



उद्यमे गिंवसती अर्थ । ज्ञानात् उद्यमता ॥

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Education Society's

SHRI SANT SAVTA MALI GRAMIN MAHAVIDYALAYA

Phulambri, Ta.Phulambri, Dist.Aurangabad 431111

Academic Audit 'A' Grade, NAAC Accredited with 'B' Grade, UGC- 2(f) & 12 (B)

Affiliated to

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad

Criterion –III Research, Innovation and Extension

3.3.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during 2018-2019

SR.NO.	CONTENTs	YEAR	TOTAL
1	Books and Chapters in Edited Volumes & Papers Published in Conference Proceedings	2018-2019	10


Dr. Ashwin Ranjanikar
 Co-ordinator, IQAC




Dr. S.R. Takle
PRINCIPAL
Shri Sant Savta Mali Gramin Mahavidyalaya
 Phulambri, Dist. Aurangabad

3.2.2 Number of books and Chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during -2018-19

Sr. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/Chapters published	Title of the paper	Name Of the of the conference	National /International	Calendar Year of Publication	ISBN/ISSN Number of the proceeding	Affiliating Institution at the time of publication	Name of the Publisher
2018-19									
BOOKs									
1	Dr. DATTATRYA YEDLE	तुलसीदास एवं एकनाथ के साहित्य मे व्यक्त मानव मुल्यो का विश्लेषण	-----	-----	-----	2018-19	ISBN 978-93-80760-96-8	Present Institution	अतुल प्रकाशन, कानपुर
CHAPTER IN BOOKs & PAPER CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS									
2	Dr. PANDURANG KALYANKAR	-----	महाराष्ट्रातील आधुनिक कृषी तंत्रज्ञान व एकात्मिक फलोत्पादन विकास अभियान	AJANTA (Sustainable Agricultural Development)	National	2018-19	ISSN 2277-5730	Present Institution	Ajanta Prakashan
3	Dr. PANDURANG KALYANKAR	-----	Some Facts of Crop Loan and Loan Waiver Scheme	"Indain Society : Problem & Solutions"	National	2018-19	ISSN 2348-2702	Present Institution	APOORV KNOWLEDGE
4	Dr. RAJASHRI PAWAR	-----	जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी भाषा व साहित्यापुढील आव्हाने	जागतिकीकरणानंतरचे साहित्य, भाषा आणि संस्कृती	National	2018-19	ISSN 2277-8721	Present Institution	अर्हत पब्लिकेशन & जर्नल्स
5	Dr. DATTATRYAY YEDLE	-----	दलित उपन्यास साहित्य	India Society Problems & Soluations	National	2018-19	ISSN-2348-2702	Present Institution	Approv Publication House
6	Dr. GANESH KULKARNI	-----	Challenging Role of Library Professional in Disital Era	Library as Knowledge and Skill Development Center	National	2018-19	E-ISSN 2394-2479	Present Institution	Knowledge Librarian
7	Dr. SANJIVKUMAR PANCHAL	-----	जागतिकीकरणानंतरचे मराठी नाटक, कविता व कादंबरी लेखन	जागतिकीकरणानंतरचे साहित्य, भाषा आणि संस्कृती	National	2019-20	ISSN 2277-8721	Present Institution	अर्हत पब्लिकेशन & जर्नल्स




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8	Dr.SANDEEP JAGTAP	-----	Impact of Sports Cinema for Motivating of Youth in Sports Activites	A National Conference on Honoring Organizing & Recognizing Women in Sports	National	2018-19	ISBN 978-93-5321-784-6	Present Institution	-----
9	Dr.SANDEEP JAGTAP	-----	A Study on Anxiety Behavior among the Sports Women and Non Sports Women of North Maharashtra University	A National Conference on Honoring Organizing & Recognizing Women in Sports	National	2018-19	ISBN 978-93-5321-784-6	Present Institution	-----
10	Dr.SANDEEP JAGTAP	Jan	Yogik Nutritional Status and Diet of Athletics.	Empowering Youth Through Physical Education & Yoga	National	2018-19	ISSN-2319-9318	Present Institution	Vidyawarta




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तुलसीदास एवं एकनाथ

के साहित्य में व्यक्त मानव
मूल्यों का विश्लेषण

(रामचरितमानस एवं भावार्थ रामायण के विशेष संदर्भ में)

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7.3.4

डॉ. दत्तात्रय लक्ष्मणराव येडले

14

अनुक्रमणिका

1. संत तुलसीदास एवं संत एकनाथ कालीन परिस्थितियाँ	15
2. संत तुलसीदास एवं संत एकनाथ का जीवन और रचना परिचय	33
3. मानव मूल्यों का सैद्धांतिक विवेचन एवं विश्लेषण : सामान्य परिचय	59
4. संत तुलसीदास रचित रामचरितमानस में व्यक्त मानव मूल्य	104
5. संत एकनाथ रचित भावार्थ रामायण में व्यक्त मानव मूल्य	155
6. संत तुलसीदास कृत 'रामचरितमानस' एवं संत एकनाथ कृत 'भावार्थ रामायण' में व्यक्त मानव मूल्यों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन	209
उपसंहार	264
संदर्भ सूची	273



6

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7

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Preface



I am pleased to edit and publish the selected 105 papers presented in the Dr. B. A. M. U., Aurangabad sponsored one day 'National Level Seminar on 'Sustainable Agriculture Development'. These papers are on outcomes of the scholarly observations made by the Resource Person and Delegates. Its focus is on the main issues and concerns regarding 'Sustainable Agriculture Development'. These Research papers are published in UGC listed Journal.

The Sustainable Agriculture Development is capable of maintaining its productivity and usefulness to society indefinitely such systems must be resource conserving socially supportive, commercially competitive and environmentally sound. Sustainable agriculture is alternative to industrial agriculture and it tries to avoid the excessive use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers, monoculture, mechanical, biotechnology etc.

The papers in the journal highlight some of the most vital issues regarding Sustainable Development, Issues and Remedies, Effect of Green Revolution, Problems of Indian Agriculture, Organic Farming, Zero Budget Farming, Causes of Low Productivity in Agriculture, Agriculture and Secondary Industry, Effects of Environment Changes on Agriculture etc.

Through this seminar it focuses on farmer's farm advisors building soils for crops in a unique guide to ecological soil management. I am thankful to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad for financial assistance and guidelines. I am also thankful to all our B.S.P.S. Ambajogai Chief Patron, Patron, National Advisory Body, Local Advisory Body, Principal and Organizing Committee.

I am thankful to Ajantha Publication because in time bound they have published Research papers in their journal. By Heart I am very thankful to Chef Guest, Guest and all Participants.

Thanking You!

Dr. Mahesh Prbhakar Rao Deshmukh
Head, Department of Economics
Organizing Secretary

२६. महाराष्ट्रातील आधुनिक कृषी तंत्रज्ञान व एकात्मिक फलोत्पादन विकास अभियान

श्री. कृष्णा गंगाधर गोरे

संशोधक विद्यार्थी, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा, विद्यापीठ औरंगाबाद.

प्रा. डॉ. पी. एम. कल्याणकर

संशोधन मार्गदर्शक, सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, श्री. संत सावता माळी ग्रामीण महाविद्यालय, फुलंब्री, जि. औरंगाबाद.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ही कृषी प्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था असून देशातील लोकांचा मुख्य व्यवसाय कृषी आहे. 2011 च्या जनगणने नुसार भारतामध्ये 68.85 टक्के लोकसंख्या ही ग्रामिण भागात वास्तव्य करते. भारतात कृषी क्षेत्रातून 55 टक्के लोकांना प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार उपलब्ध होतो. देशाच्या राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनात कृषी क्षेत्राचा 15 टक्के तर देशाच्या निर्यातीत 12 टक्के हिस्सा असून उद्योग क्षेत्राला कच्चा माल पुरवठा करणारा मुख्य स्रोत म्हणून कृषी क्षेत्राकडे पाहिले जाते. पंच वार्षिक योजनांच्या माध्यमातून भारताच्या कृषि क्षेत्रात गुंतणुक केली जात आहे. बाराव्या योजनेत एकुण योजनेच्या 17.3 टक्के आर्थिक तरतुद केली आहे. 2016-2017 त्या अर्थसंकल्पात पुढील पाच वर्षात भारतातील शेतक-यांचे उत्पन्न दुप्पट करण्याचे उद्दिष्ट सरकारने ठेवले आहे. देशात कृषी क्षेत्राचे उत्पादन व उत्पादकता वाढविण्यासाठी अनेक योजना राबविल्या जात आहेत. कृषि उत्पादन आणि उत्पादकता वाढीसाठी अनेक तंत्रे वापरली जातात. भारतातील कृषी क्षेत्र हे मान्सूनवर आधारलेले आहे. वातावरणातील बदल मान्सूनमधिल चढ-उतार पावसाळ्यामध्ये पडणारा पावसाचा खंड, गारपिट, वादळे या सारख्या संकटामुळे कृषी क्षेत्रावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम झाल्याचे निदर्शनास येते.

हरीतकांतीला 54 वर्ष झालेली असली तरी देखील भारतामधिल कृषी क्षेत्रातील अनिश्चितता संपलेली नाही. 2014-2015 मधिल आर्थिक पाहणी नुसार भारतातील केवळ 35 टक्के कृषी क्षेत्र सिंचलाखाली आणणे शक्य झालेले आहे. पर्यावरणातील बदलांमुळे शेतक-यांनी संरक्षित तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करणे काळाची गरज झालेली आहे. भारतामध्ये कृषी संशोधनावर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर गुंतवणुक केली असून कृषी क्षेत्रातील तंत्रज्ञानाने खुप मोठ्या प्रमाणावर प्रगती साध्य केली आहे. केंद्र शासनाने आधुनिक कृषी तंत्रज्ञान प्रत्यक्ष शेतक-यां पर्यंत पोहचविण्यासाठी व शेतक-यांची नैसर्गिक संकटापासून जोखीम कमी करण्यासाठी 2013 मध्ये एकात्मिक फलोत्पादन विकास अभियान सुरू केले.

या अभियान अंतर्गत शेतक-यांना आधुनिक संरक्षित तंत्रज्ञानाकडे प्रोत्साहित करण्यासाठी हरीतगृह, शेडनेट हाऊस, मल्वींग, प्लास्टिक टनेल, अँन्डी बर्डनेट घटक समाविष्ट असून या घटकांसाठी शेतक-यांच्या वर्ग वारीनुसार अनुदान देण्यात येते. 2015-2016 पासून महाराष्ट्र राज्यात एकात्मिक फलोत्पादन विकास अभियान 34 जिल्हात राबविल्यात येत असून. त्यामधिल केंद्र व राज्याचा वाटा 60:40 असा आहे. संरक्षित तंत्र ज्ञाना मध्ये शेडनेट, हरीतगृह, मल्वींग इत्यादींच्या वापरामुळे कृषी उत्पादनातील वाढीबरोबर पाण्याची बचत, हरीगृहामध्ये तापमान, आर्द्रता सुक्ष्म सिंचन, पाण्याची बचत, पिकांना अनुकूल वातावरण अपलब्ध करणे शक्य झाले आहे.

जस

एकात्मिक फलोत्पादन विकास अभियान

भारत सरकारने शेतक-यांना केंद्रबिंदु मानुन शेतक-यांच्या हितासाठी एकात्मिक फलोत्पादन विकास अभियानाची 2013 मध्ये घोषणा केली. या अभियानाची प्रत्यक्ष सुरुवात 2013-2014 मध्ये झाली. फलोत्पादन क्षेत्राचा विकास करण्यासाठी फळे, भाजीपाला, औषधी, वनस्पती, फुले, मसाले व मशरूम उत्पादनात वाढ करण्यासाठी आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून उत्पादन वाढवण्याकरीता अभियानाला सुरुवात करण्यात आली. या अभियानातर्गत केंद्र व राज्य शासन अनुक्रमे 60:40 अनुदान शासन देते. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानासाठी येणारा खर्च मोठ्या प्रमाणावर असल्यामुळे शेतक-यांना शासन बँकेच्या माध्यमातुन 50 टक्के अनुदान व 50 टक्के पाच वर्षांच्या परतफेडीवर या योजनेच्या माध्यमातुन कर्ज पुरवठा केला जातो.

या योजने अंतर्गत देशातील 2013-2014 ते 2017-2018 पर्यंत एकुन 10,94,577 शेतक-यांना 3480 कोटी रुपये अनुदान या योजनेच्या माध्यमातुन आतापर्यंत मिळाले आहे.

एकात्मिक फलोत्पादन विकास अभियानातर्गत महाराष्ट्र व भारतातील लाभधारक शेतक-यांची संख्या व अनुदान.

