

3.2.1 Number of papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years (5)

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal / Digital object identifier(doi) number		
						Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the	Link to article/paper/Abstract of the article	Care list /Scopus/Web of Science/Other
Imacat of Climent Change on Maharashtra	Mr.H.L.Jadhav	Geograpy	International Research Journal of Humanities and Envirmental Issues(IRJHER)	2015	2277-9329			
Atmatya Kelelya Shetkari Kutumbavaril karj v shetkaryachya Atmatya	Mr.R.M.More	Sociology	Indian Streams Research Journal	2015	2230-7850	<a href="http://www.isri.org">www.isri.org</a>		
Krushni Paryatan Va Grmin Vikasacha Nava Marg	Dr.S.N.Kadam	Economics	Arthsawad	2015	0973-8452			
Prasarmadhyamatil Rojgar Uplabdhit Mahavidyalayachi Bhumika	Mr. J. L. More	Marathi	An International Reasarch Journal	2015	(p) 2320-6446, (e)2320-			
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkaranche Shaikshanik Vichar	Mr. J. L. More	Marathi	Goldan Research Thought	2015	2331-5063	<a href="http://www.isri.org">www.isri.org</a>		
Jayram Khedekaranchya Kavitetil Dushakalachi Dahakta	Mr. J. L. More	Marathi	Goldan Research Thought	2015	978-1-329-88734-3	<a href="http://www.isri.org">www.isri.org</a>		
Introdution to the Research	Mr. M. C. Hajare	Political Science	Goldan Research Thought	2015	2231-5063	<a href="http://www.isri.org">www.isri.org</a>		
ICT Based excellent performs in liabrary	Mr. V.S.Gadagi	Liabrary	ISRI	2015	2230-7850	<a href="http://www.lbp.world">www.lbp.world</a>		
Historical rievew of the fort capitals in Marathwada	Mr. M. P. Kasbe	History	Review of Reaserch	2015	2249-894x	<a href="http://WWW.lbp.world">WWW.lbp.world</a>		
Prospective Instruction of Urben Water Contribute in India	Mr. D.K. Dede	Geograpy	Goldan Research Thought	2015	2231-5063	<a href="http://www.aygrt.isri.org">www.aygrt.isri.org</a>		
Khalil Gibrans views on Parent-child Relationship in the Prophet	Mr. C. S. Mulage	English	Goldan Research Thought	2016	2231-5063	<a href="http://www.isri.org">www.isri.org</a>		
Double-Consciousnessin Langston Hughess Poems : I Too and Theme for English B	Mr. C.S. Mulage	English	Indian Streams Research Journal	2016	2230-7850	<a href="http://www.isri.org">www.isri.org</a>		

Page  
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5-7

8-10

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24-26

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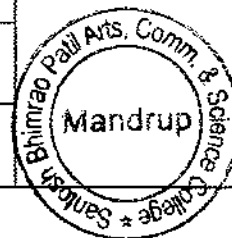
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Allocation of Scheduled Caste Population in Solapur District	Mr. D.K. Dede	Geography	International Recognized Double-Blind Peer Reviewed	2016	2320-3145	<a href="http://www.irmjcr.scholarsworld.net">www.irmjcr.scholarsworld.net</a>
Education and Susceptible Communities- Interpretation B.R. Ambedkar's Vision	Mr. D.K. Dede	Geography	Golden Research Thought	2016	2231-5063	<a href="http://www.isri.org">www.isri.org</a>
Kabeer ke Arthik Vichar	Mr. B. N. Adatrao	Hindi	Indian Thinker	2016	2319-8648	
Hindi Gazhal ek anushilan	Mr. B. N. Adatrao	Hindi	Current Global Reviewer	2016	2319-8648	
Bhakti kavya ka Yugin Mahattav	Mr. B. N. Adatrao	Hindi	Review of Literature	2016	2347-2723	<a href="http://www.lbp.world">www.lbp.world</a>
Maharashtra ke varakari sampraday ki parampara	Mr. B. N. Adatrao	Hindi	Galaxy link	2015-16	2319-8508	<a href="http://www.sjifactor.com">www.sjifactor.com</a>
Broadbasing Sports and Achieving Excellence : A Strategic Action Plan	Dr. S. S. Torvi	Physical Education	Indian Streams Research Journal	2016	2230-7850	<a href="http://www.isri.org">www.isri.org</a>
Human Resource development and banking sector in India	Smt. B. S. Kore	Commerce	Review of Research	2016	2249-894x	<a href="http://www.lbp.world">www.lbp.world</a>
Appropriateness of information technology use smart library in 21st century	Mr. V.S. Gadagi	Library	Golden Research Thought	2016	2231-5063	<a href="http://www.lbp.world">www.lbp.world</a>
Need of Gandhi and Tagore's Education Philosophy for Reconstruction of Modern India	Mr. M. P. Kasbe	History	Review of Literature	2016	2347-2723	<a href="http://www.lbp.world">www.lbp.world</a>
Postcolonial Dilemmas in Chinua Achebe's Things Fall Apart	Mr. R.M. Kale	English	Indian Streams Research Journal	2016	2230-7850	<a href="http://www.lbp.world">www.lbp.world</a>
2016-17						
Oneness of life simple philosophy	Dr.C.S.Mulage	English	Golden Research Thought	2016	ISSN 2231-5063	<a href="http://www.lbp.world">www.lbp.world</a>
Significance of Ethics and Values in Students Holistic Development	Dr.C.S.Mulage	English	Indian Stream Research Journal	2016	ISSN2230-7850	<a href="http://www.oldisri.lbp.world">www.oldisri.lbp.world</a>
Sant Kavi Nipat Niranjan ke kavya Ka Anushilan	Mr.B.N. Adatrao	Hindi	Review of Research	2016	ISSN 2249-894X	<a href="http://www.lbp.world">www.lbp.world</a>
Hindi Sant Kavya Mein Me Neetik Mulya	Mr. B. N. Adatrao	Hindi	Global Dreams	2016	2279-0632	
Hindi Sant Kavya Mein Jeevan Mulya	Mr.B.N. Adatrao	Hindi	Golden Research Thought	2016	ISSN 2231-5063	<a href="http://www.lbp.world">www.lbp.world</a>



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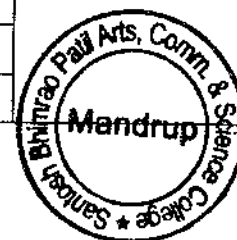
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100-107

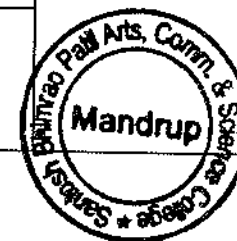
108-110

A study on food processing in India	Mrs.B.S. Kore	Commerce	Indian Stream Research Journal		ISSN2230-7850	<a href="http://www.oldisrj.lbp.world">www.oldisrj.lbp.world</a>
A study on food processing in India	Dr. S. N. Kadam	Economics	Indian Stream Research Journal	2016	ISSN2230-7850	<a href="http://www.oldisrj.lbp.world">www.oldisrj.lbp.world</a>
Solapur Jilhyatill Kapus shetichya utpadaktetil Kal	Dr. S. N. Kadam	Economics	Arthasnavad	2016	ISSN 0973-8452	
Student centric teaching learning process and role of teacher	Mr. R.M.Kale	English	Indian Stream Research Journal	2016	ISSN2230-7850	<a href="http://www.oldisrj.lbp.world">www.oldisrj.lbp.world</a>
Accounting Principles - concepts and conventions	Mrs.B.S. Kore	Commerce	Golden Research Thought	2016	ISSN 2231-5063	<a href="http://www.lbp.world">www.lbp.world</a>
Agriculture land use case study of a village in South Solapur Tahsil	Mr.H.L.Jadhav	Geography	Earth Exploration	2016	ISSN 2229-7243	
Rainfall of subside collision on agriculture land use in Solapur district	Mr. D.K. Dede	Geography	Earth Exploration	2016	ISSN 2229-7243	
similrity asd diferances between Therwada and Mahayan Buddhism	Mr. M. P. Kasbe	History	Review of Reaserch	2017	2249-894x	<a href="http://www.lbp.world">www.lbp.world</a>
Madness of the modern world: A study of Aju Mukhopadhyay's peace	Dr.C.S.Mulage	English	Scholors World	2017	ISSN2320-3145	<a href="http://www.irmjcr.scholorsworld.net">www.irmjcr.scholorsworld.net</a>
The act of 1909 and British policy of divide and rule	Mr.M.P.Kasbe	History	Siddharth	2017	ISSN 2321-2942	
Study of temporal changes in correlation with climatic data for Solapur districts	Mr. D.K. Dede	Geography	Neo Geographia	2017	ISSN 2319-5118	
Climate condition understanding of Indian agriculture	Mr. D.K. Dede	Geography	Indo Asian research reporter	2017	ISSN 2454-3306	<a href="http://www.portal.issn.org">www.portal.issn.org</a>
A study on environmental Accounting in India	Mrs.B.S. Kore	Commerce	Golden Research Thought	2017	ISSN 2231-5063	<a href="http://www.lbp.world">www.lbp.world</a>
Ground water Responces to recharge through rooftop rain water in solapur district	Dr. B. M. Bhanje	Geography	Neo Geographia	2017	ISSN 2319-5118	
Financial Litaracy of scheduled caste women in solapur district	Dr. B. M. Bhanje	Geograohy	Neo Geographia	2017	ISSN 2319-5118	
2017-18						
The Poet's Love for the Parents in Beyond the Horizon	Dr. C. S. Mulage	English	Research Direction	2017	2321-5488	<a href="http://www.lbp.world">www.lbp.world</a>



111-112  
113-115  
116-117  
118-119  
120-124  
125-127  
128-132  
133-136  
137-140  
141-144  
145-148  
149-150  
151-155  
156-158  
159-162  
163-167

Depiction of Burning Issues in Ain Mukhopadhyay's Poetry	Dr. C. S. Mulage	English	Indian stream Research Journal	2017	2230-7850	<a href="http://www.lbp.world">www.lbp.world</a>	168-172
Nakhun Manushya ki Hinsak Manovrut ka pratik	Dr. B. N. Adatran	Hindi	Histocity International Research	2017	2393-8900	<a href="http://www.Oldhistocity.lbp.world">www.Oldhistocity.lbp.world</a>	173-176
Maharashtraatil Tur Pikachya Kimtitil kal ani Purvanuman	Dr.S.N.Kadam	Economics	Arthsawad	2017	0973-8452		177-181
Marathi Bhasheche Adhunikikaran	Mr.J.L.More	Marathi	Think Tank e-Journal	2017			181-187
Chitrapavar Marathi Sahityacha Prabhav	Mr.J.L.More	Marathi	Review of Research	2017	2249-894x		188-190
Impact of Global Warming and Climate Change on Agriculture	Dr.H.L.Jadhav	Geograpy	Historicity International Research Journal	2017	2393-8900	<a href="http://www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world">www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world</a>	191-192
Education and Human Rights in India	Dr.H.L.Jadhav	Geograpy	Historicity International Research Journal	2017	2393-8900	<a href="http://www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world">www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world</a>	193-194
Endevour to Examination Effect of Climatic Changes in Solapur Districts	Dr.D.K.Dede	Geograpy	Historicity International Research Journal	2017	2393-8900	<a href="http://www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world">www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world</a>	195-198
Bhartatil Kamkari Striyancya Samshya	Mr.R.M.More	Sociology	Historicity International Research Journal	2017	2393-8900	<a href="http://www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world">www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world</a>	199-201
The Decline of the Congress Party from Dominance	Mr.M.C. Hajare	Political Science	Historicity International Research Journal	2017	2393-8900	<a href="http://www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world">www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world</a>	202-204
An Overview of Readymade Garment Industry In India	Miss.B.S.Kore	Commerce	Review of Research	2017	2249-894x		205-207
Impact of Demonetization on Indian Economy	Mr.P.K.Labhane	Economics	Historicity International Research Journal	2017	2393-8900	<a href="http://www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world">www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world</a>	208-211
Application of Geographic information System	Dr.B.M.Bhanje	Geography	Aarhat Multidiplinary International Education research journal(AMIERJ)	2018	2278-5655		212-214
Comparative Study of Gurukul and Present Educat	Dr. C. S. Mulage	English	Review of Research	2018	2249-894x	<a href="http://www.lbp.world">www.lbp.world</a>	215-220
Kahlil Gibran's <i>The Prophet</i> : A Sacred Guide to Successful Marriage	Dr. C. S. Mulage	English	Review of research	2018	2449-894x	<a href="http://www.lbp.world">www.lbp.world</a>	221-225





Premchan ki Kafan Kahani ki Samiksha	Dr B. N. Adatrao	Hindi	Histocity International Research	2018	2393-8900	<a href="http://www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world">www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world</a>	
Mahtma Phulenche Stri Purush Samantevishyak Vichar va Kary	Mr.N.D.Bansode	History	Historicity International Research Journal	2018	2393-8900	<a href="http://www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world">www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world</a>	
Tarabai Shindenai Keli stri Purush Tulnetun Stri vadachi Suruvat	Mr.N.D.Bansode	History	Historicity International Research Journal	2018	2393-8900	<a href="http://www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world">www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world</a>	
Marksvadi Etihas lekhan Ani Dr.Erfan Habib	Mr.N.D.Bansode	History	Historicity International Research Journal	2018	2393-8900	<a href="http://www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world">www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world</a>	
Role of GIS In Disaster Management	Dr.H.L.Jadhav	Geograpy	Aarhat Multidisciplinary International	2018	2278-5655		
Solapur Municipal Solid Wastes Management	Dr.D.K.Dede	Geograpy	AMIERJ	2018	2278-5655		
Kaoutumbik Sthiti Va Shetkaryancya Atmatya	Dr.R.M.More	Sociology	Review of Research	2018	2249-894x		
Endevour to Examination Effect of Climatic Changes in Solapur Districts	Dr. Dede D. K.	Geography	Historicity International Research Journal	2018	2393-8900	<a href="http://www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world">www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world</a>	
Role of Sugar Factories in Rural Economy : A case Study of Shri.sidheshwar Co-Operative Sugar Factory Soapur	Dr.S.A.Nimbargi	Geograpy	Historicity International Research Journal	2018	2393-8900	<a href="http://www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world">www.oldhistoricity.lbp.world</a>	
At a Glance of GIS in Hydrological Cycle	Mr.P.B.Kamble	Geograpy	AMIERJ	2018	2278-5655		
Globalization and loss of human values in Arundhati Roy's the god of small thinks	Mr.R.M. Kale	English	Ayushi International Interdisciplinary reaserch journal	2018	2349-638x	<a href="http://www.aiirjournal.com">www.aiirjournal.com</a>	
New trends and technology effects on academic liabrary services`	Mr V.S. Gadagi	Library Science	Review of Research	2018	2249-894x	<a href="http://www.lbp.world">www.lbp.world</a>	
2018-19							
Mughalkalin Sangeet kaletil Ek Abhayas	Dr. Bansode N.D.	History	Review of Research	2018	2249-894X	<a href="http://www.ror.com">www.ror.com</a>	
Tulanatamak Adhayan ka vikaskram	Dr. B. N. Adatrao	Hindi	Vidyavarta	2018	2319-9318	<a href="http://www.vidyavarta.com">www.vidyavarta.com</a>	
Prachin kalatil Purushpradhan sanskruti va Stree jeevan	Dr .Bansode N.D.	History	Review of Research	2018	2249-894X	<a href="http://www.ror.com">www.ror.com</a>	

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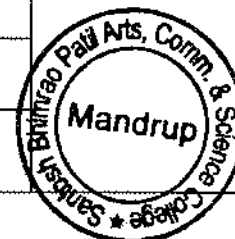
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Importance of Questionare Technique in Social Research	Dr. More R. M.	Sociology	Review of Research	2018	2249-894	<a href="http://www.lbp.world">www.lbp.world</a>		
Atmahatya kefelya shetkari kutumbachya samashya	Dr. More R. M.	Sociology	Samajshatra Sanshodhan Patrika	2018	2230-7745			
Agricultural Landuse and irrigation facilities of Vinchur village in Solapur District	Dr.H.L.Jadhav	Geography	Research Journey	2018	2348-7143	<a href="http://www.researchjourney.net">www.researchjourney.net</a>		
Study of Traffic Noise Pollution in Different Major Location in Solapur City	Dr. Dede D. K.	Geography	Research Journey	2018	2348-7143	<a href="http://www.researchjourney.net">www.researchjourney.net</a>		
Urban sprawl It's Influence on Solapur City, India	Dr. Dede D. K.	Geography	Research Journey	2018	2348-7143	<a href="http://www.researchjourney.net">www.researchjourney.net</a>		
Tourism in India: Challenges and Opprtunities	Dr. Dede D. K.	Geography	Review of Research	2018	2249-894X	<a href="http://www.ror.com">www.ror.com</a>		
Representation of River by A K Ramanujan and Aju Mukhopadhyay	Dr. C. S. Mulage	English	Review of Research	2018	2249-894x	<a href="http://www.lbp.world">www.lbp.world</a>		
Chandrapur Zilayatil Ekatmik Adivasi Vikas Prkalpa Antargat Adivisinna Rabvinyant Yenarya P.K. Krushi va Sallgna Yojanancha Abhyas	Dr. Labhane	Economics	Review of Literature	2018	2347-2723	<a href="http://www.lbp.world">www.lbp.world</a>		
Shri Pandurang Sahakari Sakhar Karakhana Mrayadit Shripur Yanche Sah-vij Nirnitee Urja Prkalap Abhyas	Dr. Bhanje B. M.	Geography	Ajantha	2019	2277-5730	<a href="http://www.sjifactor.com">www.sjifactor.com</a>		
Tulanatamak Adhayan ka swaroop Yavn Visheshataya	Dr. B. N. Adatrao	Hindi	Printing area international research journal	2019	2394-5303	<a href="http://www.vidyavarta.com">www.vidyavarta.com</a>		
Rahim ke Kavya mein nitiparak vichar	Dr. B. N. Adatrao	Hindi	Interlink Research Anylasis	2019	0976-0377			
Malshiras Talukyatil Sakhar Kamagaranmadhe Paryavarniy Pradushanamule Nirman Zhaletya Samansyanche Chikitask Manaovaidyanik	Dr. Bhanje B. M.	Geography	Ajantha	2019	2277-5730	<a href="http://www.sjifactor.com">www.sjifactor.com</a>		
Recent irrigation Facilities for agricultural development in India	Dr. H. L. Jadhav	Geography	Ajanta	2019	2277-5730	<a href="http://www.sjifactor.com">www.sjifactor.com</a>		
1980 nantarchya marathi kaviteche pravah	Mr. More J.L.	Marathi	Ajantha	2019	2277-5730	<a href="http://www.sjifactor.com">www.sjifactor.com</a>		
swatantottar Nav kathan lekhanatil badal	Mr. More J.L.	Marathi	Review of Research	2019	2249-894X	<a href="http://www.ror.com">www.ror.com</a>		
Feminisim and sensibility in Kamala Das Poetry	Mr Kale R.M.	English	Ajantha	2019	2277-5730	<a href="http://www.sjifactor.com">www.sjifactor.com</a>		

