# Arts, Science & Commerce College Kolhar Research papers per teachers in the Journals notified on UGC website during the year 2022-23

Kolhar

## Index

Index					
Sr. No.	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Name of journal	Page No.	
1	Green Synthesis of Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles and its characterization studies	Dr. H. R. Aher	International Journal of Pharmacy	2	
2	A Review on Customer Retention Practices of Telecommunication Industry	Dr. A.A. Vikhe	Madhya Bharti	7	
3	Bhartiya Sanskrutiche Divyagyan : Yog- Eka Drushtikshep	Dr. A.A. Vikhe,	Education and Society	14	
4	Role of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar on Water Irrigation	Dr. S. A. Gonde	Sanshodhak	21	
5	Philosophy of Social Change : Justice M,G. Ranade	Dr. S. A. Gonde	Sanshodhak	26	
6	Bhartiya Bhashao main Patrakarita ki Bhumika	Dr. P.T.Tupe	Savmet	32	

### RESEARCH ARTICLE



# INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PHARMACY

www.irjponline.com ISSN 2230 - 8407

# GREEN SYNTHESIS OFZINC OXIDE NANOPARTICLES ANDITS CHARACTERIZATION STUDIES

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Article Received on: 10/08/2022, Accepted on: 10/09/2022, Published on: 15/09/2022

DOI: 10.7897/2230-8407.1303184

#### ABSTRACT

Michelia Champaka L.leaf extract mediated synthesis of nanoparticles by cost efficient method, as implementation of zinc nitrate as precursor material. Characterization includes FTIR, UV Visible Spectroscopy, SEM, HR-TEM. The nanomaterial synthesized possessed nano size of 40-80 nm with spherical and crystalline nature as characterized through Scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM), High Resolution Transmission electron microscopyrevels nature of nanoparticles as spherical, dark shaded flowers, spindle shaped and extremely crystalline with an average size of 40 nm. Elemental diffraction spectroscopy (EDAX) shows Zn =16.48 % and O = 46.10 %. UV Vis spectroscopy gives ?max = 325nm of zinc oxide nanoparticles and 328 nm of leaf extract. Fourier transforms infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) show functional groups of ZnOnanoparticles and M. Champaka leaf extract. This technique of nano fusion is green and effective as the high quantity of nanomaterial obtained at low cost.

KEYWORDS: Greensynthesis, Nanoparticles, Characterization, spectroscopy, Reducing agent, Bio reductant.

#### INTRODUCTION

Today nanoscience is signal of the furthermost energetic grounds of investigation, that agreements through biological, physio-chemical and sciences of engineered production of nano material at nanoscale path. Nanoforms due to its small and finite size have attended special focus in variety of applications applicable to environment and mankind. The size of nano varieties forms ranging in the 1 to 100 nanometers gaining significantly in chemical and physical variations in variety of properties as optical activity, conductivity of electric strength, thermal conduction, properties of satirical, properties in biology, optical absorptivity, properties of catalytic activity etc<sup>2</sup>.

The objects of biology have come to a great interest by employment of its features in nanoparticles synthesis, as production of nanoparticles are from various biological matters. The large properties as photoelectrical, optical, electronic and chemical are due to the nanoforms which are synthesized biomimetically. Particles of nanosized is revealed by nature in the form of nanoparticles by utilization of green aspects as plant materials, bacterial resources and easily available entities from nature for the production of facile and green pathways of nanoparticles synthesis<sup>6</sup>. Nanoforms are synthesized by both biological and chemical pathways which involves distinct features as toxicity and environmental hazardous<sup>7</sup>. Biological processes are innovation of biogenic and green synthesis of nanoparticles with the help of natural motilities and composition of metal salts, as the process involves use of low-cost procedures and equipment's<sup>3</sup>.

Green synthesis of plant mediated fusion of nanoparticles with the combination of metal salts leading a great extent for the large-scale, low-cost method, easily available, cheap methodology makes this process reliable to green synthesis of nanoparticles. Plant material employed in the synthesis acts as a good reducing agent, capping agent and

stabilization agent and having numerous applications in the fields of chemistry and medicine which a large breakthrough in current era<sup>4</sup>.

Green and biologically facilized nano streams are largely employed in catalysis for efficient environment of reaction conditions. Nanoparticles synthesized by biogenic green synthesis have made a wide grip on numerous fields as photocatalytic degradation, waste water treatment, effluent treatment, environmental rehabilitation, sedimentation sewage treatment, pathological activities as bacterial and fungal inhibition, cytotoxicity assay, in treatment of severe diagnosed diseases, skin infections, cell reparation and fibrillation, agricultural purposes as useful pesticides, antioxidation activity<sup>5</sup>.

Source of nanoparticles synthesis activated in this research is the medicinal plant i.e., Michelia Champaka, a big shrub as all plant parts is used as medicinal entities with very potential applications. The presence of numerous phytoconstituents in Michelachampaka plant increases its properties towards many activities and hence forth valuable various phytoconstituents as essential oils, aldehydes, phenols, terpenes, liriodenine, alkaloids, saponins, sterols, triterpenoids, aromatic volatile oil, carbohydrates, tannins, flavonoids, terpenoids, anthraquinone, polyphenol, glycosides, sesquiterpenes, parthenolide, guaianolides, volatile oil compounds like benzyl acetate, linalool, isoeugenol are present. So, this source is embedded in synthesis of biogenic implementation of nanoforms.

#### **EXPERIMENTAL**

Green nanoparticles synthesis of metallic fusion was carried in research laboratory of Department of chemistry and Department of biotechnology, Padmashri Dr. VitthalraoVikhePatil College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Pravaranagar, Maharashtra [India]. The high analytical grade chemicals as Sigma- Aldrich and Merck were purchased. Double distilled water was utilized throughout the experiment.

#### Collection of Plant Material

Michelia Champaka plant leaves was collected from botanical garden of Padmashri Dr. VitthalraoVikhePatil College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Pravaranagar, Maharashtra [India]. The collected leaves were subjected to flowing water for removal of impurities as dust and mud, which is repeatedly washed two three times with flowing water and then washed leaves is subjected to sundrying as it takes very less hours for drying and then converted into powder form with the help of grinder and

meshed for the collection of fine powder, which is stored in container for further utilization.

# Sample and Extract Preparation

Michelia Champaka leaves abstract was prepared in double distilled water by applying 100 gm of dried leaf powder in 500 ml of distilled water in a glass beaker and heated in heating mental at 80°c for the duration of about 90 min. Change in Colour is observed from colorless to pale brown, abstract is filtered and stored in container bottle at 4°c. Sample solution of zinc nitrate was conducted in aqueous medium as exactly 0.03397gm of zinc salt was weighted and transferred to glass beaker containing 200 ml of distilled water and stirred till dissolution of zinc salt is completed. Further zinc salt solution is diluted up to the 1Liter for 1mM concentration is obtained.

#### Synthesis of Nanoparticle

Michelia Champaka leaves abstract broth and zinc nitrate solution of 1mM attempted in a ratio of 1:1, as 20 ml of leaf broth abstract introduced in beaker and simultaneously drop by drop addition of 1mM zinc nitrate solution by a burette, Colour of leaf extract changes from pale brown to light white and as the addition increases with time, Colour of plant extract changes to milky in Colour, as the whole reaction is carried out on magnetic stirrer with continuous stirring. As obtained white milky suspension is heated at 80°c for duration of 60 min with continuous stirring, forming into a viscous pale white Colour suspension. This obtained suspension is subjected to oven for drying at 90°c for 3hrs and then concentrated in furnace for about 4 hours at 400°c, obtained product is the pale white powder which is further stored and subjected in further characterization.

#### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

## Synthesis of Biogenic Nanoparticles

Utilization of plants as bio-reductant in the biological synthesis of nanoparticles have a greater advantage over the several chemical processes and desired biological process of cell culture has been superficial for the scale up production of Nanoparticles on a large-scale fusion. The involvement of *Michelia Champaka* aqueous leaf extract in the nucleation of Nanoparticles in the solutions is used as a reactant in the whole pursuit. Colour change of in the mixture of reactions is the primary basis of formation of zinc oxide Nanoparticles as Colour change occurs from pale brown to pale white Colour and the resultant pale white Colour indicates formation of zinc oxide Nanoparticles, hence as this change in Colour occurs due to surface plasma resonance (SPR) phenomenon. Resulting

investigation claims that the medicinal plants have the potential in the synthesis of metallic Nanoparticles<sup>7,8</sup>.

## Effect of Temperature

The effect plays a very crucial role in the synthesis of zinc oxide Nanoparticles and hence it is important to study the conversion rate of Nanoparticles visually. At 40°c the Zn²+ ions reduction is not fully completed, which is due to the insufficient reaction condition, hence to increase the rate of conversion of Zn²+ions, there should be a significant increase in the temperature which can be increased from 40°c to 80°c, this high temperature causes the rate of synthesis of zinc oxide Nanoparticles. In this process the nucleation rate of Nanoparticles in the suspension is maximum than that of rate of growth as the increase in temperature is also maximum, as the growth rate is lower because the nucleation rate by temperature is greater<sup>9,10</sup>.

#### **UV-Vis Spectrometry**

UV-Vis absorption spectra of the *Michelia Champaka* leaf extract and zinc oxide Nanoparticles were absorbed in the range of ëmax of 325 nm<sup>11</sup>. The ëmax of pure zinc nitrate solution is in range of 315- 375 nm and hence absorption is usually detected in the range of 320- 370 nm for zinc oxide nanoparticles shown in Figure 1A. Absorption of *Michelia Champaka* aqueous leaf extract observed at 328 nm shown in Figure 1B.

# FOURIER TRANSFORM INFRARED SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

### Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles

The frequencies at 3920.87 and 3762.63 cm<sup>-1</sup> shows the presence of -OH group of phenols of plant constituents, 3549 cm<sup>-1</sup> indicates the -OH of phenols, 3473.00 cm<sup>-1</sup> is due to the presence of hydroxyl group of alcohol and phenols. 3415 cm<sup>-1</sup> determines the presence of bounded N-H

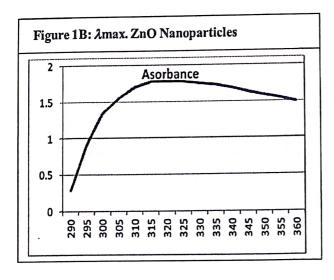
stretching of amine and amides, 3239.59 cm<sup>-1</sup> is frequency due to presence of -OH group of water, 2923.78 cm<sup>-1</sup> stretching shows -OH group of plant phenolics and 2290.10 cm<sup>-1</sup> gives -CN stretch. 2036.73 stretching determines the presence of silicon compounds due to plant constituents, 1766.35 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1636.00 cm<sup>-1</sup> indicates the presence of -C=O stretching of esters and -C=C- of alkenes, 1616.78 cm<sup>-1</sup> peak indicates presence of diketones, 1385.21 and 1250.41 cm<sup>-1</sup> peaks are due to aromatic amines -C-N- and -C=O of carboxylic acid, 1110.10 cm<sup>-1</sup> peak show stretching of secondary alcohol -C-OH. Peak at 870 cm<sup>-1</sup> determines phosphate group in plant constituents, peak at 587.00 and 534.00 cm<sup>-1</sup> determines the -CH stretching frequency, 485.47 cm<sup>-1</sup>sharp peak shows the Zn-O stretching<sup>12</sup>. FTIR stretching's illustrated in Figure 2A.

