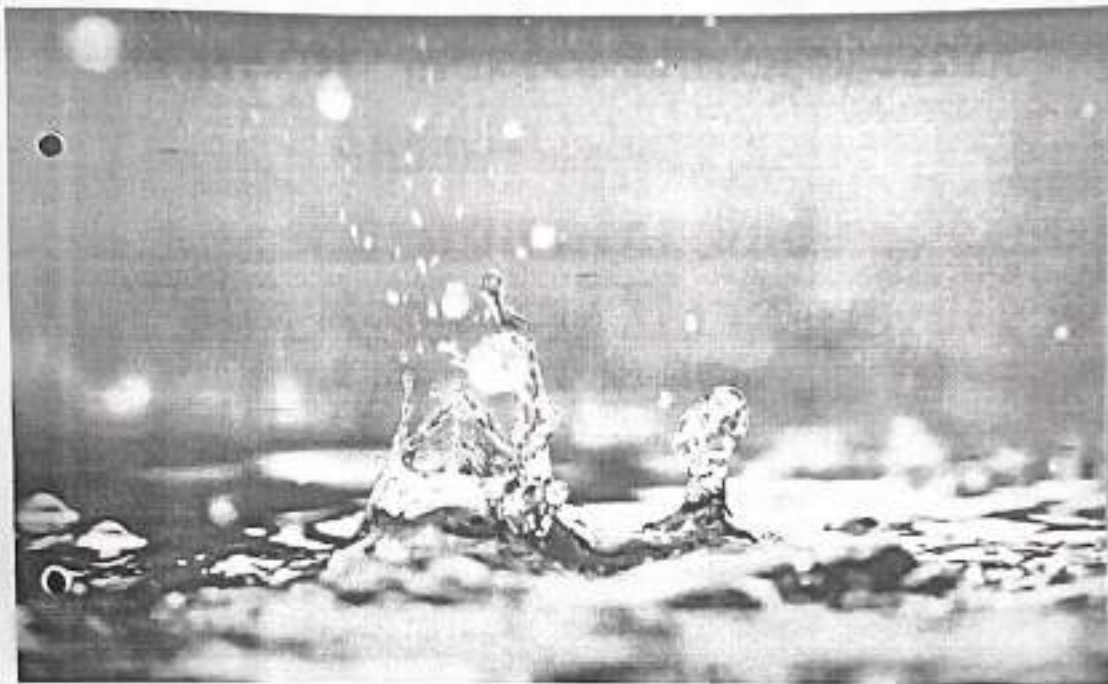




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PHYTOCHEMISTRY OF MEDICINAL PLANT- *ECLIPTA ALBA*

Vijaykumar B. Kunure¹, Ravindra P. Jadhav², Dinesh Singh³

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ABSTRACT:

The present communication deals with Pharmacognostically and preliminary phytochemical studies included macroscopic, microscopy and phytochemical characteristics on whole plant of *Eclipta alba*. The collected plants were washed properly and dried under shade. Macroscopic study was done by observing parameter like colour, odour and taste by naked eyes. Phytochemical investigation revealed the presence of various phytoconstituents in each extract. It shows the presence of Alkaloids, glycosides and Steroids.

Keywords: *Eclipta alba*, Phytochemistry, Asteraceae.

INTRODUCTION:

Eclipta alba belonging to family Asteraceae is commonly known as Bhrungraj. It is small annual herb with erect stem. It can be found growing wild in farm and considered as weeds by local farmers. Description of Plant: *Eclipta* is a small annual herb whose stem is usually erect, flat or round, blackish green, profusely branched and pubescent. Leaves are opposite, 3 to 5 cm long and blackish green in colour. The inflorescence is a head with 6 to 8 mm diameter. The flower is solitary, white, achene, compressed, and narrowly winged. Many blackish seeds are present in fruit. The appearance of the Flower starts during August- September months and fruiting occur up to November.

Plant part used: Panchang, Whole Plant.



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ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY OF FEW MEDICINAL PLANT IN DEVGAD

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Introduction:

There are hundreds of medicinal plants that have long history of curative properties against various diseases. Over 90% of medicinal plants are commercially used and harvested from the wild in an unsustainable manner. This is one of the reasons why close to 200 species of such plants according to the Swiss based International Union for Conservation of Nature are under threat in the wild. Around 1000 different species are under various degrees of threat across the different biographic regions in the country.

Every animal existing around us depends upon other plants and animals for its food. Similarly, it also depends for its health on the same. There are several evidences of different animals who seek for different plants as their medicine when they suffer from a particular disorder. Ex.: When a cat or dog has problems of digestive track, we know that they eat a particular type of grass. After some time, they vomit their contents of digestive tract and get rid of the problem. Similarly, mongoose is also known to eat some typical grass to get cured from the snake poison.

Human being also does the same. Right from prehistoric period when the man was in very initiating stages of evolution, he observed all the things happening in his surrounding and started to use various plants around him to cure or to heal the disorders he faced. Through observations of animals and through the various trials and errors and experimentation, he obtained knowledge about the healing properties of various plants around him. He gradually obtained knowledge of naturally occurring drugs. At first, this knowledge was transmitted from one generation to another generation in an oral manner. Later on this information was written on leaves, parchments and papers. Modern methods of spread of information include various ways including computerized systems.

In India, the knowledge of plants and their curing properties is equally old as the human culture. It is said to be the doctors of 33 crores of gods our Gods, Lord Dhanvantari and Ashwinikumaras existing in our religion. Lord Dhanvantari is taken as an incarnation of Lord Vishnu itself in some places. After that, the knowledge of plant origin drugs came to earth and



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अभिलेख विभाग प्रमुख मेधास कृष्ण गोखले महाविद्यालय, कोल्हापूर

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समाजभ्रम जलोजन सामाजिक न्याय मिळत्या आणि न्यायसव्यवस्थेवर प्रत्येक व्यक्ती राज्यात ठरवून ठरवून त्यांनी काहीकामात व पुढेमागी निर्बंध वस्तुस वाशिवत कम, कर्मिष्ठ कम यांच्यातील वेगवेगळ्या वेग वेगळ्या त्यांनी दक्षित काहीही उभाराती करणे महत्त्वाचे देखीलदार करणे होय असे निष्कर्षाले आणि वेदाणे संश्लिष्ये. छत्रपती महाराजांची आपल्या संस्थांकान्त रावतीचे मोठ्या प्रिक्कण मुरु करणे मभ्यास व दक्षित कांही मजलसिक व सामाजिक मुल्यममिरीतून सुवाताळ करण्य्याच वस्तुस प्रचाल करेच. राज्याचे शासून हाच एक उदाय राजा होऊन वेचत की जे दक्षिताच्या संमतीस प्रेमाणे, निर्बंधणे व उदायणे जेवच.

छत्रपती महाराजांचे राज्याचेरून :

२ एप्रिल १८५४ रोजी ज्ञान टार्वार भयवला जाऊन महाराज राईट इतिहास यांच्या उपस्थितीत छत्रपती महाराजांचे राज्याचेरून इच्छे, त्यांनी आपल्या पदक्षिप्त्याच जाक्षिक्कल्यात स्पष्ट केले की "आपल्या मिळालेला राज्याक्षिक्कण हा राज्याक्षिक्कण व राज्याक्षिक्कण यांचे जलोजन वेगवेगळादी वस्तुस तो आपल्या राज्याच-राज्याच प्रजासज्यांच्या विवेकान्त, मरीच व जलोजनी जलोज्या उदायामरुकी अडे. अदी राज्याच जलोजन्युन्य म्यमिचारी म्जव छत्रपती महाराजांच्या ठिकाणी राज्याक्षिक्कणच्या क्षणममूळ उपभान्त इच्छेचो दिमूळ तो."

अखिल जाक्षिक्कण :

छत्रपती महाराजांची आपल्या संस्थांकान्तिल लोक-राजाची मभ्यासलेल्या जाती जलोजनीय लोकांमर्ती ५० राज्याच जाण ठेवण्याच महत्त्वाचा निर्बंध २८ जुलै १९०२ रोजी एरून तो प्रक्कण राज्याक्षिक्कण मुरुवात केले. अजव्या राज्याक्षिक्कण मंडळ अजव्या अजव्या अजव्या अजव्या किरी कज्या विवेक सळन करुच लक्षणे अडे हे पाक्षिक्कण रावतीत जाण जाक्षिक्कण काक्षुळ त्याची अजव्याक्षिक्कणी कणव्य हा राज मिसी दुरुक्षिक्कण होय हे लक्षन वेते. प्रक्कण, प्रक्षु, क्षेपणी, पाक्षी या जाक्षिक्कण कणव्य अखिल लक्षणी इतर सर्व जातील राज्याच जाण ठेव्यात अलेच होच.

विद्याल प्रसाराचे प्रचाल :

छत्रपती महाराजांनी आपल्या संस्थांकान्तिल सर्व मभ्यासलेल्या जातीचा उदयर प्रिक्कणच्या मळनममूळ करण्य्याचे दोरण सिकावले होते. २१९०८ मध्ये लक्षी मारकरसत जाणत महत्त्वेय लोणे, वामल, शिडे ड. आपल्या निक्कटवती मंडळीला पुढे करुन कोल्हापुराम्ळे त्यांनी दक्षिताचे एक हाॅस्पेल काळवे त्यासाठी दक्षित मणलेल्या जातीत विद्याक्षरक मंडळी नावाची संस्था स्थापन केरी. मारकरसत जाणत त्याचे प्रमुख होते. राज्याक्षिक्कणच्या प्रसंगी संस्थांकान्त दक्षिताच्या ५ शाळा होच्या त्यामदील विद्याली संख्या १८८ होती. १९०९-०८ साली शाळांची संख्या १६ व विद्याली संख्या ४१६ झाली. १९१२ साली शाळांची संख्या २७ व विद्याली संख्या ६३८ साली संस्थान काळान्त जलोजेतर शाळांची संख्या आणि विद्याली संख्या काळवेसी दिमूळ वेते.

छत्रपती महाराजांच्या १९०६ च्या निक्कण अडेअ संमणे वी, त्यावेळी कोल्हापुरात चांभार, महार इमंडळीसानी एक 'रातीची शाळा' होती. २८ नोव्हेंबर १९०६ च्या अडेअक्षिक्कणे ती कणव्य केले. ४ ऑक्टोबर १९०७ च्या एरून अडेअक्षिक्कण्ये कोल्हापुरांतिल चांभार व कोर संमणानील मुलींच्या शाळेसाठी मंक्षुी देण्यात अदी. तमोच त्या शाळेसाठी दारुणल रूपते ६६ सवावी तरक्षु: ही संस्थांकान्तया रानी प्रिक्कणच्या उदयमपचन करण्य्यात अदी."



