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Worldwide International Inter Disciplinary Research Journal

A Peer Reviewed Quarterly Research Journal
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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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4. PG Scholar, Department of Kayachikitsa, Govt. Ayurved College, Nanded.

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 life style, 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 pradoshaja vikara, so Rakta dhatu shodhan is essential so, the Ras Rakta pachak kashaya from charak samhita is take for the study⁵. Aacharya Sushruta describes various lepas for the disease, among them Dhanyadi yoga is taken for the study⁶.

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, kushtha, 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 7\textsuperscript{th} day, there is progressive decrease in no. of pidka seen.

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Photos are attached along with-

0\textsuperscript{th} day -

7\textsuperscript{th} day -

14\textsuperscript{th} day -

21\textsuperscript{th} 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 Tridoshagha 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, kushta have lekhan effect on pidka and lodhra have shonitshapan effect.

CONCLUSION:

Mukhadushika (Acne vulgaris) is a disease affecting large number of adolescence 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 vulgaries).

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

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**ABSTRACT:**

The 21st century, with its continuous changing lifestyles, 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 Thriphaladi kwath panarth and musta churn udavartan 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.¹

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.\(^2\) Udavaratana is described as kapha-meda vilayan by Acharya Sushruta\(^3\). 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. Occupationaly 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/M\(^2\).

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- mandya, 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.\(^4\) 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
--- | --- | ---
WEIGHT | 79 KG | 75 KG
BMI (Kg/M²) | 28.75 | 27.27
W/H RATIO | 0.97 | 0.95

PROBABLE MODE OF ACTION:

As the contains in thriphaladi kwath mostly are tikta, ruksha, laghu 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. Thriphaladi 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 27°C & 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 5°C for 20 min. at A$_{410}$ using p-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\textsuperscript{[10]} (1947) and Winkler & Stuckman method\textsuperscript{[11]} (1989) using $\rho$-Nitro phenyl acetate ester. The assay substrate solution A was prepared by dissolving 63 mg of $\rho$-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 $\rho$-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 $\rho$-nitro phenol / ml / minute under the experimental conditions. For this std. solutions of commercially available $\rho$-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\textsuperscript{[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\textsuperscript{[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\textsuperscript{[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\textsuperscript{9} concentration 33 \% (w/v) gave highest activity 43 U/ml/min.

**Affinity DEAE Cellulose column chromatography**

The next step was affinity column chromatography\textsuperscript{12} 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 A\textsubscript{410} also monitored at A\textsubscript{280} 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 16s 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 $A_{410}^{410}$. Maximum activity was observed as 44 U/ml/min during first 24 hrs. The values obtained were as shown in graph.
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 27°C 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 5°C 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 A410 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 A$_{410}$ 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.

Effect of Temperature on Production & Activity of Lipase

![Graph showing Enzyme Activity vs Temperature]

**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](image-url)

**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 effect of metal ions](image-url)
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 27ºC 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 5ºC 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](image)

**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 40ºC 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 (1 mM) 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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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 a great role in maintaining individual’s health. The water available in schools should be potable. In the present study, the physico-chemical parameters of water samples collected from schools were analyzed.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

The drinking water samples were collected from main storage tanks 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 the census report of 2011. This is a holy city well known for Lord Parmeshwar Temple. There are 5 schools present in Himayatnagar Primary, secondary, and English medium from where samples were collected for analysis.

i.e. Hutatma Jaywantrao Patil Kanya Shala (S1) zilla parishad Kanyashala (S2) Raja Bhagirath Pri.& Sec. School (S3) Zilla parishad urdu school (S4) Gurukul English medium school (S5).

### Table No. 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>S1</th>
<th>S2</th>
<th>S3</th>
<th>S4</th>
<th>S5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Colorless</td>
<td>Colorless</td>
<td>Colorless</td>
<td>Colorless</td>
<td>Colorless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>UO</td>
<td>UO</td>
<td>UO</td>
<td>UO</td>
<td>UO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taste</td>
<td>Salty</td>
<td>Salty</td>
<td>Bitter</td>
<td>Salty</td>
<td>Bitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>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>Total Hardness</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>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/Litre except pH & Coliform Bacteria are in MPN/100 mL)

### Table No. 2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Requirement (Desirable Limit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>5 HU (Hazen Unit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>UO (Unobjectionable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taste</td>
<td>Taste less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6.5 to 8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissolved O₂</td>
<td>Not less than 5 mg/litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Total Hardness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Sulphate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Fluoride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>MPN of Coliform</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 (BaSO$_4$), epsomite (MgSO$_4$·7H$_2$O) and gypsum (CaSO$_4$·2H$_2$O) (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 CaCO$_3$ Hardness concentration and water requires treatment i.e. Filtration before using it for drinking purpose.

**REFERENCES:**

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

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Assistant professor  
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’ lifestyle 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. The respondents are aware of having sound health by having a good lifestyle. 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 life-styles 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>
<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>
<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 5a.m. to 7a.m.</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Getting up after 7a.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>
<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>
<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.
Table -5, NATURAL RELAXATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Daily used</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deep Breathing</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediation</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoga</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

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>

Source: Primary data

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>

Source: Primary data

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% involvethemselves 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>

Source: Primary data
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 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

DR. T. G. MIRGE
Assistant Professor

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. Deit 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 smart phones by Indians is rising rapidly. In 2013, there were 51 million smart phone users in India, which is expected to reach 104 million by 2014. Smart phones 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-url)

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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 promises customer to deliver the goods within the stipulated time of delivery. It is one of the greatest part 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-tailors 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 concern. 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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मुद्रारक्षस के नाटकों में प्रतीक प्रयोग

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प्रस्तावना :
स्वरूपायोगिता हिंदी नाटकों में प्रयोग प्रकृति सर्वाधिक रूप में दृष्टिगोचर होती है। नाटक के क्षेत्र में प्रयोग का महत्व निर्धारण है। नये पुराने अनेक नाटककारों की विचारधारा में परिवर्तन हुआ है। प्रयोग एक माध्यम है जिसकी सहायतासे लेखक अपनी पूर्व परंपरा को स्वीकार करते हुए भी अपने लेखन को अलग रखता है। लेखक अपनी रचना पर नवीनता का मुलम्‍ मचाता है और उसे नया रूप देता है। जीवन के जदील एवं गहनतम यथार्थ से साक्ष्यांकर और उसे कार्यवाहक में प्रस्तुत करने की दृष्टिव्य स्तर प्रयोग एक सर्वाधिक किया है। बदल ते जीवन संदर्भ को अभिव्यक्ति करने के लिए कहा प्रयोग धम्मी होना आवश्यक है। प्रयोग धम्मिता एक परमेश्वर, समय और परिवर्तन साफ़ार स्थिति है। डॉ. स्तवत्ती जिन्हाँ के अनुसार - "नाटक और रंगमंच में नवीन प्राचीनिकियों या रूढ़ीयों के पुरकार के साथ अप्रौचित या अपूर्व तत्त्वों के समावेश को हम प्रयोग कह सकते हैं और प्रयोग के इसी प्रकृति को प्रयोग धम्मिता।"

मुद्रारक्षस के नाटकों में प्रतीक प्रयोग :
'प्रतीक' शब्द 'प्रति+इक' मेल से बना है। जब लेखक अपने विचार सीधे शब्दों द्वारा व्यक्त करने के बदले किसी विशिष्ट शब्द प्रयोगों द्वारा व्यक्त करता है, तब वह 'प्रतिकल्पना कार्तीय होती है। वास्तव में 'प्रतिकल्पना' नाटक केवा में किसी-न-किसी रूप में विद्यमान रहती है। साहित्यी हिंदी नाटककारों में प्रतिकल्पना के प्रति सजगता दिखाई देती है। नाटककार जिन परिस्थितियों से अवरक्त है, उसकी नाटकीय अभिव्यक्ति के लिए प्रतिकल्पना का प्रयोग किया जाता है। प्रतीक पराम द्वारा नाटकों के कार्यवाहक को परिचित किया जाता है।