वर्ष	महाराष्ट्रातील लाभार्थी शेतकरी	भारतातील लाभार्थी शेतकरी	भारतातील अनुदान (कोटी मध्ये)
2013-14	15455	430764	1457
2014-15	15144	395607	1243
2015-16	2187	13752	57
2016-17	5369	80326	286
2017-18	4221	174126	237
एकूण		1094577	3480 कोटी

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एकात्मिक फलोत्पादन विकास अभियानातर्गत देशातील 23 राज्यातील 384 जिल्ह्यात हे अभियान शेतक-या पर्यंत पोहचले आहे. 2013-14 मध्ये योजनेच्या लाभधारक शेतक-यांची संख्या 430764 कोटी होती. त्यांना 1457 कोटी रुपये ऐवढे अनुदान या योजनेअंतर्गत मिळाले होते. तसेच महाराष्ट्रातील 15455 शेतक-यांचा सहभाग या योजनेत झाला होता. 2017-18 पर्यंत राज्यातील 42376 शेतक-यांना या योजनेचा लाभ मिळालेला आहे. राज्यातील 34 जिल्ह्यात एकात्मिक फलोत्पादन विकास अभियान राबविले जात आहे. एकात्मिक फलोत्पादन विकास अभियानातर्गत 2013-14 मध्ये सर्वाधिक 430764 शेतक-यांना लाभ मिळाला होता. नंतर मात्र लाभार्थ्यांची संख्या कमी होत गेली या अभियानामुळे कृषी तंत्रज्ञान मोठ्या प्रमाणावर शेतक-या पर्यंत पोहचले आहे. या योजनेमुळे आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर वाढुन राज्यातील फलोत्पादन क्षेत्राचा विकास झाला आहे व शेतक-यांची जोखीम कमी होण्यात मदत झाली. भाजीपाला, फळे, या पिकांना आवश्यक असणारे अनुकूल वातावरण शेटनेट व हरीतगृह मलिंग या माध्यमातुन उपलब्ध करणे शक्य झाले.

एकात्मिक फलोत्पादन विकास अभियानातर्गत लाभार्थ्यांच्या निवडीचे निकष

1. शेतक-याने योजनेअंतर्गत अर्ज करतांना स्वतःच्या मालकीची जमिन असणे आवश्यक आहे.
2. हरीतगृहामध्ये लागवड करतांना फलोत्पादन (फुले, फळे, भाजीपाला, औषधी व सुंगधी वनस्पती, मसाला पिके ई. पिकांच्या समावेश असावा.

3. या योजने अंतर्गत एका लाभार्थ्यास फक्त एकदाच अनुदान घेता येईल, इतर शासकिय अनुदान घेतलेले नसावे.
4. लाभ धारक शेतक-यांनी हरीतगृह तंत्रज्ञानाबद्दल प्रशिक्षण घेतलेले असावे.

एकात्मिक फलोत्पादन विकास अभियान योजनेची उद्दिष्टे

1. गुणवत्तापूर्ण लागवड साहीत्याच्या निर्मिती करिता उच्चतंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करणे.
2. संरक्षित शेती घटका अंतर्गत हरीतगृह शेडनेट, प्लास्टिक मल्विंग व ठिबक सिंचनाचा वापर वाढविणे.
3. शेडनेट मध्ये बिगर हंगामी पिकांचे उत्पादन घेणे.
4. मनुष्यबळ विकास विभागाअंतर्गत शेतक-यांना प्रशिक्षण घेणे.
5. पिकाना पोषक वातावरण निर्माण करून उत्पादनातील मोठ्या वाढी बरोबर उच्च प्रतिच्या गुणवत्तापूर्ण मालाचे उत्पादन करणे.
6. उच्च तंत्रज्ञान व विपणन व्यवस्थापन व्यवस्थेत सुधारणा करणे.
7. फलोत्पादन वाढवून शेतक-यांचे आर्थिक उत्पन्न वाढविणे.
8. सूक्ष्म सिंचनाच्या माध्यमातून पाण्याच्या बचती बरोबर नविन कृषी तंत्रज्ञान शेतक-यां पर्यंत पोहचविणे.
9. एकात्मिक फलोत्पादन विकास अभियानाच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामिण युवकांना कौशल्य विकास, विपणन व्यवस्थेत रोजगार संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे.

निष्कर्ष

थोडक्यात जागतीक पातळीवरील कृषी संबंधित तंत्रज्ञान भारतातील शेतक-यांनी उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी एकात्मिक फलोत्पादन विकास अभियान यशस्वी ठरत आहे. आधुनिक कृषी तंत्रज्ञानामुळे कृषी उत्पादकते बरोबरच शेतक-यांचे आर्थिक उत्पन्न देखिल वाढले आहे. या योजने मुळे आधुनिक कृषी तंत्रज्ञान खर्चीक असतांना देखिल अनुदान व बँक सहाय्यामुळे शेतक-यांना वापरणे शक्य झाले. फलोत्पादन क्षेत्रातील उत्पादन मागील काही वर्षात सात्यताने वाढत चालले आहे. राज्यातील कृषी क्षेत्र मान्सुनवर आधारीत असल्यामुळे या योजनेच्या माध्यमातून कृषी तंत्रज्ञानाचे मदतीने शेतक-यांची जोखीम कमी करणे शक्य झाले आहे.

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Some Facts of Crop Loan and Loan Waiver Scheme

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Introduction:

At present, there are several formal lending institutions operating in every state in India. However, these lending institutions are still unable to extend adequate credit to farmers belonging to marginal and small categories and this in turn has created hindrance in terms of achieving sustained growth and diversification goals of Indian agriculture. Undoubtedly, the problems of farmers belonging to marginal & smaller land size holding vary from region to region. However, one of the major and common problems faced is the credit flow to them that has greatly affected the economic status of these farmers. Though these farmers have knowledge about various agricultural practices, they are still unable to access formal sector credit in several regions of the country, besides other problems faced by them. During the peak season demand for credit shoot up for financing the cultivation procedure like purchasing seeds, fertilizer, pesticides and other operational cost of agriculture. Crop-loan is the most important need of the farmer to increase and maintain his productive ability. With the help of this loan amount, he can purchase modern costly inputs.

So through these loans co-operative & commercial banks play important role in the development and prosperity of agriculture. Among the various types of bank loans to agriculture, the share of crop loan is the highest.

Government of India was introduced Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme in 1998-99. For ensuring to providing hassle free and timely credit for the agricultural operation. KCCs have now been converted into Smart Card cum Debit Cards to facilitate its operation through ATMs.

Government of Maharashtra has launch new farmer loan waiver scheme named ChatrapatiShivajiMaharajShetkariSannmanYojana - 2017 (CSMSSY) or the Maharashtra Farm Loan Waiver Scheme 2017 is providing loan waiver to farmers in the state. This scheme has been launched for the financial year 2017-18.

Know it is interested to find out that, Is the farmers are easily receiving the crop loan? What is the actual cost of sanctioned crop loan? How many farmers are getting benefit of crop loan waiver scheme? How many farmers are using credit card?

Objectives:

There are following main objectives of present research paper

- 1) To study the actual cost of sanctioned crop loan bear by farmers.
- 2) To study the actual benefit of farm loan waiver scheme to the farmers.
- 3) To study the popularity of Kisan Credit Card among farmers.

Methodology:

Present study is mainly depended on primary data. Data has been collected through schedules canvassed among the farmers who have taken crop loan. Survey has been carried out in Phulambritaluka of Aurangabad District of Maharashtra State in the first and second week of January, 2018. Sample has chosen on random bases, 30 schedules has been filled through farmers. Secondary data has been collected through various Government reports and web sites.

Concept of Crop Loan:

Crop loan is a short term credit and is generally obtained from primary credit co-op. Society of a village or also from commercial bank. The period of Crop loan is about one year except for sugarcane for which the period is 18 months.

Since crop loan is for one season, its recovery is made in one installment after the harvest of the crop. Crop loan is an annual requirement and farmer has to borrow fresh loan for new crop season every time. Therefore, he has to repay the earlier loan with interest within stipulated time. Since this loan is required every season/every year, the procedure of getting this loan is simple and convenient and it is made available by the District Central Co-op. Banks through the village Co-op. Credit Society. So the farmer gets his loan in the village itself. If the loan is to be taken from commercial bank, it is available from the nearby branch of the commercial bank.

Interest Subvention Scheme:

The Government has been implementing Interest Subvention Scheme since 2006-07. Under the Scheme, interest subvention of 2% per annum is provided to Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Scheduled Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks on their own funds used for short term crop loans up to Rs.3.00 lakh per farmer, provided the lending institutions make available short term credit at the ground level at 7% per annum to farmers. Farmers are provided with 3% additional interest subvention for the short term crop loan of up to Rs.3.00 lakh for a maximum period of one year for prompt repayment on or before the due date. Thus, farmers, who promptly

repay their crop loans as per the repayment schedule fixed by the banks, are extended loans at an effective interest rate of 4% per annum. Government has extended the scheme to crop loans borrowed from private sector scheduled commercial banks in respect of loans given within the service area of the branch concerned.

Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Shetkari Sanman Yojana -2017 (CSMSSY) or the Maharashtra Farm Loan Waiver Scheme 2017:

Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Shetkari Sanman Yojana -2017 (CSMSSY) or the Maharashtra Farm Loan Waiver Scheme 2017 is providing loan waiver to farmers in the state. The state Government has invited online application for registration of farmers under the scheme for loan waiver. The eligible farmers could register themselves online or offline for the Maharashtra Farm Loan waiver Scheme 2017. The farm loan waiver was originally announced on 24 June. The scheme was meant to benefit 89 lakh farmers in the state, making 40 lakh debt-free and providing relief to the other 49 lakh. Loans of up to Rs 1.5 lakh were to be waived off completely under the scheme's provisions. The Maharashtra Government has allocated Rs. 34,000 crore farm loan waiver scheme.

The Maharashtra government has promised to waive off all pending farmers' loans by the end of 2017. Many times Government has increased the deadline for clearing the pending dues. The government initially provided 18 October as the deadline to begin clearing pending dues. Then it was stated that all dues would be cleared by 31 October, 5 November, 15 November and 25 November, before this latest announcement was made. According to State cooperation minister Subhash Deshmukh, "All of those who have applied for a loan waiver and have pending dues, will receive the waiver by 31 December."

According to government document "Under the CSMSSY scheme, online applications from eligible farmers were invited up to 22nd September, 2017. Accordingly 47,46,222 farmers were found eligible for receiving loan waiver, one time repayment and incentive amount under the scheme. Up to December, 2017 an amount of Rs. 10,913.08 crore was credited to loan account of 27,13,055 eligible farmers."

Waiving off Agricultural loan in Various States of India:

"Reportedly, various State Governments including Tamil Nadu (Rs. 5318.75), Maharashtra (Rs. 30,500 crore.), Karnataka (Rs. 8,165 crore), Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 36,359 crore.), Jammu & Kashmir (Rs. 244 crore), Punjab (Rs. 10,000 crore), Chhattisgarh (Rs. 129.76 crore), Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Union Territory (UT) of Puducherry have in the recent past announced their own farm loan/debt waiver Schemes to extend relief to the needy farmers."

Unsuccessful Implementation in various States of India:

In India many states governments, including newly elected state governments in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh, have declared packages for loan write-offs for small and medium land-owning farmers.

The newly formed Congress-led governments in MP, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan are the latest to do so apart from Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Punjab. According to a Business Standard report, in the four states -- Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Punjab -- only 40 per cent of the promised amount has been waived to date, and just half the beneficiaries have benefited.

Uttar Pradesh government had announced waiver for loans up to Rs 1 lakh covering about 0.86 crore farmers by spending Rs 36,400 crore. However, the actual disbursements to farmers were Rs 24,700 crore, 32 per cent lower than actual credit target. Similarly, Maharashtra government announced a loan waiver of Rs 34,000 crore of which only Rs 17,000 crore has been disbursed so far.

In Punjab, state government announced farm waiver of over Rs 10,000 crore, but the actual amount of loans waived was just Rs 3,600 crore, which is Rs 6,400 lesser than the promise. Meanwhile Karnataka state government has completed its first tranche of loan waiver of Rs 8,200 crore for 0.2 crore farmers, while its second tranches of Rs 40,000 crore is moving at slower speed, according to the agency report.

Past experiences show that state governments had not been able to implement loan waivers scheme successfully. One of the main reasons for the unsuccessful implementation of this scheme is too much documentation. Farmers are usually not educated enough to understand their eligibility for loan types or loan application process and ultimately fail to meet bank requirements.

Concept of Kisan Credit Card :

In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle free and timely credit for their agricultural operation, Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme was introduced in 1998-99. Marginal farmers, share croppers, oral lessee and tenant farmers are eligible to be covered under the Scheme. The main objectives of the Scheme are to meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops, post-harvest expenses, produce marketing loan, consumption requirements of farm household, working capital for maintenance of assets and activities allied to agriculture, like dairy animals, inland fishery etc. investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities like pump sets, sprayers, dairy animals etc. The State Governments have been advised to launch an intensive branch/ village level campaign to provide Kisan Credit Card to all the eligible and willing farmers in a time bound manner. KCCs have now been converted into Smart Card cum Debit Cards.



facilitate its operation through ATMs. The cumulative number of live KCCs issued by Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks & Regional Rural Banks as on 31 March, 2016 was 754.64 lakh with outstanding loan amount of Rs.530034.58 crore. The cumulative number of live KCCs is estimated to increase to 756.64 lakh with outstanding loan amount of Rs. 5,30,134.58 crore by 31.03.2017.

"The cumulative number of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) issued in Maharashtra State by the end of March, 2015 was 90.80 lakh, out of which co-operative banks issued 65.30 lakh, RRB issued 4.25 lakh and CB issued 21.25 lakh cards and the amount of loan sanctioned was Rs.9,478 crore and 17,135 crore respectively."