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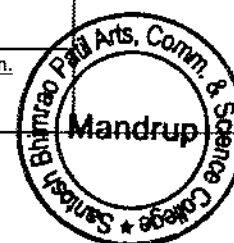
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Importance of soft skills in the changing scenario of higher education	Dr. Mulage C.S.	English	Research Direction	2019	2321-5488	<a href="http://www.researchdirection.org">www.researchdirection.org</a>
Relevance and need of Basavanna's Thoughts in today's society	Mr. Dhanashetti S.B.	English	Ajantha	2019	2277-5730	<a href="http://www.sjifactor.com">www.sjifactor.com</a>
Recent Trends in Online Marketing	Smt Kore B. S.	Commerce	Ajantha	2019	2277-5730	<a href="http://www.sjifactor.com">www.sjifactor.com</a>
Human Resource Policy and Organisation Development	Smt Kore B. S.	Commerce	Research Direction	2019	2321-5488	<a href="http://www.researchdirection.org">www.researchdirection.org</a>
Dr. Bhimrao Ramaji Ambedkar Ek Itihaskar	Dr. Bansode N.D.	History	Ajantha	2019	2277-5730	<a href="http://www.sjifactor.com">www.sjifactor.com</a>
1818 chi Bhima Koregaonchi Ladhai ani Marathi Sattacha Anat-Ek Abhayas	Dr. Bansode N.D.	History	Research Direction	2019	2321-5488	<a href="http://www.researchdirection.org">www.researchdirection.org</a>
Atmahatya kelelya shetkari kutumbachya samajik va arthik sthiticha samajshastriy abhyas - vishesh sandarbh	Dr. More R. M.	Sociology	Review of Research	2019	2249-894	<a href="http://www.ror.com">www.ror.com</a>
Hundabali : Karanmimansa va upay yojana	Dr. More R. M.	Sociology	Review of Research	2019	2249-894	<a href="http://www.ror.com">www.ror.com</a>
Kutumb sanstheche badlate swarup	Dr. More R. M.	Sociology	Ajantha	2019	2277-5730	<a href="http://www.sjifactor.com">www.sjifactor.com</a>
Assessment of Economic Impact of Tourism in India	Dr. Dede D. K.	Geography	Ajantha	2019	2277-5730	<a href="http://www.sjifactor.com">www.sjifactor.com</a>
Buddhist Tourism Scenario: A Brief Global View	Dr. Dede D. K.	Geography	Ajantha	2019	2277-5730	<a href="http://www.sjifactor.com">www.sjifactor.com</a>
Bhartatil Krushi Utapadkatecha Drushtikshep	Dr. Labhane P. K.	Economics	Ajantha	2019	2277-5730	<a href="http://www.sjifactor.com">www.sjifactor.com</a>
Maharashtratil Congesspranit Aghadiche Rajkaran	Mr. M.C. Hajare	Political Science	Ajanta	2019	2277-5730	<a href="http://www.sjifactor.com">www.sjifactor.com</a>
Bharatatil Bhrashtacharachi Samaysya	Dr. R. M. More	Sociology	AIIRJ	2019	2349-638x	<a href="http://www.aiirjournal.com">www.aiirjournal.com</a>
social networking sites effects on academic library services	Mr. V. S. Gadagi	Library Science	Research Direction	2019	2321-5488	<a href="http://www.researchjourny.com">www.researchjourny.com</a>
CCTV Application biometrics system in library security and management	Mr V.S. Gadagi	Library Science	Research Direction	2019	2321-5488	<a href="http://www.researchjourny.com">www.researchjourny.com</a>

345

346-350

351-354

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365-372

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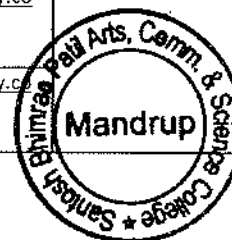
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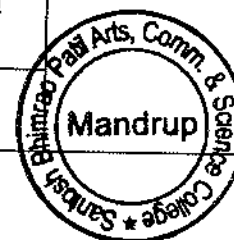
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386-389

390-393



Theme of love in beyond the Horizon	Dr. C. S. Mulage	English	Review of Research	2019	2449-894x	www.lbp.world
2019-20						
Explore of Library and Information Science	Mr. V. S. Gadagi	Library Science	Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal	2019	2349-638x	www.aiirjournal.com
Soluble Aromatic Polyamides Modified by Incorporation of 1,2,4-Triazole and Pentadecyl units into the Backbone of Polymer	Mr. A. B. Tamboli	Chemistry	Journal of Macromolecular Science Part A	2019	1520-5738	www.tandfonline.com
Soluble Aromatic Polyamides Containing Pendant PentadecylSubstituted Methoxy Phenyl Unit	Mr. A. B. Tamboli	Chemistry	Journal of Polymer Research	2019	1022-9760	
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Bharat Samajshashtra Vikas	Dr. R. M. More	Sociology	Samajshatra Sanshodhan Patrika	2019	2230-7745	www.mspmonline.com
Hindi Dalit Kavya mein Samajik Chintan	Dr. B. N. Adatrag	Hindi	Current Global Review	2019	2319-8648	www.rjournal.co.in
Modern Irrigation system- A better way of Water management	Dr. H. L. Jadhav	Geography	Research Journey	2020	2348-7143	www.researchjourney.net
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Challenges and Future of LIS Education in India	Mr. V. S. Gadagi	Library Science	Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal	2020	2349-638x	www.aiirjournal.com
Slum Environment and its Impact on Human Health in Pimpri Chinchwad Urban Area	Dr. S.A. Nimbargi	Geography	Research Journey	2020	2348-7143	www.researchjourney.com
Synthesis and Characterization of Processable Aromatic Poly(ether ether ketone amide)s Modified by Phenoxy and 1,3Ketone Moiety	Mr. A. B. Tamboli	Chemistry	Polymer Bulletin	2020	1436-2449	
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkarani Maharanchya Sainya Bhartisathi Kelele Karya	Dr. N. D. Bansode	History	Vidyavarta	2020	2319-9318	www.vidyavarta.com
Parakrmi Sardar Sidnak Mahar	Dr. N. D. Bansode	History	Studies in Indian Place Names	2020	2394-3114	www.worldcat.org



394-401

402-409

410-416

417-422

423-

424

425-30

431-432

433-435

436-438

442-455

456-457

458-465

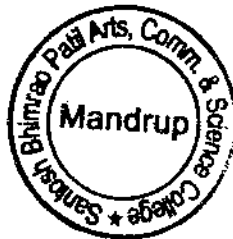
466-469

470-481

Care List

Care List

Women in Sports : Changing Concept and Evolving Role	Dr. S. S. Torvi	Physical Education	Our Heritage	2020	0474-9030	<a href="http://www.ourheritagejournal.com">www.ourheritagejournal.com</a>	Care List	482
Bharatatil Daridraya- Karanmimansa va Uapayayojana	Dr. R. M. More	Sociology	Our Heritage	2020	0474-9030	<a href="http://www.ourheritagejournal.com">www.ourheritagejournal.com</a>	Care List	483
Rural Women Entrepreneurship in India: Issues and Challenges	Smt. B. S. Kore	Commerce	Research Journey	2020	2348-7143	<a href="http://www.researchjourney.com">www.researchjourney.com</a>		484-485
Sant Sahityatil Samajprabodhan	Mr. J. L. More	Marathi	Vidyavarta	2020	2319-9318	<a href="http://www.vidyavarta.com">www.vidyavarta.com</a>		486-487
Marathi Bhasha Ani Rojagar	Mr. J. L. More	Marathi	AIIRJ	2020	2349-638x	<a href="http://www.aiirjournal.com">www.aiirjournal.com</a>		488-491
The Importance of interview in the selection of an employee	Mr. R.M. Kale	English	Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal	2020	2349-638x	<a href="http://www.aiirjournal.com">www.aiirjournal.com</a>		492 -
Rural drinking water issues in indias dry season in clined territory-an instance of Maharashtra state	Dr. Dede D. K.	Geography	Research Journey	2020	2348-7143	<a href="http://www.researchjourney.com">www.researchjourney.com</a>		493-505
Covid-19 che Bhartiya rajyavasthevaril dushparinam	Mr. M.C. Hajare	Political Science	Juni Khyat (ugc care list journal)	2020	2278-1632	<a href="http://ugccare.unipune.ac.in">ugccare.unipune.ac.in</a>	Care List	506-511



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## INDEX

SR. NO.	PAPER TITLE	PAGE NO.
1	NATIONALISATION OF RIVERS IN INDIA- A STUDY Dr. Madhusudana H. S.	1
2	ENERGY SECURITY IN INDIA (CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES & GOVT. INITIATIVES) Dr. Pradeep Hadke	6
3	THE CHANGING FACE OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND ITS IMPACT ON NON-RESIDENT KERALITES ( NRKS) Ms Sangeetha.S & Dr. Soju. S	11
4	ORGANIZATIONS CULTURAL ASPECTS AND INFORMATION SECURITY IN CURRENT BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT IT Dr. Biju Nathan	16
5	IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON MAHARASHTRA Shri. Jadhav H.L.	19
6	REACTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS TOWARDS THEIR STATUS IN KARNATAKA Dr. N.R. Savatkar	23
7	HUMAN RESOURCE ACCOUNTING -A NEW YARDSTICK FOR ORGANIZATIONS Mrs Archana Samir Magdum	28
8	NECESSITY OF AWARENESS AND MANAGEMENT FOR GREEN COMPUTING AND THEIR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES IN NON IT AREA FAR AWAY FROM METROPOLITAN CITY Gholap Suryakant Dattatraya & Gavhane Lalita Bhagwan	32
9	THE PERSPECTIVE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OFFICERS ON CHILD RIGHTS: PAST, PRESENT AND SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEMS Miss Apinya Boonsu	37
10	A STUDY OF SELF CONCEPT OF STUDENTS OF STANDARD NINE OF AHMEDABAD CITY IN CONTEXT OF CERTAIN VARIABLES Dr. L. G. Malav	41
11	FOOD ADULTERATION AND ITS IMPACT ON CONSUMER HEALTH Iveena Nogueiro	45
12	AN IMPACTS OF GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANE ON AGRICULTURE- A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY Dr. G.L.Parvathamma	48
13	ADOLESCENT STUDENT'S EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE ENHANCEMENT EFFORTS BY TEACHERS Dr. Milan T. Mistry	58



## IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON MAHARASHTRA

Shri. Jadhav H. L.

S.B. Patil College,

Mandrup

### Abstract

Maharashtra is the third largest state in India. The geographical area of this state is 307713 sq. km. and population is 112372972 according to 2011 census. It occupies western and central part of the country and has a long coastline streating merely 720 kilometers along the Arabian sea. It is the second most populated state in the country. It accounts for 9.4% of the total geographical area and occupies a substantial portion of the Deccan Plateau in the western peninsular of the subcontinent. The Western Ghats, which run parallel to the coast at an average elevation of 1200 meters, form one of the three watersheds of the country. The has 36 districts which are divided into six revenue divisions viz. Konkan, Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad, Amravati and Nagpur for administrative perpose. The state has a long tradition of having statoutary bodies planning at the district. For local shelf governance in rural arcas there are 33 Zillaparishads, 351 Panchayatsamitis and 27906 Gram panchayats. These factors affected on climate change in Maharashtra.

**Keywords:** Earth atmosphere, Climate change, Human health, Water resource

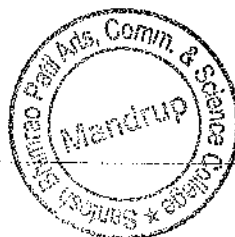
### Introduction

Maharashtra is the biggest state in India. Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra and financial capital if India, houses the headquarters of most of the inajor corporate and financial institutions. India's main stock exchange and capital market and commodity exchange are located in Mumbai. The state has 226.1 lakh hectors of land under cultivation and area under forest is 52.1 lakh hector. Number of irrigation projects are being implemented to improve irrigation. Animal husbandry is an important agriculture related activity. The states share of livestock and poultry population in India is 6.8 percent and 10 percent respectively and the state ranks sixth in India in livestock and poultry population. It is one of the most industrialized state of the country contributing about 13% of national industrial output. Although the state is highly industrialized agriculture is countries main occupation employing over 64.14% of the people. High dependency on climate sensitive sectors like agriculture and a long coastline about 720 km. make the state vulnerable to the impact of climate change including changes in temperature, precipitation pattern increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme events including droughts floods cyclones storms etc. Each of these predicted changes has adverse implications for Maharashtra's agriculture, water resource, forestry and disaster management strategies.

### Study Area

After Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra is the third largest state in India. It covers an area of 307713sq.km. and its boarded by the states of Madhya Pradesh to north Chhattisgarh to the east Telangana to the south west Karnataka to the south and Goa to the southwest. The area selected for the present study is situated between 15 degree 44'to 22 degree 6' North latitude and 72 degree, 36' to 80 degree 54' East longitude. The states population has

around 11 core (2011 census) which 9.4 percent of the total population of India. The state is highly urbanized with 42 percent people residing in urban areas where as at national level it was around 28 percent.





### **Data base and methodology**

The study is based on the secondary information supplemented with primary data collected through field survey. Obtained data have been analyzed based on both qualitative and quantitative method and presented in this research paper.

### **Objective:**

To study the impact of climate change on agriculture, human health, water resource, earth atmosphere and coastal zone in Maharashtra.

### **Impacts of Climate Change**

Maharashtra experiences extreme climatic condition and the impacts of climate change will further exacerbate its current vulnerability. Maharashtra has its economy inextricably tied to climate sensitive sectors primarily agriculture which is backbone of the economy. Altered rainfall and precipitation pattern cloud affect hydrological system and agriculture and agricultural production. The impacts will be most felt on the vulnerable and poor sections of the society. The state of Maharashtra therefore underlying climate change vulnerabilities associated with the prevalence of drought in the belt and sea level rise. There is a wide variation in development within the state. Climate change impacts in the state are summarized as below,

#### **1. Impact on Agriculture**

Agriculture is not only sensitive to climate change but also one of the major drivers for climate change. The climate sensitivity of agriculture is uncertain as there is regional variation in rainfall, temperature, crops and cropping system, soil and water management practices. The crop losses may increases the climate variability. Different crops respond differently as the global warming will have complex impact. There are 65 percent peoples main occupation is agriculture in Maharashtra. With low levels of technology, wide range of pests, diseases and weed, land degradation, erratic rainfall, lack of irrigation facilities the agriculture production is decreases in Maharashtra. Due to climate change in Maharashtra there are several agricultural problems are created in Maharashtra. The state of Maharashtra faces many pressures that directly impact the agriculture sector like; high population growth rate, increased use of fertilizers due to increased production demand, increased pressure on canals, wells and tube wells for irrigation etc. Skewed distribution of rainfall in the state, pose drought as a recurrent phenomenon in certain regions. More than 30 percent of the state falls under the rain shadow area where scanty and erratic rains occur and about 84 percent of the total area under agriculture in the state is directly dependent on the monsoon rainfall. While annual rainfall in the coast is found to vary between 1600-4800 mm, in the interiors or central belt, it is less than 600 mm. This comprises the drought prone regions of the state are 100 Tahsils in the state, 45 have been identified as being drought prone, according to the Central Water Commission statistics (CWC, 2005). Due to regular drought frequency, low levels of irrigation coverage, literacy & infrastructure development and poor coping and adaptive Capacity, this region is highly vulnerable; to impacts of climate change. Uneven distribution of rainfall in the state and high rainfall variability has contributed to huge economic losses in the state. The frequency of droughts is projected to increase in future through changes in the hydrological cycle viz. precipitation, evapotranspiration (ET), soil moisture etc. ET being the major component of hydrological cycle will affect crop water requirement, future planning and management of water resources. A study on sensitivity of ET to global warming for arid regions has projected an increase of 14.8 percent in total ET demand with increase in temperature. It is also concluded that marginal increase in ET demand due to global warming would have a larger impact on the resource poor fragile arid zone ecosystem that constitutes a bulk of Maharashtra.