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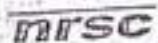
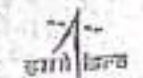

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II

GLOBAL WARMING: CAUSES AND REMEDIES

Mr. Ananda Shivaji Bachate

Gopal Krishana Gokhale

College Kolhapur

Abstract: Now a day's global warming is a big issue in front of whole world. The average temperature of earth's atmosphere rises due to climate change green house gases and other reasons is called as global warming whole world is facing this problem. So it is necessary to study this issue and to make a research on this. Researcher examines causes, consequents of global warming and finally they conclude remedies about global warming. This paper is based on secondary data. Researchers concluded that Global warming is a major and important environmental problem at global level in general and national level. It is of interdisciplinary in nature. Hence, it's important to research is necessary and try to control global warming situation. If we ignore for this serious problem we will be face very horror situation in our life. Therefore we have needs to take steps forward to stop damage of environment.

Introduction: Climate change is any substantial change in Earth's climate that lasts for an extended period of time. Global warming refers to climate change that causes increase in the average temp of the lower atmosphere. Global warming can have many different causes but it is most commonly associated with human interference, specially the release of excessive amounts of greenhouse gases. Greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), water vapour and fluorinated gases, act like a greenhouse around the earth. This means that they let the heat from the sun into the atmosphere, but do not allow the heat to escape back into space. The more greenhouse gases there are the larger the percentage of heat that is trapped inside the earth's atmosphere. The earth could not exist in its present state without the presence of some naturally occurring greenhouse gases, such as CO₂, CH₄ and water vapour without any greenhouse gases no heat would be trapped in atmosphere, so the earth would be extremely cold. Naturally occurring greenhouse gases are good in naturally occurring amounts, it's when people start contributing excessive amounts of them that greenhouse gases become a problem. With excessive greenhouse gas build up, the earth's atmosphere warms to unnatural temperatures which causes, among other things, sea level to rise. Global warming also causes sea surface temperature to raise, precipitation pattern to change etc.

What is Global Warming?: Global warming is the process of a gradual increase in the Earth's atmospheric and ground temperatures throughout the entire planet.

Global warming is most commonly referred to as the rise in temperature that is occurring everywhere around us and it is drastically causing changes in the climatic conditions. Almost every organism on the earth is affected by the abnormal weather conditions.

A) Natural Causes of global warming:

Primary natural causes of global warming are volcanic eruptions, sunspots, and the wobbly earth.

1) Volcanic eruptions

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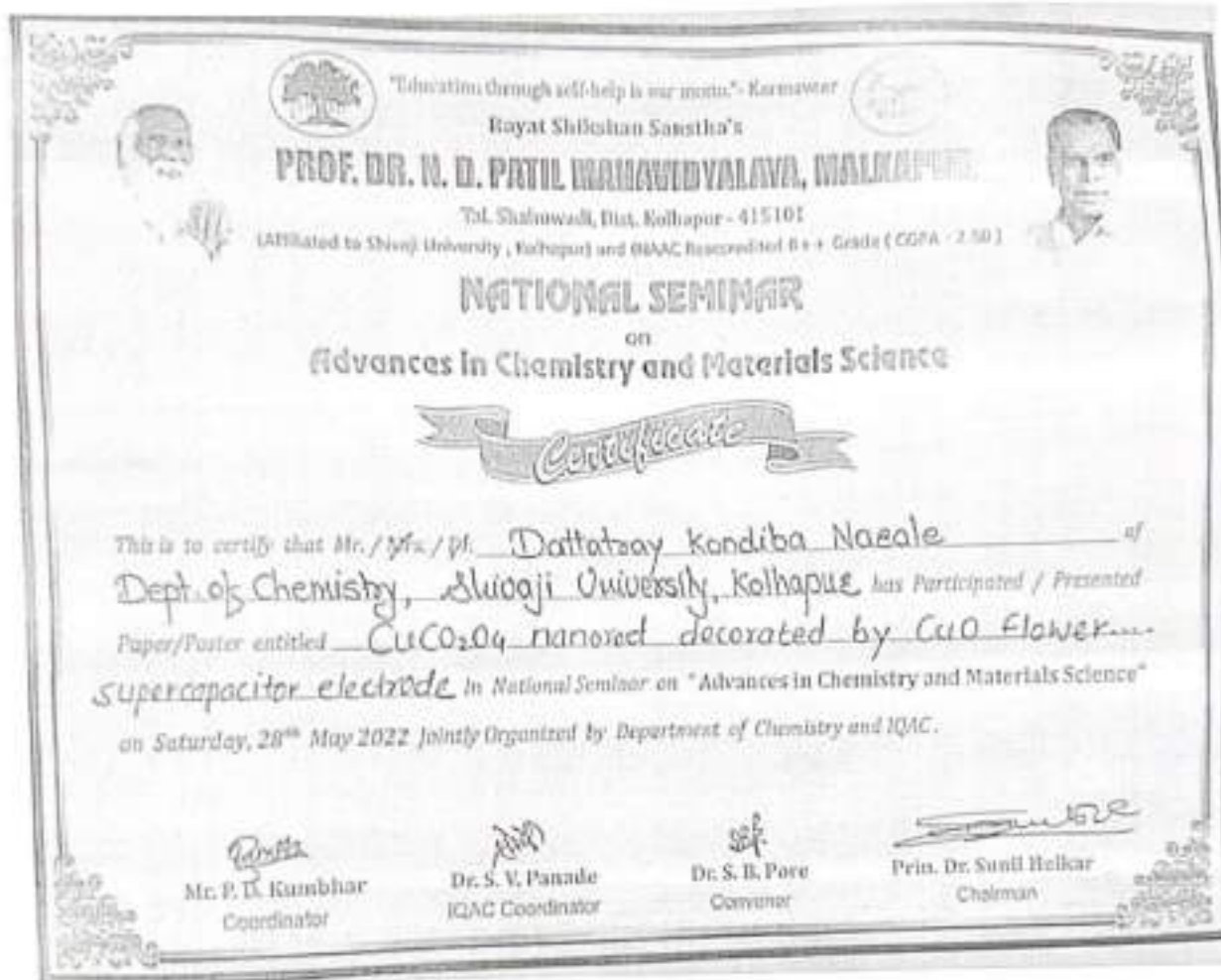
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entitled Fe₃O₄/C Hybrid Nanocomposite Electrode Synthesized
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प्रा. डॉ. राक्षसे सिद्धार्थ गुणाजी, गन्वशास्र विभाग, गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले कॉलेज, कोल्हापूर, मोबा. 9921986598.

प्रस्तावना

1990 नंतर जागतिकीकरण आणि उदारिकरणाच्या प्रभावाने प्रादेशिक संघटनांचे युग अवतरले. भारतानेही या जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रवाहात विविध घोरणांचा अवलंब केला. भारताला याचा फायदाही झाला. भारताला आसियान संघटनेच्या मित्रगटात प्रवेश मिळाला. 1996 ला भारत-आसियान प्रादेशिक मंडळाचा सदस्य झाला. ऑक्टोबर 2003 च्या बार्सी संमेलनात भारताला आसियान सोबत करार करण्याचा अधिकार प्राप्त झाला.

“भारत-आसियानमध्ये मुक्त व्यापार करार झाला आहे. त्यामुळे भारत आणि आसियानमधील व्यापारात वाढ होताना दिसते आहे. भारताचा 45% वाहतूक व्यापार आसियान देशासोबत आहे. 1991 साली भारताचा आसियान सोबतचा व्यापार 3.1 अब्ज डॉलर होता. 2015 साली 76 अब्ज डॉलरवर पोहचला आहे.” आसियान भारताचा चवथा आणि भारत-आसियानचा सहावा सर्वात मोठा व्यापारी भागीदार देश आहे. प्रस्तुत प्रकरणात भारत-आसियानमधील आर्थिक, व्यापारी संबंधांचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था दृष्टिक्षेप

भारत हा कृषिप्रधान देश आहे. भारतातील 70 टक्के लोकसंख्या प्रत्यक्ष-अप्रत्यक्षरित्या शेती व्यवसायावर अवलंबून आहे. त्यामुळे शेती भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे. भारताचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ 32,68,090 चौरस किलोमीटर असून क्षेत्रफळाच्या दृष्टीने भारताचा जगात सातवा क्रमांक लागतो. जगाच्या एकूण भूभागापैकी 2.4 टक्के भूभाग भारताने व्यापलेला आहे. भारतातील लघु व कुटीर उद्योग प्रामुख्याने शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे.

“भारताची लोकसंख्या 1223 मिलियन इतकी आहे. जी.डी.पी. दर 4.0 टक्के इतका आहे तर नॉमिनल विकास दर 1.8 ट्रिलियन यु.एस. डॉलर आहे. पर व्यक्ती जी.डी.पी. 1492 यु.एस. डॉलर इतका आहे.”

भारतातील कृषिक्षेत्र

“भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये कृषिक्षेत्राचा समावेश प्राथमिक क्षेत्रात करण्यात आला आहे. 2014-15 या सालात कृषिक्षेत्राचा GDP मधील हिस्सा 17.4 टक्के इतका होता. प्राचीन काळापासून कृषिक्षेत्राने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत महत्त्वाची भूमिका निभावली आहे. कृषि व संबंधित क्षेत्राचा 1951 मधील एकूण सकल उत्पादनातील हिस्सा 51.09 टक्के होता. 1960-61 मध्ये 46 टक्के झाला. त्यानंतर यात सातत्याने पसरण झालेली आहे. 2011-12 या सालात कृषि आणि संबंधित क्षेत्राचा हिस्सा 18.5 टक्के झाला. तसेच 2012-13 मध्ये 18.2 टक्के आणि 2013-14 मध्ये 18.3 टक्के इतका झाला. 2014-2015 या सालात पुन्हा त्यात पसरण होऊन 17.4 टक्के झाला. यात कृषिक्षेत्राचा 10.9 टक्के, वनिकी क्षेत्राचा 1.2 टक्के, पशुधनाचा हिस्सा 4.4 टक्के तर मत्स्य व्यवसाय क्षेत्राचा हिस्सा 1.2 टक्के एवढा होता.”

भारताचा कृषिक्षेत्रावरील रोजगार इ.स. 1951 साली 69.5 टक्के इतका होता तर 1991 मध्ये 64.9 टक्के झाला. सध्याचे हेच प्रमाण 52 टक्क्यावर आले आहे. यासाठी अनिकसितपणा, वाढती लोकसंख्या, अपुऱ्या पायाभूत सुविधा, व्यवसायनिमूळ शिक्षणाचा अभाव इत्यादी घटक कारणीभूत आहेत.