Review of Literature:

The main story in the expansion of rural credit in the 1980s and 1990s has been the ascendancy of commercial banks, along with RRBs, with a corresponding fall in the share of cooperatives. This is reflected in the increasing concern in recent years over the effectiveness, governance and financial health of rural cooperative banks. Just under half of banks becoming more risk averse and hence reluctant to lend. (Rakesh Mohan 2004)

Notwithstanding their wide network, co-operative banks, particularly since the 1990s have lost their dominant position to commercial banks. The share of co-operative banks (22 per cent) during 2005-06 was less than half of what it was in 1992-93 (62 per cent), while the share of commercial banks (33 to 68 per cent) including RRBs (5 to 10 per cent) almost doubled during the above period (Golait Ramesh 2007)

The traditional lending institutions such as cooperative and commercial banks were seen to be beset with other deficiencies such as absence of human capital investment and consumption loans, especially for illness, marriage and other contingencies. These credit institutions showed high transaction cost and delay in delivery of credit, besides some other deficiencies. (Kshirsagar K.G. et al 2001)

The subsidized credit policies favor local elites instead of the targeted poor strata and earmarked credit programs are less effectively (Xiangping Jia et al 2010)

Crop loans are seen to account for nearly two thirds share in total Annual Credit Plan outlay for agriculture and allied activities. (Deepak Shah 2007).

Hence the role of public sector banks increased and crop loans have major proportion in Agricultural loan it is very interesting to study whether the farmer of Phulambritaluka in Aurangabad district are getting benefit of the subsidized crop loan on hassle free manner.

Result and Discussion:

This part of research paper is dependent on primary data analysis, collected through schedules canvassed among farmers how have received crop loan from various banks in Phulambritaluka.

Contributions of Various banks:

In the study area 63.33 percent farmers have received crop loan from Nationalized Commercial banks and 36.67 percent farmers have received from Cooperative banks. Crop loan amount sanctioned by Commercial banks is grater with compare to Cooperatives banks. In the study area maximum amount of Crop loan sanctioned by Cooperative banks is 30 thousands rupees and by Commercial banks is 2.50 lakh rupees.

Banks Distance from village:

In the study area 96.67 percent farmers have received crop loan from 3 to 6 k.m. bank branch away from their villages. Only 3.33 percent farmers have received loan 25 k.m. away bank branch from their villages.

Sanctioned Crop Loan Amount:

In the study area farmers have received crop loan ranging 6 thousand to 2.50 lakh rupees. Near about 60 percent farmers received crop loan up to 50 thousand rupees. 30 percent farmers received crop loan in the range of 50 thousand to 1 lakh rupees. In the study area 90 percent farmers have received crop loan up to 1 lakh rupees. Only 10 percent farmers have received crop loan above 1 lakh rupees. In an average the farmers received 60733 rupees crop loan in the study area.

Repayment of Crop loan:

In the study area near about 50 percent farmers able to repaid crop loan amount to their concerned bank branch; but 50 percent farmers are not able to repaid their crop loan amount due to various reasons mostly low income generated from land.

Beneficiary of Crop Loan waiver Scheme:

In the 2017 year most discussed point about agricultural is farm loan waiver in India. This is mostly discussed by farmers' leaders, politician and journalist. Government of Maharashtra has allocated Rs.34000 crore for farm loan waiver scheme. But in the study area only 16.67 percent farmers have get benefit from this scheme, they have waived there complete loan amount. 3.33 Percent farmers get benefit of partial loan waived. 86.67 Percent farmers have not get benefit from loan waiver scheme.

New Crop Loan Sanctioned:

In the study area percentage of new crop loan sanctioned farmers is very low, that is 6.67 percent. The farmers who are getting benefit from crop loan waiver scheme also not sanctioned new crop loan for the year 2017-18 up to 25th January 2018; even though the farmers who are regularly repaid the crop loan also not sanctioned crop loan up to this date.

Farmers' visit to bank for crop loan sanctioned:

Crop loan is not sanctioned in one visit to bank. Farmers have to visits several times to banks to complete the crop loan sanction process. It is also observed that more visits are requires to sanction new crop loan file with compare to renewal old crop loan. In the study area farmers have to visit

to banks ranging from 1 to 20 times. In an average farmers are visited 7.86 times to banks.

Loss of Wage:

In the crop loan sanctioned process farmers have to loss their farming work. The per day wage rate for farming work in the study area is ranging between Rs. 200 to 300. If loss of the farmers day to sanctioned crop loan are converted in to money terms, it ranging between Rs. 250 to 3000. In an average farmer have to loss Rs.1471 wage for the compilation crop loan sanctioned process.

Cost of travelling, No dues certificate and Land Holding Certificate:

Farmers have to take No dues certificate from every bank and credit society of the taluka. No dues certificate is mandatory for receiving the crop loan. The no dues certificate fees range from Rs. 50 to 70 and there is queue in every bank. There is need of farmers' ownership certificate and land holding certificate for crop loan sanction file. To get these lands certificates from talathi or SetuSuidha Kendra farmers have to paid Rs. 50 for per page. After all these laborious procedures bank specifies different dates for different cluster of village for open the crop loan file. It is very complex and time consuming procedure which makes farmer wait long time and it creates inconsistency problem. To visit the bank through various sources of vehicles farmers have to pay fare. When we added all these cost or expenditure together; this cost is ranging from Rs. 100 to 2050 in the study area. In average farmers bear Rs. 851.83 on these procedures.

Total cost of Crop Loan Sanctioned:

When we added loss of wage, traveling cost, No dues certificate charges, Land record certificate fees all together, it ranging Rs. 350 to 4550 and in an average farmers bear Rs. 2257.73 as a cost of crop loan sanction in the study area.

Use of Crop Loan:

When researcher asked the farmers about use of crop loan, all respondent farmers responded that, they are used crop loan amount for purchase seed, fertilizer, pesticides and to paid wage of labour. It means that crop loan is help full to solve the short term financial need of farmers.

Use of Kisan Credit Card :

In the study area only 26.67 percent farmers have Kisan Credit Card, it observed that no one farmer has used this card up to January 2018. Even though the farmers who have Kisan Credit Card they are not aware about the actual use of this card. Only 3.33 percent farmers knows the use of KCC, but also they have not used this card. The farmers who have Kisan Credit Cards, they responded that amounts are not available in this card. If the crop loan taken farmers used KCC; they have to pay interest only on crop loan amount withdraw by them. Also interest is charges for the period that the withdrawal crop loan amount is used. In this method crop loan issue bank cannot charge interest on that portion of crop loan which is not issued by farmers. According to survey farmers, due

to loss of interest banks are not willing to aware about use of Kisan Credit Card.

How farmers fulfill their urgent financial requirement:

In the study area it is observed that 33.33 percent farmers have fulfilled their financial need with the help of relative or friends. 30 percent farmers have fulfilled their urgent financial need through money borrowed from moneylenders. The positive thing is that 26.67 percent farmers have fulfilled their financial need through Self Help Group. In the study area 3.33 percent farmers have fulfilled their financial need through banks and same percent through village Dairy.

It means that moneylender system is not fully abolished from the rural area. But structure the moneylender is changed. Small money lenders have taken place of big money lenders. Even though the daily wages labours, who have gathered some money they are started to distributed money on interest to the needy people in the rural area.

Conclusions:

- 1) In the study area the share of commercial banks (63.33 percent) is greater than Co-operative banks in the crop loan provide to farmers.
- 2) In the study area maximum amount of Crop loan sanctioned by Cooperative banks is 30 thousands rupees and by Commercial banks is 2.50 lakh rupees.
- 3) In the study area 96.67 percent farmers have received crop loan from 3 to 6 k.m. bank branch away from their villages.
- 4) In the study area 90 percent farmers have received crop loan up to 1 lakh rupees. Only 10 percent farmers have received crop loan above 1 lakh rupees. In an average the farmers received Rs. 60,733 crop loan.
- 5) In the study area near about 50 percent farmers able to repaid crop loan amount.
- 6) In the study area only 16.67 percent farmers have get benefit from Crop Loan waiver Scheme, they have waived there complete loan amount. 3.33 Percent farmers get benefit of partial loan waived, 86.67 Percent farmers have not get benefit from waiver scheme.
- 7) In the study area percentage of new crop loan sanctioned farmers is very low, that is 6.67 percent.
- 8) In the study area farmers have to visit to banks ranging from 1 to 20 times. In an average farmers are visited 7.86 times to banks for crop loan sanction.
- 9) In an average farmer have to loss Rs.1471 wage to complete crop loan sanctioned process.
- 10) In the study area the Cost of travelling, No dues certificate and Land Holding Certificate cost for sanctioned crop loan are ranging from Rs. 100 to 2050. In average farmers bear Rs.852 on these procedures.
- 11) In the study area The Total cost of crop loan sanctioned process is found to ranging between



Rs. 350 to 4550 and in an average farmers bear Rs. 2257.73 as a cost of crop loan sanction.

12) In the study are farmers are used crop loan amount for purchase seed, fertilizer, pesticides and to paid wage of labour. It means that crop loan is help full to solve the short term financial need of farmers

13) In the study area only 26.67 percent farmers have Kisan Credit Card, it observed that not a single farmer has used this card up to January 2018. According to surveyed farmers, due to loss of interest banks are not willing to aware the farmers about the use of KCC.

In the study area it is fiend out that 33.33 percent farmers have fulfilled their financial need with the help of relative or friends. 30 percent farmers have fulfilled their urgent financial need through money borrowed from money lenders. The positive think is that 26.67 percent farmers have fulfilled their financial need through Self Help Group and 3.33 percent farmers have fulfilled their financial need through banks and same percent through village Dairy.

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डॉ. पद्मिनी 453

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PRINCIPAL
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Phulambri, Dist. Aurangabad.

104	प्रा. मोहन सौंदर्य	आत्मकथन भाषा आणि बोली	444 - 447
105	प्रा. प्रल्हाद दत्तराव भोपे	जागतिकीकरण व मराठी भाषा	448 - 452
106	प्रा. डॉ. संजय कसाब	जागतिकरणानंतरच्या सांस्कृतिक संघर्षाची कविता: नंतर आलेले लोक	453 - 459
107	डॉ. रेखा नारायणराव वाघ	मराठी साहित्य आणि प्रकाशन व्यवहार	460 - 463
108	डॉ. अशोक नारनवरे	बदलती मराठी पत्रकारिता व 'बदलेला संपादक'	464 - 469
109	प्रा. मुतवल्ली मैजोद्दीन मैनोद्दीन	जागतिकीकरण आणि मुस्लिम मराठी साहित्य	470 - 473
110	राजीव आर. के.	जागतिकीकरणाचा मराठी भाषा व बोलीवरील परिणाम	474 - 479
111	प्रा. समाधान काशीराम सातव	जागतिकीकरणात मराठी भाषेपुढील आव्हाने आणि उपाययोजना	480 - 483
112	प्रा. डॉ. चंद्रकांत वाघमारे	जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी दलित कविता	484 - 490
113	डॉ. राजश्री पवार	जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी भाषा व साहित्यापुढील आव्हाने	491 - 493
114	डॉ. जयप्रकाश राजाभाऊ चोरघडे	मराठी ग्रामीण कादंबरी संदर्भाने	494 - 501



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जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी भाषा व साहित्या पुढील आव्हाने

डॉ. राजश्री पवार

(मराठी विभाग)

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जागतिकीकरणाने माणसाचे अवघे जीवन व्यापून टाकले आहे. जागतिकीकरणाचा फक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेवरच परिणाम झाला असे नाही तर; राजकारण, समाजकारण, भाषा, संस्कृती, साहित्य या सर्व घटकांवर अंतर्बाह्य परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो. भाषा ह्या घटकावर जागतिकीकरणाचा प्रभाव मोठ्या प्रमाणात झालेल्या आढळतो जागतिकीकरणात इंग्रजीचे महत्त्व वाढले. त्यामुळे इतर भाषांची गोची झाली. जागतिकीकरणात तंत्रज्ञान, विज्ञान ह्या काळाबरोबर चालण्यास सहाय्यभूत ठरणान्या सर्वच साधनांची भाषा इंग्रजी आहे. त्यामुळे स्वाभाविकच इंग्रजीकडे ओढा वाढला त्यामुळे इतर प्रादेशिक भाषांचं झालं तेच मराठीचही झालं. मुलं इंग्रजी शाळेत शिकले तरच पुढच्या पिढीला उज्ज्वल भविष्य आहे. अन्यथा मराठी शिक्षण घेऊन साधी कारकूनीही मिळणार नाही असा समज सगळीकडेच दिसून येत आहे. मला असं वाटतं हा समज चूकीचा आहे. कारण मातृभाषेत शिक्षण घेण्याचे फायदे स्वतः मातृभाषेतून शिक्षण पूर्ण करणारे व जागतिक पातळीवर आपल्या कर्तृत्वाचा ठसा उमटविणारे सारे शोर स्त्री-पुरुष नेहमीच सांगत आले आहेत.

