

MAHILA VIKAS SANSTHA, WARDHA

INDRAPRASTHA NEW ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE WARDHA DIST 442001(M.S)

(Affiliated to RTM Nagpur University) www.nacscwardha.org NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION CYCLE III

CRITERIA III RESEARCH INNOVATION AND EXTENSION

3.3.1. Number of Research Papers published per teacher in the journals notified on UGC Care List during last five years:

Link to re- directing to journal source site website in case of digital journal

INACSC WARDHA

Mahila Vikas Sanstha's

INDRAPRASTHA NEW ARTS COMMERCE & SCIENCE

COLLEGE, AT POST NALWADI, DIST. WARDHA (M.S.) Accredited 'B' by NAAC Approved by government
 of Maharashtra

Affiliated to Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur

 Recognised by U.G.C New Delhi under section 2 (f) & 12 (b) of UGC act 1956

Date:19/04/2024

DECLARATION

This is to declare that the information, reports, true copies and numerical data etc. furnished in this file as supporting documents is verified by IQAC and found correct. Hence this certificate.

Pelare IOA nator

Internal Quality As curance Cell Indraprastha New Arts Commerce and Science College, Wardha



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PRINCIPAL Indroprestina New Arts, Commerce & Science College, WARDHA.

3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC CARE list during the last five years

			auring the last tive years	Calendar		Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal /Digital Object Identifier (doi) number			Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of t	
Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to website of the Journal	Link to article / paper / abstract of the article	Is It listed in the UGC Care List		
	2018-2019									
Analysis the performance of iris Recognition System by using Hybrid Feature Extraction & Matching by SVM classifier	Dr Aparna Gale	Science	ASSR 2019	Jun-19	2350-1146	https://asianssr.org/index.php/ajct/article/view/259	https://asianssr.org/index.php/ajct/article/view/259	Yes		
Mass politics and the punjab Congress in the Pre Gandhian Era	Prof Kanchan Ingole	Humanities	International Research Journal -IF-6.021	Mar-19	2319-9318			Yes		
Relationship of Arousal and Performance	Dr. Madamn B Ingale	Physical Education	University Grant Commission ,New Delhi Recognized Journal no-41311	Feb-19	2347-503x	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2018- 19/Research/Journals/Ingle%20Feb%202019.pdf	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2018- 19/Research/Journals/Ingle%20Feb%202019.pdf	Yes		
NAAC Mulyankanat Granthalayachi Bhumika	Mr. Pramod W. Tadas	Library	International E Research Journal	Feb-19	2348-7143	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2018- 19/Research/Journals/Feb%202019.pdf	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2018- 19/Research/Journals/Feb%202019.pdf	Yes		
Information Literacy in the College Library	Mr. Pramod W. Tadas,	Library	Revamping of academic Libraries for new generationVol-II	Feb-19	88544-06-1	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2018- 19/Research/Journals/Nov%202018.pdf	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2018- 19/Research/Journals/Nov%202018.pdf	Yes		
Analysis of Organized Data (web cloud data) Through Data Provenance Technique	Dr. Ashish B Sasankar	Computer Science	International Journal of Scientific Research in Computer Science, Engineering and Information Technology	Feb-18	2456-3307	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2018- 19/Research/Journals/CSEIT1831443.pdf	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2018- 19/Research/Journals/CSEIT1831443.pdf	Yes		
An Overview and Classification of Software Reliability Models	Dr. Ashish B Sasankar	Computer Science	International Journal of Scientific Research in Computer Science, Engineering and Information Technology	Feb-18	2456-3307	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2018- 19/Research/Journals/CSEIT1831443.pdf	http://nocscwardho.org/AcadData/2018- 19/Research/Journals/CSEIT1831443.pdf	Yes		
Multifactor Authentication Techniques with Computer Hardware	Dr. Ashish B Sasankar	Computer Science	International Journal of Scientific Research in Computer Science, Engineering and Information Technology	Feb-18	2456-3307	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2018- 19/Research/Journals/CSEIT1831424.pdf	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2018- 19/Research/Journals/CSEIT1831424.pdf	Yes		
Intrusion Detection Systems for Mobile AD- hoc Networks	Dr. Ashish B Sasankar	Computer Science	International Journal of Advance Research in Computer Science and Management Studies					Yes		
Importance of Outcome Based Educatuion : NAAC perspective	Dr. Ashish B Sasankar	Computer Science	Dr. Ashish B. Sasankar, Sandip Petare Academic Session: 2018-19 Research Journey : International e-Research	Feb-19	2321-7782	http://www.nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2018- 19/Research/ConfPapers/Revised-naac_framework_journal-23- 28.pdf	http://www.nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2018- 19/Research/ConfPapers/Revised- naac_Framework_journal-23-28.pdf	Yes		
A study of introduction of "Digital Payment System"in India :Benefits and Challenged	Dr. Bhaskar Ghiasas	Department of Commerce & Management	International Multidisciplinary Half Year Research	Jul-24	2279-048	http://www.nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2018- 19/Research/ConfPapers/RESEARCH.pdf	http://www.nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2018- 19/Research/ConfPapers/RESEARCH.pdf	Yes		
Realtionship of Arousal and Performance	Dr. Madan Bhaurao Ingle	Humanities	UGC , New Delhi Recognised Journal	Feb-19	2347-5021	http://www.nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2018- 19/Research/Journals/Ingle%20Feb%202019.pdf	http://www.nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2018- 19/Research/Journals/Ingle%20Feb%202019.pdf	Yes		
	·			2019 -	-2020					

Studies on fungal flora collected from spider webs of Melghat forest Maharashtra India	Dr. V.P. Ughade	Biotechnology	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR)	Aug-19	2349-5162	http://www.jetir.org	http://www.jetir.org	Yes		
Evolution of GI cloud" Meghraj -A succesful Journey towarda digital India	Dr. Ashish B Sasankar	Computer Science	Solid state Technology by Scopus	Aug-19	2321-7780	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2019_ 20/Research/Journals/Evolution%20d%20G%20Cloud%20%E2%80% 9CMeghraj%E2%80%93%20a%20Successful%20Journey%20towards% 20Digital%20India%20_%20Solid%20State%20Technology.html	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2019- 20/Research/Journals/Evolution%20of%20GI%20CI oud%20%E2%80%9CMeghraj%E2%80%93%20a%20 Successful%20journey%20towards%20Digital%20In dia%20_%20Solid%20State%20Technology.html	Yes		
	2020-2021									
	Dr. Vandana Palsapure	Marathi	B. Aadhar International MultidisciplinaryResearchJournal	2020	2278-9308	https://www.aadharsocial.com/ArticalPDF/1.pdf	https://www.aadharsocial.com/ArticalPDF/1.pdf	Yes		
Granthalaya aani Samaj	P. W. Tadas	Library	B. Aadhar Multidisiplinary International Journal Peer Reviwed	Apr-21	2278-9308	https://www.aadharsocial.com/ArticalPDF/1.pdf	http://www.adharsocial.com/ArticlePDF/1.pdf	Yes		
Granthalaya Upbhoktyanchya Abhyasvishayak Garaja	P. W. Tadas	Library	Vidyawarta International Peer Reviewed Multilingual Research Journal	April-June 2021	2319-9318	http://www.vidyawarta.com/	http://www.vidyawarta.com/	Yes		
SARC Sanghatana	Dr. P. M. Achegawe	Political Science	An International Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal Scholarly Research Journal For Interdisciplinary Studies	April-June 2021	2319-4766	http://sjifactor.com/passport.php?id=17501	http://sjifactor.com/passport.php?id=17501	Yes		
Human Rights and Indian Constitution	Dr. P. M. Achegawe	Political Science	B. Aadhar Multidisiplinary International Journal Peer Reviwed	2020	2278-9308	https://www.aadharsocial.com/ArticalPDF/1.pdf	https://www.aadharsocial.com/ArticalPDF/1.pdf	Yes		
Importance Of Yoga in Modern Life	Dr. M. B. Ingle	Physical Education	B. Aadhar Peer Revieved and Referred Indexed Multidisciplinary International Research Journal	Mar-21	2278-9308	http://www.aadharsocial.com	http://www.aadharsocial.com	Yes		
Anxiety and its technoques to control competition anxiety	Dr. M. B. Ingle	Physical Education	Ajanta : Peer reviewed referred Journal	Dec-20	2277-5730	http://www.sjifactor.com	http://www.sjifactor.com	Yes		
The effect of Motivation on sports performance	Dr. M. B. Ingle	Physical Education	International Peer reviewed Multilingual research Journal Printing Area	Apr-21	2394-5303	https://www.vidyawarta.com/03/?p=4576	https://www.vidyawarta.com/03/?p=4576	Yes		
Impact of resevation on Women empowerment	Dr.Nishant Chikate	Social work	Peer reviewed referred International Journal sanshodhan samiksha	20-Nov	2278-9308	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2020- 21/Research/Journals/1.pdf	http://nacsewardha.org/AcadData/2020- 21/Research/Journals/1.pdf	Yes		
Analysis of Iris Identification system by using Hybrid based PSO Clasifier	Dr. Aparna G. Gale	Computer Science	Springer ICDSMLA 2019	2019	978-981-15-1419-7	https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-15-1420-3_13	https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978- 981-15-1420-3_13	Yes		
Removal of Dye by Adsorption : A Review	Tejaswini B. Ingole	Chemistry		Aug-20	2230-9578	http://www.nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2023- 24/Research/ConfPapers/377-384_merged.pdf	http://www.nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2023- 24/Research/ConfPapers/377-384_merged.pdf	Yes		
				2021-	2022					
Classification and Performance of Biometric Authentication	Dr. Ashish B Sasankar	Computer Science	International Journal of Scientific Research in Computer Science, Engineering and Information Technology	Oct-21	2456-3307	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2021- 22/Research/Journals/Classification_and_Performance_of_Biomet.p <u>df</u>	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2021- 22/Research/Journals/Classification_and_Perform ance_of_Biomet.pdf	Yes		
Swatrantrotyar Bhartatil Sansadiya lokshahi ani rajkiya pakshache rajkaran	Dr. Pramod Achegave	Humanities	International Peer Revived -Indexed Research Journal	Dec-21	2278-9308	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2021-22/Research/Journals/DOC- 20240116-WA0108pdf	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2021- 22/Research/Journals/DOC-20240116- WA0108pdf	Yes		

Bhartiya Lokshahit aarakshan dhoran va Mahila sakshamikaran	Dr. Nishikant A. Chikate	Social Work	International Multilingual Research Journal Issue-13	22-Jan	2394-5303	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2021-22/Research/Journals/2.pdf	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2021- 22/Research/Journals/2.pdf	Yes	
Stress Related Problem in Sports	Dr. M. B. Ingle	Physical Education	Peer Revived International Journal	22-Feb	2394-5303	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2021- 22/Research/Journals/Ingle%20Feb%202022.pdf	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2021- 22/Research/Journals/Ingle%20Feb%202022.pdf	Yes	
2022-2023									
Prakashan Vyasay-Granthra Prakashan prayojan ani bhumika	Mr. Pramod W. Tadas	Library	International Peer Revived Journal of Library Science	Feb-24	2583-2549	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2021- 22/Research/Journals/Tadas2022(1).pdf	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2021- 22/Research/Journals/Tadas2022(1).pdf	Yes	
Bhartiya Lokshahi ani Prasar Madhmaye	Dr. Pramod Achegave	Humanities	International Peer Revived -Indexed Research Journal	Dec-24	2278-9308	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2022-23/Research/Journals/DOC- 20240116-WA0110pdf	http://nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2022- 23/Research/Journals/DOC-20240116- WA0110pdf	Yes	
Risk Management and its importance for sports and Leisure	Dr. Madan Bhaurao Ingle	Physical Education and Sports	International Refered Research Journal	23-Aug	2319-359X	http://www.nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2022- 23/Research/Journals/Madan%20Ingle%2023.pdf	http://www.nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2022- 23/Research/Journals/Madan%20Ingle%2023.pdf	Yes	
Maharashtratil Granth Nirmiti Prkiyemadhe Prakashanache Yogdan	Mr. Pramod W. Tadas	Department of Library Science	B aadhar International Journal	23-Apr	2278-9308	http://www.nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2022- 23/Research/Journals/Tadas2023.pdf	http://www.nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2022- 23/Research/Journals/Tadas2023.pdf	Yes	
Risk Management and its importance for sports and Leisure	Dr. Madan Bhaurao Ingle	Humanities	DEAL, Volume XI, Issue II	23-Aug	2319-359X	http://www.nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2022- 23/Research/Journals/Madan%20ingle%2023.pdf	http://www.nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2022- 23/Research/Journals/Madan%20Ingle%2023.pdf	Yes	
Mahtma Gandhi's Conception of Sarvodaya:A Brief Study	Dr. Nishikant A. Chikate	Social Work	Worldwide International Inter Disciplinary Research Journal (A Peer Reviewed)	15-Jul	2454-7905	http://www.nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2023- 24/Research/Journals/202402290934.pdf	http://www.nacscwardha.org/AcadData/2023- 24/Research/Journals/202402290934.pdf	Yes	

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26. Risk Management and its Importance for Sports and Leisure

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Absract

The sport has changed rapidly in recent years, so to has the environment in which sports operates. Although sports or any other kind of physichal activity can be entertaining and beneficial for people's health. Risk has always been related to upleasant outcomes like harm, danger, hazard or loss. In order to minimize or even elimniate these risks, the sports and leisure industry needs to implement an effective risk management process as part of a well desingend managment system. A systematic approach to rksk management will ensure all representatives involved understand the environment in which they operate and allow them to anticipate and mange issues that may impact upon desired objectives and goals. The purpose of this paper is to present the Scopes, and Objectives of risk management and process of risk management strategy, and application of all necessary safety measure.

Introduction

Most sports council certain level of risk, ranging from a small injury to a serious accident, especially when people are not caution (Appenzeller, 1998). Hence, it is important that operators and governing bodies within the sport and leisure industry understand these risks and apply all measures needed to mange them. Bearing this in mind, they should not only implement a comphrhensive risk management process (Swarbrooke et al 2003), but also ensure that realistic safety measures are applied, in terms of time, money, materials and people involved (GNVQ, 2000)

A effective Risk Management is both an individual and a corpoarte responsibility. A systematic approach to risk management will ensure all representative involved understand tha environment in which they operate and allow them to anticipate and mange issues that may impact upon desired objectives and goals.

/OLUME - XI, ISSUE - II - MARCH - AUGUST - 2023 DEAL - ISSN - 2319 - 359X - IMPACT FACTOR - 7.537 (www.sjifactor.com) Risk transfer : The riks transfer method, in which the risk is transferred to insureance

companies, to the clients or to third parties (Centner, 2005, Swarbrook et al, 2003; Boyle, 2000) Risk retention : risk retention is a strategy during which mainly low risk are being accepted either unconsiously or because of incapability to tansfer them to others. Besides a risk assessment procedure and a stategy selection process, an effective risk management process also needs reliable safety measures, In other words to assure good safety

management sports and leisure industy managers, in addition to efficient planning and best Have wel qualified and skilled people to manage the different activities. Exercise good leadership, that is provide the best kind of direction and support peoples possible communication should do the following:

- needs so that they will be efficient and productive (Covell et al, 2003) Ensure excellent collaboration and communication among participants (HSE 2003;
- .
- Ensure that all particiapants have covered their basis for example in food arrangements
- .
- (Priest, 1997)
- .

Keep record of previous dangersous situations (Connaughton, 2002, Appenzeller, 1998)

In summary all physical activities could be both beneficial and perilous for one's health and this is something that all participants should be aware of. Therefore, risk management should be considered as an enabler of an effective and efficient sport management process. It might not be feasible for mangers in the sports and leisure industry to provide absolute safety, but they should be able to ensure the maximun level of awarness and attentiveness to safety issues. To do so, they caught to develop and apply policies; consider all potential risk; take as many precautions as possible; choose an aperative strategy, and always take appropriate strategy measures:

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Establish the context : The framework has been established following Three major factors were clarified, being:-

- Strategic Context
- Organizational context
- Risk Management Context

Through a detailed review and careful consideration of the above factors, four categories of risk have been identified . All identified risks will be assessed against following creteria:-

- Safety
- Financial direct and in direct
- Image and Reputation
- Compliance

Identifying risks : To constitute a risk three key components will be present:-

- A sources
- Something at risk
- An effect

Once a risk is identified a mix of knowledge, experience and lateral thinking will be applied to determine:-

- What can happen?
- How can it happen?
- What is the likelihood of it happening?
- What will be the consequences if it happens?

Risk Strategies

There are four types of strategies that are being used according to the level of risk that exists:

Risk avoidance : It takes places when there are either poor arrangement or hazards that annot be conctrolled, and hence, managers postpone the activity or offer an laternative one Swarbrooke et al, 2003; Parkhouse, 2005;)

Reisk reduction : In risk reduction, all activities should be managed by capable and well rained leaders who have the experience and the competence to cope with possible risk Swarbrooke et al 2003; Outhart et al, 2003)

NGLISH PART - 1 / Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC Listed Journal No. : 47026

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महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रंथनिर्मिती प्रक्रियेमध्ये प्रकाशकांचे योगदान

प्रमोद वा. तडस

संशोधक -Ph.D. ग्रंथपाल- इंद्रप्रस्थ न्यू आर्टस्, कॉमर्स अँड सायंस कॉलेज वर्धा Email : pramod.tadas69@gmail.com

प्रा.डॉ. सुनिल ह. उरकुडकर

भार्गदर्शक ग्रंथपाल आर्टस् अँड सायंस कॉलेज पुलगांत्र, वर्धा

• सार (Abstract) :-

ग्रंथनिर्मीती प्रक्रियेमध्ये प्रकाशकांचा अत्यंत महत्वाचा वाटा असतो.कारण पुस्तक निर्मीतीची प्रक्रिया ही फार दिर्घकाळ व काहीशी गुंतागुतींची पुस्तक निर्मीती प्रक्रिया आहे.जर विचारात घेतली तर ही एक सांधिक प्रक्रिया आहे. या प्रक्रियेमध्ये सर्वात महत्वाचे स्थान प्रकाशकांना आहे. कारण लेखकाने लिहीण्यापासुन ते त्याला पुस्तकरुप नाभण्यापर्यतची प्रक्रिया करुन पुस्तक वाचकांपर्यंत पोहचविण्याचे आणि लेखकाच्या अभिव्यक्तीला प्रसारीत करण्याचे ग्रंथाव्दारे प्रकाशात आणण्याचे कार्य प्रकाशक करित असतो. ग्रंथनिर्मीती प्रक्रीयेमध्ये लेखक हा पायाभुत असतो यामध्ये कधी लेखक प्रकाशकाकडे येतात तर कधी प्रकाशक लेखकाचा शोध घेत असतो.लेखक आणि प्रकाशक यांच्यात पुस्तकाचा आशय आणि विषय प्रकार इत्यादीवर चर्चा झाल्यानंतर प्रकाशक आणि लेखक यांच्यामध्ये करार केल्या जातो.

