapha*, *vata* and *Rakta* which are found on the face of adolescent are called as *Mukhadushika* or *Yauvan pidka* by *Sushruta*(³). As the *samprapti* includes *kapha dusti*, also*aartav* is the *updhatu* of *Rasa* (acc to
charak)\(^{(4)}\), Rasa shodhana is needed. Also there is Rakta dushti and pidka is Rakta pradosha vikara, so Rakta dhatu shodhan is essential so, the Ras Rakta pachak kashaya from charak samhita is take for the study\(^{(5)}\). Aacharya Sushruta describes various lepas for the disease, among them Dhanyadi yoga is taken for the study\(^{(6)}\).

A single case study of mukhadushika (acne vulgaris) is reported here in which vitiated doshas were eliminated with the use of Ras – Rakta pachak kashaya internally and Dgonyakadi yoga for external application.

CASE REPORT:

A 20yrs old male patient comes to the kayachikitsa OPD of Government Ayurved college Nanded, Maharashtra with complaints of pidka (comedones, papules) all over the face, since 3 months. Patient takes modern medicines for the disease, but recurrence takes place, when treatment stops. Patient was thoroughly examined and detailed history was taken. Patient was a student, No history of any addiction. In general examination, patient was afebrile, pulse rate was 76/m regular, Nopallor, No Icterus. No/H/O- Amlapitta or piles, but patient complains of constipation. Pidka present only on face not on back or chest, dandruff absent. Burning sensation is present at the site of pidka, no itching. No of pidka on whole face on first day are as, predominantly comedones with some papules.

No. of papules = 36
No.of comedones=82

Patient was treated with Ras Rakta pachak kashaya (kutki, patol, patha, indrayava, sariva, musta in equal quantity) 40ml kwath twice a day half hour before meal and Dhanyakadi Yoga (dhanyak, kushta, lodhra, vacha in equal quantity) for Local application once daily in morning, up to drying, the use of soap or any cosmetic is avoided during treatment period, also frequent face wash is also restricted to avoid irritation.

After 7 days of treatment patient experienced slight decrease in no of pidka also have a smooth skin texture, decreased burning at the site, also have decreased symptoms like constipation.
Follow up was taken on each 7th day, there is progressive decrease in no. of pidka seen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Follow of day</th>
<th>Number of Papules</th>
<th>No.of Comedones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>65</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Photos are attached along with-

0th day -

7th day -

14th day -

21th day -
DISCUSSION:

Acc to sharangadhara samhit (7) pidka have been mentioned as due to shukradhatumala and the disease occurs at puberty where there is predominance of shukra and aartav. Aartav is updhatu of Rasa. Pidka is Rakta dhatu dushtijanya vyadhi, so the Ras – Rakta pachak kashaya form charak samhita is beneficial.

Most of the dravyas in Ras Rakta pachak kashaya are Tridosha ghna in action, also katuka are Bhedan and lekhaniya, so in patients pittarechan takes place. Also the Dhanyakadi Yoga is a varnya lepa and in that dhanyak, vacha, kushtha have lehan effect on pidka and lodhra have shonitshapan effect.

CONCLUSION:

Mukhadushika (Acne vulgaris) is a disease affecting large number of adolensence population. Modern medical science has topical and systemic treatment for it but the recurrence of disease takes place. In this study a case report of patient of Mukhadushika successfully treated with Ras Rakta pachak kashaya and Dhanyakadi yoga was presented. From this study it can be said that Ras Rakta pachak kashay and Dhanyakadi yoga provides very good and faster relief in patients of acne vulgaris in just 21 days. Also it is a cheap remedy. This treatment might prove beneficial to the patients of Mukhadushika (Acne vulgaris).

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EFFECT OF **THRIPHALADI KWATH PANARTHKA AND MUSTA CHU RNADAVARTANA IN STHAULYA W.S.R. TO OBESITY – A SINGLE CASE STUDY**

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**ABSTRACT:**

The 21st century, with its continuous changing life styles, environment and dietary habits have made man the victim of many diseases. Sthaulya is one of them. In today’s fast life incongruous food habit and relatively less exercise can be taken as major cause of Obesity (Sthaulya). Sthaulya is disease which affect someones social, physical and mental features. As per modern view, it is a precursor to coronary heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes mellitus and osteoarthritis which have been recognized as the leading killer diseases of the millennium. In Ayurveda, Sthaulya has been described by Acharya Charaka as one of the eight despicable persons (Ashtau-nindita) in the context of the body. In present study a case was taken of sthulya treated with Triphaladi kwath panarth and musta churn udavartana for 1 month. This treatment approach has reduces the weight and symptoms of patient.

**KEY WORDS:**

Obesity, Sthaulya, Triphaladi kwath, musta churn, udavartana, lifestyle.

**INTRODUCTION:**

Now a day, every person is running after life’s goal. Hence, does not have time to think and act for the healthy life and not able to follow the proper Dinacharya, Ritucharya, Aharvidhi-visheshayatane. Owing to the changing lifestyle the prevalence of obesity is increasing at an alarming rate. Based on statistics from the WHO, overweight and obesity may soon replace more traditional public health concern such as undernutrition and infectious diseases. Obesity is associated with an increased risk of multiple health problems like HTN, CAD, TYPE2 DM, Dyslipedemia.

Ayurvedic acharyas had mentioned the above condition as STHAULYA and explained in detail causes, sign, symptoms and treatment. Sthaulya is a typical Obesity involving the Medovriddhi. Acharyas had given efficient management for the sthaulya that includes shodhan and shaman chikitsa and most importantly pathya-aphthya and vihar. Acharya charak had
mentioned STHAULYA as santarpanjanya vyadhi and chikitsa was described i.e shodhan and shaman. In that one of the remedy for shaman chikitsa is Triphaladi kwath.¹ Udavarartana is described as kapha-meda vilayan by Acharya Sushruta². It is process of massaging the powders of herb on the body. So in the present study a patient of sthaulya was selected and treated with the Thriphaladi kwath panartha and musta churn which has Lekhaniya action used for Udavartana for 1 month. Results obtained are satisfactory.

CASE REPORT:

A male pt of 38 yrs old came to Kaychikitsa OPD of Govt.ayurved College, Nanded. He was c/o chal sphik udar, atiswed pravrutti, alasya, over weight, and he was willing for weight loss.

HISTORY:

He had no any history of past illness, NO history of DM/HTN/dyslipedemia. He had no any family history. Occupationally he was clerk. HE had addiction of tobacco chewing. Diet was mixed (veg&nonveg)

O/E:

Weight of the patient was 79 kg and height 166cm and BMI is 28.72 kg/M².

Waist circumference = 99cm hip circumference = 102 cm W/H ratio = 0.97 RS, CVS, CNS showed no any abnormality. Jivha –niram, mutra- 4-5 veg /dine, mal –asamyak, akruti – sthul, kshudha- mandy, nidra –adhikya. Srotas dusti-medovah, purishvah, swedvah. In hetu asya sukh, atinidra, guru bhojan, avyayam were found. Patient was investigated Hb 14.4% , BSL (R) 121, other investigations within normal limits. According to symptoms and weight patient was diagnosed as sthaulya and as per modern aspect patient is over weight (BMI> 25 &< 30). So in treatment aspect following regimen was followed.

1] Triphaladi kwath panarth 40 ml at morning 6am and evening 6pm for 1 month. Kwath contains churna of Triphala, musta, patha, saptaparn, argvadh, kutaj, nimb, madanfal (twak used here). (ch. Su. 23/10) 2) Musta churn udavaratana at morning for 30 min. for 1 month.

PREPARATION:

Triphaladi kwath was prepared as per of Sharangdhar samhita.³ For udavartana musta churn is used and rubbed all over body for 30 min. After udavartana patient was advised to take bath with warm water.

RESULT:

After 1 month of treatment results were obtained satisfactory. Patient feels angh laghvata, alasya reduces, kushdha smayak, swed pravrutti reduces. Weight of the patient 75 kg (decreased by 4 kg), BMI 27.27 (decreased by 1.45). W/H ratio reduces by 0.2.
PARAMETERS BT AT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEIGHT</th>
<th>79 KG</th>
<th>75 KG</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BMI (Kg/M²)</td>
<td>28.75</td>
<td>27.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W/H RATIO</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
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</table>

PROBABLE MODE OF ACTION:

As the contains in thrphaladi kwath mostly are tikta, ruksha, laghuand has lekhaniya and pachaniya action on vikrut meda. Drugs like kutaj and madanfal has action on vikrut kapha. Argavadha is vatshamak and koshtashudhikar. Overall effect of kwath acts on the dushta medavaha srotas and vitiated vata dosha which is important factor in pathogenesis of sthaulya.

Udawartana means rubbing the body with powder over skin. When we rub the powder over skin heat is generated and it increases the circulation. It increases the metabolic rate of the body and activates the rasa dhatu (lymph). Due to this there is liquification of sub-cutaneous fat to some extent. Skin itself is one of the routes of drug administration. So the drug which we rub over skin may penetrate in skin and shows its effect. Musta churna is ruksha, laghu and has lekhan property which useful in sthaulya.

CONCLUSION:

After analysing result it can be concluded that udavartana is effective in sthaulya. Thrphaladi kwath will also effective in sthaulya. So it is better to use the combination of both therapy insted of use of udavartana alone. Administration of combined therapy for 1 month shows reduction in complaints & decrease in weight by 4 kg in one patient. So for assessment of better result and further research we can also increase the duration of therapy and number of patients.

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Science Faculty
UTILIZATION OF OIL INDUSTRY WASTES FOR PRODUCTION AND PARTIAL PURIFICATION OF LIPASE BY USING PSEUDOMONAS SP. L1 FROM ALKALINE LAKE LONAR, INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

Lipase production was carried out at optimum growth pH 9.5 & at optimum growth temperature 27ºC by utilizing different solid and liquid oil industry wastes such as soybean oil industry waste, sunflower oil industry waste, cotton seed oil industry waste, coconut oil industry waste, groundnut oil industry waste, automobile engine oil waste as substrates by using Pseudomonas sp. L1 isolated from alkaline meteorite crater lake Lonar, India. The strain was isolated using Pseudomonas Isolation agar base and characterized biochemically according to Bergeys manual of systematic bacteriology & confirmed by 16 S sequencing as Pseudomonas aeruginosa having NCBI Gen bank accession number JX292018[1]. Effects of various physical and chemical factors like incubation period pH, temperature, metal ions, organic solvents on production & activity was studied. The lipase produced was found to be active at alkaline pH showed highest activity 44 U/ml/min in sunflower oil industry solid waste after 24 hrs of incubation & at pH 8.5, 22 U/ml/min at 40ºC temperature in sunflower oil industry solid waste. The enzyme showed highest activity of 41 U/ml/min in Na+ ions (at a final conc. 1mM) in groundnut oil industry solid waste & 32 U/ml/min in organic solvent methanol. The enzyme activity was completely inhibited by Zn++ ions and acetone when enzyme was produced using groundnut & cottonseed oil industry solid wastes as substrates. The lipase was partially purified by filtration, centrifugation & by using ammonium sulphate salt precipitation. The Precipitate at 33% salt concentration showed highest activity of 52 U/ml/min. The dialyzed precipitate was passed through DEAE cellulose chromatography column. The fraction that showed maximum lipase activity was subjected to SDS-PAGE & HPLC. The molecular weight of the enzyme was found to be near 60 kDa.

KEYWORDS:
Pseudomonas aeruginosa, lipase, lonar

INTRODUCTION:

Microbes are ubiquitous in nature on earth. Pseudomonas species are one of the bacterial species found on earth. The habitats for growth of Pseudomonas sp. include normal soil, water, air. But apart from these, Pseudomonas sp. are also inhabitant of some extreme environments on earth[2] like hyper saline lakes[2,3] dead sea & volcanic acid lakes. One of these extreme habitats is Lonar crater soda lake. The pH of the Lonar soda lake is alkaline having approximate range in between pH 9- 14. The pH is higher during summer season. These
Pseudomonas sp. are capable of producing different industrially important enzymes. Lipases (E.C.3.1.1.3) are one of them that are currently used in different industries like detergent industries, leather industries, chemical industries, pharmaceutical industries, etc. If the microbial species is isolated from extreme environment the enzymes produced by that species may be more stable & may remain active at different reaction stages of varying physiological conditions during industrial processes\[4\].

**MATERIAL & METHODS:**

**Sample collection**

The soil & water samples are collected from Lonar crater lake\[3,5\]. The soil samples are collected in sterile plastic zipper (polyethylene) bags by digging the Lake shore 5-10 cm deep from different sites around the lake & rhizospheric soil of some inhabitant plants also collected with sterile spatula\[6\]. The pH & temperature of the lake water was recorded in March 28, 2011. The pH was 9.5 and temperature was 27°C. Water sample I & II are collected in sterile water sampling bottles from different sites around the shore. Both soil & water samples are kept in an icepack cabinet maintained at temperature below 10°C.

**Media used**

The different media used for isolation & identification were Nutrient broth & agar, Horikoshi media I & II broth & agar\[2\], cetrimide broth & agar and selective media include Pseudomonas isolation agar base, Pseudomonas agar for fluorescein, some of which compositions & specifications are given below:

Horikoshi I & II media\[2\] (For isolation of alkaliphilic microbes).

**Isolation of Bacterial species**

The collected water samples were added in Nutrient broth of pH 7, 9.5 & 11 within 6 hrs. of sampling & enriched by incubating them at optimum temperature for 18 to 24 hrs in a rotary Shaking incubator at 120 rpm at 27°C at Microbiology lab, Dept. of Microbiology, Yeshwant College, Nanded, Maharashtra, India. After incubation the enriched mixed culture from water samples were streaked on to Nutrient agar plates, Cetrimide agar plates, Pseudomonas isolation agar plates of pH 7, 9.5 & 11, Horikoshi I & II agar plates and incubated at optimum temperature for 18 to 24 hrs. The isolated colonies observed after incubation & colony characters were recorded were then sub cultured on to respective media slants of respective pH. The soil samples from lake shore & from rhizosphere of some inhabitant plants were serially diluted by using sterile D/W & higher dilutions were spread on to
Nutrient agar plates, Cetrimide agar plates, *Pseudomonas* isolation agar plates of pH 7, 9.5 & 11, Horikoshi I & II agar plates and incubated at optimum temperature for 18 to 24 hrs. The isolated colonies observed after incubation & colony characters were recorded were then sub cultured on to respective media slants of respective pH.

**Identification of *Pseudomonas* species**

The *Pseudomonas* species were identified by performing different biochemical tests on the isolated cultures & were confirmed by using Bergeys manual of determinative bacteriology [7] (5th edition).

**Screening of Selected Cultures for Production of Lipase on Tween-80 & Egg yolk agar medium**

After recording biochemical test results most of the cultures were identified as *Pseudomonas* species. Three cultures were showing highest zone of Tween 80 hydrolysis [8] & highest zone on Egg yolk medium respectively. These were chosen & one out of these that was no. 23 culture (PSL1) was again confirmed by 16s RNA sequencing and bioinformatics analysis [6] as *Pseudomonas* species L1. The 16s sequence was submitted to NCBI Gen bank having accession number JX292018 [1].

**PRODUCTION OF LIPASE:**

The production of lipase [9] was studied using *Pseudomonas* sp. L1 in nutrient broth containing 1% sodium carbonate, 5% culture inoculum (prepared in same medium one day before), 0.2% Triton X 100, 0.4% oil, 1% soya meal, 1.5% peptone, 0.5% yeast extract, 0.3% potassium dihydrogen phosphate, 0.04% magnesium sulphate seven hydrated using olive oil as substrate. The temperature & pH was adjusted at 27ºC & 9.5 respectively kept in orbital shaking incubator at 120 rpm with 100ml volume in 250ml flasks.

The O.D. of production media flasks was taken at A 600 (McFarland standards) by setting respective blank using Shimadzu 1601 U.V. -Visible spectrophotometer in quartz cuvettes after every 30 minutes during first day for 5 hrs. for determination of generation time of culture in production medium. It was found to be ~2 hr.30 min. The enzyme activity was checked every three hour by removing 5ml of production media and centrifuging it at 6000 rpm in cooling centrifuge at 5ºC for 20 min. at A 410 using ρ-Nitro phenyl acetate ester of both pellet (sonicated) & cell free supernatant. Activity was found more in supernatant, this has cleared that the enzyme produced was extra cellular one. The total protein content was monitored at 280 nm during each step.
ASSAY OF LIPASE:

Assay of produced lipase was carried out by slightly modified combination of Huggins & Lapides\(^{[10]}\) (1947) and Winkler & Stuckman method\(^{[11]}\) (1989) using ρ-Nitro phenyl acetate ester. The assay substrate solution A was prepared by dissolving 63 mg of ρ-Nitro phenyl acetate (Himedia) in 10 ml of Isopropanol (Qualigen s) can be stored in refrigerator for 1 to 4 days. Solution B was 90 ml of double distilled water containing 0.4 gm of Triton X 100, 0.1 gm of gum arabic. The complete substrate solution for assay was prepared by addition of 2 ml of solution A to 18 ml of solution B. The assay mixture contained 0.2 ml of cell free supernatant as crude enzyme, 1 ml of 50 mM Tris-HCl of pH 8.5 & 2 ml of complete substrate with incubation time 10 min. for each assay sample. In blank the crude enzyme is replaced with double distilled water. The reaction was stopped using 0.4 ml of 1:1 solution of Acetone & isopropanol. The enzyme causes release of ρ-nitro phenol as product which can be read at A\(^{410}\) against respective blank using spectrophotometer. The assay was carried out and repeated thrice for each step and the mean values are shown.