“1990-91 पासून भारताच्या एकूण आयातीमध्ये कृषि व संलग्न वस्तूंच्या आयातीचे प्रमाण 2 ते 8 टक्क्यांच्या दरम्यान बदलत राहिले आहे. 1991-92 मध्ये हे प्रमाण 2.79 टक्के होते तर 2012-13 मध्ये हे प्रमाण 4.09 टक्के इतके होते.”

1990-91 मध्ये भारताच्या एकूण निर्यातीमध्ये कृषि संबंधित निर्यातीचे प्रमाण 10 ते 20 टक्क्यांच्या दरम्यान बदलत राहिले आहे. 1990-91 साली हे प्रमाण 18.49 टक्के होते. 2012-13 मध्ये हे प्रमाण 14.10 टक्के इतके होते.

भारत जगातील कृषि वस्तू निर्यात करणाऱ्या पहिल्या दहा देशात मोडतो. भारताचा कृषि निर्यात जागतिक व्यापारातील हिस्सा 1.7 टक्के होता तर जागतिक कृषि आयातीतील हिस्सा 1.2 टक्के इतका होता.

उद्योग क्षेत्र

कोकटाही देशाच्या प्रगतीचे मापन त्या देशाच्या झालेल्या औद्योगिक प्रगतीवरून करता येते. कारण औद्योगिक विकासावरच कृषिक्षेत्र आणि सेवा क्षेत्राचा विकास अवलंबून असतो. औद्योगिक प्रगतीमुळे रोजगारात वृद्धी होते. श्रमाच्या छेदेची शक्तीमध्ये वाढ होते. त्यामुळे औद्योगिक मागणीत वाढ होते. औद्योगिकीकरणामध्ये प्राथमिक उत्पादनास द्वितीय उत्पादनामध्ये परिवर्तित केले जाते. ज्यामुळे उत्पादनात आत्मनिर्भरता येते. औद्योगिक क्षेत्रास द्वितीय क्षेत्र म्हणून ओळखले

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Interdisciplinary International Conference

on

Rajarshi Shahu Chhatrapati : Perspective, Contribution and Contemporary Relevance



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G. K. G. College, Kolhapur has participated as a Resource Person/ Chaired a Session/ Presented

a Research paper in Two Days International Conference on Rajarshi Shahu Chhatrapati : Perspective, Contribution and Contemporary Relevance organized by Humanities and Internal Quality Assurance cell, The New College, Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India on 18th and 19th November, 2022 entitled

राजर्षी छत्रपती शाहू महाराज यांच्या मोकन व
यांच्या प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचा कायदा

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प्रा. डॉ. मधुकर खंडू पवार सहल्यक प्राध्यापक गोपाळकृष्ण गोखले महाविद्यालय, कोल्हापूर
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प्रस्तावना

बहुजन समाजाच्या उदाराचे कंकण ज्यांनी खाती बांधले होते त्या महात्मा फुले यांच्यापासून ते राजश्री शाहू महाराजा पर्यंत सर्व समाजसुधारकांनी शिक्षण " ही सर्व सुधारणा ची गुरुकिल्ली मानली होती. विद्या पासून बहुजन समाज शतकानुशतके बंथित राहिल्यामुळे तो अज्ञान दारिद्र्य यामध्ये खिलपत पडलेला होता. विद्या बंदीमुळे देश अधोगतीस जाऊन पोहोचल्याचा मुद्दा प्रतिपादन करताना शाहू महाराज म्हणतात " शिक्षणाशिवाय कोणत्याही देशाची उन्नती झाली नाही असे इतिहास सांगतो " अज्ञानात नुटून गेलेल्या देशात उत्तम विचारवंत लढवण्या वर काधीही निर्माण होत नाहीत म्हणूनच सक्तीचे व मोफत शिक्षणाची हिंदुस्थानला अत्यंत आवश्यकता आहे. असे प्रतिपादन शाहू महाराजांनी केले.

राजश्री शाहू महाराजांनी संस्थानाचे अनेक प्रतिकारक कायदे केले. त्यापैकी शंभर वर्षांपूर्वी केलेला सक्तीचा प्राथमिक शिक्षण कायदा हा एक अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा कायदा होय. या कायद्याचा उद्देश मध्ये शाहू महाराजांनी मटले वी आमच्या संस्थानातील सर्व प्रजाजनाना लिहिता-कचरा येऊन आपली स्थिती ओळखून सुधारण्यास त्याने समर्थ व्हावे यातील सूचकता आजही विचार करण्यासारखी आहे. या कायद्यामध्ये एकूण पाच भाग असून ते सगळेच महत्त्वाचे आहेत. विशेषतः चौथ्या भागातील आपली मुले शाळेत न पाठवणाऱ्या पालकास प्रत्येक मुलामागे प्रत्येक महिन्याला एक रुपयाचा दंडाची तरतूद आणि दंड न दिल्यास जामीची तरतूद क्रांतिकारक म्हणावी लागेल. या कायद्यात शिक्षणाची जरी सक्ती होती. तसेच ते मोफत दिले जाणार होते.

राजश्री शाहू महाराजांचा हा कायदा भारतीय संविधान कलम 21 [क] नुसार अंतर्भूत आहे परंतु त्याचे स्वरूप आणि अंमलबजावणी हा एक चिंतेचा विषय आहे. तेव्हा प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात राजश्री शाहू महाराज यांचा प्राथमिक सक्तीचा व मोफत शिक्षण कायदा याचा आढावा घेण्यात आलेला आहे.

संशोधनाचा उद्देश

- 1] राजश्री छत्रपती शाहू महाराज यांचे शैक्षणिक योगदान अभ्यासणे
- 2] शैक्षणिक सुधारणा तील क्रांतिकारी कायदा म्हणून राजश्री शाहू महाराज यांनी केलेला प्राथमिक व सक्तीचा मोफत शिक्षण कायद्याचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधन पद्धती व साधने

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये ऐतिहासिक संशोधन पद्धतीचा अवलंब केला आहे. तसेच दुय्यम साधनाचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे त्यासाठी प्रामुख्याने संदर्भ ग्रंथ, वर्तमानपत्र, मासिके, इंटरनेट इत्यादींचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. कोल्हापूर संस्थानात प्राथमिक शिक्षण सार्वत्रिक शिक्षणाचा विचार अमलात आणण्यासाठी महाराजांनी एक अभिनव प्रयोग केला प्रत्येक खेड्यामध्ये एक एक शाळा स्थापन करावयाची व त्या शाळेत पगारी शिक्षक न नेमता खेड्यातील बहुसंख्य असल्याच्या समाजातून वतनी शिक्षक नेमणूक करावयाची अशी ती योजना होती. त्यासाठी बापूसाहेब महाराज यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली समिती स्थापन केली. परंतु वतनी शिक्षकाचा हा प्रयोग फारसा यशस्वी झाला नाही.

सक्तीच्या शिक्षणाचा कायदा तारीख 21 सप्टेंबर 1917 :

शाहू महाराजांनी प्राथमिक शिक्षणाच्या कायदाची घोषणा केल्यानंतर सक्तीच्या प्राथमिक शिक्षणाची नियमावली तयार करण्यासाठी करमकर , प्रोफेसर पंडितराव मराठे अशा तीन ब्राह्मण शिक्षण तज्ञांची समिती नेमली एज्युकेशन इन्स्पेक्टर म्हणून डॉ.गंगे यांच्याकडे अभ्यासक्रम तयार करण्याची जबाबदारी सोपवली. तसेच या सक्तीच्या शिक्षण वर एक लाख रुपये खर्च करण्याचे जाहीर केले. ८० हजार रुपये दरवारी खर्चिण्यातून तर २० हजार रुपये देवस्थान फंडातून खर्च होणार होते. या रकमेतून खर्च होऊन सिल्लक उणारी रजकम ट्रेनिंग कॉलेज, शाळा च्या इमारती, शिक्षण उपयोगी साहित्य याकडे करणी लागतच होती.

आईव्हाय व मित्रवताने वांग्य वयाची मुले यांचे रजिस्टर ठेवण्याची तरतूद

या ठिकाणी हा कायदा प्रथम लागू करण्याचे ठरले त्या ठिकाणातील गावातील शिक्षास योग्य वयाच्या मुलांची यादी व आई वया वतनी वतनी वतनी वतनी यादीत कुलकर्णी यांच्या मदतीने तयार करावे एका महिन्याच्या अंत वादी तयार

Issues and Challenges in Implementation of National Education Policy (NEP) - 2020

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ABSTRACT

Transparent and futuristic education policy is essential for a country at school and college levels. Different countries adopt different education systems by considering the tradition and culture and adopt different stages during their life cycle at school and college education levels to make it effective. The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020), which was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020, outlines the vision of India's new education system. The new policy replaces the previous National Policy on Education, 1986. The policy is a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India. Enhancing the skills of students is motto of new education policy. The policy aims to transform India's education system. Shortly after the release of the policy, the government clarified that no one will be forced to study any particular language and that the medium of instruction will not be shifted from English to any regional language. Successful execution of this policy calls for dramatic simplification of decision-making structures and re-prioritization of budgetary resources in months and years to come. Vocational training, skill based training, open access of education, choice based learning, credit system are some features of this policy.

KEYWORDS: National Education Policy 2020, Overview & Analysis, Implementation on NEP 2020, Opportunities of NEP 2020, Professional commitment, CBCS.

INTRODUCTION

Education is the for development of any nation and it depends on the quality of teachers. Knowledge, dedication, quality, professional commitment and motivation of teachers are very important factors in education field. The National Education Policy 2020 is a welcome and ambitious re-imagination of India's education system into a modern, progressive and equitable one. Successful execution of this policy calls for dramatic simplification of decision-making structures and re-prioritization of budgetary resources in months and years to come. Given that there are around 350 million Indians today in school-going or college-going age groups, the NEP calls for a large-scale implementation of a magnitude never before attempted anywhere in the world. This presents substantial execution challenges, both quantitative and qualitative.

Major Characteristics of NEP-2020

The concern for improvement of education has been at the top of India's development. The New Education Policy seeks to positively upgrades the present education system. It is banded with some very innovative and contemporary proposals. The policy predicts a model of all-inclusive learning that is immersive, consistent and appealing. NEP-2020 seeks to implement both informal and formal education models.