त्याचप्रमाणे संपादकीय संस्कार सुध्दा संपादकाकडुन केले जाते मजकुर संपादन, आशय, भाषा मांडणी. कल्पना ही सगळी जवावदारी संपादक करीत असतो.त्यांना डीटीपी वर्क करुन टाईपींग झाल्यानंतर प्रुफ रिडींग करीता मुद्रीत शोधकाकडे प्रत दिल्या जाते.चित्रकार सुध्दा पुस्तक प्रकाशन प्रक्रियेत समाविष्ट होऊन पुस्तकाचा विषय लक्षात घेवून चित्रकाराची निवड केली जाते.त्यानंतर मुखपृष्ठ तयार झाल्यानंतर छपाई नंतर बांधणी केली जाते व किंमत ठरवन नविन कोरे पुस्तक विक्री करिता तयार होत असते.पुस्तकाचे मानवी जीवनात किती महत्व आहे हे आपल्या सर्वांनाचा माहीत आहे.ग्रंथांना प्राचीन अशी दिर्घ परंपरा आहे.हस्तलिखित स्वरुपात विविध विषयावर विविध प्रकारामध्ये होणारे ग्रंथलेखन छपाई कलेमुळे, सुवक नेटके व देखणे रुप घेवून अवतरते.त्याला आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाची जोड देऊन ते आकर्षक छायाचित्र, गुळगुळीत, चमकदार कागदाने शोभिवंत वनविल्या जाते. कलात्मकतेने सजवन नवतंत्रज्ञानाच्या मार्गाने वाचकापर्यंत पोहोचेपर्यंत तसेच ग्रंथ लेखकांनी लिहीण्यापासुन ते वाचकांच्या हातात पडेपर्यंतच्या प्रवासामध्ये प्रकाशकांना अनेक अडीअडचणींचा सामना करावा लागतो. तसेच लेखक, संपादक, मुद्रितशोधक, डिझायनर मुखपृष्ठकार, चित्रकार, मार्केटींग मॅनेजर ग्रंथनिर्मीती प्रक्रीयेमध्ये हे सगळे घटक कार्य करतात. परंतु या सर्व घटकांना एकमेकांशी बांधुन ठेवणे व एक चांगली यंत्रणा उभी करणे हे प्रत्येक प्रकाशन संस्थेच्या प्रकाशकांचे अत्यंत महत्वाचे कार्य आहे. म्हणुन या सगळ्यांचे कौशल्य, कामाप्रतिची निष्ठा, परस्पर समन्वय व सहकार्य यावर प्रकाशन संस्थेचे यश अवलंबुन आहे.म्हणुनच ग्रंथनिर्मीती प्रक्रियेमध्ये प्रकाशकाचे योगदान हे महत्वाचे आहे. बीज संज्ञा : ग्रंथ, प्रकाशक, लेखक, मुद्रित शोधक, डीटीपी, चित्रकार, छपाई, बांधणी, संपादक, प्रकाशन. प्रस्तावनाः

आजचे युग हे माहीती तंत्रज्ञानाचे युग आहे. या माहीती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगामध्ये आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा आणि माहिती तंत्रज्ञानामध्ये झपाट्याने होत असलेला बदल टीव्ही, इंटरनेट, मोबाईल इत्यादीमुळेच हा बदल होत आहे. या करिता प्रकाशन व्यवसाय सुध्दा अपवाद नाही.पुर्वीच्या काळामध्ये साहित्यीकांना उभ्या केलेल्या शब्दसृष्टीचा सफर करणे सर्वांना शक्य होत नव्हते.कारण लेखकांनी लिहिलेल्या ग्रंथांना तत्परतेने सर्वापर्यंत पोहचविणारी व्यवस्था



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अस्तित्वान सब्हती. आधुनिक काळामध्ये छपाई तंत्राच्या मामोमाग प्रकाशन व्यवस्था उड्यास जल्वासुळे _{बहिणाबाईच्या} कविता, आचार्य अत्रे, पु.ल. देशपांडे यांच्या सारख्या अनेक लेखकांची पुस्तके वावकांच्या हाती पडली कारण ज्ञानाचा ठेवा व संस्कृतीचा दिवा ग्रंथांना म्हटल्या जाते त्या ग्रंथामुळे मानवी जीवन संपन्न, ममुध्द करण्यास _{प्रकाशकाचा} फार मोलाचा वाटा आहे.म्हणून ग्रंथ प्रकाशन प्रक्रियेमध्ये प्रकाशकाची मुमिका अन्यत बहल्वाची ्र आहे त्यामुळे विविध विषयांवर प्रचंड प्रमाणात ग्रंथ निर्मिती होते.याकरिता प्रकाशन व्यवसायाद्वारे प्रकाशकांची समुध्द परंपरा, चोखदळ दुरदृष्टी, प्रकाशक वाचकांना काय हवे?या बरोबरच वाचकांना काय दयावे?याचा विचार करतात या विचारातून चिंतनातून अभ्यासातून अनेक विध विषयावर प्रतिभावत व त्या त्या क्षेत्रातील अनेक विषयांवर प्रतिमावत जाणकार लेखकांना लेखनास प्रवृत्त करतात. लेखकाकडुन आलेल्या कृतीवर संस्करणाची दृष्टी फिरवुन बदल घडवून घेतात. त्यामुळे पुस्तकाचे रुप साखरेच्या गोडीसारखे वनते. यामुळे वाचकांची गरज भागवुन सुदृढ वनवुन वाचनाच्या आनंदासोवतच वाचकांमध्ये वाचनाची आवड सुध्दा निर्माण होते.प्रकाशक हा लेखक ग्रंथ वाचक यांना परम्परांशी

प्रकाशकांना ग्रंथ प्रकाशन प्रक्रियेमध्ये बऱ्याच आव्हानाना समोर जावे लागते.कारण प्रकाशन व्यवसायामध्ये जोडणारा दुवा ठरतो. _{पैशा}ची सुध्दा गरज असते त्यासोबत ग्रंथ प्रकाशन करतांना कल्पकता नवनव्या कल्पना लावुन प्रकाशकांना पुस्तक

समर्थ रामदास- व्याख्या "लेखकाने लिहिल्यापासुन ते त्याला ग्रंथ किंवा पुस्तकरुप लाभण्यापर्यंतची प्रक्रिया म्हणजे ग्रंथनिर्मिती प्रक्रिया होय. ही प्रक्रिया करुन ग्रंथ वाचकापर्यत पोहविण्याचे एक प्रकारे लेखकांच्या अभिव्यक्तीला प्रसारीत

_{करण्या}चे ग्रंथाच्याद्वारे प्रकाशात आणण्याचे कार्य म्हणजेच ग्रंथप्रकाशन होय." युनेस्को,"49 पृष्ठांपेक्षा अधिक पृष्ठे असलेल्या व नियतकालीक स्वरुपाचे नसलेल्या साहित्याचे प्रकाशन म्हणजे

लेखन, ग्रंथ, वाचक यांना जोडणारा दुवा म्हणजे प्रकाशक होय. प्रकाशकाने नेमलेल्या दुकानातुन वाचकाला ग्रंथप्रकाशन होय." पुस्तक उपलव्ध होत असते.आजच्या युगामध्ये ऑनलाईन पध्दतीचा वापर होतांना दिसते.कारण ॲमेझॉन, फिल्पकार्ट, बुकगंगा ही वाचकांना पुस्तके उपलव्ध करुन देणारी व घरपोच विक्री करणारी आधुनिक दुकानेच आहे.या दुकानात ग्रंथ पोहचविण्यापर्यंतचा प्रवास काहीसा दिर्घ आणि वाचकाला अनभिज्ञ असणारा असा प्रवास असतो.म्हणूनच तो प्रवास जाणुन घेण्यासाठी ग्रंथनिमिर्तीच्या प्रक्रियेला समजुन घेणे आवश्यक आहे.लेखकाचे लेखन हे प्रकाशकाकडे _{येण्या}पुर्वीपासुन ते पुस्तकांचे रुप प्राप्त होऊन वाचकांना हाती पडण्यापर्यंतचा या दिर्घप्रक्रियेमध्ये अनेक घटकांचा सहभाग असतो.या सर्व संस्काराच्या कला कौशल्यावर हात फिरुन मग ते वाचकांच्या हाती पडत असते आणि या सर्व

प्रक्रियेमध्ये प्रकाशकांचे महत्वाचे स्थान आहे.

संशोधन पद्धती (Research Methodology)

प्रस्तुत लेखाकरिता वर्णनात्मक संशोधन पद्धतीचा उपयोग करण्यात आला. सर्वेक्षण (वर्णनात्मक) पद्धतीची निवड करुन वर्णनात्मक पद्धतीच्या माध्यमातुन भ्रमणध्वनी व प्रत्यक्ष मुलाखत या तंत्राच्या आधारावर संशोधनपर लेखासंबंधीची माहीती गोळा करुन महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रंथनिर्मीतीच्या प्रक्रीयेमध्ये प्रकाशकांचे योगदान या विषयाचे विक्षेपण करण्यात आले. याकरीता नमुना निवडीच्या तंत्राच्या वापर करण्यात आला.यामध्ये यादुच्छिक नमुना निवड करण्यात आली.

साहित्याचे पुनरावलोकन (Review of Literature)

प्रस्तुत लेखात संशोधकाने महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रंथनिर्मीती प्रक्रियेमध्ये प्रकाशकांचे योगदान या विषयावर लेख लिहीतांना यामध्ये येणाऱ्या अडीअडचणी व संभाव्यातेचा व्यवस्थीत विविध साहित्याच्या माध्यमातुन पुनरावलोकन केले आहे. संशोधकाने पुस्तके मामिके संशोधन पत्रिका आणि वेवसाईट याचा व्यवस्थित अभ्यास आणि परिक्षण करुन प्रस्तुत माहीती घेतलेली आहे.

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भोग उजवना (2021)'

प्रकाशन संघादन जाणि जेखन कौशल्ये वा सुधासध्ये सुधनिर्धातील्या प्रक्रीवसवधीत साहीती सविस्तरपक्ष मांडलेजी आहे पुस्तक तिमीतीची प्रक्रिया ही दिये व काहीशी सुतागुनीची आहे.पुस्तक तिमीती प्रक्रिया ही एक साथीक इकिंबा आहे.बामध्ये, प्रकाशक, लेखक, मंपादक, मुद्रिनशोधक, डिझायनर, मुखपुष्टकार, चित्रकार, मार्करिंग मैतेजर या बाबीचा आहाबा घेण्यात आलेला आहे.या ग्रंथतील माहीती संशोधन करन असनाना अन्यत उपयुक्त ठरली ब्राह

निकोसे, सन्वप्रकाश (2007)2

ग्रंथनय आणि माहीनीशास्त्र संशोधन पद्धनी या ग्रंथान लेखकाने असे सुचयित्रे आहे की संशोधन कार्यांची सुरुवात करण्यापासुन ते समात्रीपर्यंत या ग्रंथामध्ये माहिती दिली आहे. या ग्रंथामध्ये संशोधनाचा अर्थ, व्यात्री, स्यरुष् उदेश, गृहितवे, संशोधन पद्धन संशोधनाची नितीमुल्ये, संशोधनाच्या पायऱ्या इत्यादी बाबन संविस्तर माहीती दिली असून या ग्रंथामुळे संशोधन कार्याला चांगली दिशा मिळाली असुन प्रस्तृत संशोधन लेखाकरिता हा ग्रंथ खुपच उपयुक्त राजा आहे

कंभार, राजेंद्र (2013)³

रुंघालय आणि माहीतीशास्त्र संशोधन या ग्रंथामध्ये संशोधन, वाचनसाहीन्याचा आढावा, सर्वेक्षण संशोधन पद्धती; आशय विश्चेषण, मुलाखन, निरीक्षण, नमुना निवड यावदलची सविस्तर माहीती लेखांकरिता अत्यंत उपयुक्त उन्नी आहे.

जोशी, लक्ष्मणशास्त्री (संपा.)4

मराठी विश्वकोप खंड 5, महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य संस्कृती मंडळ, मुंबई 1959 पृ.266 या भराठी विश्वकोषामध्त प्रकाशकाचे कार्य चांगल्या हस्तलिखीतांचा शोध घेणे, संपादन करणे, आखणी करणे, पुस्तक सादरीकरण आणि विक्री या प्रमुख चार प्रकारामध्ये विभागलेले आहे. यावावतची माहीती लेख लिहीतांना हा ग्रंथ संशोधकाला उपयोगी पडला आहे.

Study Area (अभ्यास क्षेत्र)

प्रस्तुत लेखात महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रंथनिर्मीती प्रक्रियेमध्ये प्रकाशकांचे काय महत्व आहे.तसेच त्या ग्रंथनिर्मीती करण्याकरिता कोणकोणत्या प्रकारचे कार्य करावे लागतात त्याबद्दलची माहीती खालीलप्रमाणे सविस्तर विवेचन केलेले आहे

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ग्रंथ निर्मिती प्रक्रियेमध्ये लेखक हा प्रकाशकांसारखाच पायाभूत असतो.यामध्ये कधी लेखक प्रकाशकांकडे येतात. तर कधी प्रकाशक लेखकांचा शोध घेतात. लेखकांला विशिष्ट विषय देऊन त्यांच्याकडून लिहून घेतात." असे मनोविकास प्रकाशन संस्थेचे अरविंद पाटणकर यांनी म्हटले आहे.' जे लोकांना आवढते ते प्रसिध्द करण्यापेक्षा, वाचकांची अभिरुची कशी वाढवता येईल याकडे लक्ष देण्याची काही प्रकाशकांची विचारदृष्टी असते असे प्रकाशक लेखकांना लिहीते करतात. प्रतिभावंताना चालना देतात, आणि अनेक नवनवीन कल्पना प्रकल्प राववुन, इतरांना दिशा देण्यावरोवरच जागतिक किर्ती प्राप्त करतात.

प्रकाशक – लेखक करार

लेखक व प्रकाशक यांच्यात पुस्तकाचा विषय, आशय प्रकार इत्यादीबाबत चर्चा होऊन पुस्तक छापण्याचे तिश्चित होणे ही पहिली पायरी असते, लेखकाचे मानधन देण्याची पध्दत, पुस्तकाचे स्वामित्व हक्क (कॉपीराईट) लेखकाला द्यावयाच्या पुस्तकाच्या प्रति आदि गोष्टी लिखीत स्वरुपात अमणे दोघांच्याही दृष्टीने क्षेयस्कर असते. प्रकाशक व लेखक यांच्यामध्ये होणारा लेखी करार हा पुस्तक प्रकाशन प्रक्रियेतील दुसरा टप्पा होय. लेखकांशी झालेल्या करारांची स्वतंत्र फार्डल करन कागदपत्रे जपून ठेवणे भविष्यात महत्वाचे आहे.

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• संघादकीय संस्कार

धकाशक हा कोणत्याही घकाशन संस्थेचा केंद्रविंदु अगतो.ग्रंथ प्रकाशनाच्या प्रक्रियेत प्रकाशक यांची अत्यंत सहत्वाची भूमिका आहे. मौलीक सहाय्य होते ते संपादकाकडून, मजदूर संपादक त्यातील आश्रय, जापा मोडकी सुरुवातीपासून ते शेवटपर्यंत लेखकाशी चर्चा करणे, पुस्तकाचे डिझार्डन व्रधणे, लेखकाकडून लिट्टन घेणे, कळ्टर पत्र तयार करून घेणे. त्या संबंधी त्यांच्या कल्पना ही सगळी संपादकाची जवाबदारी असते.यालाच संपादकीय संस्कार असे म्हणतात.

डीटीपी :

संपादकीय संस्कार झाल्यानंतर लिखित मजकूर प्रतिचे पुस्तक रुपात रुपांतर करण्याचा पुढचा टप्पा म्हणजे डिटीपी व लेआऊट डिझाईननिंग होय.

प्राप्त लिखित मजकुराला डीटीपी करणारा संगणकावर टाईप करतो.टाईपिंग पुर्ण झाल्यानंतर त्याचे कागदावर प्रिंटआऊट काढले जाते.प्रिंट आऊट व मुळचे लेखन मुद्रीत शोधनासाठी (Proof Correction) करण्याकरिता मुद्रितशोधकाकडे (Proof Reader) कडे पाठविले जाते.

• मुद्रितशोधन :

मुद्रित शोधक हा त्यांच्याकडे आलेल्या संगणकीय प्रतिमधील मजकुरामध्ये झालेल्या काना, मात्रा, वेलांटीच्या चुका दुरुस्त करुन शुध्दलेखन, वाक्यरचना तपासुन मुळावरहुकूम व व्याकरणदृष्ट्या तो मजकुर व्यवस्थीत करुन घेतो. मुद्रीत शोधकाकडुन तपासुन आलेल्या प्रतीतील दुरुस्त्या केलेले लेखन परत डीटीपी करणाऱ्याकडे पाठविले जाते.डीटीपी करणारा टाईपराईटर पुन्हा दुरुस्त करुन मुद्रीत शोधकाकडे पाठवतो.मुद्रीतशोधक पुन्हा चुका दुरुस्त करुन टाईपराईटरकडे पाठवतो.अशाप्रकारे संपुर्ण दुरुस्ती झाल्यानंतर निर्दोष झालेला मजकुर पुढील प्रक्रियेसाठी पाठवतो.

ले-आऊट डिझाईंग :

मुद्रित शोधनानंतरचा टप्पा म्हणजे लेआऊट डिझाईनींग होय. लेआऊट डिझायनर आणि डीटीपी ऑपरेटर यांची महत्वाची भुमिका आहे.संपुर्ण लेखन पुस्तकाच्या आकारात वसवणं हेडरचार्ट चित्र पुस्तकाच्या साच्यात योग्य पद्धतीने वसविणे हे डिझायनरचे काम असते.

चित्रकार आणि मुखपृष्ठ :

पुस्तक प्रकाशन प्रक्रियेत चित्रकार ही समाविष्ट असतो.पुस्तकाचा विषय लक्षात घेवून चित्रकाराची निवड केली जाते.वाचकांचे लक्ष वेधुन घेणारा पुस्तकाचा आकर्षण विंदु म्हणजेच मुखपृष्ठ होय. पुस्तकाचा विषय आशय वघुन त्यांचे मुखपृष्ठ ठरविले जाते.यामध्ये प्रकाशक, संपादक, लेखक आणि चित्रकार या चौघांची मते यामध्ये महत्वाची असतात.

• छपाई

पुस्तकांच्या डिझाईन आणि मुखपृष्ठ झाल्यानंतर छपाईसाठी तयार होते.छपाईकरिता लागणारा कागद साहित्याच्या प्रकारांनुसार ठरविल्या जात असतो किंवा प्रकाशकांवर अवलंबुन आहे.निलेश पाष्टे यांच्या अनुभवावरुन कथा कांदवरी छपाईकरिता हलक्या पिवळसर कागदाला प्राधान्य दिल्या जाते.वैचारीक पुस्तकांना पांढरा कागद तर इंग्रजी पुस्तकांमध्ये साधारणपणे नैसर्गीक रंग असलेला कागद वापरला जातो.

बाईंडींग :

छपाईनंतर कापलेल्या कागदांच्या घड्या घातल्या जातात. याकरिता आता मशीनचा सुध्दा वापर केला जातो.पेजनंबर जुळवणी केलेल्या पुस्तकाला कव्हर लावुन मशीनवर ठेवले जाते.यालाच परफेक्ट बाईडींग असे

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म्हणनान यामध्ये अनेक प्रकार आहेत. परंतु ने प्रकाशकांतर अन्यतंतून आहे की कोणत याईडींग करायले.अलाप्रकार

बाईडींग झाल्यानंतर तविन कोरे पुस्तक तथार होते

• किंमत

प पुस्तकाची किंसत पुस्तकाच्या छपाई आधी निश्चित केली जाते.विषय, माइणी, वाजारपंठवा अंदाज हे समळ पुरवकारा महाराष प्रतास करवली जाते.अर्थातच पुस्तक विक्रीची कार्यपद्धनी प्रकाशन संस्थाच्या विचारात घेऊन पुस्तकांची किंमत ठरविली जाते.अर्थातच पुस्तक विक्रीची कार्यपद्धनी प्रकाशन संस्थाच्या

विचारसरणीवर अवलंबुन असते.

पुस्तकांचा विषय, लेखक, लिखाणाचा उद्देश या सगळ्या गोष्टीचा विचार करुन मार्केटिंगचे तंत्र आणि वितरण व विक्री : अंदाजपत्रक यावरुन ठरविले जाते.पुस्तकांचे अंदाजपत्रक आणि प्रकाशन संस्था यानुसार वेगवेगळे असते.म्हणजेव वर्तमानपत्रे, नियतकालीके यामधील जाहीरातीव्दारे विक्री करणे, दुसरा प्रकार म्हणजे पुस्तकांची दुकाणे, पुस्तकजत्रा, प्रदर्शने, ऑनलाईन विक्री साईट इत्यादी मार्फत होणारी पुस्तक विक्री प्रकाशकाला विक्री स्वत: करणे शक्य नसल्यामुळे प्रकाशक बुक क्लब, पुस्तक विक्रेते इतर दुकानदार एजन्सी व टपालाब्दारे आलेल्या मागण्या डत्यादीव्दारे विक्री प्रकाशकांना करावी लागते.