मुद्रारक्षस ने मानव जीवन की अनेकदिश विषमताओं और स्थितियों को व्यक्त करने के लिए प्रतीकों का सार्थक प्रयोग किया है। प्रतीक प्रयोग से मुद्रारक्षस की कार्यवाही प्रतिमा का परिचय मिलता है। डॉ. प्रिया मिलित गोस्वामी तिथि है व "मुद्रारक्षस की प्रवृत्ति प्रतीक में भूमि लेने की है और इस प्रतीक के पीछे एक प्रकार की हिंसा-भावना, जंगजंग, वित्तुण्ण का अर्जन-सा भाव होता है - लगने लगता है कि सबसे ही नहीं बदले, साहित्य का सोन्नद्वर-भोग भी बदल गया है।" मुद्रारक्षस ने नाटकों में विशेष तौर पर एक प्रसू प्रतीकों का प्रयोग किया है। तिलचट्टा', एक प्रसू प्रतीक नाटक है। प्रसू प्रतीक रानी नाटक की व्यक्तित्व है। सीलन, गंगा एंडर में सहस्रावल 'तिलचट्टा' कनून का वृक्ष कुटाएं का प्रतीक है। आयुर्विज्ञान में देखने से तिलचट्टा बाहर निकल चुका है। 'तिलचट्टा' प्रतीक से कुंजाग्रस्त मनुष्य का भय, उसकी आशंकाएं, सन्देह, धृती उजागर होती है। तथा 'तिलचट्टा' आतंकवादी का प्रतीक है। आतंकवादी की हरकतें तिलचट्टे की तरह गंडी है। उसी के साथ कुल करे का भौतिक और बकरे की बाली का प्रयोग विशिष्ट है।
देव और कोषी के स्थानदृश्य पत्र-पत्नी के विषयक सेक्स समाजों को प्रतितक्षक रूप देते हैं। देव के स्वन में जंगल देव के मन का और अंग्रेज राने के संदेह का प्रतीक है। दो पिण्डारी आतंकवादी और डॉक्टर के प्रतीक है। मक्तलाल आतंकवादियों से भयमीत पूँजीवादियों का प्रतीक है।

'मरजीवा में पात्र तथा घटनाएं दोनों प्रतिकारक हैं। नाटक के मुख्य पात्र आदर्श और पुष्प आज के 'वुब्डिजीवी यूकार्य' के प्रतीक है जो अपना जीवन क्रम रखने के लिए न तो व्यवहार से समझौता कर पाते हैं और न ही उन्हें स्थीर रहारे पाते हैं। आदर्श का 'डूंढनामार' दूर व्यक्तित्व का तो 'बेकारगन्ध' उसकी बेरोजगारी का प्रतीक है। आदर्श के भांति, व्यवस्था और आतंकवादी नेताओं का सतीक प्रतीक है - मिनिश्टर शिवराज गंधे। आदर्श के रूप में शिवराज गंधे मानवीय आदर्श की ही हत्या करता है। पुलिस व्यवस्था का भ्रष्ट, अमालनीय और शोषक रूप का प्रतीततंतर सच्चें बोस गुंधुली पर किए आयामार से नजर आता है। इसी तरह पुलिस अफसर, हवालदार माधो, पत्रकार, चुंबन कर्मी व्यवस्था के अनैतिक आचरण के प्रतीक है।

'सोआरे फेख्पुली' के सभी पात्रों का प्रयोग वर्गविशेष के प्रतीक रूप में किया है। कार्यालय के कर्मचारी मध्यमर्गीय शोषण वर्ग के प्रतीक है। कार्यालय का अफसर भष्ट शासन-व्यवहार का यात्रिक प्रतीक पात है। अफसर की अपने अधिनत्त कर्मचारियों के साथ घिनौने व्यवहार का प्रतीक उसके और रेंटों केंद्ररूप के सम्बंध दृष्टि द्वारा उभरता है। किसी आदर्श द्वारा नदी से रस्ते की लाल निकालकर सम्बंध की चारारतियाँ द्वारा सुनाई बदना अफसर की पशुपुरली को प्रतिकारक रूप से ली गई है। कर्मचारियों का कार्यालय में गाये होकर उनकी निष्क्रियता का प्रतीक है। मुद्रारक्षास के अनुसार 'सभी चेहरे मुखीयों जैसे लगते हैं। खुद मुखीयों भी इस नजर से इस्तेमाल किये जा सकते हैं।'

'तेंदुआ' भी एक पशु प्रतीक नाटक है। यौन सम्बन्धों की कुछ, विकृत, हिंसक भावना दिखाने के लिए और वर्ग-विशेष की प्रतिरिहितावल, विकारप्रस्त, पुरुष, कंठित मनोवृत्ति और सरकार दिखाने के लिए 'तेंदुआ' प्रतीक को दोहरे स्तर पर प्रयोग में लाया है। स्वयं मुद्रारक्षास ने तेंदुआ को 'माली का प्रतीक' माना है। मिसाज रेंगू राय तथा मिसाज मदन उच्च वर्ग की महिलाएँ अपने सूंदर, आरक्षक शरीर के बावजूद हिस्ट्र पशुपत भावना भी रखती है और उसी में अपनी योग्यता पूरी करती है। बल्कि माली तो सामाजिक जनता का प्रतीक है जिसका उच्च वर्गों द्वारा शोषण होता है। डॉ. सत्यवती तिपाडी के अनुसार - 'तेंदुआ उच्च वर्ग के पाशविक संस्कारों और नैतिक सख्ती का प्रतीक है।' हम तेंदुआ को माली, रेंगू राय और मिसाज मदन तीनों के प्रतीक रूप में देख सकते हैं, उसी प्रकार यातना सहने के बावजूद माली की ओरें पुरे हो जाती है। तो रेंगू राय और मिसाज मदन तेंदुआ की तरह आरक्षक शरीरवाली होकर भी हिस्ट्र भावनामयी है।

तेंदुआ की तरह और भी प्रतीकों का प्रयोग नाटक में किया है। 'घास' को उच्च वर्गों के प्रतीक रूप में लिया है। यह एक विशेष प्रतीक प्रयोग माना जा सकता है। नाटक में बोरे के कपड़े पहनने मैले से लड़के भी प्रतीक रूप में लिया गया है। उनका मत्ता होना और 'जुंड' के कपड़े पहनने उनकी गरीबी और लाहारी का प्रतीक है। 'छायक पेड़ छुलिया' गीत में हिरन की जो स्थिति है वही स्थिति माली और उसकी रस्ती की है। नाटक में पुलिस कमिश्नर भूमण राय भ्रष्ट पुलिस व्यवस्था का तथा पत्नी की मुद्दाट में रहनेवाले नुँसक का प्रतीक है। रेंगू राय तथा मिसाज मदन उच्च वर्गीय यौन भावना से ग्रस्त स्त्रियों की प्रतीक है। नाटक के लड़के, माली तथा स्त्री सामान्य जनता के
प्रतीक है। माली के मुरुग़ पर उसकी स्त्री का चूड़ियाँ फोड़ना सीमायें लूटने का, तो मौना विलाप विवशता का प्रतीक है

'सत्तला' भी एक प्रतीकात्मक नाटक है। 'सत्तला' द्वारा मुन्तुमवंच की भावना को व्यक्त किया है। गुफा में उपस्थित काली, मोटी छिपकली मृत्युदेवी के प्रतीक है। छिपकली की मृत्यु से भावना प्र. सम, सत्तला और सुखबीर के मन में पैदा होती है। सत्तला अंग्रेजी गुफा को गर्मशाव का प्रतीक मानती है जहां वे तीन पुरुषों की संख्या हैं। छिपकली की पूँछ दूर तीनों के इतिहास से कटने का प्रतीक है। अंग्रेजी गुफा तीनों के जीवन में छाये अंग्रेज का प्रतीक है। प्र. सरन को अनुमान के लिए ग्रान्ट ने निम्नता और व्यवस्था का प्रतीक है। अल्प में सत्तला का सुखबीर के ढंढे शरीर से खुन चूलना और मानसभाषण करना उसकी दमित यीन भावना के साथ पृथ्वी का प्रतीक है। इस प्रकार मुद्राशास्त्र के असंतान नाटकों में पृथ्वी निम्नों का प्रयोग कर मानवीय हिस्त्रा को प्रकट किया है।

'आला अफसर' और 'शाकु नौटकियों में सभी प्रतीकों का प्रयोग आपल्लकर रूप में हुआ है। 'आला अफसर' का चेहरान्नि और 'शाकु' का नेता सलावत, अवसरवादी नेता के प्रतीक हैं को अवसर मिलने पर किसी स्त्री पर बलात्कास भी अचर होते हैं। 'आला अफसर' के हाकिम, इस्पेक्टर, पोस्टमास्टर, हेडमास्टर, और 'शाकु' का हाकिम और अफसरवादी के प्रतीक हैं। 'आला अफसर' का इतिहास शुरू होता है और भक्ति का प्रतीक है। चेहरान्नि की पत्नी तथा बेटी पंजेनबल, इर्तोपुर वर्ग की प्रतीक है। तो 'शाकु' का बचनराम और उसकी स्त्री राजनीति में पीसी हो और कराहटी सामान्य जनता के प्रतीक है। इस प्रकार मुद्राशास्त्र ने उच्च वर्ग के साथ निम्न वर्गीय तरीकों का प्रतीक रूप में चित्रित किया है। मुद्राशास्त्र का प्रतीक प्रयोग सफल बना है।


निष्कर्ष :