मातृभाषेतून सांस्कृतिक समृद्धी मिळते. भाषा केवळ संवादाचे साधन नसते तर त्या भाषक समूहाचा इतिहास, संस्कृती, साहित्य, कला, तत्वज्ञान याचं दर्शन या भाषेतून होत असतं. माणसाने अनेक शोध लावले. सर्वच स्तरावर विकास घडवून आणला. तरीही या सगळ्या पेक्षा त्याची भाषा श्रेष्ठ आहे. याचे कारण त्याच्या संवेदनांना भाषेतून थिरंजीवीत्व प्राप्त होत असते. आपल्या संश्लेला आकार देण्याचे काम भाषाच करते. किंबहुना भाषेतूनच भाषेमुळेच आपले -मानवी असले पण आकार घेते. प्रत्येक भाषा ही त्या भाषक समाजातील बौद्धिक, सामाजिक संघर्षाचा दस्तावेज असते. सांस्कृतिक संघर्षाची आणि भाषिक अस्मितेची लढाई मराठी भाषिकांना नवी नाही. त्यामुळे 'जागतिकीकरणाला बिचकून न जाता नव्या सांस्कृतिक वास्तवाला आपल्या स्थानिक संस्कृतीने पचवून त्यात आपले योगदान देऊन वैश्विक जाणिवांशी जुळणारे नवे संचलन करणे हे मराठीपुढचे मोठं आव्हान आहे. राष्ट्र राज्यांच्या सीमा ओलांडून मराठी माणसाला आपले मानस विश्वजाणिवांशी जोडण्याची संधी आहे.' या विचारांशी निबंधकर्ती सहमत आहे.

संकुचित विचार बाजूला ठेवून जागतिकीकरणाचे स्वागत करायला पाहिजे. कालाय तस्मे नमः म्हणजेच आजनुसार सर्वच बाबी बदलत राहणार आहे. तेव्हा बदल स्वीकारणे गरजेचे आहे. प्रत्येक गोष्टीला दोन बाजू असतात. चांगली व वाईट जागतिकीकरणाचेही तसेच आहे. जागतिकीकरणामुळे व्यापार, बाजारपेठा, गुंतवणूक, तंत्रज्ञान, वैज्ञानिक, निर्णय प्रक्रिया अशा सर्वच क्षेत्रात विश्वसापेक्ष विचार करावा लागतो वांशिक, धार्मिक भेद नष्ट होऊन विश्वक समाज निर्माण होण्याकडे आपण जात आहोत. या पार्श्वभूमीवर भाषेच्या अस्मितेला प्रांतिक आस्मितेशी जोडून ठेवणे योग्य होणार नाही. तर प्रादेशिक भाषेला अधिक विश्वव्यापक बनविण्याचे आव्हान आपल्यापुढे उभे

प्रमाणात आलेले नाही. या सगळ्या बाबींचा विचार केला तर लक्षात येईल. की, साहित्यिकांवर फार मोठी जबाबदारी एक समजदार माणूस म्हणून येऊन पडली आहे. मराठी भाषेच्या संदर्भात आत्मनिंदा करीत बसण्यापेक्षा आत्मचिंतन केलं पाहिजे. संघर्षाची पार्श्वभूमी लाभलेली 'मराठी अशी सहजा-सहजी मृतप्राय कशी होईल? आणि ती मृतप्राय होण्याच्या मार्गात असेल तर तिला कसं वाचवता येईल? बुडालो -बुडालो असं म्हणून ओरडत बसण्यापेक्षा वाचण्यासाठी मिळे तो आधार शोधणाराच तारुन जातो. आणि भाषेला तारणाच्या अशा आधारांचा शोध घेण्याची व त्याची अमंलबजावणी करण्याची वेळ निश्चितच आली आहे. तेव्हा जागतिकीकरण असो नाहीतर, तिच्या अस्मितेवर घाला घालणारं इतर कितीही मोठं संकट येवो ती कायम तग धरून उभी राहिल. हे निश्चित आहे.

संदर्भ :-

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दलित उपन्यास साहित्य

डॉ. दत्तात्रय लक्ष्मण येडले

हिंदी विभागाध्यक्ष, श्री संत सावता माळी ग्रामीण
महाविद्यालय, फुलंब्री, जि. औरंगाबाद, महाराष्ट्र

आज विश्वभर में आत्मकथा को साहित्य की विधा मानकर पढ़ा जाता है। लेखक और आलोचकों ने आत्मकथा को आत्मचिंतन, अभिव्यक्ति और आत्मनिवेदन करने का महत्वपूर्ण साधन मानकर उसे मान्यता दी है। आत्मकथा लिखने की पद्धती पाश्चात्य देशों से आयी है। उनके यहाँ आत्मनिवेदन करके स्वयं का कर्तृत्व लोगों के सामने प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। भारतीय साहित्यकारों को आत्मकथा लिखने की प्रेरणा पाश्चात्य लोगों के ओर से प्राप्त हुई है। आत्मकथा को दो हिस्सों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है।

1. ऐसे चरित्र जो स्वयं के जीवन के कर्तृत्व से समाज को प्रेरणा और गतिशिलता प्रदान करते हो।
2. ऐसे चरित्र जो कि स्वयं के जीवन का कर्तृत्व, संघर्ष आदि के साथ समाज की दुःख, यातना, शोषण तथा सामाजिक-धार्मिक स्थिति पर भी प्रभाव डालता है।

दलितों की आत्मकथाएँ इस दूसरी पद्धती की हैं। इन आत्मकथाओं में दलित समाज की तत्कालीन सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक स्थिति दिखाई देती है। इनमें मुख्यतः उच्चकुलीन समाज की ओर से दलित समाज पर होनेवाले अन्याय-अत्याचार को दर्शाती है। तत्कालीन समाज पावित्र्य और छुआछूत जैसी गलत संकल्पनाओं में फँसा हुआ था।

निम्न जातियों में जन्म होने के कारण दलितों को अस्पृश्य मानकर उनके साथ व्यवहार किया जाता था। दलित वर्ग पर अपना अधिकार रखने हेतु उन्हें शिक्षा व्यवस्था से दूर रखा था। साथ ही उन्हें गाँव के बाहर निवास करने हेतु स्वतंत्र व्यवस्था करके बाध्य किया गया। डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर जी ने दलित समाज को 'पढ़ो, संघटित रहो और अपने अधिकार हेतु संघर्ष करने' का मंत्र दिया था। उसके बाद दलितों ने अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाई हेतु पाठशालाओं में भेजना आरंभ किया। धीरे-धीरे उन्हें अपने अधिकारों का ज्ञान होने लगा और उन्होंने समानता हेतु माँग आरंभ की। इसी समय आत्मकथा जैसे साहित्य विधा के माध्यम से उन्होंने अपने उपर हो रहे अन्याय-अत्याचार के खिलाफ बोलना आरंभ किया।

दया पवार, शंकरराव खरात, बंडू तुपे, प्र. ई. सोनकांबळे, धारणकुमार लिंबाळे, लक्ष्मण माने, लक्ष्मण गायकवाड तथा किशोर काळे आदि लेखकों ने आत्मकथाएँ लिखी। महिला लेखिकाओं ने जाति, वर्ग और लिंगभेद इन तीनों विषयों पर आधारित अत्याचारों का वर्णन अपनी आत्मकथाओं में किया। महार समाज

की महिलाओं में से बेबी कांबळे ने पहली आत्मकथा 'जीना हमारा' लिखी है। माया पंडित ने उसका अंग्रेजी अनुवाद 'The Prisons we Broke' नाम से किया। इस आत्मकथा के माध्यम से बेबी कांबळे ने दलित समाज की महिलाओं की दयनीय स्थिति को प्रगट किया है। साथ ही आधुनिक और परंपरागत दलित समाज में हो रहे बदलाव को चित्रित किया।

परंपरागत दलित समाज ने डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर के विचारों का अनुपालन ही नहीं किया। बल्कि पुरानी प्रथाएँ और परंपराओं का स्वीकार किया। दूसरी ओर आंबेडकर को मानने वाले दलित समाज में अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा हेतु पाठशालाओं में दाखिला दिए जाने से बड़ा बदलाव आया। बेबी कांबळे इस दूसरे वर्ग में सम्मिलित हैं। बेबी कांबळे के पिता कंत्राकदार थे और वे डॉ. बाबासाहेब के विचारों से प्रभावित होकर अपने सभी बच्चों को पाठशालाओं में दाखिल करके उन्हें पढ़ाई के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया था।

दलितों को अस्पृश्य समझकर उन्हें हीन माना जाता था। उन्हें रास्ते के उपर से चलने को भी मनाई थी। रास्ते से चलते समय उन्हें उच्चकुलीन आदमी दिखाई देने पर रास्ता छोड़कर चलना पड़ता था और उन्हें नमस्कार करना पड़ता था। अन्यथा उन्हें समाज की ओर से अपमानित किया जाता था। साथ ही कभी-कभी उन्हें मार भी खाना पड़ता था। बेबी कांबळे ने उच्चवर्णों के बर्ताव के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई। इस समाज की महिलाओं के कष्टों पर ही उच्च वर्ग के लोगों ने अपने स्वार्थ पूरे किए। ऐसे समय पर इन उच्च वर्गीय लोगों को इस ओर ध्यान भी नहीं रहता। वो कहती हैं- "दलित समाज की महिला खेती में मेहनत करती है, तब उसके स्वेद से मकई गिली होती है, उसी मकई से विविध पदार्थ बनाये जाते हैं और उसका बड़े आनंद से आस्वादन किया जाता है। तुम्हारा महल दलितों के स्वेद से भिगे मिट्टी और रक्त से तैयार होते हैं। आप उनका खून चूसते हो और उनके दुःखों के बिछानों पर सोते हो। उस समय तुम्हें उनका स्पर्श नहीं होता क्या? जिस प्रकार किसान बैलों को नियंत्रित करने हेतु उनके नाक में रस्सी डालता है, उसी प्रकार आपने महार लोगों के नाक में भी रस्सी डाली है।" (द पर्सन बुई ब्रोक- पृ. 56)

उच्चवर्गीय हिन्दूओं ने महार समाज को उनके अन्न, वस्त्र और निवास जैसी मूलभूत अधिकारों से वंचित



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CHALLENGING ROLE OF LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS IN DIGITAL ERA

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Abstract: - This Paper Highlights the importance of digitalization of library resources .it differentiate the library resources and services .New Generation are not satisfied with the printed available material they required data in electronic form which can easily carry anywhere in tablets ,mobiles ,laptop, and computers etc. Major change in this information technologies world have transformed the role of library professionals. Paper also described this mission is unlikely to change in the near future. Digital libraries come in many forms .They Attempts to provide instant access to digitized information and consist of variety of information, including multimedia. Library professionals need have to working in networked digital and computerized environment and Advantage of digital Library and challenging Role of Library professionals in digital Era.

Keywords: Libraries, Digitalization, Digital Library, Computerization, Library Services, ICT, information Technology,

Introduction:

The Role of Library professionals is changing and with it the Libraries. The main function of library, however, is no longer to just house books much of its selection now resides digitally and those who work within the halls of Libraries. Which are the libraries professionals are adapting to these changes as well? Rapid advances in information Technologies have revolutionized the role of library professionals .As a result Libraries face new challenges ,competitors ,demands and expatiations .Libraries are redesigning services and information products

to add value to their services and to satisfy the changing information needs of the users community .Traditional libraries are still handling largely printed materials that are expansive and bulky .Information seekers are no longer satisfied with only printed materials.

The role of information & communication technology revolution and the advent of the internet has had drastic and far reaching impacts on the knowledge and information and added a new dimension to information retrieval. The Information & communication Technology has brought changes and transformation to libraries &

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45	प्रा. डॉ. चंद्रसेन सा. आवारे	जागतिकीकरण—आदिवासी बोलीभाषा व समकालीन साहित्यातील स्थान	187 - 190
46	प्रा. डॉ. संजीवकुमार सूर्यकांत पांचाळ	जागतिकीकरणानंतरचे मराठी नाटक, कविता व कांदबरी लेखन	191 - 196
47	शिवदास दगा पावरा	जागतिकीकरण आणि आदिवासी बोलीभाषा	197 - 199
48	डॉ. पुरुषोत्तम शेषराव जुने	वर्तमान साहित्य आणि सामाजिक संदर्भ	200 - 203
49	डॉ. विठ्ठल जबांले	मराठी साहित्यातील जागतिकीकरणाचे भाषिक प्रतिबिंब	204 - 206
50	प्रा. पोपळघट आर. एस.	जागतिकीकरण आणि ग्रामीण जीवन	207 - 209
51	डॉ. ज्ञानेश्वर को. गवते	जागतिकीकरण व संत साहित्य	210 - 211
52	डॉ. सोळंके चत्रभुज नारायणराव	जागतिकीकरणानंतरची मराठी कविता	212 - 214
53	प्रा. महारुद्र जगताप	जागतिकीकरणाचा मराठी भाषा आणि साहित्यावरील प्रभाव	215 - 218
54	प्रा. डॉ. रमेश श्रीरंग औताडे	जागतिकीकरण नंतरचे नाट्यवाङ्मय	219 - 221
55	डॉ. लक्ष्मण गिते	जागतिकीकरणाचे मराठी साहित्य, भाषा आणि संस्कृती	222 - 224
56	प्रा. रेखा कचरुजी मेश्राम	'गौरवग्रंथ' : चळवळींचा एक इतिहास	225 - 230
57	प्रा. डॉ. प्रेमला मुखेडकर	समकालीन वास्तवाचे प्रभावी चित्रण — जोहार	231 - 234
58	डॉ. अर्चना काटकर—सोनवणे	कायद्याच्या कचाट्यातील होरपळ	235 - 237
59	प्रा. डॉ. सुदर्शन दिवसे	जागतिकीकरणात भारतीय समाजाचा बदलता चेहरा	238 - 245