- Formal learning in the classroom is through the teacher's instructions and books. The new policy endeavours to take learning beyond the classroom and inspire students to learn from practical experience. A concerted effort will be put in to promote contemporary subjects such as Data Analytics, Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning which are being touted as the career of the future.
- A student-centric approach will be developed to replace the current teacher-centric approach, in which the students will have the choice to select the subjects they want to learn. Keeping in view the reputation of the rich culture and languages of India, can be offered at all levels of school and higher education.
- The multi-disciplinary system wherein subject from different streams i.e., Science, Humanities and Commerce can be chosen which will for on innovativeness, creativity and ingenuity students.

कुकुटपालन' हा प्राचीन भाषातील वेरोजगारी कमी करणारा उत्कृष्ट व्यवसाय

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प्रस्तावना:

रोसक्यांचे पत्र म्हणजे की चतुस्रोपच आलेच मुळतः गाई, बारी, रोड्या आणि कुकुट पालन हे चो.बरी सोपावून स्वतःच रोडीला पूक आर्यांचे देणत. हा पेशी कुकुट पालन हा अतिराव सोपा कमी खर्चात कमी बरोत अति कमी बद्दत करणाऱ्याला व्यवसाय त्यातल्या त्यात, झोपार पेक्षा गावाम कोबडी पालन किंवा पायातील कुकुटपालन या विषयांमध्ये चतुस्रोपच विधानी भागू उपाय दाखवता आहे. यात निश्चित उपजना देणार गावाम अंटी उपजना हा उपजनामय किंवा सोडपेचा देणारी भागू बरोत आहे.

आपल्या देशातील पोली उपायनाच्या सध्याच्या परिस्थितीमुळे शरीर आणि आरोग्याच्या भागात अंटी आणि कोबडीच्या काढाचा वापर वाढता आहे. प्राचीन कुकुटपालन हा दुर्गम भागात कुकुट उपजनाची उपलब्धता वाढविण्याचा एक चर्चा आहे. प्राचीन कुकुटपालनाची संकल्पना, कुकुटपालनाची सध्याची, सध्या कुकुटपालन परिस्थितीच्या चर्चा, सध्या कुकुटपालनाचे सोपाय चर्चा, प्राचीन कुकुटपालनाचे चर्चा, प्राचीन कुकुटपालनासाठी आहार, पत्रे आणि आरोग्य चाबकत अर्थिक हस्तांतराची सध्याची अर्थिक चांगल्या प्रकारे समजून घेण्यासाठी प्राचीन कुकुटपालन सुनिश्च सुनिश्चिती आणि सध्यासाठी चर्चा माग्याचे आहे.

कुकुटपालन व्यवसाय:

रोडी पालनाच्या खातोखात चोपली चोडी असलेला आणि बऱ्याच वेळा प्रमाणात कड झालेला रोडीला पूक असा उद्योग म्हणजे कुकुटपालन किंवा कोबडी पालन. त्यातल्या व्यवसायामध्ये पोली चर्चा असे म्हणतात. रोडी पालन व्यवसायाप्रमाणेच कोबडी पालनाचा व्यवसाय सुद्धा कोबड्या कोबड्या सोडून किंवा विजनात बंद करून असा रोडी पद्धतीने करता येतो. कोबड्या कोबड्या साधारणपणे देरी कापल्या, गावाम असतात. त्या कोबड्या सोडल्यामुळे मांड्यांमध्ये प्राची किंवा घा, पिछाड असे पेशी पचवून त्यांना चोका असते. पत्रेच पत्रामध्ये किंवा अंगणात, पात्रात आणाय असा दहा-तीस कोबड्या पाडल्या की, त्या सध्याचे अन्न सध्या सोडून खातात. या मांड्यांमध्ये एखादा कोबडा असला की, कोबडीस भिलेरी होतल आणि त्याची पचव करत राहते.

किता या औषध लागते या चोपी. किची निगाळीची काढी लागत नाही. पत्रेच बरे वाढतात हाचकिच निघाळीचामुन तयार झालेल्या घान्ध आणि घान्धपेक्षा परेकागत घान्धोरा आणि घान्धोरा चोपली असते शरीर अंटी घाला-चोबडून विजनातल्या कोबड्यांच्या गावाम कोबड्यांच्या अंदाच्या वास्त चोपली असते. किचोच म्हणजे पावाम कोबड्या पाडण्यासाठी कासत चर्चा करतात लागत नाही. त्याचोच भिती तयार होतल आणि त्याची चोपवा करत बरो.

प्राचीन कुकुटपालन:

प्राचीन कुकुटपालनाचे क्षेत्र व्यवसायत निघत राहिले आहे. आपल्या देशात विजनाची एकूण लोकसंख्या (अंदाजे) ८३५ दशलक्ष आहे, ज्यामध्ये प्राचीन भागात विजनाची लोकसंख्या (अंदाजे) २३१ दशलक्ष आहे, जी एकूण अंटी उपजनात केवळ (अंदाजे) १४.५% चोपना देते. पोली उपायनाच्या अनुसंधानांमुळे, शरीर आणि नि.शरीर बाजारपेठांच्या तुलनेत प्राचीन भागात त्यांच्या विजनाची २५% चर्चा कासत आहे. त्यामुळे प्राचीन भागातील लोकसंख्येला उच्च दर्जाची प्रिचिने आणि पूक उपजना मिळवून देण्यासाठी प्राचीन कुकुटपालनाला प्रोत्साहन देणे आवश्यक आहे आणि कमी विकसित भागात अंटी आणि सोपाची उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करणे आणि असुविधा (पहिला, मुले, पोषक माता र.) चोच कासत करणे आवश्यक आहे. पत्रेचपे प्रोटीनची काढतात कमी करणे. प्राचीन भागातील अर्थिकदृष्ट्या काढतालेल्या लोकसंख्येन चोपना अंगणात किंवा अंगणात कुकुटपालन हे सलकादुनातके केले जात आहे, चोपली चोपना चोपना करून आणि सध्याच पाडणीत उपलब्ध चोपा आणि पात्राच्या अल्प प्रमाणात, पूर्णपणे चोपना चोपना, सध्याच देरी कोबडीच्या खातीचा वापर करून कुकुटपालन केले जाते.

देरी कुकुटपालनातील अंटी आणि चोच उपायना धनता चर्चा कमी आहे, ज्यामुळे पायातील कुकुटपालनातून कमी उपजना मिळते आणि देराच्या एकूण अंटी उपजनात त्यांचे चोपना देणारी केवळ १४.५% आहे, जे गेल्या काही दशकांपासून व्यवसायत निघत आहे. त्यामुळे प्राचीन भागात अंटी आणि सोपाचे उपायना बाढवण्यासाठी सध्याच देरी कोबडीच्या खातीची चोपनीय धनता वाढवणे आवश्यक आहे. सध्याच्या निरदो आणि उचरना कार्यक्रम (वैश्विक निबध) मुळे रोसक्यांच्या उपायनात लघुचोप चोच होऊ शकत नाही. सध्या कुकुटपालनामध्ये वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या कोबडीच्या खाती मुक-बेपी, प्रिचिने अति बटोर हवाचानात टिकू शकत नाहीत, बिचे रोपणे आवश्यक चर्चा कासत आहे. प्राचीन भागात लहान प्रमाणात सध्या कुकुटपालनाचा व्यवसाय करणे, व्यवसायनातील चर्चा, उच्च चर्चा आणि प्राचीन भागात निविडाची (चिल्ले, घाघ, औषधे) अनुसंधानात चोपने अर्थिकदृष्ट्या चोपनाचो नाही. त्यामुळे प्राचीन कुकुटपालनासाठी असा प्रकारच्या कुकुटपालनाच्या खाती निबधत्या पहिलेच, ज्याचे पत्र लोचनी असतात, ज्यात शिवाडीचामुन चोपाच करणाची धनता असते, रोच प्रिचिनेकाढी असते आणि बटोर आणि वैविध्यपूर्ण हवाचानात राहते आणि सध्याचकातील कचरा, तुटलेली घान्धे असतात. अर्थिक अंटी आणि उपायना करू शकतात.

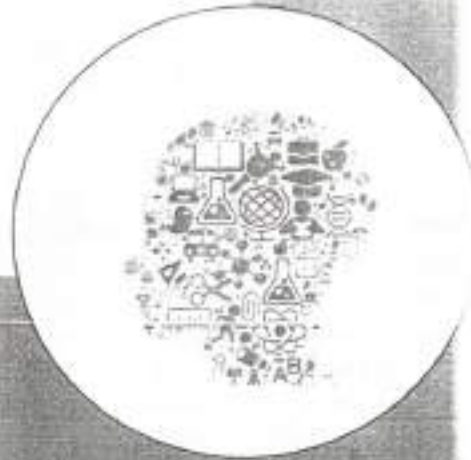
सोपोचन पद्धती:

उपजना रोच निबध पूर्णतः दुष्यन काढणीचर आधारीत आहे. हा सोपोचनासाठी अर्थिक पुनके, चोच घन, सध्याच, इतर प्रकारील

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NECESSARY CONDITIONS FOR LANGUAGE EFFICIENCY

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Abstract

To develop the language efficiency, every learner should involve deeply in the English language. Teacher will always tries to find out new teaching strategies or methods to make the subject more interesting for his students. English is an international language, spoken in 67 countries both as a native and as a second or foreign language. It is taught in the schools and colleges in almost every country on this earth. English is have found out that knowledge of English is a pass port for better carrier, better pay, advanced knowledge and for communication with the entire world. The time or period allocated to English language teaching is insufficient. It needs to be increased. The excessive use of mother-tongue in teaching has to be reduced to minimum and advance methods that promote participation of pupils with the maximum use of English communication should be used. Teachers require special English proficiency training. There is a need to devise short term proficiency training courses for teachers. The primary aim of Teaching English in India is to enable the pupils to learn as well possible to understand, speak, read and write the English Language. The present paper shows that the necessary conditions for language efficiency. The situation of English language in the schools and colleges in Maharashtra is very much unsatisfactory in rural areas. The two languages of bilinguals share a cognitive foundation that can facilitate the acquisition and use of more than one language for communication, thinking and problem solving.

Keywords: Teaching strategies, Methodology, Cross-linguistic aspects, cognitive foundation, Learning environment.