लिंक से हटकर लिखना स्वाभाविकता नाटककारोंक प्रवृत्ति रही है। नाटककारों ने अपनी रचना को ऐसा मुलमा बदला है जो नाटक को नया रूप देता है। उन्होंने जीवन की काय्मनिकता को छोड़कर वर्तमान की विषय बनाया है। विषय के साथ तैयारी का प्रयोग के रूप में अपनाया है। मुद्राशास्त्र प्रयोगाधिकारी उपनामकारों में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखते है। मुद्राशास्त्र के नाटक एक विशिष्ट स्थिति की उपज है। उन्होंने नाटकों में अलग धारा की निर्मिति की है। प्रतीकों के माध्यम से मानव जीवन की विस्तारत को मानना है। जीवन की विशिष्टता नाटकों को महत्व प्रदान करती है। तेलचट्टा, तेनुदा, छिपकली जैसे पृथ्वी प्रतीकों को मानवीय भावनाओं से जोड़कर खास प्रतीक बनाया है। प्रतीकात्मक निम्न वर्ग और उच्च वर्ग की खाई को प्रकाशन में लाया है। मुद्राशास्त्र ने पृथ्वी प्रयोगाधिकार व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत में छपे सच्चे वर्तमान जीवन के अनुभव स्त्री-पुरुष सम्बन्धों के चित्रक रूप, खोली राजनीति, शाश्वत मानव भावनाओं के सजीव बिच्छुं अंकित किये है। उनकी विशेषता नये प्रयोग अपनाने में है।

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मैत्री पुष्पा एक ऐसी आत्मकाव्यार है जो सब आत्मकाव्यारों से अलग हटकर रही है | अलग इसलिए कि जिसने कहाँ-कहाँ तक सत्य घटनाओं और वास्तविकियों पर रची हो | इस अनुभव के सच का कथासांत्र आत्म-विभंग्य, शहर-सें, अर्थव्यवस्था नागर ने एक रूप से कहा है कि यही लिखक जो नूतनार अनुभव क्षेत्र के बाहर का है न हो | मैत्री पुष्पा जो ने जो लिखा उससे सावित हुआ देश को रागधानी दिल्ली के साथ ही उनके रिश्ते नातेदारों में एक साथ हजार और खलबली चल गई | इस खलबली में मैत्री पुष्पा को इतना मम्माहत किया कि उन्होंने “दर्शन समा” और “संगीत” जैसी मामले कहानियाँ लिखकर बता दिया कि एक लेखक अगर सच को बचाना करता है तो कितनी बड़ी कोट उसे चुकानी होती है | “गुडिया भीतर गुडिया” इस आत्मकाव्य में तो हद से आगे बढ़कर उन्होंने जोखिम उठाया है | बहुदल संवेदनशील संदर्भों में संदर्भ में अपने साथ अपने पति डॉ.आर.सी. शर्मा को भी नहीं छोड़ा | इस्र्म उनका रूप उस प्रश्न जमीनिल की तरह का हो गया है जो तथ्य को खार लेने देते संयोग किसी को भी नहीं बताता |

मैत्री पुष्पा एक विक्रोही, साहसी एवं संस्कृत की वास्तविकता को स्वामित्व की है | अपने जीवन के रेखे रेखे को बचाकर के साथ उन्होंने अपनी आत्मकाव्य के दोनों खंडों में उजागर कर दिया है | एक ‘कसूट फुडल बसे’ और ‘दूसरी ‘गुडिया भीतर गुडिया’ | मैत्री पुष्पा की “गुडिया भीतर गुडिया” यह आत्मकाव्य अन्य आत्मकाव्यों से भिन्न है | मैं की आत्मकाव्य “गुडिया भीतर गुडिया” के संदर्भ में कहा गया है कि “गुडिया में कोसल यह है कि मैं… जयदन दोस्त भी है, पत्नी भी | मैं उन्ही मानती हूँ कि जिसे हम हिरासत से निरीक्षार्थ करते है कि वस्तुतः पुष्पा की खरी दुनिया में अपने को बचाने रखने का कला या स्वतंत्र रणनीति है” | (1)

मैंने पुष्पा का जीवन अभ्यासार रहा है | असुरक्षित व्यवहार और यौवन में उन्हें तरह तरह से शर्मित प्राप्त नर्कने की कांडों की गई | ऐसी प्रतिकृत परिशिष्टों के सुनुरी हैं, संपत्ति करने हुई अपने अस्तित्व एवं असिस्त न को काम करना हुई रितितरिति तथा नीतिक विमाण को सवाल रूपित अवधारणा देनेवाली सी की विमानशाला मैत्री पुष्पा | “गुडिया भीतर गुडिया” प्राय स्वीकार भारतीय विवाहार गुडिया को यह आत्मकाव्य है, जिसमें घर, परिवार, परिवेश और समाज का विकास की इस गुडिया की अनुभूति न सामान्य सी, अपनी लगात करनेवाला और संकल्पशक्ति के बन पर अगर चाहे तो क्या नही कर सकती? उसमें हो साहस, प्रतिभा, दुरदशात, अनमोल न करने, न सहन की विद्रोही, संवेदनशीलता तथा करणा और समाज के लागू स्वस्थ जीवन मूल्यों के निमंत्रण का जन्म एवं रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण |

“गुडिया भीतर गुडिया” का प्रारंभिक भाग मामला भी है और विस्मृतकों भी | गुढ़िया इस अर्थ में कि बंदर साहसी, सारल, प्रतिभावन सांदर्क कस्माइ लकी जो अपने गुडिया से कुऱानीय हो से एक खास फसल मना चुकी थी | जब वाहे के बाद दिल्ली शहर में आती है तो बात-बात पर उसे गंवार कहकर उसके व्यक्तित्व हमने के प्रायोग किये जाते है | हमारे परिवेश में वह आम बात है कि विवाह के बाद प्रतिभा संपन्न होनार बहु/ पत्नी को हीन से होनार करार देकर तित तित मारे जाने का कुश्तास्त किया जाता है ताकि वह बच रहै स्वाभाविक से मिर सोपा करके न चल सके | इस लकी को हीन से जाना लागा, इस तरह नहीं एकेक्षेत्र नही हर आस-पास तक नही | यह शुल लुप्त तब गड़बड़ था, अजी तक कसकता है और उसकी टीस तुप्पे में हर आचरण पर सचाइया निशान लगाने के लागू मन्त्र करती है | (2)
मैनी जीवन साथी, साथी के नाम पर जल्लकुककृत आत्मह (2)

मैनी एक कसबे में रहनेवाली लड़की विवाह के बाद दिल्ली जैसे बड़े शहर में आयी | पति डा.अर.सी. शामी आधुनिकता को आतीं हुए परंतु विवाह पुनरुत्थान: परिप्रेक्ष्य | इसी आधुनिकता के विवाह में मैनी के पति उन्होंने डायिस पाटी में ले जाएँ है | वहाँ पर मैनी की भूमि डा. सिद्धांत से होती है | डा. सिद्धांत उनसे डायिस करने के लिए उनका हाथ पकड़कर उन्हें उठाने है | उस पल मैनी कुछ सोच नहीं पाती वह मन ही मन कह उठती है - "पतना नहीं उनमें कितना अपनल्य था, कितनी चुनौति? या परिस्थित कार था दोनों का? हाथ पकड़कर दिखेलयाला मौरी..... मैनी अनुभवके लिए पति की ओर देखा नहीं | अपना निर्णय अपने हाथ में ले लिया | आगे खड़ां के बारे में सोचा नहीं" (2) यहाँ पर मैनी ने आधुनिक पति के साथ डायिस पाटी में जाकर एक गैर मर्द के साथ डायिस किया | मैनी कहती है "मैनी नाच रही थी किसी के साथ-साथ अनगढ़ और आदम सा नाच था, जैसे मेरे जीवन मृत्यु का हिस्सा यह भी हो | जब-जब मैनी पाउंच सिद्धांत के पौंच पर पड़ जाता, वे मुरक्कार और मृत्यु सेम्फाल लेते" (2) पाउंच में गैर मर्द के साथ नाचने के कारण हाथ में तनातनी का माहोल रहा | पति की प्रताड़ना: लोकान और पनी की सहज प्रतिक्रिया - "तभी मृत्यु व्यम्य नहीं रोक दिया था? और नहीं तो पकड़कर बिज्ञ हो लेते | मैनी ने यह सोच रही थी कि गैरमर्द के उड़ाए उठाया गया है या सही" (2)