जागतिकीकरणानंतरचे मराठी नाटक, कविता व कांदबरी लेखन

मा. डॉ. संजीवकुमार सुर्यकांत पांचाळ

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प्रास्ताविक

स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतर अर्थात १९४७ नंतर देशात मोठ्या प्रमाणात बदल घडून आले. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतरचा काही काळ गेल्यानंतर १९९० मध्ये आपला देश जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेमध्ये सहभागी झाला. त्यापूर्वीची एकूण देशाची आर्थिक परिस्थिती निश्चितच चिंता करण्यासारखी होती. परंतु नाईलाजाने का होईना या होऊ घातलेल्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत आपल्याला सहभागी व्हावे लागले. कारण भारताने आतापर्यंत राबविलेली जी काही आर्थिक धोरणे होती त्याला मूठ माती द्यावी लागणार होती. याठिकाणी मिश्र स्वरूपाची अर्थव्यवस्था होती. त्यामुळे कुठलाही नवीन उद्योग सुरू करावयाचा असेल तर त्याला परवाना लागत असे. आणि अनावधानाने तेथे अनेक असे अपप्रकार घडत असत. परंतु 'कल्याणकारी राज्य' ही संकल्पनाही या काळात डोके वर काडू पाहत होती, नव्हे तर ही संकल्पना महत्त्वाची मानली जात होती. यामुळे पुस्कळसे लाभ येथील मागास जातींना तसेच शोषित वर्गांना मिळत होते. "जागतिकीकरण म्हणजे बाजारकेंद्री अर्थव्यवस्था. या अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये कुठल्याही मूल्यांना कसलेही स्थान असण्याचे कारण नव्हते. बाजार हाच महत्त्वाचा. जागतिकीकरणाबरोबरच आणखी दोन गोष्टींचाही स्वीकार करावा लागला. त्या गोष्टी म्हणजे 'खाजगीकरण' आणि 'उदारीकरण', 'खाऊजा' धोरण ते हेच. या धोरणाचे आपल्या देशावर होणारे सर्वदूरचे परिणाम आज आपण पाहतो आहोत. भोगतो आहोत."

या जागतिकीकरणाने समाजमानसात कमालीचे बदल घडून आलेले दिसतात. देशात लादलेली आणिबाणी, आणिबाणीनंतर झालेले सत्तांतर, समाजातल्या क्रमाने कमी होत गेलेल्या चळवळी, शहरांची होत गेलेली बेसुमार वाढ, विज्ञान-तंत्रज्ञानाचा विकास, मानवी मूल्यांमध्ये झालेले स्थित्यंतर, प्रसारमाध्यमांचे होणारे आक्रमण, मुलतत्त्ववादाचा वाढलेला प्रभाव, या प्रभावातून देशात घडलेला हिंसाचार आणि खाजगीकरण, उदारीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरणाच्या धोरणाचे परिणाम या सान्यातून समाजवास्तव बदलून गेले. सामान्य माणूस आणि मध्यमवर्गीय माणूस नव्या व्यवस्थेतून बाद झाला. या बदलत्या समाजवास्तवाचे भान मराठी साहित्यातून अविष्कृत झाले. १९६० ते १९८५ ची सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय आणि धार्मिकही स्थिती-गती १९८५ ते आजपर्यंतच्या काळात राहिली नाही. सारे सामाजिक व्यवहार मूल्यांचा विधीनिषेध न पाळता सुरू झाले आणि रुजले. परिणामी सान्याच व्यवहाराबद्दल संशयाने पाहिले जाऊ लागले. संपूर्ण व्यवस्था, व्यवस्थेसाठीची यंत्रणा आणि व्यवस्थेचे व्यवहार प्रश्नांकित झाले. सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक आणि राजकीय समस्यांनी सारेच घेरले गेले. त्यातूनच मूल्यहीनता, अंतर्विरोध, विसंगती आणि भ्रष्टता यांनी सान्यांना वैफल्यग्रस्त केले. महानगरीय, शहरीच नव्हे तर ग्रामीण जीवनावरही बहुतांशपणे परिणाम झाले.

समग्र समाजाचे हे वास्तव सूक्ष्मपणे मराठीतील विविध साहित्यप्रकारातून आले आहे. हे भयंकर 'समाजवास्तव' निर्माण होण्यामागच्या वास्तव कारणांचा शोध मराठी साहित्य घेत राहिले. १९८५ नंतरच्या काळातील रंगनाथ पठारे यांची 'नामुष्कीचे स्वगत' १९९९, डॉ. नागनाथ कोतापल्ले यांची 'गांधारीचे डोळे' १९८५, श्याम मनोहर यांची 'खूप लोक आहेत' २००२, राजन गवस यांची 'कळप' १९९७ या कादंबऱ्यांनी सामान्य मानसाच्या जीवनाचा विविध पातळ्यांवर होणारा संकोच राजकीय, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि धार्मिक पातळीवरील संघटनात्मक उन्माद, जाती-जातीमधील विद्वेष व यातून आलेला अहंकार, अस्मितेतून निर्मिलेल्या समस्या या सान्यांशी असणारी मूल्यहीनता याचे वास्तव चित्रण घडविले आहे.

जागतिकीकरणामध्ये समाजजीवनात आधुनिकता अपेक्षित होती. या आधुनिकतेने नवे प्रश्न, नव्या समस्या निर्माण झाल्या. त्यामुळे विविध समुहाच्या जीवनातील गुंतागुंत वाढली. शहरी आणि ग्रामीण यांच्यातील वाढत्या अंतराने ग्रामीण माणूस द्विद्वीत सापडला. शेती आणि शेतीशी संबंधित नव्या क्षेत्रांचा समावेश झाला आहे. त्यातून काही समस्या आल्या. औद्योगिकीकरणाने



शहराची महानगरे झाली. तेथे बकालपण आले. तेथे समस्या वाढल्या. या सर्व बाबींचा उहापोह जागतिकीकरणानंतरच्या विविध साहित्य प्रवाहातून दिसतो.

ग्रामीण साहित्य प्रवाह

नाटक

१९८० नंतरचा काळ जागतिकीकरणाचा काळ म्हणून त्याकडे बघितले जाते. या काळातील नवचालीरिती आणि संस्कृती यांचे पडसाद १९८० नंतरच्या साहित्यात पडलेले दिसतात. या काळखंडातील साहित्यात कांदबरी, कथा, कविता या वाङ्मय प्रकारात विपूल असे लेखन झालेले दिसते. या तुलनेने 'नाटक' या साहित्य प्रकारात मात्र म्हणावी तशी प्रगती होऊ शकली नाही., ही वस्तुस्थिती आहे. इतर वाङ्मय प्रकाराची निर्मिती लेखकांपुरती मर्यादित असते, तर नाटक हे टिमवर्क असते. कांदबरी, कथा, कविता या गद्य-पद्य वाङ्मय प्रकारांप्रमाणे केवळ संहिता लेखन झाले म्हणजे पुरे, अशी स्थिती नाटकाची नसते. नाटक वगळता इतर वाङ्मय प्रकार हे लेखकागणिक बदलतात. व त्या त्या लेखकांवर अवलंबून असतात, तर नाटक हा साहित्य प्रकार मिश्र स्वरूपाचा लेखन कला प्रकार आहे. त्यात नाट्य संहिता हे नाटकाचे मुलद्रव्य असते., संहिता रंगमंचावर कशी साकारली जाते, प्रेक्षकांचे दाद मिळवण्यासाठी नाटकाला काय करावे लागते यावर नाटकाचे यशापयश अवलंबून असते.

पूर्वी नाटक ही शहरकेंद्रित होती. ती नागरी जीवनाशी व त्यांच्या संस्कृतीशी जवळीक साधणारी होती. नाटकापुरते बोलायचे झाले तर नाटक लिहणारे, ते सादर करणारे आणि बघणारेही शहरी मध्यम वर्गाशी निगडित होते. त्यामुळे मराठी नाटकाला खेड्याची हवा फारशी मानवली नाही असे म्हटले जाते. पिढ्यान्पिढ्यांपासून शेती व शेतीशी निगडित व्यवसाय करणारा, अशिक्षित नंतर अल्पशिक्षित असा खेड्याचा वर्ग नाटकापासून जरा लांब असणे, हे ओघानेच आले. अर्थात खेड्यातल्या लोकांना नाट्याभिरुची मुळीच नव्हती असे म्हणता येणार नाही. शिक्षणाचा प्रसार जस-जसा खेड्यात होत गेला, तेथील अशिक्षित जनतेतील नवी पिढी लिहू, वाचू लागली तस-तशी या भागातील मंडळीही नाटकात रस घेवू लागली. विशेषतः स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात ही स्थिती बदलली. काही ठराविक गावांमध्ये हौशी तरूण मंडळींनी नाट्य मंडळी सुरू केली. मराठवाड्यातील सोयगाव सारख्या गावांचे उदाहरण यासंदर्भात देता येईल. अशा अनेक ठिकाणी दरवर्षी ही नाटक व्हायची. या सर्व नाटकांचे स्वरूप केवळ हौसेपुरतं मर्यादित होतं या नाटकात येणारा प्रेक्षक काही तिकीट काढून नाटकाला येत नव्हता. केवळ हौस, करमणूक म्हणून नाटक करणा-या मंडळींना प्रोत्साहन म्हणून तो येत होता. नाटकासाठी लागणारा खर्च ही नाटक मंडळी वर्गणी करत होती. नाटकाच्या संहिता मात्र अवजून लिहिलेल्या नव्हत्या. सर्वांना आवडतील असे व सर्वांच्या जिज्ञासूयाचे विषय घेवून ही नाटक मंडळी नाटक करायची. त्यात पौराणिक आणि ऐतिहासिक विषयावरील संहिता घेवून ही नाटक व्हायची. अर्थात खेड्यात नाटकाचा विकास झालेला दिसून येत नाही. परंतु 'खेड्यातील परिस्थिती ही स्वातंत्र्यानंतरच्या काळात बदलत गेली. महाराष्ट्र' राज्याच्या स्थापनेनंतर काही काळ खेडी बऱ्याच अंशी संपन्न होती., पण पुढे हळू हळू शेतीचा व्यवसाय तोट्यात जाऊ लागला. गेल्या एक-दोन दशकात तर शेतीचा व्यवसाय अधिकच आतबट्याचा होऊ लागला. बी-बीयाणे, उत्पादन खर्च, मजुरी असा सारा खर्च उत्पन्नापेक्षा जास्त होऊ लागला. त्यामुळे शेती केवळ परवडेनाशीच नव्हे तर शेतकरी दिवसेंदिवस कर्जबाजारी होत गेला. ही कर्जे त्याच्या आवाक्याबाहेर जाऊ लागली. सर्व पर्याय संपले तेव्हा तो आत्महत्येकडे वळला. यासोबत राजकारण, सहकार, शासन, शिक्षण या क्षेत्रातही डावपेच, भ्रष्टाचार, वशिलेबाजी असे अनेक गैरप्रकार तोंड वर काडू लागले. त्यामुळे खेड्यातील जनता अधिकच हवालदिल होत गेली.^{१२} या सान्या बदलत्या वास्तवाचे चित्रण ग्रामीण साहित्यातील कथा, कांदबरी, नाटक, कवितांमधून येत गेलं. ग्रामीण जीवन-संस्कृतीवर काही नाटक जाणिवपूर्वक लिहिली गेली. ग्रामीण नाटकाची चळवळ विकसित व्हावी यासाठी रा. रं. बोराडे यासारख्या जेष्ठ साहित्यिकाने प्रयत्नही केले. बदलत्या वास्तवाचे प्रतिबिंब काही नाटकांमधून आलेलं दिसतं. अशा काही



मोजक्या नाटककारांपैकी रा. रं. बोराडे, जगदीश कदम, विठ्ठल वाघ आणि राजकुमार तांगडे यांच्या नाट्यकृतींचा विचार येथे अभिप्रेत आहे.

१९७९-८० मध्ये 'विहीर' हे रा. रं. बोराडे यांच्या मूळ नभोनाटयाचे प्रसारण औरंगाबाद आकाशवाणी केंद्रावर झाले. याच नभोनाटयाला वाढवून रा. रं. बोराडे यांनी त्याचे दोन अंकी नाटक केले. ग्रामीण भागात पाणी प्रश्नावर आधारित सवर्ण-दलित संघर्ष 'विहीर' या नाटकातून प्रेक्षकांसमोर नेण्याचे काम रा. रं. बोराडे यांनी केले. तसेच काही काळानंतर 'बंधमुक्ता' आणि 'आमदार सौभाग्यवती' या नाटकांतून बदलत्या राजकारणावर प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. तसेच 'स्त्री आणि राजकारण' या सद्यःप्रश्नावर 'बंधमुक्ता' मध्ये सामाजिक अंगाने नाट्य येते, तर 'आमदार सौभाग्यवती' मध्ये राजकारणातील नाट्य कौटुंबिक पातळीवर चित्रित केले जाते. रा. रं. बोराडे यांच्या नाट्यकृतीतून समाजवास्तवाचे भान प्रेक्षकांना मिळते. कवी, कथाकार जगदीश कदम यांचे 'बुडत्याचे पाय खोलात' हे नाटक १९९१ ला प्रसिद्ध झाले. समाजसुधारकांचे प्रश्न कसे अपयशी ठरतात ते या नाटकात दाखविले आहे. यातसुद्धा ग्रामीण भागातील राजकारण या विषयावर प्रकाश टाकलेला दिसतो. 'आंधारयात्रा' हे विठ्ठल वाघ यांचे दोन अंकी नाटक २००२ ला प्रसिद्ध झाले. या नाटकात अंधःश्रद्धेबद्दलचा विषय हाताळण्यात आला आहे. परंतु जागतिकीकरणात अशा या विषयांना बगल देताना लेखक दिसत आहेत. नवीन प्रश्न, नवीन समस्या घेवून नाटककार संहितेची निर्मिती करत आहेत. असे दिसते. तर राजकुमार तांगडे यांनी खेड्यातील प्रश्नावर विविध नाट्यकृती लिहिल्या आहेत. राजकुमार तांगडे हे नव्या पिढीतील नाटककार म्हणून त्यांना ओळखावे लागेल. त्यांचे 'यातना' खेड्यातील राजकारणावरील नाटक अतिशय प्रेक्षकांच्या मनाचा ठाव घेणारे ठरले. त्याचबरोबर 'हितशत्रू', 'चक्का जाम', 'पिंकी' अशी काही महत्वाची नाटके त्यांच्या नावावर आहेत. या सर्वच नाटकांमधून बदलत्या ग्रामीण वास्तवाचे चित्रण मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न होताना दिसतो आहे.