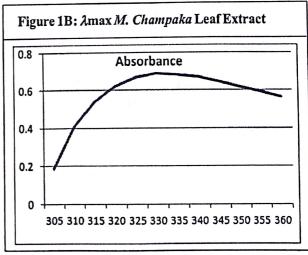
## Michelia Champaka Plant Extract

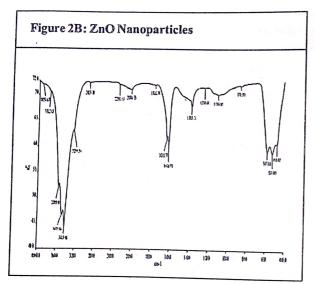
Sharp peak at 3496.94 cm<sup>-1</sup> shows a strong -OH stitching of phenols or water which relates to the zinc oxide Nanoparticles spectrum at 3473.00 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Peak at 1788.01 cm<sup>-1</sup> is due to -C=O ester stretching, 1614.42 and 1508.33 cm<sup>-1</sup> peaks are due to -C=O of amide and -C=C- of alkenes, 1361.74 and 1315.45 cm<sup>-1</sup> frequencies are of -CH<sub>3</sub>, 1070.49 and 1047.35 cm<sup>-1</sup> peak is of -C-O bond stretching, 690.52 cm<sup>-1</sup>peak determines presence of chlorides. FTIR stretching's illustrated in Figure 2B.

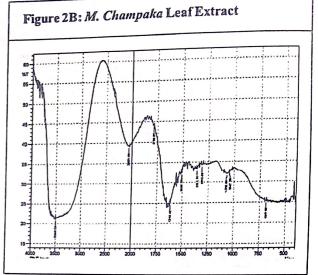
# Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopic Analysis

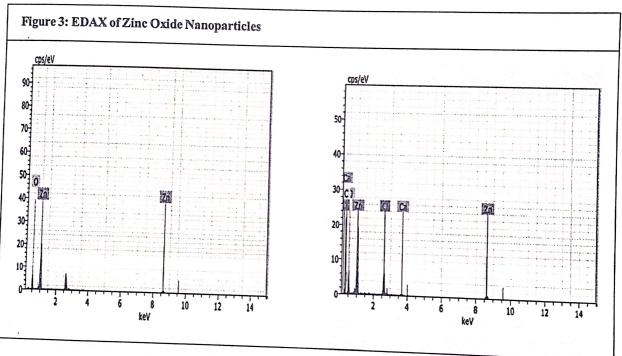
Determination of composition of elements, the chemical purity and the stoichiometry of the processed zinc oxide Nanoparticles determined by EDAX. Zinc oxide Nanoparticles shoes a strong sharp peak which is determined by EDS along with several different peaks' signals of plant constituents' residues and plant chemicals present in the form of bioactive molecules in the M. Champaka leaf extracts. EDAX is analyzed in Figure 3.











Spectra of EDX are shown in image, presence of constituents of elements present i.e., Zn (16.48%), O (46.10%), C (26.44%)<sup>13</sup>. in the zinc oxide nanoparticles. Presence of zinc oxide in the synthesized sample is constituted and confirmed by EDX spectra of image indicates the clear representation of the perfect formation of the zinc oxide nanoparticles with the fusion of the leaf extract of *Michelia Champaka*.

# Scanning Electron Microscopy

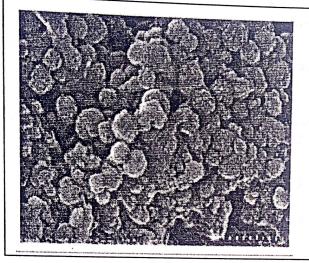
Surface morphology and size determination of zinc oxide Nanoparticles was attempted by the SEM shown in figure 4. Images of SEM of zinc oxide nanoparticles show white Colour spotted particles, which are mega-spherical in shape, having uniformity which range in the size of 40 nm

in diameter<sup>14,15</sup>. The reduction has been performed by the plant extract and shows the formation of agglomerated aggregated particles as the zinc oxide Nanoparticles are stabilized by the plant extract as the capping agents.

# HIGH RESOLUTION TRANSMISSION ELECTRON MICROSCOPY (HR-TEM)

Structural morphology and size of particle is revealed by HR-TEM. Particle size is confirmed of about 40-70 nm in diameter and show some irregular arrangement in the spherical shape<sup>16,17</sup>. HRTEM gives particles present with spindle shape, flower like apperence and confirms the presence of pores in synthesized zinc oxide nanoparticles is shown in figure 5.

Figure 4: SEM Images of Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles



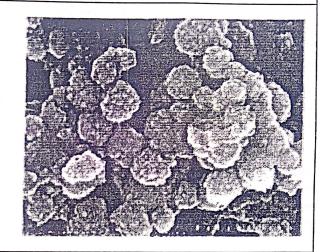
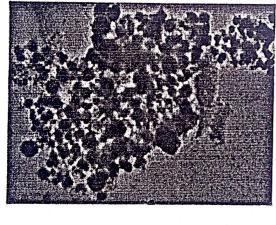
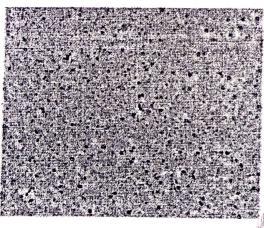
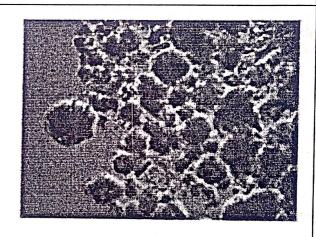
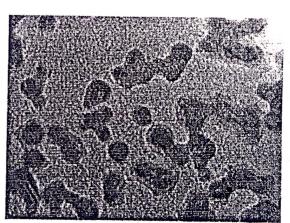


Figure 5: HR-Transmission Electron Microscopy







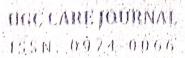


#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The authors are very grateful to Department of Chemistry (Padmashri Dr. VitthalraoVikhePatil College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Pravaranagar, Maharashtra, India) for providing research facilities.

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मानविकी एवं समाजविज्ञान की शोध-पविका

# मध्य भारती

(MADHYA BHARTI)

**Humanities and Social Science Journal** 

ISSN No. 0974-0066

UGC CARE (Group I) Journal

(Volume 83, No. 06, January-June: 2023)

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# INDEX

01	ROLE OF WOMEN'S IN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION  DE GILIAL JOHN USER
05	स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंडातील महान विद्वर्षाः गौ. पुर्णा जामना डॉ. चांबीजी योपान गामग्रानी
09	A REVIEW ON CUSTOMER RETENTION PRACTICES (II) TELECOMMUNICATION INDUSTRY Dr. Archana Vikhe/ Sonall Dinkar Pagate
13	स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रातील महिलांचे योगधार्थ प्रा. डॉ. अनिना मग्रान खेडे <sup>नेस</sup>
16	स्वतंत्र भारतातील महिलांचे सबलीफरणः एवा कृष्टीछीस प्रा. छॉ. निलेश चीली
18	CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN IN DEFENCE DEPARTMENT - POST INDEPENDENCE THA Mr. Satish Madhukar Better
23	भेघना पेठे यांच्या 'नातिचरामि' या कार्वक्रीतील स्त्रीबादी जाणिया डॉ. आर.डी. पाटील/ श्रीगर्गी पृनग दिलीप गं।ग्रीवी
25	'सिंधुताई सपकाळ यांचे सामाजिक कार्य : ऐतिहासिक निर्हे <sup>सिया</sup> दी, निशांत भिर्मरीत <sup>शिंड</sup>
28	WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN POST INDEPENDENCE PERIOD THROUGH ENTREPRENEURSHIP Dr. M. J. Gaikwad/ Mr. Vishal Hanse
34	STATUS OF WOMEN UNDER HINDU LAW Asha Subhash Patil
39	स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील इंदिरा गांधीजींचे राजकीय क्षेत्रातील गोगदान डॉ. विकीपकुमार दगडू क्षीर्सीगर
43	स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंडात मराठी साहित्यावर प्रशाय पाडणार्या स्त्री शिक्षिका हो. अक्षय किशोर सि

# ISSN: 0974-0066

A REVIEW ON CUSTOMER RETENTION PRACTICES OF TELECOMMUNICATION

Dr. Archana Vikhe, Assistant Professor, Arts, Science and Commerce Decorated Commerce Dec Sonali Pagare, Ph.D. Scholar, P.V.P. College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Pravaranagar 

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Telecom sector has been the fastest growing Company to serve people. It has witness an Telecom sector has been the fastest growing Company to serve people. 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Effective implementation of the customers of the implementation of the customers are set in the customers at its faction, consumer relationship managen  $e_{n_{i}}$  necessary to know its key drivers such as customer satisfaction, consumer relationship managen  $e_{n_{i}}$  and  $e_{n_{i}}$  are retention strategies. switching barriers, attractiveness and innovations with customer retention strategies.

switching barriers, attractiveness and innovations with customer. Switching barriers, **Keywords:** customer retention, consumer relationship management, switching barriers. attractiveness, Telecommunication industry.

#### Introduction:

In the current scenario, the telecom industry is one of the most important economic multipliers and major players in the Digital India campaign. The Indian telecom sector is the World's second-largest telecommunications market, with a subscriber base of 1.16 million.

The evolution of the telecom industry in India started in the 1850s, and then in 1994, the government introduced the national telecommunication policy (NTP) with the vision to expand telecom facilities to villages. As a part of privatization in 2002, the Indian government opened its  $d_{OOP}$ to the private sector, allowing entry into the telecom, broadband, internet, and enterprise services markets. As a result, now Reliance Jio, Bharti Airtel, Vodafone Idea, and MTNL are the big players in the Indian telecommunications industry.

The telecommunications industry has been facing high rates of churn due to market saturation and the commoditization of services. Accenture research report reviewed that 77% of consumers are no longer loyal to any particular brand and 23% have negative reactions to companies' loyalty efforts;

Numerous researches revealed that the cost of serving a loyal customer is much lower than the cost of attracting and serving new ones. Even if the company retains its single-digit percentage of total customers, it can gain a double-digit percentage of profit. Additionally, successful customer retention helps companies strengthen their brand identity and business reputation. According to Kotler and Gary Arm, the best major of service quality of a services firm is to focus on customer retention. In this aspect, the telecom industry should work harder than ever before to retain their customers [1]. Hence, it is interesting to throw light on the consumer retention practices from the perspective of telecom

# Key drivers of Consumer Retention:

## 1. Consumer satisfaction:

In competitive situations, one of the key and most significant predictors of consumer loyalty and behavioral intention to purchase [2] is customer happiness. Consumer happiness has been described in a wide variety of ways by many authors over the years. As per Oliver [3], "The consumer's response toward fulfillment is called satisfaction. According to Tse & Wilton [4], the consumer's reaction to the assessment of the apparent disparity between prior expectations or another norm of performance and the actual performance of the product as viewed after consumption is another classic

Vol. 83, No. 06, January-June: 2023

UGC CARE (Group I) Journal

ISSN: 0974-0066

definition of pleasure." Even Anderson & Maty made the case that satisfaction might be widely defined assessment of the product's quality following a purchase in light of pre-buy expectations. consumer satisfaction does not always predict loyalty, despite the widespread belief that it is a Recessary condition. Consumer loyalty and satisfaction have had only weak relationships in the past; the degree of the association between these two constructs is still highly debatable. Businesses are polking for measures to improve customer retention as market rivalry heats up and consumer loyalty declines [2, 5].