इस प्रसंग में मैनी ने पति की ओर देखा नहीं और नहीं उनसे विषमता ली | मैनी का निर्णय स्वयं का रह | पर लोटने पर जो हंगामा हुआ उसका पतलकर जबाब दिया उससे सबसे पति से कहा आये रोक सकते थे मृत्यु यह पता था नहीं था की मैर के साथ नाचना सही या गलत होता है | मैनी के पति मैनी को बार-बार गैंबार कहकर प्रताड़ना करते थे और आधुनिक होने पर जिम्मदार हो उठते है | मैनी को एक साथी डा. सिद्धांत मिलते है | मैनी का यह धीरे प्रवाह की ओर बढ़ने का पहला प्रतिक्रियारूप कदम रहा है | मैनी का अपना निर्णय खुदे लेना विस्मोट शिश्न पेटन कर गया | विस्मोट स्वजन या परिवर्तन के लिए आवश्यक नहीं है | कोई कहाँ तक प्रताड़ना, उपेक्षा, तिलकार करे | मैनी कहती है "तिलकार का इंतजार जहाँ पिया की दुसरों करेंगे | चूँकि आशेस जुड़े के आन्वेदन के कृपया करते गए | वही कोई पति अपनी पनी की कोमल भवानाओं को कुपलकर खुदमुक्त करता है तो पनी की पतितागत के नियमों का उत्तेजन हर हालत में करना होगा" (1)
एवं निदानों के समानान्तर का वास्तव था | में/यो प्यार के लिए तरसती रही | वही प्यार उन्हें दों. सिद्धांत से मिला | दों. सिद्धांत कोई साधारण पुरुष नहीं थे | अंकलें में उन्होंने कभी मेंत्री का मलत धार्मिक नहीं उज़वर | मेंत्री दों. सिद्धांत की ओर आकर्षित होने लगी | प्यार की सत्ता अनुमति, अवशेष मारे छोटी से अनुभूति अवबोध रूप से प्रवाहित होती चली गयी | मेंत्री को जीवन सुंदर लाने लगा | दों. सिद्धांत मंगों सीबर, मोसम के रंगत, पूरे बालों की सुंगांव में रच-रचे गोता-लोकगीतों का मर्म जानने थे | मेंत्री का उससे जुड़ने का यह भी एक कारण रहा | मेंत्री प्रणाम मिट हो गई दों. सिद्धांत की | हमारे देश में नीति-पुरुष की मित्रता को पति व समाज का देखने का नज़रिया अलग होता है |

एक प्रकार प्रतिभा को धनी मेंत्री सीबर-दयर और लाभक को प्रभावित होकर जिनसे अध्ययन काल में सचमुच जाना को सीधियों चढ़ते हुए एकजुट्युमिक और कल्पनात्मक में आपना महाविद्वानतीलंयन बक्त समर्थित कर दिया हों ऐसी मेंत्री अपने लिए शहरी दृष्टिकोण गैरसार सुनती हुई आहत होकर पति के निर्देशांकुर स्थानों होने के उपक्रम में लगी रहती है | मेंत्री ने सहज वेबसाइट के स्थानपर शहरी सज-भजन को दोही हुई शहरी बनने का प्रयास करती है | मेंत्री कहती है “भैंदे इस क्रम का परितंत कोन समझों का इज़त्व बढ़ाने की दौड़ में इज़त्व उत्तर जाना ….. यहाँ मेरी जैसी कोई फिल्मी ? फिल्मी जिसे पक को शोगारी पर अपने लिए शायद होना पड़े … यह कैसी सजा है हम प्रामाणियों के लिए?” (9) हमारे भारत की सरस्कृति में नारी के संरचन में यह कहा गया है कि, “पत्र नवारस्तु पुनजलने रसमने तत्र देवता” नारी को देवी के रूप में पुजा जाता है |

मेंत्री जी एक दंगा लोकिक है | उनकी प्रकृति एवं प्रवृति में प्रारंभ से ही निर्दोह भरा हुआ है | उनका विवाह भी उनके निदानों र्खाव को हो परिणाम था | किशोर अवस्था में र्खी देख का शोषण हो रहा था उस कारण उन्होंने निर्वाह कर अपने आप को सुरक्षित किया | मेंत्री कहती है बिवाह के परस्पर बनने मुंगे राग नहीं आते | बनने में में छठटपटने लगती हैं | हमारा समाज झी पर चाहे जितने अन्याय होता हुआ वार्तालागे कर सकता है, किंतु उसकी मुआब अभिव्यक्ति यह भी एक र्खी के कलम के र्खी शीर्षक नहीं कर सकती | समस्त दवाओं तनावों को और दहलते हुए मेंत्री ने अपनी रचना “गुड़िया भोतर गुड़िया” का सृजन किया जिसकी रेमी गुड़िया बने रहने पर उन्हें पश्चाताप होता है | इसलिए यह कहती है “अपनी समुच्ची समाप्ति लगाकर सुनदर कम और सच्चा जाना लिखा है, इस वात का विवाह के सेसे दिला सकती हैं ? कृपाकार भी कोन सकीन करता, जब तक ग्राहक पात्र को जीत नहीं लेता.” (10)

“गुड़िया भोतर गुड़िया” में मेंत्री पुणा ने अपने समय को राजनीतिक हालचालों, सामाजिक परिवर्धन, फिल्मी फैशन आदि का अंकन किया है | प्रामाणिय परिचय में फर्नी-बड़ी आत्मकठारक ने पर्श में आफसे तक की यात्रा को है | लेकिन इस सबकी बीच उनके भीतर को गुड़िया का मन दिल्ली के रूपक की बीच भी लोकपुर्ण होकर रहा है | यह लोकमुखी मन ही था जिसने लोकलीलियों, लोककला, लोकगीतों को अपने सुजन का विषय बनाया |

“गुड़िया भोतर गुड़िया” इस आत्मकठारकीय मेंत्रीजीने अपने भीतर की गुड़िया को उपदक पहुँच दिया | इस आत्मकड़ में जीवन में घटी अच्छी-बुरी सभी सत्य घटनाओं को खालकर रख दिया है | इसलिए यह आत्मकड़ सभी आत्मकठारकों के लोक से हटकर अपनी छाप छोड़ हुए है | “गुड़िया भोतर गुड़िया” एक र्खी के अनेक भारतीय व्यक्तित्व और एक लोकिक की एक ऐसी इमामाद आत्मवृक्कतियों जिनसे साथ होना शायद हर पाठक को मजबूर है |

संदेहसूत्रों:
1) हंस, नवंबर 2009
2) गुड़िया भोतर गुड़िया: पुस्तक 35, पुस्तक 14, पुस्तक 12, पुस्तक 34, पुस्तक 332.
नक्शलवादी चिल्लवाल

प्राचार्य डॉ. शारदा बंडे

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख
स्व.से.सूर्यमानजी पवार महाविद्यालय,
पुणे (जी) जिल्ला परमणी

प्रस्तावना:

सन् 1967 में चिल्लवाली सुरुवात पश्चिम बंगाल महीना दांडिलिंग जिल्हावाली नक्शलवादी या हेक्कियात इ.
गाड़ी. नक्शलवादी चिल्लवाल भारतीय संगठन चिल्लवाली व्यापक व भिन्न आहे. नक्शलवादी चिल्लवाल ही साम्राज्यी चिल्लवाली एक भाग आहे. सुरुवातीला ही चिल्लवाल पश्चिम बंगालपूरी मर्यादित होती 18 तत्त्वीत, वरिष्ठ, भाषा, भाषा, भाषा जिंक आणि आधारावर स्वतंत्रता निर्माण ज्ञाते. अस्थायी वर्गीकरण व्यक्तीय कनिष्ठ वर्गीय अनेक जातिक बंडे लागली. त्यामुळे ध्येय व्यक्तिक विभाग जिंक विशिष्ट दुहाड़ आहेत. विभाग मुद्दते चिल्लवाली विषम निर्माण या पर्याय केला आहे. नक्शलवादी चिल्लवाली निर्माणी आणि वापर केला होता. त्यामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात जीविक व वित हानी इ.
गाड़ी. सामाजिक निपण लोकांकडे बंदी गेला. त्यावत नक्शलवादी सुरुवातलेले धोका निर्माण ज्ञाते. चिल्लवाली नेता वैधानिक मतमूड निर्माण होऊन चिल्लवाल फुट पडले. ही चिल्लवाल दुहाडा व विकासात वाचक स्थाने वाचक चिल्लवाल चिल्लवाली संस्कारात देवी-पौर्णिमा चिल्लवाल भाव ज्ञाते. नक्शलवादी चिल्लवाली निर्माण करणे.

नक्शलवादी चिल्लवाल उदयावी कारणे:

सामाजिक विषमता: भारतीय समाजीत सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, धार्मिक, मूर्तिकृत क्षेत्र मध्ये प्रमाणी विषमता आहे. धर्म, वर्ण, जाता, धार्मिक, तंत्रिकृत व सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र मध्ये भावुक प्रमाणी विषमता आहे. अर्थव्यवस्था वर्गीकरण व्यक्तीय कनिष्ठ वर्गीय अनेक जातिक बंडे लागली. त्यामुळे ध्येय व्यक्तिक विभाग जिंक विशिष्ट दुहाड़ आहेत. विषमतेने विशेष करण्यासाठी सामाजिक जहाज गाडे पुनःकर पेटेल पावून नक्शलवादी चिल्लवाल उदयावी आली.

समाजातील असंतोष: पश्चिम बंगालभर्से उदयावी आलेला नक्शलवादी चिल्लवाली सामाजिक असंतोष हा घटक सर्वांत प्रमुख जबाबदार आहे. समाजात आर्थिक प्रमाणात आर्थिक विषमता निर्माण ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते ज्ञाते

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विरोध करन समाजविद्वत समाजविद्वत्स्य निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. कान्हू संज्ञाली, जगाल, संघाल, सिह बंधु, निर्वाचन विरोध, आतिथ्य, औरु अथे नयें चाचव्याशी साझे महत्त्वाचे योगदान दिले.