वरील काही निवडक नाटककारांच्या नाट्यसंहितेवर जागतिकीकरणाचा तसेच सामाजिक बदलाचा परिणाम जाणवतो.

कविता

कविता लेखन करणाऱ्या नागरी आणि ग्रामीण कवींनी जागतिकीकरणात भविष्यातील चाहलखुणांना ओळखून १९८५ नंतर लेखन करण्यास सुरुवात केली. यांच्या लेखनात जागतिकीकरणात्मक विचार आणि संवेदनांचा अंतर्भाव झालेला दिसतो. म्हणून जागतिकीकरणातील कविता ही आक्रमक आणि नवशोध घेणारी वाटते. हा नवशोध महानगरातील कवींपासून ते डोंगरपाड्यातील कवींनी हे काळाचे संवेदन उभे केले आहे. जागतिकीकरणाच्या या प्रभावाचा परिणाम नागरी कवितांवर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर झालेला दिसतो. महानगरातील या जागतिकीकरण प्रभावित संवेदनेचे जग महानगरातील कवींनी मोठ्या प्रमाणात व्यक्त केले आहे. हेमंत दिवटे, वर्जेश सोळंकी, मन्या जोशी, सचिन केतकर, संजीव खांडेकर, नितीन कुलकर्णी यांच्या कवितांमधून नव्या जगाचे दर्शन घडते. यांनी महानगरातील समस्या, वास्तव तसेच मानवी जीवनासंदर्भात असलेले विविध विषय या अनुषंगाने लेखन केले आहे. तसेच यांच्या कवितांचा 'भयाण वास्तव' हा विषय अधोरेखित करण्यासारखा आहे. नागरी जीवनापेक्षा ग्रामीण जीवनातील जीवनजाणिवा या वेगळ्या असतात. त्यांची प्रश्ने आणि समस्या वेगळ्या असतात. या समस्यांना घेवून काही कवींनी लेखन केलेले दिसते. "या जागतिकीकरणाचे प्रभाव केवळ महानगरापुरतेच सिमित नाहीत, तर ते आता सर्वव्यापी बनू पाहत आहेत. ते गावापर्यंत, डोंगरदळ्यांपर्यंत, भटक्या समुहापर्यंत पोहचले आहेत. तसेच भारतीय जातजाणीवेपर्यंतसुद्धा पोहचले आहेत. ग्रामीण जीवनजाणिवा व्यक्त करणाऱ्या कवितेत वर्तमान खेड्याचे मानस व्यक्त झाले आहे. प्रवीण बांदेकर, वीरधवल परब, अजय कांडर, गोविंद काजरेकर, प्रकाश किनगावकर, एकनाथ पाटील, अजीम नवाज राही, रफीक सुरज यांच्या कवितेतूनही जागतिकीकरणाच्या नव्या कालसंवेदनेचे प्रकटीकरण झाले आहे. विशिष्ट भूप्रदेश व तेथील सामुहिक जीवन या जागतिकीकरणाच्या आक्रमणाखाली आले आहे." यावरून असे लक्षात येते की, शहरातील समस्यांचे पडसाद ग्रामीण भागातील जीवनावर उमटताना दिसतात. शहरी औद्योगिकतेचा परिणाम सुद्धा ग्रामीण कवितांवर होतो आहे. बालाजी मदन इंगळे यांच्या कवितेतून आधुनिकीकरण, संगणकीकरणाची दुनिया एकीकडे आणि

दुसरीकडे अभावाची शेती, यातून शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीवनात येणारे वैफल्य आणि या वैफल्यातून आत्महत्या. असे सूत्र अधोरेखित झाले आहे. “एका बाजूला महासत्तेचे स्वप्न आहे तर दुसऱ्या बाजूला सर्वहारावर्गाचे पिचलेपण आहे.” हे विश्वची माझा कठोर पबवड या अरुण काळे यांच्या कवितेत माणूस विरुद्ध संगणकाची लढाई प्रकट झाली आहे.

संगणक नष्ट करत चाललाय कामगारांना
समतेला बंधुभावाला आणि माणूसपणाला
निर्मितीला मारून वाढवतोय तो विकृती
तो एवढा प्रबळ झालाय की येथूनच तो
दुरुस्त करतोय अवकाशयानं
माणसांना रोबो बनवायचं स्वप्न
होतंय त्याच्यात जागृत
पिंजन्यात कोंडणारेय तो माणसाला
त्या आधी होईल एक मोठं युद्ध
संगणक विरुद्ध माणूस
आणि माणूसच हरण्याच्या शक्यता आहेत”^४

एका अर्थाने जागतिकीकरणाच्या वेगळ्या अशा वळणाची सूचना येथे सांगितली आहे. या जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेला बळी पडत असलेल्या समुहसंवेदनेचा स्वर कवींनी मांडला आहे. यातून श्रम, बंधुभाव, मानवता, भावना यांना तिलांजली मिळणार आहे. हे नाकारता येणार नाही. शेतकऱ्यांना जगाचा पोशिंदा, बळीराजा असे म्हणून आपण त्यांना फुगवत आणि फसवत आलो आहोत. परंतु जागतिकीकरणानंतरच्या लेखनामध्ये शेतीव्यवसायाचे वास्तव वेगळ्या पध्दतीने आलीकडच्या कवी लेखकांनी आपल्या कवितांमधून अधोरेखित केले आहे.

कादंबरी

१९८० नंतर ग्रामीण कविता व कथा मोठ्या प्रमाणात लिहिली जात असताना १९९० नंतर मराठी ग्रामीण कादंबरीतून विविधांगी विषयाने या काळात लेखन झाले. आणि ग्रामीण कादंबरीने विषय संदर्भाने चित्र बदलले. आणि सशक्तपणे महाराष्ट्राच्या कानाकोपऱ्यातून वेगवेगळ्या विषयाने या तीस वर्षात दोनशेच्यावर ग्रामीण कादंबऱ्या प्रकाशित झाल्या. यातील काही ठराविक कादंबऱ्या सोडल्या तर ग्रामीण कादंबरीला समकालीन काळाचे वस्तुनिष्ठ भान आले आहे. या कादंबऱ्यांमधून नव्या वळणाची, आशयाची धाटणी वाचायला मिळते. नवे प्रश्न, नव्या समस्या या अनुषंगाने जागतिकीकरणाला पुरक असे विषय या १९९० नंतरच्या कादंबऱ्यांमधून आलेले दिसतात. “यातून येणारे ग्रामीण जीवन, मनोरंजन, कल्पनाबंध, योगायोग, भावनाचाळवी, उत्कंडावर्धक, मुलायम भाषा या ढोबळ जुन्या प्रवृत्तीचे चित्रण येत नाही, तर ते ग्रामीण, भयान वास्तव्याच्या गाभ्याला स्पर्श करून त्यांच्या कृती-उक्तीसह, मन-मानसिकता, विचार-आचार, संघर्ष-समस्या, शोषण व निसर्ग निर्मित संकटांना साकार करते. यापूर्वीच्या कादंबऱ्यातून आधुनिकीकरण, औद्योगिकीकरणातून सामाजिक व शेतीवर झालेल्या यांत्रिक बदलांचा प्रभाव दिसतो. तर आजची कादंबरी जागतिकीकरणाच्या स्वीकाराने सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक आणि कृषिनिष्ठ व्यवस्थेवर होणाऱ्या मूलगामी परिणामांचा विचार प्रभावीपणे मांडताना दिसते.”^५ अशाच या सामाजिक प्रश्नांना घेऊन १९८० नंतर अशोक व्हटकर यांची ‘मेलेलं पाणी’, नागनाथ कोतापल्ले यांची ‘उलट चालीला प्रवाह’ आणि ‘गांधारीचे डोळे’, वासुदेव मुलाटे यांची ‘विषवृक्षाच्या मुढ्या’, राजन गवस यांची ‘चोंडक’, ‘भंडारभोग’, ‘कणक’, ‘धिगाणा’, ‘तणक’ अशा या कादंबऱ्या ग्रामीण जीवनावर प्रकाश टाकणाऱ्या आहेत.

रामचंद्र पठारे यांची ‘पाचकू’, विश्वास पाटील यांची ‘आंबी’, ‘पाणिपत’, ‘पांगिरा’ आणि ‘झाडाझडती’ या कादंबऱ्यांमधून जागतिकीकरणाने निर्माण झालेले प्रश्न उपस्थित होतात. “बा. ग. केसकर यांनी ‘वायकुळ’ ही कादंबरी लिहिली आहे.



घरामध्ये कमविणारे कुणी नाही, त्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील तरुण शिक्षण सोडून घरी येतो आणि पडतील ते कष्ट उपसत कुटुंबाचा गाढा ओढतो. असे चित्रण या कादंबरीत दिसते. वामन पात्रीकर यांनी 'जगबुडी' ही कादंबरी लिहीलेली आहे. इ. स. २००० याच वेळेला बाबुराव बागलानी 'कोंडी' ही कादंबरी लिहीलेली आहे. 'भुईतून उगवलेला माणूस' ही आनंतराव पाटलांनी लिहीलेली कादंबरी खेड्यातल्या मानसाचे घरातले तुटलेपण दाखविते. ल. ना. केरकर यांनी 'आलेख' तर रंगनाथ पठारे यांनी 'हारण' ही कादंबरी लिहीली. धनगर समाजातल्या एका देखण्या मुलीच्या दुर्दैवाची कथा या कादंबरीमध्ये आहे. नवनीत देशमुख यांनी 'अंगणवाडी' ही कादंबरी लिहीलेली आहे. या कादंबऱ्यांमधून ग्रामीण जीवनाचे स्पंदने प्रकट होताना दिसतात. तानाजी राऊ पाटील यांनी 'आभाळ' लिहिली. या कादंबरीत गोपाळा आणि सजी या शेतमजुरांच्या जीवनाची कथा आहे. कर्जांमुळे जमीन जाते आणि सगळीकडून आभाळ फाटल्यासारखे गोपाळाला वाटते, त्यामुळे तो बेचैन होतो. कर्जात जन्म-मरण भोगणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांची ही कथा आहे.^{१६} अर्थात आधुनिकीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरण यांचे पडसाद १९८० नंतरच्या कादंबरी लेखनातून स्पष्ट होतात. ग्रामजीवनाची स्पंदने आणि हुंकार या काळातील लेखनातून आलेला दिसतो. नवसमाजाची संस्कृती, विचार, सवयी घेऊन लेखन होताना दिसून येते. याचप्रकारचे प्रश्न घेऊन सदानंद देशमुख यांची 'तहान' १९९८ ही कादंबरी ग्रामीण जीवनाचे चित्रण करताना अतिशय परिणामकारक ठरताना दिसते. या कादंबरीविषयी लिहिताना डॉ. रवींद्र ठाकूर म्हणतात, "विदर्भातील सारंगपूरसारख्या एका लहानशा गावात पाणीटंचाईमुळे झालेल्या दुर्गवस्थेचे कथा 'तहान' १९९८ या कादंबरीत देशमुख यांनी सांगितली आहे. पाणीटंचाईमुळे लोक हैराण झालेले असतात. परंतु बबन शेवाळे याला ती पैसे मिळवून देणारी पर्वणी वाटते. पाणी विकून तो भरपूर पैसे मिळवू लागतो. लोकांना पाण्याची तहान आहे, तर बबनला पैशाची तहान आहे, त्यापुढे तो इतरांची पर्वा करत नाही. संपत्तीमुळे बबन गैरवर्तन करू लागतो. त्यामुळेच त्याची व त्याच्या कुटुंबाची वाताहत होते. ही तहान फक्त पाण्याची नाही. बबनला आणि त्याच्या आईला पैशांची तहान आहे, तर कोणाला मायेची तहान आहे, कोणी सुडाची तहान भागवू पाहतो आहे. असा बरकत नसलेला धंदा करणं चांगलं नाही, अशी बबनच्या बापाची राधोजीची भावना आहे. परंतु बबन आणि बबनची आई रामकोर त्याचे काही चालू देत नाहीत. बैलांच्या जीवावर कमी श्रमात भरपूर पैसा मिळू लागतो. त्यामुळे रत्ना नावाच्या मुलीवर बबन पैसे उधळू लागतो. त्यापायी त्याला मारहाणही होते. गावातले काही लोक त्याला एका कारस्थानात गोवून त्याचे सर्व पैसे लुबाडतात. परिणामी एके दिवशी बबन गाव सोडून परगंडा होतो. त्यापूर्वी त्याच्या घराचीही वाताहत झालेली असते."^{१७}

या जागतिकीकरणाचा सदानंद देशमुख यांची 'बारोमास', रवींद्र पांढरे यांची 'अवघाची संसार', माधव कोंडविलकरांची 'अजून उजाडायचे आहे', 'अनाथ शेत', उत्तम बंडू तुपे यांची 'झुलवा', 'चिपाड' या कादंबरी लेखनावर परिणाम झालेला दिसतो. हे सर्व पाहता विशाल समाजाचे भान कादंबरीमधूनच अविष्कृत होवू शकते याचे भान स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील कादंबरीला आले आहे. समाज संरचना, समाजाची मूल्ये आणि त्याचे वास्तव यासंबंधी समग्र आकलन कादंबरी लेखनासाठी आवश्यक असते. समाजात जातीवाद, धर्मांधता, राजकारण, यातील भयावहता, माणसातील वासनांसह असणा-या अनेक विकृती आदींना कादंबरीच सामोरी जावू शकते. कारण समकालीन समाज वास्तव कालभान आणि मूल्यभान यासह चित्रित करणे हे कादंबरीचा स्थायी भाव आहे. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर मराठी कादंबरीने हे भान प्रकट केले आहे. कल्पित वास्तवापेक्षा प्रत्यक्ष वास्तव अधिक महत्त्वाचे ठरले आहे.