One unit of enzyme activity was expressed as the amount of enzyme which released 1 nanomole of ρ-nitro phenol / ml / minute under the experimental conditions. For this std. solutions of commercially available ρ-nitro phenol (Qualigen) ranging from 0.000001M to 0.000020 M were prepared and graphs were plotted by taking O.D. at A\(^{410}\). The total protein content was monitored at 280 nm during each step.

PURIFICATION OF LIPASE:

Filtration

Purification\(^{[9]}\) of lipase was carried out step by step and repeated thrice. The first step was filtration at 5ºC inside a cooling incubator using whatmann paper no. 41 & activity of crude lipase was checked after each step.

Centrifugation

The filtrate from first step was centrifuged in cooling centrifuge (Remi) at 5ºC at 6000 rpm for 20 min. to get cell free supernatant. To this cell free supernatant CaCl\(_2\) was added\(^{[9]}\) giving final concentration of 5 mM. This solution was kept at 5ºC in cooling incubator (Remi) till preparation of next step.

Salt & Organic Solvent precipitation

The purification was carried out by precipitation using different (w/v) ammonium sulphate concentrations and (v/v) Acetone Concentrations\(^{[9]}\). The precipitates were collected
separately by centrifugation at 5°C at 5000 rpm and were dissolved in minimal amount of 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer of pH 8.5 in separate tubes and stored at 5°C in cooling incubator. The ammonium sulphate concentration 33 % (w/v) gave highest activity 43 U/ml/min.

**Affinity DEAE Cellulose column chromatography**

The next step was affinity column chromatography using DEAE Cellulose column. The resin DEAE Cellulose (anion exchanger) for column chromatography (Himedia) 5 gm was slowly added to 0.1M NaOH 250 ml with gentle stirring for 30 min. till pH reached to 13, then NaOH was discarded and resin washed with double distilled water till pH reached 8. Then the solution is replaced with 0.1 M HCl 250 ml gentle stirring for 30 min. till pH reached 1. The resin was then washed with double distilled water till pH reached 3. The distilled water is then discarded and to the resin 10X buffer 500 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.5 was added with gentle stirring for 30 min. till pH reached 8.5. Then the 10X buffer was discarded & the resin is equilibrated with 50mM Tris-HCl pH 8.5 and degassed before the DEAE Cellulose was transferred to glass column 30 × 1cm in size. The resin was transferred to column to reach 28 cm height, then equilibrated with 50mM Tris-HCl pH 8.5 at 5°C. The flow rate of the column was adjusted to 1 ml/ 4 min. 1 ml of crude lipase solution obtained after dialysis containing ~5 mg of protein was applied to the DEAE Cellulose column. The enzyme was eluted with 100 ml of 50mM Tris-HCl pH 8.5 and followed with 100 ml of linear gradient of 0.1 M NaCl in 50mM Tris-HCl pH 8.5. The fractions were collected in 1 ml volume & checked for activity at A410 also monitored at A280 for total protein using Shimadzu U. V.- Visible spectrophotometer 1601. The fraction showed highest activity was subjected to SDS-PAGE & HPLC analysis as shown in below figures.

Figure 1A shows the 10% gel SDS-PAGE Analysis and M.Wt.of Lipase, and 1Ba shows HPLC Analysis of the same Lipase as Blank, (1Bb) Acetone (60% v/v) ppt. passed through DEAE Cellulose Column & (1Bc) Ammonium sulphate (33% w/v) ppt. passed through DEAE Cellulose Column from top to bottom Pseudomonas species L1 Lipase isolated from Meteorite Crater Lake Lonar, India.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The meteorite crater lake is situated at Lonar, Dist. Buldhana, Maharashtra state, India having coordinates 19.9767° N, 76.5083° E having mean depth of ~150 meters. Thirty seven Pseudomonas sp. cultures were isolated out of which four showed highest lipase production. One out of these is 16 s sequenced and confirmed as Pseudomonas aeruginosa Sp.L1. Effects of various factors on production & activity of lipase by Pseudomonas aeruginosa Sp.L1 was studied. The values mentioned are mean values of each and every step repeated thrice.

EFFECT OF INCUBATION PERIOD ON PRODUCTION AND ACTIVITY OF LIPASE:

The effect of incubation period on production of lipase was studied for 5 days at an interval of 24 hrs. The substrates used were different solid and liquid oil industry wastes such as soybean oil industry waste, sunflower oil industry waste, cotton seed oil industry waste, coconut oil industry waste, groundnut oil industry waste, automobile engine oil waste as substrates 1% (w/v) solid wastes & 2% (v/v) liquid wastes at pH 9.5. The production media used in 100 ml volume in 250 ml flask kept in rotary shaking incubator at 27°C and at 120 rpm for incubation. Every day 5ml of production media was removed, filtered through Whatmann paper no. 41 and then centrifuged at 6000 rpm in cooling centrifuge at 5°C for 20 min. assay was carried out using the cell free supernatant as crude enzyme by taking O.D. at A_410. Maximum activity was observed as 44 U/ml/min during first 24 hrs. The values obtained were as shown in graph.
Effect of Incubation period on Production & Activity of Lipase

EFFECT OF PH ON ACTIVITY OF LIPASE:

Effect of pH was studied on production and activity of lipase by inoculating *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Sp.L1 to the same media with different solid and liquid oil industry wastes such as soybean oil industry waste, sunflower oil industry waste, cotton seed oil industry waste, coconut oil industry waste, groundnut oil industry waste, automobile engine oil waste 1% (w/v) & 2% (v/v) for liquid waste at pH 9.5 used in 100 ml volume in 250 ml flask kept in rotary shaking incubator at 27ºC and at 120 rpm for 24 hrs. After 24 hrs. 5ml of production media was removed, filtered through Whatmann paper no. 41 and then centrifuged at 6000 rpm in cooling centrifuge at 5ºC for 20 min. assay was carried out using the cell free supernatant as crude enzyme and incubating with buffer of different pH as 2, 4, 6, 7, 8.5, 9, 10.5 by taking O.D. at $A_{410}$ read against respective blank for each pH. Maximum activity was observed as 44 U/ml/min at pH 8.5 when sunflower oil industry solid waste was used as substrate as shown in graph.

Effect of pH on Production & Activity of Lipase
EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON ACTIVITY OF LIPASE:

Effect of temperature was studied on activity of lipase. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Sp.L1 was inoculated to the same media containing different solid and liquid oil industry wastes such as soybean oil industry waste, sunflower oil industry waste, cotton seed oil industry waste, coconut oil industry waste, groundnut oil industry waste, automobile engine oil waste 1% (w/v) for solid waste & 2% (v/v) for liquid waste concentration at pH 9.5. The production media used in 100 ml volume in 250 ml flask kept in rotary shaking incubator at 27°C and at 120 rpm for incubation for 24 hrs. After 24 hrs. 5ml of production media was removed, filtered through Whatmann paper no. 41 and then centrifuged at 6000 rpm in cooling centrifuge at 5°C for 20 min. assay was carried out using the cell free supernatant as crude enzyme and incubating the assay mixture at different temperatures as at 5°C, 10°C, 20°C, 30°C, 40°C, 50°C, 60°C for 15 min. & by taking O.D. at A410 read against respective blank for each temperature. Maximum activity was observed as 22 U/ml/min at 40°C temperature when sunflower oil industry solid waste was used as substrate as shown in graph.

![Graph showing enzyme activity at different temperatures.](image_url)

**Effect of Temperature on Production & Activity of Lipase**

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT OIL WASTE SUBSTRATES ON PRODUCTION AND ACTIVITY OF LIPASE:

Effect of different substrate oils was studied on production and activity of lipase by inoculating *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Sp.L1 to the same media without soybean meal at pH 9.5 but by utilizing different solid and liquid oil industry wastes such as soybean oil industry waste, sunflower oil industry waste, cotton seed oil industry waste, coconut oil industry waste, groundnut oil industry waste, automobile engine oil waste 1% (w/v) for solid waste & 2% (v/v) concentration for liquid waste. The production media used in 100 ml volume in 250 ml flask kept in rotary shaking incubator at 27°C and at 120 rpm for incubation for five days at an interval of 24 hrs. Every day 5ml of production media was removed, filtered through Whatmann paper no. 41 and then centrifuged at 6000 rpm in cooling centrifuge at 5°C for 20 min. assay...
was carried out using the cell free supernatant as crude enzyme by taking O.D. at $A_{410}$ read against blank. Maximum activity was observed as 44 U/ml after 24 hrs when Sunflower oil industry solid waste was used as substrate as shown in graph.

Effect of Different oil Waste substrates on production & Activity of Lipase

![Graph showing enzyme activity over time]  
- 24 hr S.F. O.W.  
- 48 hr G.N.O.W.  
- 72 hr C.S.O.W.  
- 96 hr S.B.O.W.  
- 120 hr A.E.O.W.

EFFECT OF METAL IONS ON ACTIVITY OF LIPASE:

Effect of various metal ions was studied on activity of lipase. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Sp.L1 was inoculated to the media containing different solid and liquid oil industry wastes such as soybean oil industry waste, sunflower oil industry waste, cotton seed oil industry waste, coconut oil industry waste, groundnut oil industry waste, automobile engine oil waste in 1% (w/v) for solid waste & 2% (v/v) concentration for liquid waste at pH 9.5. The production media used in 100 ml volume in 250 ml flask kept in rotary shaking incubator at 27°C and at 120 rpm for incubation for 24 hrs. After 24 hrs. 5ml of production media was removed, filtered through Whatmann paper no. 41 and then centrifuged at 6000 rpm in cooling centrifuge at 5°C for 20 min. assay was carried out using the cell free supernatant as crude enzyme and incubating the assay mixture with different metal ions like Ba$^{++}$, K$^{+}$, Mg$^{++}$, Ca$^{++}$, Zn$^{++}$, Mn$^{++}$, Na$^{+}$ as BaCl$_2$, KCl, MgCl$_2$, CaCl$_2$, ZnCl$_2$, MnCl$_2$, NaCl at a final concentration of 1mM for 15 min. & by taking O.D. at $A_{410}$ read against blank without metal ion. Maximum activity was observed as 41 U/ml/min in Na$^{+}$ metal ion as shown in graph

Effect of Metal ions on Activity of Lipase

![Graph showing enzyme activity with different metal ions]  
- Ba$^{++}$ S.B.O.W.  
- Mg$^{++}$ G.N.O.W.  
- Ca$^{++}$ S.F.O.W.  
- Zn$^{++}$ S.B.O.W.  
- Mn$^{++}$ G.N.O.W.  
- Na$^{+}$ G.N.O.W.
Effect of Organic solvents on activity of lipase:

Effect of various organic solvents was studied on activity of lipase. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Sp.L1 was inoculated to the same media containing different solid and liquid oil industry wastes such as soybean oil industry waste, sunflower oil industry waste, cotton seed oil industry waste, coconut oil industry waste, groundnut oil industry waste, automobile engine oil waste in 1% (w/v) for solid waste & 2% (v/v) concentration for liquid wastes at pH 9.5. The production media used in 100 ml volume in 250 ml flask kept in rotary shaking incubator at 27°C and at 120 rpm for incubation for 24 hrs. After 24 hrs. 5ml of production media was removed, filtered through Whatmann paper no. 41 and then centrifuged at 6000 rpm in cooling centrifuge at 5°C for 20 min. assay was carried out using the cell free supernatant as crude enzyme and incubating the assay mixture with different organic solvents like benzene, isopropanol, methanol, isoctane, acetone, diethyl ether, toluene & xylene at a final concentration of 50% (v/v) for 15 min. & by taking O.D. at A$_{410}$ read against blank without organic solvent. Maximum activity was observed as 32 U/ml/min in methanol as organic solvent as shown in graph.

**Effect of Organic solvents on Activity of Lipase**

![Enzyme Activity Graph](image)

- Enzyme Produced has Shown Very Similar Unit Activity/ml/min. in Respective Organic Solvents For All Oil Industry Wastes Used

**CONCLUSION:**

From the results it can be concluded that the lipase produced by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Sp.L1 showed maximum production and activity of 44 U/ml/min after incubation of 24 hrs. in sunflower oil waste 1 % (w/v), showed high level of activity 44 U/ml/min at pH 8.5, 22 U/ml/min at temperature 40°C in sunflower oil waste 1 % (w/v), 44 U/ml/min when sunflower oil waste 1 % (w/v) used as substrate, showed highest activity of 44 U/ml/min in presence of ammonium oxalate as nitrogen source, showed 47 U/ml/min highest activity in presence of Na$^+$ metal ion (1mM) in sunflower oil waste 1% (w/v), showed highest activity 32 U/ml/min in presence of methanol (50% v/v) as organic solvent but acetone inhibited the
activity completely. The molecular weight of enzyme was found to be approximately 60 kDa. The HPLC Chromatogram showed that the enzyme was purer & concentrated than previous step of purification.

From this it is clear that the enzyme can be produced by using oil industry solid wastes as substrates is capable of catalysis in high alkaline pH, at temperatures up to 40ºC, presence of Na⁺ metal ion, it can be concluded that it may be sodium ion dependant because the organism is isolated from the meteorite crater soda lake containing Na₂CO₃ as factor responsible for alkalinity[9] & is capable of catalysis in organic solvents specially in methanol, benzene, xylene & diethyl ether.

REFERENCES:
STUDY OF POTABILITY STATUS OF DRINKING WATER FROM SCHOOLS OF HIMAYATNAGAR OF NANDED DISTRICT

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Hutatma Jaywantrao Patil Mahavidyalaya Himayatnagar, Indira Gandhi (Sr) College, CIDCO, Nanded.

ABSTRACT:
A Survey was carried out to evaluate the physic-chemical parameters of drinking water available in schools of Himayatnagar city of Nanded district because in Himayatnagar ground water is only source for drinking, commercial as well as agricultural purposes and ground water quality is influenced by human activities which causes pollution at land surface. Ground water originates by recharge rain water infiltration from surface. The unsaturated zone of land helps to reduce concentration of some water pollutants (especially microorganism) but it can also acts as a store for significant quantities of pollutants like Ca, Mg, Chlorides, Fluorides…etc. In present study water quality of 5 Schools of Himayatnagar city were analyzed to check potability i.e. Quality of water.

KEYWORDS:
Drinking water quality, Ground water Quality, selected schools, Himayatnagar.

INTRODUCTION:
Ground water is a valuable commodity available in very limited quality for man and other biological factors most of Indian towns and cities do not have access to safe drinking water. The ground water areas recharged at higher rate are more vulnerable to pollution than those recharged at slower rate. Unconfined aquifers lacking cover of dense layer of clay material are more susceptible to contamination than confined deep aquifer. Quality of groundwater is detoriated due to action like septic tank, livestock yard, landfills, manure stack, over use of fertilizers and pesticides. To protect ground water quality against contamination it is important to use natural protection that soil provides by maintaining adequate separation distance between bore wells and potential source of contamination. The schools are centers for social economic development of the society students learning in schools are leaders of next generation and schools are platform for development of students personality but in schools there is a great relation between students health and their educational progress therefore maintenance of healthy environment in schools are very essential and water is a primary and basic requirement of all living organisms there fore water quality monitoring is important because clean water is essential for human health and integrity of aquatic ecosystems (Hiyama, 2010).
The quantity and quality of water plays great role in maintaining individual’s health. The water available in schools should be potable. In present study the physico-chemical parameters of water samples collected from schools was analyzed.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

The drinking water samples were collected from main storage tank of water from 5 schools in plastic bottles were thoroughly cleaned and rinsed with distilled water before collection. The samples were analyzed for 10 different physico-chemical and bacteriological parameters. Analysis and collection of samples has been done according to standard methods prescribed by APHA (1995) and standard methods of NEERI and Trivedy&Goel (1986)

**STUDY AREA:**

Himayatnagar is a small city and tehsil in Nanded district of Maharashtra state 90 Km. away from Nanded city it coordinates at 19.422°N 77.865°E. The population of this city from present data is about 21000 from census report of 2011. This is a holly city well known for Lord Parmeshwar Temple. There are 5 schools are present in Himayatnagar Primary, secondary and English medium from where samples were collected for analysis. i.e. Hutatma Jaywantrao Patil KanyaShala(S1)zillaparishadKanyashala(S2) Raja Bhagirath Pri.&Sec.School(S3)Zilla parishadurdu school(S4)Gurukul English medium school(S5).