#### **2. Impacts on Human Health**

It has been observed that currently 2 percent of the total reported malarial cases in India are from Maharashtra. Considering a 3.8°C increase in temperature and a 7 percent increase in relative humidity by the 2050s the changing climatic conditions could increase the frequency and intensity of the disease. Malnutrition, under nourishment, injuries and deaths caused by extreme hydrogeological events; and thermal stresses cause due to an increase in the frequency and intensity of heat and cold waves.

### 3. Impacts on Water Resources

According to preliminary assessment as part of India's first national communication to UNFCCC and a study on hydrological modeling of the river basins, it can be inferred that River Tapi is likely to experience constant water scarcities. It also adds that Narmada and Krishna are likely to experience seasonal or regular water stressed conditions and Godavari is projected to experience water shortages in few locations. While rivers Tapi and Narmada

irrigate most of North Maharashtra, Krishna and Godavari irrigate most of the central and eastern Maharashtra.

### 4. Impacts on Coastal Zones

Maharashtra, with a long coastline of 720km furthermore faces a grave risk from sea level rise, which could flood land and cause damage to coastal infrastructure and other property. With a one meter sea level rise, over 13 lakh people are at risk in the state. Mumbai in particular is highly vulnerable to sea level rise. One estimate put the cost of climate change related damages for Mumbai, India's largest city at 2,28,700-core rupees if no adaptation actions are taken to reduce vulnerability. Sea level rise, salinity intrusion and, changes in sea surface temperature and pH have significant impacts on the coastal ecosystems like the corals along the Malan coast of Maharashtra. Impacts on Species and Natural areas increased susceptibility of species or varieties adapted to cooler climates. Increase in frequency of rainfall and increased evaporation rate due to high temperature will adversely affect grasses, plant species and natural habitats. There will be high risk for hybrid varieties of domestic animals. Scarcity of fodder and green manure will cause threat to these animals. Due to climatic change many species of flora and fauna will go towards extinction which will cause loss of biodiversity. New weeds and diseases will be introduced. Uncontrolled grazing and forest fire will destroy important plant species and other nutritious grass species. Non-nutritious grass varieties will become dominant. Due to depletion of soil organic matter, micro biota and micronutrients, there will be degradation of soil quality in forest and grasslands. Excessive use of chemicals and loss of crop and livestock will cause decline in genetic diversity.

### 5. Irresistible change

Universally 'change' is the only 'constant' thing. Life on earth evolved from 'amoeba' to 'human being' only due to 'change'. Change has been integral part of all facets of life. From the 'Big bang' to till date only persistent thing about universal climate is 'change'. Archaeological evidence, oral history and historical documents can offer insights into past changes in the climate. Climate change effects have been linked to the collapse of various civilizations. Though change in earth's climate is a natural process, it has been accelerated since last few decades.

### 6. Earth's Atmosphere

The Earth is the only planet in our solar system that supports life. The atmosphere carries out the critical function of maintaining life sustaining conditions on Earth. Energy from the sun (largely in the visible part of the spectrum, but also some in the ultraviolet and infra red portions) is absorbed by the land, seas, mountains, etc. If all this energy were to be absorbed completely, the earth would gradually become hotter and hotter. But actually, the earth both absorbs and simultaneously releases it in the form of infra red waves. All this rising heat is not lost to space, but is partly absorbed by some gases present in very small quantities in the atmosphere these gases re-emit some of this heat to the earth's surface. If they did not perform this useful function, most of the heat energy would escape, leaving the earth cold and unfit to support life. These heat-trapping gases are known as Greenhouse gases (GHGs) and these include- Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>).

### 7. Greenhouse Effect

The radiation absorbed by green gases is partly reemitted to the earth's surface. The net result is that the earth's surface gets heated. This mechanism is somewhat analogous to the way that glass keeps the air inside a greenhouse warm and thus is known as the Greenhouse effect. Due to this the Earth's climate system constantly adjusts so as to maintain a balance between the energy that reaches it from the sun and the energy that goes from Earth back to space. This means that even a small rise in temperature could mean



accompanying changes in cloud cover and wind patterns. Some of these changes may enhance the warming positive feedback, while others may counteract it negative feedback.

## Conclusion

Since last few decades it has been seen that the climate change in Maharashtra proved to be awesome issue. It has left its impact on water resources, agriculture, human health, forest, coastal zones and species and natural areas. After having analyzed it thoroughly we come to the following conclusion-A sea level rise of one meter will inundate 0.18% of Maharashtra putting 1.3 million people at risk. Sugarcane yield in Maharashtra could go down by 30% under climate change. The cost of climate change related damages for Mumbai could be around Rs 2287 billion.

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आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबावरील कर्ज व शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या



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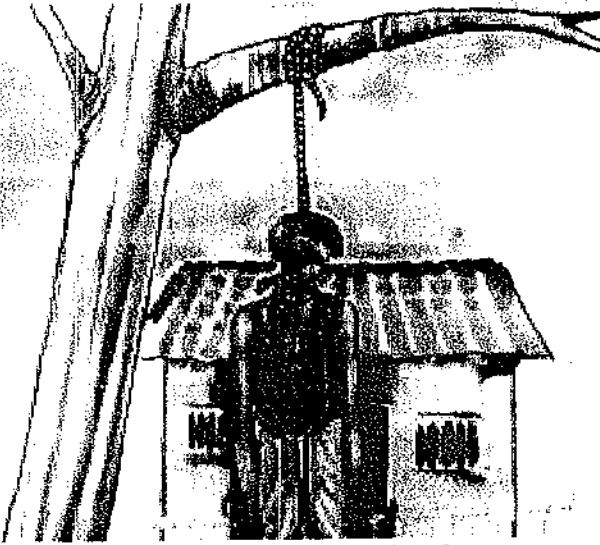


रामेश्वर एम्. मोरे

(समाजशास्त्र विभाग) एस.बी.पी. कॉलेज, मंद्रूप, ता.द. सोलापूर, जि. सोलापूर.  
(महाराष्ट्र)

Short Profile :

Rameshwar M. More is working as a Assistant Professor at Department of Sociology in S.B.P. College, Mandrup, Tal. South Solapur, Dist Solapur. He has completed M.A.B.Ed. NET. M.Phil.Ph.D. (Ongoing).



सारांश :-

शेतकऱ्यांचा जन्म कर्जात होतो, तो कर्जात वाढतो व त्याचा मृत्युदेखील कर्जातच होतो. हे विधान आज भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांना तंतोतंत लागू होत आहे. सद्यस्थितीत शेतकरी अत्यंत दयनीय अवस्थेत जीवन जगत आहेत. शेतीतील उत्पन्नातून उदरनिर्वाहाचा खर्चदेखील भागत नाही, त्यामुळे त्यांना वारंवार कर्ज काढावे लागते. परंतु बँका प्रामुख्याने शेतीखर्चासाठी कर्ज देतात, त्यामुळे ते सावकार, नातेवाईक यांच्याकडून अधिक व्याजदराने इतर कामासाठी कर्ज काढत आहे. परिणामी कर्जबाजारीपणा अधिकच वाढत चालला आहे. नापिकी, अत्यल्प उत्पादन तसेच उत्पादनाला मिळणाऱ्या कमी भावामुळे ते कर्जाची परतफेड देखील करू शकत नाहीत. त्यामुळे त्यांची छळवणूक होते. शेवटी ते कर्जाला कंटाळून आत्महत्येचा मार्ग अवलंबत आहेत. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबावरील कर्ज, कर्जाचे स्त्रोत, कर्जाची कारणे व कर्ज परतफेड इत्यादी बाबीसंबंधी अध्ययन करण्यात आले आहे.

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उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्यातील वर्षनिहाय शेतकरी आत्महत्या दर्शविणारा तक्ता

वर्ष	शेतकरी आत्महत्यांची संख्या
२००६-०७	३५
२००७-०८	५३
२००८-०९	४६
२००९-१०	२९
२०१०-११	३१
२०११-१२	२४
एकूण	२१८

वरील तक्त्यावरून असे दिसून येते की, उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्यात सर्वाधिक ५३ शेतकरी आत्महत्या या २००७-०८ या वर्षात झालेल्या आहेत. तर सर्वात कमी २४ शेतकरी आत्महत्या या २०११-१२ या वर्षात झालेल्या आहेत.

उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्यातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येसाठी विविध घटक जबाबदार आहेत. परंतु प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाद्वारे केवळ आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबावरील कर्ज व शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या यातील संबंधाचे अध्ययन करावयाचे असल्यामुळे आत्महत्येपूर्वी आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबावर कर्ज होते का व असेल तर किती होते याचे अध्ययन केले तेव्हा पुढीलप्रमाणे तथ्ये निदर्शनास आली.

आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबावर असलेल्या कर्जासंबंधी माहिती दर्शविणारा तक्ता

अ.क्र.	कर्ज	कुटुंबाची संख्या	टक्केवारी
१	५० हजारापर्यंत	२६	२६%
२	५० हजार ते १ लाख	३३	३३%
३	१ लाख ते २ लाख	१७	१७%
४	२ लाख ते ५ लाख	१४	१४%
५	५ लाखापेक्षा जास्त	०३	०३%
६	कर्ज नसणारे	०७	०७%
	एकूण	१००	१००%

वरील तक्त्यावरून असे दिसून येते की, आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबांपैकी ९३% कुटुंबावर कर्ज होते तर केवळ ०७% कुटुंबावर कर्ज नव्हते. कर्जाच्या रकमेनुसार पाहिले असता ५० हजारापर्यंत कर्ज असणारे २६%, ५० हजार ते १ लाखापर्यंत कर्ज असणारे ३३%, १ लाख ते २ लाखापर्यंत कर्ज असणारे १७%, २ लाख ते ५ लाखापर्यंत कर्ज असणारे १४%, ५ लाखापेक्षा जास्त कर्ज असणारे ०३% कुटुंब होते तर ७% कुटुंब कर्ज नसणारे होते.

यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की, सामान्यपणे १ लाखापर्यंत कर्ज असणारे बहुतांश कुटुंब होते. परंतु या कुटुंबाचे उत्पन्नच कमी असल्यामुळे त्यांच्यासाठी एवढेच कर्ज म्हणजे खूप होते. त्याचबरोबर १ लाख ते २ लाख तसेच २ लाख ते ५ लाख पर्यंत कर्ज असणारे देखील अनेक कुटुंब होते. तर ५ लाखापेक्षा जास्त कर्ज असणारे कुटुंब मात्र कमी होते. जे मोठे शेतकरी आहेत अशांकडेच हे अधिक कर्ज होते. थोडक्यात, आत्महत्या केलेल्या बहुतांश शेतकऱ्यांच्या कुटुंबावर कर्ज होते. हे कर्ज त्यांच्या ऐपतीपेक्षा अधिक होते. त्यामुळे या कर्जाची परतफेड करणे हा एक मोठा प्रश्न आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकऱ्यांसमोर होता.

कर्जाचे स्रोत :-

हे कर्ज कोणाकडून घेतले याचे अध्ययन केले तेव्हा पुढीलप्रमाणे तथ्ये प्राप्तीस आली.



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१) बँक :-

आत्महत्या केलेल्या ६६% शेतकऱ्यांच्या कुटुंबांनी हे कर्ज बँकेकडून घेतले होते. बँकेचे व्याजदर कमी होते परंतु बँकेने पुरेसा कर्जपुरवठा केला नव्हता. त्यामुळे बँकेसोबतच इतरांकडून या कुटुंबांनी कर्ज घेतले होते.

२) सावकार :-

आत्महत्या केलेल्या ५५% शेतकऱ्यांच्या कुटुंबांनी सावकारांचे कर्ज घेतले होते. या कर्जाचा व्याजदर अधिक होता. परंतु सावकार बँकेपेक्षा लवकर कर्ज देत असल्यामुळे बहुतांश कुटुंबांनी सावकारांचे कर्ज घेतले होते. सावकारांच्या कर्जाचा व्याजदर अधिक असल्यामुळे या कुटुंबांच्या कर्जबाजारीपणात वाढ होत गेली.

३) नातेवाईक :-

आत्महत्या केलेल्या ३७% शेतकऱ्यांच्या कुटुंबांनी नातेवाईकांकडूनही कर्ज घेतले होते. नातेवाईकांनी देखील अधिक व्याजदर आकारून हे कर्ज दिले होते. त्यामुळे या कुटुंबांच्या कर्जबाजारीपणात वाढ झाली होती.

४) सोसायटी :-

आत्महत्या केलेल्या ३०% शेतकऱ्यांच्या कुटुंबांनी सोसायटीचे कर्ज घेतले होते. सोसायटीचा व्याजदर कमी होता, परंतु सोसायटी कमी प्रमाणात कर्ज देत होती. त्यामुळे या कुटुंबांना इतरांकडून कर्ज घ्यावे लागत होते.

यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की, एकाच कुटुंबाने विविध स्रोताकडून कर्ज घेतले होते. बँक, सोसायटी सोबतच बहुतांश कुटुंबांनी सावकार व नातेवाईकांकडून कर्ज घेतले होते. परंतु सावकार व नातेवाईकांचा व्याजदर अधिक असल्याने कर्जबाजारीपणात वाढतच गेला.

कर्जाची कारणे :-

आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकऱ्यांच्या कुटुंबांनी हे कर्ज प्रामुख्याने कोणत्या कारणासाठी घेतले होते याचे अध्ययन केले तेव्हा पुढीलप्रमाणे तथ्ये निदर्शनास आली.

१) शेतीखर्च :-

आत्महत्या केलेल्या बहुतांश शेतकऱ्यांच्या कुटुंबांनी शेतीखर्चासाठी हे कर्ज घेतले होते. शेतीखर्चात पेरणीसाठी खते, बि-बियाणे खरेदी तसेच फवारणीसाठी किटकनाशके खरेदी इत्यादींसाठी कर्ज घेतले होते तर काही कुटुंबांनी विहीर, कुपनलिका, पाईपलाईन इत्यादींसाठी कर्ज घेतले होते.

२) घरखर्च :-

शेतकऱ्यांकडे वर्षभर सातत्याने पैसा येत नाही. केवळ सुगीच्या वेळी धान्य विकले की पैसे येतात व ते पैसे अगोदरची कर्जे फेडण्यात संपतात. त्यामुळे बहुतांश कुटुंबांनी घरखर्चासाठी देखील कर्ज घेतले होते.

३) मुलीचा विवाह :-

सद्यस्थितीत हुंड्याशिवाय विवाह हे अपवादानेच होतात. बहुतांश पालकांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात मुलीच्या विवाहासाठी हुंडा द्यावा लागतो. आज हजारारेवजी हुंडा लाखात बोलला जात आहे. हुंड्यासोबतच विवाहात इतर, करणीधरणीदेखील मोठ्या प्रमाणात करावी लागत आहे. त्यामुळे एवढे पैसे कोणत्याही शेतकऱ्यांकडे नसतात. त्यामुळे बहुतांश कुटुंबांनी आपल्या मुलीच्या विवाहासाठी कर्ज काढले होते.



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#### ४) मुलांचे शिक्षण :-

वर्तमानस्थितीत शिक्षणाचा खर्चदेखील खूप वाढला आहे. परंतु शेतकऱ्यांकडे मुलांच्या गरजेवेळी पैसे नसतात. त्यामुळे बहुतांश वेळा कर्ज काढून मुलांच्या शिक्षणाचा खर्च केला जातो. थोडक्यात, मुलांच्या शिक्षणासाठी देखील काही प्रमाणात अनेक कुटुंबांनी कर्ज काढले होते.

#### ५) इतर कारणे :-

आजारपणावरील खर्च, राजकारणातील सक्रीय सहभाग व निवडणुकीतील उमेदवारी, व्यसन इत्यादी विविध कारणांसाठी देखील काही कुटुंबांनी कर्ज काढले होते.

थोडक्यात, शेतीखर्च, घरखर्च, मुलीचे विवाह, मुलांचे शिक्षण इत्यादी प्रमुख कारणांसाठी हे कर्ज घेतले होते.

#### कर्ज परतफेड :-

कर्जाची परतफेड ही वेळेवर झाली तर व्याजदेखील कमी जाते तसेच व्यक्तीची एक पत राहते. म्हणून या कुटुंबाद्वारे कर्ज परतफेड वेळेवर होत होती का याचे अध्ययन केले असता ११% कुटुंबाद्वारे कर्ज परतफेड वेळेवर होत होती तर ८२% कुटुंबाद्वारे कर्ज परतफेड वेळेवर होत नव्हती तर ७% कुटुंबावर कर्ज नसल्यामुळे त्यांच्यासाठी हे अध्ययन लागू नव्हते. कर्ज परतफेड न होण्याची कारणे पाहिले असता, वारंवार होणारी नापिकी, अत्यल्प उत्पादन आणि उत्पादनाला मिळणारा कमी भाव तसेच शेतीखर्च व घर खर्चात झालेली वाढ इत्यादी होत. कर्ज परतफेड वेळेवर न झाल्यामुळे बहुतांश कुटुंबांची छळवणूक देखील झाली होती. ही छळवणूक शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येस जबाबदार ठरली आहे.