निष्कर्ष (Conclusion) :-

लोकांना जे आवडते ते प्रसिद्ध करण्यापेक्षा वाचकांची अभिरुची कशी वाढवता येईल याकडे लक्ष देण्याची प्रकाशकांची विचारदृष्टी असायला पाहीजे.लेखक व प्रकाशक यांच्यामधील पुस्तकाचे स्वामित्व हक्क लेखकाला द्यावयाच्या प्रति आदि स्वरुपाच्या गोष्टी लिखीत स्वरुपात असणे आवश्यक आहे.प्रकाशनाच्या संपुर्ण रचना प्रक्रियेत मर्वात महत्वाचा घटक संपादक हा असतो.लेखन मुद्रित शोधनासाठी डीटीपी करणारा हा सर्वात महत्वाचा भाग आहे.मुद्रीत शोधक आपल्या वाक्यरचना व शुध्दलेखन व्याकरण दृष्ट्या तो मजकुर व्यवस्थीत आहे किंवा नाही हे तपासुन पाहतो.लेआऊट डिझाईनमध्ये डिझाईनर आणि डीटीपी Operator या व्यक्तींची महत्वाची भुमीका असते.ग्रंथ निर्मीती प्रक्रीयेमध्ये चित्रकार त्या पुस्तकाचा विषय लक्षात घेवुन चित्राची निवड करतो.छपाई व वांधणी करतांना कोणत्या प्रकारचा कागद वापरायचा हे प्रकाशकांच्या मतानुसार ठरविल्या जात असते. ग्रंथनिर्मीती प्रक्रियेमध्ये प्रकाशक ग्रंथवितरण व विक्री वर्तमान पत्रे, नियतकालीके यामध्ये जाहीरातीव्दारे विक्री करणे किंवा पुस्तकांची दुकाने प्रदर्शने, पुस्तक जत्रा किंवा ऑनलाईन विक्रीसाईट याव्दारे पुस्तकांची वितरण व विक्री केल्या जाते. प्रकाशक माहीती व जानाची ओळख करुन माहीती व ज्ञान गोळा करतात. त्याची बाह्य पर्यावरणात किती प्रमाणात गरज आहे याचा आढावा घेतात. कलात्मक व सुंदर आकार देवुन तार्कीक सुसंगती असलेले आपले प्रकाशन समाजाला प्रदान करतात. ग्रंथरुपी अपत्य जन्माला घालतांना प्रकाशक एका मातेप्रमाणे वेदना सहन करित आलेला असतो. परंतु ग्रंथ निर्मीती प्रक्रिया एक सुखद अनुभुती देखील आहे. प्रकाशक मात्र स्वत:बद्दल व आपल्या अडचणी व वेदना बाबत फारसा बोलतांना दिसून येत नाही. संदर्भ ग्रंथ (Reference)

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भारतातील लोकशाही आणि प्रसार माध्यमे डॉ. प्रमोद मा. आचेगावे राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख इंद्रप्रस्थ न्यू आर्टस, कॉमर्स ॲड सायन्स कॉलेज, वर्धा

आंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदायातील बहुतांश राष्ट्रांनी लोकशाही शासनपध्दतीचा स्विकार केलेला आहे. लोकशाही ही आधुनिक शासनपध्दती आहे असे म्हटले जात असले तरी प्राचीन ग्रीक व भारतातील काही नगर राज्यात लोकशाही शासनपध्दती अस्तित्वात होती. लोकांची सत्ता असलेले राज्य म्हणजे लोकशाही होय. लोकशाहीत लोकांचे राजकीय सामाजीकरण राजकीय प्रक्रिया सहभाग, मतदान-मतमोजणी, प्रतिनिधिची भूमिका, राजकीय संस्कृती, राजकीय पक्ष, शासनावर नियंत्रण जनतेच्या समस्येला प्राधान्य इत्यादी घटकाला महत्व असते. या घटकांचे नि:पक्षपध्दतीने विश्लेषण करण्याचे कार्य प्रसार माध्यमे करतात म्हणुनच प्रसार माध्यमांना लोकशाहीचा चौथा आधारस्तंभ म्हटले जाते.

भारतात प्रसार माध्यमे स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळापासुन अस्तित्वात होती, वाळशास्त्री जांभेकर लोकमान्य टिळक, गोपाळ गणेश आगरकर महात्मा गांधी, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर इत्यादी. विचारवंताने भारतात वृत्तमानपत्रे सुरु करुन ब्रिटिश शासनाचे सत्यरुप समाजासमोर आणण्याचे कार्ये केले. एवढेच नव्हेतर भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळून देण्याचे त्यांचे योगदान आहे. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर प्रसार माध्यमामध्ये अमुलाग्रह बदल झालेला आहे. प्रसार माध्यमामधे वृत्तपत्रे, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मिडिया, सोशल मिडिया इत्यादींचा समावेश होतो.

लोकशाहीत समता स्वातंत्र्य, न्याय, बंधुता, दुर्वल घटकांना प्राधान्य, सत्तेचे विकेंद्रीकरण, इत्यादी घटनेला महत्व असते. भारतात लोकशाही यशस्वी करण्यात प्रसार माध्यमाची भूमिका देखील महत्वाची आहे. लोकशाही यशस्वी करण्यात प्रसार माध्यमाचा सकारात्मक बदल खालीलप्रमाणे आहे.

प्रसार माध्यमाव्दारे जनजागृती :

लोकशाही शासन व्यवस्थेत बदल लोकांमध्ये जनजागृती घडविणे अत्यंत महत्वाचे असते. वृत्तपत्रे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, माध्यमेव्दारे लोकशाहीचे महत्व समजावून सांगितले जाते. लोकशाहीत मतदाराला किती महत्व असते. हे नागरिकांना समजावून सांगितले जाते. निवडणूक आयोग प्रसार माध्यमांचा आधार घेत मतदान जन-जागृती मोहीम राववित असते. उदाहरणात स्वातंत्र्यदिनी तिरंगा गर्वाने फडकेल. सुजाण नागरिक मतदान नांव नोंदणी अभिमानाने करेल. तुम्ही तुमच्या आयुष्याचे विग बॉम व्हा मतदानयादीत नाव नोंदणी करुन मतदार बना.

राजकीयपक्ष आणि प्रसार माध्यमे :

लोकशाही मध्ये राजकीय पक्षाला अनन्य साधारण महत्व आहे. राजकीय पक्ष निवडणुकीमध्ये सहभागी होतात. लोकशाही मध्ये सत्ता परिवर्तन शांततेच्या मार्गाने म्हणजे निवडणुकीच्या माध्यमाव्दारे होते. निवडणुकीत आपले उमेद्वार निवडून आले पाहीजेत म्हणून राजकीय पक्ष अहोरात्र परिश्रम करतात. प्रसार माध्यमाची मदत घेतात. प्रसार माध्यमाव्दारे आपल्या पक्षाचे ध्येय धोरणे जनतेपर्यंत पोहचविण्याचे कार्ये राजकीय पक्ष करतात. लोकशाही यशस्वी करण्यात राजकीय पक्ष व प्रसार माध्यमांचे योगदान आहे. म्हणूनच आपल्या देशातील प्रत्येक राजकीय पक्ष आपले वृत्तपत्रे व इलेक्ट्रीक माध्यमे सुरु केले आहेत.

शासकीय योजनाची माहिती :

प्रिन्ट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, सोशल मिडियामुळे जनतेला शासकीय ध्येय धोरणाची, कार्यक्रमांची योजनाची माहिती मिळू लागली. घटक राज्य शासन नव-नवीन योजनाशहरी व ग्रामिण भागातील जनतेचा विकास करण्यासाठी राबविने, ग्रामिण कोपडपट्टी भागासाठी, शेतकऱ्यांसाठी, महिला करीता योजना आखत असते. या योजनाची माहिती प्रसार माध्यमातून लाभार्थ्याला जलद गतीने मिळू लागली. शासनाने आपल्यासाठी किती चांगल्या योजना राबविल्या, किति प्रमाणात विकास झाला. यांचेही विश्लेषण प्रसार माध्यमे करु लागली. त्या भागाचा विकास झाला तर जनता ही सत्ताधारी पक्षाला मनदान करतील अन्यथा विरोधी पक्षाला मतदान करतील त्यामुळे सत्ता पलटविण्यात महत्वाची भूमिका प्रमार माध्यमे करु लागली.

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लोकशाहीत नेतृत्वाला अनन्य साधारण महत्व असते. लोकशाही यशस्वी करण्यात नेतृत्वाची भूमिका महत्वाची असत ध्रिन्ट व इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मिडिया राजकीय नेतृत्व उदयास हातभार लावित आहेत. एखाद्या चळवळीचे नेतृत्व करणाऱ्या नेत्याचे विचार जनतेपर्यंत पोहचविल्याचे काम माध्यमे करित आहेत. नरेंद्र मोदींनी 2014 च्या निवडणुकीत प्रसार माध्यमाव्दारे संपुर्ण विभा हशात आपल्या नेतृत्वाला जनतेचा प्रचंड प्रमाणात पाठिंवा मिळविला. 2022 च्या भारत जोडो यात्रीला प्रसार माध्यमाने दखल _{धेत}ल्यामुळे राहूल गांधीच्या नेतृत्वाला सामान्य जनतेला पाठिंबा मिळत आहे. अरविंद केजरीवाल यांच्या नेतृत्वाला भारतीय धल गण राजकारणात पाठिंबा मिळत आहे. त्यांनी आपल्या पक्षाला राष्ट्रीय पक्षाचा दर्जा मिळण्याच्या मार्गावर पोहचविले आहे.

आज प्रसार माध्यमाच्या साधनाने व्यक्तीचे राजकीय सामाजीकीकरण करीत आहे. वृत्तपत्रे, रेडिओ, टि.व्ही. व्दारे मिळालेली माहिती व्यक्तीला प्रभावित करते. यामुळे राजकीय विचार निर्माण होतात किंवा बिघडतात. आज सर्व शासन व्यवस्था प्रसार माध्यमाच्या साधनाचा प्रयोग करुन आपल्या नागरिकांना राजकीय प्रशिक्षण दिले जातात. देशातील निर्णय प्रक्रिया, राजकारण, सत्तेची स्पर्धा, देशातील घडणाऱ्या घडामोडी इत्यादींची माहिती लोकांना घरबसल्या प्रसार माध्यमांच्या आधारे मिळते. त्यामुळे लोकांमध्ये जनजागृती घडून येते. एखादे शासन चांगले की बाईट याबिषयी बारंवार लोकांना माहिती देवन त्यांचा दृष्टिकोन बदलविण्याचे काम प्रसार माध्यमे करतात. एकंदरीत लोकांना राजकारणाची माहिती प्रसार माध्यमे देत असतात.

सामान्य जनतेचे मते मांडणारे व्यासपीठ :

आध्निक काळात संदेशवहन विद्युत गतीने होत आहे. प्रसार माध्यमे जनमत बनविण्याचे विघडविण्याचे एक प्रभावी माध्यम आहे. लोकशाहीचा आधारस्तंभ आहे. सामान्य जनतेला आपली मते मांडण्याची व्यासपीठ मिळते. लोकशाहीत प्रत्येकाला आपले मते मांडण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य असते.

स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधतुव मुल्यांची :

लोकशाही स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुत्वा या मुल्यांवर आधारित आहे. लोकशाही यशस्वी करण्यासाठी हे मुल्य सर्व सामान्यापर्यंत पोहचले पाहिजेत. या मुल्याचे महत्व पटवुन देण्याचे काम प्रसार माध्यमे करतात. भारतात अनेक धर्माचे, पंथाचे, जातीचे लोक राहतात येथे ही लोकशाहीचे मुल्य सर्व सामान्यापर्यंत पोहचविण्याचे काम प्रसारमाध्यमे करित आहेत.

लोकशाही शासन व्यवस्था यशस्वी करण्यामध्ये प्रसार माध्यमे महत्वाची भूमिका बजावित आहेत. परंतु प्रसार माध्यमावर ही अलिकडे शंका घेत आहेत. माध्यमाच्या राजकीय भूमिका विषयी नागरिक शंका घेत आहेत. मतदानपूर्व सर्वेक्षण, मतदानोत्तर, कलचाचण्या निवडणुक निकालाचे विश्लेषण आणि राजकीय व्यक्तीपुजा हे घटक माध्यमाविषयी शंका निर्माण करणारे आहेत. प्रसार साध्यमाव्दारेप्रसारित होणाऱ्या बनावट चित्रफितीमुळे त्यांची विश्वासईन धोक्यात येत आहे.

माध्यम विश्वाचे व्यावसायिकरण झाले आहे. व्यावसायिकरणात नफा-तोट्याचा विचार केला जातो. तसेच इलेक्ट्रीक माध्यमात झालेली वाढ यामुळे स्पर्धा निर्माण झाली आहे. आर्थिक घटकांसाठी एखाद्याचे मत आपल्या माथी मारत आहेत. यामुळे जोकशाही पुढे आव्हाने निर्माण होतात. शासनाचे गुणगान करणे त्याची जमेची वाजू दाखविणे हेच कार्ये माध्यमे करित आहेत. परंतु फक्त जमेची वाजू दाखविण्यात येते. हे लोकशाहीला घातक आहे, असे असलेले तरी लोकमत घडविण्यासाठी आधुनिक गळात विविध साधनाचा वापर केला जातो. वर्तमानपत्रे, टि.व्ही. हे लोकमत घडविण्याचे प्रमुख साधन आहे. हे तोक्मतलोकशाहीचा आधार असती. स्टिंग ऑपरेशन निपक्षपती मने, शासकीय योजनाचे योग्य मुल्यमापन, शासनांवर अघत्यक्ष विषेत्रण, सर्व सामान्याच्या समस्या सोडविणारे इत्यादी घटक प्रसार माध्यमाची विश्वासहर्ता निर्माण करने एवडेच नव्हे तर

तेकशाही यशस्वी करण्यात योग्य भूमिका बजावते.

गरम युष

1) दो. पुखराज जैन, भारतीय शासन व राजनिती साहित्य भवन प्रकाशन आगरा. दों, मुधीर बोधनकर, डॉ. मेघा कालेटकर, जाहिरात आणि विक्रय व्यवस्थापन थी साईनाथ प्रकाशन नागपूर

जाणता शताजी छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज

- संपादक -डॉ. अनंत आत्माराम रिंढे

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छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचे लोक कल्याणकारी स्वराज्याचे व्यवस्थापन प्रा. डॉ. प्रमोद मा. आचेगावे राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, इंद्रप्रस्थ न्यू आर्ट्स, कॉमर्स ॲन्ड सायन्स कॉलेज, वर्धा भ्रमणध्वणी : ९८६०५८३०१७ ई—मेल आयडी : pmache76@gmail.com

जाणता राजा, हिदंवी स्वराज्याचे संस्थापक महिलांचे कैवारी, आदर्श राज्यकर्ता म्हणून छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांना ओळखले जाते. सर्व मानवी अधिकार नाकारलेल्या जनतेला सन्मानाने जगता यावे यासाठी स्वराज्य पाहिजे होते. त्यामुळे रयतेच्या मानसिकतेत बदल करून छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांनी राजकीय, धार्मिक, सामाजिक, शेती, महिला इत्यादी क्षेत्रात बदल करण्यावर भर दिलेला आहे. त्यातून समता, बंधुता निर्माण करण्याला प्राधान्य दिले आहे. लोक कल्याणकारी राज्यात प्रजेच्या अन्न, वस्त्र आणि निवारा या जीवनावश्यक गरजा पूर्ण होतात. स्त्रियांचा सन्मान केला जातो. सामान्य जनतेची, शेतकऱ्याची फसवणुक होत नाही. कोणावरही अन्याय होत नाही. प्रजेला जलट न्याय मिळते. शेती आणि उदयोगांचा विकास होतो. लोककलेला भरभराटी येते. जनता सुखी ममाधानाने राह शकतात.

शिवरांयानी मोगल, आदिलशाहा, पोर्तूगीज, इंग्रज यांच्याशी युद्ध, संघर्ष केला. तरीही जनतेच्या समस्या सोडविण्यास प्राधान्य दिले आहे. पर्यावरण, महिला, स्वच्छता, टुष्काळ, पाण्याचा प्रश्न, बर्म आदी संबंधी जे धोरण शिवाजी महाराजांनी अंमलात आणले होते त्या धोरणाचे महत्त्व आजही आधोरेखित आहे. शिवाजी राजानी जनतेच्या हिताला प्राधान्य देऊन ज्या धोरणाची अंमलबजावणी केली, त्याच धोरणाला आज लोककल्याणकारी राज्य मददले जाते छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचे लोककल्याणकारी धोरण खालील प्रमाणे • स्वच्छता :--

आधुनिक काळात स्वच्छतेला महत्त्व दिले जाते. राष्ट्रीय व राज्यांचे धोरण स्वच्छतेला अनुसरून ठरविले जाते आहे. त्याकाळातही छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांनी स्वच्छतेबाबत आपल्या राज्यात धोरण किंवा नियमावली निर्माण केली. घराभोवती निरगुडीच्या झाडाचे कुंपण घालून घरामध्ये उंदीर, विंचू, किडा, मुंगी या सारखे सरपटणारे प्राणी येणार नाही यांची काळजी घ्यावी. गडावरील बाजारपेठेत, रस्त्यावर केरकचरा राहणार नाही यांची ताकिद देण्यात आलेली दिसते. इतकेही करून जर जागोजागी कचरा पडला असेल तर तो गडाखाली फेकू नये. तो कचरा त्याच जागेवर जाळून टाकावा. त्याची राख खत म्हणून वापरावे.

• पाण्याची व्यवस्था :--

आधुनिक काळात पाण्याला विशेष महत्त्व आहे. कारण पाणी हा जीवन आवश्यक घटक आहे. पाण्याचे व्यवस्थापन कसे करावे. या संबंधी शासन धोरण किंवा नियमावली तयार केलेली आहे. एवढेच नव्हेतर पाण्याचा कसा वापर करावा या संबंधी जनजागृती केली जात आहे. शिवरायांनी आपल्या राज्यात पाण्यासंबंधी धोरण किंवा विचार मांडले आहे. शिवरायांच्या काळात गडावर वस्ती करून राहणाऱ्या जनतेची संख्या मोठी असे. येथे पाण्याची व्यवस्था करण्यासंबंधी शिवराय काळजी घेत. गड बांधण्यापूर्वी त्या जागेवर पुरसे पाणी आहे का? याची पाहणी केली जात असे. अशा एखादचा जागी पाणी नसेल तर तेथे पावसाळ्यापूर्वीच तळी आणि टाक्या बांधुन त्यात साठविले जात होतेव ते जपून वापरत असत. दुष्काळात पाणी कमी पडत नसत. महाराष्ट्रातील लातूर जिल्ह्यात रेल्वेने पाणी आणण्याची शासनावर वेळ आलेली दिसून येते.

• दुष्काळ निवारण :--

शिवाजी महाराज दुष्काळात जनतेला सर्वतोपरी मदत करीत. एखादया वर्षी दुष्काळ पडल्यास शिवराय राज्याच्या कोठारात साठवलेले धान्य जनतेला मोफत वाटून देत असत. तसेच दुष्काळाच्या वर्षी महाराज वेगवेगळ्या किल्यांवर दुरूस्तीची कामे सुरू करत. त्याच काळात बंधारे, कालवे बांधण्याचे काम सुरू करत.

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यामुळे कामगाराला आणि शेतकऱ्याला कामे मिळत. त्यामुळे राज्यात दुष्काळाची तिव्रता तेवढीशी जाणवत नसत. आज जे शासन रोजगार हमी धोरण राबविण्यात येत आहे. तेच धोरण शिवरायांनी आपल्या काळात राबविलेले दिसून येते.

• व्यापार आणि बाजारपेठ :--

छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांनी आपल्या स्वराज्यात व्यापार व बाजारपेठेला महत्त्व दिले आहे. शिवरायांनी आपले स्वतंत्र आरमार उभे केले. एवढेच करून थांबले नाहीत तर स्वराज्यात व्यापार वाढवावा यासाठी मालाची वाहतूक करणारी जहाजे निर्माण केली होती. महाराष्ट्रात गोदावरी, कृष्णा, भिमा इत्यादी नद्यामंध्ये होड्यांची वाहतूक चालत असत. दाभोळ, राजापूर, वेगूंली, तारापूर, जैतापूर ही कोकण किनाऱ्यावरील बंदरे महाराजांच्या काळात भरभराटीला आल्याचे दिसते. पोर्तूगीज हदद्ीत येणाऱ्या मिठावर त्यांनी अधिक कर बसवला. त्यामुळे त्या मिठाची किंमत वाढली. या उलट स्वराज्यात तयार होणाऱ्या मिठावरील कर कमी केल्यामुळे त्या मिठाची किंमत कमी झाली. थोडक्यात लोक स्वदेशी मिठ वापरू लागले. त्याचा फायदा सर्व सामान्य जनतेला झाला. यातूनच व्यापाराला चालणा मिळाल्याचे दिसून येते.