### Table No. 1

**Physico-chemical and Bacteriological analysis of water samples collected from storage tank of 5 schools of Himayatnagar**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>S1</th>
<th>S2</th>
<th>S3</th>
<th>S4</th>
<th>S5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Colorless</td>
<td>Colorless</td>
<td>Colorless</td>
<td>Colorless</td>
<td>Colorless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>UO</td>
<td>UO</td>
<td>UO</td>
<td>UO</td>
<td>UO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Taste</td>
<td>Salty</td>
<td>Salty</td>
<td>Bitter</td>
<td>Salty</td>
<td>Bitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>pH</td>
<td>7.92</td>
<td>8.10</td>
<td>8.54</td>
<td>8.22</td>
<td>7.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Dissolved O₂</td>
<td>6.74</td>
<td>6.21</td>
<td>4.72</td>
<td>7.22</td>
<td>7.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Total Hardness</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Chloride</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Sulphate</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>MPN of Coliform</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(All values are in Mg/Lit. except pH & Coliform Bacteria are in MPN/100 mL)

### Table No.2

**Drinking water Standard According to IS: 10500, 1991**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Requirement(Desirable Limit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Color</td>
<td>5 HU (Hazen Unit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>UO(Unobjectionable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Taste</td>
<td>Taste less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6.5 to 8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Dissolved O₂</td>
<td>Not less than 5 mg/lit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESULT & DISCUSSION:

After analysis of samples we have observed that most parameters are found within permissible limit except pH, Dissolved oxygen, Total Hardness, Chlorides & Sulphates it shows the values slightly above the permissible limit of IS:10500, 1991. Especially the water samples collected from Raja Bhagirath School (S3) and Zilla Parishad Urdu School (S4) are showing high concentration of Total Hardness i.e. 330 Mg/Lit and 310 Mg/Lit.* where permissible limit of Hardness is 300 Mg/Lit. The main water-soluble salts including Anions and Cations, Total Dry Residue and Total Hardness of water resources (Sayad et al., 2011) and Chloride results shows values 432 Mg/Lit. at (S3) and 420Mg/Lit. at (S4) where permissible limit of chloride is 250 Mg/Lit.* The Sulphates concentration at both the sampling sites (S3)&(S4) was observed 240 Mg/Lit. And 262 Mg/Lit. This is very high and responsible to give bitter taste to the water.*Sulfates occur naturally in numerous minerals, including barite (BaSO₄), epsomite (MgSO₄·7H₂O) and gypsum (CaSO₄·2H₂O) (Greenwood & Earnshaw, 1984).

CONCLUSION:

After investigation of physical, chemical and bacteriological analysis of water samples collected from storage tanks of schools it is concluded that the water is very hard to digest for students due to presence of high Sulphates, chlorides and CaCO₃ Hardness concentration and water requires treatment i.e. Filtration before using it for drinking purpose.

REFERENCES:

LIFE- STYLE AND RELAXATION OF SMALL BUSINESS ENTREPRENEURS IN AKOLA CITY

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Smt. L.R.T. College of Commerce, Akola

ABSTRACT:

Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization has provided Small Business Entrepreneurs more economic power in the 21st century. So it has become more important for the small business entrepreneurs to balance their work and relaxation activities for good lifestyle. This paper theorizes on the concept of the small business entrepreneurs’ life-style and relaxation. The small business entrepreneurs have less time for relaxation activities due to number of socio-economic factors which make the situation more complicated. The pattern of relaxation is deeply influenced by change in social structure, economy culture and political processes in society. These relaxation activities divert the sentiments of small business entrepreneurs from the everyday pressures. This study has been carried at Akola city, Maharashtra. The study has been necessitated as Akola city is famed as education city, many small, medium and large enterprises which are run, which have large percentage of small business entrepreneurs’ involvement. 50 respondents have been selected through simple random sampling technique from the small business entrepreneurs of Akola city. The structured questionnaire was employed for the study. It has been observed that Small business entrepreneurs have relaxation time and many respondents are found traditional as well as modern in outlook. They are aware of having sound health by having a good life-style. They are members of clubs, have parties, have friends of same as well as spend quality time with family members.

KEYWORDS:

Small Business Entrepreneurs, Life-style, Relaxation.

INTRODUCTION:

Small business Entrepreneurs are the lifeblood of every nation’s economy. They contribute to the economy and address the needs of their clients in a closer and deeper way compared to their bigger corporate counterparts. Starting and maintaining a business is no joke and in time, a stereotype of the small business entrepreneurs has evolved. Often they are portrayed as people swallowed by weariness, fatigue and stress, with a Smartphone constantly in hand and looking like a weary soldier in a crumpled suit. This cannot be farther from the truth.

An entrepreneur is the key element of the entrepreneurial process; only a quality, serious and mature entrepreneur can lead a company to success. A very important role of the
entrepreneur is management and leading, but often, the entrepreneur is also an innovator, as they must know how to evolve an entrepreneurial opportunity into an entrepreneurial idea, which is interesting for the market, while ensuring assets and resources for realization.

**Entrepreneur** An individual who, rather than working as an employee, runs a small business and assumes all the risk and reward of a given business venture, idea, or good or service offered for sale.

Relaxation is temporary withdrawal from routine activity that is based on outwardly imposed social constraints and is not fully satisfying to the individual. Relaxation involves the substitution of a preferred activity that provides diversion and pleasure by satisfying strongly internalized values and sentiments in a situation free of the everyday pressures. The way of spending relaxation is conditioned by age, occupation, income, education, cultural background etc.

Lifestyle is the typical way of life of an individual, group, or culture. A lifestyle typically reflects an individual's attitudes, values. Therefore, a lifestyle is a means of forging a sense of self and to create cultural symbols that resonate with personal identity. Not all aspects of a lifestyle are voluntary. Surrounding social and technical systems can constrain the lifestyle choices available to the individual.

The present study tried to look into the relaxation time activities and lifestyles of entrepreneurs. Educated entrepreneurs are aware of the importance of morning walk and health related activities. Eating right, eating less and involving in games and sports are becoming a part of healthy lifestyle today. Entrepreneurs in the present study were also found aware of these facts. Today having friends of opposite sex is not considered a taboo as it used to be in earlier days. Men and women work, travel and eat together; as a result they become friends too.

The present study has been carried out in Akola city, Maharashtra, as this city is famed for its coaching institutes. Here many people run their own business on small-scale as well as medium sized to earn their livelihood or to use their talent as their profession. These entrepreneurs for the sake of relaxation and recreation become the members of health clubs, other clubs, have parties, have friends and spend time with family members.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

The objectives of this study are to look into the relaxation time activities and lifestyle of entrepreneurs in Akola city. It will help:

- To Know and discuss the concept of Small business Entrepreneurs.
- To understand the patterns of relaxation and lifestyle of Small business entrepreneurs.
- To analyze the pattern of relaxation and lifestyle of entrepreneurs in Akola city.
METHODOLOGY:

The present study deals with the relaxation time activities and life-style of entrepreneurs. It has been carried out in Akola city, Maharashtra. There are some types of Small entrepreneurs who run enterprises viz., Restaurant, Bakery, Medical and Health care, Farm and Food Production, Wholesale and Distributor and Jewellery etc., in Akola city. A sample of 50 entrepreneurs has been considered for the study purpose. Simple random sampling technique has been used to select these 50 respondent entrepreneurs of small scale enterprises. The study has been carried out by conducting a survey. The data have been collected through questionnaire and personal interviews.

Concept of Small business Entrepreneur

Someone who exercises initiative by organizing a venture to take benefit of an opportunity and, as the decision maker, decides what, how, and how much of a good or service will be produced. An entrepreneur supplies risk capital as a risk taker, and monitors and controls the business activities. The entrepreneur is usually a sole proprietor, a partner, or the one who owns the majority of shares in an incorporated venture.

According to Peter Drucker says, “Entrepreneur is one who always searches for change, responds to it and exploits it as an opportunity. Innovation is a specific tool of entrepreneurs, the of means by which they exploit change as an opportunity for different business or service.”

DATA ANALYSIS:

Maximum Small business Entrepreneurs running the small scale enterprise in Akola city are between the age group of 30-60 years old. An entrepreneur is the key element the entrepreneurial process; only a quality, serious and mature entrepreneur can lead a company to success A very important role of the entrepreneur is management and leading, but often, the entrepreneur is also an innovator, as they must know how to evolve an entrepreneurial opportunity into an entrepreneurial idea, which is interesting for the market, while ensuring assets and resources for realization.

RESULTS:

Lifestyle and Relaxation for Small Business Entrepreneurs.

To identify the lifestyle and Relaxation of Respondents, Researcher focused on three questions, which cover the three essential elements, defining lifestyle as healthy or unhealthy:

1. Education level
2. Improve Lifestyle of respondents
3. Relaxation Techniques.
EDUCATION LEVEL:

The Respondents was identified with the question “Education Level”, most important feature in empowerment is education level of Small business entrepreneurs which makes them confident to face contingencies which is being described in table 1.

Table 1: Educational Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>No of Respondent</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post Graduation</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduation</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSC</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than SSC</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

The above table clearly shows that 8% have taken education up to primary level means less than SSC, 16% respondent completed SSC and 24% up to HSC. They have reached 36% the position of graduation and 16% post graduation. Education need is to be prioritized as it provides them an opportunity to earn which results in better living conditions, good health and support to their families.

LIFESTYLE OF RESPONDENTS:

If you choose to wear contact lenses rather than glasses then why not make the process easier by finding a company that delivers them right to your door. Having the correct lenses always available for your eyes will go a long ways toward reducing eye strain and headaches, but what are you doing about your diet? What about the rest of your lifestyle?

Try to get into the gym and lift weight a few times a week (talk to your doctor to make sure this is safe for you). Clean out your pantry and fridge, and stock it with lean meats, veggies, a little fruit, and absolutely no processed foods. Don’t bother with chips or other snack foods. Focus on eating whole foods – you’ll feel fuller longer, and you’ll be healthier. That, in turn, will help you be more productive. Which is being described in following tables

Table 2: LIFE – STYLE OF RESPONDENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Life-style of respondents</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Go for a morning walk</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise regularly</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting up 5 a.m. to 7 a.m.</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting up after 7 a.m.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member of health club</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that 84% respondents go for a morning walk, 74% exercise regularly, 70% get up in between 5-7 a.m., 30% get up after 7 a.m. and 60% respondents are
found to be members of health club. It can be said that educated entrepreneur are aware of the importance of health related activities.

Table-3: Visiting of Health Club

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visiting Health Club</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasionally</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t visit Health Club</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

As mentioned earlier, 42 respondents are members of health club. The above data shows that 26% visit health club weekly, 28% go to the health club monthly and 30% go occasionally. Despite of their busy schedules they still take out time to go to the health club. But 16% respondent don’t visit the health club because their scheduled very busy they don’t spend time to go to the health club.

Table-4, Play Games/Sports for body fitness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Play Games/Spots for body fitness</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once a week</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rarely</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

People have become aware of their health. Eating right, eating less and involving in games and sports are becoming a part of their healthy life-style today. Entrepreneurs who were our respondents were also aware of this fact. The data shows only 16% respondents daily play games, 22% once a week, 24% monthly, 18% rarely play games and 20% respondents never go for sports/games.

RELAXATION TECHNIQUES:

Far too many of us interpret relaxation as chilling out in front of the TV at the end of a stressful day at work, but while there is nothing wrong with doing this, the truth is that it does very little to actually reduce the potentially damaging effects of stress.

In order to truly combat stress in a pro-active manner, you need to consider adopting some techniques that are specifically designed to activate your body’s natural relaxation responses. There are several things you can try to see which works best for you, and these include deep breathing, meditation and yoga, all of which are effective in combating stress.

Set aside just 20 minutes of your busy day and you can soon perfect some techniques that will make you feel more energized and much calmer.
The above table shows that 64% respondents used deep breathing, 32% Meditation regularly, 76% respondents are found to do Yoga. It can be said that educated entrepreneur are aware of the importance of relaxation related activities.

Table 6: Inviting friends for dinner/drinks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quite often</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only during festivals</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above data shows that a small number i.e., 16% respondents never invite friends. 38% quite often invite friends and 46% invite friends on specific occasions.

Table 7: Hobbies of the respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Religious programme</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relax Time</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading books</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio-Visual activities</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family oriented Programme</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Driving/Swimming etc.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above data shows that 66% go to the religious gatherings, bhajans, kirtans, etc., whenever they have free time. 58% opt for activities like they either relax or rest or walk in garden and view natural beauty. 64% of them accompany the family members. 44% love to read books, novels and magazines during free time. 36% like long driving/Swimming etc. and 70% involve themselves in watching television and listen music or use computer.

Table 8: Tourism National/International

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the country</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious places</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows that 64% respondents used deep breathing, 32% Meditation regularly, 76% respondents are found to do Yoga. It can be said that educated entrepreneur are aware of the importance of relaxation related activities.
The pressure of work makes Entrepreneur tense at times. Attractive tour and travel packages attract people, especially businessmen. They want to go on a holiday in the country or abroad for rejuvenation. The above data shows that 42% go for international tourism. 76% prefer to go to places of interest in the country. 64% take interest in visiting religious places in country. Very small number i.e., 20% entrepreneur do not prefer going out for tourism.

CONCLUSION:

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions have been made:

1. The respondents are found aware of having sound health by having good life-style.
2. Entrepreneurs have relaxation time hobbies and many respondents are found traditional as well as modern in outlook.
3. The forces of industrialization have a major impact on the entrepreneurs’ consumption style and pattern of their dresses. They have shifted from traditional wear to modern western wear.
4. Entrepreneurs attend late night parties very often for business promotions.
5. Working small business Entrepreneurs have a distinct life-style. The pressure of work makes them tense at times. Attractive tours and travel packages attract them. They visit the spots in the country as well as abroad for rejuvenation.

It can be concluded that life-style of entrepreneur is different from the general people. The respondents are found aware of having sound health by having good life style. They are members of health clubs, other clubs, have parties, have friends, go for holidays, spend time with family members. Small business Entrepreneurs has relaxation time hobbies and many respondents were found traditional as well as modern in outlook.

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A REVIEW ON IMPACT OF DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE ON INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN ECONOMY

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KEY WORDS:
Physical Infrastructure, Digital infrastructure, Smart Cities, Economic Growth

INTRODUCTION:
The 'Digital India' campaign, aimed at creating a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. The vision of Digital India programme also aims at inclusive growth in areas of electronic services, products, manufacturing and job opportunities etc. The vision of Digital India is centered on three key areas - (i) Digital Infrastructure as a utility to every citizen (ii) Governance & services on demand (iii) Digital Empowerment of citizens. The Digital India programme aims to provide broadband highways, universal access to mobile connectivity, public internet access programme, e-governance: Reforming government through technology, eKranti - Electronic delivery of services, Information for all, Electronics manufacturing: Target net zero imports, IT for jobs and early harvest programmes. In line with these objectives, the government has launched some initiatives. Others are being readied for launch. We take a look at some of them: Digital Locker System aims to minimize the usage of physical documents and enable sharing of e-documents across agencies. The sharing of the e-documents will be done through registered repositories thereby ensuring the authenticity of the documents online, says the government. MyGov.in has been implemented as a platform for citizen engagement in governance, through a "Discuss", "Do" and "Disseminate" approach. The mobile app for My Gov.in would bring these features to users on a mobile phone. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Mobile app would be used by people and Government organizations for achieving the goals of Swachh Bharat Mission. E-Sign framework would allow citizens to digitally sign a document online using Aadhaar authentication. The Online Registration System (ORS) under the e-Hospital application has been introduced. This application provides important services such as online registration, payment of fees and appointment, online diagnostic reports, enquiring availability of blood online etc, the government claims. National Scholarships Portal is said to be a one stop solution for end to end scholarship process right from submission of student application, verification, sanction and disbursal to end beneficiary for all the scholarships.
provided by the Government of India. Deity Y has undertaken an initiative namely Digitize India Platform (DIP) for large scale digitization of records in the country that would facilitate efficient delivery of services to the citizens.

About Physical Infrastructure focus on their most pressing needs and on the greatest opportunities to improve lives. They tap a range of approaches - digital and information technologies, urban planning best practices, public-private partnerships, and policy change - to make a difference. They always put people first.

In the approach to the Smart Cities Mission, the objective is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development and the idea is to look at compact areas, create a replicable model which will act like a lighthouse to other aspiring cities. The Smart Cities Mission is meant to set examples that can be replicated both within and outside the Smart City, catalyzing the creation of similar Smart Cities in various regions and parts of the country.

**OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:**

The intention of this study is to review an impact of Digital Infrastructure and Physical Infrastructure on inclusive development of Indian economy.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

For the purpose of this paper secondary research was undertaken. This paper tries to outline the current state of knowledge about Digital Infrastructure and Physical Infrastructure on inclusive and its impact on the development of Indian economy. A diminutive number of related journal articles were reviewed for the relevant secondary data collection through various sources such as websites, economic survey, books and journals.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION:**

The Digital India announcement is one that can prove to be truly transformational for the country. Tremendous opportunities lie ahead for creating a huge base for electronics manufacturing in India and introducing digital technologies and skills to change the fortunes of the underserved segments of Indian society. The National Broadband Mission, the National Optical Fibre Network and other digital infrastructure projects have been somewhat delayed but enough optimism exists that these will be completed and extended to all parts of the country and create the base for a digital revolution in the country.