सारकाराचे प्रतिसाद : परिशिष्ट बंगालमध्ये 1967 व्या दरम्यान सामाजवादी पक्ष संयुक्तसम्म सतेवर आला होता. सामाजवादी प्रवासाने जनशक्तीची प्रवासाने नाटक करून आणलेली होती. सामाजवादी धार्मिकमक्या करणे हे त्यांचे घोष करतून नकलवाडी चाचव्यावहरणाचा आयोजन केला. नकलवाडी उदाहरण भारतीय राज्यसंघाच्या आकाशात होते या दृष्टीने उठावाची पाहून त्याचा प्रतिसाद दिला गेला.

जनतेचा पाठविना : नकलवाडी चाचव्यावहरणाचा उद्योग विविध होणाराची संस्थ तसेच, कार्मनागर, अनुवादी आणि होणाराचा बदल पडलेल्या संस्थानपासून नकलवाडी बदल भारतात भारतीय राज्यसंघाच्या आकाशात होते या दृष्टीने उठावाची पाहून त्याची मिलाने करते.

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インド મહાનંડલાચ્યા યોજના અભ્યાસ

પ્ર. સુભાષ તાતેરાવ પંડિત
અર્થશાસ્ત્ર વિભાગ
વામી વિશ્વવિદ્યાલય રાજ મહાનંડલાચ્ય ટોનિવલી.

જાગ્રત કરણાંક રેટા માં લોકપંચાયત વિસફોટ યોગ્ય દીવાસ-સેદીવાસ બેઝનજગરીચી સમસ્યા અધિકાર જટીલ હોત જે પાણી આપે. બેઝનજગરી હા સમાજલા લાગેલા શાશ્વત શેના અનેક સમસ્યાઓ મૂકસાઈ હોવે બેઝનજગરી આપા. યા સમસ્યાએ માત્ર કાર્યમાં મહાનંડલા શાસનના વિવિધ પ્રકારેની પાંચી ઉપલ્ભ્ધ હતી ઉદ્યોગ ક્રમાંકો. યાસ્તી શાસનના વિવિધ ક્રમ આખી હતી તથા મહાનંડલા વિવિધ ક્રમ યોજના સુરુ કેવી હોતી. તસેચ ઉદ્યોગ સુંદર કંપાનીને વિવિધ સોશ-સાંસ્કૃતિક વિદ્યા જાત આપી હતી. તેમાં અર્થવ્યવસ્થાન શાસનાંટલ નોકર ભર્સ્થિર નિત્યચા આપી હતી. શાસનમાં હાનિની વિદ્યા પદ્ધતિને કરાર કરી કલ વાહૂ લાગણી આપી. શાસકીય નોકરીઓ ભરતીય અભિવૃત્ત અસતા દુસરીક ઉદ્યોગ ક્રમાંકે વાહૂ લાગણી આપી. પરમી ઉત્પાદનના અવાજુંના સાધનો વેક દિવસો વાહૂ લાગણી આપી અને ઉદ્યોગના શાસ્ત્રીય સંખ્યા કંટે હોભું બેઝનજગરીચી સમસ્યા વાઢ હોય આપી. બેઝનજગરી શાસન તેમના વિશ્વસનોત્તર સ્થાનીય આધારના પ્રથમાં દેખી લાગણી આપી.

આજ હુદ્ભાવને આપતી શિક્ષણપદ્ધતિ કાળબાદાહ્ય અસતેલી દિશન યેદ. આજ્ઞા શિક્ષણપદ્ધતી તેમ ઉદ્યોગને વિકાસ કરતાં શિક્ષણ પ્રતિ હોત નહીં. મહાનંડલા ઉદ્યોગને વિકાસ કરતાં શિક્ષણ દેશાયી ગાઢ આપી. પણ સુધી તૈવાણે મોટા શાસનમાં પ્રતિદિન હોત અસતા દિશન હતી. દિશની યાદ બદલ કરી વાત આપતી આપી. શાસન મહાનંડલામાં તાંત્રિક શિક્ષણાંક પાણી રોચક હતી. ઉદ્યોગના પ્રતિશ્ચાહન દેશાયી પ્રગતિ અલોકીય વેશન બેઝનજગરીચી કાન્યે અભિવૃત્ત કરતાં વેલી હોવા અને સપ્તેન નાનક કરી વાસ્તવિક હતી. તસેચ શાસકીય બેઝનજગરીચી સમસ્યા કંટે હોઈ દેખી લાગણી આપી.

અનુસૂચિત જાતિય આર્થિક વિકાસ મહાનંડલાચ્યા યોજના અભ્યાસ

वेरोजनारीवर, नियंजन प्रस्थापित कर्यायांती, समाधातील नागरीकांचा आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक विकास, राहणीमानाचा दर्ज संचारव्यवसाय, सर्व समाजत तथा प्रस्थापित कर्यायांती, केंद्र व राज्य शासनाने स्वयंरोजगारसाठी प्राथमिक देखभाल विविध कर्ज योजना बांधवित्या जात आहेत व लाभादी विविध महामंडळी स्थापना कर्यावाद आणि आहेत. या भूमिकेकुल नागरिकवादीयांचा कल्याणकारी महाराष्ट्र शासनाने महात्मा गुरु लागू महामंडळी कर्यालय शासनकेंद्र मुळे महामंडळी विकास महामंडळी स्थापना I.S. 90 जुलून 1998 रोजी केली. या महामंडळी माध्यमातुन अनुसूचित जाती नवबाध योजना कर्यायांती आर्थिकव्यवस्था दुर्भिक्षित कुदाळांसाठी स्वयंरोजगारसाठी अर्थव्यवस्था उपलब्ध करून देयुणती विविध योजनाची आकर्षण कर्यावाद आणि आहेत. या महामंडळी महामंडळी कामकाज सामाजिक नागरिक नागरिकवादी नियंजनात सांताळें. या महामंडळी केंद्र व राज्य ४५-५१ या प्रमाणात शासनकेंद्र निम्न प्राप्त होते.

संशोधन नियंजन अनुसूचित जातीय आर्थिक, सामाजिक स्थितीचा सुधारणा कर्यायांती राविवर्धण येणाचा महात्मा मुळे महामंडळी विकास महामंडळी योजनाचा आभास करून अनुसूचित जातीचा, आर्थिक, सामाजिक विकास, राहणीमानाचा दर्ज सुधारणा होणारा मदत होते.

संशोधन विषयाची निवड:

राज्यस्तरीय सरोजनारीवर या देशाची सार्वभौम, समाजजीवी, धर्मिनरपेक्ष लोकशाही लोकसत्ता महानून निर्मलीत करत असतानाच या देशतील सर्व नागरीकांना इतर आयामसांगमेरसाळ सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकिय नागरिकवाद, देयुणती नागरिकवादी मननूबस्तक आयुष्याने दिले होते. ता अनूपसंघाने अभियंतै अस्तसेला सर्वात जाती-धर्मीतील स्विच-पूर्ण, राष्ट्रीय-शेतमंजूर, कामगार, दलित, आदिवासी आदर्श सर्व समाजाचा आर्थिक, सामाजिक विकास साह्य कर्यायांती वर्गाच्या सरकारी विविध महामंडळीय योजनाची, संस्थांची स्थापना केली व समाजतील दुर्भिक्षित घटकांचा विकास साह्य कर्यावाद हेतूने करून करीत आहेत. त्यासंग आफरी महाराष्ट्र शासनाने अनुसूचित जातीचा, आर्थिक विकाससाठी महात्मा मुळे महामंडळी विकास महामंडळी स्थापना केली. या महामंडळी मुळे मुळे कार्यालय मुळे योजनाचे कर्ज वापर करून, गृहान्तरी लाभाती अवस्थापक पात्रतेची माहीती देणे. महामंडळी महामंडळी योजनाच्या वापरसाधनाची माहीती देणे, व्यवस्थापनाची माहीती देणे, लाभाती अवस्थापक पात्रतेची माहीती देणे, महामंडळी महामंडळी योजना बांधवित्या लाभाती उपयोग होते. योजनाची माहीती पुरवठा करून, योजनाच्या लाभाती अवस्थापक पात्रतेची माहीती देणे, महामंडळी महामंडळी योजना वापरणे व व्यवस्थापनाची माहीती देणे, लाभाती अवस्थापक पात्रतेची माहीती देणे.
‘अनुसूचित जातीया आर्थिक विकासातील महान स्कुट-मागासपर विकास महामंडळाच्या योजनाचा विश्लेषणात्मक आय्यन’ या संशोधन निबंधाची निवड करण्यात आली आहे.