Introduction:

To develop self-confidence, every learner of language should discard the phobia that they will not achieve the English language efficiency. Learner should pay attention to the new words, sounds and sentences in English. If mistakes happen while speaking or writing, by experience they comes to know that these mistakes are groundless. Second language learners are exposed to a

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Festivals And National Unity

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Abstract

*"The greatness of culture can be found in its festivals"
India is a festive country. According to the above line, if you want to know the greatness of your country or any country, then it would be very premature to explain the festival of that country. In India, festivals have been around since ancient times and there are social, religious, and scientific reasons behind each festival. It helps you to maintain unity in the society and in the country. "उत्सवविद्यः खलु मनुष्यः" Mahabharati Kalidasa has said that and is 100% correct. The joy is really festive. That is why the Indian culture and festivals have special significance. Whether it is a festival or a ceremony, everyone gets excited about it. Festivals celebrations enable different people to come together in harmony and this causes unity among people hence leading to national integration. ... Festivals are meant to rejoice over a period of a lot of hard work. Festivals increase the sense of brotherhood, goodness and morality among people.
Keywords: Greatness of Culture, Unity, Harmony, Integration.*

Introduction:

No matter what the festival is, it has great significance. Ancient people have kept festivals from a very old age because in those days there was no entertainment. It is a festival that brings people together and divides the people. Festivals have great importance in this life of stress. Our customs, traditions are preserved through festivals e.g. Diwali, Dussehra, Holi, Ganesh Chaturthi etc. Festivals are celebrated in India. Children, as well as people around the world, see the form of unity from many in India through festivals and learn many new things. All our festivals are nature preserving, allied with agricultural culture. It is a modern practice that worshipping God should be done with reverence rather than fear and preserve the original purpose of nature conservation. At the village festival, all the young men and women of the village come together. Celebrations take place at one another. Festivals create a feeling of cooperation and equality. It is easily possible to celebrate the promotion of new good thoughts. It is possible to collect money for a public function. All can come together to do great things.

Large public works can be performed at these festivals. Leadership can be created only through festivals. Worksheets can be created. That is why Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Phule started the process of public festivals to achieve self-government and create national sentiment. Along with the happiness that comes from participating in the festival, people forget about the pains and anxieties of their lives, and the artists grow up only by presenting art through the festival. Thousands of hands also get work due to the festivities. Jubilee celebrations of the national men help to awaken the pride of the nation. In India, more than the languages spoken, festivals are celebrated by different religions. There are plenty of festivals that will in any way lead to social and national integration. In view of the current national situation, the importance of the festival is doubling. It encourages us to keep our origins, our society, our values, our foundation and our conserve it. It helps people come together and celebrate different festivals together such as Diwali, Holi, and Eid. In India, people celebrate many festivals such as national and regional. The National Festivals such as Republic Day and Independence Day remind people about their sacrifices and the freedom of struggle for the freedom fighters. The feeling of unity, unite the people of India. In their constitution, sculptors or constituents took care of how unity would play a role in making the situation of the country a reality at that time. We have to Work in harmony with the fundamental rights of the Constitution. For many years, the whole of India has been treating it as a communion.

But with some religious power, the atmosphere of unity and harmony of our country seems to be going away. Religion is causing stress. Just as this religious upheaval is leading the society, it is also working to become a major hurdle in the path of progress of the country. It has become extremely important to reduce or eliminate this burden as soon as possible. There are many effective media we can use to reduce this burden. One of them is the festival. Although India is diverse, India can be divided into three, four religions. Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian and all religions have many festivals that can work to promote national unity. Over the years, these festivals have been a constant activity. If we take the example of Ganapati festival, Holi, Dussehra and Diwali in Hinduism, all the above festivals are celebrated in public. People of any caste can participate and enjoy. These types of festivals foster a sense of national unity. The function of strengthening the principle of "all religions" is through the festival. For example, when you think of Holi festival, this festival is celebrated almost all over India. In which people of all religions, of all races, participate happily. They colour each other,

M. K. GANDHI'S THOUGHTS ON VALUES OF EDUCATION AND EDUCATION POLICY

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Introduction:

Mahatma Gandhi pays attention to the education in mother-tongue. He decided to give education in local languages for every boys and girls to develop their communication skills which help them in building their life. According to Mahatma Gandhi, Unemployment and other problems will be decreased because of such education. Idealism is the great philosophy of Gandhiji's life. To him, the great achievement of truth of self-realization is to adopt the ideals of truth as well as non-violence. Gandhiji believed in self-sacrifice that is his depth of love for nation. He started Satyagrah only for fighting against injustice and those who are suffered because of violence. His main vision is to vanish poverty, corruption and to develop the system of education. Gandhiji's main aim to give skill based training to learners that develops them to face any type of problems which comes in their future life. To him, such type of education will totally decline the unemployment and they will make change in new generation which will be beneficial to both individual and country. According to Mahatma Gandhi work and knowledge will not be remain aloof from each other because it is injustice. Each and every member of the society must accept the new education policies which increases more and more development of the society as well as country. Young generation will indulge in communication skills which creates enthusiasm among them. By such education learner can solve any problem in his life and become a good part of his society and country. According to Mahatma Gandhi character development is one of the essential aims of education. Every youth must know his self-realization to develop his future life. For the development of society and country, young generation should adopt the new ethics of education. According to Mahatma Gandhi primary education should be free and compulsory which should be given in mother tongue.

There are different levels of education which are adult, women, vocational and college education. But within these levels of education, primary education is more important for the basic to the learners. To him, young generation always in seek of something innovative ideas that will be beneficial for the both society and country. Colleges and universities have to provide basic materials to the young learners and motivate them for the development of their character. Try to provide the practical knowledge to young learners that they can be able to solve the problems related to superstitiousness as well as other problems among the illiterate people of country. Young literate generation spread awareness among the literate adults in rural areas as well as of their surroundings. Teacher should properly pay attention to handwriting and insist to their parents about good looking writing of their children. Today's English medium education becomes a big hurdle relates to the education in mother tongue. Education in other tongue raises a various barriers in between the learners and learned. So

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अठराव्या शतकाच्या शेवटी शेवटी भारताच्या बहुतांश भागांमध्ये ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीची सत्ता प्रस्थापित झाली होती. त्यामुळे संपूर्ण भारतावर आपले वर्चस्व प्रस्थापित करून ते दृढमूल कल्प्याच्या दृष्टीने इंग्रजांच्या साम्राज्यवादी आकांक्षा वाढली वाढीस लागल्या. आपली सत्ता दीर्घकाळ राहावी यासाठी भारतीय लोक इंग्रजांची सत्ता विनविरोध मान्य करतील अशी उपाययोजना करणे इंग्रजांना आवश्यक वाटत होते. केवळ शस्त्रांच्या बळावर अशाप्रकारचे वर्चस्व दीर्घकालिक राहू शकत नाही याची जाणीव इंग्रजांना झाली. त्यामुळे भारतीय नरील इंग्रजांच्या सत्तेला तार्किक आधार देणे गरजेचे होते. हा तार्किक आधार इंग्रजांना भारतीयांच्या तुलनेत श्रेष्ठ ठरवत नेत्यांना भारतावर सत्ता गाजवण्याचा नैतिक अधिकार असल्याचे ठामून सांगणाऱ्या नवा सिद्धांत म्हणजे साम्राज्यवादाचा ब्रिटिश टीचर्स कारणे शोधून काढला भारतीय समाज हा मागासलेला गती हिन रावटी समाज आहे. बौद्धिक आणि शास्त्रीय भौतिक प्रगतीमुळे इंग्लंड हे श्रेष्ठ व प्रगत राष्ट्र बनले आहे. भारतासारख्या मागासलेल्या देशात कायद्याचे राज्य आणायचे असेल तर प्रशासनात पाश्चात्य शिक्षणाच्या आधारे अशी शिक्षण व्यवस्था निर्माण करावयास हवी असा सिद्धांत मांडला. इंग्लंड हे प्रगत आणि सुसंस्कृत राष्ट्र असल्यामुळे भारतासारख्या मागासलेल्या समाजाला सुसंस्कृत करणे आणि त्यांच्या उन्नतानाचे कार्य ईश्वराने इंग्रजांवर सोपविले आहे. अशा प्रकारच्या ग्रंथांच्या आधारे भारतीयांना इंग्रजांच्या तुलनेत कनिष्ठ ठरविले इंग्रजांच्या श्रेष्ठत्वाच्या आधारावर त्यांच्या भारतावरील सत्तेला नैतिक अधिकार देण्याचे कार्य ज्या ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादी लेखन इतिहासकाराने केले. त्याचा प्रस्तुत आढावा थोडक्यात शोधनिबंधामध्ये घेण्यात आलेला आहे.

जेम्स मिल :

लंडनमध्ये ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी मध्ये पत्रव्यवहार तपासणीस म्हणून काम करणाऱ्या जेम्स मिल यांनी भारताला प्रत्यक्ष कधी भेट न देता भारताचा इतिहास लिहिला. कंपनीच्या भारता संबंधीच्या पत्रव्यवहार करून जेम्स मिल चा भारता संबंधित दृष्टिकोन बदलला होता. पूर्वीचे इतिहास कार, विद्वान मिशनरी यांनी लिहिलेल्या माहितीच्या आधारे जेम्स मिलेने १८२६ हिस्ट्री ऑफ ब्रिटिश इंडिया चा शीर्षकाचा ग्रंथ सहा खंडांमध्ये प्रकाशित केला. जेम्स मिल च्या या ग्रंथाला इंग्लंडमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रसिद्धी मिळाली. भारतावरील ब्रिटिश सत्तेच्या प्रस्थापनेचे तार्किक समर्थन असल्यामुळे आणि भारता संबंधी विद्यासनीय ग्रंथ असल्यामुळे कंपनीच्या अधिकाऱ्यांसाठी वा ग्रंथाचे वाचन आवश्यक मानले गेले. जेम्स मिल याला साम्राज्यवादी इतिहास लेखनाचा जनक आणि त्याच्या ग्रंथाला ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादाचे बायबल मानले जाते.¹

साम्राज्यवादी विचाराने प्रभावित झालेल्या जेम्स मिलने वर उल्लेखलेल्या ग्रंथित का च्या आधारावर भारतीयांच्या मागासलेपणाची ऐतिहासिक मांडणी करत भारतावरील ब्रिटिश सत्तेचे समर्थन केले. जेम्स मिल ने भारताच्या इतिहासाचे काल विभाजन हिंदू काळ मुस्लिम काळ आणि ब्रिटीश काळ अशी धार्मिक आधारावर केली यामुळे भारताच्या इतिहासाची धार्मिक आधारे काल विभाजनाची प्रथा पडली आणि यज्ञतच भारताच्या जमातवादी इतिहास लेखनाची मुळे सापडतात. जेम्स मिल ने आपल्या ग्रंथात प्राचीन भारतीय संस्कृती आणि हिंदूची निदानालस्ती केली हिंदूना मागास ठरून मुसलमानांना त्यांच्या पैशा श्रेष्ठ ठरविले. आणि त्यातून ब्रिटिश अधिकाऱ्यांच्या अनेक पिढ्या मिलच्या साम्राज्यवादी विचारसरणीवर वंश श्रेष्ठ तत्वाची विचारसरणी अंगीकारली गेली.²