१९८५ नंतर खासगीकरण, उदारीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरणाने तर व्यक्तीस्वातंत्र्याचा दीपच विझवून टाकला. मानवकेंद्री व्यवस्थेऐवजी अर्थकेंद्री व्यवस्था आली. माणूस विशेषतः सामान्य माणूस अस्तित्वहीन झाला. मूल्यहीन आणि भूमिकाहीन माणूस हा अनुभव आता नित्याचा झाला. अर्थपूर्ण समाज-संस्कृतीची शक्यता संपली. या वास्तवाचे आकलन करून घेत स्वातंत्र्योत्तर मराठी कादंबरी नवी वाट शोधते आहे.

संदर्भ

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Table of Contents

1	The Identifying of Youth in Sports Activities	41
2	Dr. Sandeep Jagannath Jagtap & Prof. Umbarik K. Pratale	
3	Among the sportswomen and Non Sportswomen of North	
4	Dr. Umbarik K. Pratale & Dr. Sandeep Jagannath Jagtap	41
5	Standard Norms of Reaction Time Between Kho-kho and Kabaddi Players	
6	Gulam Mohammad Dar	48
7	Integrating Core Subjects with Physical Education at "The HDFC School, Pune	
8	Mrs. Amruta Prabhu & Mr. Himanshu B. Tiwari	51
9	The Identification of Dropout Causes in Young Competitive Women's in Sports	
10	Nikhil Laxman Sonone	55
11	Changes in Mission: An Inclusive Physical Education Intervention Programme to	
12	Improve Active Lifestyle among Junior College Students	
13	Sangeeta. R. Bhide & Dr. Sharad. S. Aher	58
14	Obstacle: A Fitness Competition for Masses	
15	Dr. Sharad S. Aher, Dr. Yogesh H. Bodke & Shirish More	61
16	Comparative Study of Coordinative Ability and Balance among Women Wrestlers in	
17	Different Weight Categories	
18	Dr. Sumia Ramzan & Ms. Mubarah Ramzan	63
19	A Descriptive Study of Female PE Teachers Use of Health and Fitness Mobile Apps	
20	for Physical Activity Behavior and Physical Activity Index	
21	Nisigandha R. Patil & Dr. Prof. Shraddha Naik	68
22	Physical Fitness Status of Students Based on Obesity	
23	Abhay Jagtap	76
24	Testing Standardized Norms for the Freestyle Wrestling Game	
25	Dr. Manoj N. Reddy & Dr. Nalla Bhaskar Reddi	83
26	Comparison of Health Related Physical Fitness Factors of Pune City and Pune District	
27	First Year under Graduate Girl Students of Savitribai Phule Pune University	
28	Dr. Shrikant Mahadik	88
29	Construction and Standardization of Korfball Skill Test for Collegiate Woman Players	
30	Dr. Surekha S. Daptare	91
31	The Effect of Bokwa Training on Psycho-physical Fitness Variables of Working	
32	Women	
33	Miss Swati Vaidya & Prof. Vasanthi Kadhavan	95
34	Study of Health Status of Woman Sweepers in Relation with Physiological Variables	
35	Dr. Tanuja S. Raut	99
36	Study of Participation of Women at Mountaineering Activities	
37	Dr. Ameet D. Prabhu	102



Impact of Sports Cinema for Motivating of Youth in Sports Activities

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Abstract

The main purpose of the present paper is to establish the connection of youth motivation to sports centric Hindi cinema. The young generation has the potential and talent to make a difference in the world. The idea of sports centric Hindi cinema is not new but has much attraction among the masses. The movies made in a time plays a key role to motivate the youth in all sort of life. The cinema not only gives entertainment but also give social messages always. That's why to find out the response of youth about motivational sports centric movies, a quick short survey was made. Total 200 colleges Students of two deferent Colleges of Aurangabad District were taken. Total 13 Hindi Sports centric movies were selected and asked to subject to make their choice of seeding. After analysis, it was concluded that sports centric cinema has its impact over youth to popularize sports, to make sports more respective, and to create social harmony.

Keywords: Sports, Cinema, Awareness, Youth

Introduction

Sport is a venture. It is, firstly, an asset in health, vitality and productivity people; Secondly, an investment of future and teamwork. It plays vital role in Society. The social benefits include an overall improvement in the quality of life, physical & mental health and moral well-being. Because of its vitality, sports can play an enormous role in redressing gender inequalities. Sports is associated with physical and Health Education, which is an integral part of the academic programme of educational institutions and that pre requisite for all the stages of education viz primary, secondary, and university. School sports activities whether pertaining to inter school competition, physical education class of intramural activities-constitute a vital role in Talent Identification for sports.

India is a country of huge fan followings in many popular sports events, viz. Cricket, Hockey, Football, Tennis, Wrestling, Boxing, Kabaddi, Badminton etc. Still being in the largest populated country, we are far behind from Olympic Medals as compare to small country like Cuba. We have marvelous history of Hockey sports, but in today's condition is worst to get fails to even qualify in this event at world level. Ministry of youth Affairs has tried more to uplift the standard of Indian sports, in terms of infrastructure, Facilities, incentives, and financial assistance to promote more and more talent in the sports world. We have Specialized Trained and experienced coaches in almost all popular and recognized sports events. The Sports Authority of India, working as nodal center to create more opportunities to sports talent. NSNIS, LNIPE, SAI STC's, Private Sports training centers, catering best in its class facilities to sports facilities for athletes. Sports Schools, Universities are bridging to identifying new talent from all part of the nation. Rural sports development is also helping to make available more and more facilities to rural, far flung areas of the country. Many more sports tournaments, new sports Formats, live telecast, web telecast, social media platforms has made sports more near to a common man, society, and of course the youth. Our country's youth represents the nearly all segment of population. We are the youngest countries in the world, having 65% of the population living under 35 Years of age. The youth age ranges 15-29 years are representing 27.5% of the population. The youth is quick responding, Sincere, responsible, and emotionally intelligent in all sort of new learning. He can understand and react as per the require conditions they face. Youth can take decisions quick and act accordingly.



Table 1
Research design and sample compositions of Sportswomen and non-Sportswomen

P.G. Students	Sportswomen	Non Sportswomen
40	40	
35	35	
25	25	
Total	100	100

The subjects were divided into groups to facilitate the administration of competitive anxiety scale and locus of control scale. Each group consisted of 100 P.G. Students. The entire sample consisted of female students were excluded from the study in order to eliminate the influence of such factors as would result from lack of sex homogeneity.

Test Administration Tools

Anxiety

The Sinha's Comprehensive anxiety scale was administered to two samples of P.G. students, who were belonging to sportswomen and non-sport women group. The athletes sample consisted of 50 P.G. students who were studying in one or other P.G. course and has participated in sports activities at different levels of competition. The non-sportswomen sample consisted of those students who were studying in different P.G. Courses and who did not participate in any sports activities. At first instance, the Sinha's comprehensive anxiety scale and separate answer sheets were issued to each student in the group. They were asked to go through the instruction given in the front page. Then for the whole group the instructions were read out and one method marking in the answer sheet was demonstrated on the black board. First of all, the subjects were also explained to the group. The subjects were informed to be free in working their answers. Tests were administered in a good and permissive atmosphere and it was maintained throughout the administration to all groups as far as possible.

They were also informed that the test is neither a test of their intelligence nor of their proficiency. While they were answering the question supervision was done to know whether they were following instructions in answering SCAI, or not, personal data sheet was also checked to know whether they have filled on all the information that was given on the personal data sheet.

Scoring: Inventory was scored accurately by the help of the manual in the present study. After completing the scoring of all 200 answers and sheets for both anxiety of both sportswomen and non-sportswomen students, they were statistically analyzed to answer the problems that were set for the investigation.

Statistical Analysis

To know the significant difference of anxiety behavior among o the sportswomen and non-sports, mean, variance, standard deviation and 't' were calculated. The results are discussed here.

Table 2
Table Showing the mean, Sd and acquired 't' value of Anxiety Behavior of Sportswomen and non-Sportswomen

SN	Variables	Mean	Sd	't' Value
1	Non Sportswomen	45.3	2.62	0.12
2	Sportswomen	45.3	2.71	

The mean scores and standard deviation on non-athletes and athletes were 45.3, 2.62 and 43.3, 2.70 respectively which show that there is not much or little deviation in the anxiety level of sportswomen and non-sportswomen. Both non-sports and sportswomen showed almost same level in anxiety behaviors. When

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these scores were subjected to 't' test, the acquired 't' value was 0.012 which was lower than 't' table value at 0.05 level hence. It reveals that there is no difference in anxiety behavior of Sportswomen and non sportswomen. Hence formulated hypothesis was rejected. This may be due to the fact that the respondents consisted to sportswomen and non-sportswomen are coming from rural areas they are exposed to various activities and faced lot of problem to pursuing their degree and education and hard working nature made them to sustain stress and manage anxiety behavior effectively when they exposed to situation.

Conclusion

The Study carried out by researcher reveals that anxiety behavior will manifested by situational factor but sportswomen and non sportswomen chosen for this study were coming from the rural and poverty background, these factor made them to cultivate the sustainable ability and managing skills among the sportswomen and non sportswomen of the university.

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Behavior among the Sports women and Non Sportswomen of North Maharashtra University

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Abstract

The study was carried out to appraise the significant difference of Anxiety behavior among the sportswomen non sportswomen. The Ex-post fact research method was adopted. To achieve the purpose 200 sportswomen and non-sportswomen were selected randomly from North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon as subject, the age ranging from 20 to 25 year. The questionnaire anxiety test was administered. The data pertaining to variable in this study has been examined by using "t" test. The "t" value is 0.12 is less than table value. The conclusion is drawn that there is no significant difference in anxiety behavior of among the sportswomen and non sportswomen as it is not conformed. It might be due to their living condition and poverty made them to mature then motion.

Keywords: Anxiety, Sportswomen and Non Sportswomen

Introduction

The pressure experienced by players especially at a professional level is recognized as influencing playing performance. Playing schedules, competition for team places, the media and fans as well as the pressure to win trophies all play a part in players developing high stress and anxiety levels. Even experienced players can suffer from pre-match anxiety. Developing ways to control this is important in order to prevent players from falling apart. And anxiety level will be decided by individual life style and social environment.