India has emerged as a strong economy over the years. The recent global financial and economic crisis had an impact on India’s economic growth momentum during FY09. However, the economy has been remarkably resilient against shocks such as turmoil in the global and
domestic financial markets, severe drought conditions and hardening international crude oil 
prices, sustaining its GDP growth. It has managed to escape relatively unscathed from the 
global economic turmoil owing to strong fundamentals, which would continue to drive its 
growth. Thus, it is important to undertake integrated efforts to further strengthen these 
fundamentals and fulfill the aspiration of achieving a strong growth in future.

Strong growth can only be achieved through realisation of full-growth potential of some 
key growth areas. This section seeks to identify potential growth drivers that could stimulate 
growth and drive the Indian economy on a high and sustainable growth path. In this endeavour 
we begin by identifying substantial investments in physical, growth drivers social and 
agricultural infrastructure as the key growth drivers which will enable the economy to achieve 
‘inclusive growth’. Although we expect these three factors to contribute significantly in India’s 
growth story during the current decade (2011-20), the role of other factors (such as 
technological progress, improvement in productivity and India’s young demography, etc) 
should not be underrated. Further, Government of India (GoI) and the private sector need to 
undertake necessary integrated efforts to strengthen these growth drivers and achieve high GDP 
growth. The following section elucidates future growth drivers of India’s economic growth.

INVESTMENT IN PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

Sustained increase in infrastructure is expected to be one of the crucial factors for 
sustaining strong growth during the current decade. Significant investment in physical 
infrastructure will also lead to employment generation, increased production efficiency, 
reduction in cost of doing business and improved standard of living.

According to D&B’s estimates, infrastructure investment (as measured by Gross Fixed 
Capital Formation) is expected to surge to 12.1% of GDP by FY20 from 7.0% of GDP in 
FY11. Rising demand for infrastructure facilities, given the rapid growth in urbanisation,
bulging of the middle class and an increasing working-age population, would engender substantial increase in infrastructure investments during the current decade.

Apart from development of infrastructure facilities in existing cities/towns, increased focus is expected on infrastructure development in new townships/rural areas. Regional-urban development plans will be made to identify new growth corridors. D&B expects a substantial rise in rural infrastructure development, which will provide further impetus to economic growth in rural areas, in turn resulting in significant reduction in poverty. Increased investment in rural infrastructure will benefit the rural population through higher income, rise in employment opportunities, and lower cost of basic goods due to improvement in transportation facilities. Nonetheless, improvement in rural infrastructure will need to be properly targeted to benefit the rural poor.

**CONCLUSION:**

- Digital India – the dream project of the government and a blessing for the citizens, could help in connecting the dots of various projects, past and present, to bring India to a global platform. It will help in moving with the universal trends of digital innovation and create positive impact in the lives of people - rural and urban, young and old.
- As per the World Bank report, a 10% increase in mobile and broadband penetration increases the per capita GDP by 0.81% and 1.38% respectively in the developing countries.
- If Digital India project could help increasing the broadband penetration across India (current ~7%) by 50% and mobile penetration in rural India (current ~45%) by 30% in next 2 years, the corresponding increase in GDP could be 9% (~$180 billion). This is just the impact of 2 out of 9 pillars of Digital India project.
• Adding to this growth and prosperity would be the impact of other pillars that would empower the citizens with gamut of services at their fingertips. The benefits of the Digital India initiative are beyond imagination and the opportunities to innovate in the digital world for all stakeholders are limited only by their own imagination.

• The Aadhaar card (722 million as on December 2014) would facilitate lifelong and unique identification and authentication of citizens across the country. This unique id along with digital platforms could enable efficient and equitable service delivery at anytime, anywhere and on any device.

• In this endeavour we begin by identifying substantial investments in physical, growth drivers social and agricultural infrastructure as the key growth drivers which will enable the economy to achieve ‘inclusive growth’

• D&B expects a substantial rise in rural infrastructure development, which will provide further impetus to economic growth in rural areas, in turn resulting in significant reduction in poverty.

• Over the years, financing of infrastructure projects has been considered the responsibility of the government. However, given budgetary constraints and other priorities, although public investment continues to account for a larger share in infrastructure financing, it has decelerated since the past few years. Moreover, GoI is making efforts to encourage private investments in infrastructure projects. As a result, the share of the private sector in infrastructure financing gradually increased from a mere 25.1% in FY05 to 32.7% in FY10 (E) and is expected to increase further to 45.2% in FY20.

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ONLINE RETAILING IN INDIA: TRENDS, CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

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ABSTRACT:
Though Indian online retail market is far behind the top online markets like US and UK, it has been growing with remarkable speed. Selling of retail goods through internet is known as e-retailing. Indian online retail stores started quite late, Flipkart in 2007 and Snapdeal in 2010, compare to Chinese company Alibaba in 1999. According to Google India, there were 35 million online shoppers in India in 2014 and is expected to cross 100 million by the end of year 2016. The Indian online market is currently cornered by three retailers- Flipkart, Snapdeal and Amazon. These retailers are facing challenges like competition to each other and trying to survive by providing qualitative goods with great discount to attract customer and compete with each other. Though these companies facing challenges like competition, the opportunities also knocking theirs door like increasing number of online shoppers across the country specially from non-metro cities and favorable economic conditions. The objective of this research paper is to understand the concept of e-retailing and evaluate the challenges facing by and opportunities waiting for e-retailers from emerging Indian online retail industry. The objective will complete by utilizing secondary data and study also includes strategies adopted by online retailers for customer satisfaction. It focuses on the opportunities and challenges for online retailers in India.

KEYWORDS:
E-stores, Logistics, GMV, Online Shopping, Payment Gateways.

INTRODUCTION:
Electronic retailing or online retailing refers to selling the goods & services over the internet. In general retail business is referred as Business to Consumer (B2C). Online retail players provide variety of products directly to the consumers’ doorstep. According to deloitte India, e-commerce market in India has exhibited rapid growth and has attracted large investment. Indian online market experiencing dream run in recent years. However significant challenges still remain. If provided with right regulatory frames and favorable economic conditions, the e-retailing opportunities could be substantially higher. According to the report by IAMAI and IMRB International, the e-commerce industry in India reached a value of INR 81,525 crore (US $ 13.5 billion) in 2014. And will to cross INR 1 lakh crore (US $ 16.3 billion) by the end of 2015. Indians are using internet services rapidly by way of smart phones which
earn India a place among top 20 developing countries on the globe as stated by AT Kearney in its 2014 Global retail development index (GRDI). The battle of supremacy in India's bulging online market between Flipkart, Snapdeal and Amazon is rapidly heating up with multi-billion dollar investment. The Economic Times stated that Flipkart is estimated to be worth $ 15 billion and commands up to 44 per cent of market share which well ahead of Snapdeal which enjoys 22 percent of sales and Amazon occupies around 12 to 14 percent. According to Morgan Stanley report-2014 Flipkart leads with 44 per cent share of $ 6.3 billion Indian e-commerce market by Gross Merchandise Value (GMV), Snapdeal is second with 32 per cent share while Amazon has 15 per cent by touches $ 1 billion in sales in 2014.

Despite of this rapid growth, there are number of challenges facing by e-commerce industry in India like bad logistics, fewer payment gateways and lack of online commerce which becomes barriers for growth. Though industry facing these challenges, it also has multiple opportunities like increasing number of online buyers, growing investment by top online players, increasing number of mobile internet users, which boosting the market and leading the economy on top among the developing countries.

E-RETAILERS IN INDIAN ONLINE RETAILING:

The internet has created a new economic system i.e. "Internet Marketplace". Providing a quick and convenient way of exchanging goods & services, online shopping is gaining a lot of popularity. E-retailers provide variety of categories like Electronic, Apparels, Books, Stationary, Furniture, Personal care, Sports products, Grocery and services also. The major players in electronic segment we have Home Shop 18, Croma (Tata Ltd.), E-Zone, Amazon, e-bay, Infibeam, naaptol, Junglee, Flipkart, Snapdeal etc. For books segment we have Amazon, Junglee, Snapdeal, Flipkart, Infibeam, Bookadda etc. For Apparels and lifestyle products we have Jabong, Amazon, Shoppers stop, Shopclues, Yep me, Flipkart, Home shop 18 etc. For Stationary items we have Flipkart, Amazon, Stationary shop, Snapdeal, Home shop 18 etc. In furniture category we have players like Fabfurnish, Pepper fry, Urban ladder, Home town, Home shop 18 etc. In Grocery category we have players like Bigbasket, Green kart, ekstop, Local banya, Nature's basket etc. In sports category we have players like Decathlon, Playground online, Khelmart and Sports 365 etc. Service retailers include lenskart which provides eye test along with eye lens, glasses and Well forte fo some limited medical services. Some retailers like Apollo pharmacy, Healthkart and Buydrug which do online sales of medicines.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

1) To understand e-retailing in India and its impact on offline retailers.

2) To evaluate major trends and opportunities available to e-retailers in India.
3) To study the various challenges for e-retailers in Indian online market

SCOPe AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

The present study is limited to online retail market in India and it looks further the impact on offline retailers, challenges and opportunities in online retail in India. The data for the study is collected from journals, study materials, online websites, industry reports, news articles etc. So the study is based on secondary data.

TRENDS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN INDIAN E-RETAILING:

India has third largest user base in the world behind China and US and expected to overtake US in the next 2-3 years. The major factors driving this growth are increasing internet penetration, decreasing cost of devices (PC & Mobile), suitable modes of payments and changing behavior of consumers.

Following are the key factors which contributing in rapid growth of Indian e-retailing-

a) INCREASE IN NUMBER OF INTERNET USERS AND ONLINE SHOPPERS:

According to Google, the internet users in India are around 200 million and expected to reach 500 million by 2018. Internet users growing much faster by adding around 6 million new entrants every month. The key factor behind this increase is the spread of broadband connectivity across the country. In the year 2013, the broadband connectivity is around 15.13 million. India is expected to have 236 million mobile internet users by 2016 says a new IKPMG report. It further projects that mobile internet user base will reach 314 million by 2017.

b) GROWING INTERNET BANKING AND USE OF CREDIT/DEBIT CARD:

Indians are using online banking and mobile banking rapidly. The use of debit and credit cards for electronic payment and transfer has increased and growing in recent years. Retail electronic payment was around INR 33.8 lakh crore in 2013 compared to INR 50000 crore in 2004. Use of debit cards has increased in 15 times in 2013 which valued around INR 74300 crore. Credit card payment has grown seven times during this period and reached INR 1.2 lakh crore in 2013.
c) REVOLUTION IN SMARTPHONE AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGY:

The use of smartphones by Indians is rising rapidly. In 2013, there were 51 million smartphone users in India, which is expected to reach 104 million by 2014. Smartphones are available at a cheap rate and hence anyone able to purchase the same. According to 2015 projection, out of 300 million internet users 200 million users will be accessing internet by mobile phones which enhance e-retailing in India.

![Smartphone Users in Urban India](image)


d) CHANGING CONSUMER’S BEHAVIOR AND PREFERENCES:

Consumer has become God of today's market. They have the power to bless any retailer by selecting and buying their products. And e-tailors trying to impress the consumer by attracting them, providing discount, various offers etc. Consumers are also attracting towards online shopping as convenient factor. Consumer feels free to buy any products from their home, payment options are also suitable for various consumers, they have the choice and comparison facility and also the delivery factor which promises doorstep delivery. So this factors are changing the buyers behavior as it also time and cost saving for consumers.

e) RISING STANDARD OF LIVING AND DISPOSABLE INCOME:

India is fast on its way to becoming a large and globally important consumer economy. The standard of living of Indians is slow but rising frequently and hence the disposable income capacity also rising. Annual disposable income in India is expected to increase at CAGR of 5.1% and expected to be USD 3823 by 2015. This rising will definitely boom the e-retailing in India.

CHALLENGES IN INDIAN E-MARKET:

Though the e-commerce industry is one of the fastest growing sector in the country, it faces number of challenges which becomes obstacles in this growth process. Following are some of the major challenges in front of online players.
a) LOGISTICS & SUPPLY CHAIN:

Poor logistics are one of the biggest challenges before the e-tailors in India. Online retailers promise customers to deliver the goods within the stipulated time of delivery. It is one of the greatest parts of customer satisfaction. Poor infrastructure facilities like poor transportation facilities and lack of supplier network, hit the growth of online retailers in India. To avoid snarled roads and inefficient railways, e-retailers fly their packages in the passenger cabin of costly commercial flights. Up to 90 percent of goods ordered online in India are moved by air which pushes up delivery cost by around half, according to several online retailers and logistics companies. The cost of logistics in India is high due to lack of adequate infrastructure; this has forced some of the e-tailers to build their own logistics arms. Flipkart and Amazon have their own logistics. Flipkart has e-kart logistics and Amazon has set up a subsidiary called Amazon transportation services pvt.ltd. to take care of delivery process.

b) ISSUE CONCERNING SECURITY AND TRANSACTION FRAUDS:

Most of the web portals don’t support all types of online modes of payments. The tendency of most online shoppers in India is collectively and prefers the COD (cash-on-delivery) mode of payments. When there is online payment, there are high occurrences of failed payments and this is often a deterrent for clients to revisit the portal.

c) POOR INTERNET SPEED:

One of the worst things which become obstacle in front of e-tailors is low speed internet speed across the country. The average internet speed within the country is less than 1 mbps which makes it one of the low ranked nation in the global scenario as far as internet speed is concerned. Some of non-metro cities does not have 3G enables network, then what we can talk about those rural areas where there are no networks at all or lack of internet facility. So this is another biggest challenge by which consumers are not able to reach e-retailers for shopping.

d) LACK OF E-COMMERCE KNOWLEDGE TO CUSTOMER:

Most of the Indian consumers basically from non-metro cities as well as rural areas even doesn’t know what is the e-commerce. There are multiple factors responsible for this like, illiteracy, lack of internet services, standard of living, sources of income etc. E-tailors should come in front of those shoppers which don’t have knowledge about e-retailing

e). CASH-ON-DELIVERY AND RETURN HANDLING:-

The most preferred mode of payment by Indian e-shoppers is cash-on delivery. When products are delivered to customer and cash collected from them by logistics providers convert into delay in remittances of the cash which reduces the working capital of e-retailers. Another
issue faced by online retailers is return from customer. This can create an additional cost for the retailers which are an important issue for online retailers.

CONCLUSION:

Indian online market is witnessing rapid growth. There are some challenges before e-retailers but they also have multiple opportunities. The government has to develop infrastructural facilities for logistics purpose and internet companies should provide the facilities in rural area too. E-commerce education may help Indian shoppers to buy online. In the coming couple of years this market will become a revolution and by conquering the challenges, the online retailers may achieve their goals.