## z. Relationship markeling:

The development and maintenance of long-term relationships between various telecom service providers and their consumers is shown by Vishal Garg [6] to be the most important strategy to sustain client loyalty and retention. It has been discovered that having a very tight relationship with customers and providing excellent customer care results in a number of advantages, including customer loyalty and retention. When compared to other criteria, the importance of all the factors effecting service quality—including a good network, the availability of VAS, good customer service skills, good signal and roaming coverage, data speed, the availability of improved data plans, and call di ops—is extremely high. Trust between service providers and their consumers is crucial for maintaining a healthy relationship. Prior to their clients feeling trust toward service providers, those customers must first have faith in those service providers. Customer switching barriers can be created through good relationships, which is one type of tactic used to keep clients and develop devoted rustomers. According to this study, happy clients always spread good word about their service providers. The clients' complete satisfaction is necessary in order to develop a positive image and reputation for the service provider. One of the most crucial elements in the development of customer satisfaction is that the service provider should offer personalized treatment to clients with high usage. Relationship marketing, which is focused on establishing and sustaining fruitful relational exchanges, is a tactic that has attracted a lot of interest from service firms [7]. The establishment and maintenance of close, lasting, and mutually advantageous relationships between customers and service providers can be accomplished through offering a quality relationship. Increased customer retention is brought about by relationship quality, which also gives the company a long-lasting competitive edge that is difficult for rivals to match. According to research, a consumer's past interactions with a company have a substantial impact on their decision to keep doing business with that company, but consumers must also make predictions about future encounters in order to make decisions. For this reason, it's crucial to comprehend how customers view the potential for a future partnership. The impacts of anticipating future use, however, are still unstudied. This is a particularly pertinent issue for services that are continuously offered because long-term usage is a crucial purchasing factor for consumers and a key source of income for service providers, when businesses invest a substantial sum in customer relationship management (CRM) solutions. Important CRM metrics include consumer share and consumer retention rates. The ratio between a consumer's purchases of a certain category of goods or services from one provider and their overall purchases of that category of goods or services from all suppliers is known as the consumer share. Companies use relationship marketing instruments (RMIs), like loyalty programs and direct mail, to increase these metrics. To improve the perceptions of their interactions with customers, businesses often work to forge intimate bonds with their clients (CRPs). [1]

## 3. Switching barriers:

According to Ranaweera and Prabhu [8], switching barriers is one of the main tactics for increasing customer retention. The goal is to make switching barriers, which prevent consumers from switching, more apparent. Switching barriers consist of various types and components. Perceived "switching costs" are a significant factor. These costs, both financial and non-financial, include investments of time, money, and/or effort and are seen by customers as obstacles to doing business with a different company. Although switching costs in telecommunications are a significant factor in मानविधी एवं गमाजविज्ञान की लोध-पत्रिका customer retention, the topic is viewed as difficult in the market due to the higher costs associated will customer retention, the topic is viewed as difficult in the market due to the higher costs associated will customers can switch service providers. 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4. Attractiveness: Another crucial element in our study is "attractiveness in environments of strong rival."

Percentifications of the competing alternatives in environments of strong rival.

- 4. Attractiveness: Another crucial element in our study is "attractiveness in environments of strong rivality in perceptions of the availability of viable competing alternativeness are extremely relevant as a function there are strong of attractiveness are extremely relevant as a function there are the strong of attractiveness are extremely relevant as a function of attractiveness. perceptions of the availability of viable competing alternatives are extremely relevant as a function of these environments, consumers' perceptions of attractiveness are extremely relevant as a function of these environments, consumers' perceptions of attractiveness are extremely relevant as a function of these environments, consumers' perceptions of attractiveness are extremely relevant as a function of the environments. consumer retention.

  5. Innovation: Technological innovation in the telecommunications industry would include and development, design and new products, so and development, design and new products, so and development.
- 5. Innovation: Technological innovation in the telecommunication and new products, service management of innovation strategy, research and development, Benjamin Diaw examines the effective development. management of innovation strategy, research and development, Benjamin Diaw examines the effect of development, operations, and value-added service delivery. Benjamin Diaw examines the effect of development, operations, and value-added service industry. The goal of the continuous innovations development, operations, and value-added service delivery. Deliparations service industry. The goal of the study innovation on customer satisfaction in the telecommunication in the telecommunication sector. According to the sector of the study is to contain the telecommunication in the telecommu innovation on customer satisfaction in the telecommunications set values and significant relationship. In the finding to the single and significant relationship. In the finding to the significant relationship. is to ascertain how innovation affects customer satisfaction in the significant relationship. In other findings, innovation and customer retention have a positive and significant relationship. In other words the significant or antecedent for customer retention in the significant relationship. findings, innovation and customer retention have a positive and state of the study found innovation to be a key determinant or antecedent for customer retention. There are found innovation to be a key determinant or antecedent for customer retention. There are found to be a key determinant or antecedent for customer retention. There are found to be a key determinant or antecedent for customer retention. There are found to be a key determinant or antecedent for customer retention. words, the study found innovation to be a key determinant or antectable and the study found innovation to be a key determinant or antectable and innovation, the study found innovation to be a key determinant or antectable and innovation, and are four types of innovation; product innovation, process innovation, marketing innovation, and organizational innovation [10].

## Consumer Retention strategies:

Every business focuses on "consumer retention" with changing strategies and innovative ideas Every business focuses on "consumer retention with charge in the telecom sector, the consequences of to retain consumers in a highly competitive world. In the Indian telecom sector, of consumer retention are complex and unexpected. A small change in the telecom sector affects the entire system. As a result, the organization's growth and long-term profitability will both decline. The following list of customer retention strategies for the telecom industry implies that they are inexpensive but give you a competitive edge over other service providers.

- 1) Lowering Attrition: The service provider should take action to lower the attrition rate by monitoring the rate at which customers stop using their services.
- 2) Bring back the last customers. Service providers can bring back the last customers by approaching them at the right time with the right offer.
- 3) Extraordinary Consumer Service: Each and every consumer should always be satisfied with the service you provide after joining you and with your consistent on-time delivery.
- 4) Courtesy System: In order to have an effective customer relationship with the company, the company staff should maintain a healthy relationship among themselves, and then only they will be able to deliver it to consumers.
- 5) Service Integrity: The service provider must always be consistent in how they deliver their services. There should not be any deviation between what you say and what you do. The service ability of your product must be of such a standard that customers will be attracted and keep healthy relationships. 6) A complaint is a gift. If a service provider frames a system that will unearth the complaints of the consumer, then this will be the next very opportunity for the service provider to return to the consumer, thus providing them satisfaction and delegation and in return retaining them. [1] Conclusion:

In perspective of telecommunication industry cost of customer retention is too less than the cost of attracting and serving new one. In this regard this review aimed to focus on customer retention key drivers and strategies. Satisfaction of a consumer is a vital factor in consumer retention. But the relationship between satisfaction and consumer retentions is inconsistent. The Telecommunication industry can focus on other drivers such as switching barriers, consumer relationship management and alternative attractiveness and innovation. The chosen research context, "A review on Customer Retention practices of Telecommunication Industry", is believed to constitute a unique and challenging Letting to achieve a clearer understanding of the strategies being used to retain the consumer in Indian Planket. It is also believed that examination of consumer retention strategies in the context of Indian Planket is important from both academic and practical perspectives.

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# CONTENTS

io.	Content as	Author's	Page No.
	CHILDREN OF COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS: AN ACTIVE, COMMUNITY-	Rahul Singh Dr. Saheli Guha Neogi Ghatak	1
2.	BASED STRATEGY छत्रपती संभाजी महाराजांचे योगदान : नवीन दृष्टीने मृत्यमापन	प्राऱ्डॉ,सीतवणे राजागम रामटास	8
3	भारतीय संस्कृतीचे दिव्यज्ञान-' योग ' - एक दृष्टिक्षेप	प्रा.डॉ.सी.अचेना अनिल विखे सहा,प्रा.अमोल यमाजी जाधव	13
4	पोर्टफोलिओ ज्ञानरचनावादी मूल्यमापन तंत्रावर आधारित अध्यापन कार्यक्रम विकसन व परिणामकारकता	डॉ. अमोल मांडेकर गुलाबराव श्रीरंग गठोड	18
5	A NEW GLOBAL SECURITY ARCHITECTURE POST THE UKRAINE WAR: A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS	Biswadip Barkakoty Dr.Pankaj Jyoti Hazarika Farbin Sultana Begum	27
6	ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN SONITPUR DISTRICT OF ASSAM: ISSUES & CHALLENGES	Dr. Sanjoy Saha	34
	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH OF U.P. AND CBSE BOARD MUSLIM BOYS AND GIRLS AT ADOLESCENT LEVEL	Dr. Mumtaz Sheikh	41
3	A NEW GLOBAL SECURITY ARCHITECTURE POST THE UKRAINE WAR: A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS	E Biswadip Barkakoty Dr.Pankaj Jyoti Hazaril Farbin Sultana Begum	
9	DIABETIC PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY - AN INTRODUCTORY VIEW	Prof. Dr. S. Parimala	53

ISSN: 2278-6864

# भारतीय संस्कृतीचे दिव्यज्ञान-' योग ' - एक दृष्टिक्षेप

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## सहा.प्रा.अमोल यमाजी जाधव

वाणिज्यं विभागः, मुळा एंज्युकेशन सोसायटीचे, श्री ज्ञानेश्वर महाविद्यालय नेवासा ता. - नेवासा जि. - अहभदनगर Email-prof.amoljadhav48@gmail.com

गोपवारा -

योग हा भारताने या विश्वाला दिलेला हजारो वर्षांपूर्वीचे प्राचीन असे ज्ञान,शास आणि विद्या याचा दिव्य एजिना आहे. अनेकांचा असा समज आहे की योग ही शरीर सुडोल व लविचक बनविण्यासाठींची एक अवधड अशी कमस्त किया व्यायाम आहे.परंतु तसे नसून, योग प्राणायाम महणजे मानवी मन आणि आत्मा यांची अनंत क्षमता जाणून घेणारे एक निजान अपहे .तसेच योग हे मानवी भावना, शरीर व अध्यात्म यांचा त्रिवेणी संगम आहे .तसेच योग ही एक साधना आहे , अशी साधना की जी अनेक दिवसांच्या नियमित सरावाने, प्रयत्नाने, अभ्यासाने साध्य होऊ शकते मानवाला भय, चिंता, त्याधी ,ग्रेग, तणाव मुक्त करून विश्वातील सबंध मानव जातीचे कल्याण साधण्याच प्रवंड सामर्थ्य योगामध्ये सामावलेल आहे.

कळशब्द - योग, प्राणायाम, ध्यान, साधना,कसरत, अध्यात्म, ब्रिवेणी,साधना

प्रस्तावना-

सध्याच्या जलद व प्रगतीशील तंत्रज्ञानाच्या काळात सता ,संपत्ती, सन्मान ,प्रसिद्धी मिळविण्यामाठी प्रत्येकाची चहाआंढ सुर आहे परंतु ज्या शरीराच्या सहाय्याने हे सर्व काही प्राप्त करायच आहे त्या शरीराच्या आरोग्याकडे मात्र दुर्लक्ष होत आहे. गतिमान अशा आधुनिक व अति प्रगतशीलविज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञानाची कास धरून आज औषध निर्माण शारा व वैद्यकीय शारा यांनी नवनवीन संशोधन करून प्रचंड प्रगती साधली आहे परंतु असे असले तरीही हे आधुनिक काळातील प्रगतशील वैद्यक्ष व औषध निर्माण शास्त्र मानवाला शाश्चत निरोगी शरीर ,मनशांती, व सुखी जीवन प्राप्त करून देण्यास असमर्थ आहे याची जाणीव आज जगाला झाली आहे. मानवाला अभिप्रेत असलेले शाश्चत असे आरोग्यपूर्ण व सुखी जीवन, निरोगी शरीर ,मनशांती हे फक्त आणि फक्त भारतीय संस्कृतीने निर्माण केलेल्या योग विद्येच्या गाध्यमातूनच लाभू शकते हे संपूर्ण विधान आज मान्य केले आहे व व योग विद्येचा स्वीकार केला आहे. या संशोधन पेपर मध्ये योगाची उत्पत्तीआणि विकास ,मानवी जीवनात असलेले योग व प्राणायाम यांचे महत्व, योग अभ्यास करण्याच्या योग्य पद्धती व विधी याबाबतचा अभ्यास करण्यात आले.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे-

- १)योग या संकल्पनेचा अभ्यास करणे.
- २) योगाची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभृमी अभ्यासणे.
- ३)मानवी जीवनातील योगाचे महत्व अभ्यासणे.
- ४)योग करण्याच्या शासरांक्त पद्धतींचा अभ्यास करणे.