हेनी इलियट :

जेम्स मिल यांनी आपल्या ग्रंथात प्राचीन भारतीय संस्कृती आणि हिंदूची निदानालस्ती केली. आणि त्यांच्या इतिहासाला विकृत स्वरूप देत मुस्लिमांना त्यांच्या पैशा श्रेष्ठ ठरविले. जेम्स मिलच्या अगदी उलट चिंत इलियट आणि त्याचा सहलेखक जॉन डार्लन सन यांनी रंगविले ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीत नोकरी असलेला इलियट मी फारशी भाषाचा अभ्यास करून. मुस्लिम शासन काळातील इतिहासाच्या ग्रंथाचे हस्तलिखिते एकत्रित करून त्याचे भाषांतर केले. इलेक्ट्री ही भाषांतरे History of India asTold by its own historians वा शीर्षकाखाली प्रकाशित केले.³



शिवानी विद्यापीठ मराठी शिक्षक संघाचे विद्वत्प्रमाणित

शिविम संशोधन पत्रिका

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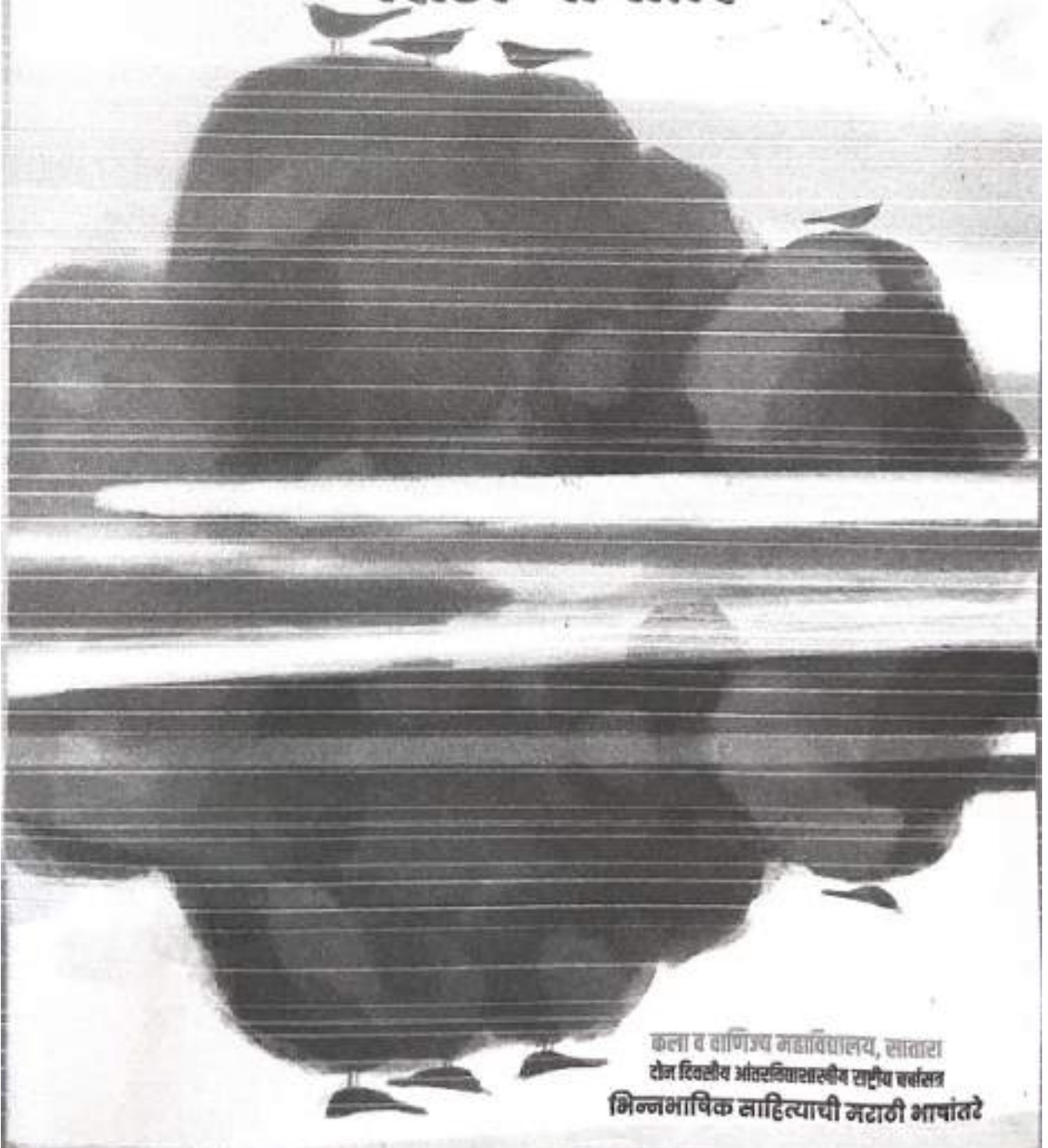
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भिन्नभाषिक साहित्याची मराठी भाषांतरे



कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, सातारा
दोन दिवसीय अंतरविद्यालयीय राष्ट्रीय चर्चालय
भिन्नभाषिक साहित्याची मराठी भाषांतरे

मराठीतील अनुवादित, रुपांतरीत, भाषांतरीत नाटकांची परंपरा

डॉ. राजश्री बंडोपंत पोवार

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प्रस्तावना:

भारतीय नाट्य कलेला प्राचीन अशी परंपरा आहे. नाट्य कलेला 'पंचमवेद' असे संबोधले गेले आहे. यावरून जनमानसात नाट्य कलेला असणारे महत्त्व सहज लक्षात येते. सुमारे दोन हजार वर्षांपूर्वी लिहिलेल्या भरत मुनीच्या नाट्यशास्त्र या ग्रंथातनाट्य कलेची चर्चा विस्तृतपणे आली आहे. या ग्रंथातील नाट्य कलेच्या विविध अंगाची विस्ताराने आलेली मांडणी, त्या काळातही नाट्य कला किती विकसित अवस्थेत होती याची साक्ष देते. मराठी रंगभूमीची पाळेमुळे वेदकाळापर्यंत जरी पसरली असली तरी तिचा जनक लोक रंगभूमी असल्याचे दशावतार, लळीत, भारुड, किर्तन, तमाशा इ. लोक कलांतून स्पष्ट होत जाते. म्हणूनच मराठी रंगभूमीच्या विकासामध्ये लोकरंग भूमीला मानाचे स्थान आहे.

मराठी रंगभूमीच्या पहिल्या टप्प्यातील तंजावरच्या व्यंकोजीराजे भोसले यांचे ज्येष्ठ पूत्र शहाजीराजे भोसले यांनी मराठीत १९ नाटके लिहिली, तर दुसरे सरफरोजराजे यांनीही भोसले घराण्याची नाट्य लेखनाची परंपरा पुढे चालवत नाट्यलेखन केले. तंजावरच्या राजांनी लिहिलेल्या नाट्यलेखनावर प्राबुख्याने संस्कृत नाटकांचा आणि यक्षगानसारख्या कर्नाटकी लोकनाट्यांचा प्रभाव स्पष्टपणे जाणवतो. वि. प. दांडेकर यांनी मराठी नाटकाचे मूळ १२व्या शतकापर्यंत नेऊन पोहचविले आहे. त्यांच्या मते, "लळिते, तमाशे, गोंधळ, भारुड, बहुरुप्यांची सोंगे, गोविंदाची सोंगे, दशावतारी सोंगे, गोपाळकाला, कळसूत्री बाहुल्यांचे खेळ इत्यादी नाट्य प्रकारांनी ज्ञानेश्वर, नामदेवांच्या काळापासून ते पेशवाई अखेरपर्यंत व नंतरही काही काळ लोकांचे मनोरंजन करून मराठी नाटकाचा पाया घातला" यानंतरच्या काळात लिहिल्या गेलेल्या विष्णूदास भावे यांच्या 'सीता स्वयंवर' (१८४३), महात्मा जोतीराव फुले यांच्या 'तृतीयरत्न' (१८५५) या नाटकांवर लोकरंगभूमीचा प्रभाव स्पष्टपणे जाणवतो. या नाटकांपासून मराठी नाट्यभूमीची नाट्यधारा पौराणिक, ऐतिहासिक, सामाजिक अशी वळणे घेत प्रवाहित राहिली.

**ENGLISH IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY****MANJIRI A. MORE¹ AND NARAYAN R. MANE**Department of Zoology
Gopal Krishna Gokhale College, Kolhapur**ABSTRACT**

English for science and technology has evolved into a major subset of modern English, with distinct traits that contribute to the style of scientific and technology materials. The study investigates the features of English in science and technology through exemplification at various language levels, with the goal of raising awareness of such traits among employees for improved scientific and technical communication.

Introduction

English is often considered as the language franca of worldwide commerce, economics, science, and technology. It is extremely dominating in scientific and technical communication, containing all significant and groundbreaking knowledge. English has steadily grown as the primary mode of communication in the engineering industry, eventually gaining a significant edge over other languages. English for Science and Technology refers to English used in scientific publications, journals, textbooks, technical reports, and academic lectures, among other things. It is used to describe physical and natural events, their processes, qualities, characteristics, rules, and applications in productive activities. English for science and technology first appeared in the 1950s as a result of the fast advancement of science and technology following World War II. According to Qian Sanqing, "English in science and technology has developed into an important variety of modern English in many countries" since the 1970s, along with the dramatic growth of science and technology as well as the popularity of the English language (Zhang 2008). English for science and technology has developed its own language characteristics as a result of its main functions of statement, description, exposition, definition, classification, instruction, comparison, exemplification, inference, and reasoning, which contribute to the formal, concise, precise, impersonal, and economical style of scientific documents.

The linguistic Characteristics of English for science and technology:

The lexical qualities of English for science and technology, such as the frequent use of science and technology vocabulary, the replacement of verb phrases with verbs, and the significant use of abstract nouns and descriptive adjectives, contribute to the high degree of professionalism and precision of Science and technology materials.