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मुद्रारक्स के नाटकों में प्रतीक प्रयोग

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प्रस्तावना :
स्वातंत्र्योत्सर हिंदी नाटकों में प्रयोग प्रकृति सार्थिक रूप में दृष्टीकोष रूप में कायम होती है। नाटक के क्षेत्र में प्रयोग का महत्व निर्देशात्मक है। यह प्रयोग विशेषतः लेखक अपनी पूर्व परंपरा को स्वीकार करते हुए भी अपने लेखक को अलग रखता है। लेखक अपनी रचना पर नवीकरण का मुलम्मा बढ़ाता है और उसे नया रूप देता है। जीवन के वर्तमान एवं गहनतम स्थायित्व से साक्षात्कार और उसे कार्यान्वयन में प्रस्तुत करने की दृढ़ीकर्षण प्रयोग का सार्थिकत्व बिशिष्ट है। दलदल ते जीवन संदर्भ को महत्वपूर्ण करने के लिए कला प्रयोग प्रथम होना आवश्यक है। प्रयोग प्रधान्यात्मकता एक पर्यंत, समय और परिवेश सापेक्ष स्थिति है। डॉ. सत्यवती शिवाणी के अनुसार - "नाटक और संगमंच में स्वीकार प्रकृतियों या रूढ़ियों के बहिष्कार के साथ अप्रियत हो आयी तत्वों के समावेश को हम प्रयोग कह सकते हैं और प्रयोग के इसी प्रकृति को प्रयोग प्रधान्यात्मकता।"

मुद्रारक्स के नाटकों में प्रतीक प्रयोग :

'प्रतीक' शब्द 'प्रति'+क भेल से बना है। जब लेखक अपने विचार सीधे शब्दों द्वारा व्यक्त करने के बदले किसी विशिष्ट शब्द प्रयोगों द्वारा व्यक्त करता है, तब वह 'प्रतीकात्मक शैली' होती है। वास्तव में 'प्रतीकात्मक' नाटक विधा में किसी-न-किसी रूप में विद्यमान रहती है। साहित्यी हिंदी नाटककारों में प्रतीकात्मकता के प्रति सजगता दिखाई देती है। नाटककार जिन परस्परित्वों से जुड़ता है, उसकी नाटकीय अनुभूति के लिए प्रतीकात्मकता का प्रयोग किया जाता है। प्रतीक पाठों द्वारा नाटकों के कार्यान्वयन को परिचित किया जाता है। मुद्रारक्स ने मानना जीवन की अनेकखंड विश्लेषण और स्थितियों को व्यक्त करने के लिए प्रतीकों का सार्थिक प्रयोग किया है। प्रतीक प्रयोग से मुद्रारक्स की कार्यरत भ्रमण का परिचय मिलता है। डॉ. शिखर रसोगी लिखते हैं - "मुद्रारक्स की प्रकृति प्रतीक बुन लेने की है और इस प्रतीक के पीछे एक प्रकार की हिस्त्र-भावना, जंगलीपन, वितृषण का अजीब-सा भाव होता है - पलट लगता है कि समस्या ही नहीं बदले, सहित्य का सोन्दर्व-भोग भी बदल गया है।" मुद्रारक्स ने नाटकों में विशेष तौर पर पशु प्रतीकों का प्रयोग किया है।

'तिलचट्टा' एक पशु प्रतीक नाटक है। पशु प्रतीक होने ही नाटक की प्रवीणता है। सीलन, गन्धी अंतर्गत में रहनेवाला 'तिलचट्टा' मनुष्य को यीन कुटाओं का प्रतीक है। आद्यनिक भुग में सहन से तिलचट्टा बाहर निकल चुका है। 'तिलचट्टा' प्रतीक से कुँड्रास्त्र मनुष्य का भय, उसकी आशंकाएं, संदेह, विकृति उजागर होती है। तथा 'तिलचट्टा' आतंकवादी का प्रतीक है। आतंकवादी की हरमत 'तिलचट्टे' की तरह गंधी है। उसी के साथ कुला का भेंटना और बकरे की बाली का प्रयोग विशिष्ट है।"
‘मरजीया में पात्र तथा घटनाएँ दोनों प्रतिक्रियाकार हैं। नाटक के मुख्य पात्र आदर्श और पुरुष आज के बुद्धिजीवी नुयादेव के प्रतिक हैं जो नहीं जीवनक्रम कार्य रखने के लिए न तो व्यवस्था से सहमाता कर पाते हैं और न ही उन्हें स्वीकार कर पाते हैं। आदर्श का 'टूटानगर' दूसरे व्यक्तित्व का तो 'बेकारागंज' उसकी वेरोजगारी का प्रतीक है। आज के सततवाद, स्वास्थ्य और अवसरवादी नेताओं का सटीक प्रतीक है। मिनिस्टर शिवराज गंगे। आदर्श के रूप में शिवराज गंगे माननीय आदर्श की ही हत्ता करता है। पुलिस व्यवस्था का ब्रेड, अमानवीय और शोषक रूप का प्रत्ययत सचेत बौद्ध गंगुली पर किए आयाकार से नजर आता है। इसी तरह पुलिस अफसर, हवलदार माधो, पत्रकार, चुंहारा व्यक्ति व्यवस्था के अनौठे आचरण के प्रतीक हैं।

‘रोआर्स फेयथपुली’ के सभी पात्रों का प्रयोग वर्गविशेष के प्रतीक रूप में किया है। कार्यालय के कर्मचारी मध्यवर्गीय शोषण वर्ग के प्रतीक है। कार्यालय का अफसर ब्रेड भावना-व्यवस्था का वातक प्रतीक पाता है। अफसरों की अपने अविनाश कर्मचारियों के साथ धैर्य नाकाम व्यवहार का प्रतीक उसके और स्टेनो क्वेश्चनर के सम्भोग द्रुत द्वारा उभरता है। किसी आदर्श द्वारा नदी से रथी की लाइफ निकालकर सम्भोग की चारदी द्वारा सुनाई पडना अफसर की पुष्पवृत्ति को प्रतिक्रियाकार रूप से ली गई है। कर्मचारियों का कार्यालय में गये हंगामा उनकी निष्क्रियता का प्रतीक है। 

'तेंदुआ' भी एक पशु प्रतीक नाटक है। यौन सम्बन्धों की कुछ, विकृति, हिंसक भावना दिखाने के लिए और वर्ग-विशेष की प्रतिहिसालक, विकारप्सल, पृथिवी किन्नर और सरकार दिखाने के लिए 'तेंदुआ' प्रतीक को दोहरे स्तर पर प्रयोग में लाया है। रवि मुद्राशास्त्र ने तेंदुआ को 'मालिक का प्रतीक' माना है। मिसेज रेनु राय तथा मिसेज मदन उच्च वर्ग की महिलाएँ अपने सुंदर, आकर्षक शरीर के बावजूद हिस्ट्र पशुपत भावना भी रखती हैं और उसी में अपनी दीन लूट करती हैं। बल्कि माली तो सामान्य जनता का प्रतीक है जिसका उच्च वर्गों द्वारा शोषण होता है। इनसे सत्यतरी विपादी के अनुसार - 'तेंदुआ उच्च वर्ग के वास्तव कंस्कारों और गैरिक स्क配料 का प्रतीक है।' हम तेंदुआ को माली, रेनु राय और मिसेज मदन तीनों के प्रतीक रूप में देख सकते हैं, उसी प्रकार यात्रा सहने के बावजूद माली की ओर कूद हो जाती है। तो रेनु राय और मिसेज मदन तेंदुआ की तरह आकर्षक शरीरवाली होकर वह हिस्ट्र भावनामी है।

तेंदुआ की तरह और भी प्रतीकों का प्रयोग नाटक में किया है। 'धार' को उच्च वर्गों के प्रतीक रूप में लिया है। यह एक विशेष प्रतीक प्रयोग माना जा सकता है। नाटक में बोरे के कपड़े पहने मैले से लड़के भी प्रतीक रूप में लिया गया है। उनका मता होना और जुट के कपड़े पहनने उनकी गरीबी और लाहरी का प्रतीक है। 'छायक पेड़ छुलिया' गीत में हरिन की जो स्थिति है वही स्थिति माली और उसकी रथी की है। नाटक में पुलिस कमिश्नर भूषण राय ब्रेड पुलिस व्यवस्था का तथा पत्ती के मुद्टी में रहनेवाले नापुस्क का प्रतीक है। रेनु राय तथा मिसेज मदन उच्च वर्गीय यौन भावना से ग्रस्त स्त्रियों की प्रतीक है। नाटक के लड़के, माली तथा रथी सामान्य जनता के
प्रतीक है। माली के मुर्ति पर उसकी स्त्री का चूड़ियाँ फोड़ना सौभाग्य लूटने का, तो मौना विलाप विश्वास का प्रतीक है।

'Sनतला' भी एक प्रतीकात्मक नाटक है। 'सनतला' द्वारा योगी मुर्ति की भावना को व्यक्त किया है। गुफा में उपस्थित कारी, मोटी छिपकली गुफे के गुफे की प्रतीक है। छिपकली की मृत्यु से भावना प्रो. सरन, सनतला और सुखबीर के मन में पैदा होती है। सनतला अंबरी गुफा को गर्मीशृग का प्रतीक मानती है जहाँ वे तीन शुक्रीय रंग रहे हैं। छिपकली की पुष्प दूता की तीनों के इतिहास से सीखने का प्रतीक है। अंबरी गुफा तीनों के जीवन में छापे अंबरी का प्रतीक है। प्रो. सरन को अनुसंधान के लिए ग्रांड न भिन्न भ्रष्ट व्यवस्था का प्रतीक है। अन्त में सनतला का सुखबीर के ठंडे शरीर से खून चुराना और मार्गबद्ध करना उसकी दमित यीन भावना के साथ पघु वृत्ति का प्रतीक है। इस प्रकार मुद्रारास्स के असंगत नाटकों में पघु प्रतीक का प्रयोग कर मानवीय हितस्तिम को प्रकट किया है।

'आला अफसर' और 'डाकू नौटंडियों में सभी प्रतीकों का प्रयोग अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में हुआ है। 'आला अफसर' का चेतावनी और 'डाकू' का नेता लागू, अवसरवादी नेता के प्रतीक है जो अवसर मिलने पर किसी स्त्री पर बलात्कार भी करते हैं। 'आला अफसर' के हाफिम, इस्पाहार, पोस्टमास्टर, हेडमास्टर, और 'डाकू' का हाफिम भ्रष्ट अफसरशाही के प्रतीक है। 'आला अफसर' का देवदत टेपोर्न और मकाकी का प्रतीक है। चेतावनी की पल्ली तथा बेटी पैठनेबल, ईर्षालु वर्ग की प्रतीक है। तो 'डाकू' का बचनराम और उसकी स्त्री राजनीति में पीसते और भरातली सामाजिक सत्ता के प्रतीक है। इस प्रकार मुद्रारास्स ने उच्च वर्ग के साथ निम्न वर्गीय लोगों का प्रतीक रूप में विनिर्मित किया है। मुद्रारास्स का प्रतीक प्रयोग सफल बना है।

निष्कर्ष:

लिनक से हटकर लिखना स्वातंत्र्योत्तर नाटककारों के प्रयोगस्ति रही है। नाटककारों ने अपनी रचना को ऐसा मुलम्बा चढ़ाया है जो नाटकों को नया रूप देता है। उन्होंने जीवन की काल्पनिकता को छोड़कर यथार्थ को विषय बनाया है। विषय के साथ प्रतीकों का प्रयोग के रूप में अपनाया है। मुद्रारास्स प्रयोगशास्त्री नाटककारों में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखते हैं। मुद्रारास्स के नाटक एक विशिष्ट स्थिति की उपज है। उन्होंने नाटकों में अलग धारा की निर्मिति की है। प्रतीकों के माध्यम से मानव जीवन की विस्तारी को उभरा है। प्रतीकों की विशेषता नाटकों को महत्व प्रदान करती है। तिलचट्टा, तेन्दुआ, छिपकली जैसे पघु प्रतीकों को मानवीय भावनाओं से जोड़कर खास प्रतीक बनाया है। प्रतीकात्मकी निम्न वर्ग और उच्च वर्ग की खाई को प्रकाशन में लाया है। मुद्रारास्स ने प्रतीक प्रयोगदारा ध्यान के अंतर्गम में छिपे सच्च वर्तमान जीवन के अनुभव स्त्री-पुरुष सम्बन्धों के विवेक रूप, खोखली राजनीति, शास्त मानव भावनाओं के सजीव विचर अंकी रूप किये हैं। उनकी विभेदात्मता नवे प्रयोग अपनाएं में है।

संदर्भ ग्रंथः

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मेवाड़ी पुण्य एक ऐसी आत्मकथा रही है जो सब आत्मकथाकारों से अलग हटकर रही है | अलग इसलिए कि जिसने कथाएं तक सत्य घटनाओं और वास्तविक पर सच हो | इस अनुभव के सच को कभी समझ नहीं प्रमाणें, शरदनन्द, अमृतनाल नागर ने एक रुप से कहा है कि यही लिखे जो नुकसान अनुभव क्षेत्र के बाहर का न हो | मेवाड़ी पुण्य जो ने जो लिखा उससे साक्ष्य हुआ देश को राजनीतिक दिल्ली के साथ ही उनके रिश्ते नातेदारों में एक साथ हलचल और खलबली मच गई | इस खलबली में मेवाड़ी पुण्य को इतना मम्मटता किया कि उन्होंने “प्रभुत सजा” और “संबंध” जैसी मामले कहनेवाली लिखित कर चुका दिया कि एक लेखक अगर सच को बयान करता है तो विद्याभूमि बोलते उसे सुनकाया होता है | “गुडिया भीतर गुडिया” इस आत्मकथा में तो छोटे से आलग बदलकर उन्होंने जोखिम उठाया है | बेहद संबंधशील संबंधों के संदर्भ में अपने सच अपने पति डॉ.आर.सी. शरीफ को भी नहीं छोड़ा | इसमें उनका रूप उस प्रख्यात जरूरत की तरह का हो गया है जो तथ्यों का खिलाय देते समय किसी को भी नहीं बताता |

मेवाड़ी पुण्य एक विदोही, साहसी एवं बदलने वाली कथा का अवतार है | अपने जीवन के रूप रूपों को बदलकर साहस का सवा किया है | पूरी स्त्रियों के खुशी मुनियाँ में अपने को बचाये रखनी की कला या स्वाधीन रणनीतियों है | (1)

मेवाड़ी पुण्य का जीवन अभावग्रास रहा है | असुरक्षित व्यवसाय और यौवन में उन्हें तरह तरह से शाशित प्राप्त करने की कोशिशों की गई | ऐसी परिस्थितियों में गुरु हैं, संघर्ष करती हुई अपने अस्तित्व एवं अस्तित्व का क्रांति करती हुई रूपांतरित होती तथा नर्तकिता की सर्वोपरि मायिक अवतारणा देनेवाली स्त्री विवाहकार मेवाड़ी पुण्या | “गुडिया भीतर गुडिया” प्राचीन ऐसी भारतीय संगीत विवाहित गुडिया की वह आत्मकथा है, जिसमें पति, पति, पति एवं पति अभावकाल बचाने के लिए आगरा चाह ले, तो ज़बर नहीं कर सकते? उसमें हो साहस, प्रतिभा, दुरदर्शिता, अनुभव न करने, न सहन की प्रकृति, संबंधशीलता तथा अनुभव और समाज के लिए स्वस्थ जीवन मूल्यों के निर्माण का ज्ञान एवं रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण |

“गुडिया भीतर गुडिया” का प्रारंभिक भाग मामला भी है और विश्वसनीय भी | मामला इस अर्थ में कि बंदर साहसी, सरल, प्रतिभावान खुद कराई लक्ष्यों जो अपने गुडियों से कूचटों में ही एक खास पहचान बना चुकी थी | जब उह्रा के बाद दिल्ली क्षेत्र ने माता है तो बात-बात पर उसे गैरहो कहकर उसके व्यक्तित्व हनन के प्रवास किये जाते हैं | हमारे परिवेश में वह आम बात है कि विवाह के बाद प्रतिभा संपन्न होती है | नतीजे को हीन में होती कहर देकर तितलतितल मारे जाने का पुर्ववास किया जाता है ताकि यह कभी स्वामित्व से निरंतर केवल न चल सके | इस लक्ष्य को गौर से वह लाए, इसमें मैंने नहीं, एकदम नहीं, यथार्थ तो खैर आय-आय तक नहीं | यह शुल्क लुप्त तब गड़ा था, आज तक कसकता है और उसकी दीर्घ तुम्हें मेरे हर आचरण पर सवालिया निशान लगाने के लिए मनाता करती है | (2)
एवं निदेश के समान का वांछन था | मेहरी प्यार के लिए तरसती रही | वही प्यार उन्हें डॉ. सिद्धान्त से मिला | डॉ. सिद्धांत कोई साधारण पुरुष नहीं थे | आंकलों में उनसे कभी मेहरी का मन उससे नहीं उड़ाया | मेहरी डॉ. सिद्धांत की ओर आकर्षित होने लगी | प्यार की सत्य अनुभव, अपूर्ण मारे छोटी सी अनुभूति अवध रूप से प्रवाहित होती चली गयी | मेहरी को जीवन सुंदर लाने लगा | डॉ. सिद्धांत निमंत्रण सौंदर्य, मोर्च को रंग, फूलों की सुंदरता में रच-बसे गीतो-लोकगीतों का मरम्म जानते थे | मेहरी का उनसे जुड़ने का यह भी एक कारण रहा | मेहरी प्राण मिट हो गई डॉ. सिद्धांत की | हमारे देश में रक्ष-पुरुष की मित्रता को पत्त व समाज का देखने का नज़रिया आया होता है | एक प्रकार विषय को धनी मेहरी सौंदर्य और लाभ को विश्वास लड़की की जन्म से अपने माता का सचमुच जान को सीरियल चढ़ते हैं एकड़ेकिमिक और कल्पना रचनात्मक में आपना महाविद्यालयीन वृत्त समपाल कर दिया हैं ऐसी मेहरी अपने लिए शहरी व्याख्यान गैर सुनती हुई आहत हो-होकर पति के निवेदनुसार स्पार्ट होने के उपक्रम में लगी रहती है | मेहरी ने सहज बेसामुहित के स्थान पर शहरी झं-झं को दोही हुई शहरी बनने का प्रयास करती है | मेहरी कहती है "मेरी इस कवि का परित्याग कोन समझ़ागी की इज़ात बढ़ाने की दौड़ में इज़ात उत्तर जाना ...... यहाँ मेरी जैसी कोई फिल्मिंग | फिल्मिंग जिससे उसे वॉगनी पर अपने लिए समर्पित होना पड़े .... यह कैसी सजा है हम प्रामिकों के लिए?" (9) हमारे भारत की संस्कृति में नारी के संदर्भ में हम कहा गया है कि, "पत्र नायक सुनवले रमले तन देवताना" नारी को देवी के रूप में पुजा जाता है | मेहरी जी एक दंगा लेखिका है | उनकी प्रकृति एवं प्रतिभा में प्रारंभ से ही विद्वान भरा हुआ है | उनका विवाह भी उनके विवाहों स्वभाव को ही परिणाम था | विशेष अवस्था में रक्षी देख का शोषण हो रहा था उस कारण उन्होंने विवाह कर अपने आप को सुरक्षित किया | मेहरी कहती है विवाह के परम्पर वन्धु गुंडे राज में नहीं आते | वन्धु में मैं छटपटाकर लगती हैं | हमारा समाज रक्षी पर चाहे जितने अन्याय होता हुआ बदतर कर सकता है, जिनके उसकी मुख्य अभिव्यक्ति बह। एक रक्षे के कलम से कभी खींचकर नहीं कर सकती | समस्त दंगाओं नराता को झंझलते हुए मेहरी ने अपनी रचना "गुरुदया भोवर गुरुदया" का सुनना किया वयों की रेखी गुरुदया बने रहने पर उन्हें परिवारी होता है | इससे यह कहती है "अपनी समुद्री समस्याओं को संघर्ष करने का काम और सत्य जाना लिखा है, इस बात का विवाह क्या दिला सकती है? क्या भारत का भी कोन सक्षम करता, जब तक प्राकर पत्र को जॉन नहीं लेता?" (10)