Anxiety

Anxiety is a physiological response to a real or emarginated threat. It is a complex emotional state characterized by a general fear or foreboding usually accompanied by tension. It is related to apprehension and fear and is frequently associated with failure, either real or anticipated. It often has to do with interpersonal relations and social situations. Feeling of rejection and insecurity are usually a part of anxiety. According to Frost (1971), anxiety is "an uneasiness and feeling of foreboding often accompanied by a strong desire to excel". Hence, anxiety state arises from faulty adaptations to the stress and strains of life and is caused by over actions in an attempt to meet these difficulties. Various aspects of the self-concept have been correlated with be general test anxiety. In a study of the relationship between a self-esteem and test anxiety in grades 4 through 8, many and many 11 (1975) found statistically significant negative correlations between the measures of self esteem and each of the measures of general and text - anxiety, when scores were analyzed by total group, grade level, and sex. Chand and Grau (1977) have investigated the relationship of perceived self and ideal self ratings with high and low levels of anxiety in college women. Subjects with a high degree of anxiety were found to have a significantly greater discrepancy between their perceived self and ideal concept than subjects who had low levels of anxiety. A discriminate analysis of self-ratings of college students having differential manifest anxiety, by, Mukherjee (1969), has revealed that those with high scores on the manifest Anxiety scale tend to rate themselves lower on perseverance and higher on perfection dimensions than those scoring low. A multivariate analysis that the high group expressed an overall inferior self-image than the low group though some earlier studies had reported no significant difference in terms of anxiety level between groups of actualized and non-actualized subjects, Witkins et al (1977) found a confirmation of a hypothesis inverse relation between levels of self-actualization and anxiety. These latter

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workers discussed their results in relation to the conceptual distinction between debilitating and facilitating anxiety and their respective effect on psychological growth. On the basis of their studies, Rokeach and his associates (Fruchter et al., 1959; Rokeach and Fruchter, 1959) concluded that dogmatism as related to anxiety. These initial findings led to Rokeach's contention that dogmatism "is nothing than a total network of psychoanalytical defense mechanisms". Although some inconsistent results have been obtained, the general trend seems to confirm Rokeach's findings by showing a positive relationship between dogmatism and anxiety (Fruchter et al., 1959; Castle 1971; Hauson & Bush 1971; Hauson & Clune 1973; Norman 1966; castle 1971; Hauson & Clune 1973; Norman 1966; Rebhum 1966; Rokeach & Restle 1960; Smith 1974). Extraversion and neuroticism dimensions of personality as measured by the Maudsley personality inventory, were correlated with scores on the Manifest anxiety scale, in a study by bending (1957). The correlations of anxiety with both extroversion and neuroticism were found to be significant. However, the direction of relationships in case of extroversion was negative and in case of neuroticism positive. The present investigator (1985) in one of his studies concluded that (i) the competitive anxiety decreases "with the increase in age in the case of the male athletes but it increases in the case of female athletes, (ii) in the case of male and female athletes, the competitive anxiety in the Indian athletes has no relationship with their experience of participation in competition, (ii) the Indian athletes have moderate level of competitive anxiety as compared to the sample norms proving the inverted U-shape the relationship between performance and anxiety. In another study, he (1986) found that there were no significant differences in the anxiety sources of athletes, whether males or females on the basis of four different categories of athletes i.e. sprinters, middle and long distance runners, throwers and jumpers. Also there were no significant differences in the anxiety scores of hockey players whether males or females on the basis of their playing position i.e. forwards, centre and backs.

Methodology

Statement of problem

The purpose of the study is to assess the sports competitive anxiety among the Sportswomen non sportswomen of Dr. BAM University, Aurangabad.

Variables

Independent: Sportswomen and Non-sportswomen of University players
Dependent Variable: Anxiety behavior

Limitations

The study is limited to the measuring the level of anxiety among the sportswomen and non-sportswomen. The study would be limited to the sportswomen and non-sportswomen of Maharashtra State Dr. BAM University Aurangabad.

Delimitation

The present study tries to analyze probe the level and extent of anxiety, among the sports and non-sportswomen.

Results and Discussion

For the purpose of the present study two samples were drawn from the sportswomen and non-sportswomen of Maharashtra State Dr. BAM University, Aurangabad at random. The total sample consisted of 200 students of equal education qualification. The sports sample consisted to 100 P.G. students who have participated and represented in different athletic meet at different levels and non-sportswomen sample those did not participated in any sports activities. The two samples were selected from Department of Dr. BAM University, Aurangabad.



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Sports and Cinema

Youth are always passionate to the entertainment, Fashion and Cinema. In our country we have our own cinema industry, production houses, producing movies, in Hindi, Marathi, Punjabi, Tamil, Malayalam, Bengali, Bagali etc. This industry is known as Bollywood, inspired from Hollywood cinema. The themes of a movie is based and inspired by the social issues, problems, philosophy, culture, ethics, styles, and so on. Big and small, new and old, famous and disappeared, ideas. Sports is also remains the most suitable and popular theme, always attracts the filmmakers since last 50 years. Many of the Movies are made covering various aspects of sports, its subsidiary issues, its fame, glory, and defame, social image. Sports centric movies create a motivation circle among the masses. Youth gets inspired and educated through such sports related movies. Many of the movies are connected with sports and social, personal issues, create excitement, awareness, feeling of nationalism, respect towards the sports personalities, and create integrality among the youth. Some famous movies can be highlighted here, as Lagaan, Jo jita vahi Sikandar, Chak de India, Boxer, Mukkabaj, Dangal, etc. Kularni (2017) has asked in his study about the attitude of girls about sports centric movies. He asked some statements in terms of questions about sports centric movies. A question asked to total 180 participating samples regarding, have they seen sports related movies ever? A total N=167 (89.78%) agreed that yes they had seen sports related movies during last year's. Whereas only N=19, subject reacted as No, they have not seen any such movies. These show and support that, sports centric movies are viewed by most of the targeted population. The table No.4.9, showing the response over the statement question regarding the sport related movies.

Table 1
Popular Sports Centric Hindi Movies (N=14)

SN	Movie	Sports	SN	Movie	Sports
1	Dangal	Wrestling	8	Budhia Singh	Cross Country
2	Dhoni	Cricket	9	Kaai Po Che	Cricket
3	Saala Khadoos	Boxing	10	Sultan	Wrestling
4	Paan Singh Tomar	Athletics	11	Soorma	Hockey
5	Bhaag Milkha Bhaag	Athletics	12	Chak de India	Hockey
6	Azhar	Cricket	13	Mary kom	Boxing
7	Sachin A Billion Dreams	Cricket	14	Mukkabaj	Boxing

The basic objective of the question was to check the logic awareness of Youth players in terms of sports centric motivational movies watch. Sports have been given place in world cinema as well as Bollywood in recent year trend is sports centric feature films. They films somehow works as a medium of to motivate the youth and new generation. They can help to aware them, give them knowledge, and help them to choose sport as a career.

Short Survey

A short survey was conducted to find out the views and opinions of college male and female youth, about what they think about the sport centric most popular Hindi Cinema. To achieve this objective a total Thirteen (N=14) Hindi movies, which were highly popular motivational sports movies ever were choose. The Sports centric and publically hit, social messenger movies during last ten (10) years, till January 2018 were included. The short survey was based upon the quick response of college youth, so the sample target area total 200 Students of Shiv Chhatrapati College, Aurangabad were selected. They were given a typed movie choice card, which was printed in readable, in Hindi language. The subjects were asked to give their anonymous choice seeding from 1 to 14 serials of movies as per their choice in a specific box given in the choice card. They were given a time of Maximum 5 minutes to take quick choice. After the analysis of the response card following findings were drawn.

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Discussion of findings

After sport survey through the popularity of Indian sports centric cinema the author has concluded a total N=14 Hindi movies, which were highly popular in terms of motivational sports movies heading such as shown in the table no-2.

Table 2
The Seeding of Popular Motivational Hindi Movies Seen by Subjects

S.N.	Name of the Movie	Percentage	Plot/ Sport	Year	Box Office collection (Rs.)
1	Dangal	48.92	Wrestling	2016	1275 Millions
2	Sultan	47.31	Wrestling	2016	584 Millions
3	Bhaag Milkha Bhaag	33.33	Athletics	2013	164 Millions
4	Sachin A Billion Dreams	33.33	Cricket	2017	133.5 Millions
5	Dhoni	31.33	Cricket	2016	215 Millions
6	Mary kom	30.65	Boxing	2014	1.04 Billions
7	Chak de India	24.73	Hockey	2007	1.27 Millions
8	Budhia Singh	22.58	Athletics	2016	2.68 Millions
9	Azhar	17.20	Cricket	2016	56.8 Millions
10	Saala Khadoos	16.29	Boxing	2016	14.75 Millions
11	Mukkebaz	15.33	Boxing	2017	100 Millions
12	Paan Singh Tomar	14.45	Athletics	2010	384 Millions
13	Kaai Po Che	14.55	Cricket	2013	72 Millions
14	Soorma	16.29	Hockey	2018	1.04 Billions

After the analysis of the responses given by the subject, it was found that Dangal N=91 (48.92%) placed first choice of seen movies followed by sultan N=88 (47.31%) the second most popular seen movies. Bhag Milkha Bhag, & Sachin, stood on the third place N=62 (33.33%) each commonly and Dhoni N=60 (31.33) Mary kom N=57 (30.65%) Chak de India N=46 (24.73%), Budhia Singh N=42 (22.58%) Azhar N=32 (17.20%), Sala khadoos N=21 (11.29%) Mukkebaz N=28 (15.33) Paan Singh Tomar N=26 (14.45) Kaai Po Che N=26 (14.55), N=24 (14.00) Soorma was the most least preferred watched movie.

Conclusion

The sports centric Movies act a magnetic role to promote the sports, awareness, and motivation. This context support the investigator as most of the popular sports centric movie are watches, which shows the interest and awareness about sports in Youth.

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- 28) श्री वैशाली खोस २०१७ मध्ये वापरण्यात आलेल्या आक्रमण आणि वनावारमक संशोधक प्रा. अनिल पोपट सोनवणे & श्री. प्रदीप रमेश बोत्रे ||89
- 29) १२ वी कला शाखेत शिकणाऱ्या खेळाडू मुला-मुलींच्या अभ्यास सवयीचा Dr. Anand Margam, Satara, MS ||93
- 30) विद्यार्थी जीवन में खेलदृष्ट एक खुशहाली का मार्ग डॉ. हेमंत वर्मा, जालना, महाराष्ट्र ||97
- 31) Youth Empowerment through Sports Dr. Atul Tanaji Lakde Karmal Dist- Solapur ||99
- 32) Right to Physical Education Ms. Sayali Veer, Ms. Savita Majagaonkar, Dist. Satara, MS. ||100
- 33) SPORTS AS A FACTOR FOR DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS Dr. Deepak Patil (Dange), Miss Pawar Pooja, Miss. Kumbhar Arati ||103
- 34) Value Education through Sports Mr. Pratap Jadhav, Satara ||105
- 35) A PSYCHOSOMATIC EFFECT OF YOGA Dr. Sarpate B.A., Dr. Bavikar Sameer, Ta. Osmanabad ||107
- 36) YOGIC NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND DIET OF ATHLETES Dr. Sandeep Jagtap, Phulambri, Aurangabad ||111
- 37) न्याय मुक्ती व उपाय योजना प्रा. प्रदीप मेढापुरे, खंडाळा ||113
- 38) प्रायोगिक खेळ व महिलांचे आरोग्य प्रा. प्रा. डॉ. पाटणे प्रतिभा प्रदिप, खंडाळा ||115
- 39) महाविद्यालयीन युवकांमधील लिखात व इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमातील वाचनसवयीचा अभ्यास वैशाली संजयकुमार वनमोडे, खंडाळा ||117
- 40) ग्रामीण भागातील मुलींच्या छेडछाडीस असलेल्या प्रतिक्रियांना अभ्यास कु. दिक्षित सोनाली दत्तात्रय, कु. सोमानी दिपाली रमनाथ, प्रा. वैशाली खांडे ||120
- 41) ग्रामीण भागातील मुलींच्या क्रिडा सहभागामध्ये येणाऱ्या अडथळ्यांना अभ्यास कु. पयार गोरो सुरेश, कु. गुजर शिवानी शशिकान्त, प्रा. वैशाली खांडे ||122

PRINCIPAL

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Phulambri, Dist. Aurangabad



36

YOGIC NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND DIET OF ATHLETES

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Abstract:

The purpose of this review is to present the basic principles of a healthy nutrition in female athletes enriched by the latest scientific recommendations. The prevalence of female athlete Triad, Eating disorders, and body image issues among female athletes reviewed. Inadequate nutritional intake is more common in female athletes than in their male counterparts. Proper diet is paramount for active individuals to maintain adequate energy during physical activity and for post activity recovery. An individual's dietary needs depend on his or her sex and body size, on the demands of the activity performed, and the duration for which the person performs the activity. Dietary components include macronutrients (carbohydrates, protein, and fat) and micronutrients (fluids, electrolytes, vitamins, and minerals). Furthermore, providing proper education and support to female athlete may help to prevent injuries, future health problems and improve athletic performance.

Keywords: athletes, Triad, carbohydrates, protein, performance

Introduction:

The participation of females in sports has greatly increased over the last several decades. Data indicate that although the prevalence of clinical eating disorders ranges from 0 to 8% among professional and college fe-

male athletes many of them are at risk for eating disorders which places them at risk for menstrual irregularity, bone injuries and lower athletic performance. Nutrition for athletes has three purposes: 1) maximize initial performance; 2) sustain maximal performance; and 3) rapid recovery. For the female athlete, proper nutrition is also needed to maintain menstrual cycle and bone health.

The menstrual cycle is an additional energy user, so female athletes need to eat both for athletic performance and to maintain a normal menstrual cycle. Adequate nutrition also helps sustain normal levels of estrogen, a hormone needed not only to maintain normal menstrual cycle, but also to stimulate bone growth. Consequently, inadequate nutrition causes problems with athletic performance; the menstrual cycle e.g., prolonged time between periods or complete cessation of periods and bone health. If a female athlete lacks adequate caloric intake, it will impact her athletic performance and her bone development, while also causing abnormal menstruation. Female athletes who participate in sports that encourage leanness because of a need to wear contour-revealing clothing or because the activities involve scoring on the basis of appearance commonly have inadequate nutritional intake.

Dietary Components

Healthy body and mind is basic requirement of health standards all over the world. Knowledge of sound and relevant principles to people regarding dietary components and nutrition, eating habits of people may be moved towards taking good economic tasty and nutritious foods able to fulfill not only daily energy requirements of body but also to keep the body and mind healthy.

Macronutrients

Carbohydrates

Carbohydrates are necessary to meet energy needs, more so in endurance athletes than in strength athletes.

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