अभ्यासाचे महत्त्व:

सामाजिक, सामाजिक समानता प्रस्तापीत करण्यातील अंक व राज्य सरकारच्या माध्यमातून विविध योजना, संभिलता, आयोगाची, महामंडळाची स्थापना करत समानता प्रस्तापीत करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जात आहे. या मध्ये विशेष करण महाराष्ट्र सरकारने 1978 मध्ये अनुसूचित जातीया विकासासाठी महात्मा गुजरात स्वागत महामंडळाची स्थापना केली. या महामंडळाची कार्यालय महाराष्ट्रातील प्रत्येक जिल्ह्यात स्थापन करण अनुसूचित जातीया आर्थिक विकासातील विविध योजना राबविष्यात येत आहेत या योजनाच्या माध्यमातून अनुसूचित जातीया आर्थिक विकासात, राहणीमानाच्या दर्जत सुधारणा करता येते त्या सांस्कृतिक विविध योजनाची महत्त्व पुरवठा करण त्यांचा प्रोत्साहित करणे.

अभ्यासाची उदिस्त्रे:

‘अनुसूचित जातीया आर्थिक विकासातील महान स्कुट-मागासपर विकास महामंडळाच्या योजनाचा विश्लेषणात्मक आय्यन’ संशोधनात्मक निवंडातील अभ्यास करण्याचा हेतू किंवा घेय किंवा उदिस्त्रे खातील प्रमाणे आहेत.

1. महान स्कुट-मागासपर विकास महामंडळाच्या व्यवस्थापनाची महत्त्वी घेने.
2. महान स्कुट-मागासपर विकास महामंडळाची योजना महत्त्वी पुरवठा करत लाभार्थी यांच्या पात्रता सुचिविने.
3. योजनाचा लाभ घेण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहित करणे.

संशोधन साधनाची स्थिती व पद्धती:

‘अनुसूचित जातीया आर्थिक विकासातील महान स्कुट-मागासपर विकास महामंडळाच्या योजनाचा विश्लेषणात्मक आय्यन’ या विषयात अनुसूचित संशोधन निवंड वात करण्यासाठी प्रामुख्याने दुर्योग व प्राथमिक साधनसामग्री उपयोग करत प्रस्तुत संशोधनात्मक विश्लेषणात्मक, वर्णनात्मक, पद्धती यांच्या उपयोग करण्यात येईल.

राज्याच्या आर्थिक विकास हा त्या राज्यातील नैसर्गिक सांस्कृतिक सायनसामग्री आणि मानवी संसाधने या दोन घटकांवर अंतर्भूत असतो. राज्यातील उपलब नैसर्गिक व मानवी साधन सामग्रीच्या सहयोगाने जे निर्माण केले जाते त्यासूचना असे म्हणतात. एकूण राज्यीय किंवा राज्यांचे उत्पट व दरटस्थ उत्पट यांच्या सांतत्यपुर्ण वाव होणे आवश्यक असते त्या व्यायामाच आर्थिक विकासाचे मापदंड मानले जाते. पंतापूरूर देशात व राज्यात नैसर्गिक साधन सामग्री योजना मोठ्यात उपलब्ध असून ही राज्यात मोठ्यात प्रभावीत दारिद्र्य, बेकारी व मागस्तेपन वर्तमान स्थिरतीत समस्या महणून समस्या आहे, राज्यात नैसर्गिक व मानवी साधन साधनाचे एवढे मोठ्यात प्रभावीत उपलब्ध असाते अवश्यक असते त्या व्यवस्थांच्या योजना व पुरवेर उपयोग करत पेयाकरीता कुशल व कार्यक्षम लोकसंख्या ही असातील. अतः या देशातील सांस्कृतिक निरोपयोगी होते. सामाजिक आर्थिक जीवन, लोकांचे राहणीमान, राज्याच्या आर्थिक विकास व लोकांचे आर्थिक कल्याण हे सर्व घटक त्या राज्यातील लोकसंख्येची संख्यात्मक असतात. पंतापूरूर जर राज्याची लोकसंख्या वेगाने वाढणारी असेल, कार्यक्षम नसेल तर ती समस्या बनते. महणून मयंदित व
कार्यकारी लोकसंख्या असेल तर राज्याच्या एकूण उपयोगात वाढ होते व राहणीमानाचा दर्जा उचावतो, पंतूल लोकसंख्या वाढ एकूण उपयोगात तुलनेत जलदर्दीतील होत असेल तर एकूण उपयोगात वाढ होऊन ही दर्दवाई उत्पन्न घट होते. परिणामी राहणीमानाचा दर्जा खालीलवर ते राज्याच्या विकासाला हानीकारक ठरते. महागृह लोकसंख्येचे बदलणारा आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक विकास, राहणीमानाचा दर्जा अशा विविध घटनांमध्ये प्रभाव पडत असतो. महानामा कुले मागासवर्ग विकास महामंडळाच्या योजनाचा आदेशाची घोषणेकडून राज्याचा अनुसूचित जातीच्या लोकसंख्येचे स्वरूप यमस्ते होणे आवश्यक आहे. राज्याचा लोकसंख्येचे स्वरूप खालील तक्ताने वर्णन स्पष्ट केली आहे.

तक्ता क्रमांक ०५: जनगणनानिवाय महाराष्ट्राची लोकसंख्या (आकडे कॉटीमध्ये)

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<th>साक्षरता प्रमाण</th>
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आधार: महाराष्ट्राची जनगणना अहावल १९९१-२०११.

वरील तक्ता मध्ये राज्याची एकूण लोकसंख्या व लोकसंख्या वाढीचे प्रमाण जनगणनेनुसार दर्शविले आहे. वरील तक्तात जनगणना १९९१ ते २०११ ची आकडेवारी पेटिती आहे. इ.स.१९९१ या जनगणनेनुसार महाराष्ट्राची एकूण लोकसंख्या ७ कोटी ८९ लाख असून त्याच्या बारे म्हणजेच वर्षानुसार २४.७३ होतात. ज्याच्या वेळेस देशाच्या लोकसंख्या वाढीची दरम्यान आहे. तसेच स्त्रीपुरुष गुणोत्तर प्रमाण १३४ असून याचे दर्जातली साक्षरता प्रमाण ६४.१० तकबाने होते. १९९१ या जनगणनेनुसार अनुसूचित जातीची लोकसंख्या ०.८५ कोटी अर्थाने ८७ लाख ५८ हजार असून राज्याच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येची लाक्षणिक स्त्री भाग होती. तसेच याचे बारे जनगणनेनुसार अनुसूचित जातीची लोकसंख्या ०.८५ कोटी अर्थाने ७३ लाख ६५ हजार असून च्या च्या महाराष्ट्राच्या एकूण लोकसंख्या ९.३ कोटी होऊन याचे दर्जातली प्रमाण २२.५० ज्ञान जो १९८१-१९९१ च्या दर्जातली लोकसंख्या वाढीचा दर २२.५० ज्ञान जो १९८१-१९९१ च्या दर्जातली लोकसंख्या वाढीचा दर ३.५६ ने कमी झाला लागला. त्याचे सरदार स्त्रीपुरुष प्रमाण १३२ इतके असून जो १९६१ च्या आकडेवारी विचार किंवा वाढ होते स्त्रीपुरुष स्तिथी २२ ने कमी झालेले आहे. तर साक्षरता प्रमाण ७६.८८ तकबाने होऊन १९७१ या तुलनेत व्यावसाय ७२.१८ तकबानी वाढ झाली आहे. २००१ या आकडेवारी नुसार अनुसूचित जातीची लोकसंख्या ०.८५ कोटी अर्थात ६१ लाख ८२ हजार इतकी झाली असून महाराष्ट्राचा लोकसंख्येची तिथे प्रमाण ९०.२ तकबाने इतके होते. घोषकाळ १९९१ या जनगणनेनुसार तुलनेत अनुसूचित जातीच्या लोकसंख्येची वाढ ११ लाख २४ हजाराने झाली आहे. पंतूल एकूण राज्याच्या लोकसंख्येची तिथे प्रमाण ८१ तकबाने इतकी एकूण लोकसंख्येची तिथे प्रमाण ८.५ तकबाने होते. जो १९९१ या ७३ लाख ७८ हजार इतकी एकूण लोकसंख्येची तिथे प्रमाण ८.५ तकबाने होते. जो १९२१ या ७३ लाख ७८ हजार इतकी एकूण लोकसंख्येची तिथे प्रमाण ८.५ तकबाने होते.
जातीय व लोकसंस्कार वादीय वाणिज्य व भ्रमण प्रभावित करते हैं। पंत-मुक्त लोकसंस्कार वादीय व भ्रमण इ.स. ९९९१ चें जलनागर नेहा उल्लिखित वादीय व भ्रमण फक्त ०.५ टके अस्तु ते अनुसूचित जातीय व भ्रमण ने दर ३.३ टके ५३.१ कोडी अर्थात् ९१ कोडी २३ लाख ४४ हजार ३३३ असुन इ.स.२००७-२०३० दशकांतिल लोकसंस्कार वादीय व भ्रमण दर ५५.५१ टके ज्ञान असुन तो १९८७-१९९७ दशकांतिल लोकसंस्कार वादीय व भ्रमण ४.४४ टके १२ कोडी ज्ञान तर १९९१-२००७ या दशकांतिल लोकसंस्कार वादीय व भ्रमण घड़ी कोडी ज्ञान। थोडाक्षण लोकसंस्कार वादीय व भ्रमण कोडी ज्ञान आसने दिसते। तत्संव श्रीशृंखला व प्रभावित वाढ़ होऊन १९९१ व या जलनागर नेहा तुलनेत २४ सितिशाली वाढ़ ज्ञान होऊन ७२.४४ टके ज्ञान। तत्संव मानील २० वर्षांतिल राज्यावर एकूण लोकसंस्कार प्रकार जातीय लोकसंस्कार इ.स. ९३.३३ कोडी अर्थात् १ कोडी २३ लाख ४४ हजार ६६.४९ असुन राज्यावर एकूण लोकसंस्कार ज्ञान इ.स.२००७ चें जलनागर नेहा ता या वाढ़ ९६.५१ टके महणेज ३३ लाख २३ हजार बांट वाढ़ ज्ञान तर २००१ चें जलनागर नेहा अनुसूचित जमातीय एकूण लोकसंस्कार १ कोडी ५ लाख असुन तीन महाराजाव्य लोकसंस्कार ज्ञान ९.३३ टके आहे। जे २००१ चें जलनागर नेहा तुलनेत ०.५५ टके ज्ञान जी वाढ़ १९९१-२००७ चें दशकांतिल वादीय व भ्रमण प्रभावित फक्त ०.०५ टके ज्ञान आहे।