• धार्मिक विचार :--

छत्रपती शिवाजी महारांजांनी हिंदू धर्म सुरक्षित राहावा आणि आपल्या सांस्कृतिक मुल्यांची जोपासणा व्हावी.यासाठी अहोरात्र पश्चिम केले. परंतु दुसऱ्या धर्माबाबत कधीही द्वेष केला नाही. त्या काळात हिंदूची मंदिरे पाडली जात होती. मशिदी बांधल्या जात होत्या. तरीही महाराजांनी सर्वधर्मसमभावाचे धोरण अवंलबिले. त्यांनी तुकाराम, रामदासा प्रमाणेच केळशीच्या बाबा याकूबखानाचाही आदर केला. आंळदीच्या संत ज्ञानेश्वर मंदिरा बरोबरच हजरत पिरालाही इनाम दिले.

• महिला संबंधी धोरणः—

शिवाजी महाराजाच्या काळातही महिंलांचे जीवन कष्टमय होते. महिलांना कूंटूंबात दुयम स्थान होते. त्या काळातही बालविवाह, विधवा विवाहास बंदी, केशवपन पद्धती इत्यादी अनिष्ट जाणता राजा : छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज

प्रथा होत्या. महाराजांनी त्या बंद करण्यावर भर दिलेला दिसून येतो. स्वतः शिवाजी महाराजांनी सतीप्रथेला विरोध केलेला दिसतो. शत्रू राज्याच्या शरण आलेल्या सैनिकांच्या महिलांना सन्मानाची वागणूक देत. महिलांबाबत त्यांच्या मनात आदराची भावना होती. त्यांच्या काळात महिला शिक्षणाबद्दलच्या कार्याची माहिती मिळत नसली तरी घोड्यावर बसणे व प्रशासनाचे शिक्षण काही महिलांना दिल्याचे दिसून येते.

• सारांश :--

राजा आदर्श नितिवंत, कल्याणकारी तत्त्वांचा निर्माता होता. स्वराज्याच्या स्थापनेत त्यांच्यावर कितीतरी संकट आली. पण त्यातून महाराज मोठ्या शौर्याने, धैर्याने, चातुर्याने बाहेर पडले. शेतकरी सुखी, रयत सुखी तर राजा सुखी हे छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या राज्यकारभाराचे मुख्य सुत्र होते. स्वराज्याच्या हितांचे रक्षण करणारे छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज हे खऱ्या अर्थाने लोक कल्याणकारी राजे होते.

• संदर्भ ग्रंथ :--

सी. दिक्षित : भारताचा इतिहास, पिंपळापूरे ॲन्ड कं.
 पब्लिशर्स, नागपूर

२. नी. सी. दिक्षित : मराठी ब्रिटिश कालीन भारत, पिंपळापूरे ॲन्ड क. पब्लिशर्स, नागपूर ISSN: 2394 5303 Impact Factor 3.024(IIJIF) Printing Area International Research journal January 2022 Issue-13, Vol-01

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संसदेच्या कामात प्रादेशिकतेमूळे अडदाळे निर्माण होत आहे.

५. जागतिकीकरणाच्या दडपणामूळे संसदेतील खासदारावर मर्यादा पडत आहे.

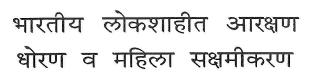
निष्कर्ष :

लोकशाहीत्मक विचार हे केवळ शासन प्रणालीबाबतचे नाहीत तर लोकशाही ही एक जीवन पध्दती होय. Way of Life अशा व्यापक अदानि लोकशाहीकडे पाहणे आवश्यक आहे. लोकशाहीची पहिली कुटूंब असून आपण कुटूंबातही वावरतांना शाळा लोकशाहीत्मक वर्तन, विचार व वाणी असली पाहिजे. राज्यशास्त्र, कायदाशास्त्र , व लोकप्रशासनाचा शिक्षक या नात्याने आपण परखडपणे भूमिका मांडली पाहिजे. तरच ख-या अर्दानि लोकशाहीचा व संसदेचा पाया भक्कम व मजब्त बनेल.

संसदीय लोकशाही जर मजबुत करायची असेल तर युवा तरुण पिढीला संसदेमध्ये प्रतिनिधित्व दयायला पाहिजे. संसदीय नियमाचा अभ्यास करणारे प्रतिनिधित्व संसदेमध्ये पाठवायला पाहिजे. तरच भारताच्या संसदवर लोकांचा विश्वास बसेल.

संदर्भ ग्रंदा सुची :-

- भारतीय संविधान व शासन व्यवस्दाा प्रा. रा. ज. लोटे
- भारतीय राज्यघटना डॉ. दायमा
- भारतीय संविधान
 डॉ. सुभाष गवई
- भारतीय संविधान व शासन डॉ. भा. ल. भोळे



निशांत अशोकराव चिकाटे नागरी बॅक कॉलनी, वर्धा

प्रस्तावना :

भारताला स्वातंत्र मिळाल्यानंतर लोकशाही व्यवस्थेमध्ये प्रत्येक व्यक्तीस 'एक—व्यक्ती, एक—मत' असा अधिकार मिळाला, यामुळे सर्वांना कायद्याने समान लेखले आहे. आरक्षणाच्या बाबतीत डॉ. बाबासाहेंब आंबेडकरांनी कायदेमंत्री असतांना, आरक्षणामधील पोट कलमाच्या भाषेतच 'सामाजिक आणि शैक्षणिक दृष्टया मागासलेले वर्ग' अशी उपसुचना मांडली. या अर्थनि 'विकासाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहापासुन वंचित असणाऱ्या घटकांना इतर सशक्त समाजाच्या बरोबरीने आणण्यासाठी त्यांना कायद्याने देऊ केलेली विशेष संधी म्हणजे 'आरक्षण' होय. तसेच मागासलेल्या घटकाला शासन, प्रशासन आणि न्यायपालिका या लोकशाहीच्या महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभामध् ये प्रतिनिधीत्व देणे म्हणजेचे आरक्षण होय यालाच Principle of Discriminating Equality चा सिध्दांत म्हणतात.

भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या सरनामा, मुलभूत हक्क, मुलभूत कर्तव्ये व मार्गदर्शक तत्वे यामध्ये 'स्त्री—पुरुष समता' हे तत्व व्यक्त होते. राज्यघटना केवळ महिलांना समतेची शाश्वती देत नाही, तर राज्यसंस्थेने प्रसंगी किंमत मोजुन ही महिलांच्या सार्वजनिक हिताचा विचार केला पाहिजे, अशी भुमिका घेते. यासाठी राज्यसंस्थेला अधिकार राज्यघटना देते. लोकशाही व्यवस्थेच्या चौकटीमध् ये कायदे, विकासाची धोरणे, नियोजन आणि कार्यक्रम यामध्ये महिलांना केंद्रीभुत मानले गेले. महिलांच्या कल्याणाबरोबरच त्यांच्या विकासाकडे सुध्दा लक्ष

भूरविण्यात सेव लगले या गार्श्वभूमिवर महिला Printing Area : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Referred Journal सु ISSN: 2394 5303 ImpactFactor Printing Area 3.024(IIJIF) International Research journal

सबलीकरण धोरण भारतात आखले गेले व त्यांची अंमलबजावणी सुरु आहे.

पी. व्ही. नरसिंहराव पंतप्रधान असतांना सरकार द्वारा तयार करण्यात आलेल्या पंचायतराज संस्थेशी संबंधीत विधेयक विधेयकाला संशोधित करुन डिसेंबर १९९२ मध्ये अंमलात आले. व १९९३ रोजी ७३ व ७४ वी घटना दुरुस्तीनुसार संविधानामध्ये एक नविन भाग जोडल्या गेले. त्यांचे नाव पंचायतराज असे ठेवण्यात आले. यानुसार कलम २४३ मधील पंचायतराज विषयी सुचना देण्यात आल्या .

गेल्या अठरा वर्षात ग्रामीण भारतातील राजकीय चित्र हळुहळु बदलत आहे. आजवर ज्या ठिकाणी, ज्या जागांवर स्त्रिया क्वचित दिसायच्या अशा स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थामध्ये स्त्रिया मोठया प्रमाणात दिसत आहे. अर्थात हा बदल आपोआप घडलेला नाही. स्वातंत्र प्राप्तीनंतर ४६ वर्षानी आलेल्या नव्या पंचायतराज कायदयामुळे या बदलाला सुरुवात झाली. व पंचायतराज नुसार महिलांना आरक्षण देण्यात आले. पंचायतराज व ग्रामीण विकास या महत्वाच्या संकल्पना आहे. पंचायतराज साधन तर ग्रामीण विकास सादय आहे. पंचायतराजमुळे महिलांना प्राधान्य मिळाले आहे.

संविधानाच्या कलम– २४३ (घ) ३ व २४३ (न) ३ नुसार प्रत्येक पंचायत तसेच नगरपालिकामध्ये प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचित सभासदांच्या एकुण संख्येमध्ये एक तृतीयांश जागा अनुसुचित जाती, जमाती स्त्रियांसाठी आरक्षित आहे. स्त्रियांना स्वराज्य संस्थेमध्ये सहभागी होण्यासाठी विशेष आरक्षणाची तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे. अशारितीने भारतीय संविधानात आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक व राजकीय क्षेत्रात महिलांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने अधिकार प्रदान करण्यात आले आहेत. त्याचबरोबर राजकारणात देखिल महिलांचा सहभाग वाढला. पक्ष पातळीवरही महिलांनी छाप पाडली इत्यादी गोष्टीचे अध ययन करणे सुलभ झाले आहे.

महिलांच्या राजकीय संदर्भात आरक्षणा तरतुदी

७३ व ७४ व्या घटनादुरुस्तीत राखीव जागाचे आरक्षण २४३ घ, न मध्ये पुढील प्रमाणे नमुद आहे.

(१) प्रत्येक पंचायतमध्ये/नगरपालिकेमध्ये (क)

जागा राखून ठेवण्यात येतील आणि अशा प्रकारे राखून ठेवण्यात आलेल्या जागांच्या संख्येचे त्या पंचायतीमध ये थेट निवडणुकीद्वारे भरावयाच्या जागाच्या एकूण संख्येशी असलेले प्रमाण हे शक्य होईल तिथपर्यंत, त्या पंचायत क्षेत्रामधील अनुसूचित जातीच्या किंवा त्या पंचायत क्षेत्रामधील अनुसूचित जनजातीच्या लोकसंख्येचे त्या क्षेत्रातील एकूण लोकसंख्येशी जे प्रमाण असेल तेच असेल आणि पंचायतीमधील विविध मतदारसंघामध्ये आळीपाळीने अशा जागांचे वाटप करण्यात येईल.

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(२) खंड (१) खाली राखुन ठेवलेल्या जागांच्या एकूण संख्येच्या एक तृतीयांशापेक्षा कमी नसतील एवढया जागा अनुसूचित जातीच्या किंवा यथास्थिती, अनुसूचित जनजातीच्या महिलांसाठी राखून ठेवण्यात येतील.

(३) प्रत्येक पंचायतीमध्ये थेट निवडणुकीद्वारे भरावयाच्या जागांच्या एक संख्येच्या एक तृतीयांशापेक्षा कम नसतील एवढ्य जागा (अनुसूचित जातीच्या व अनुसूचित जनजातीच्या महिलांसाठी राखुन ठेवलेल्या जागा धरुन) महिलांसाठी राखुन ठेवण्यात येतील आणि पंचायतीमधील विविध मतदार संघामध्ये आळीपाळीने अशा जागांचे वाटप करण्यात येईल.

(४) ग्राम किंवा अन्य कोणत्याही पातळीवरील पंचायतीमधील सभाध्यक्षांची पदे, राज्य विधीमंडळ कायद्याद्वारे तस्तुद करील अशा रितीने अनुसूचित जाती, अनुसूचित जनजाती आणि महिला यांच्यासाठी राखन ठेवण्यात येतील.

परंतु कोणत्याही राज्यामधील प्रत्येक पातळीवरिल पंचायतीमधील अनुसूचित जाती आणि जमातीसाठी राखुन ठेवलेल्या सभाध्यक्षांच्या पदांच्या संस्थेचे प्रत्येक पातळीवरील पंचायतीमधील अशा पदाच्या एकूण संख्येशी असलेले प्रमाण हे शक्य होईल तिथपर्यंत, राज्यामधील अनुसूचित जातीच्या किंवा जमातीच्या लोकसंख्येचे राज्याचे एकूण लोकसंख्येशी जे प्रमाण असेल त्याच प्रमाणाऐवढे असेल. परंतु आणखी असे की, प्रत्येक पातळीवरील पंचयतीमधील सभाध्यक्षांच्या पदांच्या एकृण संख्येच्या एक—तृतीयांशपेक्षा कमी नसतील एवढी पदे महिलांसाठी राखुन ठेवण्यात येतील. तसेच या खंडाखाली राखुन ठेवलेल्या या पदांचे, प्रत्येक पातळीवरील विविध

अनुसूचित जातीसादी आणि (ख) अनुसूचित जनजातीसाठी ा पंचायतमध्ये आळीपाळीने वाटप करण्यात येईत Gerinting Area : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Referred Journal A

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(५) खंड (१) आणि (२) खालील जागांचे आरक्षण आणि खंड (४) खालील अध्यक्षांच्या पदांचे आरक्षण हे (महिलांसाठी असलेल्या आरक्षणा व्यतिरिक्त) अनुच्छेद ३३४ मध्ये विनिर्दिष्ट केलेल्या कालावधी समाप्त झाल्यावर निष्प्रभावी होईल.

(६) या भागामधील कोणत्याही गोष्टीकडे कोणत्याही राज्याच्या विधानमंडळात मागासवर्गीय नागरीकांसाठी कोणत्याही पंचायतीमध्ये जागा राखुन ठेवण्याकरीता कोणताही उपलब्ध करण्यास प्रतिबंध घेणार नाही.

या घटनादुरुस्तीनुसार कलम २४३ (अ) मध्ये ग्रामसभेची स्थापना करुन त्यांना योग्य ते अधिकार दचवेत. राज्याच्या विधिमंडळाने या बाबतीत कार्यवाही करावी अशी तरतुद केलेली आहे. परंतु ७३ व्या घटनादुरुस्तीमुळे ग्रामसभेच्या रचना, कार्ये व अधिकाराला वैधानिकता प्राप्त झाली आहे, महाराष्ट्र शासनाने महिला ग्रामसभा सुद्धा कायद्याने निर्माण केली आहे.

७३ व्या घटनादुरुस्तीनुसार कलम २४३ मध्ये या तरतुदी ग्रामीण शासन व्यवस्थेसंबंधी करण्यात आलेल्या आहेत. त्या सर्व तरतुदी ७४ व्या घटनादुस्तीत शहरी शासन व्यवस्थेत स्विकारण्यात आलेल्या आहे. त्यामध्ये राखीव जागांचे प्रमाण, शासनव्यवस्थेचा कार्यकाल, उत्पन्नाची साधने राजवित्त आयोग, राज्य निवडणुक आयोग या सर्व तरतुदी शहरी शासन व्यवस्थेत स्विकारण्यात आल्या. ७३ व ७४ व्या घटनादुरुस्तीमुळे संपूर्ण भारतात स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये लाखो स्त्रिया सत्तेत सहभागी होत आहे, भारतीय संविधान – डॉ. बी. आर. आंबेडकर – महाराष्ट्र शासन (२००८).

आरक्षण धोरण व महिला सक्षमीकरण :

भारतीय संसदेने आरक्षण विधेयकाला २२ डिसेंबर १९९२ रोजी मान्यता दिली. राष्ट्रपतीच्या स्वाक्षरीने ७३ व ७४ वी घटनादुरुस्ती २४ एप्रिल १९९३ ला अस्तित्वात आली. संपूर्ण भारतात त्रिस्तरीय पंचायत व्यवस्था, शहरी आणि ग्रामीण स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थाना अधिक अधि कार व स्वायतत्ता आणि या सर्व संस्थामध्ये अनुसूचित जाती—जमाती व स्त्रियांना आरक्षण या वैशिष्टयांसह घटनादुरुस्तीचा अंमल सुरु झाला. या घटनादुरुस्तीन्वये त्रिस्तरीय पंचायतीमध्ये व शहरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थामध् ये स्त्रियांसाठी ३३ टक्के जागा आरक्षित ठेवण्यात आल्या. हे आरक्षण केवळ सर्वसाधारण जागांसाठीचे नव्हते, तर स्त्रियांसाठी अधिकार पदे राखीव ठेवण्यात आली.

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या आरक्षणामुळे महिलांचा राजकारणातील सहभाग ३३ टक्के वाढला. महिलांना राजकीय सत्ते मध्ये वाटा मिळाला, परंतु लोकसंख्येच्या प्रमाणा मध्ये हा महिलांचा सहभाग नव्हता. हा सहभाग महाराष्ट्र सरकारने स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थामध्ये महिलांना ५० टक्के आरक्षण लागु केले आहे.

ग्रामीण हा शहरी भागातील निर्णय प्रक्रियेत महिलांचा सहभाग ग्रामस्वच्छता, दारुबंदी व ग्रामसभा इत्यादी सामाजिक उपक्रम ही मोठया प्रमाणात राबविले जात आहे. आरक्षणामुळे महिलांमध्ये आत्मविश्वस, आत्मनिर्भरता वाढत आहे. आरक्षण हे महिला सक्षमीकरणाच्या वाटचालीतील महत्वाचा टप्पा होय. आरक्षणाचा लाभ घेवुन निवडुन आल्यानंतर महिला गावातील विविध प्रश्नाकडे लक्ष देवु लागल्या. गावातील समस्याची चर्चा करु लागल्या, त्यावर उपाययोजना करण्यासंदर्भात प्रत्यक्षात अधिकारी, पदाधिकारी यांच्यापर्यंत पोहचवून समस्याची सोडवणुक करण्याचा प्रयत्न महिला करु लागल्या आहे. थोडक्यात महिलांचे राजकीय सक्षमीकरण आरक्षणामुळे झालेले आहे. निष्कर्ष :

महिला आरक्षणाच्या रुपाने महाराष्ट्रात एका नव्या इतिहासाची मुहुर्तमेढ रोवली गेली आहे महिलांच्या विकास प्रक्रियेला पुरक ठरणाऱ्या आरक्षणामुळे गेल्या दहा वर्षात चांगलाच जोर धरला आहे. आरक्षणांमुळे त्यांना सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व राजकीय जिज्ञासा निर्माण होत आहे. २६ जानेवारी प्रजासत्ताक दिन अशा राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमाकडे बघणारी महिला प्रत्यक्षात ते कार्यक्रम आयोजित करु लागली आहे.एवढेच नव्हे तर गावातील दारुबंदी, रोगनिदान शिबीरे, ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियान, हागणदारी मुक्त गाव अभियान, ग्रामसभा यात आत्मविश्वासाने पुढे येऊन भाग घेत आहे. सूचना :

जीती—जमाती व स्त्रियांना आरक्षण या वाशष्टयासह १) महिलांच्या सामाजिक व राजकीय घटनाटुरुस्तीचा अंमल सुरु झाला. या घटनाटुरुस्तीन्वये सक्षमीकरणाकरीता जिल्हा, तालुका स्तरावर पंचायतराज विस्तरीय पंचायतीमध्ये व शहरी स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थामध्य प्रशिक्षण, पार्गदर्शन केंद्र व महिला सक्षमीकरणानी क्रिन्टार्गा के स्वराज्य संस्थामध्य प्रशिक्षण, पार्गदर्शन केंद्र व महिला सक्षमीकरणानी क्रिन्टार्गा के बिल्टा स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थामध्य प्रशिक्षण, पार्गदर्शन केंद्र व महिला सक्षमीकरणानी



महात्मा गांधीजींचे महिला विषयक विचार

प्रा.डॉ.राजू सिताराम पवार

संरक्षणशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख आर.सी.पटेल कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय शिरपूर जि. धुळे

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भार तीय स्त्रियां च्या प्रश्नां चा विचार व्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्यवादी दृष्टीकोनातून करतांना असे लक्षात येते की भारतीय स्त्रियांवर या दोन्ही संकल्पनामुळे प्रचंड अन्याय, अत्याचार झाले आहेत. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांविषयी गांधीजींची भूमिका नेमकी कशी होती हे समजून घेतांना त्यांच्या विचारातील काही अंतर्विरोध समोर येतात.