ENGLISH FOR SECONDARY LEARNERS

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ABSTRACT

Secondary Learners should keep in mind that the skills i.e. listening, speaking, reading, and writing are developed by using them and not by knowing about them. Secondary Learner is emotionally and intellectually involved in understanding the factors. It increases the range of communication of the Secondary Learner. It helps the learner to add the general knowledge and the customs as well as ways of life. Learning should be joyful and playful through different activities. Close attention is necessary for efficient learning. Through exact imitation, exposure of learner will made possible. For Secondary Learner, there will be a good educational and cultural economic background, linguistic situation, motivation, geographical situation of the place, society, use of teaching aids, methodology and evaluation process. There will be special provision for the learners for acquiring communication skills. So that Secondary Learners are able to express properly their thoughts. Learner's memory is seen very sharp at primary level and they can learn in proper way under proper guidance. If they learnt properly at student hood it could remain forever in the use. Learners at their early student hood can be the part of globalization, if they learnt it. By learning it they can share economy. It is the personal as well as the nation's development in true sense. They can fix and determine their goals and will make the successive attempts to achieve it. They can learn the current knowledge at international level. Secondary learners can face the new challenges in their life as well as accepts these challenges by their early student hood and can enter the new branches of knowledge.

Keywords: Communication Skills, Customs, Goals, Challenges.

Introduction:

Secondary Learners should be introduced with the multiple meanings of the words. The frequent use of language games and activities will help in acquiring basic language skills among the majority of the learners to the remarkable level. If this process handled carefully, then practice, progress and perfection go hand in hand. Learners would need to be read books relevant to their syllabus. Reading is going to remain an important educational objective. However, it doesn't imply that the learners would not be taught the skills of speaking and writing at all. It only implies that the skill of reading would be emphasized much more than

**ENGLISH FOR CAREER IN MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES:
PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS****DR. SHUBHANGI SADASHIV LENDAVE**Assistant Professor,
Department of English
Gopal Krishna Gokhale College,
Kolhapur**ABSTRACT:**

In contemporary world the globalization has triggered notions of "world economy" and the "global market" that not only opened the opportunities for the businesses who were operating once only at the regional or national level but now operating in different nations and continents. However, as the new scenario opened new opportunities of doing businesses at international level, they also face a tremendous problem of skilled human resource. The work force available with them is equipped with the hard skills of trade, but they are not very well in the soft skills. The several of researchers have contributed several of research articles and papers in this direction, but they are limited their scope to the specific research area. It is now a challenge posed for the contemporary intelligence to consider the conclusions drawn in these papers and profess the generalised principles of ESP with a scientific design of a discipline. The present article is a small attempt in this direction.

Key words: English for Specific Purposes (ESP), MNC and Soft skills.

It can be observed in the research works carried out in the direction of English for Specific purposes that the need of such kind of accelerated pedagogy is recognised even in 1950s. In this decade, recently decolonised world was facing the double challenge of sustaining the existence of indigenous languages as well as to create the new educational channels to teach English. Indigenous Languages are needed to be sustained to foster the national identity in order to depart itself from the colonial status in the Empire's Common Wealth. However, new political structure of the modern world also highlighted the requirement of common language of communication among the nations to strengthen socio-economic affiliation. Along with the post colonial reality of the world, Tom Hutchinson and Alan Waters (1987, 2010), sustained the same line of thought rightly pointed out while considering the Post World War scenario that –

The end of the Second World War in 1945 heralded an age of enormous and unprecedented expansion in scientific, technical and economic activity on an international scale. This expansion created a world unified and dominated by two forces – technology and commerce – which in their relentless progress soon generated a demand for an international language. For various reasons, most notably the economic power of the United States in the post-war world, this role fell to English. The effect was to create a whole new mass of people

**ROLE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN MODERN BUSINESS COMMUNICATION**

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ABSTRACT:

Business communication is concerned with the study of communication between individuals and groups occurring in the process of administration and management of an organization. English, as global language, used for business communication. There is vital change in business communication with the evolvement of modern equipment's, processes and technology. Use of internet became common in this age. Artificial Intelligence based software's drastically changed the communication and language of business communication. Webinars became popular in this era. Softwares like 'Chat GPT' raised challenges before human being and their communication abilities. English, as a business language plays important role in this modern business communication.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Business Communication, Foul Language, BPO, Websites and Blogs

Introduction :

English is the "lingua franca" (meaning "common language") of not only international business, but also of all kinds of communication worldwide. This means it is useful for understanding and being able to share common experiences and references with your colleagues. Business English is the type of English used in business contexts, such as international trade, commerce, finance, insurance, banking, and many office settings. It entails expectations of clarity, particular vocabulary, and grammatical structures.

Lack of human communication can be as terrible an experience as too much of it as is the case today when we in the cities are bombarded by the mass media with excessive information. The result very often is a mental and physical distress which Alvin Toffler calls 'future shock'.

Communication is a basic social process. It is essential to the growth and development of the individual, to the formation and continued existence of groups, and to the interrelations among groups. Business organisations bring individuals together to work for a common cause, forming them into groups and providing formal and informal communication links among the different groups. The communication links called 'channels' are the very nerve-centres of an

**“STUDY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AS BUSINESS LANGUAGE”**

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ABSTRACT-

English is used in India not only for practical purposes but also as a business language. It has become clear that it is an essential ability for the increasingly prevalent multilingual and international environment in India. The relevance and significance of English as a Business language have always been of interest to me as a student of English and communication skills. Exploring the appropriate use of Business English was extremely required in order to teach the Indian students more advanced skills and information. Correct English usage is more significant in the corporate sector and helps to define a successful business professional's identity. You must learn about business. Professionals must master the art of business communication if they are to advance and flourish across all career fields. It is stated that having a true command of the English language can help a professional break in and succeed in the world of excellence and success. This thorough research sheds light on English's history, including its Indian origins, global adoption, and use in business communication abilities. This article will provide information on learning business English for Indian business professionals who appear to be required in MNCs for both their own personal growth and the growth of their companies.

Keywords: English Language, Business Language, Communication, Professional, Education System.

INTRODUCTION:

For professionals to advance and thrive across all job domains, learning the art of business communication is crucial. It is stated that an expert's ability to communicate clearly in English can help him or her enter and succeed in the realm of excellence and fortune. This thorough study sheds light on the development of English, tracing its roots back to India, its global adoption, and its use in business communication abilities. For Indian business professionals who appear to be required by MNCs for both their own personal advancement and the success of their companies, this article will provide insight into mastering business English.

GLOBAL BUSINESS LANGUAGE:

It's possible that globalization is a multifaceted phenomenon that has only recently begun to have an impact on the social, cultural, and economic landscape. English has gained the status of a global language in the sense that it has established a unique position that is acknowledged in every nation, either as an officer language or as a language that is



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELF CONFIDENCE AMONG ENGLISH AND MARATHI MEDIUM STUDENTS IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT:-

The present study aims to comparison of self confidence among English and Marathi medium students in Kolhapur district. For these purpose 40 students from English and Marathi medium students in Kolhapur district where selected as a sample through purposive sampling method. The Data was collected with the help of Agnihotris Self-Confidence Inventory (ASCI) this test was developed by Dr. Rekha Agnihotri. It Contains 56 items with YES or NO alternatives. Mean, SD and 't' test was used for data analysis and interpretation. The findings of this Study that English medium students have higher self confidence than Marathi medium students.

Key Words: Self Confidence, English And Marathi Medium Students

Introduction:-

Self Confidence as defined in standard dictionaries, a feeling of trust in one's abilities, qualities and judgement is Self-confidence. Self-confidence is an attitude about your skills and abilities. It means we accept and trust our self and have a sense of control in our life. We know our strengths and weakness well, and have a positive view of our self. You set realistic expectations and goals, communicate assertively, and can handle criticism. Self Confidence plays an important role in the life of every student for academic achievement and success.

Self confidence is key to unlocking your potential. Self confidence means trust to ourselves with full of inner strength. In another word Self confidence is an attitude about our skills and abilities. Another popular article defines self-confidence as an individual's expectations of performance and self-evaluations of abilities and prior performance (Lenney, 1977). Susanna McMahon (1992) explains that, Self confidence is a way of being in the world that allows you to know yourself and to take care yourself. Self-confidence refers to "people's sense of competence and skill, their perceived capability to deal effectively with various situations (Shrauger & Schohn, 1995).

According to Baskin (2011), children's Self confidence will lead to improved performance and a more successful life in general, Mary Welford (2013) says that it's about being aware of when we're struggling and having the strength to commit to doing something about it. Anneli Rufus (2014) asserts that self-confidence involves self-respect and having the courage to tell the truth about who you are, what you like, and what you believe. Finally, Psychology Dictionary defines self-confidence as an individual's



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ENGLISH LANGUAGE: ITS USE AND APPLICATION AND THE
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE PROFESSIONALS

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Kolhapur

ABSTRACT

Today the English language becomes a prominent language of the world. It is estimated that more than 50 per cent of the world population either knows the English language or is fluent in the English language. This article is regarding the use and application of the English language in the library and information science field.

Keywords: - English, Language, Library, Information Science, Library Professionals,

It is well-known fact that the British ruled most of the world in the past. At the peak of its history British Empire was the largest empire in world history. With the British, English as a language spread all over World. The sun of the British Empire slowly started to set at the beginning of the 20th century. But the influence of the English language remains among the colonies and their people. British started to give education in English as they want workhorses for their ever-spreading empire. As time pasts English language became one of the most spoken languages in the world. The English language is spoken by 1453 million people all over the world. Among them only 373 million peoples are native speakers means those who have English as their first language and 1080 million are non-native speakers which are those who speak English as their second language.*[1]

In old age, a library is considered a house of books or a collection of books or a mere storehouse. But with the rapid advancement in publishing and communication technology, publications have started to appear and books or journal articles are very fast. Now a day library is considered and has become a knowledge centre. No library in the modern world can rely on books only scientific periodicals become very much necessary for the scientific and research community.

Research Publications and English language: -

We consider language a major component of communication. It acts as a carrier of messages to be sent. The main characteristic of modern science is to be said that it is international in nature. Today there are so many languages in which modern scientific and technological observations are being published from all over the world. But English remain the most prominent language of the scientific community. More than 50 per cent of scientific and technical knowledge of the world is published in the English language. Just not only the scientific field, most of the world's literature is being published in the English language. With

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**ENGLISH FOR LIFE SCIENCES: ENHANCING COMMUNICATION AND COLLABORATION AMONG THE COLLEGE STUDENTS**

RAMCHANDRA T. PATIL

Department of Botany,
Gopal Krishna Gokhale College,
Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416012**ABSTRACT**

Effective communication and collaboration are crucial for the success of college students pursuing a career in life sciences. English is the universal language of science and the primary language used in scientific publications, conferences, and collaborations. This research paper examines the role of English language proficiency in enhancing communication and collaboration among college students in the life sciences field. The paper also discusses the challenges faced by students in learning English for life sciences, provides strategies to improve their language skills, and suggests ways to enhance collaboration in the scientific community.