राता र वर्षाः शहर सहोधनस्थानी वासिके अनेपालपते, इसनेट वेबसाइट्स व विविध संदर्भ ग्रंथ अशा बुध्यम सोतामधून माहिली मिछाबण्यान

True Miles

योग हो एक सामना आहे एक प्रापेश आहे. योग या श्रव्याचे मूळ संस्कृत भाषेत आहळते मंस्कृत भाषेतील 'मूज' व 'गाक-या शास्त्रीय सून पोग हा शब्द तयार शणता अर्था वैमिकिक व वैश्विक चेतने वे एक्टीकरण अमा होतो. मन बसी अन्ह. विस प्राच्या विविध वृत्तीवर निरोध महणजेव तथा मिळविणे महणजे योग होय. आजन्या काठवन यागाचा सथ्य फक्त शारीमिक यासनाची ओहला जात आहे. पण घोणाची मध्यवती शिकवण मनाची स्थिर स्थिती सराण्याची आहे. शीमद्भगवद्गतेन भगनान चीक्षणात्री घटल अस्ते की, "जीम कर्मम् कौशलम्" म्हणजेच कर्म आणि अभिव्यक्ति यामधील वर्गशन्य म्हणजे गोम लेन

योगाची ऐतिहासिक पार्धभूमी व प्रवास-धारतंत्र विश्वाला कोण विसेचा परिचय करून दिला योगा चा उगम केव्ह्रा क्षाची, करत झाला यात्रावल निश्चित असे वर्णन प्रावन व राजीन गंधांमधी कोठेशी आहळत नारी, पांतु साधारणता आह ते दारा हजार वर्षापूर्वी लिहिला गेलेला मानवी र पित्रसारात अतिवासीन पर्च भागेद यामध्ये योगाचे चर्णन आएळते,आणि वसबेदामध्ये असेही म्हटले आहे की योगाची मिहिनो सहीत्या निर्मिता बरोबस्य झालेली आहे. शीमद भगवत गीता ग्रंथाच्या चौथ्या अध्यायामध्ये योगाचा उत्त्लेख भगवान धीनुरुपानी केलेला आहे, तसेचे क्योद, अधवविद ,नारदीय सूक्त, छांदोग्य उपनिषद वृहक अग्ण्यका उपनिषद या पाचीन भारतीय इपानध्ये वोगाचा उन्लेख आहळतो. म्हणजेच याचा अर्च असा की योगाला हजारो वर्षांची पांपरा लाभलेली आहे. योगाची हो सुने इतात विख्तलेली होतो या सर्व सूर्याना साधारणता 5000 वर्षांपूर्वी संकलित करून त्यागमन चोणमून नाजाना प्रद बहुई। एत इसी वानी तथार के सा महणून पतंज्ञती यांना योगाने जनक, योगपिना कि वा योग निर्माता असे संबोधले जाते. भागतात ्नीत प्राचीन कालापासून गुरु शिष्य परपरा अस्तित्वात आहे या गुरु शिष्य परंपरेमध्ये गुरू त्या परी म्हणजे गुरुवूला मध्य जिन्दाना इतर विद्याअध्यायन। बरोबर योगाल्यास देखील शिकवला जात, त्यानंतरच्या काळात भारतातील जगप्रसिद तक्षांपाला, मालदा, बिक्रमशिला या विद्यापीठांमध्येही योगाभ्यास शिकविता जात असे पत्तु त्या त्यानतरच्या काळात. अनक वर्ष है। बीग विरोधे दित्य जान प्राचीन प्रेवामध्ये तसेच पड़न होते परंतु आधुनिक काळात योग विदयेची ही परंपर। व दिन्य हुन्ह

समाक्षपुरे मांडण्याचे व योगाला सर्वप्रधम वैधिक स्तरावर घेऊन जाण्याचे कार्य स्वामी रामकृष्ण परमहरस याचे शिला स्वामी

चिवेकानः यामी केले त्यानंतरच्या काळात स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती, स्वामी लक्ष्मणानंद ,स्वामी शिवानंद, स्वामी कृवलयानंद

्योगी शायचरण लाहिडी, परमतन योगानंद स्वामी सत्यानंद सरस्वती, स्वामी धीरेंद्र ब्रह्मचारी, श्रीराम शर्मा, बी. के अध्यंगार

व अगदी अलीकडील काळात सद्रूक व बाबा रामदेव या सर्वांनी योग विद्येचे दिल्य ज्ञान व परंपराच्या प्रचार-प्रसाराचे अद्वितीय कार्य केले आज जात ,पर्म, पथ, उच्च-नीच, गरीय-शीमंत, भौगोलिक सीमा हे सारे भेद व अडथळे तोडुन योग जगाच्या

कामान्द्रोपन्यात परापरात पीहोचला आहे. सर्थप विधाने योगाचे दित्य ज्ञान ऑगकारले आहे.

मानवां जीवनातील योगाचे गहत्व -

ज्यादमाले साधार ही सर्वांगाने गोंड असते त्याप्रमाणे गोगअध्ययन हे मानवी जीवनासाठी सर्वांगाने फायदेशीर आहे. योग म्हणजे जीवन उराण्यासाठीची एक फला, साधना आणि विज्ञान आहे. आज भानवाचे जीवन हे अतिशय क्लिए गुंतागुनीच नन क्यां शालेही आहे. मानवी मनाला प्रसन्न करायचे असेल ,चिंतामुक्त तणावविरक्षित करायचे असेल तर योग अध्ययन खूप महत्त्वाचे आहे. योगसाधनेचा मुख्य उद्देश म्हणचे मानवी मनाला ध्यान-घारणा ,समाधी ,साधना याद्वारे सचेतन करणे, भय, चिता, त्याधी

ISSN : 2278-6864

दे.ख ,रोग ,वेदना ,नकागुतमकता कृविचार यापासून दूर ठेवून चिरंतन आत्मस्याची प्राप्ती करून देणे होय. मानवी जीवनान योगाध्यासामुळे खालील लक्षणीय फायदे होतात.

- शानियमित योगभ्यास केल्याने मानमिक शकीचा विकास होती.
- श्वियमित योगअभ्यासाने रचनात्मकतेचा विकास होतो
- अनियमित योगाभ्यास केल्याने दैनेदिन जीवनातील सर्व तणावापासून मृतः राहणे शक्य होत
- ४)योगाभ्यासने विलक्षण अशा मानसिक शातीचा अन्भव अभ्यासकाला मिळतो
- प्रयोगाभ्यासाने शारीएक क्षमतांचा विकास करणे शतय होते.
- ६) नियमितं योगाभ्यासामुळे शासीच्छ व्याधी, दृश्य, भग, चिंता, बदना या समस्यावर विजय (मञ्द्रवना यता
- .७) योपाभ्यासाम्ळे मन विलक्षण एकाग्र होते व बीडिक शक्तीचा विकास
- ८) योगाभ्यासामुळे माणसाला सतावणाऱ्या ऋषि ,लोभ हुप ,मनसर या सर्व विकासंतर ती विकास पिछवता गरी।
- ९)योगामुळे मानची मनातील नकारात्मकता संपृन सकामत्यकतेचा विकास होता
- १०) योगापुळे पचनशाकीचे संतुलन होऊन वजन नियंबणात सहत.
- १९) तामण्य काळापासूनच योगाध्यास केल्यास वार्घवयात कुडल्याती प्रकारच्या शामीरक समस्या भेडमानल नाम विचानन वार्धनय लवकर येतन नाही,

# योगा करण्याच्या काही महत्वपूर्ण अशा शास्त्रोक्त पद्धती-

- ध्यान- निरोगी आणि सुदृढ शरीरासाठी ध्यान करणे अतिशय फायदेशीर आहे कार्त मिनिटाच्या ध्यानधारणम् ८ आप-या मन आणि शरीरामध्ये शकीचा संचार होतो,एकाग्रता शकी बाहते.
- 2. ताडी शोधन प्राणायाम- यालाच अनुलीम विलीम असेटी म्हणतात या प्राणायामामुळे शरीसतील अशुदी दृर होते. यामध्य दीर्घ श्वास घेऊन सोडला जातो ,श्वासावर नियंत्रण ठेवण्यासाठी हा प्राणायाम आहे
- ३.शलभासन- पाठ आणि कमरेचा त्रास ज्या व्यक्तींना असतो त्या ध्यक्तींना हा प्राणायाम विशेष लाभदायन अते. बान्छे पाठीचे आणि कमरेचे स्नायू मजबूत होतात. गरीदर पणा नंतर सियांनी हा ज्यायाम दासेज केला तर त्याना याचा विशेष लाभ
- ४.भुजंगासन- मनुष्याची छाती आणि शारीरातील मांस पेशी लवनीक बनविण्यासाठी तसेच कमरे मध्ये आलेला तणाव दर करण्यासाठी हे आसन अतिशय उपयुक्त आहे,सीयांनी गर्भाशयातील रक्ताभिसरण प्रक्रिया नियंत्रित ठेवण्यासाठी हे अस करण
- ५.अर्ध चक्रासन-मधुमेह आजारापासून व पोटावरील चरबी पासून सुटका हवी असल्यास हे आसन करणे अति महत्वाच

वरील आसना व्यतिरिक्त बेट लॉस साठी पुढील योगासने आहेत.

६.सूर्यनमस्कार- योगासनांगध्ये सूर्यनमस्कार या प्रकाराला सर्वोत्कृष्ट मानला जाते. रोजच्या सूर्यनमस्काराम्ळे अन्य आजारांपासून तणावापासून मुक्ती मिळून मन शांत आणि प्रसन्न राहते .सूर्यनमस्काराचे काही सोपे प्रकार खालील प्रमाण

प्रणाम आसन, हस्त उत्तानासन ,हस्तपादासन ,अश्व संचालनासन ,दंडासन ,साष्टांग नमस्कार, पर्वतासन इ..

७,वक्रासन- वक्रासणामुळे शरीरातील चरबी काही दिवसातच विरघळून जाते वशरीर लवचिक आणि मजबूत होते.

1858 2278-6864

८.नीकासन- या आसनामुळे पोटाचर, शरीराचर नरबी साचत नाही किडनीसाठी हे योगासन अतिशय फायवेशीर असते. ९. सेतुबंधासन-कमरेसाठी आणि पोटावरील जास्तीची चरबी कमी करण्यासाठी, पाठीच्या कण्याचे हाड मजबूत आणि सहज डेवश्यासाठी हे योगासन अतिराय उपयुक्त आहे

१०)पथनमुक्तासन- पचर्नाक्रया सुधारून पोटाचे आजार दूर करण्यासाठी मेटाबोलिजम वेगाने कार्यरत होण्यासाठी अविधिक्त चरवो क्यों करण्यासाठी या समस्या दूर करण्यासाठी हे आसन अतिराय उपयुक्त आहे

# योगअम्यासा दरम्यान प्यावयाची काळजी-

१। योगा करत आस्ताना दरम्यान पाणी अजिञ्चारा पिऊ नये असे केल्यास सर्दी ,खोकला ,कफ ,ऍलर्जी अशा समस्यांना सामोरे शतं लागते. रायोगा करताना नेहमी रिकाम्या पोटी व पोट साफ झाल्यानंतरच करायला तथा ३) योगा करत असताना अगावर हलके कपड़े पाल्पवेत, 4) प्रथम सुरुवातीला सोपी आसणे कराबीत आणि नंतर कडीण आसने करावी त्यामुळे दरम्यानच्या काळात धुक्ता जाणवत नाही, ५) स्वच्छ मोयळ्या जागेत,बालक्तीमध्ये अपना बागेमध्ये किंता निसर्गाच्या सानिध्यात योगा करणे भरीसमाठी चांगले असते. ६.)चुकीच्या पदातीने किया योग्य मार्गदर्शन च-माहिती न घेता गोगामन केल्यामुळे कार दुखी, गुडपेटुखी, स्नायूंना दुखापंत होऊ शकते. ७) बेड किंवा सीप्यावर बसून योगा करू नये ८)योगासन केल्यानंतर एक तासाने अंघोळ करावी, ९)रासिसमध्ये क्रोणताही ताण ,दबाब असेल तर त्यादिवशी बोगासन करू नये, १०). अमामध्ये ताप असेल क्रिया पुखारम आजाराने जस्त असल्यास अशा परिस्तिबीत योगा करू नये.