१९२० नंतर भारतीय राजकारणात गांधीजींचा प्रवेश झाला आणि अल्पावधीतच भारतीय राजकारणातील एक प्रभावशाली व्यक्ती म्हणून ते ओळखले जाऊ लागले. १९२० नंतर भारतीय राजकारण, धर्म, संस्कृती, समाजकारण यावर गांधीजींचा प्रभाव आढळतो. गांधीजी हे सनातनी हिंदू आहे असे म्हटल्यास वावगे ठरणार नाही. हिंदु धर्म संकल्पनेची चौकट बळकट करण्यासाठी गांधीजी प्रयत्नशील होते. राजकारण, धर्मकारण, आणि समाजकारण यांचे ऐक्य गांधीजींच्या कार्यशैलीत आढळते आणि असे उच्चतर राजकारण त्यांनी समाजाच्या जीवनशैलीचा भाग बनावे असे उदात्त स्वप्न बधितले. मूळात हिंदू धर्म परंपरेचा विकास साधतांना गांधीजींनी सर्वधर्मसमभाव, धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्रवाद रूजविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आणि याच दृष्टीकोनातून भारतीय स्त्रिया आणि उपेक्षितांचा त्यांनी विचार केला. स्त्रिया आणि उपेक्षित यांना आपले मानवी अधिकार मिळावेत यासाठी ते प्रयत्नशील होते. राजकारण आणि धर्म यांची फारकत होणे आवश्यक आहे असे मत गांधीजींनी मांडले आहे. एकीकडे धर्म आणि राजकारण यांची फारकत ते अपेक्षिततात तर दुसरीकडे धर्माचा आधार घेऊन राजकारणातील सुत्रे हलवतात. गांधी विचारातील हा विरोधाभास लक्षात घेण्यासारखा आहे.

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माहिती पुरविणारे संचालनालय असावे. जेथे महिलांची सर्व साधारण माहिती सांख्यिकी उपलब्ध असु शकेल.

२) राजकीय पक्षांनी आपल्या घटनेत दुरुस्ती करुन स्त्रियांसाठी ५० टक्के जागा राखुन ठेवण्यात आल्या आहेत. हयामुळे पक्षसंघटनेतील तसेच निवडणुक प्रक्रियेतील सर्व निर्णयबााबतच्या बारकाव्याचे स्त्रियांना आकलन होऊन स्त्रियांच्या राजकीय सक्षमीकरणाची प्रक्रिया गतीशील होईल.

३) राजकीय पक्षांनी सातत्याने स्त्रियांसाठी शिबीरे, मेळावे, प्रशिक्षण, गटचर्चा आयोजित करावयास पाहिजे. त्यासाठी महिला आघाडीतील स्त्री कार्यकर्त्यांनी आणि स्त्री प्रतिनिधींनी पुढाकार घ्यावयास पाहिजे. त्यामुळे पक्षस्तरावरील निवड प्रक्रियेत असलेले पुरुषांचे वर्चस्व कमी होईल.

४) आरक्षणामुळे सामान्य स्त्रिया सुध्दा आमदार, खासदार बनुन कायदेमंडळातील निर्णय प्रक्रियेत सहभागी होईल. त्यातून त्यांचे राजकीय सक्षमीकरण होईल. म्हणून महिलांना लोकसभा व विधानसभा मध्ये आरक्षण मिळणे आवश्यक आहे.

५) कायदेशीर मोजमापासोबत येथे समाजकार्यकर्त्याच्या मध्यस्थीची आवश्यकता आहे. महिलांचे सक्षमीकरण व सामाजिक व राजकीय सहभागासाठी करण्यापूरतीच नाही. तर महिलांना कल्याणाच्या सेवा मिळवून देण्यासाठी आहे.

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ے Printing Area : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Referred Journal

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STRESS RELATED PROBLEM IN SPORTS Dr. Madan B. Ingle Director of Physical Education, Indraprasth New Arts, Commerce & Science tototototototot

Modern life is stressful. Many events of

our daily lives have been found to produce signs of stress. We experience stress when changing obs, residence, duty, schedule etc. Psycholosists, define Stress as the body reaction to anything that threatens to damage the organism. stress can be cause by disease or germ and noise pollution or the physical danger faced by a sports man during training, coaching and competition periods. A sports man basically deals who Physiological and Psychological aspects that manifest as somatic complaints such as overload of training and busy schedule which cause fatigue. Injuries pre or post tournament. Up to a certain level. the sportsman improves in performance, to a measurable extent, but there eventually comes a point when the training is too much. The sportsman becomes more and more tired and eventually breaks down. This breakdown is often seen in the form of body pain, irritation, loss of appetite, poor sleep pattern, accompanied by a susceptibility to i infections. Conversely, the sportsman who has the right training load seems full of energy and is hardly ever ill.

What is stress?

Generally we use the word "stress" when we feel that everything seems to have and become too much-we are overloaded and wonder whether we really can cope with the pres-

SN: 2394 5303 B.012(UIIII) Peer-Reviewed International Journal Issue-86, Vol-01 SURE SURES Place UPON US. Stress J sures place upon us. Stress is caused by two primarily it is down to whether you the sures place upon things. Primarily it is down to whether you think things. Primarily of any out are worthy of any isothink things. primarily is you are worthy of anxiety. And situations around you are worthy body reacts to how your body reacts to how your body reacts to how your body reacts. situations around , then it's down to how your body reacts to your then it's down to how your body reacts to your then it's down to s. This instinctive stress re-thoughts process. This instinctive stress response to unexpected events is known as 'fight of flight'. Stress happens when we fell that we of flight. Stress of pressure and this pressure can't cope with pressure and forms, and can't cope with a pressure comes in many shapes and forms, and triggers comes in many sponses. Anything that poses a physiological responses to our well being is a challenge or a threat to our well being is a stress, challenge of a transformer of a stress. Some stresses get us going and they are good Some stresses any stress at many say our lives for us- without and would probably feel point-would be boring and would probably feel point-

less.

Sports and Stress Stress has been identified as crucial in

sports, influencing performance as well as social functioning (Jones & Hardy, 1990). Increased anxiety and burn out are symptoms which have been associated with inability to manage stress in sports, as well as decreased self esteem and performance difficulties. As the study of stress in sports has continued to develop, research has primarily focused on the sportsmen's experience. While a focus on the sportsman may be appropriate, it could be argued that there are other individuals who have to perform, such as the coach. In more recent times, it has been highlighted there are multiple roles that coaches must assume and there is no doubt that these higher number of demands will be associated with stress for the coach. Because of this, several researchers have devoted study into the stressful nature fo sports coaching. As the technical, physical, organizational, and psychological challenges involved, coaches should be regarded as performers in their own light. Coache performances are often judged by the succes of their athletes so it is therefore not surprisin that coaches experience stress as a result these growing demands. Take Manchester C FC Manager Roberto Mancini for example. Sur the ever going off the pitch antics and attitu

Herinting Area : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal

ISSN: 2394 5303 Impact Petron Printing Area February 2022 B.012(IIJIF) Peer-Reviewed International Journal Issue-86, Vol-01 of former City striker Marino Ballotelli would have put numerous stressors on poorol' Roberto, such as selection issued and overall attitude on and off the pitch to get best out of Mario's potential.

Common signs of symptoms of stress

Under stressed condition, sympathetic component of autonomous nervous system is aroused though an impulse from the hypothalamus leading to the following body responses.

1. Breathing becomes faster to provide more oxygen to the body.

2. Heartbeat increases for blood circulation.

3. Blood vessels are dilated and blood pressure increased.

4. Sweating increases.

5. Skin resistances decreases

6. Muscle tightness and tension are increased.

7. Process of digestion shut down as blood is diverted away from stomach towards skeleton muscles.

8. Dilation of pupils occurs to allow more light into the eye.

9. Mouth dries up, because the salivary gland becomes dry.

10. Shaking of the limbs, because peripheral blood vessels are constricted.

11. Immune system becomes weak.

Effects of Stress on Performance and Behavior of Sportsmen

1. Become upset, irritated and impatient.

2. Become confused in tackling situations.

3. Lack of Concentration and memory weakling.

4. Anxiety increase.

Physical Signals of Stress

There are outward signs by which we can guess or judge that a person is in stress.

For Examples :- Biting nails, Clenching fists, Clenching Jaw, Finger tapping on chairs/table, Grinding teeth while sleeping, Wrinkles on fore-

head or tensed forehead, Frequently yawning, Tapping feet on the floor, Shaking legs while sitting on chair, Shallow Breathing or upper chest breathing. Loss of appetite. (Mc Even Bruce

Types of stress

There are three major types of stresses that sportsmen experience. Stress to most Sportsmen is challenges or problems in sports life such as during busy competition or training long hours, or missing family and friends, job or finance. Effects of stress on the body, is a normal physical response to events that make us feel threatened or upset. The stress response is the body's way of protecting us, when working properly; it helps us stay focused, active an alert.

1. Emotional stress :- This is something a sportsman can rarely control, but he or she can adjust other aspects of their lives so as to diminish the total stress load. During times of great stress, one should use training as a form of therapy. As Rudyard said, 'if you can fill the unforgiving minute with 60 seconds worth of distance run...' I would have recommended 40 minutes worth, myself. One should avoid serious competition when under great stress, though non-serious competition is fine. Most of the time recreational games are the best reliever of emotional stress. Gossip, Singing, Joking, Dancing or watching movie etc. can also help.

2. Training or Coaching Stress :- Training must be progressive, and very gradually progressive at that. The increase in volume and the introduction of new training methods must all be done gradually, with one phase merging into the next. There must be regular pauses to make sure that the body can adapt to the extra load before increasing it further. Each hard session must be followed with recovery time before the next one is attempted. It is a mistake to try to improve quality and quantity at the same time. Train first for the distance, and then improve the quality. Sometimes suddenly changing a

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vour day, but it will improve your ability to con-

coach or coaching pattern may increase stress 3. Competition stress :- Since competition is at the heart of sport, one would never say 'avoid competition', but I would say 'select competition', and the selection must take into account the other stress in your life. One can train to cope with competition stress and the thinking athlete or the thinking coach- will plan out a competitive series in which the challenge gradually increases. As each challenge is successfully met, the athlete confidence grows, until he is ready for the highest level. One must realize that going into this level carries with it the strong possibility of failure- something which the up

and coming young athlete may never have met. Being able to handle failure and come back again is the most valuable lesson sport can teach

The concept we have to bear in mind is

the Total Stress Load. For the athlete the formula is: Lifestyle Stress + Emotional Stress + Training Stress + Competition Stress = Total

Stress Management Techniques in Sports There are a few simple guidelines when

sportsmen is stress increase. 1. Competition stress should be avoided,

and training should take the form of therapy hard or easy, according to how you feel.

2. Need of regular physical exercise -However great the pressure on sportsmen, some time should be set aside every day for physical exercise. Thirty minutes a day, five days a week, is the minimum.

3. Diet and Rest – Even when not taking

part in sport, a sportsman should monitor himself His/her eating and sleeping pattern should be as regular as possible. A daily check on sportsman's resting pulse and a weekly check on weight will tell if anything is going wrong.

4. Aerobic activity- All it takes is 20 minutes worth of exercise, six to seven days a week. Twenty minutes won't carve a big chunk out of

ISSN: 2394 5303 B.012/UUF Peer-Reviewed International Journal Issue-86, Vol-01 Issue-86, Vol-01 5. Yoga and Meditation – In Yoga and meditation activities, sportsmen relax as their body increase the amount of muscular work.

body increase the shown that when large Recent studies have shown that when large Recent Studies repeatedly contract and relax, the brain receives a signal to release specific neuorain receives, which in turn make him/her feel

6. Recreation sports like – Boxing, volrelax and more alert.

ley ball, football, and any game which we do not play as serious sport, is termed as recreational sports. These games require the kind of various activity that rids your body of stresscausing adrenaline and other hormones.

7. Performance psychologists – It's

branch of psychology that studies factors that allow individuals, communities and societies of flourish. Recently, performance psychology has included the study of the psychological skills and knowledge necessary to facilitate and develop peak performance into best practice for sports, business, fitness and the performing

arts.

Conclusion: Sport and games relieve us from stress.

People who watch as spectators also benefit from it. So Participating in a sport can be a helpful way of reducing stress levels and increasing feelings of physical and mental well being. One might feel like one is simply too busy or too stressed to join an organized activity, but engaging in a solitary sport can also provide stress relieving benefits. Regular exercise should be a part of everyone's regular stress management routine due to its numerous physical and mental rewards. Physical Education, Fitness trainer and Coaches are constantly experimenting on their sportsmen, whether consciously or unconsciously, by seeing how much training they can take. Time to time sports men can contact their coach or psychotherapist or sports medicine physician or stress management advisor for

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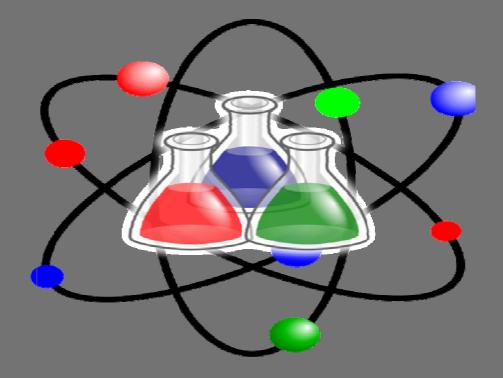
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Emerging Trends in Physical Sciences and Chemical Sciences

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- Induction of Inflammation: λ-Carrageenan was prepared at least 12 hour before the injection in rat paw. To induce inflammation in rat, as an inflammatory stimulus, Carrageenan (Sigma Aldrich Ltd.) was injected in the right rear paw of the animals at a dose of 0.1 ml of 1% solution in saline at least 20 min. before administration of standard drug[50,51,52].
- 3. Measurement of Paw Volume: An Ugo Basile Plethysmometer (Model 7140, Italy) was used to measure the paw volumes. The recording of paw volumes (in ml) was performed at an interval of 1–3 h. The volume of paw recorded just before Carrageenan injection was recorded as initial volume (V₀) in each case. At the end of three hour percentage inhibition was calculated [50,51,52].

Results:

The results of phytochemical analysis of *Tribulus terrestris* are given in table 1, 2 and 3. The performed phytochemical analysis revealed the presence of alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, steroids, glycosides and phenolic compounds in the plant. The results also indicate that the methanol extracts of leaves and fruits of *Tribulus terrestris* are rich in saponins, glycosides, flavonoids and phenolic compounds.

Table 1: Phytochemical analysis of

Ethanol extract of Tribulus terrestris

Test	Leaves	Stem	Fruit
Alkaloid	+	-	+
Steroid	-	-	-
Terpenoid	-	-	+
Flavonoid	+		+
Phenols	+	+	+
tannins	+	+	+
Cardiac	+	+	+
gkycosides			
saponins	-	-	+

+ = Presence, - = absence

Table 4: Antimicrobial activities(diameter in mm) of ethanol exctract offruit, stem, and leaves.

Extract	Bacteri	a	Fungi		
	E.	S.	C.	А.	
	coli	aureus	albicans	niger	
Fruit	11.2	11.49	-	13.98	
Stem	11.14	12.87	-	12.19	
Leaves	12.13	11.37	9.98	18.94	
С	30.32	29.82	-	-	
А	-	-	18.55	18.13	
E. coli	= Esche	erichia c	oli, S. au	reus =	

E. con - Escherichia con, S. aureus - Staphylococus aureus, C. albicans = Candida albicans, A. niger = Aspergillus niger, C = Chloramphenicol (Standard

antibacterial), A = Amphotericin B (Standard antifungal)

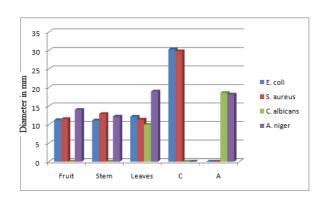


Fig. no. 1 An antimicrobial activity (diameter in mm) of Ethanol extract of fruit, stem, and leaves of *Tribulus terrestris* L.

Table	3:	%Antioxidant	activity	of				
ethanol extracts by DPPH method								

Extract	Concentration						
	200	400	600				
	µg/ml	µg/ml	µg/ml				
Fruit	11.8%	20.31%	32.18%				
Stem	36.76%	38.56%	41.2%				
Leves	50.63%	49.39%	51.44%				
Ascorbic acid	81.27%	83.49%	96.67%				
Control	00	00	00				

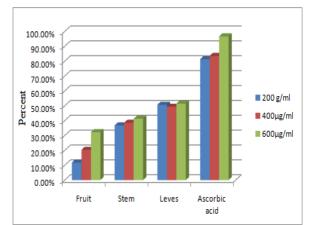


Fig. no. 1 An Antioxidant activity of Ethanol extracts of fruit, stem, and leaves of *Tribulus terrestris* L.

Group	Dose (mg/kg)	Change in Mea	lume		
		1hr	2hr	3hr	
Control	1ml/Kg	1.2 ± 0.047	1.2 ± 0.066	1.58 ± 0.083	
Diclofenac sodium	10 mg/Kg	0.53 ± 0.037***	0.53 ± 0.088	0.402 ± 0.027***	P< 0.0001
TTLEE	100mg/kg	1.5 ± 0.064***	1.3 ± 0.049***	0.695 ± 0.078	P< 0.001
TTSEE					
TTFEE					

Table no. 4 Anti-inflammatory	activity	of Ethanol	extracts	of Fruit,	stem	and le	eaves o)f
Tribulus terrestris L.								

TTLEE= *Tribulus terrestris* Leaves ethanol extract, TTSEE= *Tribulus terrestris* Stem ethanol extract, TTSEE= *Tribulus terrestris* fruit ethanol extract.

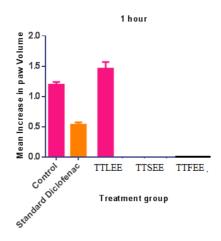


Figure no. 3 Effect of compounds on mean increase in paw volume after 1 hour on drug. The data were expressed as mean \pm SEM. The significance was determined by one-

way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni's post

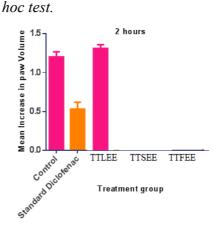


Figure no. 4 Effect of compounds on mean increase in paw volume after 2 hour on drug. The data were expressed as mean \pm SEM.

The significance was determined by oneway ANOVA followed by *Bonferroni's post hoc test.* p<0.001 when 19 compared to positive control.

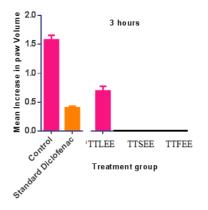


Figure no. 5 Effect of compounds on mean increase in paw volume after 3 hour on drug. The data were expressed as mean \pm SEM. The significance was determined by oneway ANOVA followed by *Bonferroni's post hoc test.* p<0.001 when 15 compared to positive control. . p<0.001 when 16 compared to positive control.

Discussion:

Phytochemical screening of different parts of *Tribulus terrestris* is carried out using ethanol as a solvent. Leaves extract shows presence of alkaloids, phenols, tannins, and cardiac glycosides. Stem extract shows presence of phenols, tannins, cardiac glycosides. Fruit extract shows presence of alkaloids, terpenoides, Flavanoids, phenols, tannins, cardiac glycosides, and saponins.

An antimicrobial activity (diameter in mm) of ethanol extract of leaves, stem, and fruit showed against bacteria Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus and fungi Candida albicans and Aspergillus *niger*. Leaves extract showed potent activity against bacteria Escherichia coli with forming diameter of 12.13mm, *Staphylococcus* aureus with forming diameter of 11.37mm and fungi Candida albicans with forming diameter of 9.98mm and Aspergillus niger with forming diameter of 18.94mm. Stem extract shows potent against bacteria Escherichia coli with forming diameter of 11.14mm, with *Staphylococcus* aureus forming diameter of 12.87 mm and fungi Aspergillus, *niger* with forming diameter of 12.19mm. Fruit extract shows activity against bacteria Escherichia coli with forming diameter of 11.02 mm and Staphylococcus aureus with forming diameter of 11.49mm Aspergillus *niger* with forming diameter of 13.98mm

The ethanol extract of leaves Tribulus showed the terrestris mild 50.36%, 49.39%. scavenging activity 51.44% at three concentrations 200 µg/ml, 400 μ g/ml and 600 μ g/ml respectively. Stem extract showed 36.76%, 38.56%, and 61.2% respectively. Fruit exctract showed 11.8%, 20.31%, and 32.18% respectively.