#### निष्कर्ष :-

वरील अध्ययनावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की, आत्महत्येपूर्वी आत्महत्या केलेल्या बहुतांश शेतकरी कुटुंबावर कर्ज होते. हे कर्ज प्रामुख्याने शेतीखर्च, घरखर्च, मुलीचा विवाह, मुलांचे शिक्षण, आजारपणावरील खर्च इत्यादी कारणांसाठी घेतले होते. हे कर्ज प्रामुख्याने बँक, सावकार, नातेवाईक, सोसायटी इत्यादींकडून घेतले होते. परंतु सावकार व नातेवाईकांचा व्याजदर अधिक असल्यामुळे कर्जबाजारीपणात वाढ झाली होती. त्याचबरोबर नापिकी, अत्यल्प उत्पादन व उत्पादनाला मिळणारा कमी भाव, शेती खर्च व घरखर्चात झालेल्या वाढीमुळे बहुतांश कुटुंबाद्वारे या कर्जाची परतफेड वेळेवर होत नव्हती. त्यामुळे देखील व्याजाचे प्रमाण वाढून कर्जबाजारीपणात वाढ झाली होती. कर्जाची परतफेड वेळेवर न झाल्यामुळे देखील बहुतांश कुटुंबातील लोकांची छळवणूकदेखील झाली होती. ही छळवणूक देखील काही प्रमाणात शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येस जबाबदार ठरली आहे. थोडक्यात, आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबावरील वाढलेले कर्ज व कर्ज परतफेड वेळेवर होत नसल्यामुळे झालेली छळवणूक बहुतांश शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येस जबाबदार ठरली आहे.

#### शिफारशी :-

प्रस्तुत अध्ययनावरून शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या थांबवण्यासाठी काही शिफारशी केल्या आहेत, त्या खालीलप्रमाणे-

- १) बहुतांश शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्यांसाठी कर्जबाजारीपणा हा घटक कारणीभूत ठरला आहे. म्हणून शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या थांबवण्यासाठी शासनाने शेतकऱ्यांचे संपूर्ण कर्ज माफ करावे.
- २) शेतकऱ्यांचे व्याजाच्या रुपाने शोषण करणाऱ्या सावकार व नातेवाईकांवर कडक कारवाई करावी.
- ३) शेतकऱ्यांना शेतीखर्चासोबतच मुलीचा विवाह, मुलांचे शिक्षण, घरखर्च इत्यादी विविध कारणांसाठी त्वरीत कर्ज द्यावे.
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६. महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पहाणी अहवाल - २०१२-

### मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषद: महत्त्वाची सूचना मतदारांसाठी ओळखपत्र आवश्यक

मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषदेच्या राष्ट्रीय वार्षिक अधिवेशनात संपन्न होणाऱ्या सर्वसाधारण सभेत कार्यकारी मंडळातील रिक्त होणाऱ्या पदाकरिता (कार्यकारी मंडळ सदस्य, अध्यक्ष, कार्याध्यक्ष व कार्यवाह खजिनदार) मतदान घेतले जाते. या संदर्भात जळगाव येथील मुळजी जेटा महाविद्यालयात १९ एप्रिल २०१५ रोजी परिषदेच्या कार्यकारी मंडळाच्या बैठकीत पुढील महत्त्वपूर्ण निर्णय झाला आहे.

मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषदेच्या सर्वसाधारण सभेत कार्यकारी मंडळाच्या विविध जागांसाठी यापुढे घेतल्या जाणाऱ्या मतदानाकरिता परिषदेच्या आजीव सदस्यांनी (मतदानासाठी यात्र असलेले सभासद क्रमांक) आपले छायाचित्र असलेले ओळखपत्र सोबत आणणे आवश्यक आहे. यामध्ये आधार कार्ड, मतदान कार्ड (शासनाचे), पॅनकार्ड, ड्रायव्हिंग लायसेन्स, महाविद्यालयाच्या प्राचार्यांनी दिलेले ओळखपत्र यापैकी कोणतेही एक असणे आवश्यक आहे याची कृपया सन्माननीय आजीव सदस्यांनी नोंद घ्यावी.

तुळजाराम चतुरचंद महाविद्यालय, बारामती, जि.पुणे येथे होणाऱ्या ३९व्या (दि.१६, १७ व १८ नोव्हेंबर २०१५) अधिवेशनापासूनच ओळखपत्र सक्तीचे करण्यात येत आहे. ओळखपत्र नसल्यास मतदान करता येणार नाही याची सभासदांनी नोंद घ्यावी. याकरिता आपणाकडून सहकार्य अपेक्षित आहे.

-कार्यवाह-खजिनदार, मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषद.



## अर्थसंवाद

### कृषी पर्यटन : ग्रामीण विकासाचा नवा मार्ग

संतोष कदम, मंद्रप,

व्यावसायिक अर्थशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख,  
संतोष भीमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय,  
ता. दक्षिण सोलापूर, जिल्हा सोलापूर.  
भ्रमणध्वनी: ९४२३५८७६२८

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आज जागतिकीकरणाच्या काळातही शेती हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा मानला जातो. जवळजवळ ६५ टक्के लोकसंख्या प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्षपणे शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. तर देशाच्या एकूण राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात शेतीचा वाटा २३ टक्केच्या दरम्यान आहे. भारतातील ९० दशलक्ष शेतकरी ६.२५ लाख खेड्यात राहून २२० मे.टन पेक्षा जास्त अन्नधान्य निर्मिती करत आहेत. शेती हा व्यवसाय किंवा धंद्यापेक्षा ती एक भारताची संस्कृती मानली जाते. म्हणूनच सध्याच्या शेतीमध्ये उत्पन्न वाढीचे जास्तीचे कार्यक्रम राबविले तर त्यामुळे देशाच्या उत्पन्नामध्ये शेतीचा वाटा वाढू शकतो. या दृष्टीने प्राधान्यक प्रयत्न करणे गरजेचे असून त्यासाठी कृषी पर्यटन हा एक कार्यक्रम उपयुक्त ठरेल.

पर्यटन हे रोजगार निर्मिती, दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन व चिरस्थायी विकासाचे एक महत्त्वाचे साधन मानले जाते. सन २००८-०९ मध्ये पर्यटनाद्वारे १८.५ दशलक्ष इतकी प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार निर्मिती झाली होती. यश्रिवाय पर्यटनामुळे राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता, आंतरराष्ट्रीय जाणीव, स्थानिक हस्तव्यवसाय व सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम इत्यादींना बळकटी मिळते. सन २००८ मध्ये ३५.४१ लाख परदेशी पर्यटकांनी भारताला भेटी दिल्या. भारताचा जागतिक पर्यटन व्यवसायातील वाटा केवळ ०.४० टक्केच्या आसपास असून, या कमी वाट्याद्वारे २४.४८ कोटी रुपये इतके परकीय चलन भारताला मिळाले आहे. देशांतर्गत पर्यटनाला चालना देण्यासाठी पायाभूत सुविधांचा विकास, उत्पादन वाढ व विविधीकरण, सांस्कृतिक सादरीकरण, कमी खर्चातील राहणीमान सुविधा, मानव संसाधन विकास, लोकांमध्ये जागृती व त्यांचा सहभाग वाढविणे, तसेच खाजगी क्षेत्रांची मदत घेणे इत्यादी सारख्या महत्त्वाच्या गोष्टींवर लक्ष केंद्रित केले आहे.

कृषी पर्यटनाला चालना देण्यामध्ये कृषी मंत्रालय, केंद्र व राज्य सरकारमधील संबंधित विभाग आणि शेतकरी यासारखे काही महत्त्वाचे घटक

## अर्थसंवाद

समाविष्ट आहेत. तसेच कृषी पर्यटनाच्या विकासासाठी ग्रामीण पर्यटन, जैविक पर्यटन, आरोग्य पर्यटन, साहस पर्यटन इत्यादींमध्ये एककेंद्राभिमुख कल्पना राबविणे गरजेचे आहे, जेणेकरून खेडे, शेती व शेतकरी यांना उत्पन्न प्राप्तीचा एक पूरक मार्ग उपलब्ध होऊ शकतो. याच अनुषंगाने प्रस्तुत लेखात कृषी पर्यटनाचे नेमके तत्त्व काय आहे, त्याची व्याप्ती किती आहे तसेच त्यातील महत्त्वाचे घटक कोणते आहेत याची चर्चा केली आहे. शेवटी कृषी पर्यटनाला चालना देण्यासाठी काही उपाय सुचविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

**कृषी पर्यटनाचे तत्त्व:**

१) कृषी पर्यटन हे पर्यटकांना प्राणी, पक्षी, शेती व निसर्ग यासारख्या काही गोष्टी पाहण्यासाठी संधी देते. याशिवाय संस्कृती, तेथील लोकांचे पेहराव, सण-उत्सव व ग्रामीण खेळ यामुळे कृषी पर्यटकांचा आनंद द्विगुणीत होऊ शकतो.

२) शेतीविषयक कार्यातही पर्यटकांना सहभागी होता येते. तसेच पोहणे/जलतरण, बैलगाडी चालविणे, उंटावर व म्हशीवर बसून प्रवास करणे यासारख्या गोष्टींमध्ये पर्यटक सहभागी होऊन पर्यटनाचा आनंद वाढवू शकतात.

३) ग्रामीण हस्तव्यवसायातील वस्तू, ड्रेस पर्यटन, शेतीतील ताजी उत्पादने इत्यादींची पर्यटक एक आठवण म्हणून खरेदी करू शकतात. थोडक्यात सहभागयुक्त पर्यटन ही संकल्पना कृषी पर्यटनाद्वारे पर्यटकांना आनंद देऊ शकते.

**कृषी पर्यटनाची व्याप्ती:**

सद्यस्थितीत कृषी पर्यटनाला फार मोठी संधी आहे. अन्न खर्च, राहणी खर्च, मनोरंजन व प्रवास हे कृषी पर्यटनातील महत्त्वाचे घटक आहेत

की, ज्यामुळे कृषी पर्यटनाचा पाया वृद्धिंगत होतो. सध्या पर्यटन ही संकल्पना एकूण लोकसंख्येत अल्प वाटा असणाऱ्या शहरी व उच्च वर्गापुरतीच मर्यादित आहे. तथापि कृषी पर्यटनाची व्याप्ती त्यातील खर्च परिणामकारक घटकांमुळे वाढून भविष्यात ते जास्तीत जास्त लोकसंख्येला समाविष्ट करून घेऊ शकते. शहरी लोकसंख्येचे मूळ खेड्यात असल्याने व त्यांना अन्नधान्य निर्मिती, झाडे, प्राणी, कच्चा माल, हस्तकला, भाषा, संस्कृती, परंपरा, पेहराव, ग्रामीण जीवनशैली, इत्यादींबाबत आकर्षण असते. कृषी पर्यटन हे शेतकरी, शेती व खेडे इत्यादी भोवतीच फिरत असल्याने यामध्ये शहरी लोकसंख्येला वरील बाबतीत असलेले आकर्षण पूर्ण करण्याची क्षमता आहे. खेड्यांमध्ये शहरातील सर्व वयोगटातील लोकांना मनोरंजनाच्या संधी उपलब्ध असतात. यामध्ये लहान मुले, तरुण, मध्यम वयोगट व वयस्क गटातील लोक तसेच पुरुष व महिला इत्यादींना एकूणच संपूर्ण कुटुंबाला कमी खर्चात ही संधी मिळते. ग्रामीण खेळ, सण-उत्सव, अन्नधान्य निर्मिती, पेहराव व निसर्ग इत्यादीमुळे संपूर्ण कुटुंबाला करमणुकीमध्ये विविधता उपभोगता येते.

आधुनिक जीवनशैलीमुळे मानवी जीवन तणावपूर्ण झाले असून, त्यातून लोकांचे सरासरी आयुर्मान घटले आहे. त्यामुळे लोक निसर्गाच्या सान्निध्यात राहून जीवन शांतपणे जगणे पसंत करत आहेत. आयुर्वेदातील निसर्गसान्निध्याचे मूळ खेड्यातच आहे. खेड्यातील लोकांचे देशी वैद्यकीय ज्ञान सन्माननीय मानले जाते. परदेशांमध्ये तसेच देशातील शहरी भागांमध्ये जैविक अन्नधान्याचा फार मोठी मागणी आहे. निसर्गाच्या सान्निध्यात

## अर्थसंवाद

खेडी हे एक शहरी भागातील आरोग्यविषयक जागृत असणाऱ्या लोकांसमोरील प्रश्नाचे उत्तरच आहे. आधुनिक जीवनशैली ही विविध विचार व गतिमान कार्यप्रणालीचेच फळ आहे. आधुनिक सुविधांचा उपभोग घेण्यासाठी माणूस जास्त काम करून किंवा वेगळ्या मार्गाने महत्तम पैसा मिळवण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो. त्यामुळे शांतपणा हा अशा लोकांपासून दूर गेलेला असतो. पर्यटन हे एक शांत ठिकाण शोधण्याचे साधन आहे. शांतता व निशब्दता यांचा कृषी पर्यटनामध्ये अंतर्भाव असून, इथे निसर्गाच्या जवळ व शहरापासून दूर अंतरावर जाता येते. शहरी लोकांचा कल हा निसर्गाकडे असतो. कारण नैसर्गिक वातावरण हे धकाधकीच्या जीवनापासून दूर असते. पक्षी, प्राणी, पिके, टेकड्या, खेडी यामुळे एक वेगळे वातावरण शहरी लोकांना उपलब्ध होऊ शकते व त्यातून शहरी लोकांना काही काळ का असेना आपल्या दैनंदिन धकाधकीच्या जीवनाचा विसर पडून आनंद उपभोगता येतो. पर्यटन निवास व शहरे यामध्ये खऱ्या अर्थाने शांतता उपभोगणारे एकमेकांची शांतता भंगच करत असतात. त्यामुळे खरी शांतता ही शहरे व पर्यटन निवास यांच्या पलिकडे असते. याशिवाय निमशहरी भागांमध्ये पर्यटन निवास, फार्म हाऊस याद्वारे खेड्यातील वातावरण निर्माण करण्याचा असा प्रयत्न केला जातो की ज्यात हुबेहुब प्रतिकृती निर्माण करूनही परकपणाच वाटतो.

अलिकडे खेड्यांचे खेडेपण घालवून तेथे शहरांची निर्मिती होऊ लागली आहे. खेड्यातील लोकही शहरी आधुनिक जीवनशैली आणि नोकरीचा शोध घेत शहरांकडे स्थलांतरित होत आहेत. याचाच अर्थ आजचे खेडूत हे उद्याचे

शहरी होत आहेत. परंतु शहरी लोकांच्या अंतर्मनात खेड्यांविषयी व पूर्वजांविषयी आत्मीयता व प्रेम असतेच. त्यामुळे खेडेगावांना भेट देणे म्हणजे त्यांच्या इच्छांची पूर्तता मानली जाते. याशिवाय खेडेगावाला भेट देऊन तिथे आपला वेळ मजेल व आनंदात घालवावा, असे प्रत्येक शहरी माणसाला मनापासून वाटत असते. परंतु खेड्यांमध्ये किमान सुविधांचा अभाव ही एक समस्या असते. कृषी पर्यटनाद्वारे ही समस्या सोडविता येते. खेड्यांमधील सण-उत्सव व हस्तव्यवसायाद्वारे शहरी लोकांचे विभिन्न प्रकारचे मनोरंजन होते. खेड्यातील लोकांचे राहणीमान, त्यांचे कपडे, भाषा, संस्कृती व परंपरा यातून मनोरंजनात वाढ होते. शेतीतील वातावरण व तेथील उत्पादन प्रक्रिया याचेही शहरी लोकांना आकर्षण असते. जास्त उत्पादन देणारी जमीन, प्रक्रिया केंद्र, नवनिर्मिती इत्यादी शेतीतील आकर्षण असणारी ठिकाणे पर्यटकांना आकर्षित करतात. याशिवाय शेतीतील ताजी उत्पादने, प्रक्रियायुक्त अन्न, जैविक अन्न, इत्यादी गोष्टीही शहरी पर्यटकांना आकर्षित करतात. या खेड्यांमधील सर्वप्रकारच्या कृषीविषयक वातावरणामुळे कृषी पर्यटन विकसित करण्यास वाव आहे. यामध्ये कृषीविषयक खरेदी, बोटिंग, मासेमारी, ग्रामीण खेळ व आयुर्वेदीय आरोग्य पर्यटन इत्यादींचा समावेश आहे.