### ६ निष्कर्ष-

योग ही भारतीय संस्कृतीत हजारो वर्षांपासून विकसित होत आलेली विद्या व परंपरा आहे. ही फक्त एक शाररीक किया नाहीत तर हे मनुष्याची मानसिकता, भावनिकता आणि आहिमकता यामध्ये सतुलन साधण्याचे च आत्मशक्तीला विश्वशक्तीशी जोडण्याचे एक साधन आहे. योग्य मागॅदर्शन, माहिती व नियम बाँचे पालन करून योग अध्ययन केल्यास मानवाला चिरंतन स्ख,समाधान, शांती, स्थिरता व आरोग्यपूर्ण दीर्पाय्प्याची प्राप्ती होऊ शकते

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# इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक

# ॥ संशोधक॥

पुरवणी अंक १२ - डिसेंबर २०२२ (त्रैमासिक)

- शके १९४४
- वर्ष: ९०
- 🕠 पुरवणी अंक : १२

# संपादक मंडळ

🤋 प्राचार्य डॉ. सर्जेराव भामरे 🌘 प्रा. डॉ. मृदुला वर्मा 🔎 प्रा. श्रीपाद नांदेडकर

#### \* प्रकाशक \*

# श्री. संजय मुंदडा

कार्याध्यक्ष, इ. वि. का. राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, धुळे ४२४००१ दूरध्वनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४०४५७७०२०

# कार्यालयीन वेळ

सकाळी ९.३० ते १.००, सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ८.०० (रविवारी सुट्टी)

मूल्य रु. १००/-वार्षिक वर्गणी रु. ५००/-, आजीव वर्गणी रु. ५०००/- (१४ वर्षे)

विशेष सूचना: संशोधक त्रैमासिकाची वर्गणी चेक/ड्राफ्टने 'संशोधक त्रैमासिक राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे' या नावाने पाठवावी.

अक्षरजुळणी : सौ. सीमा शिंत्रे, वारजे-माळवाडी, पुणे ५८.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळाने या नियतकालिकेच्या प्रकाशनार्थ अनुदान दिले आहे. या नियतकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.

68.	Role of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar on Water Irrigation - Dr. Satish Ashinath Gonde, Dr. Manoj Uttamrao Patil	324
69.	Local History: A New Trend in Writing History - Dr. Rameshwar Vikram Sapkal	
70.	Human Rights and Women's Plight	
	- Mr Surendra Kinhikar, Dr Chaturanand Kedar	331
71.	Energy Sector and Its Impact on Environment - Dr. K. R. Tanange	336
72.	A Study of BMI of First Year UG Students with Special Reference to  Dav Velankar College Of Commerce, Solapur  - Dr. Samarth Dattatray Manukar	339
73.	Tribals' Presence In 1857 With Special Reference To Khandesh - Dr. Vivekanand Laxman Chavhan	342
74.	Building Heavens on Earth for House Makers of Million Peoples in India (Migrants): India's Amrit Kal to Centenary - Mr. Sandesh B. Bhivgade, Dr. Megha. M. Sawarkar	351
75.	A Geographical analysis of agriculture productivity in Kolhapur district - Dr. Santosh Prakash Patil	358
76.	The Useful Service of Library for the Improvement of the Society Trends - Ms. Rama Pal	364
77.	Issues of Identity and Cultural Assimilation in Jhumpa Lahiri's <i>The Namesake</i> - Dr. Shrikant Rambhau Susar	368
78.	Needs of BCA students in Learning English as a Foreign Language/English as a Second Language Instructional-Learning Contexts - Dr. Padmakar Sarjerao, Dr. Kuldeep Ruturaj	372
79.	Contemporary Issue of Environmental Conservation for Human Survival  And It's relationship with Sustainable Development  - Mrs. Rohini Girish Deshpande	
80.	Agriculture Marketing In India - Dr. Chandra Borah	
81.	The rhetorical conventions of Indian and Yemeni writing in English - Mohammed Nasher Saeed Nasser	



# Role of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar on Water Irrigation

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#### Introduction:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was a great visionary leader, man of the age, kaiwari of the marginalized, exploited, victimized and underprivileged Bahujan society. He was also an architect of the Constitution of India and an expert in the fields of history, political science, sociology, theology, pedagogy, law and agriculture. He analyzed the economic problems of the time and gave solutions to them from popular economic books like Administration and Finance of the East India Company, Evolution of Professional Finance in British India, The Problem of Rupee: Its Origin and Solution, State and Minorities, Small Holding in India and their Remedies etc. are suggested. There are various aspects of Dr. Ambedkar's thought and work. Their water policy is also one of the various aspects.

# Objectives and Methods of Study:

This Study is attempt has been made to shed light on the usefulness of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's role on water in the current times. This Study is of descriptive method. For that, the material has been collected by adopting the secondary data collection method. Mainly includes economics books of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, various reference books, dissertations, theses, newspaper articles and websites.

# Analysis and conclusion of Study:

Currently, 59 percent of the total water available in the country is used. Considering the

growing population of the country and the correspondingly increasing need for water, it is generally estimated that the amount of water used will increase by 86 percent by the year 2050. This matter is a matter of concern for the country. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had noticed this matter at the same time, so it is evident that he thought about the basic elements like water.

#### **Constitutional Provisions:**

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, while presenting the draft of the Constitution to the Constitution Committee, had taken the stand that the issue of water should be under the jurisdiction of the Central Government. Therefore, the subject of water has been included in subject number 56 of the Constitution of India. This provision has been included in Articles 239, 242 and 262 of the Constitution of India. Under this Act, the Inter-State Water Disputes Act and the River Basin Authority Act, 1956 have been passed.

### Flood Water Planning:

Several committees appointed during the post-independence period and even after, especially to prevent the damage caused by floods in rivers in North India, made suggestions on how to reduce the damage caused by floods. Dr. Ambedkar studied all these recommendations and rejected them. According to Dr. Ambedkar. Conservation and conservation of water is essential for human well-being. It will not work by closing the river banks for that. In this regard, like developed countries, water should be



collected and conserved and used for power generation and water transportation.'

### Damodar Project:

Damodar River originates in the state of Bihar, flowing 240 km in the state of Bihar and 50 km in the state of West Bengal. As this river originates in Bihar, its flow is very fast and intense in that state, and the silt of the fertile land is carried away. In West Bengal, this river flows at a high speed, causing large-scale floods and damage. Damodar Multi-Purpose Project was approved in 1944 in India on the Tenancy River after studying the said question. Today it is becoming clear that the purpose of this multi-purpose project is not only flood control but also power generation water transport and soil erosion control. An independent authority has been established to implement the Damodar project.

#### Hirakud Project:

In the state of Orissa, the Mahanadi was suffering heavy losses due to continuous floods. Considering the relevance of this question, the Odisha Government constructed the Mahanadi Project in 1946 on the Damodar River Basin Project. For this purpose, in the Hirakud conference held in 1945, Dr. Ambedkar had presented his thoughts regarding this question. According to Dr. Ambedkar, 'People of Odisha are facing health problems due to flood water and malaria spread after the flood. Therefore, their working power is decreasing. Irrigation facilities and water transportation facilities are essential for the economic and social development of the people of Orissa. This resulted in the inauguration of the Hirakud Project Scheme on 15 March 1946 and later the establishment of the Hirakud Authority.

## Son River Project & Bhakara Project:

Dr. Ambedkar along with various state representatives and experts held the Sone River Project Conference on 10th March 1945 to solve the problem of floods on the river Sone, which originates in Madhya Pradesh. According to Dr. Ambedkar, 'not only Madhya Pradesh, but the economic development of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar will be due to the Sone River Project.' For that, he had proposed the concept of regional authority establishment and survey.

India's largest multipurpose project is located on the Sutlej River in Himachal Pradesh. In 1944, Ambedkar invited American experts and checked the feasibility of this project from them. From this it is clear that Dr. Ambedkar played a major role in the original concept of this project.

#### **Central Water Commission:**

Multi-purpose projects were built on rivers in India but many of the country's rivers flow through more than one state or territory, who would benefit from projects on rivers? How should water be distributed in it? Who should spend the project, how much and how? What should be the central government's role in this regard? Many such questions were raised. Also, Dr. Ambedkar suggested that a Central Water Commission should be formed for planning, adequate and efficient use, survey and research of water resources at the country level. On this line, the establishment of Central Irrigation Water Ways Advisory Board was approved in the year 1944.

#### River Linking Project:

Maharshi Vyas has said in his Samhitas that the biggest world war in the world will be fought over water. Ground water level is decreasing day by day and rainfall has also become erratic. All these are affecting the development of the country. Therefore, on 17th September 2015, the river linking project has been launched by connecting the two rivers Krishna and Godavari with each other. But the idea of the project is old, even after fifty years the population of the country and how much water will be required was studied by Dr. Ambedkar even before independence.

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#### Summary

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. Dr. Ambedkar recognized long back that only if agriculture is developed, the economic development of the country will take place but the most important factor for the development of agriculture is water. In the post-independence period, available water resources, their conservation, planning, distribution and protection etc. were studied closely. Dr. Ambedkar was a water policy expert from the fact that plans were prepared and implemented in that regard.

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# इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक

# ॥ संशोधक॥

पुरवणी अंक १२ - डिसेंबर २०२२ (त्रैमासिक)

शके १९४४

वर्ष: ९०

पुरवणी अंक : १२

# संपादक मंडळ

प्राचार्य डॉ. सर्जेराव भामरे
 प्रा. डॉ. मृदुला वर्मा
 प्रा. श्रीपाद नांदेडकर

\* प्रकाशक \*

# श्री. संजय मुंदडा

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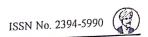
विशेष सूचना: संशोधक त्रैमासिकाची वर्गणी चेक/ड्राफ्टने 'संशोधक त्रैमासिक राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे' या नावाने पाठवावी.

अक्षरजुळणी : सौ. सीमा शिंत्रे, वारजे-माळवाडी, पुणे ५८.

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55.	- Dr Mote Rani R	261
56.	Tourism is way of Development - Mrs. D. A. Pathrabe	- 265
57.	Milk Production in Satara District: A Geographical Review - Dr.Gaikwad D. S	- 268
58.	Sustainable Agriculture - Dr. Sangeeta Bhalchandra Katkar	- 275
59.	Migration and Linguistic Impurity: Indivisible Alliance - Dr.Rihana Sayyed	- 280
60.	Cash Cropping as a source of livelihood in rural areas-A comparative study of two villages in Manipur  - Dr. Silvia Lisam	- 283
61.	Skill Development Initiatives Under CSR Program: A Study of CSR Initiatives with special reference to Skill Development Programs undertake for Rural Areas of Rajasthan - Yogesh Dwivedi, Dr. Sunil Choudhary	
62.	Humanism and Philosophy in the Literature of Ravindranath Tagore - Dr. RajendraD.More, Prof.Pankaj L. Sonawane	295
63.	Role of Education in Nation Building - Dr. Jadal M. M	300
64.	A View on Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and their Political strategies - Dr.Nirmal E.S	306
65.	Philosophy of Social change: Justice M.G. Ranade - Dr. Manoj Uttamrao Patil, Dr. Satish Ashinath Gonde	- 309
66.	Unveiling The Racial Prejudices: A Study of Amulya Malladi's  The Sound of Language  - Pallavi P. Adpawar, Dr. Satish G. Kannake	313
67.	Mgnregs-Creation Of Assets Before And After The Covid-19- A Study Of Select South Indian States - Dr. D. Gnyaneswer	317



# Philosophy of Social change: Justice M.G. Ranade

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### Introduction:

The Indian society in the first half of of 19 century used to be very rigid, caste ridden and decadent. It observed many inhuman practices in the title of religion. Therefore, a exchange was wished in society. Fortunately for our usa there had been some enlighten Indians like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar, Swami Dayanand Saraswarti, Lokhitwadi, Justice M. G. Ranade and many others who have been willing to battle and deliver reform in the society.