"गुरुदया भोवर गुरुदया" में मेहरी पुष्पा ने अपने समय को राजनीतिक हलचलों, सामाजिक परिप्रेक्षण, फिल्मों फेरबदल आदि का अंकन किया है | प्रामोक परिवर्तन में पता-बढ़ी आत्मनिर्भर होने से अगस्त तक की यात्रा की है | लेकिन इस सबके बीच उनके भोवर को गुरुदया का मन दिल्ली के रेलवे के बीच भी लोकपुण्य होकर रहा है | वह लोकपुण्य मन हो था जिससे लोकजीति, लोककल्प, लोकगीतों को अपने सुनन का विषय बनाया | गुरुदया भोवर गुरुदया" इस आत्मनिर्भर से मेहरीजीने अपने भोवर को गुरुदया का उपाधकर रख दिया | इस आत्मनिर्भर में जीवन में घटी अच्छी-बुरी सभी स्तर गहराईयाँ की खालकर रख दिया है | इसीलिए यह आत्मनिर्भर रूप से हटकर अपनी छाप छोड़े हुए हैं | "गुरुदया भोवर गुरुदया" एक तीस के अनेक भारतीय व्यक्तियों और एक लेखिका की एक ऐसी इमानदार आत्मसीकृतियाँ हैं जिनके साथ होना शायद हर पाख़ को मजबूर हो | संदर्भसूची:
1) हंस, नवंबर 2009
2) गुरुदया भोवर गुरुदया; पुस्तक 35, पुस्तक 14, पुस्तक 12, पुस्तक 34, पुस्तक 332.

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नक्सलवादी चर्चा

प्राचार्य ज्ञ. शारदा बंधे

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख

स्व.सी.सुरेंद्रनाथ पवार महाविद्यालय,

पुणे (जे) जि.परमणी

प्रस्तावना:

सन् १९६७ मध्ये चर्चव्यंग्य, पश्चिम बंगाल महिला दायित्वित्त नक्सलवादी या खेड्याच्या बाबीलेल्या समस्या साठी केवळ भारतातील इतर चर्चव्यंग्यांमध्ये व्यापक व भित्र आहे. नक्सलवादी चर्चव्यंग्य ही सामाजिक चर्चव्यंग्यचे एक भाग आहे. सुरुवातीला ही चर्चव्यंग्य पश्चिम बंगालमधूनी मर्यादित होती तरी क्षत्रीय सगड, ओरीसा, आंध्रप्रदेश, झारखंड, बिहार उत्तरप्रदेश आणि महाराष्ट्र या राज्यामध्ये पसरली.

स्थायीप्राप्तींतर सामाजिक, आर्थिक विषमता दुर होऊन देशाचा सर्वोच्चिक विकास होईल ही अपेक्षा फेल ठरली. त्यामुळे संवेदित लोकांशी हासन पद्धतीवर माराठवाच्या विवादांचा विवादांचा राहिला नाही. तत्कालीन परिस्थितीत देशात सामाजिक, आर्थिक विषमता निर्माण झाली. धर्मांतर, जातीयवाद, समाजवाद वाढतो, जमीनीदार, भांडवलदारांनी सामाज्य जनता, शेतकरी, कामगारांचे आत्मप्रतिष्ठा शारीरिक, मानसिक व आर्थिक शोषण केले. त्याच्या कुटूंबांच्या व्यावहार केला अशी परिस्थितीचे जि. निर्माण झाले तिथे नक्सलवादी चर्चव्यंग्य उदय झाला.

नक्सलवादी चर्चव्यंग्याचे नेतृत्वाची शेतकरी, आर्द्राधरी, कामगार, विद्यार्थी या वर्गांचे शोषण शास्त्रविद्याचा प्रयोग केला महून हाजरांच्या संघर्षांमध्ये वर्ती वगळीनी चर्चव्यंग्यत सक्रिय सहभाग चेतात. नक्सलवादांनी जमीनीदार, श्रीमंत वर्गांचे केले व त्याच्या जमीनीचे शेतक-याथांचे पूनर्वर्तन केले. जमीनीदारांना पाळ्याने लांबत त्याच्या जागावर अवधारणा निर्माण प्रारंभ केले.

नक्सलवादी चर्चव्यंग्य शिक्षकांचा अतिरिक्त वार्षिक केला होता. त्यामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात जीवीत व विविध हानी इ. गाळी. सामाज्य निवास लोकांचा बांधी गेला. त्यानुसार सामाजिक सुरक्षासेला होक निर्माण झाला. चर्चव्यंग्याचे नेतृत्वाचे वैचारिक मतभेद निर्माण होऊन चर्चव्यंग्य फुट पडली. ही चर्चव्यंग्य दृढ्युन टक्करवादांची संभाजने ददपाशी ही पोलिस दलाचा वार्षिक केला त्यामुळे सामाजिक सुंदरत सिल्वेन संध्यांचा वाळ झाली. राष्ट्रीय एकात्मक व विकासाला वाढ निर्माण झाला. त्यामुळे जनेचा धारावाराच्या निरंतर निरंगणपर्यंतचा चिन्हाचा कभी झाला. तरी आजी ही भारतातील काही राज्याने चर्चव्यंग्य आपले स्वरूप व्यापक बनवत आहे.

नक्सलवादी चर्चव्यंग्य उदयावरील कारणे:

सामाजिक विषमता: भारतीय समाजात सामाजिक, आर्थिक, जातीय, धार्मिक, शैक्षणिक व सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रात प्रवंड प्रमाणात विषमता आहे. धर्म, वर्ण, जात, भाषा, विद्या या आधारावर सतर्क निर्माण झाले. विद्वत वर्गाची व्यक्तिना कनिष्ठ वर्गांवर अनेक जागा बंद बाळी केली. त्यामें हभुसंख्या समाज विकासपणून दुर राहिली. या विषमतेचा विवरोध करण्यासाठी समाजवादी जहात गटातील युद्धाच्या युद्धाच्या युद्धाच्या युद्धाच्या पदार्थ तुरुंगे नक्सलवादी चर्चव्यंग्य उदयावरील कारणे.

समाजातील असंतोष: पश्चिम बंगालमध्ये उदयावर आलेल्या नक्सलवादी चर्चव्यंग्य सामाजिक असंतोष हा पहली सर्वत्र प्रविष्ट जावाबदार आहे. समाजात आर्थिक प्रमाणात आर्थिक विषमता निर्माण झाल्याच्या जमीनीदार सावधान व ठेकेदारांचा वर्ग जास्तीत जास्तीत जास्तीत होऊन ऐसे आरामाचा जीवन जगात होता. याऊळ मरी शेतकरी अल्पमूलक.
शेतमूर, आदिदासी जास्त गरीब होत चालुले. त्यामुळे उपास्मार, दारिद्र्य, कर्जबाजरीणामुळे त्यांच्यात समस्या निर्माण झाल्या.

अथाचार व शोषणात वाढ़: भारतमध्ये ज्या ठिकाणी सामाज्य जनतेतर अन्याय व अथाचार केला जात होता. त्याचे शारीरिक, मानसिक व आर्थिक शोषण प्रभाव समाजस्विकृत होत होते. त्या ठिकाणी नक्सलवाडी चक्वळ उदयास आले. पत्तीमध्ये बंगाली गरीबी उपास्मार, दारिद्र, शेतक्यांच्या तसेच जमीनदारांकडून होणारे शोषणामुळे सामाज्य जनता उस्त झाली होती. श्रीमंत वर्गाकडून त्यांच्या स्त्रियांचे अथाचार केले जात होते. या वाक्यांना अन्याय, अथाचार व शोषणाचा हिसाबांत्रिक करण्यासाठी नक्सलवाडी चक्वळीचा उदय झाला.

सामाज्याची विचारात्मक प्रभाव: जगतीली सामाज्य विचारासूचे नक्सलवाडी चक्वळ व्यावहारिक प्रभाव होत. भिन्नतर भाषांमध्ये तलाचीलीत समाज मोठपूर्व करण्यात बेकार होती, लोकांना शिक्षण चेतनेचा नोकरी मिळत नव्हती. काम करण्याचा इच्छा व क्षमता असेल नाही काम मिळत नव्हते. रॉजगार मिळत नसतांना त्यांमध्ये लोक बेकार बनते होते. त्यांना मूलमूल गरजांची पूर्तता होत नव्हती. त्यांना दारिद्र्याला समाज करायचा लागत असे. त्यातून ब्रह्मचार व गुनहेगारीत वाढ झाली. विशेषता शिक्षित, तरुण, बेकार वर्गाची नक्सलवाडी चक्वळीला पार्टीवा दिला. त्यामुळे चक्वळीविद्या किसानासाठी चल्नाच मिळाली. तसेच देखभाल हस्तेच क्षेत्रात्र रुपाकरण या वाद्या बेकारीला व ब्रह्मचारात्मक विरोध करण्यासाठी जहाजवाडी सामाज्याची गट पुढे आला.

लोकशाहीवर अविचक्ष: स्वतंत्र प्राविधीत सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, शैक्षिक, क्षेत्रीतील विषयात कामी होऊन सर्व श्रेणी करायचा समाज निर्माण होईल, अशी अथवा मोठ ठरली. सरकारला सामाजिक क्षमता व संदर्भात विकास करता आला नाही. भारतीय लोकशाही भांडवंदर व क्षेत्रीत लोकांना धार्मिक आहे. त्यामुळे लोकशाही शासनव्यवस्थेच नगरीकांचे अधिकार आणि हक्क अवबंधूत राहणार धोका निर्माण झाला. भारतीय लोकशाही शासनव्यवस्था कौन्यविच अथवेच नोकरी शुरूचीची नाही महणून ती उल्लघ पावक्यवासाठी नक्सलवाडी चक्वळीचा उदय झाला.

शेतक्षेत्रांचे आर्थिक शोषण: पत्तीमध्ये बंगालमध्ये महाजन, सावधार व श्रीमंत, भांडवंदर व समाज कडून शेतक्षेत्री, शेतमूर व कामगारांचे प्रचंड प्रभावत शोषण होत होते. जमीनदारांची शेतक्षेत्रांचे जमीनी हडप केल्या होता. परिणामी सामाजिक सन्तान जात गटाने शेतक्षेत्रांनी होणारा शोषणाचा निरोड करण्याचा ध्येय भागी नाही. त्यामुळे या चक्वळीशेतक, शेतमूर, आदिवासी व दलितांची प्रदीवी मिळाला.

नेते व संघटनांचे योगदान: नक्सलवाडी चक्वळीला गती देशपासून विविध नेते व संघटनांमुळे योगदान महत्त्वाचे ठरले. चार मुख्यदार जांची नक्सलवाडी चक्वळीले नेतृत्व केले व्यावसाय नेतृत्वाचे चक्वळीला योग्य दिशा व गती मिळाली. जांची जहाजवाडी नुसार चक्वळीविद्याचा प्रसार आणि प्रसार केला. समाजस्तरातील शोषणकारी व्यवस्थेचा.
विरोध करन समाजविधीत समाजज्ञान स्थान निर्मान करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. कानून संस्थान, जगाल, संवाद, सिह बंध, निर्मित चित्र, आतिथ, ओराय वा तेजायी चळवळील संख्या महत्वाचे गोष्टदार दिले.

सरकारी प्रतिसाद : पश्चिम बंगालमध्ये १९६७ चा दरम्यान सामाजिक पळ संयुक्तसंग्रहसंग्रह सत्तेवर आला होता. सामाजिक प्रमाण जमीनदरी प्रथा देत दिवावृत्ती होती. सामाजिक स्थापना करणे हे त्याचे ध्येय असल्याने नक्सलवादी चळवळीला आपल्यावर निर्दारामुळे प्रतिसाद दिला. नक्सलवादी उठाव म्हणजे भारतीय राजसृष्टित आकाश होते या दृष्टिने उठावकरून पहल्यांत लयाचा प्रतिसाद दिला गेला.

जनतेचा पाठितांना : नक्सलवादी चळवळीला उदय व विकास होणासाठी सेतुकरी, कामगार, आदिवासी आणि शोधनाला बदल पडलेल्या वयक्तीचा पाठिता मिळाला कारण या चळवळीला हाँऊँवर, जमीनवर, सानेत, सरकारासून होणाला शोधनाचा विरोध केला म्हणून ही चळवळ समाजाच्या जनतेचा आपल्या वाळती. साहाय्याच शोषित जनतेचा पाठिता मिळाल्यामुळे चळवळीला गती मिळाली.

नक्सलवादी चळवळीला मुख्यार्थन : भारतात नक्सलवादी चळवळ ज्या उदेशाने उदयाची आली ते उदेश या चळवळीला साध्य करता आले नाही. देशात भारताच्या, शोधनाच्या, अत्याचारी असाधारेच या यात्रेच आहेत. शेतकच्यावर होणाला शोधनाचा पूर्णण आढळ बसला नाही. हिंसेचे अतिरेक वापर केल्याने या चळवळीला जनतेचा सतत पाठिता मिळू शकता नाही. त्यामुळे ही चळवळ आपला पाया मजबूत करू शकली नाही. त्यामुळे सरकारी दरम्यान राहू याची वापर करू शैक्षणिक, पोली शक्तीच्या बाजार ही चळवळ दड़पून टटकण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. पाया न यो न्याय संघर्ष घडून आला. यामध्ये प्रचंड प्रमाणात जिवित विद्यार्थी आली. सामाजिक व निर्माण लोकांचा बड़ी गेला. त्यामुळे सामाजिक सुरक्षिततेला आणि राष्ट्रीय एकत्रतेला थोक निर्माण झाला. चळवळीच्या नेत्यामध्ये वैचारिक मतभेद निर्माण होऊन चळवळीत फुट पडली. अशा प्रकारे नक्सलवादी चळवळीला एकता, कार्यभारानी व शिक्षा अभियंतांनी स्वयं आपले उद्देश साध्य करता आली नाही असे असलेले परीक्षात, नक्सलवादी आंदोलन पूर्णणे केवळ समाज झाले नाही. मात्रतरी हे आंदोलन संस्थानात दृष्टीने कमजोर पडले होते परंतु या आंदोलनाची गतीशिला आजही टिकून आहे.

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प्रस्तावना:

जागतिकीकरणाचा रूप व लोकसंस्करणाचे विफळ यामुळे दिवसदिवस बेरोजगारीची समस्या आधिकार जटिल होत जाणार आहे. बेरोजगारी हा समाजात लागलेला शाप आहे. अनेक समस्यांमध्ये मुळ हे बेरोजगारीत आहे. या समस्येवर मात्र कर्मचारीसमर्थनातून शासनाने विविध प्रकारी पावले उचलली आहेत. नोकरीच्या मागे लागण्यापेक्षा नोकरी उपलब्ध करून देणारे उदयोगजक व्यवसायी यासाठी शासनाचे व्यापक धोरण आचरित आहेत "व्यवसायी विविध कर्ज योजना सुरू केलेला होतात. तसेच उदयोग सुरू करणार्यांना विविध सोशल-सामाजिक दिल्ल्या जात होतात. तर्कमान अर्थव्यवस्थेत शासनातील नोकर महात्मा नल्लीद निर्भूष आलेले आहेत. शासकीय कामे कंजट्री व खाजळी पदव्याने कर्णाकडे कल वाहू लागला आहे. शासकीय नोकरवर्त निर्भूष आलेले आहेत. शासकीय कामे कंजट्री व खाजळी पदव्याने कर्णाकडे कल वाहू लागला आहे. जागतिकीकरणाच्या धोरण स्वीकार करण्यासाठी जगातीलत उत्साहत मर्दाना वर्त्तमाण वसूल भारतीय झारपेटेड वेद आहेत. जागतिक कसूच्या दर्जा प्रमाणित आत्मा वसूल दर्जा असावा या दृष्टिकोनातून वेद उदयोगकाची आधुनिकते वाढवू लागली आहे. परिस्थिती उदयाची अनुकूलता साधनाचा वापर दिवसदिवस वाहू लागला आहे व उदयाची शर्माकाँडी संध्या कभी होऊन बेरोजगारीच्या समस्येत वाढ होत आहे. त्यावर पर्याप्त किवा उपयोग महणून शासनतात्त्व अर्थव्यवस्थेत स्वर्णरोजगाराचा प्राध्यापण देऊ लागले आहे.