कृषी पर्यटनामुळे शाळांतील मुलांमध्ये ग्रामीण जीवनाचे ज्ञान व जागृती निर्माण होण्यास मदत होते. विशेषतः ज्या शाळा शहरांमध्ये आहेत त्यांच्यासाठी कृषी पर्यटन हा एक चांगला पर्याय ठरू शकतो. याशिवाय शहरी कॉलेजमधील विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी यामुळे प्रत्यक्षातील शेती व ग्रामीण भागाविषयीच्या अनुभवाची संधी मिळते व

## अर्थसंवाद

त्याद्वारेच भविष्यातील चांगले शेतकरी निर्माण होण्यासमुद्धा मदत होते. विशेषतः हसतखेळत परिणामकारक व सहज शिक्षण मिळण्याच्या दृष्टीने कृषी पर्यटन ही एक फार मोठी संधी आहे. थोडक्यात कृषी पर्यटन ही एक अनुभवाधिष्ठित व विश्वासपूर्ण शिक्षणाची संकल्पना ठरू शकते. कृषी पर्यटनातील महत्त्वाचे घटक:

बहुतांशी वेळा शेतकरी हा कमी शिकलेला व भोळाभाबडा असतो. शेतकऱ्यांना बाहेरून येणारा प्रत्येक माणूस हा आपला पाहुणा वाटतो. तसेच त्यांचे स्वागत मनापासून कोणत्याही व्यावसायिक हेतूशिवाय तो करत असतो. पाहुण्यांचा पाहुणचार करणे हे खेडेगावातील लोकांना दुःखापेक्षा आनंद देणारी घटना वाटते. शेतकरी हा काही एखाद्या पिलवणूक करणाऱ्या व्यावसायिकाप्रमाणे वागत नाही तर त्याच्याकडून निर्मळ व स्वच्छ पर्यटनाचे वातावरण उपलब्ध करून दिले जाते.

खेडी शहरांपासून व शहरी सुविधांपासून दूर असली तरी नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीने परिपूर्ण असतात. निसर्गाने एकप्रकारे शेती, जंगल, टेकड्या, वाळवंट इत्यादींच्या माध्यमातून फार मोठी गुंतवणूक खेड्यांमध्ये केली आहे. खेडेगावातील समाज हा मोठ्या प्रमाणात एकवाक्यता असणारा व पाहुण्यांचा पाहुणचार ही आपली संस्कृती मानणारा आहे. यातूनच खऱ्या अर्थाने पर्यटनासाठी जे नैसर्गिक वातावरण आवश्यक असते ते उपलब्ध होते.

शेतीमध्ये उपलब्ध असलेली महत्त्वाची संसाधने जसे जमीन, पाणी व पिके यामध्ये ठिकाणानुसार विविधता व विशिष्टता पहायला मिळते व त्यातूनच पर्यटनाचे आकर्षण वाढते.

यातील प्रत्येक घटकातील विशिष्टता ही पर्यटकाला आकर्षित करते. शहरी लोकांना शेतीतील लागवडीची पद्धती व उत्पादन याविषयी फार मोठे आकर्षण असते. ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांना असलेले देशी ज्ञान ही त्यांची अशी संपत्ती आहे की, ज्याचे शहरी लोकांना नावीन्य व आकर्षण वाटते.

थोडक्यात शेतकरी, शेती व खेडेगाव यांचा एकत्रितपणा यामुळे एक पर्यटनविषयक अशी चांगली स्थिती निर्माण होऊन त्यातून अमर्याद समाधान उपभोगण्याची संधी पर्यटकांना विशेषतः शहरी भागातील पर्यटकांना मिळू शकते. कृषी पर्यटनाच्या वाढीसाठी:

कृषी पर्यटनाच्या वाढीसाठी पुढील काही गोष्टींवरील लक्ष केंद्रित करणे गरजेचे ठरेल.

१) प्रसिद्धी:

खरंतर दूर अंतरावरील खेड्यातील कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रांना प्रसिद्धी देण्याची जबाबदारी पर्यटन विकास केंद्र, राज्य पर्यटन विकास महामंडळ, विविध बिगर शासकीय संस्था, वर्तमानपत्रे इत्यादी घटकांनी स्वीकारायला हवी. माहिती तंत्रज्ञान हे कृषी पर्यटनाला गती देण्यासाठी महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावू शकते. याशिवाय जिच्यामध्ये सर्व अद्ययावत माहिती असेल अशा आकर्षक इंटरनेट वेबसाइटद्वारेही प्रसिद्धी देता येईल.

२) वाहतूक:

दूर अंतरावरील खेडेगावात पोहोचणे/ जाणे हे सस्थांच्या अपुऱ्या जाळ्यांमुळे व अत्यंत साधारण वाहतूक व्यवस्थेमुळे एक प्रश्न आहे. आम्हानेच उभे राहते. शासनाने ग्रामीण भागात रस्ते, वाहतूक व दळणवळणाच्या सुविधा कृषी पर्यटन केंद्राच्या विकासासाठी प्राधान्याने

## अर्थसंवाद

पुरवाव्यात. यासाठी शासनाने शक्य तेथे खाजगी सहभागाचाही अशा सेवा पुरविण्यासाठी विचार करावा.

३) राहण्याची व्यवस्था:

कृषी पर्यटनामध्ये स्वच्छ व सुरक्षित राहण्याची व्यवस्था अपेक्षित आहे. कारण शहरी पर्यटकांना या सारख्या किमान सुविधा पाहिजे असतात. एकाचवेळी कृषी पर्यटन व्यवस्था हाताळणाऱ्यांना प्रशिक्षण, माहिती देणे व अशा व्यवस्थेला प्रेरणा व प्रोत्साहन देणे हे या दृष्टीने आवश्यक ठरेल. याशिवाय दररोज नियमीत स्वच्छ पाणीपुरवठा व चांगली टॉयलेट व्यवस्था पुरविणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. पण त्याचवेळी आधुनिक सुविधांचा अतिरेक होणार नाही, याचीही दक्षता घ्यावी. कारण शहरी पर्यटकांना त्यात फारसा रस असेलच असे नाही.

४) पर्यटकांना सुरक्षा:

कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रे ही फार दूर अंतरावर असल्याने व तेथे चांगले रस्ते, आरोग्यविषयक सुविधा, दळणवळण यांचा अभाव असल्याने त्याठिकाणी पर्यटकांना सुरक्षितता पुरविणे गरजेचे ठरेल. याशिवाय बऱ्याचवेळा चोऱ्या व जंगली जनावरांची भीती असल्याने त्याबाबतही सुरक्षितता पर्यटकांना दिली पाहिजे. त्यासाठी स्थानिक लोकांचे पाठबळ महत्त्वाचे ठरेल.

५) खाजगी-सार्वजनिक सहभाग:

धाडसी शेतकरी, शेतकरी संघटना, सहकारी संस्था, बिगर शासकीय संस्था यांनी शेतकऱ्यांना व शासन यांना बरोबर घेऊन कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रे सुरू करण्याचे साहस करावे म्हणजे त्यात त्यांना नक्कीच यश मिळेल.

सारांश: महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण भागामध्ये कृषी पर्यटन विकास अजूनही फारच प्राथमिक अवस्थेत आहे. परंतु महाराष्ट्राला नक्कीच कृषी पर्यटनामध्ये विकसित होण्याची नक्कीच संधी आहे. याशिवाय कृषी पर्यटनामध्ये महाराष्ट्राला देशातील निवडक राज्यांमध्ये नेतृत्व करण्याची संधी आहे. कारण महाराष्ट्र राज्य नैसर्गिक, सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिकदृष्ट्या वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण आहे. तरीही महाराष्ट्र शासनाने कृषी पर्यटनाला चालना देण्यासाठी म्हणावे तसे प्रयत्न केलेले नाहीत. परंतु पुढील काळात शासनाने यासाठी प्रयत्न करावेत कारण कृषी पर्यटनामध्ये पर्यटकांना नक्कीच काहीतरी पाहण्यासारखे, काहीतरी करण्यासारखे आणि काही तरी खरेदी करण्यासारखे असल्याने भविष्यकाळात पर्यटक कृषी पर्यटनाला आणखी जास्त प्रमाणात पसंती देतील व यातूनच ग्रामीण विकासाचा एक नवा मार्ग मिळेल.

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**प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या रोजगार उपलब्धीत महाविद्यालयाची भूमिका****प्रा. जवाहर लक्ष्मण मोरे**

संतोष भीमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंद्रूप. ता. द. सोलापूर, जि. सोलापूर

ई-मेल -jawaharmore@yahoo.com

**प्रस्तावना**

मानवी व्यवहारामध्ये माणूस जगत असताना त्याच्या गरजा आणि इच्छा वाढलेल्या आहेत. त्या इच्छा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी तो भाषेचा उपयोग करू लागला. भाषेचा आधार घेऊन मानवी जीवन सुकर आणि समृद्ध होऊ लागले. नवनवीन संकल्पना आणि नवनवीन विचारांची निर्मिती होऊ लागली. यातूनच मानवाचा वैचारीक आणि भौतिक विकास झाल्याचे दिसते. परंतु हा विकास माणूस वेळेनुसार आणि गरज पडेल तेव्हाच करू लागला. यावेळी सर्वांचाच विकास होतो असे नाही. म्हणून याची सुरुवात प्रत्येकाने शिक्षण घेत असताना किंवा विद्यार्थीदशेत असताना भाषेचा वापर व्यक्तिमत्त्वविकास, ज्ञानकक्षा रुंदावणे, व्यवसायाभिमुखता जोपासणे आणि भौतिक विकास यासाठी केला तर मानवी जीवन अधिकच समृद्ध आणि लोकोपयोगी असे मला वाटते. शिक्षणाच्या पदव्यावर पदव्या घेऊन नोकरीसाठी भटकत असताना आपणाजवळ असलेल्या भाषिक, लेखन आणि ज्ञानाच्या कौशल्यांच्या आधारे रोजगार किंवा नोकरी सहज उपलब्ध करून घेता येईल. यासाठी प्रसारमाध्यमे हे एक प्रभावी साधन आहे. अलीकडच्या काळामध्ये प्रसारमाध्यमा शिवाय मानवी जीवन शून्य अशी सर्वांचीच अवस्था झाल्याची दिसते. सकाळच्या गरम चहाबरोबर ताज्या बातम्या वाचणे किंवा ऐकल्या शिवाय चैन पडत नाही. अशी सर्वांचीच मानसिकता असते. प्रसारमाध्यमांनी मानवी मनावर अधिराज्य गाजवल्याचे दिसते. याच प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या अंतरंगात डोकावून पाहिले तर अनेक रोजगार उपलब्ध होतील यात शंका नाही. यासाठी महाविद्यालयाने विविध उपक्रम राबवून विद्यार्थ्यांना रोजगाराची योग्य दिशा दाखवली तर बेकारांच्या हाताला काम करे मीळेल याचाच ऊहापोह प्रस्तुत लेखात केला आहे.

**विविध उपक्रमांची कार्यशाळा :**

आजचे युग हे माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचे युग आहे. प्रसारमाध्यमे ही याचा अविभाज्य भाग आहेत. वर्तमानपत्रे, आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन, संगणकतंत्र, त्याचबरोबर संप्रेषणाची भूमिका बजावणारी अनेक माध्यमे यांचा समावेश प्रसार माध्यमांत होतो. लोक शिक्षणाचे प्रभावी साधन म्हणून या माध्यमाकडे पाहिले जाते. या प्रत्येक माध्यमांत काम करण्यासाठी अनेक तरुणांची आवश्यकता असते. पण त्याची माहिती व ज्ञान अवगत नसल्याने तो प्रसारमाध्यमाकडे वळत नाही. उदाहरणा

प्रसारमाध्यमांचे बदलते स्वरूप आणि रोजगाराच्या संधी

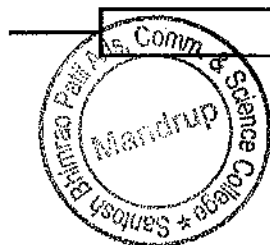


दाखल वृत्तपत्र जरी घेतले तर वर्तमान पत्राचे संपादन, निर्मिती विभाग, जाहिरात व वितरण विभाग हे चार प्रामुख्याने विभाग येतात. या विभागाच्या व्यवस्थापनासाठी स्वतंत्र व्यवस्थापकाची गरज असते. या विभागाचे ज्ञान सर्वांनाच असते असे नाही. म्हणून अशा विभागातील प्रत्येक कार्याची कार्यशाळा होणे आवश्यक असते. वर्तमान पत्रांमध्ये वार्ताहर, बातमीदार, पत्रकार, संपादकीय लेखन, अग्रलेख, वृत्त, स्तंभ, पुरवणी, मुलाखत व समीक्षालेखन, हलके-फुलके लेखन, प्रासंगिक लेख, विशेष सदरे, ग्रंथ परीक्षण, जाहिरात लेखन, मुद्रित शोधन व अक्षर जुळवणी इ. कवींचा व्यापक आवाका वर्तमान पत्रासाठी लागतो. यातील प्रत्येक कार्याची कार्यशाळा झाली तर संपादक, कार्यकारी संपादक, निवासी संपादक, वृत्त संपादक, सह संपादक, उपसंपादक म्हणून शिवाय वार्ताहर, पत्रकार, मुद्रित शोधक, कंपोझीटर, फोरमन व शेवटी वितरक अशा विविध पदांवर रोजगाराची संधी मिळू शकते. याकडे विद्यार्थ्यांचा ओढा वाढण्यासाठी महाविद्यालयाने वारंवार कार्य शाळा घेऊन विद्यार्थ्यांना आवड निर्माण करता येते.

#### व्यावहारिक मराठीवर भर-

महाविद्यालयीन अभ्यासक्रमाने पारंपरिक अभ्यासा बरोबरच व्यावहारिक मराठीलाही स्थान देणे अतिशय महत्वाचे आहे. व्यावहारिक कामकाजाच्या वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रात माध्यमातून आपले विचार नेमक्या शब्दात व परिणामकारपणे प्रकट करण्यासाठी विद्यार्थी समर्थ व्हावे, त्याला दिशा मिळावी हा व्यावहारिक मराठीचा उद्देश असल्याचे मत ल. रा. नसिराबादकर व्यक्त करतात. यावरूनच असे लक्षात येते की, विद्यार्थ्याला योग्य दिशा देण्यासाठी व्यावहारिक मराठीची गरज आहे. अलीकडे शासन व्यवहारात मराठीचा वापर सुरू झाला असून, मराठी जाणणारांची उणीव भासत आहे. याचे कारण म्हणजे व्यावहारिक मराठीची जाण नसणे. त्यासाठी मराठी विषयाच्या अभ्यासक्रमात व्यावहारिक मराठीचा भाग अनिवार्य करणे गरजेचे आहे. कारण पदवी घेऊन बाहेर पडलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यास साधा अर्जही लीहिता येत नाही. काही विद्यापीठांच्या अभ्यासक्रमात फक्त दहावीच्या तृतीय वर्षासाठी व्यावहारिक मराठीची अभ्यासपत्रिका आहे. पण, ती तीनही वर्षे असावी, असेमलावाटते. शिवाय त्या अशा अभ्यासक्रमाचे अध्यापन हे प्रात्यक्षिक स्वरूपात झाले पाहिजे. उदा. कार्यालयीन पत्रव्यवहार नेमका कसा केला जातो? मुलाखत कशी घेतली जाते? विविध प्रसारमाध्यमांसाठी बातम्या कशा लिहिल्या जातात? जाहिरातीचे संहिता लेखन कसे असावे? याचे वेगवेगळ्या स्वरूपात अध्यापन केले तर विद्यार्थ्यास त्याची आवड निर्माण होते. अभ्यासाचा जास्त ताण राहत नाही. पर्यायाने मराठी भाषा व अभ्यासाचा जास्त ताण राहत नाही. पर्यायाने मराठी भाषा व विषयाची गोडी निर्माण होईल. या साठीच व्यावहारिक मराठीवर जास्तीत जास्त भर देणे आवश्यक आहे.

#### प्रमाणपत्र अभ्यासवर्गाची सोय



प्रसारमाध्यमांचे बदलते स्वरूप आणि रोजगाराच्या संधी

विज्ञान व वितरण  
तंत्र व्यवस्थापकाची  
विभागातील प्रत्येक  
बातमीदार, पत्रकार,  
हल्के-फुलके लेखन,  
अक्षर जुळवणी इ.  
कार्यशाळा झाली तर  
उपसंपादक म्हणून  
वेतक अशा विविध  
सा महाविद्यालयांने

नरावीलाही स्थान देणे  
च्यमातून आपले विचार  
त्याला दिशा मिळावी  
करतात. यावरूनच असे  
ते गरज आहे. अलीकडे  
ची उणीव भासत आहे.  
वेष्ट्याच्या अभ्यासक्रमात  
घेऊन बाहेर पडलेल्या  
सक्रमात फक्त दहावीच्या  
ही तीनही वर्षे असावी,  
स्वरूपात झाले पाहिजे.  
शी मेली जाते? विविध  
लेखन कसे असावे? याचे  
निर्माण होते. अभ्यासाचा  
लाभ राहत नाही. पर्यायाने  
मराठीवर जास्तीत जास्त

संधी

आजच्या काळात प्रमाणपत्र अभ्यासवर्गाची सोय (Certificate Course) गरज भासू लागली आहे. कारण एखाद्या प्रेसमध्ये वार्ताहराने दिलेली बातमी व्यावकरण दृष्ट्या शुद्ध असतेच असे नाही. ती बातमी तपासण्याचे शुद्ध लेखन आणि मुद्रित शोधन करण्याचे काम बातमी प्रसिद्ध करण्या अगोदरच करावे लागते. यासाठी प्रत्येक महाविद्यालयाने पदवीच्या शिक्षणाबरोबरच मुद्रित शोधन किंवा शुद्धलेखन कौशल्ययाचा प्रमाणपत्र अभ्यासवर्ग घेणे नितांत गरजेचे आहे. कारण प्रत्येक वार्ताहराला किंवा पत्रकाराला याचे ज्ञान असतेच असे नाही. म्हणून अशा अभ्यासवर्गाची सोय झाली तर विद्यार्थी पदवी घेऊन बाहेर पडताच तो मुद्रित शोधक म्हणून काम करू लागेल. शिवाय लेखकांनी, कवींनी लिहिलेली पुस्तके किंवा प्रकाशित झालेली नियतकालिके प्रकाशित होण्या अगोदर मुद्रित शोधन करून किंवा शुद्धलेखन करून घेणे अत्यावश्यक असते. त्या वरून पुस्तकाचा आणि नियतकालिकांचा दर्जा ठरतो. हे काम विद्यार्थी घर बसल्याही करू शकतो. म्हणून ग्रामीण पत्रकारिता मुद्रित शोधन, शुद्धलेखन, डीटीपी मराठी टायपिंग यासारखे कोर्स महाविद्यालयीन पातळीवर होणे गरजेचे आहे. पारंपारिक अभ्यास क्रमाबरोबरच प्रसारमाध्यमांची व्याप्ती लक्षात घेऊन बदलत्या काळात आपणच आपल्या भवितव्याची दिशा निश्चित करणे योग्य ठरेल.