Keywords: Life Sciences, Communication, Collaboration, College students**Introduction**

In the life sciences field, effective communication and collaboration are crucial for the success of college students. English proficiency is essential for students to understand and analyse scientific literature, communicate their ideas and findings to their peers and the scientific community, and collaborate with scientists from various countries. This paper explores the importance of English proficiency in enhancing communication and collaboration among college students in life sciences and provides strategies to improve their language skills. The paper also suggests ways to enhance collaboration in the scientific community.

Importance of English for Communication and Collaboration in Life Sciences:

English proficiency is vital for effective communication and collaboration in the life sciences field. Students who are proficient in English can understand and analyse scientific literature, communicate their ideas and findings, and collaborate with scientists from different countries. English proficiency also improves students' research skills and knowledge by enabling them to read and understand scientific jargon and terminologies.

Moreover, effective communication and collaboration among scientists are essential for solving global health challenges. International collaboration in life sciences is critical for pooling resources and expertise to address global health challenges. Therefore, English proficiency is crucial for effective communication and collaboration in the life sciences field. The work of various academician's like Altinmakas, D. & Bayyurt, Y. (2019), Barbieri, F. (2015), Csomay, E. & Prades, A. (2018), Ferris, D. & Tagg, T. (1996), Graham, S. (2011), Hanania, E. & Akhtar, K. (1985), Horowitz, D. (1986), Rubin, R. B. (1982), Zhang, J. (2011),



IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH IN TOURISM WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GEOGRAPHICAL PLACES

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HOD,

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Kolhapur

ABSTRACT:

This paper reports the results of need analysis of English for Specific Purposes (ESP) for local tourism guides with special reference to Geographical Places. This research is a descriptive qualitative study involving of different tour visits with the tour guides. The main objective of the research paper is to significance of English language in tourism with special reference to Geographical Places. There were three instruments applied to obtain the research data such as observation sheet, questionnaire, and interview guide. Findings from the observation showed that the two villages had waterfalls and terraced rice fields as the main potencies. Additionally, the questionnaire specifying the target need showed that both groups had low speaking skill (56.05%) even the rest of them (43.95%) understood English, but was not able to speak English at all. Furthermore, they all required oral English, speaking (69%) and listening (24.5%). Seen from learning need, they demanded conversation (90.5%) as the most important learning experience. The results from interview proved that 92.5% local guides had no academic background in English. From those findings, it can be summed up that they need contextual-based English learning to accomplish their jobs in a more professional way through non formal education.

Keywords: Geographical Places, Contextual-Based Language Learning, English For Specific Purposes, Need Analysis, Tour Guide

Introduction:

Since English is the most commonly used language in the world, it has had a significant impact on all aspects of contemporary man's existence and has an unparalleled function in many different areas of his life. They include, among others, the travel, tourism, and hospitality sectors, in all of which the use of English has evolved into an absolutely necessary requirement and much more than just ostentation. The impact of English is still being felt today, both in the traditional fields of science, engineering, academics, and technology, as well as in the rapidly emerging knowledge economy. Additionally, English is widely used in a variety of other industries, including mass media, libraries, banking, computers, the internet,

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ENGLISH FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT:

English occupies an undisputed position in the world and a steady expansion in its learning and its use around the globe has helped it taking an increasing lead over other languages during the early part of the 21st Century. The legacy of English language has left an indelible imprint on Science and Technology. English has served as a window to the world. Nowadays, Science and Technology has brought an amazing aeration in life. English used in scientific publications Research Papers, text books, technical reports and academic lectures for carrier purpose etc used to describe the physical and natural phenomena, their process properties, characteristics laws and applications to produce various activities i.e. English for Science and Technology is very essential to lead the world.

Key Words – Research, Technical Reports, Academic lectures, Carrere.

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**CONTRIBUTION OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN GLOBALIZATION****PROF. SHARAD N. BORAWADEKAR**Department of Sociology,
Gopal Krishna Gokhale College,
Kolhapur (MS)**ABSTRACT**

The English language has become a key driving force in the process of globalisation. It has enabled communication, the exchange of ideas, and the fostering of international cooperation, particularly in fields such as international trade, diplomacy, science, and technology. However, its dominance has also sparked debates about cultural and linguistic imperialism of the English-speaking world. This paper explores the contribution of the English language in globalisation, with a focus on its impact on communication, education, and international business. It also addresses the challenges and criticisms of the spread of English, particularly its impact on cultural diversity and linguistic imperialism. The contribution of the English language in globalisation has been significant. It has facilitated communication, the exchange of ideas, and the growth of international cooperation, particularly in fields such as business, science, and diplomacy. However, its dominance has also led to challenges and criticisms, particularly with regards to cultural diversity and linguistic imperialism. The future of English in globalisation remains uncertain, but it is clear that it will continue to play a significant role in international communication for the foreseeable future.

Introduction

The English language has become a key driving force in the process of globalisation. It has enabled communication, the exchange of ideas, and the fostering of international cooperation, particularly in fields such as international trade, diplomacy, science, and technology. However, its dominance has also sparked debates about cultural and linguistic imperialism of the English-speaking world. This paper explores the contribution of the English language in globalisation, with a focus on its impact on communication, education, and international business. It also addresses the challenges and criticisms of the spread of English, particularly its impact on cultural diversity and linguistic imperialism.

The Spread of English

The spread of English as a global language has been documented by numerous scholars. David Crystal notes that English is now spoken by over a billion people worldwide, with around 375 million of them using it as their first language. The spread of English began in the 16th century with the expansion of the British Empire, and its global reach has been accelerated in recent years by technological advancements such as the growth of the internet and social media.

**ASPECTS OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING CRUCIAL FOR
ADULT LEARNERS****MS. R.B. MULLA**

(M.A., NET)

Assistant Professor

Gopal Krishna Gokhale College

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&

PROF. DR. A.D. JOSHI

(M.A., M.Phil., PH.D)

Professor and Head of Department of English

Sadashivrao Mandlik Mahavidyala,

Murgud

ABSTRACT:

English is a lingua franca of the world. In this age of globalization, English is the language that connects the world in a real sense, as 15% of the world's total populations speak this language. It is not only useful for effective communication with others but also mandatory to the people who wish to go to English speaking countries for their education, to travel worldwide, to learn about various cultures. English language learning for adults is completely different than young as we need to use distinguished methodology while teaching adults. All language teachers are well aware of the fact that, language learning mechanism of children differs from adults. This paper solely focuses on traits of adult learners, challenges in teaching adults and various aspects significant while learning English in adults concerned. It will discuss the behavioural and cognitive characteristics seen in the adults while learning English language using relevant theories. This paper aims at exploring useful methods of English teaching for all teachers while teaching adults.

Keywords – Lingua Franca, Methodology, Language Learning Mechanism, Behavioural, Cognitive, Characteristics, Relevant Theories

Introduction:

Today world is coming closer than ever before, students especially adults want to explore the opportunities that were not available for them in the past. For that reason English has become the key to success for several people in this competitive world. Adult learners have been occupying student's place and that have become challenging for teachers. Every learner's age is closely connected with competencies and cognitive skills, therefore English language teachers always look for different methodologies when it comes to teach adults. According to Noam Chomsky, every child's brain contains special language-learning mechanism at birth.

**POTENCY IN ENGLISH SPEAKING FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF SCIENCE**

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ABSTRACT-

The English language has no other alternative if one wants to survive in this rapidly growing and globalizing world. The English language itself isn't behind in the race of globalization. It is changing and growing according to time and modernization. The English, which was in the 18th century, is not the same as in the 21st century. The English language isn't that old, yet it has gained so much importance over time that it has become unavoidable to every being who wants to progress. It can't be an exaggeration if we name it the world's language. Most English language learners face difficulty in speaking fluently. The reasons for same are common, firstly most of the learner's medium of schooling isn't in English, and second is that the English language is their second language. Likewise, the students of science face the same problem. The present paper draws attention to the innovative ways of learning the English language for their field of science and getting potency in English speaking at the undergraduate level.

Key Terms - Globalization, Modernization, Potency, Register

Introduction

The English language varies from field to field. The English that is being used in the legal field cannot be the same, as that used in the field of medical science. This separate set of words in a separate field is termed The Register. The register is of different kinds like legal register, news register, crime register, medical register etc. For instance, the word 'cyst' is used in medical reports we never find it somewhere else. In Marathi, the word 'Aashil' can only be found in Legal notices and nowhere else. To master English in one's field, one must acquire knowledge of the respective field's register. This should be done by students of undergraduates. So, let's see other ways to improve English potency.

The following characteristics of language can help students to improvise English for science. The first characteristic is 'Punctuation', to be more specific in thoughts, punctuation like commas, full stops, colons, and the semi-colon can be frequently used. The second characteristic is 'Paragraphing'. To express views, students can use short paragraphs. They can be used for explaining the content of the topic. Paragraphs can be in large numbers;

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DOMINANCE OF ENGLISH IN BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT:

In national as well as international scenarios, the English language is more important in our daily interactions. Because of the multinational characteristics of the English language, it has deeply embedded itself into every aspect of our lives. Excellent opportunities for an individual are linked with strong English language ability. The English language has a significant role in the successful and effective functioning of business and communication. Multinational corporations are able to carry out business across the world because of the dominance of English language. One must enhance their communication English abilities in order to want to become a successful businessman in an international profile. The language of business requires effective oral and written communication skills in English. The research paper comprises an in-depth evaluation of a lot of the relevant published works.

Key Words: Business Communication, Lingua Franca, Stakeholders, Webinar, Video Conference.

Introduction:

"The art of communication is the language of leadership" (James Humes)

Communication is one of the special traits of humans and plays an indispensable role in making of human society. We can't think of life without the communication (Shrestha et al., 2017) without efficient interactions, it would be impossible for departments to connect with one another and with the people who work in them, which is essential for a company's development and growth. English has taken on a special role in global communication and broken down barriers. English Language has taken on the role of the language of all nations and, in particular, the lingua franca for nations like India There is no denying the fact that English has become the most widely used language in the world (Dutta, 2020). People from various states who don't speak the same language can communicate and share information with each other without any barriers thanks to English, which bridges the communication gap between them.

English language and Business

Business firm is going to struggle because, in the words of Anita Roddick, "Communication is the key for any global business." The capability of its employees to

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