From the late 19 century many Indian students studied the India's history. Philosophy, religion, science, literature. It helped the reformers in their work of spiritual and social reform. These social and non secular reform actions arose among all communities of Indian people. They attacked many inhuman practices like bigotry, superstition, troubles of women, untouchability, Child marriage, purdah system, etc.

Here I am going to deal with Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade's philosophy and his work of social reform based on that philosophy as the title of the paper indicates.

# 2) Philosophy of M.G. Ranade:

Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade was once the man of absolute best stature in India of 19 century. Here it is integral to understand his primary religious beliefs for the motive to see his work of social reform. He studied Eknathi Bhagawat, Tukaram, Dnyaneshwar, Namdeo, Ramdas and Bhagavadgeeta and upanishadas as properly as Bible. Though he was once a top

notch admirer of Indian subculture and religion, he used to be crucial of Hindu non secular beliefs and practices. He felt that the basic philosophy of Hindu religion was sound and it was a need of time to rid Hinduism of corrupt practices that had crept into the faith over a length of time.

Ranade believed in the existence of God and so used to be a monotheist. In his e book "Philosophy of Indian Theism" he mounted the theistic interpretation of the universe. He held the role that the entire existence used to be divided between human soul, nature/matter and God. God is the supreme spirit and source of all things. He is the link between man and nature. He is the supply of all beauty, wisdom, benevolence and power. He disregarded materialism, egoism, pantheism and agnosticism

Ranade points out that religious and social growth are the counterparts. His conviction is that the core of actual faith is determined in a moral and private relation between the soul and the God. He has a gorgeous have confidence on Gandhiji's definition of a man of religion. Gandhiji said. "A man who leads a dedicated life, who is easy in habits, who is the very photo of truth, who is full of humanity, who calls nothing his own-such a man is a man of religion, whether he himself is or now not aware of it". For Ranade man is now not freed from the authority of God, the concept of God and Religion are so recast that non secular beliefs are founded on sense of right and wrong and an man or woman is freed from the tyranny of textual authorities and infallibility and mediation of prophets.



#### 3) Justice Ranade's thinking of Social Reform:

Ranade's thoughts of social reform were followed from these spiritual tenets. Man is in fact divine and all men are equal, it is herbal that human society being the end result of God is too divine. So that social development is ethical growth and for this reason it implies the elimination of social evil that obstructs this development and rejects the divinity in human being.

Ranade wanted whole exchange in Hindu society. He appealed to quintessential freedom of human beings and entreated them not to be erroneous by using the role of authority and birth, but to use their very own reasoning energy and ability. He similarly endorsed society tree from caste system based totally on human consideration and co-operation.

#### 4) Principles of Reformation:

Ranade placed his notion of social reform on association floor which is justified solely via purpose According to him reform capacity liberation from restraints imposed upon the religion and by the religion. In his address on "Revival and Reform" he noted that "It is not the outward shape but the inward form, the thought and the notion which determines the outward form that has to be changed, if real reformation is desired". It sincerely shows that no real growth viable except the revival and inward renovation of an individual. He believed in all spherical development of the society and held that social, religious, political and economic reform used to be interdependent. According to him reform had to be gradual and take location in such manner that it did no longer spoil the continuity of tradition. In his addresses to extraordinary social conferences and gatherings, he appealed reformers to work for gradual and gradual change.

These are the imperative ideas of our social system. All social evils are traceable to isolation:

submission to outward pressure instead than to the voice of conscience, commentary of variations between man and man primarily based on heredity, passive acquiesces in wrong doing indifference to secular nicely being. Unless these ideas are replaced through new ones there can't be real reform. Isolation by way of fraternity, caste big difference by way of equality, and outward force by means of inward conscience, wrong doing through lively hatred of sin need to be replaced then solely social reform can take place. He also factors out the duty of the person to his very own conscience.

# 5) Social reforms encouraged by way of Justice Ranade:

Ranade constantly endorsed the following reforms:

- i) Liberation of Women: Ranade sought to reform the evil lifestyle of the oppression of ladies with the aid of Hindu social system. He encouraged the marriages of widows, training of women, rejection of all merciless and inhuman customs and practices which degraded human beings.
- ii) Cast System: Ranade used to be a top notch critique of caste system. He believed that caste system averted the development of human capacities. He was once very a good deal essential of the reality that this system denied the freedom of vocation and equality of opportunity. He recommended reorganization of Hindu society on the basis of freedom of preference and equality. He pleaded for the abolition of caste machine and influenced intercaste marriages.
- iii) Education: Ranade recommended the secular education in India which would inculcate the virtues of civic life. The purpose of education must be the pursuit of truth. For him education is the liberation force. He used to be of the opinion that college publications need to be the really

apt blending of culture and modernity. In quick for him social reform was the purification and enchantment of the individual and the recasting of family, village, tribe and country into new moulds.

# 6) Methods of Social Reform:

Ranade endorsed social reform because he is aware of all round reforms where integral to bring about the fundamental alternate in Indian society. There were extraordinary strategies of social reform. According to him there were four strategies of social reform as follows-

- 1) The Traditional Methods: The first approach was once a approach of way of life in which the purpose of social reform was once advocated with the help of non secular text.
- 2) The Conscience Method: This technique appeals to the sense of right and wrong of humans Reformers ought to attempt to sensitize human beings to corrupt, superstitious and unjust practices
- 3) The Legislation Method: It means the enforcement of reform by ability of penaltes for e.g. authorities barred the practices of burning widows.
- 4) The Rebellion Method: It aims to change the evil and inhuman customs by using force. This may want to alternatively damage the continuity and would divide the society. So Ranade made a of all these three assume this last.

# 7) Prarthana Samaj and Ranade:

The first missionary movement in present day India used to be Brahmo Samaj and Keshab Chandra was the first missionary to propagate the new faith. When in 1864he visited Bombay, the ground had been already organized to get hold of his message The need of non secular and social reform had been felt. In 1867 as a end result of Keshab Chandra's he Prarthana Samaj used to be mounted in Bombay via Dr. Ataram Parang

in 1876 the goal of rational worship and social reform. Its important tenets had been theistic and object used to be social reform. When M. G. Ranade and R. G. Bhandarkar joined the Prarthana Samaj it gained its power and these things to do were expanded. A information paper subot patrika was started out to unfold the teachings of Prarthana Samaj

Ranade dedicated his whole life to Prarthana Samaj. He used to be the founder of the widow remarriage Association (1861) and the Deccan Education Society. He established and "Poona Sarvajanik Sabha" as well. The samaj undertook the work of social reform such intercaste dining, intercaste marriage, widow remarriage and enchantment of the depressed classes.

Although Prarthana Samaj used to be powerfully influenced via the notion of Brahmo Sama it did no longer insist upon a inflexible exclusion of idol worship and a definite smash from can system. It did not regard the Vedas as final word, nor did it believe in the doctrine of transmigration of human soul and incarnation of God. Its central concept was once one effective trust in the solidarity of God.

## 8) Conclusion:

To sum up Ranade's philosophy of religion and society was deeply steeped in western ideology. His attitude was objective and crucial and technique was mostly historic His strive for reforms had been based totally upon his belief in the thought of progress. According to him growth did not imply simply an improvement in material situation nor even in knowledge but rather in the ethical and spiritual condition.

His work in the connection with the social reform movement was the grad remembrance of his countrymen. He was once the friend, logician and guide of the reform movement. He gave shape and company to this movement. He nursed the plant of social reform with the love and care of a mother to her child. As long as Ranade lived, yr after years delivered addresses on social



question, marked by using vast study, deep concept and burning ardor for the betterment of his countrymen. His social reform motion was a section of wider movement, directed in its manifold aspects to the purification of country wide le in all spheres.

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7/6,

ISSN: 2321-6131

वर्ष: 10

अंक : 20/1

जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 2022

# समवत

साहित्य, संस्कृति एवं शिक्षा से संबद्ध समकक्ष व्यक्ति समीक्षित अर्द्धवार्षिक शोध पत्रिका (Peer-Reviewed Half Yearly Research Journal)

यूजीसी द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त (CARE) शोध पत्रिका UGC Approved CARE Listed Journal

विशेषांक : नई शिक्षा नीति-2020

संपादक डॉ. नवीन नंदवाना

जनसंचार माध्यम	87
16. जनसंचार माध्यम और हिंदी भाषा	
ससे केशव काकासाहेब	92
17. जनसंचार माध्यम एवं भाषाएँ	J saint
डॉ. रवींद्र निरगुडे	97
18. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया और भारतीय भाषा हिंदी	<i>J</i> 1
डॉ. अपर्णा पाटील	102
19. पत्रकारिता और भारतीय भाषाएँ	11.02
डॉ. पी. हरिराम प्रसाद	105
20. दक्षिण भारतीय सिनेमा, डिबंग और हिंदी	105
डॉ. दादासाहेब एन. डांगे	51 51 To
21. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम और रोजगार के अवसर	113
डॉ. बेबी राघू कोलते	71 T 10
22. नई राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति में हिंदी भाषा का महत्त्व	119
डॉ. संजय भाऊसाहेब दवंगे	3 A A
23. हिंदी पत्रकारिता की वेबदुनिया	122
डॉ. राम बडे	4 S.O.
24. सामाजिक विकास में आकाशवाणी और भारतीय भाषाओं का	128
योगदान	
डॉ. जितेंद्र पितांबर पाटिल	100
25. भारतीय भाषाएँ और पत्रकारिता	133
डॉ. प्रवीण तुलिशिराम तुपे	
हिन्दी भाषा, साहित्य और शिक्षा	
26. साठोत्तरी भारतीय रंगचेतना और सुरेंद्र वर्मा	1/41
दशरथ काशिनाथ खेमनर एवं डॉ. विनायक खरटमल	
27. हिंदी नाटक और मोहन राकेश (नाट्य शिल्प के संदर्भ में)	147
प्रो. उत्तम ओंकार येवले	
28. भारतीय मिथक परंपराओं की पुनर्व्याख्या 'संजीवनी' खंडकाव्य	154
डॉ. सुजाता राजेंद्र लामखडे	
29. हिंदीतर भाषियों हेतु हिंदी भाषा शिक्षण	161
डॉ. दीपक जाधव	
30. अधुनातन आयामों में हिंदी	167
डॉ. नवीन नंदवाना	

# भारतीय भाषाएँ और पत्रकारिता

डॉ. प्रवीण तुलशिराम तुपे\*

आधुनिक युग की अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि पत्रकारिता है। मनुष्य एक जिज्ञास् प्राणी है। इसके कान सदा ही खबरें सुनने तथा आँखें दैनिक पत्र पढ़ने के लिए उत्सुक रहती हैं। मनुष्य का मन जिज्ञासा के पंखों पर उड़कर कुछ नया पाने के लिए हमेशा से लालायित रहता है। आज पत्रकारिता विकास के भिन्न-भिन्न शिखरों को पार करते हुए मनुष्य के हृदय में सम्मान पूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त कर चुकी है। पत्रकारिता एक ऐसा साधन है जो वर्तमान जीवन की विविध परिस्थितियों तथा प्रवाहों से मनुष्य को हर समय अवगत रखता है। पत्रकारिता राष्ट्रीय चेतना की संवाहक है। इसका कार्य परतंत्रता की बेड़ियों को तोड़ने में तथा आजादी के बाद प्रजा-जीवन के हित, गौरव तथा अधिकार का सिपाही बनाने में अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण है।