The ethanol extract of leaves *Tribulus terrestris* L showed antiinflammatory activity, but stem and leaves does not show the anti-inflammatory activity.

Conclusion:

Phytochemical screening of different parts of Tribulus terrestris L. is carried out using ethanol as a solvent, shows presence of important secondary metabolites. These metabolites can be used to cure some infectious diseases. The use of herbal crude drugs, in tracts and their remedies have significantly increased throughout the world. Ethanol extract of fruit, stem, and leaves of Tribulus terrestris L. showed potent activity against bacteria and fungi Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus and fungi Candida albicans and Aspergillus niger, it also shows scavenging activity at three concentrations 200 μ g/ml, 400 μ g/ml and 600 μ g/ml. The ethanol extract of leaves Tribulus terrestris showed anti-inflammatory activity.The scientific and authentic researches on these aspects are to be done in order to exploit traditional knowledge of medicinal plants.

Declarations:

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Author's contribution:

S. P. Mahire carried out the collection of plant from Dhule and Nandurbar districts, extraction process using ethanol, Preliminary Screening of secondary metabolites and wrote the manuscript. Dr. S. N. Patel supervised research work and improved the quality of final manuscript. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interest:

The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

Ethics and approval: Approval for this study was obtained from the Institutional Animal Ethical Committee constituted under the 'Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision on Experiments on Animals' (CPCSEA) regulations, Government of India.

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Consent for publication: Not applicable **References:**

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Information Literacy in the College Libraries : A Point of View

Prof. Pramod W. Tadas Librarian New Arts, Commerce & Science College, Wardha

Due to development in Science and Technology today, there have been rapid increase in Due to development in Science and Technologie that, there is a creation of information through the creation of the reading materials. Day to day, we can find that, there is a creation of information through the context of the students. The through the students are context of the students. creation of the reading materials. Day to day, we be such information to the Students, Teacher different sources. The College Librarian has to provide such information to the such information to the such and the such as th different sources. The College Librarian has to provide such information to every reachers, reachers, in a speedy manner. The Librarian has to provide such information to every reachers, in a speedy manner. Research Scholars, in a speedy manner. The busy schedule of the Library. The educational program personally but it may not be possible due to busy schedule of the information Literacy is notan personally but it may not be possible due to day per 1980. The information Literacy is notan earlier for Information Literacy is being prepared from the educational Library. of the tabulated course work taught in the educational Library.

tabulated course work taught in the causer of school education and enters into the world of coll When the student crosses the boundary of school education and enters into the world of coll

When the student crosses the boundary of the have to face the competition in the various exams the here a suidance. They need it because; they have to face the competition in the various exams the here a suidance. They need it because they have to face the competition in the various exams the here a suidance. life, he needs guidance. They need not an automatic and the students take admission in the college with an aim to build needs to do practice to deal with it. The students to assist the students to face such chall needs to do practice to deal with it. The students to assist the students to face such challenges, it career. The University plans various and try to take out something good out of them. The career. The University plans various country to take out something good out of them. The class 1 teachers too help and guide the students to sustain in the competitive world and they need to sustain in the competitive world and they need to sustain in the competitive world and they need to sustain in the competitive world and they need to sustain in the competitive world and they need to sustain in the competitive world and they need to sustain in the competitive world and they need to sustain in the competitive world and they need to sustain in the competitive world and they need to sustain the competitive world and they need t teachers too help and guide the students and up to sustain in the competitive world and they need to be teaching does not help much to the students to sustain in the college library should be original to be teaching does not help much to the statement. Therefore, the college library should be oriented to be reliant in gaining knowledge at their own. Therefore, the college library should be oriented to the reliant in gaining knowledge at their own. reliant in gaining knowledge at their own benefit from the Library. The today's need is to make stude direction so that the students derive much benefit from the Library. The today's need is to make stude aware of this information explosion and make them literate in this regard.

What is information?

What is information. The knowledge of events in the past, present and future and its written or arithmetic reflection any form is called knowledge.

According to Hopes, the knowledge and information arises out of the analysis of the facts w experience of the thought process, imagination and other psychological things.

The facts which have occurred in the past, present and future and affected the thinking processa imagination give a rise to the social welfare and develop the thought process. The need of this proc is more considering the technological development and information explosion. Therefore, each a everyone need to be aware of the information Literacy.

The Characteristics of the Information

- If is trustworthy. a)
- If is meaningful b)
- It contains surprising elements c)
- It conforms to the tradition of early knowledge. d)
- It is dynamic. e)

What is (Information) Literacy?

Literacy means knowledge about importance, usefulness & utility of any factor. It also me reading writing and knowledge about arithmetic.

The Information Literacy consists of two words information & Literacy whch means information Literacy.

Need of the Information Literacy

The following are the reasons for Information Literacy :

- Ignorance of the readers about the information tools. a)
- Quick spread of information b)
- c) Information Explosion.
- Variety in information sources. d)
- Use of new resources in limited time e)
- Use of new tools and Technology in the Library. f)

All the information tools in the library need to be fully utilized. No information sources and ignored, as any information may contain some knowledge. The reader should not be deprived of such knowledge. Therefore, it is necessary to be a such knowledge. such knowledge. Therefore, it is necessary that, the college Library should implement Information Liter

The Methods of Implementing Information Literacy in the College Libraries

The following methods are generally adopted:

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- To divide the group of readers and to provide them information about the books and facilities 3) To publish the information brochure of the Library, "KNOW YOUR LIBRARY".
- 19

p) To prepare the slides on the information about the Library, "KNOW YOUR LIBRARY". To prepare them information literate. making them information literate. Organisation of the Library Information Literacy

organisation's world of technological development, it has become necessary to execute the program In the today information Literacy to develop the character of the readers and complete the Library process tubrary interview to develop reading habits among the readers. Various programs are organized in which the the view to books, e-journals, e-governance &e-commerce and available sources is disseminated the readers through the following ways.

- Library Guidance : The reader in the Library is to be provided with the information about the Library of the beginning of the session. The Librarian should personally visit the class rooms 3) and should provide information to the newly admitted students about the available resources in the Library, like Literature, Journals, Magazines, and Newspaper etc. This will lead to maximum footfalls in the Library and readers will come to know the rules of the Library and its usages.
- Organisation of Workshop : A workshop of 2-3 hours may be organized to introduce the new b) technology and concept, to the students by the experts in the field. This will solve some of their problems.
- Books Exhibition : The Books Exhibition helps the students and research scholars to know c) about the sources available in the Library in the sphere of entertainment; and information. The book exhibition is the solid medium for this purpose.
- Guidance about Employment and Career : Various advertisements appearing in the Newspapers d) are pasted in the notice Board. What course would be beneficial for career enhancement can be determined and this will attract the student to the Library.
- Guidance about Competitive Exams : In the today's world, there is competition in every field. e) The Library will provide information to its readers. What book is to be referred to what examand what book is available for what exam need to be informed to the students and readers. Once in a year, competitive exam practice is conducted.
- Readers' Forum : The Readers' Forum is to be established of the regular visitors to the D Library. Through this forum, programs like, competitive exams, debate competition, Essay contests, reading competition etc. are organized. This will pave the way for growth in reading habits and students will make most of the use of Library.
- Internet: The computer Literacy in the today's competitive world, has carved a niche in the g) information age. The students are taught to use internet for the educational purpose which includes, software, credit, debit, ATM e-banking, e-Journals, and other information about the subjects like Tourist Education, Scientific and also entertainment.
- Transaction of Books : Issue and receipt of books is an important function of the Library. h) Every student of the college is made the member of the Library and they are made familiar to the rules of the Library and made Information Literate.
- New Arrival : The new arrivals of books and Journals are displayed in the Library. This i) published list gives the information to the students and makes them information Literate.
- Information about Seminars, Conferences and Workshops : The information about the j) Seminars, Conferences and Workshops are given to the readers and the concerned e-mail, website and Brochure is displayed on the Notice Board. Through this information, the readers can send their papers and attend the activities.

Capabilities Developed Through the Information Literacy

The following capabilities are developed :

- Tools Literacy: The capability to use electronic media like use of reference books LD-ROM, a) Computer and printer are developed.
- Resource Literacy: This helps to understand the nature of information in its shape and place b)
- and can be used on hide and offline. Research Literacy : The Researcher develops the capacity to make use of information () Technology to prepare Project Reports and gather other information.

Information Literacy makes it strong and powerful

The following objectives are achieved through information Literacy:

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information Literacy

mation Entering In the today's developing age, the work of the college librarian has become totally paperless and he In the total provide services based on the modern tools and technology. For this, he has to use his knowledge to provide set in forwarding the information to the readers. He should have skills and ability to influence md expertise in the valuation and analysis of his requirement from the readers need to be obtained and the readers. All these factors will always make the readers information literate. This will also presented to the readers information literate. This will also help him to develop various capabilities and he will use the Library lifelong effectively for the best of its use.

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- 4 भडक के विशेष के प्रतिवर्ध के प्रतिनेत माहिती साधने. नागपुर अण्ड डिस्ट्रीब्युटर्स पिंपळापुरे बूक ॲ.
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Analysis the Performance of Iris Recognition System by Using Hybrid Feature Extraction Methods and Matching By SVM Classifier

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Abstract— In today's world, Iris recognition as physiological characteristics is one of the most reliable biometrics. It uses Iris of human eye plays an important role in accurate identification of individuals. Iris recognition system consists image acquisition, iris normalization, iris segmentation, features extraction and matching. Iris images are taken from CASIA iris VI database for study. In this paper we make a analysis the performance of iris recognition using combination of Haar transform, PCA and Block sum algorithm for iris verification to extract features on specific portion of the iris for improving the performance of an iris recognition system. The hybrid methods are evaluated by combining Haar transform and block sum algorithm. The classifier used in this paper is SVM classifier and decision taken by using FAR/ FRR and the experimental results show that this technique produces good performance on CASIA VI iris database.

Keywords—Biometric, Iris Recognition, Haar transform, SVM, Block sum algorithm, PCA.

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, we witnessed the more interest in replacing the traditional human identification methods with biometric technology. In traditional methods (e.g. ID cards and passwords), the identification tools can be easily stolen, shared or forgotten. Biometric technology involves in the use of unique characteristics for automatic identification or verification. These characteristics can be grouped into broad categories: behavioral and physiological. At present, iris is the

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most accurate and reliable one among the biometric traits. The developments in science and technology have made it possible to use biometrics in application where it is required to establish or conform the identity of individuals. Applications such as control, database access and financial services are some passenger control in airports, access control in restricted areas, border of the examples where the biometric technology has been applied for more reliable identification and verification.

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In the field of financial services, biometric technology has shown a great potential in offering more comport to customers while increasing their security. As an example banking services and payments based on biometrics are going to be much safer, faster and easier than the existing methods based on credit and debit cards. Proposed forms of payments such as pay and touch scheme based on fingerprint or smart cards with stored iris information on them are the examples of such applications. Biometric systems are widely used for authentication, identification and verification of any individual. In terms of accuracy, face, fingerprint and iris based system are considered to be most effective. Since fingerprint of an individual changes over time and face recognition systems requires large database area and high matching time. They are considered infeasible for high accuracy, large size recognition application. Iris texture of an individual remains stable through life and can be encoded in small memory. These features make iris based recognition most accurate and reliable biometric identification available.

II.BASIC STEPS OF IRIS RECOGNITION SYSTEM

The iris is a thin circular diaphragm which lies between the cornea and the lens of the human eye. The front view of the iris shown in fig. 1.

The Basic steps of Iris recognition system are as shown in fig. 2.

Fig.1: a. Iris Diagram b. Iris Structure

Fig.2. Basic Steps of Iris Recognition System

2.1. Image Acquisition

Iris image acquisition is the first step in iris recognition. The small size of iris combined with the possibility of varying iris colors means a special camera must be used especially for people with darker colored irises. A good and clear image eliminates the process of noise removal and also helps in avoiding errors in calculation. This paper uses the image provided by CASIA database. These images were taken solely for the purpose of iris recognition software research and implementation.

2.2. Image Localization

The purpose of iris localization is to localize the eye image that

corresponds to an iris. The iris region, shown can be estimated by two circles. One is in the iris/sclera boundary that can be called the outer boundary and the other is sometimes called the iris/pupil boundary. The upper part of the iris area is mostly occluded by the eyelashes and eyelids.

2.3 Image Segmentation

Circular Hough Transform is employed to detect the inner and

outer iris boundary. Firstly, an edge map is generated using Canny edge detector. For the outer boundary, gradients are biased in the vertical direction. For the inner boundary, vertical and horizontal gradients are weighted equally. To find the centre coordinates of the pupil and iris, votes are cast in Hough space. For eyelids isolation, linear Hough transform is employed. A simple thresholding technique is used for isolating eyelashes since they are quite dark compared to the rest of the eye.

Fig.3 Iris Segmentation

2.4 Image Normalization

The normalization process will produce iris regions with

constant dimensions. Daugman rubber sheet model can be used for the iris normalization process. Centre of the pupil is considered as the reference point; radial vectors pass through the iris area. The radial lines around the iris region are called angular resolution. Since the pupil is non-concentric to the iris, a basic formula is required to rearrange points depending on the direction around the circle.

Fig.4. Daugman Rubber sheet model

2. 4. Feature Extraction

Feature extraction identifies the most prominent features for classification Iris provides abundant texture information. A

feature vector is formed which consists of the ordered sequence of feature extracted from the various representation of the iris images. Some of the features are X-Y coordinates, radius, shape & size of the pupil and ratio between average intensity of two pupils. Here we have taken three algorithms for feature

extraction.

2.4.1. Feature Extraction with Principal Component

Analysis.

The aim of feature extraction is to find a transformation from an n-dimensional observation space to a smaller m dimensional feature space. Main reason for performing feature extraction is to reduce the computational complexity for iris recognition. Most existing iris recognition methods are based on the local properties such as phase, shape, and so on. However, iris image recognition based on local properties is difficult to implement. Principal component analysis can produce spatially global features. The original data are thus projected onto a much smaller space, resulting in data reduction.PCA was invented in

1901 by Karl Pearson. Principal component analysis (PCA) is a classic technique used for compressing higher dimensional data sets to lower dimensional ones for data analysis, visualization, feature extraction, or data compression. PCA involves the calculation of the eign value decomposition of a data covariance matrix or singular value decomposition of a data matrix, usually after mean entering the data for each attribute.

2.4.2. Feature extraction using Block sum

Normalized iris image is used for features extraction. Overall feature extraction processing is as following :

X =X1+X2+...+X5/5

1) First calculate the average 5

2) Calculate cumulative sum from 0: S0 = 0

3) Calculate the other cumulative sums by adding the difference between current value and the average to the previous sum,

i.e., $Si = Si \pm l + (Xi - X)$ for i = 1, 2, ..., 5. (2)

After calculation cumulative sums, iris codes are generated for each cells using following algorithm after obtaining MAX and MIN values among cumulative sums. if Si located between MAX and MIN index if Si on upward slope set cell's iris code to "1" if S5 on downward slope x set

```
cell's iris code to "2"
```

else set cell's iris-code to "0"

This algorithm generates iris codes by analyzing the changes of grey values of iris patterns. Upward slope of cumulative sums means that iris pattern may change from darkness to brightness. Downward slop of cumulative sums means the opposite change of upward slope.

2.4.3. Feature extraction using Haar Transform

This sequence was proposed in 1909 by Alfréd Haar. Haar used these functions to give an example of a countable ortho normal system for the space of square-integral functions on the real line. The study of wavelets, and even the term "wavelet", did not come until much later. The Haar wavelet is also the simplest possible wavelet. The technical disadvantage of the Haar is that it is not continuous, and therefore not differentiable. This property can, however, be an advantage for the analysis of signals with sudden transitions, such as monitoring of tool failure in machines.

2.4.4. Feature extraction using Hybrid Algorithm:

algorithm that we have used for our study on iris recognition is as given below: 1. Creation of feature vector database

1.1. Read the database image.

1.2. Extract the Red, Green and Blue component *of* that image.

1.3. Apply Haar transform and Block sum algorithm the Red, Green and Blue components of the image . This is the Feature Vector (FV) of that image.

1.4. Repeat steps 1 through 3 for every database image.

2. Testing phase

2.1. Read the Query image.

2.2. Repeat step 1.2 and 1.3 for the query image so as to obtain its Feature Vector.

2.3. For every Database image "i" and a Query image "q" the Mean Squared Error (MSE) is calculated using Equation2.4. The trainee image with the least MSE is declared as the identified user.

2.5. Repeat steps 2.3 and 2.4 decreasing the value of M gradually from 128 to 1 and record the error obtained in user identification for every fraction of the original feature vector.

2.5. CLASSIFICATION (MATCHING)

Classification is the problem of identifying which of the set of categories (sub-populations) a new observation belongs, on the basis of a training set of data containing observations whose

problem with no possibility of miss-classification data is shown in Fig. 5. Let a set of input feature vector and the class $\{xi, yi\}$ where i = 1, 2, ..., N and $y = \pm 1$. The separating

hyper plane is, w. x + b = 0which implies yi (w. xi . b) > = 1 , i= 1, 2,...N

Basically, there are numerous possible values of $\{w,b\}$

that create separating hyper plane. In SVM only hyper plane that maximizes the margin between two sets is used. The optimal hyper plane maximizes the sum of the distances to the closet positive and negative training patterns. The sum is called as margin [17]. For non-linear case, training patterns are constructed onto a high dimensional space using kernel functions. Most commonly used kernel functions are polynomial, sigmoid and Gaussian radial basis function. The SVM in general makes four possible decision in iris recognition; the authorized person is accepted, the authorized person is rejected, the unauthorized person (impostor) is accepted and the unauthorized person (impostor) is rejected. category membership is known. For the purpose of matching or classification, various methods are used viz. Hamming Distance [14], Weighted Euclidean Distance, Normalized Correlation, Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Artificial Neural Network (ANN). In this paper, SVM and ANN are used as a classifier for pattern classification to identify individual's identity based on Iris code.

	Methods	FAR/FRR	Overall
			accuracy
	Haar Transform	5/2	96%
sv			
sho	PCA	4/4	96.3%
	Block Sum	2.43/4	98%
			[]
CL	Hybrid algorithm	5/4.5	98.9%
SV			

important aspects for developing SVM as a classifier are determination of the optimal hyper plane which will optimally separate the two classes and the other is transformation of non-linearly separable classification problem into linearly separable problem. Linearly separable binary classification

label are x and y. The input feature vectors and the class label can be represented as

and low FAR is the main objective in order to achieve both high usability and high security of the system.

SVM use linearly separable and non- linearly separable data for classification of iris pattern. Feature vectors of 10 samples of 28 persons are transmitted to SVM for classification of iris pattern. SVM randomly selects the testing data. After comparison result is evaluated by FAR/ FRR. FAR/ FRR is decided either image is accepted or rejected. By using the hybrid classifier, the .recognition rate shown in Table 1. Table 1. Experimental Results

III. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND COMPARISON.

Evaluating the performance of biometric algorithms is a difficult issue. For the purpose of comparison; we implement these methods according to the published papers. To compare their performance, the version the Chinese Academy of Science Institute of Automation (CASIA) version eye image database is used in this experiment. CASIA VI Iris Database contains 280 eye images from 28 individuals and every person has 10 images of eye. All experiments were performed by using MATLAB version R2012b on core processor. We use

the usual method to locate and normalize iris regions and use the combination of three methods mentioned above to extract the feature. Therefore we only analyze and compare the accuracy and computational complexity of feature extraction. After feature extraction, we use SVM classifier for matching stage and result evaluated by FAR/ FRR. False Rejection Rates (FRR) is used to measure the rate of the system to reject the authorized person and False Acceptance Rates (FAR) used to measure the rates of the system to accept the unauthorized person. Both performances are can be expressed as:

NFR is referred to the numbers of false rejections and NFA is referred to the number of false acceptance, while NAA and NIA are the numbers of the authorized person attempts and the numbers of impostor person attempts respectively. Low FRR

IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have discussed feature extraction of iris

recognition using Haar transform, PCA, Block sum algorithm with hybri algorithm. We have applied these transforms on the iris images for finding out the recognition rate. Results of this experiment have shown that the accuracy in recognition using hybrid algorithm is better than block sum, PCA and Haar transform. Also Hybrid classifier i.e. combination of SVM and FAR / FRR are used for matching either image is accepted or rejected. FAR and FRR in percentage with respective various methods as shown in graph. Thus proposed algorithm provides better accuracy and recognition rate.