आज ही दुर्भावने आपली शिक्षणपदती कालवाहक असतली दिसून येते. आजच्या शिक्षणपदतीतून उदयोगकेंद्रात विकास कर्णारे शिक्षण प्रारंभ होत नाही. महणून उदयोगकेंद्रात विकास कर्णारे शिक्षण देण्याची गरज आहे. परंतु त्याकडे मोठा प्रमाणण दुर्लक्ष होत असताना दिसते. वास्तवीक यात्र बदल कर्णारे वेढ आलेली आहे. शासकीय विश्वासित तांत्रिक शिक्षणाचा पाया रचनास्म. उदयोगकेंद्रात प्रोत्साव देण्याचे धोरण अवलोकित जागरण अर्थव्यवस्थेत बेरोजगारीवर काही प्रमाणण निवेदन करता येईल व दृष्टीने राखून, शिक्षणात यांची विचार करारात हवा व भविष्यात व्याख्या अनमोलजवळणी होणे ही आवश्यक आहे. तर शेतीत बेरोजगारीची समस्या कभी होईल. कोणत्याही तरुणीतील उदयोगकेंद्रात प्रशिक्षण होईल असोढा सर्वप्रथम स्वतंत्र जागरूक घेणे अवश्यक आहे कारण प्रत्येकाची आपल्या अंगात कोणते कौशल्य आहे. आपल्याकडे भांडवल किंतु आहे, कर्ज किंतु व कोणतून प्राप्त होईल. उदयोग स्थापन अर्थव्यवस्थेत नोकराची जागरूकता काही कागजेचा निम्नलिखित उदयाचा आपल्यासत कारण प्रत्येकाची अपल्या अंगात कोणते कौशल्य आहे. आपल्याकडे भांडवल किंतु आहे, कर्ज किंतु व कोणतून प्राप्त होईल. उदयोग स्थापन कर्मचारीच्या नोकराची पुरावीत होईल कारण कौशल्य आपल्यासत कर्मचारीवर्तक महत्त्व त्याचे हे झालांन अवश्यक आहे आपण विषेश महणून एकदा उदयोग क्षेत्रात कार्य कर्णारे निश्चित झाले.
वेरोजनारीपर, नियंजन प्रस्थापित कर्ण्यासाठी, समाजतील नागरिकांचा आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक विकास, राहणीमानाचा दर्जा दंडायणासाठी, सर्व समाज समान तस्वीर प्रस्थापित कर्ण्यासाठी, केंद्र व राज्य शासनाने स्वर्योजनारास प्रायोग्य देखाय विविध कर्ण योजना राष्ट्रिय जात आहेत व लागतील विविध महामंडळी स्थापना कर्ण्यात आली आहे. याच्याकु दुरून मागास्वर्गीयाचा कल्याणासाठी महाराष्ट्र शासनाने महात्मा फुले मागास्वर्ग विकास महामंडळी स्थापना इ.स.१९७८ जुन १९७८ रोजी केली. या महामंडळी माध्यमानुष अनुवृत्त जाती, नवबीत यांचा कर्ण्यासाठी आर्थिक वृद्धिवाश मुद्दा कुटुंबांना स्वर्योजनारासाठी अर्थसाहय उपलब्ध करून देयाच्यात विविध योजनाची आखणी कर्ण्यात आली आहे. या महामंडळे कामकाज सामाजिक व्यवस्थाय स्थिरांकन नियंजन कार्य आहेत. या महामंडळास केंद्र व राज्य ४९-५१ या प्रमाणात शासनकऱ्कून निम्न प्रभाव होते.

संशोधन निर्बंध अनुसूचित जातीया आर्थिक, सामाजिक स्थितीचा सुधारणा कर्ण्यासाठी राष्ट्रिय वेप्पणा महाला फुले मागास्वर्ग विकास महामंडळी योजनाचा अभ्यास करून अनुसूचित जातीया आर्थिक, सामाजिक विकासात, राहणीमानाचा दर्जा सुधारणा होणारा मदत होते.

संशोधन विषयाची निवड:
राज्यांतेच या देशाची सार्वभौम, समाजवादी, धर्मनिरपेक्ष लोकशाही लोकसत्ता महून निर्माणी करत अस्तानाच या देशातील सर्व नागरिकांचा इतर आयासमाधानाचे सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय व्यवस्था, देयाच्याही मननूपचिक आयासविच दिसले होते. त्या अनुयुक्त अन्वितियत असलेला समाज सर्व जाती-धर्मातील स्व-पुरुष, शेतकरी-शेतमजूर, कामगार, दलित, आदिवासी आदी सर्व समाजाचा आर्थिक, सामाजिक विकास साह्य कर्ण्यासाठी सरकाराच्याच विविध महामंडळी, योजनाची, संस्थांची स्थापना केली व समाजसतील दुर्बल घटकांचा विकास साह्य कर्ण्याच्या हेतुने कार्य करती आहेत. या अनुयुक्ताने महाराष्ट्र शासनाने अनुसूचित जातीया विकाससाठी महाला फुले मागास्वर्ग विकास महामंडळी स्थापना केली. या महामंडळे मुख्य कार्यालय मुंबई येथे अतुलन प्रस्तुत जिल्ह्याच्या ठिकाणी उप-कार्यालय आहेत व व्यवस्था महामंडळ मिळाले कार्य चालते. महाराष्ट्रसतील महाला फुले मागास्वर्ग विकास महामंडळी योजनाचा आर्थिक उन्नतीसाठी उपयोग होतो. योजनाची महत्त्वाची पुरस्कार करणे, योजनेचां लामासाठी अवश्यक बाजारेची महत्त्वाची देणे. महामंडळी योजनाचा कार्याचे व्यवस्थापनाची महत्त्वाची देणे ल्यांतील समाजा कार्य आहेत. विशेष मानणे महामंडळी योजनाचे कर्ज वापर व व्यवस्थापनाची महत्त्वाची देणे
अनुसूचित जातीय आर्थिक विकासातील महात्मा कुले मागासवर्ग विकास महामंडळाच्या योजनाचा विश्लेषणात्मक अभ्यास 

अभ्यासाचे महत्त्व:

समाजात आर्थिक, सामाजिक समानता प्रसारीत करण्यासाठी केंद्र व राज्य सरकाराच्या माध्यमातून विविध योजना, संविधा, आयोगांची, महामंडळाची स्थापना करून समानता प्रसारीत करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जात आहे. या मध्ये विवेच करून महाराष्ट्र सरकारने १९९८ मध्ये अनुसूचित जातीय आर्थिक विकासातील महात्मा कुले मागासवर्ग विकास महामंडळाची स्थापना केली. या महामंडळाची कार्यालय महाराष्ट्रातील प्रत्येक जिल्ह्यात स्थापन करून अनुसूचित जातीय आर्थिक विकासातील विविध योजना राहून येत आहेत व योजनाच्या माध्यमातून अनुसूचित जातीय आर्थिक विकासात, राहणारी योजनेचा वर्ष सुधारणा करता येत व त्यासाठी विविध योजनाची महत्त्वी पुढच्या करून लागू आहेशीत करणे.

अभ्यासाचे उद्देश:

अनुसूचित जातीय आर्थिक विकासातील महात्मा कुले मागासवर्ग विकास महामंडळाच्या योजनाचा विश्लेषणात्मक अभ्यास संस्थानात्मक निवृत्ती अभ्यास करण्याचा हेतू किंवा घेत किंवा उद्देश्य माहिती प्रमाणे आहेत.

1. महात्मा कुले विकास महामंडळाच्या व्यवस्थापनाची महत्त्वी घेणे.
2. महात्मा कुले मागासवर्ग विकास महामंडळाची योजनेची महत्त्वी पुढच्या करून लागू आहेशी पात्रता सुचवणे.
3. योजनाचा लागू विश्लेषणातील प्रोत्साहन करणे.

संशोधन साधनाची स्थिती व पद्धती:

अनुसूचित जातीय आर्थिक विकासातील महात्मा कुले मागासवर्ग विकास महामंडळाच्या योजनेच्या विश्लेषणात्मक अभ्यास या विषयात अनुसूचित विविधक निवृत्ती सादर करण्यासाठी प्रामुख्याने दुर्योग व प्राथमिक साधनसमग्रीच्या उपयोग करून प्रस्तुत म्हणून संशोधनसाधनातील विश्लेषणात्मक, वर्णनात्मक, पहुँचती उपयोग करण्याचे लक्ष्य देतात.

राज्याच्या आर्थिक विकास हा त्या राज्यातील नैसर्गिक साधनसमग्री आणि मानवी संसाधने व दोन घटकांकर अपलब्ध असतो. राज्यातील उपलब्ध नैसर्गिक व मानवी साधन सामर्थ्याच्या वाढताने योजनाचे निर्माण केले जातात त्यास उपयोग असे म्हणून. त्यामुळे या अस्तित्वातिस वाढ नसले असे अस्तित्वातस व त्या वाढीलाच आर्थिक विकासाचे माध्यम मानले जाते. पंतप्रधान देशाच्या राज्यात नैसर्गिक साधन सामग्री मोठ्याप्रमाणे उपलब्ध असून ही राज्यात मोठ्याचा प्रमाण दार्शनिक, बेकारी व मागासवर्ग वर्तमान स्थितीत समस्या महत्त्वशील म्हणून समोर आहे. राज्यात नैसर्गिक व मानवी साधने जेवढे मोठ्या प्रमाणात उपलब्ध असल्याने आर्थिक असते तेवढेच प्रमाणात त्या साधनांच्या योग्य व पुरस्करण उपयोग करून वेणकारीता कृषि व कार्यक्रम लोकसंख्या ही असाधी लागते. अनुवाद देशातील साधनसमग्री निमित्तीची होते. समाजाचे आर्थिक जीवन, लोकांचे राहणीमान, राज्याच्या आर्थिक विकास व लोकांचे आर्थिक कर्त्याचे हे सर्व धारक त्या राज्यातील लोकसंख्येंची संख्येची असतात. पंतप्रधान जर राज्याच्या लोकसंख्या वेगाने वाढणारी असेल, कार्यक्रम नसेल तर ती समस्या बनते. महत्त्व मयाहित व
The table below provides data on the performance of different research teams over the years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Team A</th>
<th>Team B</th>
<th>Team C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>85.2</td>
<td>90.1</td>
<td>86.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>87.3</td>
<td>91.7</td>
<td>88.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>89.4</td>
<td>92.5</td>
<td>90.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table shows a clear trend of improvement over the years, with Team B consistently outperforming the other two teams.
जातीय लोकसंख्या वाढ़िया प्रमाणपेक्षा जारी आहे. पंत लोकसंख्या वाढ़िया प्रमाण २००४ ते अनुसूचित जातीय लोकसंख्या तुलना ४.३ तयारी कमी आहे. तसेच अतीकाळीन जनगणना २०११ या आकडेवारीनुसार महाराष्ट्राची एकूण लोकसंख्या २३.२३ कोटी अर्थात २१ कोटी २३ लाख ४९ हजऱ ३३२ अनुसू इ.स. २००७-२००९ दस्तकातील लोकसंख्या वाढिया दर १५.५९ तयारी असून तो १९७१-१९७२ दस्तकातील लोकसंख्या वाढिया प्रमाण ७.५८ तयारी कमी आही. ठोऱ्यावत लोकसंख्या वाढिया दराच भाषा कमी आले असलेली टयारी लोकसंख्या घटावी प्रमाण असून १९९१ ते २००१ या जनगणनेचा तुलना २४ स्थानांनी वाढी आहे. जी स्वीकृत कमांड मोतील द्वारा तुळ्या आहे २० वर्षाच्या तारख्या एकूण लोकसंख्येची कमी जातीय लोकसंख्या ३.२२ कोटी अर्थात १ कोटी ३२ लाख ४९ हजऱ ८९८ अनुसू राज्याची एकूण लोकसंख्येची प्रमाण ४६.७७ अनुसू इ.स. २००७ या तुलना याच मात्र वाढी ८७.४७ तयारी असून १९७१ ते २००४ या महाराष्ट्र सुरु अनुसूचित जातीय लोकसंख्या १ कोटी ५ लाख असून ताळो महाराष्ट्राची लोकसंख्येची प्रमाण ८.३५ तयारी असून तो २००७ या जनगणनेचा तुलना याच प्रमाण ८.४९ तयारी असून १९९१-२००१ या दस्तकातील वाढिया प्रमाण दर तयारी हे ०.५ तयारी असून तो २००१ या जनगणनेचा तुलना २४ स्थानांनी वाढी आहे.

ठोऱ्यावत राज्याची एकूण लोकसंख्येची प्रमाण अनुसूचित जातीय लोकसंख्येची प्रमाण १५.५९ नाही. पंत लोकसंख्येतील अविकरता लोकांकडे कस्तो सय करायचे उत्तराधिकारी साधने असलेली दिसत नाहीत. हे सर्व लोकसंख्या मजूर, शेत मजूर महून कार्य करते यांचा कार्य करते असलेल्या भुगती चे किंवा शेतीचे ही प्रमाण अती अल्प आहे. परिणामी यांचा राहाणीच्या दर्जा उंचवलेला नाही. महून स्वातंत्र्यांतर देशात भारतीय दलीत विकास समाजासही सरकाराचे विविध आयोग महादेशीय योजनाची मान्यता स्थापना करून त्यांना समावे करावा आहे. मानवस्वास्थ्य आर्थिक उन्नतीसाठी केंद्र सरकार व राज्यसरकार नाही सामाजिक माया विभागाची स्थापना करून शिक्षासाठी उद्योगसाठी प्रशिक्षणसाठी स्वयं रोजगार निर्माण करण्यासाठी विविध योजना निर्माण करून अन्धवजश्वासी करण्यास सुरूत केली या सामाजिक माया विभागाचा अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकाराने केंद्र सरकाराच्या मदतीने १९७८ मध्ये महात्मा कुले मानवस्वास्थ्य विकास महादेशीय स्थापना करण्यात आले. सुरुवातीला कारत ते महादेश अनुसूचित जाती अंतर्गत येणाऱ्या सर्व जातीसाठी कार्य करत होते. काळांतरात राज्यातील प्रशिक्षण जातीसाठी स्वतंत्र महादेशीय स्थापना केली व महात्मा कुले मानवस्वास्थ्य विकास महादेशीय कार्याच्या व्याप कमी करून ते आज फक्त अनुसूचित नव-बाहिराची आर्थिक विकासातील कार्य करते. सामाजिक माया विभागाचा अधिपत्यावरील महात्मा कुले मानवस्वास्थ्य विकास महादेश कार्य करते. तसेच केंद्रसरकारच्या मंडळामर्फत काही योजनाची अमंत्रज्ञानीची प्रव�ता ही ते मंडळातील पार पडले जाते. या महादेशीय कार्यावली आहे, कार्यवाही केलेली तत्परतेने सोकादत्त व समानांतर व्यक्तीना उपलब्ध करून देणे बंधन करायला आहे. या महादेशीय कार्यातील ६०-स्थापनक वंशालक, ३०-समानांतर व्यक्तीना, ११-संबंधी संपर्क, ०७-कार्यशीर्षक संदर्भ, ०७-संभांत जिल्हा व सहायक
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राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान जाती/जनमती बित्ता विकास महामंडल, नवी दिल्ली (एनएसएफडीसी) च्या योजना:

केंद्र सरकारने राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर अनुसंधान जाती व विकास महामंडली स्थापना केलेली असून या महामंडळे कार्यालय दिल्ली वेळे असून सदर महामंडळाचा योजना महाराष्ट्र राज्यात महामंडळ फुले मागासवर्ग विकास महामंडळारपेक्षा राबदिल्याचा जातात. इ.स.१९९१-९२ पासून या योजना राबदिल्याचा आल्या असून आता पर्यंत (२०१७-१२) रूपे १५३२४०० लाख विविध योजनेचा माध्यमातुन मागासवर्गांचा विकाससाती कर्ज पुरवठा केला आहे. या केंद्रीय महामंडळाच्या योजना पुढील प्रमाणे आहेत.

०१. मुदती कर्ज योजना: या योजनेची सुरुवात इ.स.१९९१-९२ पासून करण्यात आली. या योजनेची प्रकल्प मयाचा रूपे ५०,००,००० असून यातील २० टक्के बीज माध्यम महामंडळ फुले मागासवर्ग महामंडळकडून दिले जाते व अर्जदाराचा सहभाग ०५ टक्के तर केंद्रीय महामंडळकडून ६५ टक्के कर्ज पुरवठा केला जातो व यावर ०६ टक्केने व्याजदर आल्यानुसार येतो. इ.स.१९९१-९२ पासून या योजने अंतर्गत ८५० लाखांची फायदा घेतलेली असून त्यांचा कर्ज पुरवठा १०७४५.४४ लाख रूपे करण्यात आलेली आहे. समाजातील पात्र व्यवसायी नागरीकांना लाम घेऊन स्तवच्या उत्तमात वाढ करून आर्थिक सुधारणा करण्यात येते.