थोडाक्षण राज्यावर एकूण लोकसंस्कार ज्ञान प्रभावित जातीय लोकसंस्कार ज्ञान इ.स. ९५.५१ आहे। पंत-मुक्त या लोकसंस्कारी अविक्रम लोकांकडे कस्तल्याचे प्रकरण पुढे उपयोगाची साधने असलेली दिसत नाहीत। ही सर्व लोकसंस्कार मजूर, घेत मजूर महान कार्य करते यांचा कंडे असलेल्या भूमी व या लोकसंस्कार महान अर्थ आहे। परिणामी या राहणीचे दर्जा उंचावलेला नाही। महान स्वातंत्र्यानंतर देशात मागावर दलील विविध समाजसती सरकारने विविध आयोग महाराजाई योजनाची स्थापना करून लांचा समाजसती माणे आयंचाचा प्रयत्न करणार्य आहे। मागावराची आर्थिक इत्यादी सेवा प्रदर्श करून वाढती स्थायिक उद्योगासती प्रशिक्षणसती वाढत रोजगार निर्माण करणासती विविध योजना निर्माण करून अन्तर्निहित वाढत वाढत बनलेले के वा सामाजिक व्यावहारिक विवाहाची अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय सरकारने कंडे वाढत आहेत। सुजवलीत दिसते हे महानेक अनुसूचित जाती अंतर्गत येऊनया सर्व जातीयसती कार्य करत होते। काळांतरात राज्यतिल प्रवेश कार्तीयसती वाढत महानेकची स्थापना के वा महान फुले मागावर विकास महानेकचा कार्यक्षेत्र वाण करून ते आज फक्त अनुसूचित नव-नवदृष्टिक आर्थिक वाढत कार्य करते।

सामाजिक व्यावहारिक विवाहाची अधिपत्यावरील महान फुले मागावर विकास महानेक कार्य करते। तत्संव कंडे उत्कर्षकार्य मंदःमार्फत काही जोनाची अपनावरीने कार्य ही या मंदःमार्फत पार पाल्य आते। या महानेकचा कार्यवाहीसती संशोधित असाध्य अविक्रमी, कर्मचारीसती सेवा तपतरी लोकपूर्वक व स्मार्तपूर्वक वाढत्याचा उपलब्ध करून वेण बंधन कार्य आहे। या महानेकचा कार्यक्षेत्र ०१-विख्यातीक संबंध, ०२-महायवस्थापक, ०३-उपमहायवस्थापक, ०४-कंपनी संचालक, ०५-कायदेशीर संचालक, ०६-विशेष व सहायता
महामात्रा पुस्तक मानचित्रण योजना महामात्रा पत्रिका स्थापना कंपनी कायदा अधिनियम 1956 अनुसार 1978 रोजी ज्ञापन लैंगिक महामात्रा पाठ्य 2.50 कोटी इतक होते। वर्तमान स्थिति महामात्रा पाठ्य भाग मंडळ रूपये 500 कोटी असून राज्य व केंद्र सरकार यातील प्रमाण 51:49 असे आहे। अर्थात् या महामात्रामध्ये एनएसएफडीसी व एनएसएफडीसी या महामात्रा योजना साधनाची जातीत। महामात्रामध्ये साधनाच्या योजनाच्या योजनाची स्वरुपात भागीदारी पुरवठा आहे

महामात्रा पुस्तक मानचित्रण योजना :

01. 50 टक्के अनुदान योजना : या योजनेनी सुरुवात महामात्रा पत्रिका पासते प्रांती आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। विशेषतः काही धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे। अनुसूचित जातीतील ज्ञान क्षेत्रात धारित आहे।
राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाती/जातीय वित्त विकास महामंडल, नवी दिल्ली (एनएसएफडीसी) च्या योजना:

केंद्र सरकारने राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर अनुसूचित जाती व जातीय विकास महामंडली स्थापना केलेली असून या महामंडळाचे कार्यालय दिल्ली येथे असून सदर महामंडळाच्या योजना महाराष्ट्र राज्यात महामंडळ कुले माणसांगी विकास महामंडळाच्या राब्धित जातील. इ.स.१९९१-९२ पासून या योजना राब्धित आल्या असून आता पर्यंत (२०११-१२) रूपें २०२३.०० लाख विविध योजने-समाज माध्यमातून माणसांगी विकासातील कर्ज पुरवठा केला आहे. या केंद्रीय महामंडळाच्या योजना पुढील प्रमाणे आहेत.

01. मुद्दती कार्य योजना: या योजनेची सुरुवात इ.स.१९९२-९३ पासून चालू आहे. या योजनेची प्रकट मयादां ५,००,००० असून यातील २० टक्के बीज भांडवल महामंडळ कुले माणसांगी महामंडळकडून दिले जाते व अर्जहीता सहभाग ०५ टक्के केंद्रीय महामंडळकडून ०५ टक्के कर्ज पुरवठा केला जातो व यावर ०६ टक्केनं व्याजदर आकर्षणात आलेले येतील. इ.स.१९९२-९३ पासून या योजनेची अंतर्गत ६८५० लाभार्थीनी फायदा घेतलेला असून लांचा कर्ज पुरवठा १०७५४३५.०० लाख रूपें कर्जपात्र आल्या आहे. समाजातील पात्र व्यवसायी नागरीकनांना लांच घेऊन स्वतंत्र उत्थानात वापर करून आर्थिक सुधारणामध्ये कर्जपात्र येतील.

02. बीज लोन योजना: या योजनेची सुरुवात इ.स.१९९२-९३ पासून चालू आहे. योजनेची अंतर्गत ५०,००,००० लाख रूपें पर्यंत मयादां आहे. एवढे साधन प्रकल्पासंबंधी मंजूरी दिली असेल तर मंडळ एकूण मंजूर रक्कमेच्या ५० टक्के रक्कम योजनेचा माध्यमातून देते आहे. या योजनेची कार्यक्रमील व्याजदर हा फक्त दोन टक्के असतो. स्वयं योजनेचे कर्ज फेडीसाठी ०१ वर्षांतर हप्ता चालू होतो. कर्जदारांना सरल तीन वर्ष हप्तरे न फड्ल्यावर पूर्ण त्या काळातील हप्तासाठी रक्कम मुळ रक्कमेच्या साथीत करून त्या वर ६ टक्के व्याजदर आकर्षणात आलेले. पंतनं ही योजना दिनिकाज्या पर्यंत कर्ज करू शकतील नाही महामंडळ ती लाभकर्त बनून लागली.

03. सुशीमपत पुरवठा योजना: या योजनेची सुरुवात १९९१-९२ पासून चालू आहे. योजनेची सुशीमपत पुरवठा महामंडळ माध्यमातून महामंडळ राब्धित असते. या योजनेची अड्डी व शरीरीची पुरवठा करणार्या अर्जदारासंबंधी एनएसएफडीसी तर्क २०,००० रूपें तर महामंडळ तर्क १०,००० असे एकूण व्यवसायासाठी ३०,००० रूपयांचा कर्ज पुरवठा ५ टक्के व्याजदरांने केला जातो. महामंडळकडून आता पर्यंत या योजनेच्या एकूण राज्यात ७४७८ लाभार्थीनामध्ये ९६५२०.२४ लाख रूपें कर्ज पुरवठा विविध व्यवसायासाठी कर्जपात्र आला.