#### लेखन भाषिक कौशल्याचा विकास -

अलीकडच्या काळात ज्ञानाच्या कक्षा रुंदावत असल्याने अनेक भाषा अवगत असणे अनिवार्य बनले आहे. भारत हा बहुभाषिक देश असल्याने श्रवण, भाषण, संभाषण, वाचन, लेखन या मूलभूत कौशल्याचा विकास साधणे आवश्यक असल्याचे दिसते. त्याचबरोबर हे संगणकीय युग असल्याने संगणकाचेही तांत्रिक ज्ञान असणे आवश्यक बनले आहे. म्हणून भाषांतर, रूपांतर, अनुवाद करण्यासाठी दोन भाषा आणि संगणकीय ज्ञान, तंत्र, विचार आणि समाचार यांची देवाण-घेवाण होऊन मानवीजीवनात प्रगती होते. तसेच अन्यभाषिक संस्कृतीचा, समाजाचा, कलेचा, चरित्राचा, ज्ञानाचा परिचय करून देण्याचे कार्यही कौशल्ये करतात. विद्यार्थीदशेतच या कौशल्याचा विकास झाला तर विविध भाषिक मानवी समूहांना जोडणारा तो एक सांस्कृतिक अनुबंध होईल, असे मला वाटते. अशा प्रकारे विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रसारमाध्यमातील विविध क्षेत्रात रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी महाविद्यालयीन पातळीवर सर्व प्रकारे प्रयत्न करणे आवश्यक आहे.

#### निष्कर्ष :

१. पदवीचे शिक्षण घेत असतानाच प्रशिक्षण दिल्यास पदवीधर होऊन बाहेर पडताच रोजगार मिळेल.
२. शिक्षणानंतर किंवा प्रशिक्षणानंतर लगेच रोजगार मिळत असेल तर बेकारांच्या संख्येत घट होईल.

प्रसारमाध्यमांचे बदलते स्वरूप आणि रोजगाराच्या संधी





३. महाविद्यालयीन पातळीवर प्रयत्न करण्यासाठी अभ्यास मंडळाने प्रयत्न केला तर मराठी विषयाची गोडी लागेल.
४. इतर कामासोबत घरबसल्या रोजगार उपलब्ध करून घेता येईल.
५. स्वतंत्ररीत्या वर्तमानपत्र किंवा वाहिनी सुरू करता येईल.
६. अनुभवाच्या जोरावर पदोन्नती मिळेल.
७. प्रसार माध्यमांत मराठी विषयाची जाण असणाऱ्यांचा भरणा केला तर दर्जा सुधारेल.
८. वेगवेगळे कोर्स हे कागदोपत्री नराबवता व्यवसायाभिमुखते साठी राबवता येतील.
९. पारंपरिक नोकऱ्यांचा विचार सोडून विद्यार्थी प्रसार माध्यमांतील रोजगार आवडीने करतील. निदान चरितार्थ भागेल.
१०. मराठी विषयाच्या पारंपरिक विषयांना प्रसार माध्यमांचा अभ्यास सहपर्याय चांगला होईल.

**संदर्भ :**

१. डॉ. शेळके भास्कर - प्रसार माध्यमे आणि मराठी भाषा, स्नेहवर्धन प्रकाशन पुणे, आवृत्ती पहिली २०१२, पृष्ठक्र. २२४
२. नसिरा बादकरल. रा. - व्यावहारिक मराठी, फडके प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर आवृत्ती सहावी २००२, प्रस्तावना पृष्ठ क्र. १







## डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे शैक्षणिक विचार

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प्रा. जवाहर लक्ष्मण मोरे  
संतोष भीमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंदहुप, ता. द. सोलापूर, जि. सोलापूर.

### प्रस्तावना :-

द शिक्षण ही पवित्र संस्था आहे. शाळेत मने सुसंस्कृत होतात. शाळा म्हणजे नागरिक तयार करण्याचे पवित्र क्षेत्र, ते एक राष्ट्रीयतेचे, मानवतेचे आणि आनतम दूर करण्याचे उदात्त कार्य आहे. शाळेत समबुद्धीचे उदात्त, निपक्षपाती, थोर मनाचे शिक्षक पाहिजेत. शिक्षकवर्ग हा राष्ट्राचा सारथी आहे. कारण त्याच्या हाती शिक्षणाच्या नाड्या असतात.<sup>1</sup> असे शिक्षणविषयक मौलिक विचार मांडणारे महामानव डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची शतकोत्तर रौप्यमहोत्सवी जयंती जगभर वैविध्यपूर्ण उपक्रमाने साजरी होत आहे. याचेच औचित्य साधून डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या शिक्षणविषयक विचारांचा ऊहापोह प्रस्तुत लेखात करण्याचा प्रयत्न करित आहे. सध्याच्या एकविसाव्या शतकामध्ये देशामधील गोरगरीब, दलित आणि बहुजनाने शिक्षण घेणे अतिशय कठिण झाले आहे. प्रत्येकाला सोयीनुसार, गरजेनुसार शिक्षण मिळेलच अशी स्थिती राहिली नाही. गरीबातील गरीब हा शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहू लागला आहे. यावर उपाय म्हणून एकमेकांकडे बोट दाखवून दोषारोप करण्यापेक्षा डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी सांगितलेले शिक्षणविषयक विचार जीवनाचा व यशस्वी जगण्याचा मार्ग दाखवतील असे मला वाटते.



डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे शैक्षणिक विचार :- डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे जीवन हे संघर्ष, अपमान, अवहेलना आणि हालअपेष्टा यांनी परीपूर्ण भरलेले होते. तरीही माणुसकीशून्य वागणूक मिळणाऱ्या समाजबांधवांना वाचन, वाणी आणि लेखणी यांचा चौफेर वापर करून समता, बंधुता, न्याय, हक्क आणि शिक्षणाच्या प्रवाहात आणण्याचे महत्कार्य डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी केले. परंतु आजही सोयीनुसार बदलत्या शिक्षणप्रणालीमुळे शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहण्याचे, अर्धवट शिक्षण सोडण्याचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे. त्यासाठी बाबासाहेबांनी मांडलेल्या शिक्षणविषयक विचारांचे सिंहावलोकन करणे गरजेचे आहे.

शिक्षणसंस्था संस्कारकेंद्रे असावीत :- ज्या मोठ्या विश्वासाने पालकाने आपल्या पाल्यास योग्य शिक्षण मिळावे म्हणून शाळेत दाखल केलेले असते. मग ती शाळा सरकारी असो वा खाजगी. या शाळांमधून पाल्यांचा उद्धार व्हावा हाच उद्देश पालकांचा असतो. त्यासाठी डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या मते शिक्षणसंस्था ह्या संस्कारकेंद्रे असावीत. या संस्कारकेंद्रांचे उद्देश व कार्य व्यवस्थित पार पाडतात की नाही याकडेही लक्ष देण्याची गरज आहे. त्याचबरोबर मुंबई विद्यापीठाच्या संदर्भात बोलताना बाबासाहेब म्हणाले होते की, विद्यापीठ ही एक संघटना आहे, असे मानून चालणार नाही. विद्यापीठ व महाविद्यालय हे एकाच संस्थेचे महत्वाचे घटक आहेत. म्हणून त्यांची एकमेकांपासून फारकत करून चालणार नाही. उलट हे दोन घटक संयुक्तरीत्या काम करू लागले तर पदवीपूर्व तथा पदव्युत्तर विद्यार्थ्यांत सांस्कृतिक बदल घडविण्याचे कार्य अधिक परिणामकारक करू शकतील.<sup>2</sup> या बाबासाहेबांच्या विचारातून शिक्षणसंस्थांनी बोध घेणे गरजेचे आहे.

पारंपरिकतेपेक्षा परिणामकारक शिक्षण हवं :- शिक्षणाशिवाय तरणोपाय नाही, हे जरी खरे असले तरी सामान्य माणसांना शिक्षण घेणे सुलभ होईल अशी व्यवस्था केली पाहिजे. पारंपरिक शिक्षण देण्यापेक्षा परिणाम करणाऱ्या शिक्षणाचा आग्रह डॉ. आंबेडकर धरतात. त्यांच्या मते, नवमानवतावादाचा संस्कार करणारे शिक्षण हवं, स्वाभिमान, स्वावलंबन आणि आत्मोद्धार हे परिणामकारक शिक्षणाचे ध्येय असावं.<sup>3</sup> हे परिणामकारक शिक्षणच माणसाची शोषणातून मुक्तता करते, व्यक्तीला जाणीव करून देण्याचे काम शिक्षण करते. परिवर्तन आणि सामाजिक क्रांतींचे प्रभावी साधन म्हणून शिक्षणाकडे पहा आणि असेच शिक्षण प्रत्येकाने घ्यायला हवं. असा विचार डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी वारंवार मांडला आहे. त्याचबरोबर आधुनिक जगातील गरजा पुरविणारे शिक्षण असावयाला पाहिजे, ते कारकूनी करण्याचे असू नये.<sup>4</sup> या बाबासाहेबांच्या उदात्त शैक्षणिक विचारांना तिलांजली दिल्यामुळे विकास व व्यवसायाभिमुख शिक्षण मिळत नसल्याचे निहायरीस दिसत आहे.



**शिक्षक कसा असावा :-** समाजाच्या विश्वासास पात्र असणारी व्यक्ती म्हणजे शिक्षक. म्हणूनच अध्ययन आणि अध्यापनाच्या कामात शिक्षकाने स्वतःला इतके वाहून घेतले पाहिजे की, स्वतःच्या घराकडे बघायला वेळ मिळता कामा नये, घरातील सर्व कामे ही पत्नीवर सोपवावीत. शिवाय इतर भलतीच कामे अंगावर घेऊन जबाबदाऱ्यांचे क्षेत्र उगीच वाढू नये. म्हणून शिक्षकाने अध्ययन, अध्यापन आणि संशोधन याशिवाय दुसरे कोणतेही काम करू नये.<sup>5</sup> त्याचबरोबर शिक्षक हा विद्वत्तेबरोबरच सर्वश्रुत असला पाहिजे असेही डॉ. आंबेडकर म्हणतात. पण सध्याच्या शिक्षणप्रणालीने शिक्षकांना लेखनिकाच्या कामात जास्त गुंतवल्याचे दिसते. याप्रसंगी डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या वरील विचारांचा अंमल झाला तर अभ्यास आणि अनुभवाने शिक्षक नक्कीच सात्विक, गुणवान आणि बहुश्रुत होईल. शिक्षकाच्या प्रामाणिकपणाचे उदाहरण द्यायचे झाले तर डॉ. आंबेडकरांचेच देता येईल. मुंबई येथील सिडनहॅम कॉलेजमध्ये प्राध्यापक म्हणून कार्यरत होते, एकदा मुंबई विद्यापीठाचे परीक्षक म्हणून काम करत असताना एका मागासवर्गीय विद्यार्थ्याचे नातलग त्या विद्यार्थ्यास पास करा अशी गळ घालत होते. तेव्हा बाबासाहेबांनी स्पष्ट सांगितले की, 'मी मनात आणले तर हे अशक्य नाही, परंतु मला हे शोभत नाही, मागास विद्यार्थी अन्य विद्यार्थ्यांपेक्षा बुद्धीमत्तेत आणि कर्तृत्वात कमी प्रतीचा ठरावा असे वर्तन त्याच्याकडून घडू नये, इतरांच्या तुलनेत तो ही आदर्श विद्यार्थी निपजावा असे मला वाटते.' हे उत्तर ऐकून आलेली व्यक्ती गुपचूप निघून गेली.<sup>6</sup> हे बाबासाहेबांचे प्रामाणिकतेचे व्रत सर्वच शिक्षकांनी अंगिकारण्यासारखे आहे.

**परीक्षा पध्दती चुकीची :-** आजकाल विविध शिक्षणक्षेत्रातील परीक्षा वेगवेगळ्या रीतीने घेतल्या जातात. विद्यार्थ्यांना ज्ञानार्थी बनवण्यापेक्षा परीक्षार्थीच बनविण्याकडे अधिक कल दिसून येत आहे. म्हणून विद्यार्थी परीक्षा पास होणे निराळे आणि ज्ञानी व सुशिक्षित बनने निराळे आहे. असे बाबासाहेब मानतात. त्यांच्या मते, परीक्षेची कसोटी जास्त कडक करणे म्हणजे जास्त ज्ञान मिळवणे या मताशी मी सहमत होणार नाही. परीक्षा व शिक्षण या दोन्ही गोष्टी सर्वस्वी भिन्न आहेत.<sup>7</sup> तसेच परीक्षा पध्दती ही चुकीची आहे हे सांगतानाच विद्यार्थी वर्गात काय शिकतो यावरच त्याचे मूल्यमापन व्हायला हवे. लेखी परीक्षेपेक्षा तोंडी परीक्षांना जास्त महत्त्व द्यायला हवे असे डॉ. आंबेडकर परीक्षापध्दतीबद्दल सांगतात.<sup>8</sup> त्यामुळे बाबासाहेबांनी उत्तरपत्रिका तपासतानासुद्धा प्रश्नाच्या उत्तरासाठी 50 टक्के आणि उत्तराच्या भाषा, शैली व मांडण्याच्या पध्दतीला 50 टक्के गुण अशी पध्दती वापरली आहे. एकूणच महापुरुषांच्या पुरोगामी विचारांमुळे शिक्षणाची गंगा घरोघरी पोहोचली असताना, गरीब, मागास, बहुजन विद्यार्थी शिकत असताना कडक आणि चुकीच्या परीक्षा पध्दतीमुळे त्यांचे शिक्षणच बंद पडावे अशी व्यवस्था झाल्याचे दिसते.

**विद्यार्थ्यांना डॉ. आंबेडकरांचा उपदेश :-** शिक्षण घेणाऱ्या तरुणांना व विद्यार्थ्यांना शैक्षणिक उपदेश करण्याचे कार्यही बाबासाहेबांनी केले आहे. शिका। संघटित व्हा। संघर्ष करा। हा मूलमंत्रही त्यांनी सांगितला आहेच. विद्यार्थी हे आपले कर्तव्य नि जबाबदारी कशी पार पाडतात. यावर समाजाचे भवितव्य अवलंबून आहे. म्हणून बाबासाहेब म्हणतात, 'विद्यार्थ्यांनी लीनतेने न वागता धैर्याने आणि निर्भयतेने वागले पाहिजे. शालीनतेने वागल्यास कदाचित स्वर्ग मिळेल, पण या जगातील सुखाला व संपत्तीला तो पारखा होईल.'<sup>9</sup> म्हणजेच विद्यार्थ्यांकडे धैर्य व निर्भयता असावी. स्वतःच्या विकासाबरोबरच समाजाचा विकास साधा, अफाट वाचन करा, ज्ञानवृद्धी करा, प्रभावी वक्तृत्व गुण जोपासा असे अनेक उपदेशात्मक विचार बाबासाहेबांनी सांगितले आहेत. यातूनच स्वतःचा उद्धार स्वतःलाच साधता येईल. शिक्षण संपले तरी, नोकरी मिळाली तरी विद्यार्जनाचा मार्ग तुटू देऊ नका. विद्येशिवाय मानवाला शांतता आणि माणुसकीही नाही. ती महासागरासारखी आहे. माणसाला जगण्यासाठी जशी अन्नाची गरज असते. तशीच विद्येचीही आवश्यकता आहे. असे डॉ. आंबेडकर म्हणतात.<sup>10</sup> योग्य मार्गदर्शक, गुरुचे मार्गदर्शन, अफाट वाचन, एकाच विषयावरील अनेकांच्या समिक्षेचे आकलन, आयुष्यभर विद्यार्थी म्हणून जगणे. यासारख्या अनेक विचारशृंखलेने विद्यार्थ्यांनी स्वतःला बंदिस्त करून घेतले तर गुणवान विद्यार्थ्यांच्या संख्येत आणखी भर पडेल असे मला वाटते.