०२. बीज लोन योजना: या योजनेची सुरुवात इ.स.१९९२ पासून जास्तीत आहे. योजनेचे अंतर्गत ५०,००,००० लाख रूपे पर्यंत मयाचा आहे. एखाद्या प्रकल्पस बंके मंजुरी दिली असेल तर मंडळ एकूण मंजुर रक्कमेचा १० टक्के रक्कम योजनेचा माध्यमातुन देत असते. या योजनेचे कर्जवाहील व्याजदर हा फक्त दोन टक्के असतो. सदर योजनेत कर्ज फळीसाठी १ वर्षांतर हपता बायु होतो. कर्जदारांने सदर तीन वर्ष हपते न फडल्यावर पूर्ण त्या काळसाठी हपताच रक्कम मुळ रक्कमेचा समावेश करून त्यावर ६ टक्के व्याजदर आकारला जातो. पंत्तु ही योजना दिर्घकाळ पर्यंत कर्ज करून शक्ती नाही महून ती लक्षकरव बंद करावी लागली.

०३. सुधारण पुरवठा योजना: या योजनेची सुरुवात १९९१-९२ पासून एनएसएफडीसी च्या माध्यमातुन महामंडळ राबदिल्यात आते. या योजनेची अत्य व शरीरी पुर्त्या करण्याचा अर्जदारास एनएसएफडीसी तरुष २०,००० रूपे तर महामंडळ तरुष १०,००० असे एकूण व्यवसायसाठी ३०,००० रूपयांचा कर्ज पुरवठा ५ टक्के व्याजदरांने केला जातो. महामंडळकडून आता पर्यंत या योजनेच्या एकूण राज्यात ७६७५ लाखांच्या रूपे कर्ज पुरवठा विविध व्यवसायसाठी करण्यात आली.

०४. महिला समूही योजना: ही योजना महिलांचा आर्थिक दृष्टी स्वाभाव करण्यासाठी इ.स.२००५-२००६ पासून मंडळमाफळत राबदिल्यात. पंत्तु ही योजनेचे प्रकाश अंतर्लबाजारीची सुरुवात ही २००७-०८ पासून जास्तीत ही योजनेचे अंतर्गत एनएसएफडीसी भारक २०,००० रूपे तर महामंडळमाफळत १०,००० रूपे व्यवसाय करण्यांच्या महिलांना कर्ज स्वतःमूलतर रक्कम दिली जाते. आता पर्यंत ही योजना अंतर्गत एकूण महाराष्ट्रातील ६५४५ महिलांना १९९८-९६ लाख रूपयांचा कर्ज पुरवठा केला आहे.
05. लघुक्रण वित्त योजना : एनएसएफ़डीसी की योजना में अंतर्गत ही योजना 2005-06 या वर्षापूर्व सन राबविश्वात येत आहे. या योजनेच्या पात्रता पुर्ण केल्यास अर्जेदारास एनएसएफ़डीसींच्या 20,000 व महामंडळकडून 10,000 रुपये येऊसायसाठी कर्ज पुरवठा केला जातो.

06. शैक्षणिक कर्ज योजना : सदर योजना या केंद्रीय मंडळांना इ.स.2010-2011 पासून सुरू केली अनुसूचित जाती व नव बाह्य समाजातील तत्त्व विद्यार्थी -विद्यार्थीनिधीकरता देशात पर्यंत शिक्षण घेऊसाठी कर्ज दिले जाते. सदर योजनेस अंतर्गत विद्यार्थींच्या पुढील शिक्षणकरिता संबंधित शिक्षण संस्थेत प्रवेश घेतल्याचा पुरवठा सादर करवा लागतो. अर्जेदारांना सर्व पात्रता व अटीची पुर्ता केल्यानंतर हा प्रस्ताव मुख्य कार्यालयास पास होऊन तो एनएसएफ़डीसी कार्यकाळ शिल्पीकरून या मंडळांस मंजुरी प्राप्त आणि विकासी तथा विद्यार्थी आलेक्षन्याच असलेल्या निधी त्याचे प्रवेश घेतल्या संस्थेत किंवा पाठवला जातो. जर तो प्रस्ताव देशातील शिक्षणसंस्थेत असेल तर उच्चशिक्षणसंस्थेत 100.00 लाख रुपया पर्यंतक्षे तरसें आहे आणि जर विद्यार्थी तो विद्यार्थी उच्चशिक्षणसंस्थेत प्रवेश घेतला असेल तर मंडळमाफ्त 20.00 लाख रुपया पर्यंतक्षे तरसें आहे.

07. महिला किसान योजना : या योजनेच्या अंतर्गत ग्रामीण भागीदारी शेती व शेती संबंधित येऊसायसाठी महिलांच्या येऊसायसाठी 50,000 रुपये कर्ज पुरवठा केला जातो. एनएसएफ़डीसी कटून एकूण कर्जातील वाटा 10 टक्के असतो. या योजनेस अंतर्गत प्राप्त कर्ज फेड 10 वर्षाच्या अवधारणेत असते. केंद्र सरकार राष्ट्रीय सतर्क अस्वच्छ काम करणाऱ्या सफाई कामगारांमध्ये व लागेवार अवलंबून असलेल्या सुसंगत पुनर्नवाण करणाऱ्या राष्ट्रीय सफाई कर्मचारी वित्त व विकास महामंडळ व शहरातील विकास महामंडळ विकास महामंडळ कर्जातील वाटा 10 टक्के असतो. केंद्रीय मंडळांच्या राज्यात ज्या योजना संबंधित तथा पुढील प्रमाणे आहेत.

08. मुद्री कर्ज योजना : ही योजनेच्या सुरुवात 2004-05 पासून करणाऱ्यास आली. या योजनेच्या प्राकृत मध्या 10,00,000 पर्यंत कर्ज दिले जाते. या योजनेच्या प्राकृत मध्या 10 टक्के एनएसएफ़डीसींसा सहभाग 10 टक्के असून या कलासिकल व्याजदर 6 टक्के आकर्षणाचे येतो. 2006-07 वर्षात या योजनेच्या राज्यातील एकूण मध्या 2395 असून एकूण कर्ज पुरवठा 5286.08 लाख रुपये करणाऱ्यास आला.

09. अर्जेदार व विकास महामंडळ, नवी दिली (एनएसएफ़डीसी) योजना : एनएसएफ़डीसीच्या साधनांच्या साधनांमध्ये प्रमाणे 10 टक्के असून या कलासिकल व्याजदर 6 टक्के आकर्षणाचे येतो. या योजनेच्या प्राकृत मध्या 10 टक्के असून या कलासिकल व्याजदर 6 टक्के आकर्षणाचे येतो. 2006-07 वर्षात या योजनेच्या राज्यातील एकूण मध्या 2395 असून एकूण कर्ज पुरवठा 5286.08 लाख रुपये करणाऱ्यास आला.

10. महिला समुद्री कर्ज योजना : सहर ही योजना महिला करीताच राबविश्वात येत असून या योजनेच्या सुरुवात 2005-06 पासून करणाऱ्यास आली. ज्या महिला स्वतंत्र व्यवसाय करणाऱ्यासाठी एनएसएफ़डीसींसा माफ्त कर्ज पुरवठा केला जातो. या योजनेच्या प्राकृत मध्या 50,000 रुपये असून या कर्जे व मंडळ यांचा सहभाग 10:10 टक्के असते व अर्जेदार महिलांनी पाठवले कर्ज 4 टक्के व्याजदाराचे प्रस्ताव करणे आवश्यक
अस्ते राज्यात या योजनेचे एकूण लाभावस्था संख्या 3227 महिला असून त्यांना विविध व्यवसायासाठी करण्यात आलेला कर्ज पुरवठा 568.34 लाख रुपये इतका होता।

महिला आर्थिका योजना:

या योजनेचे प्रकल्प मर्यादा 65,000 रूपयांपर्यंत असून या योजनेच्या माध्यमातून महिलांना आर्थिक सामाजिक प्राप्त करून देशासाठी मंडळांकाल याच्यासाठी 70:30 तर असे प्रमाण लाभाच्या व मंडळांचे असते। तर अर्जदरांने 05 टक्के व्याजदरांने कर्जांची परतफेड केली जाते।

शैक्षणिक कर्ज योजना:

सदर योजनेचे अंतर्गत व्यवसायिक व तांत्रिक उच्च शिक्षणाकरिता देशात तसेच परदेशात शिक्षण शैक्षणिक कर्ज उपलब्ध करून देशात येते। विदेशातील शिक्षणासाठी 70.00 लाख रुपये तर विदेशातील शिक्षणासाठी 20.00 रुपये अर्थ सहाय्य दिले जाते। यामध्ये ही 70:30 असे प्रमाण पकृत शिक्षण शैक्षणिक प्रमाण असते यासह ही विद्यार्थी मुलगा असेल तर व्यवसाय 05 टक्के व्याजदर आकारला जातो तर मुलातांक कर्ज घटले असेल तर व्याजदर 04 टक्के आकारला जातो।

संस्थानाचे निष्कर्ष:

या संस्थानाचे निष्कर्ष प्रथम त्यांचा मुख्य उददेश हा महामंडळ योजनांची समाजात महाती देशन त्यांचा लाभासाठी प्राप्ताहीत करणे हा आहे। म्हणून या संस्थानावर निष्कर्ष येणाऱ्या काही निष्कर्ष पुढील प्रमाणाचे लांब आहेत।

1. समाजातील वक्तनं या योजनांची महाती होऊ लागेल.
2. अनुशंसित जातीतील वक्तनं व नव-वीडिवस व्यवसाय स्थापन करण्यास मदत होईल.
3. योजना या त्यांची अवकाश देण्यासाठी त्यांच्यांना महाती झाल्यामुळे त्यांना त्यांना गुण इतका वेगे सोपे जाईल.
4. स्वतंत्र आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकास साध्य करण्याचा प्रयोग करतील.
5. योजनेच्या लाभ शैक्षणिक अवधारणा वेगार नाहीत.
6. योजनाच्या लाभांतर त्याच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकासाच्या वाढ होईल.

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4. महात्मा गुरुले महासागर विकास महामंडळाचे वार्षिक अहवाल
FIELD WORK PROCESS IN SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION

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The nature of Field work process in social work education is a dynamic, rational, educationally planned and guided, interactive, and intuitive process. It is a continuing interaction between socio-educational goals of the profession, and the selection of meaningful experiences in the field. It is an interaction between the learner and the educator; and between the actor (subject) and the acted upon (object). Feelings, perceptions, values, knowledge, albtades, skills, and perspectives of the learner and that of the educator are affected by this process. The learner, the educator the field, the system (environment of professional education and its relationship of the profession with other professions and the larger society) constitute its dynamic elements. These elements are continuously interacting, evolving, developing, and changing the new- whatss, whys, and hows added to them in time and space. process is composed of varied and interrelated situations, which are inherently consensual, conflicting and even contradictory; and therefore, it calls for multifaceted practice and innovative approaches.

EVIDENCE:

Confirmation of the multifaceted nature of the process is borne out by the empirical evidence. It was found in the field work practice that students intervened in a wide range of target systems. use of methods paralleled the range of target systems, and there was a striking consistency in the rankings of target groups and methods across field. social work in every field of practice includes a broad range of target system and utilizes a similarly broad range of intervention methods. A focus on one method would not meet the demands of these fields and demands of actual practice in a field are broader and more complex than single method approaches, and a potential gap is noticed between conceptions of practice and the actual practice of social work.

PROFESSIONAL SOCIALIZATION:

It can be said that, field work process is not a ‘universalistic’ form of practice experience; it is a holistic and individualizing, and professionally socializing process, a form of creative and
complementing Endeavour through fellowship. It seeks to develop humaneness, compassion, caring and a readiness to share, to respond to and to experiment with human and environmental needs/situations to bring about desired changes in them. It is a kind of bridging of common knowledge and professional knowledge. A method of acquiring knowledge, and experience by entering into a concrete relationship with real objects and processes. The quality of encounter in it is more important than scholarly knowledge. The interaction of the various components of field work process could be illustrated briefly by the reactions of two students who were interviewed on their field work experiences. One narrated his experience of community work. After he was given orientation where he was told that children are the entry points to reach adults, he went along with others to the community; "started on his own"; "roamed about", and was plagued by such questions as What to do? Where to go? Whom to talk? After some time he decided to go to people who were sitting and gossiping. They were surprised to see workers who introduced themselves as students of 15th class (and not P.G.) and came to the community for their practical work. Residents were satisfied with that explanation. When asked to tell about themselves, some responded while others did not. Since there was nothing else to do for the time being workers played with children. Their parents were happy. By experience students learnt that certain projects were ambitious and so they selected individual cases, organised recreation programmes (picnic and film show), and taught children. This led to the formation of a youth club, and to the diversification of their activities which were educative and meaningful.

The other student felt that he/she, being a worker working for 'long' hours, worked for people and not with them, found it difficult to mobilize resources and to organize people collectively and wondered whether field work in community was an exercise for failure. Why do not social workers live with people because they do not know them well enough? Due to disappointment, own limitations and lack of experience, case work method in his/her case predominated other forms of social work in the community.

One can see from the above that between entry and exist when a student is engaged in a guided action, changes occur in his self (feelings, attitudes and orientation); his method of working; nature of work and selection of goals (his perceiving, knowing and thinking), the people he works with; and the experiencing of the entire process. This interaction could be conceptualized as follows.

UNEVEN PROCESS:

It may be added here that the above framework is not so neat and smooth in practice as it appears. Discontinuities in action, lack of information and awareness, miscommunication, misunderstandings, inappropriate action, ambitious goals, groups resistance, professional
rivalry, inadequate resources, differences in perceptions, etc., often occur, and add to the complexity of the field work learning and process. They also interfere with smooth progression of the process. Since the field work process affects knowledge, skills, and attitudes of the learner, it is necessary to go through the literature and previous records for getting good results.

**CHANGES IN KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND SKILLS:**

Only by practice the learner knows and appreciates that social work interview is concerned with personal interaction and it is a mutual and purposeful talking. Communication involves both monologues and dialogues, is concerned with proximics, kinesics, paralinguistics, oil factory channels, tactility, visual sensations, postures, voice, etc. one does not accept a thing which is good or bad but real. coverage of territory means less depth. beginning interviewer asks more question at a time. asks why more than what, that interview transitions need to be dealt with skillfully. Hearing is different from listening the former being a physical and the latter a mental and emotional process, and pauses and silences are not the same and these should not embarrass the worker. In the interview the client brings his problems, experiences, feelings, attempts, attitudes to help seeking, and all these should engage worker's attention. It is through field work process that a learner appreciates differences between the beginning and advanced interviews, that is, beginner focusing on concrete needs whereas advanced student on emotional and feeling aspects of concrete needs. The beginner also learns that he focuses on structured approach, direct questioning and stereotyped introductions, whereas the advanced student adopts flexible approach, selective questioning and varied introduction. In the social group work method, through practice he learns that any group may not serve the purpose of social work group, and that a group passes through several phases: pre-group phase, group formation, integration, disintegration, reintegration/synthesis, and termination. The size of group, space and time determine the type and quality of interaction and pattern of communication. This knowledge has got both skill and attitudinal dimensions. It is ad visible that for a social work student or a professional social worker, learning in the area of skills occurs through observation, listening, understanding, asking, explaining, advising, preparing, limiting, confronting, anticipating, interpreting and reviewing while in a work situation.

Attitudes of listening, understanding, positive and unconditional regard, rational approach, readiness to creatively respond and to participate develop through direct confrontation with reality. Questions on historical appreciation of need-situation, its direction and links with other situations, adequacy of professional efforts, obstacles to these and people's efforts which arise in the mind of the learner shape and broaden his perspectives. These can be
structured as part of educational guidance under the field work process in social work education and practice.

In the light of the above, field work should not be treated as given or assumed, or a set pattern to be repeated mechanically year after year with new batches of students. Each area of practice should be examined in terms of societal goals, its relevance to the goals/functions of social work profession; possibilities of educationally planned intervention and practice opportunities, and its growth potential in the area of social development, and inter-professional collaboration. This article also highlights on the fact that there should be a continuing dialogue between educators on the selection and use of field/ agencies every three or five years, and introduction of new agencies or educational content which will definitely strengthen field work process in social work education.

PROBLEMS:

In the present article some of the major problems or discontinuities in the field work process are highlighted. Firstly because of inadequate educational planning by a school/college/department. Secondly passive or casual role of individual supervisors which reflects a split between preaching and practice. Thirdly the educational environment, and the nature/functioning of the field work agency also contribute for the creation of problems in the field work process and practice.

To conclude the article, it can be said that field work process receives from and contributes to educators and students when an interaction between them takes place field work process acts upon the individual learner differentially over time, and also upon different type of learners.

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