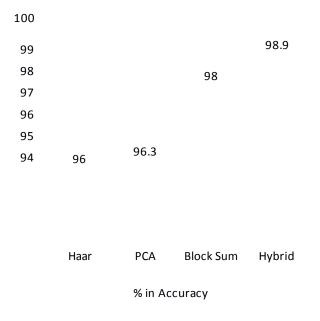


Fig.6. Accuracy of Haar, PCA, Block Sum and Hybrid algorithm



Fig.7. FAR/ FRR in Percentage (%) of Haar, PCA, Block Sum and Hybrid algorithm.

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University Grants Commission, New Delhi Recognized Journal No. 41311 University Grants Commission, New Delhi Recognized Sournar 180, 41311 ISSN: Print: 2347-5021 www.research-chronicler.com ISSN: Online: 2347-503X Relationship of Arousal and Performance

New Arts, Commerce and Science, College, Wardha, MS-442001 experiences, the higher their performance

Arousal is the key issue in sport psychology. Specifically, physical and technical performance depends on the level of performer's arousal. However, arousal is determined by psychological processes such as emotions, which, in turn, depend on higher cognitive functions like thoughts.

In sport setting, arousal is often linked to anxiety. Anxiety is a negative emotional state with feelings of worry, nervousness and apprehension that is associated with the arousal and activation of the nervous system. In general, arousal has two kinds of effects on performance. First, it increases muscle tension and affects coordination. Too much tension is detrimental to performance. Second, arousal affects attention. Therefore, attention can become either too narrow with too much arousal, or too broad with too little arousal which makes person to pay too much attention to his/her environment.

The following are the three theories which help us to understand the relationship of arousal caused by the psychological factors such as stress, anxiety, aggression, fear and tension.

- **Drive Theory**
- **Inverted U Hypothesis**

Individual Zone of Optimal Functioning

1) Drive Theory: Drive theory states that the more arousal and anxiety an individual

2) Inverted U Hypothesis: This theory posits that there is a medium amount of arousal and anxiety that causes one to perform higher - too little anxiety/arousal and too much anxiety/arousal will cause performance to be poorer.

Optimal Zones of Individual Functioning: This theory takes into account that people have different levels of anxiety and arousal that are unique in making them perform at their best. Some people perform their best with low anxiety, some with a medium amount and others with a high amount. The amount of anxiety/arousal that an individual requires to perform their best is based on individual characteristics.

Arousal Regulation Techniques

- Progressive relaxation techniques
- Autogenic training
- Biofeedback training
- Meditation techniques

Progressive relaxation technique is a technique of systematically tensing and releasing of muscles, in order to create whole body relaxation. By consciously letting go of tension from our bodies and creating an environment which is peaceful and quiet, our bodies go from an activated into a deactivated one. mode The technique was developed by Dr. Edmund Jacobson in the 1930's and described in his book Progressive Relaxation. This technique is a muscle relaxation technique

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and can relax the body within minutes. However, at the beginning it takes practice to learn to release the muscles. Once body knows how to tense and then relax muscles, we can relieve tension and stress on the spot.

progressive relaxation is based on a fact that complete physical relaxation is the absence of tension. If we are completely relaxed it is impossible to be tense and anxious. Progressive relaxation can help us achieve a state of profound physical relaxation by soothing the chronic muscle tension that keeps the sympathetic nervous system in overdrive. There are four stages in progressive relaxation technique:

• Awareness of tension - by concentrating on an area of our body, we learn to recognize tension.

- . Tensing the muscles
- . Letting go of the tensing

• Awareness of relaxation - we concentrate on the particular area of our body, and we learn to recognize the feeling of relaxation.

• The best position for practicing progressive relaxation technique is lying down. Some people use this technique just before falling asleep, but we can use it at anytime of the day.

Autogenic Relaxation Technique

Autogenic means self-regulation or selfgeneration. It means that the power for achieving relaxation is all within us. During autogenic relaxation we will relax our muscles deeply. By relaxing our nuscles, our mind automatically follows. and we find our self experiencing deep elaxation.

utogenic Relaxation in Simple Steps

To practice this relaxation technique we need to find a quiet place. While seated in a comfortable position we repeat a particular autogenic phrase to our self. At the beginning, we do this for a few minutes at a time, several times a day. Gradually, we increase the time until we practice 20 minutes twice a day.

There are six parts to autogenic training, each focuses on a different part of the body and different sensation:

 heaviness in the extremities - "my arms and legs are heavy"

 warmth in the extremities - "my arms and legs are warm"

 heartbeat - "my heart is calm and regular"

 breathing - "my breathing is calm and regular"

• warmth in the solar plexus - "my solar plexus is warm"

forehead - "my forehead is cool"

Biofeedback Training

• Biofeedback is a method of measuring physiological functions we are not normally aware of (such as skin temperature, muscle tension, or brain waves) and then training ourself to control these functions.

• Depending on what particular physiological function we are working with, different techniques are used.

The most common biofeedback techniques are:

- Temperature biofeedback
- EMG biofeedback
- EEG biofeedback
- Galvanic Skin Response

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Sit in a chair with our back straight,

With biofeedback we are in control. No needles and no medications. we learn to listen and talk to our body and make our nervous system an ally in our healing process

Meditation

- Meditation is a verb. It is doing. It is a practice of concentration. We may concentrate on our breath, a sound, object, visualization, movement, or sensations in the body. The goal of meditation is to increase the sense of well-being, reduce stress, activate the relaxation response, and enhance personal and spiritual growth.
- "Meditation is a way of being. Meditation is not about trying to get anywhere else. It is about allowing ourself to be exactly where we are and as we are, and the world to be exactly as it is in this moment, as well." John Kabat-Zinn
- We will understand what meditation is once we experience it. Here is a short exercise that will show we what is meditation.
- Find a quiet spot where we will not be disturbed.

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- shoulders relaxed, feet flat on the floor. Close our eyes and turn our attention to
- our breath. Notice how the breath moves. Just observe our breath.
 - Feel how our abdomen (or our chest) is
- rising and falling with each breath.
- Just observe. Don't force anything.
- Focus on the feeling of our breath our
- body rising and falling with each breath.
- Continue for 5 minutes.
- Congratulations! We now know what is meditation and how to meditate.

Conclusion:

As per above description it can be concluded that level of arousal effect the performance of athlete in different manners. We can control arousal in sports by different technique like Progressive relaxation techniques, Autogenic training Biofeedback training and Meditation techniques

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नॅक मुल्यांकनात ग्रंथालयाची भमिका

प्रा. प्रमोद वा. तडस

ग्रंथपाल न्यू आर्टस, कॉमर्स ॲन्ड सायन्स कॉलंज, वर्षा

> प्रा.डॉ. सुनिल ह. उरकुडकर ग्रंथपाल आर्टस ॲन्ड सायंस कॉलेज पुलगांव जि. वर्धा

सार :

आजच्या काळामध्ये नॅकने मर्हाावद्यालयाच्या मुल्यांकनात नॅकने अनन्यसाधारण महत्व दिलेले आहे. नॅकद्वारे मर्हाावद्यालयाचे मुल्यांकन करतांना महाविद्यालयातील विभागाची तपासणी केल्या जाते. वर्रिल विभागापैकी मर्हाावद्यालयातील ग्रंथालय विभाग हा महत्वाचा विभाग ठरल्या जातो. त्या अनुषंगाने वरिल मुल्यमापनात ग्रंथालय विभागाद्वारे वरील मुल्यांकनाच्या दृष्टीकोनातून खालील बाबींचा विचार करावा लागतो.

ग्रंथालय विभागाच्या दृष्टीकोनातून ग्रंथालयांनी विद्यार्थ्यांनर्कारता तसेच प्राध्यापकांकरिता व समाजातील वंगवंगळ्या घटकांर्कारता ग्रंथालयांनी विविध सेवा सुरु करणे, आवश्यक असून त्यामध्ये ग्रंथालयाकरिता ग्रंथालयीन सॉफ्टवेअर खरेदी करणे, ग्रंथालयाचे संपुर्ण संगणकीकरण करुन त्याद्वारे देण्यात येणाऱ्या सेवासुविध सुरु करणे ही आजच्या काळाची आवश्यक गरज झालेली असून यासोबतच E-Journals, E-Books, दुर्मिळ गंथ. तसेच हस्तलिखीते यांची वरील मुल्यांकनार्कारता आवश्यक बाब झालेली आहे. तसेच नॅकच्या मुल्यांकनाकरीता नॅकच्या ७ कसोट्यांपैकी ग्रंथालय विभागाविषयी माहीती ही कसोटी नं. ०४ मध्ये द्यावयाची असून त्यामाहीतीमध्ये खालील गोष्टीची पुर्तता करणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यामध्ये मागील पाच वर्षाची ग्रंथ नियतकालीके जर्नल खरेदी विषयीची माहीती तसेच पाच वर्षांचे अंदाजपत्रक, पाच वर्षाची ग्रंथ देवणाघेवाण विद्यार्थी व प्राध्यापक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचाऱ्यांची माहीती देणे आवश्यक आहे.

प्रस्तावनाः

आजच्या काळामध्ये नॅकने मर्हाविद्यालयाला अनन्य साधारण महत्व दिलेले आहे. नॅकमध्ये महाविद्यालयाला चांगला दर्जा प्राप्त करण्याकरीता नॅक मॅन्युअल मध्ये दिलेल्या सुचना प्रमाणे जर ग्रंथालयामध्ये पायाभुत सोयीसुविधा आणि सेवा जर आपण ग्रंथालयाद्वारे वाचकास दिल्या तर नॅक द्वारे ग्रंथालय विभागाद्वारे महाविद्यालयाला आपण चांगला दर्जा प्राप्त करु शकतो. ग्रंथालयाकरीता सॉप्टवेअर खरेदी करणे, ग्रंथालय संगणकीकरण करणे, E-Journal चे सबक्रीप्शन करणे, ई-बुक्स खरेदी करणे, ग्रंथ खरेदी करण्याची पध्दत, E संसाधन उपलब्ध करुन देणे, दुर्मिळ ग्रंथ मॅन्यु रुक्रीप्ट ग्रंथालय वार्षीक अंदाजपत्रक तयार करणे व वार्षीक अहवाल, सादर करणे, तसेच ग्रंथालयामध्ये, अंतर्गत सुविधा ह्या संगणकीकृत पध्दतीने करणे. ग्रंथ देवाण घेवाण करणे, ग्रंथालयामध्ये प्राध्यापक व विद्यार्थी दैनंदिन नोंदवही ठेवून रेकॉर्ड मॅटेनन्स करणे, इंटरनेटची सोय वाचनकांना उपलब्ध करुन देणे. त्यांचा रेकॉर्ड मॅटेनन्स करणे, N-:LIST, OPAC संगणकीकृत तालीका ग्रंथालयामध्ये वाचकांना उपलब्ध करुन देणे. ग्रंथालयामध्ये E-Journals, E-Shodhsindhu, Shodhganga यांचा Subscription सदस्यत्व घेऊन व डाटाबेस उपलब्ध करुन देणे. ग्रंथालयामध्ये समीतीचे नियमीत आयोजन करुन ग्रंथ खरेती ग्रंथ परिगण ग्रंथालय सोयी सुविधा यावर चर्चा करन ग्रंथालयामध्ये ज्या

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ब्रोतेकल्ला इटी- असतील त्या दर करण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे. आपण नॅकच्या दृष्टीकोनानुन ग्रंथालयाचे कामकाज नियमीन कल् क नेकमध्य ग्रंथालयासांचतच महाविद्यालयाचा दर्जा वाहविण्यास मदत होईल.

Sr. No.	Year	Books	E- Journal	Journals	Magazin e	Tota Budg et
१)	5083-88	१५५०००	20000	20000	24000	20000
5)	२०१४-१५	220000	१००००	20000	24000	22400
3)	२०१५-१६	220000	१००००	20000	84000	२५०००
8)	२०१६-१७	२०५०००	१००००	20000	84000	24000
4)	२०१७-१८	230000	80000	20000	84000	20400

नॅकच्या दृष्टीकोनात्न ग्रंथालय वापीक अंदाजपत्रक सादर करणे गरजेचे आहे

ग्रंथालय वार्षीक अंदाजपत्रक तयार झाल्यानंतर ते ग्रंथालय समिती समोर सादर करणे, व सादर केल्यानंतर

आपल्या ग्रंथालय सामती समारे जी कामे वर्षभरात करायची आहे त्यांचे वाचन करुन दाखविणे व अंतिम मंजूरी घंणे नॅक कीरता ग्रंथालयाचे वार्षीक अंदाजपत्रक तयार करणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे व त्याला समितीकडून अंतिम मंजूरी घंवून समारील कार्याकरीता कार्यादशा देणे.

१) वाचक उदबोधन वर्गाचे आयोजन :

शैर्क्षाणक सत्राच्या सुरुवातीला नव्याने प्रवेशित होणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांना ग्रंथालयाविषयीची माहिती देण्याकरोता महाविद्यालयात उदबोधन वर्ग आयोजित केले पाहीजे. त्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांना ग्रंथालयाविषयीची व नव्याने येणाऱ्या संवा सुविधांची माहीती होण्यास मदत होते म्हणून ग्रंथालय विकासाकरीता व त्या माध्यमातून समाज विकासाकरीता वरील वर्गाचा उपयोग होतो.

२) ग्रंथ व नियतकालीकांची खरेदी करण्याबाबत :

वरील विषयाच्या अनुपंगाने ग्रंथालय अधिकाऱ्यांनी विद्यार्थी व प्राध्यापकांना ग्रंथालयाकरीता आवश्यक असणाऱ्या ग्रंथाची यादी मार्गावण तसेच प्रकाशकांच्या यादीनुसार ग्रंथाची व नियतकालीकांची निवड करणे व त्यानुसार ग्रंथ खरेदी करणे. वरील साहित्याची नॅक करीता मांडणी करतांना दरवर्षी किती ग्रंथ, किती नियतकालीके (Journals) किती रुपयाचे खरेदी केले त्याचे विवरण खालील तक्त्याप्रमाणे द्यावे लागतात.

purchas	ture on the e of Book	Expenditure on the Purchase of Journal Magazines	Budget	Expendi on the E- Journals and
5013-18	888888	23855		the E-Books
2088-84	202828		200000	4000
2084-88	229462	३३३८५	224000	4000
		36826	240000	4000

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03-33	238808	35468	240000	4084
29-80	85,19499	84984	204000	4900

३) दुमिळ ग्रंध (Rare Books) व हस्तलीखीते (Manuscript) प्रती :

् ग्रधालयाच्या सर्वागोण विकासाकरोता नंकच्या नियमावलीनुसार ग्रंथालयामध्ये दुमीळ ग्रंथ व हम्तीलखीलांची वंगळ्या दाखल नोदवहीमध्ये नोद असणं आवश्यक आहे. वरील संदर्भांची पाहीती नॅकच्या मार्गदर्शकोमध्य ४ २ २ मध्ये सादर करावी लागते.

४) ग्रंथालयाअंतर्गत सुविधा :

१) ग्रंधालय संगणकोकरण व इंटरनेट सुविधा :

नॅक करिता ग्रंथालयाचे संगणकोकरण अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. संगणकीकृत ग्रंथालयामुळे. ग्रंथाची देवाण-घेवाण जलद गतीने होते व वाचकांचा वेळ वार्चावला जातो. देवाण-घेवाण OPAC, इंटरनेट WI-FI, N-LIST, DELNET, DoaJ, doab, Shodhganga, Shodhsindhu ग्रंथालयामधील ग्रंथाचे बारकोडींग करुन त्याद्वारे देवाण-घेवाण (Issue & Return) करण्याची सुवीधा ग्रंथालयामध्ये उपलब्ध केली पाहीजे. वरील अनुषंगाने ग्रंथालयाचा दर्जा उंचावण्यास व त्या सोबतच महाविद्यालयाचा दर्जा उंचावण्यास मदत होते.

२) ग्रंथ देवाण - घेवाण : (Book Issue & Return)

ग्रंथ देवाण-घेवाण जास्तीत जास्त प्रमाणात करणे नॅक करिता अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. त्यार्कारता शैर्क्षाणक सत्रामधील नव्याने प्रवेशित विद्यार्थ्यांना उदबोधन वर्गामध्ये दिलेल्या माहितीनुसार ग्रंथाची देवाणघेवाण करणे तसेच ग्रंथालयात दैनींदन देवाणघेवाण वार्ढावण्याकरीता वाचकास प्रोत्साहित करण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे.

३) दैनंदिन वाचक नोंदवही : (Daily Entry Register)

नॅकच्या अनुषंगाने विद्यार्थी व प्राध्यापक नोंदवही ग्रंथालयाच्या प्रवेशद्वारा जवळ ठेवून त्यामध्ये दैनंदिन येणाऱ्या वाचकाची नोंद करणे गरनेचे आहे. कारण ग्रंथालयामध्ये दररोज येणाऱ्या वाचकांच्या प्रमाणाची माहीती मिळण्यास मदत होते. तसेच त्यामध्ये इंटरनेटचा वापर करणारे वाचक E-Books, E-Journals चा वापर करणारे वाचक, प्रतिलिपी सेवा घेणारे वाचक. हर्स्तालखीते व दुर्मीळ ग्रंथ या सर्वांचा वापर करणाऱ्या वाचकांचे प्रमाण नॅकच्या मार्गदर्शिकेमध्ये ४.२.६ मध्ये द्यावे लागत असते.

४) इंटरनेट वाचक वापर नोंद वही.

ग्रंथालयामध्ये इंटरनेट Using नोंद वही ठेवून त्यामध्ये विद्यार्थी व प्राध्यापकांची नोंद घेवून याची माहीती अपडेट ठेवणे नॅक कॉरता गरजेचे आहे.

ग्रंथालय सेवा व सुविधा वाचनकक्ष सेवा, प्रिंट आऊट सेवा :

१) इंटरनेट सेवा, पेपरसेट सेवा, अभ्यासक्रम सेवा. न्यूज क्लीपींग सेवा, न्यूजपेपर सेवा, मॅगझीन सेवा, देवाण-घेवाण. व वुक डिपॉझीट स्किम, प्रतिलिपी सेवा, इत्यादी प्रकारच्या विद्यार्थ्यांना सेवा दिल्यामुळे ग्रंथालयासंबंधी विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये ग्रंथालयाविषयी आत्मीयता निर्माण होऊन ग्रंथालयामध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांचे प्रमाण वाढते व त्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यानमध्ये वाचन आंभरुची वाढीस लागुण विद्यार्थीचा विकास होण्यास मदत होते.

ग्रंथालय उपक्रम (Library Activities)

प्रंथालवाद्वारे विविध उपक्रम रार्बावल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांना त्याचा व्यक्तीगत व शेर्क्षाणक विकास होण्यास फायदा होतो. ग्रंथालय उपक्रमाद्वारं चुर्कारव्हीयु, कॉम्पेटेशन, ग्रंथप्रदर्शनी, Competative Exam, निबंध स्पर्धा इत्यादी उपक्रमाचे आयोजन करुन विद्यार्थ्यामध्ये वाचनाची आवड निर्माण होते.

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संधालय विभागाद्वारे बेस्ट प्रैक्टीस म्हणून आपण- बेस्ट युझर अवार्ड देऊ शकता जम जो विद्यार्थी जास्तीत जास्त यंथाणा उपयोग करतो व पर्यायाने ग्रंथालयाचा वापर करतो अशा विद्यार्थ्यांला आपण ग्रंथान्त्रय वेस्ट युझा अवार्ड देऊ शकतो. नॅक मध्ये ग्रंथालयाकरिता चांगला दर्जा प्राप्त करण्याकरिता. पाच वर्षाच अदाजपरक तयार करणे. प्रथालय संगणकीकरण करून सर्व सेवा व सुविधा संगणकीकृत पथ्दतीन वाचकाम उपलब्ध करून देणे. उदा देवाण-घेवाण, OPAC INTERNET ग्रंथ खरेदी E-Books, E-Journal, N-List Database ह्या सर्वाचा उपयोग आपल्या ग्रंथालयामध्ये किती प्रमाणात होतो याचा संपूर्ण पाच वर्षांचा रेकॉर्ड तथार ठेवणे व प्रत्येक वर्षाला त्यामध्ये काय सुधारणा कराव्या लागतात त्याचा feedback फॉर्म व मुचना पेटोच्या माध्यमातून व आपल्या दररोजच्या अनुभवातून शोध घेवून आपल्या सेवा व स्विधामधील दोप व उणीवा केल्या आणि सर्व प्रकारचे रेकॉर्ड मेंटेनन्स करुन चांगल्या प्रकारच्या सेवा व सुविधा वाचकास उपलब्ध करून दिल्यास नॅक मध्ये कसोटी क्र. ४ मध्ये ग्रंथालय विभागाला चांगला दर्जा प्राप्त होऊ शकतो असं मला वारते.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

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Analysis of Organized Data (web cloud data) Through Data Provenance Technique

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ABSTRACT

Data provenance signifies "the source" or "origin". It offers authenticity to the user. User incorporates data by demonstrating it as per ontology of their decision utilizing a graphical UI that computerizes a great part of the procedure. User at that point connects with the framework to modify the automatically created model. Amid this procedure, user can change the information as expected to standardize information communicated in various configurations and to rebuild it. Once the model is finished, user can distributed the incorporated data or store it in a database.

Keywords : Data Provenance , Cytoscape Tool , Cloud Data

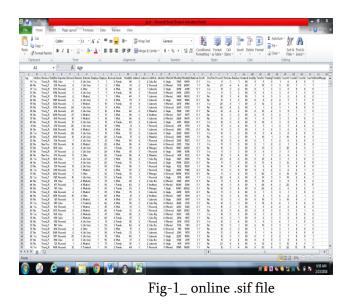
I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing is dynamically accessible shared resources retrieved over a network. It is only pay for what you use, shared internally or with other customers. It is open for all user that's why it required authenticity. Provenance means lineage or ancestry which provides origin of data. The provenance of a data product contains information about how the product was derived, and is crucial for enabling scientists to easily understand, reproduce, and verify scientific results. To find the provenance graph we have to use karma tool. The cytoscape tool is an independent tool that can be added to existing digital framework for reasons for gathering and representation of provenance information. It uses a particular design that authorizations support for various instrumentation modules that make it usable in various structural settings [1].Used extensively in different domain, data provenance has already been used in many application such as physics , biology , escience etc. For data provenance , we need to understand the issues of data creation, alteration & copying. Provenance is metadata i.e. data about data, means how and when and by whom a particular set of data was collected, and how the data is formatted[2]. We make the case that provenance is crucial for data stored on the cloud and identify the properties of provenance that enable its utility. Using cytoscape tool we can find the origin of any type of data such as structured , unstructured , text ,image etc. Here we used structured data to find the origin & analyze the network.

II. CYTOSCAPE

Cytoscape is an open source software platform for complex network analysis and visualization[3]. Using cytoscape we can find the origin of any type of data such as structured , unstructured , text ,image etc .

 Choose one file from cloud i.e structured or organized data. Create .sif file . .sif file is executable in cytoscape .Now , import file locally.



2) Import file locally & display a network graph of that data , in the form of nodes & edges.

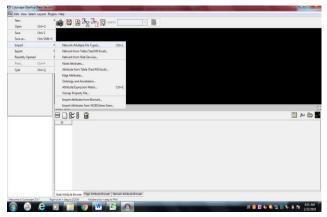


Fig-2_Import .sif file [source from cytoscape tool]

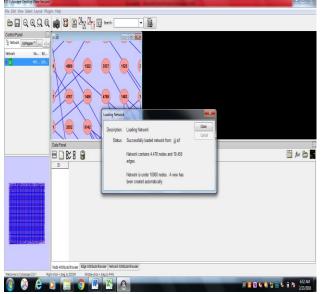


Fig-3_Create network[source from cytoscape tool]

III. NETWORK ANALYSIS

Fig-5_Undirected graph [source cytoscape tutorial]

c) Edge attributes

The accompanying plugins settings can be designed.

A) Analyze Network:

a) Directed Network

The network contains solely directed edges. Here, possible NetworkAnalyzer provides three interpretations of the edge directions in the network. The user has to select one of the interpretations for further processing of the network.

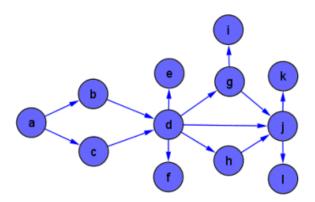
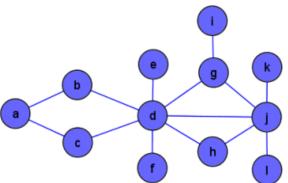


Fig-4_Directed graph [Source cytoscape tutorial]

b) Undirected Network

The network contains both undirected and directed edges. Note that undirected edges cannot be converted unambiguously to directed ones. Therefore, networks with mixed edges are handled as undirected ones[4].



For every node in a network, NetworkAnalyzer computes its in degree and out degree for directed graph , its clustering coefficient, the number of selfloops, and a variety of other parameters. It also computes edge betweenness for each edge in the network. , NetworkAnalyzer stores the computed values as attributes of the corresponding nodes and edges. This enables the users to apply different visualizations or to filter nodes or edges based on the values of the computed attributes.

d) Use expandable interface for the dialog that displays analysis results

If this option is enabled, analysis results are presented in a window in which all charts are placed below each other in expandable boxes. If this option is disabled, analysis results are presented in a window that contains tabs for the group of simple parameters and for every complex parameter. Users who wish to view simultaneously two or more complex parameters of one network, should enable this option.

e) parameter visualization

Using parameter visualization we can change the default setting of parameter. Such as background color, brightness, darkness etc.

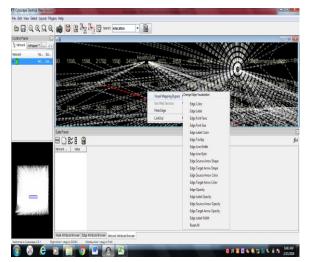
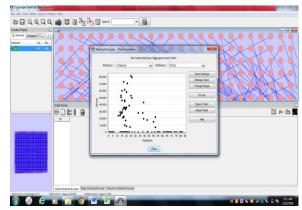


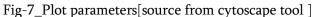
Fig-6_ Visualization of graph [source from cytoscape tool]

f) Plot Parameters

In undirected networks, the clustering coefficient C_n of a node *n* is defined as $C_n = 2e_n/(k_n(k_n-1))$, where k_n

is the number of neighbors of *n* and *e_n* is the number of connected pairs between all neighbors of *n* [5,6]. In directed networks, the definition is slightly different: $C_n = e_n/(k_n(k_{n-1}))$. In both cases, the clustering coefficient is a ratio N/M, where *N* is the number of edges between the neighbors of *n*, and *M* is the maximum number of edges that could possibly exist between the neighbors of *n*. The clustering coefficient of a node is always a number between 0 and 1.





IV. CONCLUSION

This paper evaluates the performance of the structured data provenance framework in collecting querying for provenance from workflow and executions, and finds it to scale well with the size of the workflows and the number of concurrent clients. and is relevant to similar scientific projects. The workloads in themselves form a benchmark to compare and evaluate other Provenance systems and such a comparison is done with the network service. Cytoscape is currently deployed and being used in the biology test. Our future Work includes evaluating the performance of cloud data for real workflow runs and getting usable results for them by suppressing the I/O variations. In the data intensive applications - possibly by the use of local storage instead Of network file systems. In addition to visually browsing provenance graphs, we are also investigating other ways in which provenance can be put to use. Notable among these is on using data provenance as a factor in searching and ranking of data products by applying quality metrics .

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Multifactor Authentication Techniques with Computer Hardware

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ABSTRACT

For quite a long time, the password has been the standard means for user authentication on computers. In any case, as clients are required to recollect more, longer, and evolving passwords, it is apparent that a more helpful and secure answer for client verification is vital. This paper analyzes different authenticators and thinks about these authenticators and their blends. We examine effectiveness against several attacks and suitability for particular security specifications such as compromise detection and non-repudiation. The paper attempts to offer a more blended multifactor authentication technique by introducing computer hardware in the process. **Keywords :** Multifactor Authentication, Security tokens, Soft tokens, Mobile Authentication

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Multi-Factor Authentication Concept

In an authentication system, multi-factor implies that there is more than one of the components of verifications being utilized. Multi-factor authentication consists of verifying and validating the authenticity of an identifier using more than one validation mechanism. Authentication factors apply for a special system of verifying a client as the person who is completely allowed get the rights. There are different factor types for authentication: [1]

- Human factors are inherently bound to the individual as for example visible features.
- Personal factors are otherwise physically or mentally allocated to the individual as for example remembered code numbers.
- Technical factors are bound to physical means as for example a pass, an ID card or a token.

Each of the types may apply independently for demanding access according to given guidelines and techniques. The introducing of a factor demonstrates consistence with access to rules and in this way must be affected in a predetermined procedure. In two factor authentication a minimum of two factors compliance is required. [1]

Multi-Factor Authentication provides additional account protection against various forms of online fraud. By adopting the multi-factor authentication, the possibilities of attacks are reduced. The authentication becomes more precise and secure.

An example of multi-factor authentication at the new accounts desk would include performing the following:

Credential validation - The ability to read and validate information encoded within the magnetic stripe and barcodes of government issued identification.

Identity screening - A system to perform positive and logical verification of furnished customer data.

Fraud detection - Comparing customer information to negative files, both internal and external from across industries, which represents known and/or attempted frauds.

One of the motivations of using MFA is to improve the single factor based Authenticated Key Exchange (AKE) by combining two or even more factors in one system . These MFA approaches are based on a single factor and in recent times, MFA has come forward as an active research topic. However, extra caution should be taken as current approaches to MFA are expensive and difficult to deploy.

Integrating the credit card payment system with biometrics in MFA has given support for more efficient verification. This method proposes to employ fingerprint verification with a credit card in a MFA. Doing this would need the installation of additional equipment that would increase the cost. Employing biometrics when using a credit card in authentication as a MFA procedure is another access control approach. This system approaches time that affects the user acceptability for the system and using fingerprint authentication comes at low to medium cost with a medium level of accuracy.

The card reader is an additional level of HW security that can use a One Time Password OTP. The chip on the client user card generates the OTP, with the caveat that the account

Multi-factor authentication has been widely used by more and more people and organizations recently. It is especially popular with Internet business. Compliance acts are also another reason for its growing usage. Multi-factor authentication is going to become the standard method of authentication in the future.

1.1 Multifactor Authentication Technologies

a. Security Tokens

A security token is a small hardware device that the user carries to authorize access to a network service. The device may be in the form of a smart card or it may be embedded in a commonly used object such as a key fob. Security tokens or hardware tokens provide an additional level of security through a which is known as two-factor strategy, authentication: the user has a personal identification number (PIN), which authorizes them as the owner of that particular device; the device then displays a number which uniquely identifies the user to the service, allowing them to log in.

b. Soft Tokens

A soft token is a software-based security token that generates a one time login PIN. Traditionally, a security token has been a hardware device that produces a new, secure and individual PIN for each use and displays it on a built-in LCD display. The system may get activated after the user presses a button or enters an initial PIN. Security tokens are generally used in environments with higher security requirements as part of a multifactor authentication system. While the hardware based frameworks are more secured than others frameworks, they are also costly and are difficult to deploy on a large scale, as is required for online banking and others, for example.

Soft tokens are an attempt to replicate the security advantages of multifactor authentication, while simplifying distribution and lowering costs. A smartphone soft token app mimics the hardwarebased security token. Like a hardware token, a smartphone provides on the device itself, an easy-toprotect and easy-to-remember location for secured login information. Smartphones are connected devices, unlike a hardware token, which make them inherently less secure. The extent of their security largely depends on the device's operating system and client software.

c. Mobile Authentication

Mobile authentication is the verification of a user's identity through the use a mobile device and one or more authentication methods for secure access. Mobile authentication may be used to authorize the mobile device itself or as a part of a multifactor authentication scheme for logging into secure locations and resources. Password entry is clumsy on cell phones, especially when including capital letters, numbers and symbols.

Some alternative methods of mobile authentication include:

- Non-text passwords, where symbols or images might be chosen from a randomly-generated field.
- Digital certificates using public key infrastructure.
- Smartcards with stored authentication data.
- Out of band authentication, where the user places a call to obtain authentication.
- One time passwords (OTP) through phone apps or SMS messages.

Some organizations have a need for extra security beyond ID and password for log in, but added devices and methods can make the procedures too cumbersome for employees. The ubiquity of smart phones can help ease the burden here, however. Most smart phones have a GPS device, enabling reasonable surety confirmation of the login location, a camera for potential facial recognition and iris scans, a microphone for voice recognition; some also have touch screens that can be used for finger scanning.

Mobile devices that use more than one of these capabilities are functionally multifactor tokens. An example is the use of a Smartphone software token app that taps into GPS location and scans a fingerprint, all within a device that the user was probably going to be carrying anyway. For administrators, the main benefit of a software implementation is that there are no extra physical devices to manage.

II. Using Hardware information in Authentication

HW has been used to facilitate authentication for a long time. The idea is that owners/users register their devices based on their MAC address so that, the devices themselves are authenticated, rather than their users. MAC addresses are used in the cryptography of files, authentication and integrity networks to support the security of data transportation. This technique uses the MAC address as a key authentication factor to secure the communication session with the Internet Protocol (IP) address to reach the device destination [2].

Filtering MAC addresses to secure the wireless network is essential in giving users access to the wireless network. Doing so will give precise control to wireless users connected with the Access Point (AP) associated with their MAC address [3]. If this filtering is not applied and the MAC address of the client is not given, the client will not be granted access to the wireless network. So, MAC addresses of the client computer device gives the authorisation needed for a wireless connection which is between the client and server [4].

Spoofing attack is a situation in which one person or program successfully masquerades as another user by falsifying data and thereby gaining an illegitimate advantage [5]. Spoofing of MAC is usually beyond the average wireless user's experience. In order to carry out spoofing on a MAC address, the client needs to be associated with a particular AP. As result, using the MAC address in wireless security depends on filtering the MAC address of the client without determining the user's characteristics. Another method of HW authentication usage is storage media drivers such as HDDs . Each storage media item has a unique HMSPN as an identifier product code that can be used in profiling [6]. These HMSPNs are already actively used for identification, albeit that they can be modified at firmware level and thus are susceptible to spoofing. For example, Microsoft products send product and HW identifiers during the activation process. So, this HW information provides the opportunity to profile the user's computing environment.

Port security is a mechanism which is used to restrict the MAC addresses that connect via a particular port switch. This tool allows defined and specific access to a particular port to allow a unique MAC addresses, or a range of MAC addresses. To connect to the LAN port, it will allow access of MAC addresses which belong to a range according to a configured list. When a frame arrives to the switch it will compare the MAC addresses with the MAC addresses on the configured allowed list. If the MAC address matches one of items on the list then the packet is allowed to go through. In contrast, if the MAC address does not belong to the configured list the port will drop the packet. So, MAC addresses can be specified to connect to a certain port. This type of firewall can support authentication [7]. This level of information has some characteristics of the user's HW environment which can profile the user activity by using particular HW.

In "Active Directory Integrated Media Access Control" based wireless authentication, the Internet Authentication Source (IAS) needs to be installed on a domain controller to ensure that the domain controller belongs to the Remote Access Service (RAS) and IAS source group. To proceed with this process, a Security Group in Active Directory is created which should have the MAC address of the laptop's Wireless Cards. These are identified as "Wireless MACs". Users are created by using the MAC address as a USERNAME and the AP is shared by a secret password. These users should be controlled by a security group created earlier by the network administrator. After creating a remote access policy in the IAS, this will permit remote access through the membership in the Windows group that was made previously. This course of action has been taken earlier in "authenticate wireless MAC accounts, based on group membership" [8]. A unique and constant MAC address is transmitted by 802.11 devices and thus are identifiable. It was recently proposed to replace such identifiers with pseudonyms, i.e. temporary names which were unable to be linked to the IT device due to the fact identifiers that implicating or identifying characteristics of 802.11 networks traffic can identify many users with high accuracy [9].

Another profiling technique uses four implicit identifiers visible to the piece of HW to quantify how well a passive adversary can identify users. A lower boundary is placed on how accurately users can be identified implicitly by using the following:

- Identifying four previously unrecognized implicit identi- fiers: network destinations, network names advertised in 802.11 probes, differing configurations of 802.11 options and sizes of broadcast packets that hint at their contents.
- 2. Develop an automated procedure to identify users which quantifies how much information is revealed via implicit identifiers, both singularly and in multiples, and which can reveal about several hundred users in three empirical 802.11 traces.
- 3. The evaluation shows users produce highly discriminating implicit identifiers. Even a small sample of network traffic can identify them, i.e. more than half (56%) of the time in public networks. Moreover, it is most unlikely that they would be mistaken as being the source of other network traffic (1% of the time). Since

adversaries will obtain multiple traffic samples from a user over time, this high level of accuracy in traffic classification enables them to track many users with even higher accuracy than in common wireless networks.

4. It is the first time it has been shown with empirical evidence that design considerations beyond eliminating explicit identifiers, such as unique names and addresses, must be addressed to protect anonymity in wireless networks.

During one research it was [9] noted that by considering a subset of all possible identifiers and a weak, passive adversary, the results only place a lower boundary on the accuracy with which users can be profiled. The efforts are continuing to uncover implicit identifiers exposed in 802.11, such as those exposed by timing channels. The accuracy of the implicit identifiers over longer timescales and across different locations will be evaluative, since this study analysis is limited by the duration and location of the traces.

In 1998 the University of Pittsburgh established a network connection to residence hall students because the number of residence hall beds had increased to 6,000 and the connection rate had continued to increase to 74 percent of resident students. Students were implementing a manual process to assign static IP addresses and record each computer's MAC address. This then required the entry of a username and password each time the user established a connection. After that, the 2000 Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol Automated Teller Machine (DHCPATM) was used to provide IP addresses for each student in conjunction with registration software to record the necessary machine This technique, information. however, was considered to be too time consuming for tracking security activity [10]. Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet "PPPoE" technology was used to improve the ability of secure access to the wireless network. So, a single and easy system can be con- figured and used for all users. In spite of this the wireless or traditional wired ports connection must be implemented in order to avoid confusion and to offer users flexibility in public areas without needing to re-authenticate or switch to a different authentication mechanism wireless network [11,12]. Therefore, using additional HW information may support this access control approach to avoid the confusion of roaming from wireless to traditional wired ports in LAN.

Another technique uses specific network security devices. Network security devices are connected between a protected client and a network. The network security device negotiates a session key with another protected client. Then, all communications between the two clients are encrypted. The device is self-configuring and locks itself to the IP address of its client. Thus, the client cannot change its IP address once this has been set and therefore cannot emulate the IP address of another client. When a packet is transmitted from the protected host, the security device translates the MAC address of the client to its own MAC address before transmitting the packet into the network. Packets addressed to the host contain the MAC address of the security device [13].

In order to verify the client's username and password the Secure Remote Password protocol (SRP) [14] modular performs large integer exponentiations. This task requires many operations and consumes a large part of the total execution time of software implementations of the SRP protocol that are affected by HW performance. Modifying or designing a suitable HW environment to accelerate the exponentiations modular in the SRP protocol [15,16] is associated to user's HW and affects in observing user behaviour.

A mouse is a dynamic biometric that is similar to keystroke dynamics. The mouse is very important for graphical user interface (GUI). In contrast, the keyboard is essential for command line based applications. The behaviour of both these devices can be combined in a common detector. Adapting keystroke technology by addressing issues such as passive and dynamic monitoring could improve the detection [17]. However both detectors may be affected by the keyword and mouse environment that motivate the focus in users' devices which affect user detection. A user's HW can support a reduction in digital identity fraud. However, because of natural or analytic HW authentication, this level of information is related to the user's confidentiality and integrity which are a primary concern and thus, any implementation of a new authentication method will have to be aware of this. In this research, HW information is used as the authentication factor.

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