**समारोप :-** अशाप्रकारे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी शिक्षणविषयक विचार मांडले आहेत. बाबासाहेबांचे प्रत्येक वाक्य हे त्यांचा विचार होता. प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात आपले विचार पेरत समाज आणि राष्ट्रात साधण्याचा प्रयत्न डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी केला आहे. पण याचा पुरेपूर वापर न करता भाषणबाजी, वर्तमानपत्रातील रकाने यासाठीच केला जातो. हे असेच सोयीचे, स्वार्थाचे आणि लबाडांचे शिक्षण, समाजकारण व राजकारण होईल यात शंका नाही.

**निष्कर्ष :-**

- 1) डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे शैक्षणिक विचार अजूनही अंमलात आणता येतील.
- 2) विद्यार्थ्यांना खऱ्या अर्थाने ज्ञानार्थी बनवले जाईल.
- 3) पारंपरिक शिक्षणाला छेद देता येईल.
- 4) गुलामाला गुलामीची जाणीव होईल.
- 5) शिक्षणाबरोबरच शहाणपण, सदाचार आणि सर्वाभूती प्रेमभाव याचे आचरण करता येईल.
- 6) अफाट वाचन आणि वक्तृत्व कलेने वैयक्तिक समाज उन्नती साधता येईल.
- 7) संस्था चालक, शिक्षक व विद्यार्थी यांना आपल्या कर्तव्य आणि जबाबदारीची जाणीव होईल.
- 8) विद्यार्थ्यांच्या प्रामाणिक, बहुश्रुत, सर्वज्ञ या गुणांत वाढ होईल.



- 9) स्वहितापेक्षा राष्ट्रहित साधण्याकडे कल निर्माण होईल.
- 10) शिक्षण घेणाऱ्यांमध्ये वाढ होईल.

संदर्भ :-

- 1) श्रीरंग शेडगे :- संपादक, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा तरुण विद्यार्थ्यांना उपदेश व मार्गदर्शन, राजेश प्रकाशन, पुणे, आवृत्ती पहिली, पृष्ठ क्र. 9.
- 2) संजय रोडे :- सा. बहुजन संकेत, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर जयंती विशेषांक 1999, लेख पृष्ठ क्र. 17.
- 3) विनोद गडहरे :- सा. क्रांतीचिराग, फुले, आंबेडकर जयंती विशेषांक 2012, लेख पृष्ठ क्र. 27.
- 4) प्रभाकर दिघे :- महामानव डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, राजेश प्रकाशन पुणे, आवृत्ती पहिली, पृष्ठ क्र. 141.
- 5) विजय जाधव :- बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा विद्यार्थ्यांना संदेश आणि शिक्षणविषयक विचार, राजेश प्रकाशन, पुणे, आवृत्ती पहिली, पृष्ठ क्र. 35.
- 6) वसंत मून :- डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, नॅशनल बुक ट्रस्ट, इंडिया नवी दिल्ली, आवृत्ती पहिली 1991, पृष्ठ क्र. 16.
- 7) विजय जाधव :- बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा विद्यार्थ्यांना संदेश आणि शिक्षणविषयक विचार, राजेश प्रकाशन, पुणे आवृत्ती पहिली, पृष्ठ क्र. 15.
- 8) वसंत मून :- डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, नॅशनल बुक ट्रस्ट इंडिया, नवी दिल्ली, आवृत्ती पहिली 1991, पृष्ठ क्र. 15.
- 9) श्रीरंग शेडगे :- संपादक, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा तरुण विद्यार्थ्यांना उपदेश व मार्गदर्शन, राजेश प्रकाशन, पुणे आवृत्ती पहिली, पृष्ठ क्र. 9.
- 10) विजय जाधव :- बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा विद्यार्थ्यांना संदेश आणि शिक्षणविषयक विचार, राजेश प्रकाशन, पुणे, आवृत्ती पहिली, पृष्ठ क्र. 44.



## Golden Research Thoughts

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लेखक : प्रा. जवाहर लक्ष्मण मोरे

विभाग : शिक्षण

## सारांश

सारांश हा वाचनीय व वेधनीय आहे. शीर्षक हे समर्पक व विषय स्पष्ट करणारे आहे.

## प्रस्तावना

प्रस्तावना ही संशोधन विषयासंबंधित अद्यावत माहिती वर्णन करणारी, तसेच मूळ विषयाला धरून व इतर माहितीस अनुरूप आहे. संबंधित शोधनिबंध सविस्तर प्रस्तावना, संशोधन पद्धती, निष्कर्ष आणि चर्चात्मक स्वरूपात विभागलेला आहे.

## पूरक माहितीचा समावेश

अभ्यास/संशोधन पद्धतीवर आपल्या शोधनिबंधाची गुणवत्ता स्पष्ट करते. शोधनिबंध हा वैज्ञानिक संशोधन व त्याला पूरक शास्त्रीय माहिती सविस्तर पणे विवेचन करणारा आहे.

## निष्कर्ष/समारोप

संदर्भ शोधनिबंधाचे अनुमान योग्य त्या निष्कर्षासाठी पूरक आहेत.

## चर्चात्मक मुद्यांची भर

मुख्य विषयाची मांडणी ही शास्त्रशुद्ध व सुस्पष्ट रितीने केलेली आहे, जेणेकरून विषयाची पार्श्वभूमी व त्यामधील नवीन निष्कर्ष यांचा समन्वय साधता येईल. समारोप योग्य त्या निष्कर्षाचे करून संपूर्ण गोष्टींचा व गृहितकांचे समर्पक स्पष्टीकरण देऊन भविष्यकालीन संशोधनास दिशादर्शक करणारे आहे.

## संदर्भ समावेश

दिलेले अभ्यास संदर्भ हे योग्य व सदर विषयातील चालू माहितीवर आधारित आहेत. संदर्भ/सूचीमूळे एखादा शोधनिबंध वैज्ञानिक संशोधनाच्या क्षेत्रामध्ये किती व्यवस्थित बसतो हे समजते. एखाद्या वाचकाला त्याविषयाचा पूर्वतिहास/अभ्यास व त्या अभ्यासासंदर्भात नेमका होणारा गोष्टी हे समजण्यास सोपे आहे.

हा लेख मूळ व नाविन्यपूर्ण संशोधन आहे.

तपाससूची :

	अत्युच्च	उच्च	सरासरी	कमी	अतिशय कमी
वाचकांचा विषयाबद्दलचा आस्वाद :			✓		
नाविन्यपूर्ण कल्पकता :		✓			
कल्पनेचे प्रस्तावित महत्त्व :		✓			
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ठाग मत व निष्कर्ष पूरक माहिती :		✓			
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## जयराम खेडेकरांच्या कवितेतील दुष्काळाची दाहकता

प्रा. जवाहर लक्ष्मण मोरे

संतोष भीमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंद्रुप  
ता. द. सोलापूर जि. सोलापूर.

### प्रास्ताविक :

मराठी साहित्यात प्राचीन काळापासून आज तागायत वेगवेगळे विषय हाताळले गेले. त्यानुसार विविध वाङ्मयप्रकारही निर्माण झाले. ग्रामीण, दलित, नागरी, आदिवासी, स्त्रीवादी व बाल साहित्य अशा अनेक वाङ्मयप्रकारात विषय वैविध्य जाणवू लागले. मध्यंतरी जागतिकीकरणाचाही विषय साहित्यात आला त्याचबरोबर बदलत्या नागरी प्रवाहाचा खेड्यावर झालेला परिणामही साहित्यात दिसू लागला. ग्रामीण साहित्यात खेडे, ग्रामसंस्कृती, शेतकरी, सामाजिक संघर्ष, राजकारण आणि दुष्काळी परिस्थिती असे विषय प्रामुख्याने येऊ लागले. अलीकडच्या दहा-पंधरा वर्षांच्या काळात मात्र कविता या वाङ्मयप्रकारात शेती, शिवार, पशुधन, मानवी स्वभाव, दुष्काळ व शेतकऱ्याची अगतिकता याविषयाचे वर्णन बहुतांशी आले. अशा कवितांना वाचक, रसिक आणि समिक्षक यांच्याकडून पसंतीही मिळू लागली. यामध्ये जयराम खेडेकर, श्रीकांत देशमुख, इंदुजीत भालेराव, गोविंद पाटील, सुरेश शिंदे, नारायण सुमंत अशा अनेक कवींचा उल्लेख करता येईल. सर्वच कवींनी शेतकऱ्याच्या दयनीय अवस्थेचे वर्णन केल्याचे दिसते. या अगोदर ना. धों. महानोर, विठ्ठल वाघ यांनीही अशा रचना केलेल्या आढळतात. प्रस्तुत लेखामध्ये जयराम खेडेकर यांनी लिहिलेल्या कवितेत दुष्काळाचे वर्णन कसे आले आहे? आणि त्याची दाहकता किती होती? याचा परामर्श घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जाणार आहे.



### जयराम खेडेकर आणि कवितालेखन:-

आधुनिकीकरणाच्या आणि जागतिकीकरणाच्या स्विकारामुळे कृषी परंपरा आणि व्यवस्थेवर बदल झाला आहे. त्याचा विपरीत परिणाम दिसू लागला. तोच विपरीत परिणाम कवितेमध्ये मांडून जयराम खेडेकरांनी एक वेगळी उंची गाठली आहे. त्यांचे ऋतुवंत (१९९७), मेघवृष्टी (२००५), भुई (२००६) इ. कवितासंग्रह प्रसिद्ध आहेत. या तीन ही कविता संग्रहात ग्रामीण समाज व्यवस्था, भावनिक ताणतणाव, स्त्री मनाच्या भावना, शेतकऱ्याचे विविध अनुभव, गाव जीवन व वास्तव यांचे वर्णन अर्थपूर्णरित्या येते. म्हणूनच डॉ. किशोर सानप म्हणतात, 'ऋतुवंत पाऊस, मेघवृष्टीचं नर्तन, भुईची सृजन शीलता हा खेडेकरांच्या कवितेच्या आत्मा आहे. शिवाय खेडेकरांची कविता म्हणजे संसार आणि परमार्थाची सांगड घालणाऱ्या भुईवीरांच्या वारकरी जीवनाची गाणी आहेत.'<sup>१</sup> त्यांच्या कवितेतील अनुभव कधीच उसना आणि खोटा वाटत नाही. शेतकरी, भाऊबंदकी, गुरेढोरे, दुष्काळ, महागाई, पाणीटंचाई, आत्महत्या यांच्या वर्णनात संवेदनशीलतेची व कारुण्याची किनार आढळते.



**‘मेघवृष्टी’ कवितासंग्रहातील दुष्काळ:-**

जयराम खेडेकर यांचा मेघवृष्टी हा दुसरा कवितासंग्रह असून यामध्ये एकूण ७८ कविता आहेत. शेतकरी, कष्टकरी लोकांच्या व्यथा आणि वेदना, दैन्य, दारिद्र्य, बदलती मुल्ये याचे विव्रण कवी विषण्णतेने मांडतात. गावपांढरीशी इमान राखून डोक्यावरचे पागोटे आणि फाटक्या धोतराला गाठी मारून जगणारा शेतकरी पाडव्याच्या सणाला सर्व हिशोब चुकते करतो तेव्हा हाती रानातली धसकट उरतात. पिकं करपली जातात, विहीरी आटल्या जातात. तेव्हा दुष्काळामुळे अशा अवस्थेतील शेतकऱ्यांचे वर्णन करताना कवी लिहतात-

मुलीच्या लग्नासाठी  
काढलेल्या कर्जात  
आणि सोसायटीच्या व्याजात  
त्याचे मुदतीचे आयुष्य संपून जाते  
सक्तीची वसुली आणि जप्तीच्या धाकाने  
त्याची वाचा बसण्या आधीच त्याने सांगून टाकले  
यापुढे कुठल्याच खेड्यात  
सातबाऱ्याच्या उताऱ्यात कर्जमुक्त बापाचे नांव  
वारसा हक्कात कुणालाच मिळणार नाही ..२

अशी शेतकरी जीवनाची शोकांतीका आहे. जो अन्नदाता आहे, त्याच्याच घरी अन्न नाही. असा शेतकरी स्वप्नातच मुलांना वरणभात चारताना कवीला दिसतो इतके भयान दैन्यस्वरूप कवितेत मांडून देशाला कृषीप्रधान कसं म्हणायचं? अशी विषण्ण विचारावस्था कवी वाचकांसमोर ठेवतात. शेवटी हाच शेतकरी संसार खुंटतो, कर्जबाजारी होतो तेव्हा तो आत्महत्या हाच उपाय स्विकारतो. अशावेळी खेडेकर लिहतात-

औत मोडूनही कर्ज न फिटल्याच्या उद्ध्विग्नतेने  
तो त्या मुक्या वेदनेला  
गावापासून रानच्या दूर एकांतात घेउन येतो  
आणि त्याच कासऱ्याने  
आंब्याच्या वाकल्या फांदीला  
मरणाचे आवतन देतो.३

असा बळीराजाच्या आयुष्याचा लेखाजोखा समर्थपणे कवी मांडतात. दुष्काळ नाहिसा व्हावा, पाउस यावा म्हणून गावातील प्रत्येकजण देवदेवतांना साकडं घालतो, नवस बोलतो. तरीही शेवटी हतबलतेशिवाय शेतकऱ्याकडे काहीच उरत नाही. काळजी वाढते, काळजाला गरे पडतात अशा दुष्काळावस्थेचे वर्णन करताना कवी लिहतात-

वांझ ढगाचे हेलकावे  
उन बखाडी मोकाट रानवारा  
पोटासाठी गाव सोडून जाताना  
डोळ्यात पाउस धारा.४ किंवा  
दुष्काळाचा वणवा होरपळून जाताना  
मायेना डोळ्यात दुःखाचे पाझर तळे  
करपलेली माणसं मोकाट गुरंदोरं  
बेवारस उद्ध्वस्त शेतमळे..५

पाउसच नसल्यामुळे डोळ्यात मात्र दुःखाचे तळे निर्माण झाले आहे. खेड्यातल्या माणसाचे कोलमडलेपण घोर विवंचना घेउन कवी समर्थपणे मांडताना दिसतात. अस्सल जाणिवेच्या असलेल्या कविता आशयवैभवामुळे संपन्न वाटतात. केशव देशमुख यांच्या मते, ‘जयराम खेडेकरांची हि कविता मातीवरच्या सर्व यातनांशी कटिबद्ध



राहणारी कविता आहे. '६ यावरूनच कविच्या संवेदनशीलतेची ताकद लक्षात येते.

दुष्काळामुळे खेड्यातील माणसांची पडझड, संकटे, बदलते गांव, उद्ध्वस्त संसार अशा अनेक वेदनेशी खेडेकरांची कविता ही शब्दबद्ध होते. दुःखाची सल प्रत्येकवेळी शेतकऱ्याने सहन केलेली असते. यामध्ये वतन, गांव, नांव, संसार सर्वकांही डोळ्यादेखत नाहीसे होते तरीपण हा बळीराजा पंढरीच्या वारकऱ्यांप्रमाणे प्रार्थना करताना म्हणतो-

जोगवा मागाया आलो तुझ्या दारी

पावसाच्या सरी दे रे घना...

भिजू दे पालख्या आषाढीला ये रे

कुणव्याला दे रे जीवदान...७

शेवटी बळीराजाला पर्जन्य आणि आसवांचे पर्जन्य हया दोन्हीच्या संक्रमणातून जात असताना आशेवर जगण्याशिवाय पर्याय उरत नाही हे तितकेच खरे.

'भुई' कवितासंग्रहातील दुष्काळ -जयराम खेडेकर यांचा 'भुई' हा तिसरा कवितासंग्रह असून यामध्ये एकूण पंचाऐंशी कविता आहेत. काव्यलेखनाची नविन पायवाट म्हणून खेडेकरांच्या कवितेकडे पाहिले जाते. कवितेतील आशयविश्व हे जबरदस्त असल्यामुळे त्यांची कविता वाचकांना झपाटून टाकते. जगण्याचा एक दीर्घ अनुभव त्यांची कविता सांगते बदलत्या आणि बिघडत्या वास्तवामुळं शेती, शेतकरी आणि गांवसंस्कृतीला अवकळा आल्याची प्रत्येक नोंद खेडेकरांची कविता घेते हा सर्व परिणाम दुष्काळामुळे होतो संसार दुबळा होतो दुबळ्या संसाराशी सोबत करताना स्त्री मनाच्या भावनेचे वर्णन करताना कवी म्हणतात-

बारमाही पेरलं तिनं सृजनाचं हिरवं मन

पावसाळी भुईत

तरीही समृद्धीचे हंगाम तिच्या घर अंगणात

कधीच सांडले नाहीत...८

अशी ही वेदना प्रत्येक शेतकरी कुटुंबाच्या वाट्याला येते. दुष्काळी दुःखाची सल फार बोचरी असते तरीही शेतकरी दुःखाचं जातं ओढत, दुःखाच्या ओव्या गात असतो कारण दुष्काळ हा पाठ सोडत नाही. मनाची विषण्ण अवस्था नको ते विचार आणून हतबलतेकडे झुकते तेव्हा बळीराजाच्या डोळ्यात पाणी येतं तेव्हा कवी लिहतात -

दुष्काळ पोसताना

जीवजिन्नाबासाठी मोडलेले गळे

आणि आटलेल्या विहीरीचे

उद्ध्वस्त शेतमळे

त्यांच्या डोळ्यांच्या तळाशी

डहुळत राहतात...९

याशिवाय शेतकऱ्याकडे दुसरा पर्यायही असत नाही यामुळे नाती गोती दुरावली जातात, नवी पिढीही बकाल होते कारण दुष्काळ हा पाचवीला पुजलेला असतो. अशाच प्रकीर्तून जयराम खेडेकरांची कविता आकार घेते. पावसाचं भिजणं आणि डोळ्यांचं भिजणं हाच कवितादेखील अनुभव वाटतो म्हणून त्यांची दुष्काळावरील कविता ही वर्तमानातही आपली वाटते.