04. महिला समूही योजना: ही योजना महिलांच्या आर्थिक दृष्टी स्वरूप करणार्या इ.स.२००५-२००६ पासून मंडळमाफक्त राब्धित होते. पंतनं ही योजनेचे प्रलय अंतलबजावणीची सुरुवात ही २००७-०८ पासून झाली या योजनेची अंतर्गत एनएसएफडीसी माफक्त २०,००० रूपें तर महामंडळमाफक्त १०,००० रूपें व्यवसाय करणाऱ्यांना महिलांना कर्ज स्वरूपत रक्कम दिली जाते. आता पर्यंत या योजनेची अंतर्गत एकूण महाराष्ट्रातील ६५६५ महिलांना १९५४.५६ लाख रूपयांचा कर्ज पुरवठा केला आहे.
05. लघुक्रम वित्त योजना : एनएसएफडीसी से योजने अंतर्गत ही योजना 2005-06 या वर्षापूर्व साधन राष्ट्रविवाद वेत आहे. या योजनेच्या पात्रता पूर्ण केल्यास अर्जेंटारस एनएसएफडीसी से 20,000 व महामंडळकृत 50,000 रूपये व्यवसायासाठी कर्ज पुरवठा केला जातो.

06. शैक्षिकक वित्त योजना : सदर योजना या केंद्रीय मंडळाचे इ.स.2005-2011 पासून सुरू केली अनुसूचित जाती व नव धीर समाजशीलत तत्सम विद्यार्थी -विद्यार्थी नीतीकरण देशात परदेशात शिक्षण घेपायलंग कर्ज दिले जाते सदर योजने अंतर्गत विद्यार्थ्यांना पुढील शिक्षणकृती संबंधित शिक्षण संस्थेत प्रवेश घेताव्याचा पुरवठा सादर करवा लागतो. अर्जेंटारस सव्य पात्रता व अटीची पुर्ताचा केल्यानंतर हा प्रस्ताव मुख्य कार्यालयास पास होऊन तो एनएसएफडीसी कार्यस्थल दिल्लीकरून जातो या मंडळस मंजुरी प्राप्त झालानंतर त्या विद्यार्थ्यांची आवश्यक असलेली निर्देश य्वेप्रेश घेताव्या संस्थंके पाठविला जातो. जर तो प्रस्ताव देशाभांत शिक्षणसाठी अर्जेंटारस तर उच्चशिक्षणसाठी 100.00 लाख रुपया पौर्तीची तरंगदार आहेत आणि जर विद्यार्थी उच्चशिक्षणसाठी प्रवेश घेतला असेल तर मंडळांमध्ये 20.00 लाख रुपया पौर्तीची तरंगदार आहेत.

07. महिला किसान योजना : या योजने अंतर्गत ग्रामीण भारतीय शेती व शेती संबंधीत व्यवसाय कर्मचार्य महिलांचा व्यवसाय करण्यासाठी 50,000 रुपये कर्ज पुरवठा केला जातो. एनएसएफडीसी कृत्त 1997 कर्जानंतर वाळ 10 टक्के असतो. या योजने अंतर्गत प्राप्त कर्ज फेड 10 वर्षांतर करण्यासाठी असते.

राष्ट्रीय साधन कर्मचारी वित्त व विकास महामंडळ, नवी दिल्ली (एनएसफडीसी) योजना :

केंद्र सरकारने राष्ट्रीय सत्ताचार सुरक्षा काम करण्याचा साधन कामगार चे व लगावाच अवलंबून असलेल्या कुँवाचे पुनर्वास करण्याकृत राष्ट्रीय साधन कर्मचारी वित्त व विकास महामंडळी स्थापना केलेली आहे या मंडळाच्या सव्य योजनाची अमंगलबजावणी इ.स.१९९७-९८ पासून महाला फुळे गाडस्तर विकास महामंडळाच्याने सुरू आहे. केंद्रीय मंडळाचा राज्यवाच ज्या योजना राहूसाशी जाताव्या पुढील प्रतियोगी आहेत.

09. मुद्री कर्ज योजना : ही योजनेची सुरुवात 2007-08 पासून कर्जानंतर आली. या योजनेची प्रकट मर्यादा 50,00,000 पौर्ती दिले जाता. या मर्यादा अर्जेंटारस सहभाग 10 टक्के व एनएसएफडीसी सेवावाचा सहभाग 10 टक्के असून या क्रोनिकल व्यापर 5 टक्के कर्जानंतर येई. इ.स.2011 पौर्ती या योजने राज्यदूत एकूण लागावी 2345 असून पौर्ती कर्ज पुरवून 5286.08 लाख रुपये करण्यात आला.

10. सुरक्षित पौर्तिवाद योजना : या योजनेची सुरुवात 2007-08 पासून करण्यात आली. अर्जेंटारस सव्य अटीची पुर्ता कामानंतर 30,000 रुपया पौर्ती कर्ज पुरवून केला जाता. ज्यामसे महामंडळव्या सहभाग 10 टक्के व अर्जेंटारस सहभाग 10 टक्के समावेश असतो. कर्जाची प्रतिहार 05 टक्के व्याजदरावी वर्धन असून तर व्याजदरावी असर 2889 असून कर्ज पुरवून 492.05 लाख करण्यात आला आहे.

11. महिला समूही योजना : सहर ही योजना फक्त महिला करीता विवादविवाद वेत आहे. या योजनेची सुरुवात 2007-08 पासून करण्यात आली. ज्या महिला स्वतंत्र व्यवसाय करण्यासाठी एनएसएफडीसी मार्गदर्शक कर्ज पुरवून केला जाता. या योजनेच्या पुरवठा कर्जची प्रकट मर्यादा 50,000 रुपये असून या अर्जेंटा व मंडळाचा सहभाग 10:10 टक्के असते व अर्जेंटारस महिलांने घेतलेले कर्ज 4 टक्के व्याजदरावी परत करणे आवश्यक.
असते.राज्यात या योजनेचे एकूण लागाची संख्या 3227 महिला असून लांब विविध व्यवसायाती करण्यात आलेला कर्ज पुरवठा 568.34 लाख रुपये इतका होता.

महिला आर्थिकात योजना:

या योजनेची प्रकल्प मर्यादा ७५,००० रुपयांप्रमाणे असून या योजनेच्या माध्यमातून महिलांना आर्थिक सामूहिक प्राप्त करून देण्यासाठी मंडळमाफंट पर्यंत कर्जे जातात. या योजनेच्या कर्जसप्रमाणे ७०:२० टक्के असे प्रमाण लांबाची व मंडळचे असते. तर अर्जितांना ०५ टक्के व्याजदरांने कर्जांची परतफेड देणारी जाते.

शैक्षणिक कर्ज योजना:

सदर योजनेसाठी व्यवसायी व तांत्रीक उच्च शिक्षणाकरिता देशात तत्त्वरत्न परदेशात शिक्षण प्रेम्यासाठी कर्ज उपलब्ध करून देण्यात येते. देशात्मक शिक्षणासाठी १००० लाख रुपये तर विदेशातील शिक्षणासाठी २००० रुपये अर्थ सहाय्य दिले जाते. यामध्ये ही ७०:२० असे प्रमाण प्राप्त करून शिक्षण संस्थेसाठी प्रमाण असते यात ही विद्यार्थी मुलगा असेल तर त्यावर ०५ टक्के व्याजदर आकर्षक जातो तर मुलीसाठी कर्ज घरले असेल तर व्याजदर ०४ टक्के आकर्षक जातो.

संशोधनाचे निकष:

या संशोधनपर निबंधाचा मुख्य उद्देश हा महामंडळ योजनांची संभाजित माहीती देणून लांब व्यवसायाती प्राप्तहीत करणे हा आहे. महणून या संशोधन निबंधाचे काही निकष अलगसे प्रमाणपासून मांडले आहेत.

1. समाजसेवी व्यक्तीना या योजनांची माहीती होऊन.
2. अनुपूर्वित जातीय व्यक्तीना व नव-बीड्लिंग व्यवसाय स्थापन करण्यास मदत होईल.
3. योजना च्या लागूसाठी आवश्यक पारमाणु लांब तात्त्विक ज्ञानासुची त्यांना मुळ रुपांतर करत देणे सोपे जाईल.
4. त्याचा आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकास साध्य करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतील.
5. योजनेच्या भाग प्रेम्यासाठी अद्वितीय वेगार नाहीत.
6. योजनाच्या लागूसाठी लांब व्यवसाय आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकासात वाढ होईल.

संदर्भ:

1. महासागररीय विकास योजना, संपादक प्रदिप गायकवाड
2. महाराष्ट्र सरकार विकास महामंडळची धरोहर, महाराष्ट्र राज्य प्रकाशन, २०१२
3. महाराष्ट्र सरकार विकास महामंडळची संस्था
4. महाराष्ट्र सरकार विकास महामंडळचे वार्षिक अहवाळ
FIELD WORK PROCESS IN SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION

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(This Article is based on the secondary sources of information and the ten years PG teaching and field work supervision experience of the Author)

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-whats, 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 many 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.

REFERENCES:


