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मानवी हक्क आणि भारतीय संविधानाची उद्देशपत्रिका

प्रा.डॉ.प्रवीण जयकृष्ण गुल्हाने

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, अमरावती., मो.न. 9325630966

सारांश :-व्यक्ती हा कोणत्याही देशातील नागरिक असो एक माणूस म्हणून प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला मानवी हक्क हवे असतात.मानवी हक्क शिवाय व्यक्ती आपला सर्वांगीण विकास करू शकत नाही. संपूर्ण जगात शांतता प्रस्थापित करण्याकरता आणि जगातील सर्व नागरिकांच्या मानवी हक्कांचे संरक्षण व्हावे याकरिता संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटनेने 10 डिसेंबर 1948 रोजी मानवी हक्कांचा सार्वत्रिक जाहीरनामा मंजूर केला. यामध्ये एकूण 30 कलमांचा समावेश आहे.कलम 1 ते 28 आणि कलम 30 मध्ये विविध प्रकारची मानवी हक्क सांगितलेले आहे.तर कलम 29 मध्ये कर्तव्यावर भर दिला आहे. भारतीय संविधानाच्या उद्देशपत्रिकेमध्ये सुद्धा व्यक्तीच्या सर्वांगीण विकासाकरता न्याय, स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुता, एकता, एकात्मता या मानवी हक्कांना महत्त्वाचे स्थान देण्यात आले आहे.भारतातील विविधता लक्षात घेऊन प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरिकाला त्याच्या श्रद्धेचे, उपासनेचे, धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्य मूलभूत अधिकारांतर्गत प्रदान करण्यात आले आहे. एवढेच नाही तर स्त्रिया आणि बालके यांच्या विकासाकरता विशेष तरतुदी संविधानामध्ये केल्या आहे. थोडक्यात भारतीय संविधानाची उद्देशपत्रिका म्हणजे मानवी हक्कांची प्रतिकृती आहे.

प्रस्तावना :- मानवी हक्क म्हणजे व्यक्तीच्या सर्वांगीण विकासाकरिता आवश्यक असलेले अधिकार होय.भारतीय संविधानाच्या उद्देश पत्रिकेमध्ये व्यक्तीच्या सर्वांगीण विकासाकरता आवश्यक असलेल्या विविध मानवी हक्कांचा समावेश झालेला आहे आणि म्हणून भारतीय संविधानाची उद्देश पत्रिका म्हणजे भारतीय नागरिकांना प्राप्त मानवी हक्कांचा जाहीरनामाच होय असे म्हणता येईल.मानवी जीवनाशी, त्याच्या विकासाशी आणि एकंदरीत मानवाच्या कल्याणाशी निगडित विविध हक्कांचा समावेश उद्देश पत्रिकेमध्ये झालेला आहे.उद्देशपत्रिकेतील प्रत्येक शब्द मानवी हक्काशी संबंधित आहे आणि म्हणून ठाकूरदास भार्गव यांनी उद्देशपत्रिकेला भारतीय संविधानाचा आत्मा, भारतीय संविधानाचा मौल्यवान भाग असे म्हटलेले आहे.भारतीय संविधानाच्या उद्देश पत्रिकेमध्ये अंतर्भूत मानवी हक्कांचा शोध घेणे हा प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधाचा उद्देश आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :-

- 1) भारतीय संविधानाच्या उद्देशपत्रिकेतील मानवी हक्कांचा शोध घेणे.
- 2) भारतीय संविधानाच्या उद्देशपत्रिकेतील नागरिकांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाच्या विकासाशी संबंधित मानवी हक्कांचा शोध घेणे
- 3) भारतीय नागरिकांच्या मानवी हक्कांच्या संरक्षणात भारतीय संविधानाच्या उद्देशपत्रिकेचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधनाची गृहितके :-

- 1) भारतीय संविधानाच्या उद्देशपत्रिकेमध्ये भारतीय नागरिकांच्या विकासाकरता आवश्यक विविध मानवी हक्कांचा समावेश झालेला आहे.
- 2) भारतीय संविधानाच्या उद्देशपत्रिकेमध्ये भारतीय नागरिकांच्या मानवी हक्कांच्या संरक्षणाची ग्वाही देण्यात आली आहे.
- 3) भारतीय संविधानाची उद्देशपत्रिका म्हणजे भारतीय नागरिकांच्या मानवी हक्कांचे प्रतिरूप आहे.



संशोधन पद्धती:-प्रस्तुत लघु शोधनिबंधाकरिता विश्लेषणात्मक संशोधन पद्धतीचा अवलंब केला आहे. यासोबतच तथ्य संकलनाकरिता विविध संशोधनपर लेख,संदर्भ ग्रंथ वर्तमानपत्रे,मासिके इत्यादी दुय्यम स्रोतांचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

बीजसंज्ञा :-भारतीय संविधान ,भारतीय संविधानाची उद्देशपत्रिका, मानवी हक्क ,व्यक्तिमत्व विकास, मानवी हक्काचे संरक्षण, मानवी हक्कांचा जाहीरनामा इत्यादी.

शोध निबंधाची व्याप्ती व महत्त्व:- प्रस्तुत संशोधन भारतीय संविधानाच्या उद्देशपत्रिकेतील आशय,उद्देशपत्रिकेचे उगमस्थान,उद्देशपत्रिकेचे स्वरूप,उद्देशपत्रिकेचे उद्दिष्टे,उद्देशपत्रिकेचे महत्त्व आणि या सर्वांचा मानवी हक्काशी असलेला संबंध या पुरते मर्यादितआहे. भारतीय संविधानाची उद्देशपत्रिका म्हणजे भारतीय नागरिकांना प्राप्त मानवी हक्काचा जाहीरनामा होय हे या शोधनिबंधाचे महत्त्व आहे.

मानवी हक्क :-ग्रीक तत्त्वज्ञ सेंड थॉमस ऍक्वायनस यांनी मानवी हक्काचा जनक म्हणून ओळखले जाते तर जॉन लॉक यांना मानव अधिकार चळवळीचा पिता असे म्हटले जाते. अधिकाराची व्याख्या करताना हेराल्ड लॉसकी असे म्हणतो की,"अधिकार या समाज जीवनाच्या अशा अवश्यक अटी आहेत की,ज्याची पूर्तता केल्याशिवाय मनुष्य आपला सर्वांगीण विकास करू शकत नाही." मनुष्याच्या सर्वांगीण विकासाकरिता आवश्यक असलेले अधिकार म्हणजे मानवी हक्क होय. व्यक्तीला जन्माने प्राप्त झालेले तसेच सन्मानाने जीवन जगण्यासाठी आवश्यक असलेले अधिकार म्हणजे मानवी हक्क होय. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटनेद्वारा मानवी हक्काची व्याख्या करताना म्हटले आहे की,"एखादी व्यक्ती मनुष्य आहे या एक मात्र कारणामुळे तिला मिळणारी शक्ती म्हणजे मानवी हक्क होय." मानवी हक्कांमध्ये अंतर्भूत होणारे हक्क म्हणजे जगण्याचा हक्क, अन्न वस्त्र ,निवारा ,अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य, हिंसेपासून मुक्तता, धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्य इत्यादी होत. मानवी हक्क माणसांशी निगडित असतात.आपले जीवन किमान सुखाने व आनंददायी पणे जगण्याच्या आपल्या नैतिक मागणी प्रति हे हक्क नैतिक हमी देण्याचे काम करतात.प्राचीन भारतातील वेदांमध्ये,बौद्ध धर्मातील,जैन धर्मातील तत्त्वज्ञानामध्ये मानव अधिकाराचा उल्लेख दिसून येतो.छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांची स्वराज्याची स्थापना देखील मानवी हक्कासाठीच होती. भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याची चळवळ जी ब्रिटिशांच्या अमानूस सत्ते विरुद्ध लढल्या गेली ती देखील मानवी हक्कांच्या प्रस्थापनेसाठीच होती. त्याकरिताच 9 डिसेंबर 1946 ला घटना समितीची पहिली बैठक झाली आणि 26 नोव्हेंबर 1949 रोजी भारतीय नागरिकांच्या मानवी हक्काचे संरक्षण करणारी भारतीय राज्यघटना अस्तित्वात आली.

भारतीय संविधानाची उद्देश पत्रिका :-

प्रत्येक देशाच्या संविधानाचे एक मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वज्ञान असते ज्याला त्या देशाच्या संविधानाची प्रस्तावना अथवा उद्देशपत्रिका असे म्हटले जाते. भारताच्या संविधानाला देखील असे मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वज्ञान जोडलेले आहे ज्याला उद्देशपत्रिका असे म्हणतात. भारताच्या संविधानाच्या उद्देशपत्रिकेला संविधानाची छोटी प्रतिकृती असेही म्हणतात.पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांनी 13 डिसेंबर 1946 रोजी उद्दिष्टांचा ठराव घटना समितीमध्ये मांडला. 22 जानेवारी 1947 रोजी घटना समितीने या ठरावाला मंजुरी दिली आणि 26 नोव्हेंबर 1949 रोजी घटना समितीने सरनामा मान्य करून संविधानात समाविष्ट केला यालाच भारतीय संविधानाची उद्देशपत्रिका असे म्हणतात.या उद्देशपत्रिकेमध्ये भारतीय संविधानातील एकूण कलमांचा आणि परिशिष्टांचा सार असल्यामुळे तसेच स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीच्या काळात भारतीय नागरिकांनी पाहिलेल्या स्वप्नांचे व ध्येयांचे प्रतिबिंब असल्यामुळे या उद्देशपत्रिकेचे वर्णन विविध विचारकांनी वेगवेगळ्या शब्दात केलेले आहे.ठाकूरदास भार्गव यांनी उद्देशपत्रिकेला संविधानाची गुरुकिल्ली असे म्हटले आहे तर अर्नेस्ट बार्कर यांनी उद्देशपत्रिकेला संविधानाची किल्ली असे म्हटले आहे.भारतीय संविधानाची ही उद्देशपत्रिका पुढील प्रमाणे आहे.

"आम्ही भारताचे लोक भारताचे एक सार्वभौम समाजवादी धर्मनिरपेक्ष लोकशाही गणराज्य घडविण्याचा व त्याचा सर्व नागरिकास:सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि राजकीय न्याय विचार, अभिव्यक्ती, विश्वास,श्रद्धा व उपासना यांचे स्वातंत्र्य;दर्जाची व संधीची समानता;निश्चितपणे प्राप्त करून देण्याचा आणि त्या सर्वांमध्ये व्यक्तीची प्रतिष्ठा व राष्ट्राची एकता आणि एकात्मता यांच्या आश्वासन देणारी बंधुता प्रवर्तित करण्याचा संकल्प पूर्वक निर्धार करून; आमच्या संविधान सभेत आज दिनांक 26 नोव्हेंबर,1949 रोजी याद्वारे हे संविधान अंगीकृत आणि अधिनियमित करून स्वतः प्रत अर्पण करत आहोत".

मानवी हक्क आणि भारतीय संविधानाची उद्देशपत्रिका:-

भारतीय संविधानाच्या उद्देशपत्रिकेचे उगमस्थान पाहत असताना असे दिसते की ,उद्देशपत्रिकेची सुरुवात "आम्ही भारताचे लोक आणि शेवट हे संविधान स्वतः प्रत अंगीकृत आणि अधिनियमित करून अर्पण करित आहोत" या वाक्यांनी होते. याचा अर्थ असा की संविधान निर्मात्यांनी राज्यघटना तयार करण्याचे केवळ श्रेयस भारतीय जनतेला दिले नाही तर भारतीय नागरिकांच्या मानवी हक्कांची पूर्तता देखील केली आहे.भारतीय संविधानाच्या उद्देशपत्रिकेचा दुसरा भाग म्हणजे उद्देश पत्रिकेचे स्वरूप होय. यामध्ये भारताच्या सार्वभौम,समाजवादी, धर्मनिरपेक्ष, लोकशाही आणि गणराज यांचा समावेश केलेला आहे भारत सार्वभौम आहे ,समाजवादी आहे, धर्मनिरपेक्ष आहे तसेच लोकशाही गणराज्य असलेला देश आहे. भारतातील नागरिकांना आपल्या जीवनामध्ये सार्वभौम होण्याकरिता, गरीब श्रीमंत यांच्यातील दरी कमी करण्याकरिता, प्रत्येक धर्माचा सन्मान करण्याकरिता आणि भारतीय नागरिकांमध्ये लोकशाही जीवन प्रणालीचा विकास होण्याकरिता मानवी हक्कांचा समावेश केलेला आहे. भारतीय नागरिकांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा विकास व्हावा याकरिता उद्देशपत्रिकेच्या तिसऱ्या भागामध्ये भारतीय संविधानाच्या उद्दिष्टांचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे. ही उद्दिष्टे म्हणजे सामाजिक ,आर्थिक आणि राजकीय न्याय;विचार अभिव्यक्ती, विश्वास ,श्रद्धा व उपासना यांचे स्वातंत्र्य;दर्जाची व संधीची समानता आणि या सर्वांमध्ये व्यक्तीची प्रतिष्ठा ,राष्ट्राची एकता आणि एकात्मता यांचे आश्वासन देणारी बंधुता;या मानवी हक्कांचा समावेश केलेला आहे .कोणताही व्यक्ती सामाजिक, आर्थिक ,राजकीय न्यायाशिवाय विकसित होऊ शकत नाही.व्यक्तीला जोपर्यंत आपले विचार अभिव्यक्त करण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य मिळत नाही ,केवळ विचार अभिव्यक्त करण्याचे नव्हे तर एकमेकांप्रति विश्वास, एकमेकांच्या श्रद्धा ,उपासना जोपासण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य मिळत नाही तोपर्यंत व्यक्ती आपल्या सर्वांगीण विकास करू शकत नाही.याही पुढे जाऊन सर्वात महत्त्वाचे म्हणजे प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला आपला सामाजिक दर्जा प्राप्त करण्याची आणि संधी प्राप्त करण्याची समानता देखील भारतीय संविधानाने दिली आहे.एवढेच नाही तर भारत नावाचे हे राष्ट्र विविध जाती ,धर्म ,प्रदेश आणि भाषांनी बनलेले आहे. त्यामुळे सर्व भारतीयांवर राष्ट्राची एकता व एकात्मता टिकविण्याची आणि सर्व भारतीयांनी एकमेकांप्रति बंधुत्वाने राहण्याची नैतिक जबाबदारी देखील संविधानाच्या उद्देशपत्रिकेत सांगितली आहे .या सर्व बाबी म्हणजे भारतीय नागरिकांना प्राप्त झालेले मानवी हक्क होय.भारताच्या संविधानाने केवळ भारतीय नागरिकांना मानवी हक्क दिले नाही तर मानवी हक्कांचे संरक्षण करण्याची जबाबदारी न्यायव्यवस्थेकडे दिलेली आहे. त्यामुळे भारतीय नागरिकांना प्राप्त मानवी हक्कांचे कोणीही हनन करू शकत नाही. राज्यशास्त्राचे अभ्यासक डी.डी. बसू यांनी उद्देशपत्रिकेचे महत्त्व सांगताना म्हटले आहे की,जेव्हा संविधानिक कायद्याचा अर्थ स्पष्ट होत नाही, अशावेळी संविधानिक कायद्याचा अर्थ लावण्याचे,त्याची व्याख्या करण्याचे कार्य उद्देशपत्रिका करते.

निष्कर्ष:-भारत हा बहुधार्मिक, बहुजातीय, बहुभाषीय आणि बहुप्रादेशिक देश आहे .आम्ही भारतीय लोक म्हणून सर्व एक असलो तरी या एकात्मतेमध्ये कमालीची विविधता आहे. ही विविधता विविध संस्कृतीने नटलेली आहे आणि हीच भारताची विशेष ओळख आहे. वर्षानुवर्षे भारताने ही ओळख जपलेली आहे.1950 पासून स्वतंत्र सार्वभौम भारताचे संविधान अस्तित्वात आल्यानंतरही ही ओळख अधिक मजबूत करण्यात आली आहे.भारतीय राष्ट्रवादाला ,भारताच्या



एकता आणि अखंडतेला बाधा निर्माण करणाऱ्यांना शिक्षा करण्याकरिता स्वतंत्र न्यायव्यवस्था प्रस्थापित करण्यात आली आहे. भारतीय संसद संविधानाला अनुसरून भारतीय नागरिकांच्या मानवी हक्क करता कायदे करते तर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय संविधानाला अनुसरून संसदेने केलेला आहे किंवा नाही, यामध्ये मानवी हक्काचे हनन तर झाले नाही यावर नियंत्रण ठेवते. एवढेच नाही तर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय एखाद्या निर्णयाप्रसंगी आवश्यकता वाटल्यास भारतीय संविधानाच्या उद्देशपत्रिकेचा आधार घेते. यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की भारतीय संविधानाच्या उद्देशपत्रिकेमध्ये भारतीय नागरिकांच्या मानवी हक्कांचा समावेश झालेला आहे.

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(With special reference to Diction and versification in Gitanjali)

Authored by
Dr. Avinash Moharil

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Rabindranath Tagore: A Great Poet

(With special reference to Diction and versification in Gitanjali)

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It is said, "In Rabindranath, flowers are always opening, and the south wind is always blowing". Because of his outstanding contribution to literature, he used to write in English better than many English men. The post-Independent Indian poets in English got over this significant influence of Tagore on them and are now writing in the most varied meters and verse forms. Many greatly admire his command over the English language and techniques of English Prosody.

The Command of Tagore over language can be acquired very gradually. According to Edward Thomson, an examination of Rabindranath's English soon shows that it is not grammatically perfect. It contains sentences that no educated Englishmen would have written. His sentences are marked by little, subtle errors. He writes English of extreme beauty and flexibility. The beauty & music of language is all his own. It is one of the most surprising things in the world's literature that such a mastery over an alien tongue ever comes to any man.

Tagore's diction underwent a gradual process of evolution, similar to Yeast's diction. In his early verse, his writing is over-decorated, florid and particular about rules. However, in Gitanjali, he shows greater depth, and he sounds simple. In his Gitanjali, his diction becomes colloquial, close to the everyday language of man. The vocabulary is simple, easy and familiar, and the grammatical constructions are also easy. There are no complications, no inversions, and no longer involved sentences; the shortest words, mostly monosyllables, have been used, and the words are selected with simplicity. The musical quality also can be seen. The case of monosyllables results in a concentration of vowel sounds, which contributes to his poetry's music and melody. The melody and music have

been created using alliteration, onomatopoeia, liquid consonants, etc. The simplicity of Gitanjali is used to make it profoundly suggestive and significant.

The speciality of Gitanjali is that here, even a single word can prove a great suggestion. Here the poet expresses his complete faith in God and his power. The poet contrasts the smallness of his desires with the greatness of God's gifts. He says.

*"Day by day, thou art making me worthy of
Thy full acceptance by refusing me ever
and anon saving me from perils of weak
uncertain desire."*

Here the contrast has been shown between simple & great. The word 'unsafe' shows God's mysterious and beautiful wages and enables us to read new significance into things we take for granted. Tagore's diction is indeed characterised by extreme simplicity, but this simplicity is deceptive.

In the poetry of Tagore, we can notice a wonderful amalgam of simplicity and sublimity. Simple language is a vehicle for highly abstract and mystical truths. Similes and metaphors are drawn from (Indian mythology) common plays, and familiar sources. Phenomena of nature have been used abundantly and profusely because of such concrete images. Tagore successfully makes the readers reach the abstract.

Along with these qualities, there are some faults in the poetry of Tagore. Some severely take him to task for various shortcomings in his communication technique. The mistakes of his verse can be brought under two or three heads. Firstly he is not quite at home with the articles. Secondly, he does not use propositions as an English man would. Thirdly he sometimes uses some unnecessary words where clauses meet, which makes the rhythm sag, like a cloth, with a stone in it. Some critics go to the extent of saying that in Gitanjali, there are no poems but only beautiful prose pieces. However, despite this, Gitanjali achieved great success as the theme of Death of Gitanjali.

Tagore is regarded as the greatest among the Indo-Anglican writers. He was not only a poet but a dramatist, philosopher, thinker, painter and an outstanding patriot. He was a versatile genius. Tagore wrote primarily in Bengali, and he has also translated his

Bengali work into English. Though English was not his mother tongue, he could reach the core. The writings of Tagore are much influenced by Indian tradition and culture. Tagore's work shows surpassing command over the language. It is a rare example of the sensitivity of a beautiful combination of simplicity, solemnity, beautiful diction, music, and rhythm. Tagore's style is an excellent combination of different shades and colours.

Tagore's Gitanjali is the acclaimed lesson of the man's most remarkable utterance of devotion. There are many passages where the poet explains his preoccupation with the theme of death. It is also a reflection of the poet's personal experience. The background to this poem may be an offshoot of the same. During this particular span, he lost his father. His wife died at the same time. He had also lost his two children. Those tragic incidents might have caused severe grief. Tagore had a philosophical bent. He was also a lyricist. As a result, death is to be seen as one of his favourite Subjects. It also forms an important element throughout this particular period that was continuously thinking and meditating over the same. The reasons for the same might be to forget it, to think over it, or to soften the grief-stricken heart. The poem reveals his grave concern over the problem of death. Many of the lines reveal his anticipation and preoccupation with the same. He aspires to death. He feels that death is rather late to come to him. He says,

*"Oh, Thou the last fulfilment of life,
Death, my death come and whisper to me?"*

The poet says that he would not be afraid of death because it is not at all horrible. According to Tagore, death is a necessary step, an essential part of human life. The story of human life comes to an end with death. So it becomes a final full stop to all human activities. It is necessary to complete human life as an organic whole and unity. It is the final destination, a goal, an ultimate reality. He has also expressed how he would like to greet death. According to him, it is a festival related to the celebration. He has to play his part in this ceremony, and death has asked him to play the same. It is fulfilment. See the poet talking in the form of a whisper. He anxiously waits for the same. Tagore calls death a marriage. It will come like a bridegroom to take the bride away from the world.

*"The flowers have been removed, and
the garland is ready for the bridegroom.
After the wedding, the bride shall leave home
and meet her lord alone in the solitude of night."*

It is not horrible; therefore, it must be welcomed and enjoyed. He is ready to offer his sweet experiences to the death. It also works as a messenger of God to deliver the message of God. So it is a link between God and man. It is only through death. Human beings can go to the ideal reality. The poet is ready to face death boldly and courageously. He will not run away from reality. It is a kind of enlightenment, so highly abstract metaphysical truths. There is nothing original in his mysticism, for it is here in the Bible and other religious books in India. His originality lies in the combination of mysticism and sensuousness re-found in the different images of Gitanjali.

Tagore's poetry exposes purity, universality and depth of thought. It also has a richness of diction and imagery and is unique with an open-air atmosphere of folk song. Like the folk song, there are several references fetched from the common things of nature and common people, such as flowers, fruits, rivers, clouds and rain, the sky and the stars, the boatmen and beggars, travellers on the road and shepherds with their flutes. These common images are used intentionally. They symbolise the world of the abstract. Thus with the help of concrete, he writes to reach the world of abstract and sublime. The objects reflect human passions, longing and ideals. For example, the objects of nature are eternal; they have continued since immemorial and in their eternity. They symbolise the eternity and infinity of God himself.

In Gitanjali, Tagore talked about different aspects of human nature through flowers. Thus the image of flowers is expressed very effectively and wonderfully. With all its beauty, the flower symbolizes the fulfilment of human longing for the unknown and far off. The bud finds fulfilment in the flower and the flower in the fruits. He says,

*"The flower sweetens the air with its perfume;
Yet its last service is to offer itself to three."*

The flower also symbolises the victory of joy over pain and the victory of life and beauty over ugliness; the flower grows beautifully in an environment of death and is not ugly but beautiful, attractive and arresting. Death is more peaceful than life. After life's continuous struggle, man wants to rest. This rest can be provided by death. It is an everlasting sleep. It opens the door of heaven. Thus through many similes, metaphors and symbols, the poet expresses the glorification of death and brings out his aspiration for death, i.e. going to death with empty hands. In the presence of death, life is like a Sanyasi away from the material world. The poet means that the more we can get detached from the material world, the more we are attached to the spiritual world. So he calls life a journey from real to ideal. Death opens a vista of knowledge, a realisation of temporary with permanent. Thus the poet has a full appreciation. It is inevitable. Therefore it must be received with smiles and not with tears.

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Dr. Avinash Moharil

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Sidney's "Apology for Poetry":an epitome of Renaissance

Dr. Avinash Moharil

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Sidney's "Apology for Poetry" is a work of genius, a rare and valuable critical document. Among the many fold achievements of Sidney as a critic, one of the most important is introducing the Aristotelian concept into England. Spingarn Says,

"The Introduction of Aristotelianism in England was the direct result of the influence of the Italian critic, and the agent in bringing this new influence into English letters was Sir Philip Sidney."

"An Apology for Poetry" is also nominated as a defence of poetry. This work is a valuable epitome of literary criticism. It is induced with this spirit that no other work, Italian, French, or English, can be said to give so complete and so noble a conception of the temper and the principles of Renaissance criticism. Sidney is the herald of neoclassicism in England. However, his treatise is also a piece of creative literature and is Romantic to the core. William Wimsatt Jr And Cleanth Brooks emphasise the note of romance in the 'Apology for Poetry' and write,

"The sources of Sidney's defence were classical, but the spirit was very sternly neo-Classical. Sidney sends up the joys of fireworks of the Italian Renaissance."

Sidney's "Apology" is the synthesis of the critical doctrine of Plato, Aristotle, Horace, Schillinger and many other writers and critics. It combines and interprets all that was a characteristic feature of the theories of literature currently running at that time. Sidney's defence of poetry is the earliest attempt to deal with practical art, practically and not theoretically. His judgments are based upon contemporary literature and show immense good sense and sound scholarship. It is not merely empty, abstract, and theorising. Apart from the unities and his dislike of Tragi-

comedy, his judgments are not governed to an extent by any rule or theory. W.H. Atkins Says,

"The first sign of literary appreciation is to feel, and Sidney's achievement as a critic was an early recognition of that fact." Thus, Sidney's treatise is the key to understanding Elizabethan poetry and poetic theory more than Dryden's. So he is considered as the father of literary criticism in the country.

As mentioned above, Sidney's 'Apology' is the epitome of Renaissance criticism. He represents contemporary trends in every one of his views on the nature and function of poetry, on the three unities, tragedy and comedy, diction and meter. He reflects the influence of Aristotle, Plato, Schillinger, and other classical, Italian, and French critics everywhere. He constantly cites the authorities of Aristotle, Horace, and the Italian Renaissance critics to support his views. However, this does not mean it is a mere summary of Italians and classical doctrines. Sidney's originality lies in the skill with which he has drawn, selected, arranged, and adopted earlier ideas and then has put forth his ideas independently. He makes use of Italian critics, classical theories, and Roman ideas. He also shows the influence of the medieval concept of tragedy. His didactic approach to poetry is typically a Renaissance approach. Poetry was valued by him not for its delight but for its moral effect and practical utility in actual life. However, he is original in his emphasis on the transport of poetry. Poetry teaches by moving us to virtuous actions. In fact, throughout the work, his conclusions are his own. His work can easily show the results of reflection and wide reading. What he writes bears the stamp of his personality.

In 'Apology' he has –

- a) Boldly faced objections against poetry
- b) He has claimed poetry has a high place in intellectual and social life.

c) By his unique indication of poetry, he has restored something of its ancient prestige and meaning.

d) By this defence of poetry, he brought enlightenment and assurance to his generation.

Dramatic criticism in England began with Sidney. To him goes the credit of having formulated, for the first time, the general principles of dramatic art. He has presented it most systematically. He is unique as a critic. He is judicial, creative, and original. Hence the value of his work is worthful for all times to come. To quote Mr. Vishwanath Chatterjee:

“Sir Philip Sidney is a father of English criticism just as Geoffrey Chaucer is the father of English poetry.”

Sidney's predecessors in the field of English criticism, like Wilson and Ascham, cannot be regarded as full-fledge critics because of the narrowness of their attitudes which made them confine their attention to the discussion of formal aspects of literature only. Real criticism in England began only with Sir Philip Sidney. Thus, Sidney's wide range, humane and wide outlook, graceful style, and delicate irony make the 'Apology' the greatest of all Renaissance critical works. Though he was a Puritan, he defended poetry against the Puritan attack. The Platonist and Neo-Platonist strains and classical studies in Aristotelian theory are fused and presented by providing a new outlook. This significant contribution makes Sidney the greatest critic of his time.

Sidney's Apology for Poetry is essentially based upon Aristotle's Poetics.' T.S Eliot goes to the extent of saying that Sidney's 'Apology' is a mere advertisement of Aristotle's 'Poetics.' It is because Sidney follows Aristotle's line of thought regarding the definition of poetry and its function.

Sidney offers two definitions of poetry in the course of 'Apology'. The first definition is,

“Poetry, therefore, is an art of imitations, for so Aristotle terms it in his word mimesis, that is to say, a representing, counter fitting, or figuring forth: to speak metaphorically, a speaking picture with this end – to teach and delight.”

The second definition is :

“It is not rhyming and versing that maketh a poet, but it is that feigning notable image of virtues and of vices, all what else, with that delightful teaching, which must be right describing note to know a poet by.”

Imitation for Sidney is creation. The poet imitates his ideas, creating a world better than the one we live in. The better world is presented so lively and persuasively that the reader is stimulated to realise it in his own life. i.e., it is the reader who must imitate. Here imitation has become an elevating process of the spirit. It is an attempt at an entirely new creation. The poet has the "high liberty of conceit. This freedom enables the poet to create an entirely new world. The ideal characters created by the poet show the excellence of the poetic world, the excellence resulting from its realisable ideals. For Sidney, the poet apprehends the idea or universal intuition when inspired. So he projects the idea of poetry in the description of inspiration.

Poetry is 'universal' because there is no nation without poetry. Sidney appeals to the antiquity and universality of poetry to show that poetry is a treasure according to the verdict of all times and people. This argument comes from Sidney as a human being because he understands the inevitable position of poetry in a man's life. This argument points out that poetic activity is essential and appropriate to man. Poetry has been the first light giver to ignorance. Sidney emphasises the antiquity of poetry. The first philosopher and scientist came before the people in clad of poets. The beauty of

their writing depended primarily upon poetry. In this way, poetry was the prime and only instrument to express the ideas of almost every literary person. Sidney also considers the significance of the name given to the poets by the Greeks and Romans. The poet was called 'Poet' and, i.e., master by the Greeks. Every branch of knowledge has its specific subject matter. It is only the poet who is not bound by any subject matter. On the other hand, he is "Lifted with the vigour of his invention."

Thus, the unique quality of the poet lies in his creative imagination. In this account, Sidney's observations are very prominent. According to him, the world created by the poet is better than ours. Poetic imagination is valuable to the poet only if it helps him create a better world. This better world is giving beyond nature. It is better in the sense that we can apply our moral standards of valuation to the characters of the poetic world. In this way, we find the influence of Platonic ideas on the proceedings of Sidney's 'Apology'. However, Sidney needs to come to his conclusion with these ideas. Thus, the second definition of poetry contradicts the first one. If feigning notable images of virtue is an act of imitation, then the intimation, the speaking picture, gets narrowed considerably. The man visualised in the light of probability and necessity must realise a moral value. So the moral necessity in the poetic process is highlighted by Sidney.

In the context of the Renaissance, criticism of Sidney's 'Apology' echoes the Aristotelian idea of poetry. However, the original thought regarding the normal value and the visualising power produced by Sidney are externally original and contributed a lot to the development idea of poetry in the Renaissance period.

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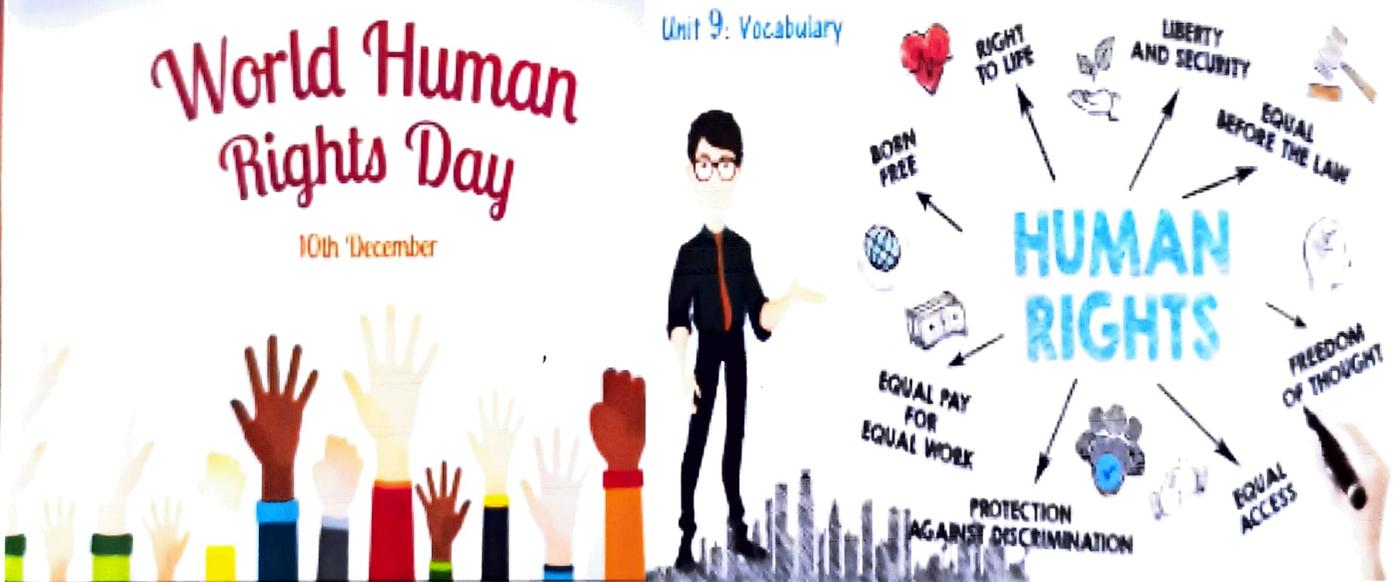
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प्रा.डॉ. मंजूषा ह.धापुडकर

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प्रस्तावना:-देशभरात आजचा दिवस आंतरराष्ट्रीय मानवी हक्क दिन म्हणून ओळखला जातो. आपल्या मानवी हक्कांविषयी जनसामान्यात जागृती निर्माण करण्यासाठी हा दिवस साजरा केला जातो. या दिवशी स्वतःचा किंवा आपल्या कुटुंबियांचा विचार न करता मानवी हक्कांसाठी लढणाऱ्यांचा गौरव केला जातो. मानवी हक्क आणि त्यांचे संरक्षण या विषयाचे महत्त्व सध्या वाढत असल्याचे दिसत आहे. दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर म्हणजेच 10 डिसेंबर 1948 साली संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटनेने एका अधिवेशनात मानवी हक्काचा जाहीरनामा प्रसिद्ध करत यावर शिक्कामोर्तब केले होते. त्यानंतर मानवी हक्कांचे गांभीर्य लक्षात घेऊन बहुतेक सर्वच राष्ट्रांनी या संबंधीत महत्वाचे पाऊल उचलले. या दिवशी दरवर्षी वेगवेगळे घोषवाक्ये जाहीर केले जातात.

मानवी हक्क म्हणजे काय?

मानवी हक्क म्हणजे माणसाला माणूस म्हणून जन्माला आला तेव्हापासूनच स्वातंत्र्याचा हक्क, समतेचा हक्क आणि प्रतिष्ठापूर्वक जगण्याचा हक्क प्राप्त झाला. भारतीय संविधानातही कलम 42 मध्ये मानवी हक्कांचे अधिकार सांगण्यात आले आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी या कलमाला आत्मा असे संबोधले होते.

मानवाने मानवाचा सन्मान राखून त्यांच्या अधिकारावर गदा आणायला नको. यासाठी भारतात 1993 साली मानवी हक्क संरक्षण कायद्याद्वारे मानवाधिकार आयोग स्थापन करण्यात आले. शेती, उद्योग, सेवा क्षेत्रातील विकासाच्या लाटेत तसेच जागतिकीकरण आणि औद्योगिकीकरणामुळे, बदलत्या जीवनशैलीमुळे मानवी हक्कांचे कुठेही उल्लंघन होऊन सामान्य घटकावर अन्याय होऊ नये म्हणून या कायद्यात खास काळजी घेतली आहे. तरी पण मानवी स्वातंत्र्याचे फायदे उपेक्षित, तळागाळातल्या माणसापर्यंत पोहचलेले नाहीत. त्यामुळे मानवी हक्काविषयी जनमानसात जागृती होणे गरजेचे आहे.

दरम्यान, सामान्य नागरिकांच्या मानवी हक्कांची पायमल्ली होऊ नये यासाठी विविध संस्था, संघटना जागरूक बनल्या आहेत. समाजातील वेगवेगळ्या उपेक्षित गटांना आणि घटकांना त्यांचे कायदेशीर हक्क मिळण्यासाठी अनेक संस्था कार्यरत आहेत. त्यामुळे आता मानवी हक्क चळवळीपुरते मर्यादितच राहिले नसून ती एक वेगळी ज्ञानशाखाही झाली आहे. आळानात्मक करिअर करू इच्छिणाऱ्या तरुण-तरुणींना या क्षेत्रात राष्ट्रीय आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर विविध संधी उपलब्ध होऊ लागल्या आहेत.

भारतीय संविधानाच्या भाग-३ मध्ये भारतीय नागरिकांसाठी मूलभूत हक्क व अधिकार नमूद करण्यात आले आहेत.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे:-

1. भारतीय संविधानाने मानवाला दिलेल्या स्वातंत्र्याचा अधिकार स्पष्ट करणे.
 2. समानतेचा अधिकार हा भारतीय राज्यघटनेत अंतर्भूत केलेल्या मूलभूत अधिकारांपैकी एक आहे. या अधिकाराचे विवेचन करणे.
 3. भारतीय संविधानाने मानवाला दिलेल्या शोषणाविरुद्धचा अधिकारस्पष्ट करणे.
 4. भारतीय संविधानाने मानवाला दिलेल्या धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्याचा अधिकाराचे विश्लेषण करणे.
 5. भारतीय संविधानाने मानवाला दिलेल्या संस्कृती व शिक्षणाचा अधिकाराचे विवेचन करणे.
 6. भारतीय संविधानाने मानवाला दिलेल्या न्यायालयीन संरक्षणाचा अधिकाराचे विश्लेषण करणे.
1. स्वातंत्र्याचा अधिकार

इतर सजीवांप्रमाणे किंबहुना इतर सजीवापेक्षा अधिक चांगल्या रितीने अभिव्यक्ती ही मनुष्य प्राण्याची नैसर्गिक गरज अथवा प्रेरणा आहे. जगात लोकशाही आणि स्वातंत्र्य बळकट करण्याकरिता झालेल्या विविध चळवळींमुळे, तसेच बौद्धिक व न्यायिक चिकित्सांमधून अभिव्यक्तीस्वातंत्र्यास मूलभूत स्वातंत्र्याचा दर्जा दिला गेला आहे.. तसेच, या स्वातंत्र्याच्या व्याख्येच्या कक्षा अधिकाधिक विस्तारित ठेवण्यासाठी करावयाच्या प्रयत्नांचे महत्त्व भारतानेच नव्हे तर जागतिक स्तरावर मान्य केले गेले आहे. स्वातंत्र्य हा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार असल्याचे कितीही गुणगान केले तरी इतर मूलभूत हक्कांप्रमाणेच अभिव्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्यासमुद्धा कायद्याच्या मर्यादेशी आणि सांस्कृतिक पारंपरिक वातावरणाशी सामना करावयास लागतो. अभिव्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्या ने नियमबद्ध होणाऱ्या व्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्याचा, त्याच्या



विस्तारकक्षांचा व मर्यादांचा व्यक्ती, समूह, त्यांची स्थलकालसापेक्ष संस्कृती, इतर मूलभूत स्वातंत्र्यअधिकार, त्यांच्या हक्क-कर्तव्यांच्या संकल्पना आणि संबधित विविध कायदे यांवर परिणाम होत असतो.

अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य हा व्यक्तिगत स्वातंत्र्याप्रमाणेच लोकशाही मूल्यांवर आधारित मूलभूत मानवी अधिकार आहे. स्वतःस अभिव्यक्त करता येणे म्हणजेच अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य ही स्वयंपूर्णतेसाठी किमान आवश्यकता असते. या अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्याचे विचार-स्वातंत्र्यासोबत घनिष्ठ नाते आहे. भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या प्रास्ताविकेत सर्व भारतीय नागरिकांना वैचारिक आणि अभिव्यक्तीच्या स्वातंत्र्य असल्याचा समावेश आहे. भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या कलम १९ मध्ये या स्वातंत्र्याचा पुनरुच्चार केला आहे. योगायोग असा की, मानवाधिकाराच्या वैश्विक घोषणापत्राच्याही १९ व्या क्रमांकाच्या कलमात अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्याचा उल्लेख आहे.

2. समानतेचा अधिकार :- भारतीय संविधानातील अनुच्छेद १४ नुसार राज्य कोणत्याही व्यक्तीस भारताच्या राज्यक्षेत्रात कायद्यापुढे समानता अथवा कायद्याचे समान संरक्षण नाकारणार नाही. 'सदर अनुच्छेद सरकार व त्याच्या इतर संलग्न विभागांवर जबाबदारी निश्चित करते की, सर्व व्यक्तींना समान वागणूक मिळेल. येथे समानतेचा अर्थ समजावून घेणे महत्वाचे आहे. समानता म्हणजे जे एकाच परिस्थितीमध्ये आहेत अशांना एकाच तराजूत तोलून समान वागणूक देणे. ह्याचाच अर्थ असा की, जे समान परिस्थितीमध्ये नाहीत त्यांच्यासाठी, त्यांच्या पुनरुत्थानासाठी विवेकपूर्ण वर्गीकरण करून, त्यांच्यासाठी तयार केलेले विशेष कायदे अथवा त्यांना दिलेली स्वतंत्र वागणूक ही समानतेच्या हक्काचे उल्लंघन नसेल. अनुच्छेद १४ अन्वये समानतेचा हा हक्क सर्वांना प्राप्त झाला आहे. अत्यंतकाळजीपूर्वक वापरलेले 'कोणत्याही व्यक्तीस' हे शब्द म्हणजे संविधानकर्त्यांच्या सदसद्विवेकबुद्धीचे उत्तम उदाहरण आहे. फक्त भारतीय नागरिकच नव्हे, तर सर्व व्यक्तींना समानतेचा अधिकार भारतीय संविधानाने बहाल केला आहे.

अनुच्छेद १५ नुसार राज्य कोणत्याही नागरिकांमध्ये धर्म, पंथ, वंश, जात, लिंग, जन्मस्थळ अथवा वरीलपैकी कोणतेही एक ह्या आधारावर भेदभाव करू शकत नाही. परंतु सदर अनुच्छेद फक्त भारतीय नागरिकांना लागू आहे. संविधान हे नुसते कायद्याचे स्रोत म्हणून सर्वोच्च कायदा नाही, तर ते एक सामाजिक, राजकीय दस्तऐवज आहे. त्यामुळे साहजिकच समाजातील प्रश्नांना थेट उत्तरे देणे आणि असमानता समाजातून वजा करणे हा एक महत्वाचा उद्देश आहे. ह्याच उद्देशाच्या पूर्ततेसाठी अनुच्छेद १५(२) अन्वये हिंदू धर्मातील सर्वांसाठी सर्व मंदिरे खुले करणे, तसेच सर्व सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी कुठल्याही प्रकारे असमान वागणूक देण्यात येऊ नये अशाप्रकारे तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे. अर्थात, असमान वागणूक देण्यास प्रतिबंध फक्त अनुच्छेद १५(१) मध्ये उल्लेख केलेल्या आधारांनाच लागू आहे. म्हणजेच एखादे उपहारगृह किंवा जेथे राहायची व्यवस्था होते असे ठिकाण एखाद्या संसर्गजन्य आजाराने प्रभावित व्यक्तीला प्रवेश नाकारू शकते. तसेच अनुच्छेद १५(३) नुसार राज्याला स्त्रिया व लहान मुले ह्यांच्यासाठी स्वतंत्र तरतुदी करण्याची मुभा देण्यात आली आहे. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांच्या सुरक्षिततेसाठी विशिष्ट कायदे करणे, त्यांच्यासाठी जागा राखीव ठेवणे इ.ची राज्याला मुभा मिळते. लहान मुलांना कामगार म्हणून नेमण्यास मनाई करण्याचे कायदे करता येतात.

अनुच्छेद १६ नुसार सर्वांना सार्वजनिक आस्थापनांमध्ये संधीची समानता आहे, असे जाहीर करण्यात आले आहे. अनुच्छेद १६(४) अन्वये नोकरीच्या ठिकाणी मागासवर्गीयांस आरक्षण देणे व त्या संदर्भातील निर्णय घेणे, ह्याची मुभा राज्याला देण्यात आली आहे. तसेच अनुच्छेद १७ नुसार अप्सृश्यता हा गुन्हा ठरविण्यात आला असून त्या संदर्भात शिक्षण व इतर तरतुदी ठरविण्याचे अधिकार व जबाबदारी राज्यावर सोपविण्यात आली आहे. अनुच्छेद १८ नुसार किताबांवर बंदी घालण्यात आली आहे. ह्याचाच अर्थ असा की, ज्या किताबांमुळे समाजातील असमानता ठळकपणे दिसेल, अशा किताबांच्या वापरावर बंदी घालण्यात आली आहे. अशाप्रकारे अनुच्छेद १४ ते १८ अन्वये समानतेचा हक्क संरक्षित केला गेला आहे.

3. शोषणाविरुद्धचा अधिकार :- अनुच्छेद 23-24 मध्ये समाविष्ट असलेल्या शोषणाविरुद्धचा अधिकार, व्यक्ती किंवा राज्याद्वारे समाजातील दुर्बल घटकांचे शोषण रोखण्यासाठी काही तरतुदी मांडतात. कलम २३ मानवी तस्करी प्रतिबंधित करते, कायद्याने तो गुन्हा ठरवते, तसेच सक्तीचे श्रम किंवा एखाद्या व्यक्तीला काम न करण्याचा किंवा त्यासाठी मोबदला मिळण्याचा कायदेशीर अधिकार असलेल्या मजुरीच्या शिवाय काम करण्यास भाग पाडण्याचे कोणतेही कृत्य देखील प्रतिबंधित करते. तथापि, ते राज्याला सार्वजनिक उद्देशांसाठी अनिवार्य सेवा लादण्याची परवानगी देते, ज्यामध्ये भरती आणि समुदाय सेवेचा समावेश आहे. बंधपत्रित कामगार प्रणाली (निर्मूलन) कायदा, १९७६, या कलमाला प्रभावी करण्यासाठी संसदेने लागू केले आहे. कलम २४ नुसार १४ वर्षांखालील मुलांना कारखाने, खाणी आणि इतर धोकादायक नोकऱ्यांमध्ये काम करण्यास मनाई आहे. संसदेने बालकामगार (प्रतिबंध आणि विनियमन) कायदा, 1986 लागू केला आहे, ज्यामध्ये बालकामगार, बालकामगार, तसेच माजी बालकामगारांच्या पुनर्वसनासाठीच्या तरतुदींच्या निर्मूलनासाठी नियम आणि दंडाची तरतूद आहे.

4. धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्याचा अधिकार :- धर्म स्वातंत्र्याचा अधिकार, कलम 25-28 मध्ये समाविष्ट आहे, सर्व नागरिकांना धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्य प्रदान करते आणि भारतातील धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य सुनिश्चित करते. राज्यघटनेनुसार, कोणताही अधिकृत



राज्य धर्म नाही आणि राज्याने सर्व धर्मांना समान, निःपक्षपाती आणि तटस्थपणे वागवणे आवश्यक आहे. कलम 25 मध्ये व्यक्तींना विवेक स्वातंत्र्य आणि त्यांच्या आवडीच्या कोणत्याही धर्माचा प्रचार, आचरण आणि प्रचार करण्याच्या अधिकाराची हमी देते. तथापि, हा अधिकार सार्वजनिक सुव्यवस्था, नैतिकता आणि आरोग्य आणि सामाजिक कल्याण आणि सुधारणांसाठी उपाययोजना करण्याच्या राज्याच्या अधिकाराच्या अधीन आहे. प्रचार करण्याच्या अधिकारात, तथापि, दुसऱ्या व्यक्तीचे धर्मांतर करण्याचा अधिकार समाविष्ट नाही, कारण ते दुसऱ्याच्या विवेक स्वातंत्र्याच्या अधिकाराचे उल्लंघन करते. अनुच्छेद 26 सर्व धार्मिक संप्रदाय आणि पंथांना सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था, नैतिकता आणि आरोग्याच्या अधीन राहून, धर्माच्या बाबतीत त्यांचे स्वतःचे व्यवहार व्यवस्थापित करण्यासाठी, धर्मादाय किंवा धार्मिक हेतूसाठी त्यांच्या स्वतःच्या संस्था स्थापन करण्याची आणि त्यानुसार मालमतेची मालकी, संपादन आणि व्यवस्थापन करण्याची हमी देते. धार्मिक प्रवेशी संबंधित कोणत्याही आर्थिक, राजकीय किंवा इतर धर्मनिरपेक्ष क्रियाकलापांचे नियमन करण्याचा अधिकार राज्याला आहे. कलम 27 हमी देते की कोणत्याही विशिष्ट धर्माच्या किंवा धार्मिक संस्थेच्या प्रचारासाठी कोणावरही कर भरण्याची सक्ती केली जाऊ शकत नाही. कलम 28 पूर्णतः किंवा अंशतः राज्य-अनुदानित शैक्षणिक संस्थेमध्ये धार्मिक सूचना प्रतिबंधित करते आणि राज्याकडून मदत मिळविणाऱ्या शैक्षणिक संस्था त्यांच्या सदस्यांपैकी कोणत्याही सदस्यांना त्यांच्या (किंवा त्यांच्या पालकांच्या) संमतीशिवाय धार्मिक सूचना घेण्यास किंवा धार्मिक उपासनेस उपस्थित राहण्यास भाग पाडू शकत नाहीत.

5. संस्कृती व शिक्षणाचा अधिकार:-कलम 29 आणि 30 मध्ये दिलेले सांस्कृतिक आणि शैक्षणिक अधिकार, सांस्कृतिक, भाषिक आणि धार्मिक अल्पसंख्याकांच्या हक्कांचे संरक्षण करण्यासाठी, त्यांना त्यांचा वारसा जतन करण्यास सक्षम करून आणि भेदभावापासून त्यांचे संरक्षण करण्यासाठी उपाय आहेत. अनुच्छेद 29 नागरिकांच्या कोणत्याही विभागाला स्वतःची वेगळी भाषा, लिपी किंवा संस्कृती, ती जतन आणि विकसित करण्याचा अधिकार प्रदान करते आणि अशा प्रकारे, राज्याने त्यांच्यावर कोणतीही बाह्य संस्कृती लादण्यापासून रोखून अल्पसंख्याकांच्या हक्कांचे रक्षण करते. केवळ धर्म, वंश, जात, भाषा किंवा त्यांपैकी कोणत्याही कारणास्तव, राज्याद्वारे चालवल्या जाणाऱ्या किंवा अनुदानित असलेल्या कोणत्याही शैक्षणिक संस्थांमध्ये प्रवेशासाठी कोणत्याही नागरिकाविरुद्ध भेदभाव करण्यास मनाई आहे. कलम 30 सर्व धार्मिक आणि भाषिक अल्पसंख्याकांना त्यांच्या स्वतःच्या संस्कृतीचे जतन आणि विकास करण्यासाठी त्यांच्या आवडीच्या शैक्षणिक संस्था स्थापन करण्याचा आणि त्यांचे प्रशासन करण्याचा अधिकार प्रदान करते आणि राज्याला, मदत देताना, कोणत्याही संस्थेशी भेदभाव करण्यापासून प्रतिबंधित करते. हे धार्मिक किंवा सांस्कृतिक अल्पसंख्याकाद्वारे प्रशासित केले जाते.

6. न्यायालयीन संरक्षणाचा अधिकार:-कलम 32 इतर सर्व मूलभूत अधिकारांच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी मूलभूत अधिकाराच्या रूपात हमी दिलेला उपाय प्रदान करते आणि सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाला घटनेने या अधिकारांचे रक्षक म्हणून नियुक्त केले आहे. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाला खाजगी संस्थांच्या विरोधातही मूलभूत अधिकारांची अंमलबजावणी करण्याचा अधिकार आहे आणि कोणत्याही उल्लंघनाच्या बाबतीत, नुकसान भरपाई तसेच प्रभावित व्यक्तीला. सुप्रीम कोर्टाच्या अधिकारक्षेत्राचा वापर स्वतःहून किंवा जनहित याचिकेच्या आधारे देखील केला जाऊ शकतो. ज्या प्रदेशात लष्करी कायदा लागू करण्यात आला होता त्या प्रदेशांमध्ये सुव्यवस्था राखण्यासाठी किंवा पुनर्संचयित करण्याच्या संबंधात ज्यांनी कारवाई केली असेल अशा सरकारी नोकरांसाठी किंवा व्यक्तींना नुकसानभरपाई प्रदान करण्याचा अधिकार घटनेचा कलम 34 संसदेला देतो. भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील कलम 35 ही एक तरतूद आहे जी संसदेला मूलभूत अधिकारांशी संबंधित काही बाबींवर कायदे करण्याचा अनन्य अधिकार देते, जसे की सार्वजनिक नोकरीचे आरक्षण, सशस्त्र दलांना मूलभूत अधिकार लागू करणे, मूलभूत अधिकारांचे निर्बंध. देशभरातील मूलभूत अधिकारांशी संबंधित कायद्यांमध्ये एकसमानता आणि सुसंगतता याची यासाठी संविधान सभेने कलम 35 जोडले.

मूल्यमापन :-भारतीय राज्यघटनेत मूलभूत अधिकारांचा आढावा घेता व्यक्तीला मिळालेले निसर्गदत्त अधिकाराची जोपासना केली आहे व्यक्तीला जीवनाचा मार्ग अवलंबताना राज्य संस्थेने केवळ त्यांच्या वाटेतील अडथळे दूर करून जगण्याचा मार्ग तयार करून देण्याची जबाबदारी राज्यसंस्थेवर सोपविण्यात आली. भारतीय संस्कृतीचा हजारो वर्षांचा इतिहास पाहता वर्ग व वर्ण वर्चस्वाचा लढा दिसून येतो यातून लाखो लोक शोषणाचे व उपेक्षेचे बळी ठरले ते नष्ट करून व्यक्तीला एक सामान्य, सुंदर व समृद्ध आणि आनंदी विवेकाने जीवन जगण्यास संविधानाच्या रूपाने एक दस्ताऐवज निश्चित केला जो मानवतावादाची व मानवी अधिकाराची जोपासना करतो भारतीय संविधानाच्या एकंदर 70 वर्षांच्या वाटचालीचा परामर्श घेता भारतीय संविधान वास्तविकापणे मानवी हक्काचा जाहीरनामा व सर्वोत्कृष्ट राष्ट्रीय कायदा आहे. असेच म्हणता येईल.



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A Prototype Design of Bibliographic Database for Doctoral Theses Using WINISIS : a practical approach

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**A Prototype Design of Bibliographic Database for Doctoral Theses Using
WINISIS : a practical approach**

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Abstract : This article explores the techniques for designing and managing the bibliographical database by using the Windows-based ISIS (WINISIS) library software package and specified the brief description of steps taken to create a database of all bibliographic materials as well as features of WINSIS are taken into consideration. The purpose of the paper is to be acquainted college librarians with the distinctive features of the Windows-based ISIS because Microsoft Windows is described as a graphical user environment, which gives the user more control over the work as well as enables the user to use more of the power of the computer. The author has applied practical methods to put forth the techniques for designing and managing the bibliographical database of Doctoral Theses by using WINISIS software package. The author has attempted to find out various aspects to describe the features of the various modules of Windows-based ISIS (WINSIS) library software which would be valuable for those college librarians who faced the crunch of budget and are distressed to manage databases, especially those colleges are situated in rural and tribal areas of India. This paper is originally based on the dissertation made by the author in Degree of Master of Philosophy which is recognized and essential in the research purview of higher education.

Keyword: Bibliographic; Database; Doctoral Theses; FDT;FST; WINSIS; Prototype

Introduction:

A Prototype design of a bibliographic database of Doctoral Theses Using WINISIS” Which are product of research activity form an important Source of information apart from giving the experimental evidence. It also records a thorough review of works that have already been done in a particular field to show that the proposed work is not done elsewhere.

In recent years database technology has become one of the most rapidly growing areas of computer and information science. The database is basically a computer based record keeping system those records and maintains the user information. According to James Martin, “Database is a collection of interrelated data stored together without harmful or unnecessary redundancy to serve multiple applications.

“The term Database was defined by Williams (1974) has an organized set of machine readable records containing bibliographic and document related data”

A database is an organize form of records (a set, a character make a field, a set of fields make a record) collected or created to satisfy the information requirements of a given user community. For the purpose of information storage and retrieval, a database means a bibliographic database in machine readable form.

In other words, an organization of data files having information and reference material on a particular subject, or subjects. It is typically structured so that headings and keywords can be referenced easily, which permits efficient and simple access to – and retrieval of – records. A database is a mechanical formally defined and centrally controlled collection of data used in an organization.

Versions of CDS/ISIS for DOS and WINDOWS

CDS/ISIS for Windows is an information retrieval package developed by UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) which runs under Microsoft Windows. Version 1.4 (release 19) was circulated on CD-ROM to distributors in March 2001 and is dated January 2001. This followed version 1.3 which appeared in January 1999 and was the first formally-released version of the package, though beta-test versions had been available to

existing license holders for some time. Version 1.0 was released in 1998. It is designed to run in Windows environment.

The version is release 19b which is available to license holders from UNESCO's FTP site and which corrected some bugs in release 1998.

The package has many features, which distinguish it from commercially produced software. To understand why, it is necessary to look at the history of the package.

CDS/ISIS for Microcomputers was released by UNESCO in 1985. It was called officially **CDS/ISIS Mini-Micro Version** but is usually called **CDS/ISIS** or simply **ISIS**. In Latin America, where the minicomputer package **MINISIS** (developed in Ottawa, Canada, by the International Development Research Centre) is prevalent, the original DOS version was always called **Micro-ISIS**; the Windows version is called **Micro-ISIS** or **WINISIS**.

CDS/ISIS FOR WINDOWS (WINISIS)

Since 1989, when most new microcomputers were supplied with a new operating system called Microsoft Windows, it was inevitable that the users of CDS/ISIS would call for a Windows version, and UNESCO began to develop one in 1995.

Unlike the DOS version, ISIS for Windows is not written in Pascal but in a combination of languages, primarily C and C++. Following the philosophy of the DOS version, a program library is available of programs which can be utilized in the user's own routines in a similar way to that in which Pascal was used in the DOS version. BIREME (the Latin American and Caribbean Center for Health Sciences Information) has cooperated with UNESCO in developing this 'library' and a Dynamic Linked Library (ISIS_DLL) is available containing these routines.

Aims and objectives:

The present paper primarily aims to put forth the techniques for designing and managing the bibliographical database of Doctoral Theses by using WINISIS software package.

Specifically the objectives are:

- 1) To setting up the database and basic features of CDS/ISIS for Wondows.
- 2) To deals thoroughly with all the steps of creation of bibliographic database of doctoral theses including up to printing of records;
- 3) To describe the features of the various modules of WINSIS.
- 4) To focuses on implementation of WINISIS on Microsoft Windows.

Scope of the study:

The scope of the present study has confined to design aspects bibliographic databases of Doctoral Theses for effective resource sharing and providing better information retrieval services in libraries by using CDS/ISIS for Wondows (WINSIS) software package.

Methodology:

Present study is concerned to Library and Information Science. This subject covered under Social Science research. The author has applied practical method to put forth the techniques for designing and managing the bibliographical database of Doctoral Theses by using WINISIS software package.

Statement of Problem:

In the era of information technology, the I.T. Professionals and other organizations are designing effective but very costly software. The small library does not have capacity to carry too much financial burden by purchasing these types of software. However they wish to get their libraries automated and make the resources available to their users by applying very cost-effective software.

As a result, to promote CDS/ISIS for Wondows (WINSIS) a cost free software package the author has opted in for problem namely "A Prototype Design of Bibliographic Database for Doctoral Theses Using WINISIS : a practical approach."

Creating Database :

WINISIS (Window version of CDS/ISIS) a menu driven generalized Information Storage and Retrieval System. The major advantage to design the database in WINISIS is that it is free from writing computer programming for implementation the system as per the local need of any library. The system can be implemented at any place even if the person has little or no prior computer experience. The complete detail of designing this database and then retrieval of information is discussed below.

Database Structure:

The proposed design of the database facilitates various information retrieval operations. The display format has been designed such that data can be displayed according to AACR-2 as far as practicable. Thus the proposed design of the database covers four components.

- the Field Definition Table (FDT)
- the Data Entry Worksheet
- the Display Format
- the Field Selection Table (FST).

Steps Taken to Create the Bibliographic Data: The following steps were taken to create the bibliographic database of Doctoral Theses.

Field Definition Table (FDT):

The FDT defines the fields that may be present in the database and certain parameters for each field. Thus the proposed design of the database covers

- almost all the mandatory fields in the CCF,
- some of the optional fields, and
- some newly added fields which have been considered necessary.

For defining the FDT the values are entered in the boxes which are as follows:

(a) Tag – A tag is a field identifier in the database tag is used to identify the field that is containing the bibliographical details of document. To select the number, or type it in the up and down arrows can be use.

(b) Name – Name is the name of the data fields this is to help for identify the field. It can be up to 31 characters long and can contain spaces. When to set up the data entry worksheet, this name will be used as the prompt for the field. It is also used to specify the field in the “Guided Search” form.

(d) Type. - Type column indicates the type of field such as alphabetic, numeric or alphanumeric. In the CDS/ISIS the field type is a one character code, the field type may be one of the following.

X-Alphanumeric,

A-Alphabetic,

N-Numeric.

(e) Rep -Rep stands for ‘repeatable’ it allow multiple occurrences of this field, e.g. several authors or several descriptors etc.

(f) Pattern/subfields. In a pattern field, the contents of the field have a specific predefined pattern. If the field are dividing into subfields, should list the subfields here (without punctuation or spaces) e.g.

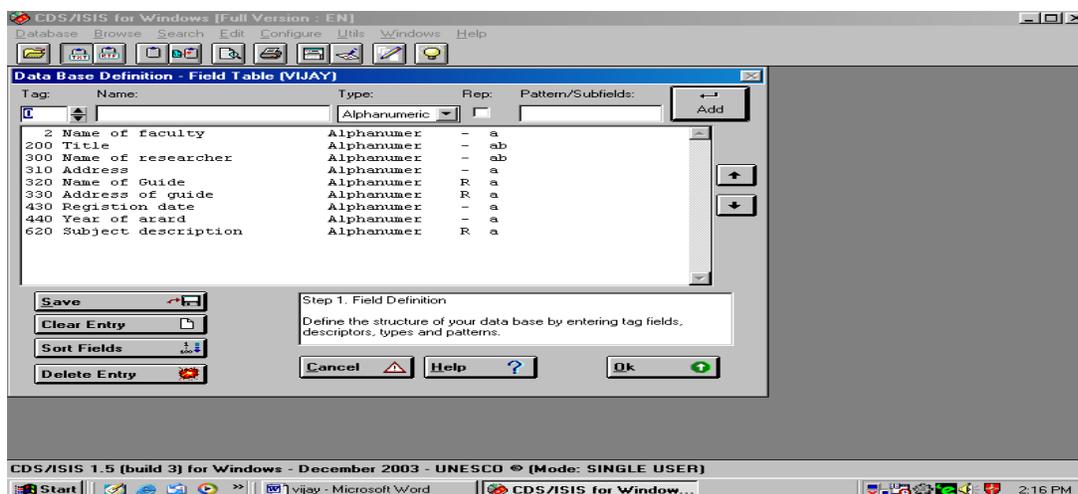
abc

If subfields are not using, press the TM key to leave this box blank.

When entered the data for each field, the focus will be on the **Add** button. Either click the button or press {Enter} to add the field to the table (displayed in the large box). If it has need to correct the details for any field, just click on that entry in the large box and the details will be copied into the boxes used for editing. If needed to remove an entry, highlight it and click the **Delete Entry** button.

Creation of Field Definition Table:

In this step the researcher has to select and define the fields and sub-field as a name work and alphabets like (a,b,c,d.....z) respectively which are essential for searching the database i.e. Title, Name of Research, Name of Guide Year of award etc. and also the details all about Ph.D. thesis as shown in window no.1.



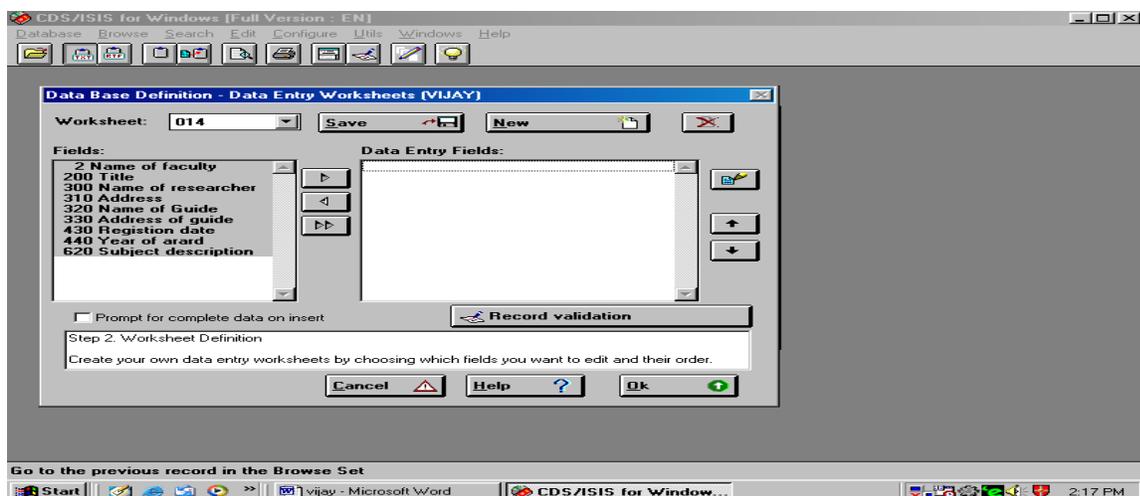
Window no. 1 Field Definition Table

Data Entry Worksheet:

Data entry worksheets are used to enter records or modify records in a database. The data entry worksheet is the electronic equivalent of a pre-printed form for entering data. Once exit the FDT, the system will automatically activate the worksheet creation process and will prompt you to create the data entry worksheet to be used for inputting records in to database. in this step the fields defined in FDT are selected for preparing the worksheet, which is the media for entering the bibliographic data of Ph.D. thesis in the database. This step also facilitates to avoid the fields which are present in FDT but currently not useful for data entry and also facilitates to add it in worksheet. For that single arrow towards right side and single arrow towards left side as shown in (window no.2)

Creation of Worksheet:

In this step the fields defined in FDT are selected for preparing the worksheet, which is the media for entering the bibliographic data of Ph.D. thesis in the database. This step facilitates to avoid the fields which are present in FDT but currently not useful for data entry and also facilitate to add them in worksheet when required. For that purpose single arrow towards right side and single arrow towards left side are given as shown in window no.2.



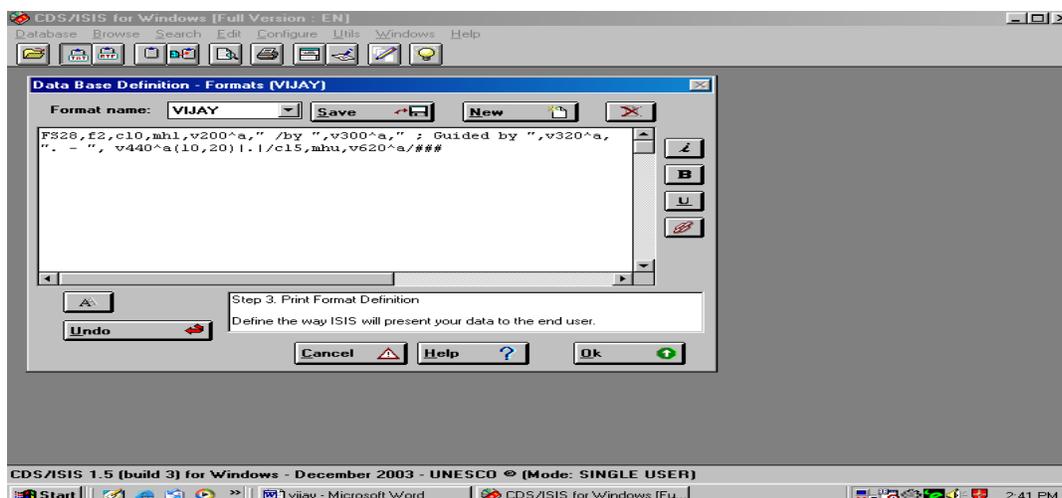
Window no.2 Data Entry Worksheet

Display Format:

Once the worksheet is created the system will prompt to create the default display format. This step facilitates to create display format. A format essentially specifies how the contents of a record are to be displayed at the time of retrieval. It is also used to specify how a record has to be printed. The display format could be as below.

Creating Display Format:

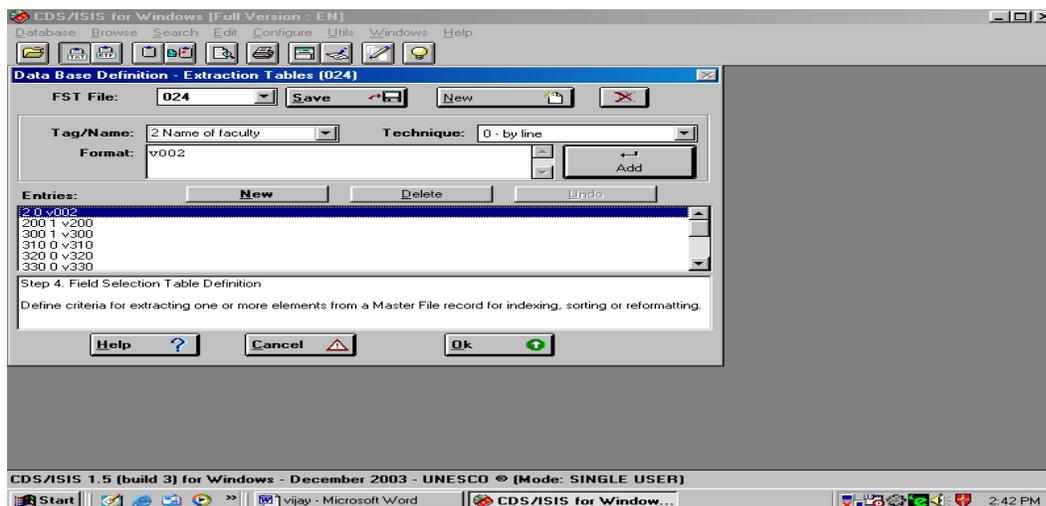
This step facilitates to create Display format, according to the requirement of user's output of bibliographic database of Ph.D. thesis. The software has its inbuilt display format like normal style, CDS/ISIS Dos compatible, Decorated format, HTML Normal and HTML table with Header; besides this the searcher or the user can develop the Display for as he required i.e. as per AACR-2, CCF or any other standard. But to develop Display format researcher has to determine the keys used for developing display format.



Window no.3 Display Format

Field Selection Table (FST)

The last step in the creation of a database is to define the FST(Field Select Table).This step involves selection of fields for searching point of view. FST is a combination of display format technique and indexing technique. This step involves selection of fields, which are useful for searching the database i.e. Author, Title and Keywords etc. as shown in (window no.4).

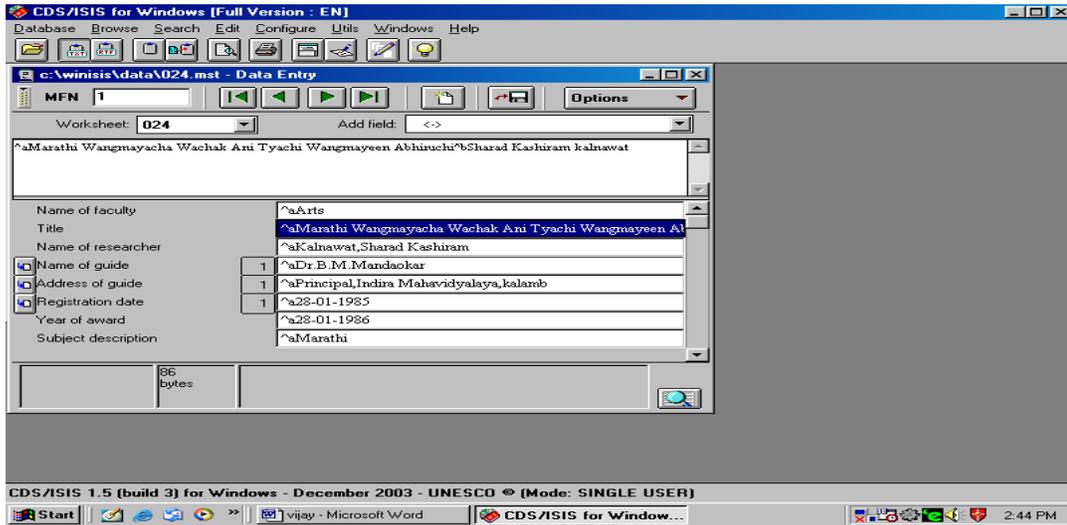


Window no.4 Field Select Table

Creation of Data Entry:

Once the structure of a database has been defined, records can be input into the database using Data Entry Services. Data entry permits addition, modification, editing and deletion of records. This function is available in the 'EDIT' menu of the WINISIS software. While entering the data in field and sub-field the key “ ^ ” (cap) is used before the alphabets used in FDT to

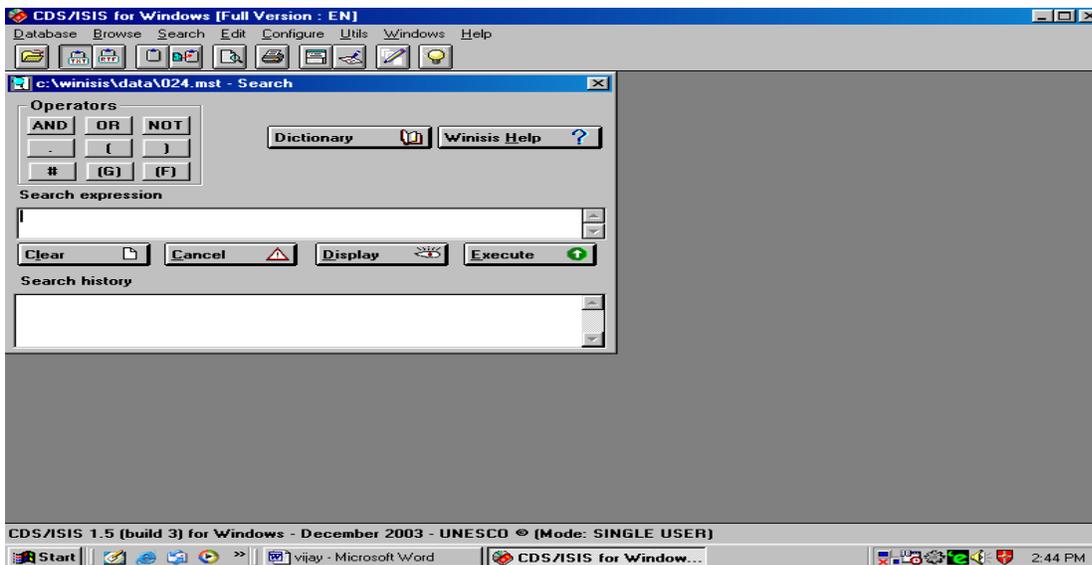
denote the sub-fields. Mistake in data entry directly affect the output of search, but it can be repair with the help of Edit Menu as shown in (window no.5)



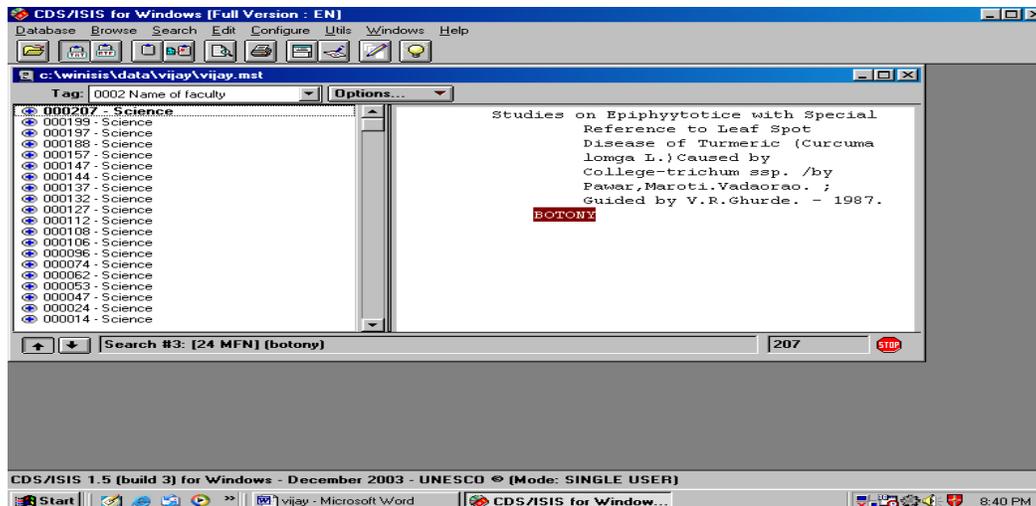
Window no.5 Data Entry Window

Developing Search Strategy

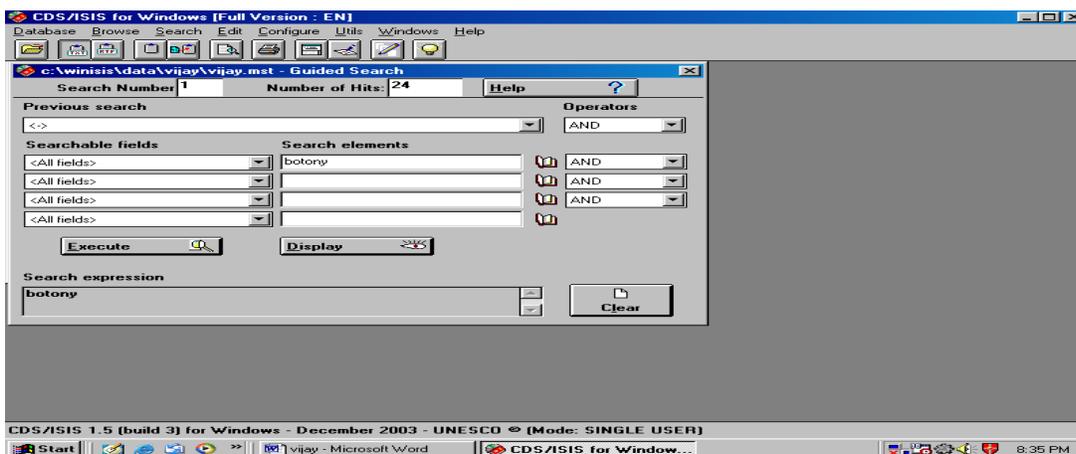
It is frequently necessary to combine two or more terms in a search for specific piece of information for that, WINISIS provides expert search and guided search in which logical operators ‘AND’, ‘OR’ and ‘NOT’ are used to broaden or narrow the search denoted by *, +, ^ respectively. Similarly it is also facilitate truncation search denoted by “\$” sign to look for a number of words or terms starting with the same letters as shown in window no.6A and 6B.



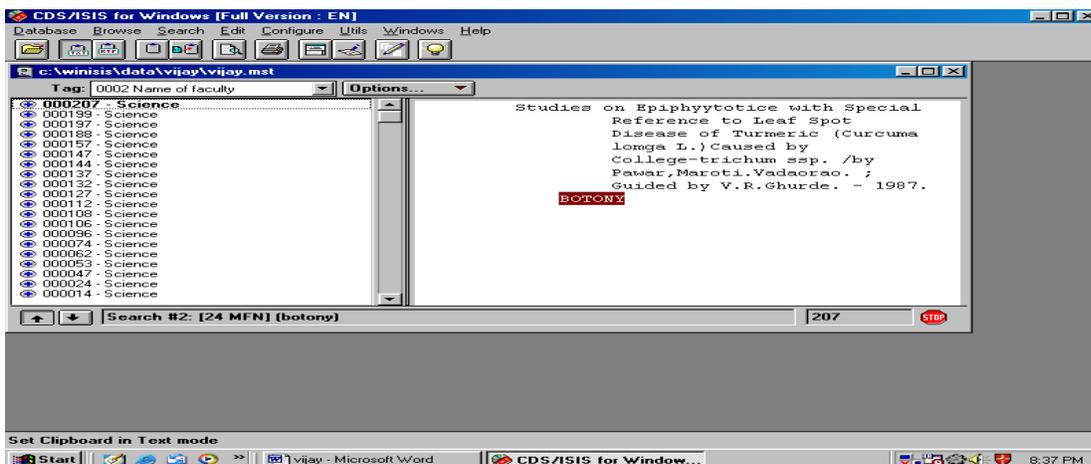
Window no.6A:Expert Search Window



Window no.6B Expert Search Result



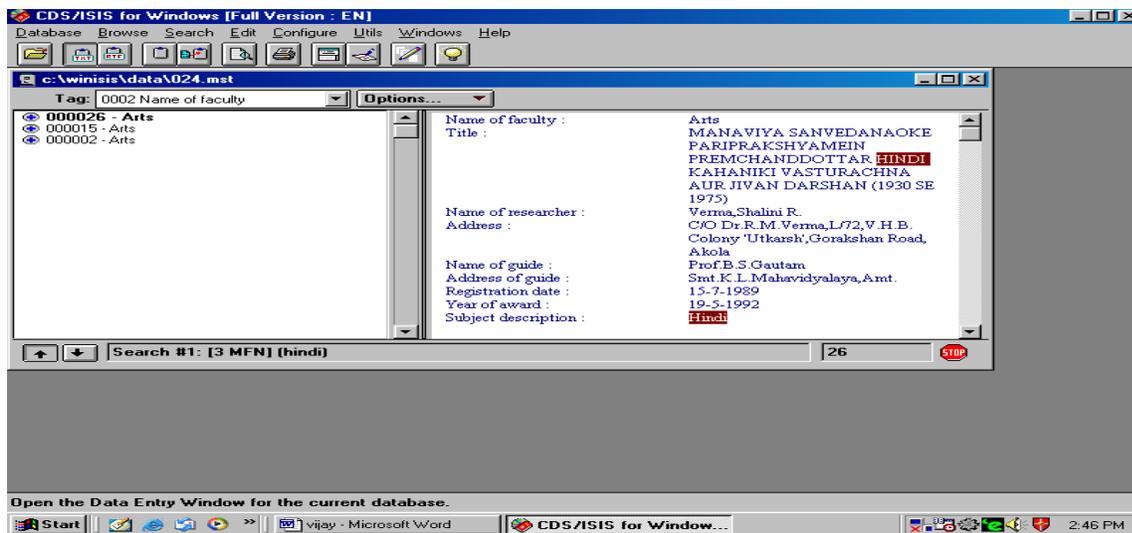
Window no.6 C Guided Search



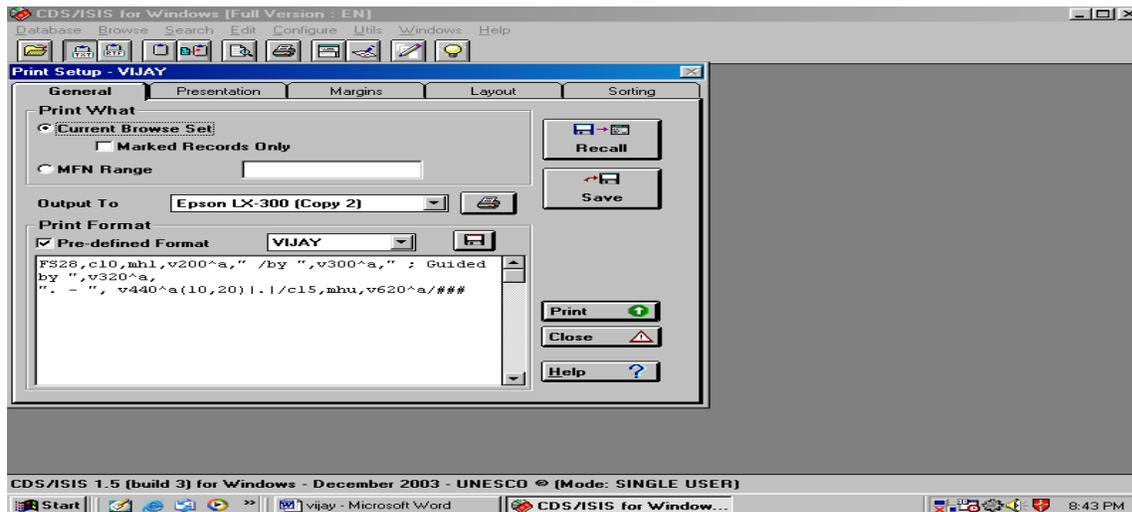
Window no.6D Guided Search Result

WINISIS provides the option of Guided Search with the help of this any keyword type in search element all the entries will display with highlighting the terms as shown in Window no.6C, and 6D.

The result of the search, retrieved records and display the list of retrieved items in the left side of the window, by clicking on the items listed one can see the details about the record on the right side of the window as shown in **Window no.7**. Each term searched on is highlighted wherever it occurs in the record even if the search is specified on one field only as shown in the **Window no.7**.

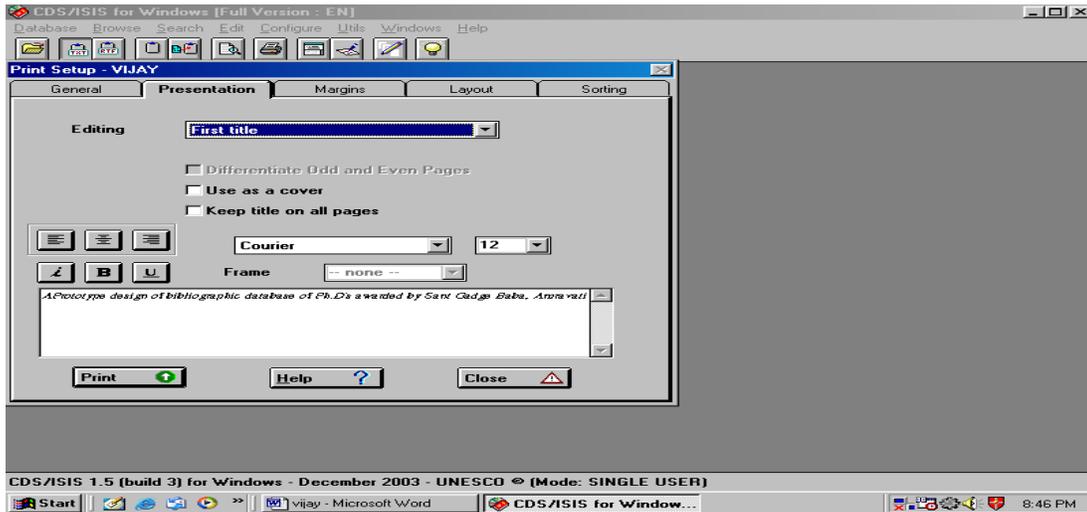


Window no.7 Highlighting of Retrieve Terms



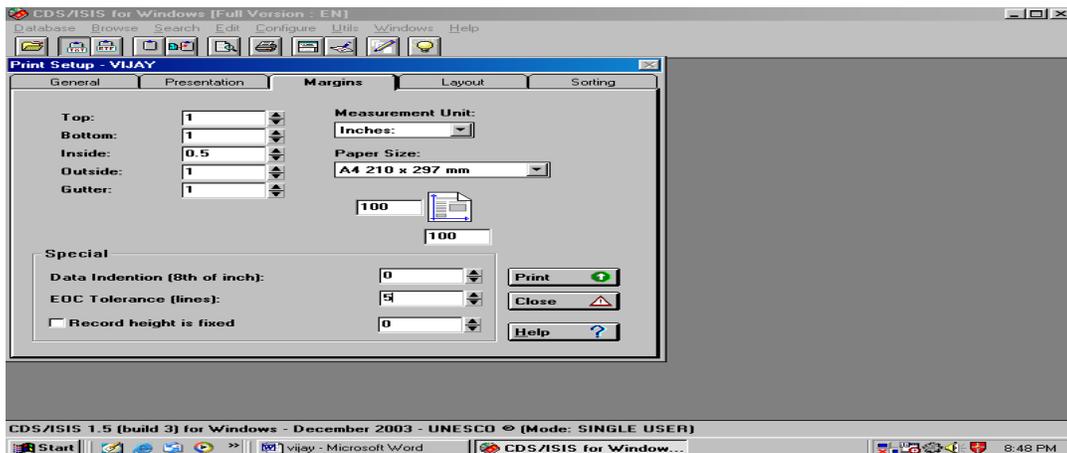
Window no.8 Sorting and Printing (General Setting)

Above window provides the facility of printing setup which has involved, the records with the marks to print, MFN range, selection of printer, selection of formatting language and after all this selection the user can 'save' the setup and able to print the job. This all selection of every provided facilities are setting up by author as possible as better.



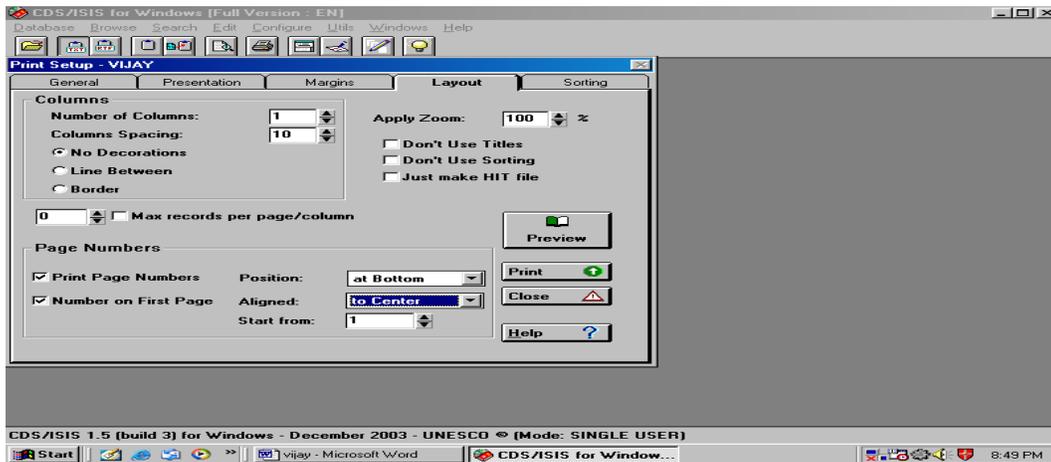
Window no.8A Presentation Window

In this window 8A the presentation of printing job on paper has been selected by the researcher to present appropriately the setup which are as follows, Editing-to select the First title, Second Title, Third title of the particular job, the window also provides the font setup i.e. font type, font size, font style, alignment of the paper i.e. left, right or center of text all these has been selected setup of the researcher.



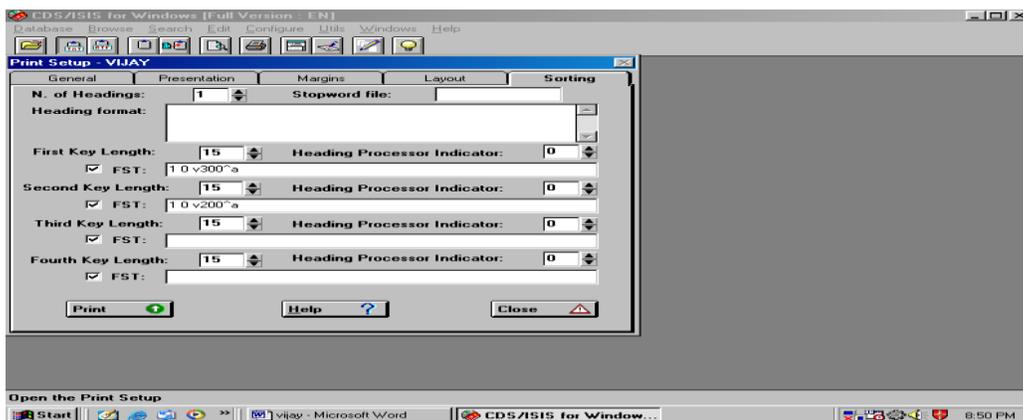
Window no.8B Margins setting for Print Format

The above figure is the part of previous window (8A), it the setup of page margins or page setup to take the print outs on paper in appropriate manner. The researcher has selected measurement in Inches Unit, the top and bottom is 1” Outside and Gutter is 1” and inside has selected 0.5 inches of text. The paper size is A4 (210 x 297) and EOC Tolerance is 5 (line spacing) in single space for print the entries on every page in similarly.



Window no.8C Layout setting for Print Format

This figure shows the complete layout of the page which has to print on paper in proper setting up, the researcher has selected the single column, column spacing is 10, the zoom is 100%, page numbers position has selected at bottom and the number aligned to center and these page numbers starts from no. 1.



Window No.8D Sorting Setting for Print Format

This last setup window of CDS/ISIS to print the job appropriately. 'Sorting' the main presentation of the print out on paper the above window prints the job as per the selection of researcher's activity. The researcher has selected the First, Second and Third key length is 15 characters, which sort on 'Title', and 'Author'.

In such a way, the bibliographic database of Doctoral Thesis can be ready by Winsis, which is also free of cost, so that the library with financial credentials should take advantage of this internationally acclaimed software.

Conclusion:

CDS/ISIS for Windows is, as its name implies, a Windows-based system. Windows programs have many distinctive features as a result of the Windows operating system. Microsoft Windows is described as a graphical user environment, which gives user more control over the work as well as enabling user to use more of the power of the computer. It allows running more than one program at the same time. Thus it allows user to have more than one CDS/ISIS database open.

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CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINALITY

This is to certify that the reported work entitled, **A Prototype Design of Bibliographic Database for Doctoral Theses Using WINISIS : a practical approach** submitted for publication in Library Philosophy and Practice is an original work and has not been submitted/published elsewhere. I further certify that proper citations to the previous reported work have been given and no data/tables/figures have been quoted verbatim from other publications without giving due acknowledgement and without the permission of the original author(s).

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SCIENTIFIC METHODS IN RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT This article throws light upon the eight main steps involved in the research process. This article focuses on new researchers who are completely unknown about research by suggesting ways to do research in the simplest possible way through descriptive methods and developing new approaches and presenting a systematic roadmap for new researchers. In this article, the author has tried to analyze in detail the eight scientific steps to be used while conducting research and the focus has been on how to make the research simple and standardized by using those steps. In this article, the new researchers have tried to systematically sequence the eight steps that should be studied before conducting research. According to the conclusions drawn by this article, the scientific steps outlined by the author are easy for new researchers to use methodology and with equal intensity can contribute to qualitative research.

KEYWORDS : Research, Scientific Methods, Descriptive Method, Roadmap, Inquisitiveness

INTRODUCTION

Research is as old as the academic consciousness of human mind. Man has all along tried to look back at his history for better understanding of the evolutionary process leading to the present stage of mankind. He has also endeavored to re-examine and whatever possible to re-interpret the things he has already gone through. Present has its roots in the past and the seeds of future are shown in the present itself. Man's urge to understand the present has obviously induced him to look into his past more carefully and present his interpretations more scientifically in order to give purposeful direction to his intellectual efforts in pursuit of diverse ends to which the human activities are devoted. This urge of human brain to re-examine and re-understand thing may rightly be called research at least, to being with the concept of research is thus closely linked with human endeavor for better understanding of this evolution, environment and growth through diverse stages of human history.

Objectives Of The Present Study

1. To find ways to make research as possible and easy.
2. To develop a new point of view by introducing these steps.
3. To present a methodological roadmap for new researchers in the research process.

Scope Of The Present Study

The scope of the present study has confined to research conducted in various disciplines of higher education. The study is restricted to all those faculties of higher educational institute in which research process has been implemented.

Methodology

Present study is concerned to academic research which is to be done in various disciplines of higher education. The author has used the research methodology which is applicable for research in higher education.

This study is a descriptive study that's why the author has conduct this study by descriptive method because the data about related topic is collected and described it.

Review Of Literature

Howitt, Dennis & Cramer, Duncan.(2000). First Steps In Research and Statistics: A Practical Workbook for Psychology. London. Routledge. The aim of this book to provide clear and relatively short introduction to basic research ideas and statistics which researcher typically need when doing research in the early part. however it is expected that the structure approach will also be useful at later stages of training in methods and research.

Wood, Marilyn J. V & Ross-Kerr, Janet. (2011). Basic Steps in Planning Nursing Research: From Question to Proposal. Boston. Jones and Bartlett.

The essence of book found in the idea that the way you ask a question will irrevocably determine the way you will answer that question. This is the unique feature of our approach to research and distinguishes this

book from others that offer different views of research and the research process.

Pitchai Balakumar, Inamdar Mohammed, Naseeruddin & Gowraganahalli, Jagadeesh. 2013."The critical steps for successful research: The research proposal and scientific writing". In essence, research is performed to enlighten our understanding of a contemporary issue relevant to the needs of society. To accomplish this, a researcher begins search for a novel topic based on purpose, creativity, critical thinking, and logic. This leads to the fundamental pieces of the research endeavor: Question, objective, hypothesis, experimental tools to test the hypothesis, methodology, and data analysis. When correctly performed, research should produce new knowledge. The four cornerstones of good research are the well-formulated protocol or proposal that is well executed, analyzed, discussed and concluded. This recent workshop educated researchers in the critical steps involved in the development of a scientific idea to its successful execution and eventual publication.

Santos, Mark Kevin Gabriel. "The Seven Steps of the Research Process". This is very useful and informative article. it has given deep explanation the steps of research process in a simple way.

Steps Involved in the Research Process: Top 10 Steps. This article throws light upon the ten main steps involved in the research process. The steps are: 1. Formulating the Research Problem 2. Extensive Literature Survey 3. Development of Working Hypotheses 4. Preparing the Research Design 5. Determining Sample Design 6. Collecting the Data 7. Execution of the Project 8. Analysis of Data 9. Hypothesis-Testing 10. Generalisations and Interpretation.

Concept Of Research

Research therefore, has been an integral part of academic pursuits in the past. It has served two-fold purpose of intellectual sharpening and evolving new theories to explain diverse phenomenon through which mankind has survived to its present form. It may not only be for academic interest but more for human enlightenment that one should study history to understand the dimension of development of mankind.

Research in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. One can also defined research as a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. In fact research is an art of scientific investigation.

The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of current English lays down the meaning of research as "a careful investigation or inquiry specially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge."

Redmen and Mory define research as a "systematized effort to gain new knowledge". Some people consider research as a movement, a movement from the known to the unknown. It is actually a voyage of discovery. We all possess the vital instinct of inquisitiveness for, when the unknown confronts us, we wonder and our inquisitiveness makes us probe and attain full and fuller understanding of the unknown. This inquisitiveness is the mother of all knowledge and the method, which

man employees for obtaining the knowledge of whatever the unknown can be termed as research.

Research is an academic activity and as such the term should be used in a technical sense. According to Clifford Woody "research comprises defining problems, formulating hypothesis or suggested solution; collecting, organizing and evaluating data; making deductions and reaching conclusions; and at last carefully testing the conclusions to determine whatever they fit the formulating hypothesis.

Research should never be treated as piece of compilation work. By reading a number of books and compiling their material in yet another book is no research. Research is always expected to be something original or a piece of work that advances human knowledge. This may be done in several ways.

Scientific Steps in Research

Any research process consists of series of actions and activities, or steps necessary to effectively carry out research and desired sequencing of these steps.

1. Selection of Problem

The research problem undertaken for study must be carefully selected. The task is a difficult one, although it may not appear to be so, help may be taken from a research guide in this connections. Thus a research guide can at the most only help a researcher choose a subject and also some resources are useful for the selections of problem as bibliography, periodical literature, conferences, seminar proceedings etc.

2. Definition and Scope Of Terms

Defining a research problem properly and clearly is a crucial part of a research study and must in no case be accomplished hurriedly. However in practice this is frequently over looked which causes a lot of problems later on. Hence, the research problem should be defined in a systematic manner, giving due weightage to all relating points. The techniques for the purpose involves the undertaking of the following steps generally one after the other.

- i. Statement of the problem in a general way;
- ii. Understanding the nature of the problem;
- iii. Surveying the available literature;
- iv. Developing the ideas through discussions;
- v. Rephrasing the research problem into a working proposition. The resources use for defining the problem are Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Hand Books and Basic Literature etc.

3. Literature Search

Once the problem is formulated, a brief summary of it should be written down. It is compulsory for a research worker writing a report for research. At this juncture the researcher should undertake extensive literature survey connected with the problem. For this purpose, the abstracting and indexing journals and published or un-published bibliographies are the nature of the problem. In this process, it should be remembered that one source will lead to another. The earlier, if any which are similar to the study in hand should be carefully. A good library will be great help to the researcher at this stage.

4. Formulation of Hypothesis

After extensive literature survey researcher should state in clear terms the working hypothesis or hypotheses. Working hypothesis is tentative assumption made in order to draw out and test its logical or empirical consequences. As such the manner in which research in hypothesis are developed is particularly important since they provide the focal point of research.

The role of the hypothesis is to guide the researcher by delimiting the area of research and to keep him on the right track. It sharpens his thinking and focuses attention the more important facets of the problem. It also indicates the type of data required and the type of method of data analysis to be used.

By using following approach hypothesis can be formulate.

- a. Discussions with colleagues and experts about the problem, it's origin and the objectives in seeking a solution;
- b. Examination of data and records, if available, concerning the problem for possible trends, peculiarities and other clues;
- c. Review of similar studies in the area or of the studies on similar problems; and
- d. Exploratory personal investigation which involves original field interviews on a limited scale with interested parties and individuals with a view to secure greater insight in to the practical aspects of the problem.

5. Preparing the Research Design

The research problem having been formulated in clear cut terms, the researcher will be required to prepare a research design, i.e he will have to state the conceptual structure within which research would be conducted.

There are several research designs, such as experimental and non experimental hypothesis testing. Experimental designs can be either informal designs (such as before and after without control, after- only with control, before- and after with control) or formal designs (such as completely randomized design, randomized block design, latin square design, simple and complex factorial designs), out of which the researcher must be selected one for his own project.

6. Data Collection

There are several ways of collecting the appropriate data which differ considerably in context of money costs, time and other resources at the disposal of the researcher.

Primary data can be collected either through experiment or through survey. if the researcher conducts an experiments, he observes some quantitative measurements or the data with the help of which examines the truth contained in this hypothesis. But in the case of survey data can be collected by any one or more of the following ways.

- i. By observation
- ii. Through personal interviews
- iii. Interviews through online mode.
- iv. By mailing of questionnaires
- v. Through schedules

7. Analysis of Data

After the data have been collected, the researcher turns to the task of analyzing them. The analysis of data requires a number of closely related operations such as establishment of categories, the application of these categories to raw data through coding, tabulation on the drawing statistical inferences. The unwieldy data should necessarily be condensed in to a few manageable groups and tables for further analysis. Thus researcher should classify the row data into some purposeful and usable categories coding operation is usually done at this stage through which the categories of data are transformed into symbols that may be tabulated and counted. Editing is the procedure that improves the quality of the data for coding with coding the stage is ready for tabulation. Tabulation is a part of the technical procedure procedure where in the classified data are put in the form of tables. The mechanical devices can be made use of at this juncture. A great deal of data, specially in large inquiries, is tabulated by computers.

8. Interpretation and Report

If a hypothesis is tested and up held several times, it may be possible for the researcher to arrive at generalization, i.e to build a theory. As a matter for fact, the real value of research lies in its ability to arrive at certain generalizations. If the researcher had no hypothesis to start with he might seek to explain his findings and the basis of some theory. It is known as interpretation. The process of interpretation may quite often trigger of new questions which in turn may lead to further researcher.

Finally the researcher has to prepare the report of what had been some by him. Writing of Report must be done with great care keeping in view the following.

The layout of the report should be as follows:

- i. The preliminary Pages
- ii. The main Text
- iii. The End Matter

Findings and Conclusion

Conducting research is a tiresome task because it is a year-round activity. You have to be committed to become successful in making a good research which would benefit not only you but of everyone. The willingness in you in making future researches should always be there because doing research without your 'heart' and 'mind' on it is a burden on your part. Always enjoy doing it. Enjoy the ride. The more that you enjoy doing the task, the more that you ease the burden in conducting this difficult endeavor. The scientific steps outlined by the author are easy for new researchers to use methodology and with equal intensity can contribute to qualitative research and make it easier to find previous research and sources when needed at a later point in the research process.

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