समाज तथा राष्ट्र के उत्थान में पत्रकारों ने अपनी जान की परवाह न करते हुए अपने कर्तव्य को किस साहस एवं समर्पण भाव से परिलक्षित किया है; इस बात को इतिहास के पन्नों पर देखा जा सकता है। देश व दुनिया का इतिहास निर्माण करने में पत्रकारिता की भूमिका को ध्यान में रखकर कहा गया- ''पत्रकारिता एक रचनाशील विधा है। इसके बिना सामाजिक परिवर्तन होना असंभव है। इसीलिए पत्रकारों को अपने उत्तरदायित्व तथा कर्तव्य का पालन निष्ठापूर्वक करना चाहिए क्योंकि पत्रकारों के पैरों में पड़े छालों से ही एक बड़े इतिहास की रचना होगी।'" हिंदी पत्रकारिता के उद्भव काल 19वीं सदी से लेकर स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन, स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत और वर्तमान भूमंडलीय दौर में हिंदी भाषा के विकास की चर्चा की गई है। पत्रकारों ने सावधान

कला, विज्ञान एवं वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, कोल्हार, तहसील- राहाता, जिला-अहमदनगर

और सतर्क दिशा-निर्देशक की तरह भारत को स्वाधीनता दिलाने की जोरदार आवाज उठायी। वहीं आवाज आगे चलकर देश के कोने-कोने में पहुँची और स्वतंत्रता का पर्याय बन गई। भारतीय पत्रकारिता ने निष्पक्ष रूप से अपना कार्य किया।

## भारतीय भाषाओं में पत्रकारिता

भारतवर्ष में आधुनिक ढंग की पत्रकारिता का जन्म अठारहवीं शताब्दी भें कलकत्ता, बंबई और मद्रास में हुआ। 1780 ई. में प्रकाशित हिक्की का 'कलकत्ता गज़ट' कदाचित् इस ओर पहला प्रयत्न था। हिंदी के पहले पत्र 'उदंत मार्तण्ड' (1826) के प्रकाशित होने तक इन नगरों की ऐंग्लो-इंडियन अंग्रेजी पत्रकारिता काफी विकसित हो गई थी। इन अंतिम वर्षों में फारसी भाषा में भी पत्रकारिता का जन्म हो चुका था। 18वीं शताब्दी के फारसी पत्र कदाचित् हस्तलिखित पत्र थे। 1801 में 'हिंदुस्थान इंटेलिजेंस ओरिऐंटल ऐंथॉलॉजी' नाम का जो संकलन प्रकाशित हुआ उसमें उत्तर भारत के कितने ही 'अखबारों' के उद्धरण थे। 1816 में गंगाकिशोर भट्टाचार्य ने 'बंगाल गजट' का प्रवर्तन किया। यह पहला बंगला पत्र था। बाद में रामपुर के पादरियों ने प्रसिद्ध प्रचार पत्र 'समाचार दर्पण' को 27 मई, 1818 शुरू किया। इन प्रारंभिक पत्रों के बाद 1823 में हमें बंगला भाषा के 'समाचारचंद्रिका' और 'संवाद कौमुदी', फारसी उर्दू के 'जामे जहाँनुमा' और 'शमसुल अखबार' तथा गुजराती के 'मुंबई समाचार' के दर्शन होते हैं। यह स्पष्ट है कि हिंदी पत्रकारिता बहुत बाद की चीज नहीं है। दिल्ली का 'उर्दू अखबार' (1833) और मराठी का 'दिग्दर्शन' (1837) हिंदी के पहले पत्र 'उदंत मार्तंड' (1826) के बाद ही आए। 'उदंत मार्तंड' के संपादक पंडित जुगलिकशोर थे। यह साप्ताहिक पत्र था। पत्र की भाषा पछाँही हिंदी रहती थी. जिसे पत्र के संपादकों ने 'मध्यदेशीय भाषा' कहा है।

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता की गतिशील धारा भारतेंदु से प्रारंभ होती है। भारतेंदु के अन्य सहयोगी पत्रकारों में भी इस भावना की प्रबलता थी। एक ओर वह समाज-सुधार की भावना से अनुप्राणित थी तो दूसरी ओर विदेशी राजसत्ता की घोर विरोधी भी थी। उस युग के पत्रकारों का सबसे ऊँचा स्वर देशभिक्त का था। भारतेंदु-युग का भारत तरह-तरह के अंधविश्वासों, रूढ़ियों एवं परंपराओं के भंवर जाल में पड़ा कराह रहा था। संवेदनशील पत्रकारों को जब इस विषम परिस्थिति के दुख-दैन्य की अनुभूति हुई तो उन्होंने भारतीय जीवन और समाज में आमूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता महसूस की। पत्रकारिता और राष्ट्रीयता 19वीं सदी का उत्तरार्द्ध सन् 1857 की क्रांति के पूर्व हिंदी पत्रकारिता में राष्ट्रीय चेतना नहीं उभर पायी थी। क्रांति के बाद पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में राष्ट्रीयता के भाव अंकुरित होने लगे। 'समाचार सुधावर्षण'

किया था। उसके बाद भारतेंदु के 'किववचन सुधा' में उनके प्रगतिशील विचारों की झलक मिलने लगी। ''19वीं सदी के उत्तरार्द्ध का युग भारतेंदु-युग था, जो दरबारी संस्कृति और रीतिकालीन साहित्य के प्रति राष्ट्रीय विद्रोह प्रकट कर रहा था। इस युग का नेतृत्व भारतेंदु बाबू के हाथ में था।'' भारतेंदु स्वदेशी के आग्रही और प्रचारक थे। उन्होंने अपने देशवासियों से कहा था- ''जिसमें तुम्हारी भलाई हो वैसी ही किताब पढ़ो, वैसे ही खेल खेलो, वैसी ही बातचीत करो, परदेशी वस्तु और परदेशी भाषा का भरोसा यत रखो। अपने देश में अपनी भाषा में उन्नति करो।'' उनके 'तदीय समाज' की स्थापना के मूल में शुद्ध राष्ट्रीयता ही थी। 23 मार्च, 1874 की 'किववचन सुधा' में भारतेंदु ने एक प्रतिज्ञा-पत्र प्रकाशित किया था, जो उनके स्वदेश प्रेम का परिचायक है। भारतेंदु के इस स्वदेश प्रेम में शासकों को राजद्रोह की गंध लगी इसलिए पत्र की सरकारी सहायता बंद कर दी गई। भारतेंदु ने भी सहर्ष ऑनरेरी मिजस्ट्रेट की पदवी उतार फेंकी।

'कविवचन सुधा' के बाद पं. बालकृष्ण भट्ट का 'हिंदी प्रदीप' राष्ट्रीय पत्र के रूप में काफी महत्त्वपूर्ण निकला, किंतु राष्ट्रीय चेतना के स्थिर स्वरूप के दर्शन 1878 ई. से होते हैं। 'कविवचन सुधा' की राष्ट्रीय प्रेरणा से देश में उद्योग-धंधों को प्रोत्साहन मिला। इस दिशा में 'भारत मित्र' ने यह कार्य पूरी निष्ठा से किया। 'भारत मित्र' (1878 ई.) के कुछ दिनों के बाद 'बंगवासी' (1890 साप्ताहिक) का प्रकाशन हुआ। 'बंगवासी' ने ही सर्वप्रथम 'कन्सेन्ट बिल' के विरुद्ध आवाज उठायी। उसने यह कार्य इतने जोर-शोर से किया कि अल्पकाल में ही वह जनता का लोकप्रिय पत्र बन गया। राष्ट्रीय चेतना उस समय के साप्ताहिकों में ही दिखाई देती है, किंतु 'समाचार सुधा वर्षण' (दैनिक) इसका अपवाद उस समय पं. मदनमोहन मालवीय तथा बालमुक्दं गुप्त के संपादन में 'हिन्दोस्थान' ने राष्ट्रीय चेतना के प्रचार-प्रसार में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। किंतु बाद में (1903-05) सरकारी दबाव के कारण वह सरकार का समर्थक हो गया। सही अर्थ में राष्ट्रीय चेतना का उदय 'भारतिमत्र' (1878), 'सारसुधा निधि' (1885), 'भारत जीवन' (1884) और 'हिंदी प्रदीप' (1877) जैसे साप्ताहिक पत्रों से हुआ। उनकी देखा-देखी अन्य पत्रों में भी यह भाव पनपने लगा। हिंदी प्रदेश के प्रारंभिक पत्रों में 'बनारस अखबार' (1845) काफी प्रभावशाली था और उसी की भाषा-नीति के विरोध में 1850 में तारामोहन मित्र ने काशी से साप्ताहिक 'सुधाकर' और 1855 में राजा लक्ष्मणसिंह ने आगरा से 'प्रजाहितैषी' का प्रकाशन आरंभ किया था।

हिंदी पत्रकारिता का दूसरा युग 1873 से 1900 इस युग के एक छोर पर भारतेंदु का 'हरिश्चंद्र मैगजीन' था ओर नागरीप्रचारिणी सभा द्वारा अनुमोदन प्राप्त 'सरस्वती'। इन 27 वर्षों में प्रकाशित पत्रों की संख्या 300-350 से ऊपर है और ये नागपुर तक फैले हुए हैं। अधिकांश पत्र मासिक या साप्ताहिक थे। उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के इन 25 वर्षों का आदर्श भारतेंदु की पत्रकारिता थी। 'कविवचनसुधा' (1867), 'हरिश्चंद्र मैगजीन' (1873), 'श्री हरिश्चंद्र चंद्रिका' (1874), 'बालाबोधिनी' (स्त्रीजन की पत्रिका, 1874) के रूप में भारतेंदु ने इस दिशा में पथ-प्रदर्शन किया था। इसमें संदेह नहीं है कि पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र भी भारतेंदु पूर्णतया निर्भीक थे और उन्होंने नए-नए पत्रों के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया।

'हिंदी प्रदीप', 'भारतजीवन' आदि अनेक पत्रों का नामकरण भी उन्होंने ही किया था। उनके युग के सभी पत्रकार उन्हें अग्रणी मानते थे। भारतेंदु के बाद इस क्षेत्र में जो पत्रकार आए उनमें प्रमुख थे- पंडित रुद्रदत्त शर्मा, (भारतमित्र, 1877), बालकृष्ण भट्ट (हिंदी प्रदीप, 1877), दुर्गाप्रसाद मिश्र (उचित वक्ता, 1878), पंडित सदानंद मिश्र (सारसुधानिधि, 1878), पंडित वंशीधर (सज्जन-कीर्त्ति-सुधाकर, 1878), बदरीनारायण चौधरी 'प्रेमधन' (आनंदकादंबिनी, 1881), देवकीनंदन त्रिपाठी (प्रयाग समाचार, 1882), राधाचरण गोस्वामी (भारतेंद्, 1882), पंडित गौरीदत्त (देवनागरी प्रचारक, 1882), राज रामपाल सिंह (हिंदुस्तान, 1883), प्रतापनारायण मिश्र (ब्राह्मण, 1883), अंबिकादत्त व्यास, (पीयूष प्रवाह, 1884), बाबू रामकृष्ण वर्मा (भारत जीवन, 1884), पं. रामगुलाम अवस्थी (शुभ चिंतक, 1888), योगेशचंद्र वसु (हिंदी बंगवासी, 1890), पं. कुंदनलाल (कवि व चित्रकार, 1891) और बाबू देवकीनंदन खत्री एवं बाबू जगन्नाथदास (साहित्य सुधानिधि, 1894)। 1895 ई. में 'नागरीप्रचारिणी पत्रिका' का प्रकाशन आरंभ होता है। इस पत्रिका से गंभीर साहित्य समीक्षा का आरंभ हुआ और इसलिए हम इसे एक निश्चित प्रकाश-स्तंभ मान सकते हैं। 1900 ई. में 'सरस्वती' और 'सुदर्शन' के अवतरण के साथ हिंदी पत्रकारिता के इस दूसरे युग पर पटाक्षेप हो जाता है।

उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के आखिरी दशकों में भारतीय पत्रकारिता और समाज, प्रथम स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की विफलता और फिरंगियों की बदले की बर्बर कार्रवाइयों से उपजी निराशा और हताशा से उबर गए थे। लोकमान्य तिलक की हुंकार, आजादी के जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार को व्यापक सिक्रयता का आधार और स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के नए अध्याय को जोश और जुनून प्रदान कर रही थी। राजा राममोहन राय को 'मिरात-उल-अखबार' और 'बंगदूत', तिलक महाराज का 'केसरी', कन्दातिल वर्गीज मप्पलई का 'मलयाला मनोरमा', जी.सुब्रमण्य अय्यर का 'हिंदू' और 'स्वदेश मित्र', बालकृष्ण भट्ट का 'हिंदी प्रदीप', सदानन्द मिश्र का 'सार सुधानिधि', दुर्गाप्रसाद मिश्र का 'उचित वक्ता', बंकिमचन्द्र चट्टोपाध्याय का 'बंगदर्शन', सुरेन्द्रनाथ बनर्जी का 'बंगाली' जैसे पत्र और पत्रकार स्वातंत्र्य चेतना की मशाल जलाए हुए थे। वहीं बाल गंगाधर शास्त्री जांभेकर का मराठी 'दर्पण', कंदकूरि वीरेशिलंगम की तेलुगु 'विवेकवर्धिनी', भारतेंदु की 'किववचन सुधा', 'हरिश्चन्द्र मैगजीन' और 'बालाबोधिनी', प्रवासी-बंगला पत्रकारिता के इतिहास में रामानन्द चटर्जी की मासिक पत्रिका 'प्रवासी' का महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान है। प्रयाग से अप्रैल 1901 में 'प्रवासी' का प्रकाशन हुआ। 'प्रवासी' के प्रवेशांक में रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर की किवता 'प्रवासी' और रामानन्द चटर्जी का निबन्ध 'अजंता की गुहा चित्रावली' प्रकाशित हुए। बंगला भाषा के प्राय: सभी लेखकों की रचनाएँ 'प्रवासी' में छपती थीं। यह मान्यता है कि 'बंगदर्शन' के बाद 'प्रवासी' पत्रिका ने ही बंगला बुद्धिजीवियों को सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित किया। बंगला संस्कृति और बंगभूमि से उद्भूत राष्ट्रीय भावनाएँ 'प्रवासी' में मुखर होती थीं।

# न्यू इंडिया

12 अगस्त 1901 को विपिनचंद्र पाल ने कोलकाता से अंग्रेजी साप्ताहिक 'न्यू इंडिया' का संपादन-प्रकाशन किया। इसका मुद्रण कोलकाता के न्यू इंडिया प्रेस में होता था। यह 49 गुणित 32 से.मी. आकार का पत्र था। सप्ताह भर की उल्लेखनीय घटनाओं का आलोचनात्मक चित्रण 'न्यू इंडिया' में होता था। इस पत्र में बंगाल के शिक्षित समुदाय को अभिव्यक्ति का अवसर दिया और उस पर गहरा प्रभाव भी छोड़ा। फिरंगी हुकूमत 'न्यू इंडिया' पर चौकस निगाह रखती थी। जब शिक्षा आयोग की सिफारिशों आई तब 'न्यू इंडिया' ने टिप्पणी करते हुए लिखा– ''पिछले कुछ समय से सरकार भारत में विश्वविद्यालयी शिक्षा के प्रसार पर अंकुश लगाने का इरादा कर रही है। क्योंकि सरकार विश्वविद्यालयी शिक्षा को राजनीतिक खतरे का स्रोत मानती है। सरकारी अधिकारी इसे हर साल उपजने वाली असंतुष्ट युवाओं की सेना कहते हैं।' 'न्यू इंडिया' लिखता है– ''विश्वविद्यालयी शिक्षा के द्वार बंद करना भारत की शांत धरती पर शिक्तशाली क्रांति के बीज बोना होगा।' 'न्यू इंडिया' सन् 1907 तक भारतीयों की राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं की अभिव्यक्ति का सशक्त माध्यम रहा। सन् 1907 में पत्र का प्रकाशन बंद हो गया।

# कृष्णा पत्रिका

बीसवीं शताब्दी के आरंभ में सन् 1902 में मछलीपत्तनम से उल्लेखनीय तेलुगु सासाहिक 'कृष्णा पत्रिका' का प्रकाशन हुआ। पत्रिका के आद्य संपादक कोण्डा

वेंकटपैया और दासु नारायण राव थे। सन 1907 तक उन्होंने पत्रिका की जिम्मेदारी निभाई। रैयत की समस्याएँ उठाई। भ्रष्टाचार पर प्रहार किया। अफसरों की बेगारी की आलोचना की। उनके पश्चात् सन 1907 में मटनुरी कृष्णाराव पत्रिका के संपादक हुए। तेलुगु पत्रकारिता के इस महारथी ने अथक परिश्रम कर 'कृष्णा पत्रिका' को भारतीय भाषाओं की श्रेष्ठतम पत्रिकाओं में प्रतिष्ठित करवाया। हुकूमत की दमनकारी नीतियों के विरुद्ध उनकी कलम, तलवार की तरह चलती थी। उनकी संपादकीय टिप्पणियाँ और अन्य लेख बड़े चाव से पढ़े जाते थे। 'कृष्णा पत्रिका' की सफलता के पीछे मटनूरि कृष्णाराव की पारखी दृष्टि का बड़ा योगदान था, जिन्होंने प्रतिधाशाली युवाओं को पत्रिका से जोड़ा था। उन्होंने न केवल अच्छे लेख लिखवाए, बल्कि सुसंपादन के मानदंड बनाए। उनके बाद एम.एस. स्ब्रमण्य शर्मा के संपादकत्व में 'कृष्णा पत्रिका' ने अपना स्वरूप और तेवर बरकरार रखा। हिंदी पत्रिका 'सुधा' ने समीक्षात्मक टिप्पणी में 'कृष्णा पत्रिका' की तुलना गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी के 'प्रताप' से की थी। दीर्घ अंतराल के बाद 26 जनवरी 1990 को 'कृष्णा पत्रिका' का दैनिक पत्र के रूप में पुनर्प्रकाशन वी. वेंकटेश्वरलू ने किया। इसके दो वर्ष बाद विजयवाडा संस्करण निकला।

# सांझ वर्तमान

01 मई, 1902 को मुंबई से गुजराती सांध्य दैनिक 'सांझ वर्तमान' प्रकाशित हुआ। संस्थापक-संपादक अरदेशीर बेरामजी पटेल थे। पश्चिम भारत तथा खासतौर से गुजराती भाषा का यह पहला सांध्य दैनिक था। सांजवार्ता का झुकाव किसी राजनीतिक दल की ओर नहीं था परंतु राजनीतिक सवालों की चर्चा जरूर करता था। पत्र में सामियक लेख, कविताएँ छपते थे। श्वेत-श्याम और रंगीन चित्र रहते थे। मुद्रण और प्रस्तुति आकर्षक थी। 'सांझ वर्तमान' की लोकप्रियता दिनों-दिन बढी। लगभग उन सभी जगहों पर पहुँचने लगा, जहाँ-जहाँ गुजराती भाषी लोग रहते थे। देश के बाहर भी 'सांझ वर्तमान' की प्रतियाँ जाती थीं।

## समालोचक

चंद्रधर शर्मा गुलेरी और जवाहरलाल जैन वैद्य ने अगस्त, 1902 में जयपुर से हिंदी मासिक पत्रिका 'समालोचक' का प्रकाशन किया। बाद में गोपालराम गहमरी को संपादन दियत्व सौंपा गया। प्रवेशांक में प्रकाशक ने 'आगमन' शीर्षक टिप्पणी हो लिखा- ''इतना कह देना उचित है कि साधारणत: सबके मुख्य और गौण दो उद्देश्य होते हैं। इस पत्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य समालोचना होगा। उसके साथ साहित्य की आलोचना भी उसमें रहा करेगी। अपने उद्देश्य-साधन में समालोचक साध्यानुसार त्रुटि नहीं करेगा।"

हिंदी केसरी

''बीसवीं शताब्दी के आरंभिक दो दशक की भारतीय राजनीति का नेतृत्व लोकमान्य बाल गंगाधर तिलक के हाथों में था। इसी अविध को इतिहासकारों ने भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य-संग्राम का तिलक युग कहा है। 1905 से 1918 तक की कालाविध को रेखांकित कर इस युग की सीमा निर्धारित की गई है। इस युग के सच्चे प्रतीक धे- बाल गंगाधर तिलक, जिन्होंने बड़े तेजस्वी स्वर में घोषणा की थी कि- 'स्वराज्य हमारा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है।' और पूरे देश में पूर्ण स्वराज्य की भूख उत्पन्न की थी, जिसके चलते अंग्रेजों की सत्ता भी लोगों को असह्य हो गयी।'" वैधानिकता की सवारी पर चलने वाली राजनीतिक भिक्षावृत्ति का अंत हुआ। पूर्ण स्वराज्य की कामना को मानवीय नैतिकता के आधार पर वैचारिक अवलंबन दिया गया।

इस प्रकार यह स्पष्ट है कि भारतेंदु काल के प्रमुख हिंदी पत्रों ने भारतीय जन-जीवन में राष्ट्रीयता के विकास में महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया। 'कविवचन सुधा', 'सरस्वती' (1900 ई.) तक की हिंदी पत्रकारिता और जनमत को प्रभावित करने वाले तत्त्वों में सबसे प्रमुख थी। भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में अनेक दिशाओं से प्रयत्न हुए, किंतु सबसे बड़ी साधना तत्कालीन पत्रकारों की थी। उनकी निष्ठा बड़ी गहरी थी। राजनेताओं को जो सफलता मिली, उसका बहुत बड़ा श्रेय हिंदी तथा भारतीय भाषाओं की पत्रकारिता को भी है। यदि ये पत्र न होते तो संभवत: स्वतंत्रता मिलने में कुछ और समय लगता। वस्तुत: पत्रकारिता और स्वतंत्रता एक-दूसरे की पूरक बनी। अंग्रेजी पत्रकारिता से कहीं अधिक योगदान हिंदी के साथ-साथ भारतीय भाषाओं की पत्रकारिता का है। पत्रकारिता आंदोलन के साथ हाथ से हाथ मिलाकर, कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर सदा अग्रसर होती रही।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पत्रकारिता आंदोलन का निर्मल दर्पण भी है। आंदोलन का इतिहास विकृत तथा धूमिल हो सकता है, किंतु भारतीय पत्रकारिता में अभिव्यक्त इतिहास का सत्य सदा अक्षय रहेगा, क्योंकि वह जीवन का सही दस्तावेज है। भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रकारों ने पत्रकारिता को व्रत के रूप में अपनाया। यह व्रत देश सेवा का था। उस समय सरकारी संरक्षण और प्रोत्साहन का अभाव था। इसिलए हर कदम पर बाधाएँ थीं। फिर भी, स्वतंत्रता की वेदी पर अपना सर्वस्व न्योछावर कर वे उस आंदोलन में कूद पड़े। भारतेंदु और उनके सहयोगियों ने प्रारंभ में आजादी की राह दिखाई, जिस पर लोकमान्य तिलक के नेतृत्व में बीसवीं शताब्दी के पत्रकार आगे बढ़े। इस तरह हम देखते हैं कि भारतेंदु से लेकर पं. बनारसीदास चतुर्वेदी तक प्राय: सभी हिंदी पत्रकार किसी-न-किसी रूप में स्वतंत्रता संग्राम से जुड़े रहे। भारतीय

भाषाओं के अखबारों में 1990 के पश्चात् हिंदी पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र में दैनिक जागरण, दैनिक भास्कर, अमर उजाला आदि के संस्करण नगरों व कस्बों से निकलने प्रारंभ हुए। जिस प्रकार पहले केवल महानगरों में ही अखबार छपते थे, तब नई तकनीक, बेहतर सड़क और यातायात के भरपूर साधनों के होने से छोटे-छोटे शहरों व कस्बों से भी नगर संस्करण का छपना बहुत आसान हो गया। इसके साथ ही साथ पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के इन संस्करणों में स्थानीय समाचारों को बड़ी ही प्रमुखता से छापा जाता था। इस कारण से पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के पाठकों की संख्या में बहुत बढ़ोत्तरी हुई।

# संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

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