अशाप्रकारे जयराम खेडेकरांची कविता आणि कवितेतील दुष्काळ न अनुभवताही वाचकांना दाहकतेची जाणीव करून देतो. कर्जबाजारीपणा, आवर्षण, नापीकी, दुष्काळ, महागाई, नात्यातील ओलावा व दुरावा, हतबल शेतकरी यांची कुंडलीच कवींनी मेघवृष्टी व भुई या कवितासंग्रहात मांडली आहे.



**निष्कर्ष :-**

१. बदलत्या भावविश्वात रमणाऱ्यांना कष्टकरी शेतकऱ्यांच्या दुःखाची जाणीव होईल.
२. शेतकरीच आपला अन्नदाता आहे याचीही जाणीव होईल.
३. दुष्काळाशी सामना करताना शेतकऱ्याला आर्थिक नसली तरी सहानुभूतीची मदत करता येईल.
४. शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या रोखण्यासाठी समुपदेशन करता येईल.
५. आशावादी कविता शेतकऱ्यांच्या जगण्याचे बळ वाढवतील.
६. नवोदितांना काव्यलेखनासाठी समृद्ध आणि दिशादर्शक विषय मिळेल.
७. साहित्याच्या वारकऱ्यांनी शेतकऱ्यांच्या अन्यायांवर वाचा फोडल्याने शेतकरी सावध होईल.
८. दुष्काळावर कशी मात करता येते याचे आकलन होईल.

**संदर्भ:-**

१. खेडेकर जयराम - भुई, उर्मी प्रकाशन, जालना, आवृत्ती पहिली २००६, प्रस्तावना पृष्ठ क्र.२
२. खेडेकर जयराम - मेघवृष्टी, शब्दालय प्रकाशन, श्रीरामपूर, पुनर्मुद्रण ऑगस्ट २००८, पृष्ठ क्र.३२
३. तत्रैव - पृष्ठ क्र. ४८
४. तत्रैव - पृष्ठ क्र. ८०
५. तत्रैव - पृष्ठ क्र. ४०
६. कदम महेंद्र - संपादक, मेघवृष्टी: अभ्यासाच्या विविध दिशा, शब्दालय प्रकाशन श्रीरामपूर, आवृत्ती पहिली २००६, पृष्ठ क्र. ३५
७. खेडेकर जयराम - मेघवृष्टी, शब्दालय प्रकाशन, श्रीरामपूर, पुनर्मुद्रण ऑगस्ट २००८, पृष्ठ क्र.१११
८. खेडेकर जयराम - भुई, उर्मी प्रकाशन, जालना, आवृत्ती पहिली २००६, प्रस्तावना पृष्ठ क्र.६५
९. तत्रैव - पृष्ठ क्र. २७



**GRT**

## INTRODUCTION TO THE RESEARCH



Maruti Changadev Hajare  
S. B. Patil College, Mandrup, South Solapur.



### ABSTRACT

Research comprises "creative work undertaken of a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including Knowledge of humans, culture and society and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications." It is used to establish or confirm facts, reaffirm the results of previous work, solve new or develop new theories. A research project may also be an expansion on past work in the field. To test the validity of instruments, procedure, or experiments, research may replicate elements of prior project, or the project as whole.



**KEYWORDS :** stock of knowledge, humans, culture and society.

### INTRODUCTION :

The primary purpose of basic research is documentation, discovery, interpretation, or research and development of methods and systems for the advancement of human knowledge. Approaches to research depended of epistemologies, which vary considerably both within and between humanities and sciences. There are several forms of research scientific, humanities, artistic, economic, social, business, marketing, practitioner research etc.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER

- ✦ To introduce about research.
- ✦ To understand the meaning of research
- ✦ To know about the aims of research
- ✦ To know about the objective of research
- ✦ To understand the Quality of good research

### SOME DEFINITIONS OF RESEARCH:

"Any honest attempt to study a problem systematically or to add to man's knowledge of a problem may be regarded as research.

-(Theodorson and Theodorson 1969 cited in Reber 1995, p.663)



"Research is the systematic approach to obtaining and confirming new and reliable knowledge."

"The systematic process of collecting and analyzing information (data) in order to increase our understanding of the phenomenon about which we are concerned or interested."

### Why Undertake Research?

- + To investigate some existing situation or problem.
- + To provide solutions to a problem.
- + To explore and analyse more general issues.
- + To construct or create a new procedure or system.
- + To explain a new phenomenon.
- + To generate new knowledge.
- + A combination of two or more of any of the above.

### Research Characteristics:

- + Originates with a question or problem.
- + Requires clear articulation of a goal.
- + Follows a specific plan or procedure.
- + Often divides main problem into sub problems.
- + Guided by specific problem, question, or hypothesis.
- + Accepts certain critical assumptions.
- + Requires collection and interpretation of data.
- + Cyclical (helical) in nature.

### Research Significance:

- State clearly why this research is important and needs to be addressed
- What the benefits will be and how your work will contribute to knowledge in your field
- This may include commercial benefits, changes in current practice, a new perspective or other benefits to the community
- You need to indicate why it is significant and how it advances understanding of the discussion

### Good research requires:

- + Highly ethical standards be applied.
- + All limitations be documented.
- + Data be adequately analyzed and explained.
- + All findings be presented unambiguously and all conclusions be justified by sufficient evidence.

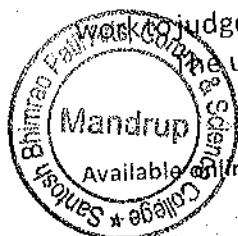
### Aims and Objective of Research

#### Aims:

It is often useful to consider your research questions in terms of aim(s) and objectives. The aim and objectives must be stated at the very beginning of the study, since the investigator during the process of formulating research questions and hypothesis.

They will also help in the prioritization process. They will enable the reader or judge whether the investigator had achieved these objectives or not.

The ultimate aims of research are to generate measurable and testable data; to



knowledge" to the accumulation of human knowledge. The aim of the work i.e. the overall purpose of the study should be clearly and concisely defined. Broad statements of desired outcomes or the general intentions of the research which "paint a picture" of your research project. Emphasized what is to be accomplished (not how it is to be accomplished). Address the long-term project outcomes i.e. they should reflect the aspirations and expectations of the research topic, once aim have been established, the next task is to formulate the objectives. Generally, a project should have no more than two or three aims statements, while it may include a number of objectives consistent with them.

### OBJECTIVES:

Objective are subsidiary to aim. These are more specific and relate directly to research question. They may be divided into two types:

1. Primary objectives à (bound to be achieved) 2. Secondary objectives à (by the way) Objectives are:

- Closely related to the research question
- Covering all aspects of the problem
- Very specific
- Ordered in a logical sequence
- Stated in action verbs that could be evaluated e.g. to describe, to identify, to measure, to compare, etc.
- Achievable, taking into consideration the available resources and time
- Mutually exclusive, with no repetitions or overlaps

### SMART Objectives

- S - Specific: Be precise about what you are going to achieve
- M - Measurable: Quantify the objectives
- A - Appropriate: Align with the needs of the target audience
- R - Relevant/ Realistic: Do you have the resources to make the objective happen
- T - Time-bound: State when you will achieve the objective

### SMART: Specific Objectives

**Specific:** Be precise about what you are going to achieve

- Specify target
- Specify intended outcome
- One outcome per objective
- Avoid vague verbs (e.g. know, understand)
- Make sure the objective is linked to the goal
- Sample: By January 2010, at least 3% of the engineering majors at the institution will be female

### SMART: Measurable Objectives

**Measurable:** Quantify the objectives

- Use measures as indicators of program success
- If possible, establish a baseline (e.g. In January 2009, 2% of the engineering majors at the institution were female)
- Sample: By January 2010, at least 3% of the engineering majors at the institution will be female



**SMART: Appropriate Objectives**

**Appropriate:** Align with the needs of the target audience

- Meeting the objective will advance the goal
- Identify a specific target audience
- Are inclusive of diversity within your group
- Sample: By January 2010, at least 3% of the engineering majors at the institution will be female
- Note: The "A" is sometimes called "Attainable" or "Achievable" in the literature.

**SMART: Realistic Objectives**

**Realistic:** Do you have the resources to make the objective happen?

- Are important to stakeholders
- Are adequately resourced
- Can be achieved
- Sample: By January 2010, at least 3% of the engineering majors at the institution will be female
- Take care on what you say you can do! The January 2009 baseline was 2%. Is a 1% increase in o realistic?

**SMART: Time-Specific Objectives**

**Time-Specific:** State when you will achieve the objective

- Provide timeframe indicating when objective will be met
- Sample: By January 2010, at least 3% of the engineering majors at the institution will be female

**Objectives are:**

- + Objectives are the steps you are going to take to answer your research questions or a specific tasks needed to accomplish the goals of the project
- + Emphasize how aims are to be accomplished.
- + Must be highly focused and feasible
- + Address the more immediate project outcome
- + Make accurate use of concepts
- + Should read as an 'individual' statement to convey your intentions.

**Ex**

**Aim**

- + To critically assess the collection and disposal operations for bulky household waste in identify factors, which contribute to performance and technical efficiency

**OBJECTIVES**

- + To critically assess bulky waste operations by local authorities, including volumes/ materials arising and current disposal/ recovery routes.
- + To classify and evaluate the operation of furniture recovery schemes nationally.
- + To make recommendations to improve the operational effectiveness of, and to maximize opportunities of bulky waste collection.

**Aims and objective should:**

- + Be concise and brief



- + Be interrelate; the aim is what you want to achieve, and objective describes how you are going to achieve that aim
- + Be realistic about what you can accomplish in the duration of the project and the other commitments you have
- + Provide you and your supervisor(s) with indicators of how you intended to:
  - Approach the literature and theoretical issues related to your project
  - Access your chosen subjects, respondents, units, goods or services
  - Develop a sampling frame and strategy or a rationale for their selection.
  - Develop a strategy and design for data collection and analysis.
  - Deal with ethical and practical problems in your research

**Aims and objective should not:**

- + Be too vague, ambitious or broad in scope
- + Just repeat each other in different terms
- + Just be a list of things related to your research topic
- + Contradict your methods i.e. they should not imply methodological goals or standards of measurement, proof or generalisability of findings that the methods cannot sustain

**Quality of Good research (Quality Research)**

**Before you start research:**

- Do I have the clear research question?
- Have I read broadly and deeply in that area?
- Have I discussed the topic with peers?
- Have I enough time and fund to start?
- Do I feel support from faculty and friends?

**You are already writing but you do not realize it:**

- Write up histories
- Admitting notes
- Progress notes
- Discharge notes
- Referring letters

**Criteria for choosing include:**

- Access to information
- Access to resources
- Theoretical background
- Value of research
- Is question is big/small
- External requirements
- Overall probability of successful completion
- Personal interest

**Do This For Easier Research:**

- Locate and read a few articles from within a field you are comfortable with.



2. Read studies that are of interest to you.
3. Read the abstract first.
4. Identify the research question and objectives.
5. Why did the researcher(s) choose a particular setting or sample?
6. What were the methods chosen to collect data?
7. What were the most important findings?
8. Do not be over-concerned with statistical analysis.
9. Be critical but objective.

#### **What Research Is Not**

**Research isn't information gathering:**

Gathering information from resources such books or magazines isn't research.  
No contribution to new knowledge.

**Research isn't the transportation of facts:**

Merely transporting facts from one resource to another doesn't constitute research.  
No contribution to new knowledge although this might make existing knowledge more accessible.

**High-Quality Research:**

**Good research requires:**

- The scope and limitations of the work to be clearly defined.
- The process to be clearly explained so that it can be reproduced and verified by other researchers.
- A thoroughly planned design that is as objective as possible.
- Highly ethical standards be applied.
- All limitations be documented.
- Data be adequately analyzed and explained.
- All findings be presented unambiguously and all conclusions be justified by sufficient evidence.

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## ICT BASED EXCELLENT PERFORMS IN LIBRARY



Mr. Gadagi V .S.

### INTRODUCTION

Mankind's history has experienced diverse stages and seen distinctive upheavals, for example, farming, industry, and data. Libraries and library experts have additionally experienced different changes that have come about in light of these diverse transformations in our general public. Library experts clarified their adventure from dirt tablets and palm leaves to the present computerized content for perusing material. (As indicated by Urs, Shalini (2004). Training is the most imperative factor for human advancement. Data and correspondence innovation has turned into a central and acknowledged piece of regular daily existence for

### ABSTRACT

*Data and correspondence innovations (ICTs) are a various arrangement of mechanical instruments and assets - utilized for making, putting away, overseeing and conveying data. For instructive purposes, ICTs can be utilized to help educating and learning just as research exercises including collective learning and inquisitive. One of the principle utilizations of the ICTs in advanced education is instructing and learning dependent on these new advances. The improvement of ICT has changed the conventional ideas of libraries, changed the idea of accumulations and the necessities of clients. The synthesis of ICT incorporates PCs (Hardware and Software), Internet, Wireless innovation, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) and utilization of different library assets in ICT for example digital books, E-diary, Library organize, Web OPACs, According to their requirements client can get to wide assortment of data assets, for example, content, sound, picture, Video and so on.*

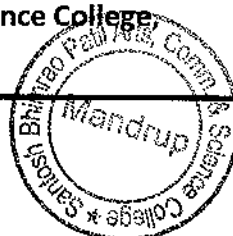
*This paper incorporates conventional accepted procedures; data innovation based prescribed procedures like website page, institutional archives, email alarming administrations, augmentation administrations and general accepted procedures too.*

**KEYWORDS :** ICT, Information innovation, Internet, E-assets, Library

### Short Profile

individuals. In this time everyday estimation of ICT is expanding in training. Quickly creating data and correspondence innovation are making new chances and difficulties for customary educating and learning frameworks. Electronic distributing has turned into an establishment for the new data society to get the correct data to the opportune individual at the perfect time. The present time of data and correspondence new innovations and this innovation the greater part of library proficient/clients/educators utilized web based training educational programs. The job of administrators and data experts in this new condition has been

Librarian, Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts, Commerce and Science College,  
Mandrup, Taluka.- S.Solapur , Dist. Solapur.



unequivocally affected by these changes. Presently the customary library and librarianship is experiencing critical changes because of the computerized insurgency through ICT application and it influenced all part of job of curators in giving data arrangement in a library.

### What is ICT?

The term of 'ICT' describes the use of computer based technology and the internet to make information and communication services available to a wide range of users. ICT means,

**I – Information:** The word information means a message received and understood. Information is something that can be recorded, Communicated, and computed with. Information units can be put together to form larger systems and can be processed with basic operations acting on a small number of units at a time.

**Data — Process — Information**

**C – Communication:** In I C T communication is defined as a 'diverse set of technological tools and resources used to communicate and to create, disseminate, store and manage information.'

**T – Technology:** Technology is defined as 'a science and technique of methods of doing or getting things done, related to an arts, science or a particular profession.' Technology is a scientific way of evolving and applying these techniques.

### Changes in the role of library

ICTs have realized changes in various parts of human life in the 21st century. New open doors offered by ICTs in the fields of business, learning, correspondence, and so forth have tossed the world into another general public called Knowledge Society or Information Society. Along these lines, the world has turned into a worldwide town. The web where you can relocate starting with one PC chain then onto the next is known as the super data parkway. Data and correspondence advancements, ICTs have achieved socio-social, political, instructive and financial changes. The library is one of the

primary zones profoundly affected by ICTs, a mainstay of the data age. This is on the grounds that the library is the fundamental spot of data and learning; it has turned out to be virtual, with the goal that library and data administrations stretch out past dividers and physical structures. Library Resources in ICT era

1. E-books
2. E-journals
3. E-theses
4. Electronic Databases
5. E-papers
6. E-groups
7. Digital archives
8. Library networks and websites.
9. Web OPACs
10. Virtual conferences
11. Virtual helpdesks
12. Bulletin boards
13. FAQs

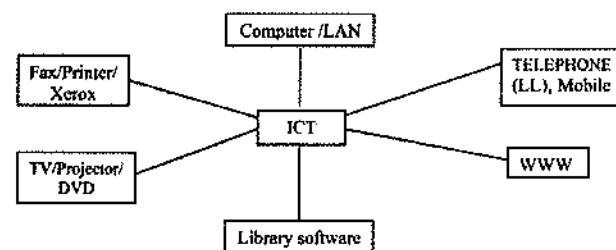


Fig. 1: ICT components in libraries

### ICT IN LIBRARIES

The above all else ICT segment which can be embraced in the libraries is the PC for library mechanization and to have an in – house database of library possessions in electronic structure. The same number of essential diaries and being distributed in CD structure, it ends up important to prepare the libraries to enhance the utilization of data. Email, Online recovery systems administration, mixed media and web are the other essential advances, which can be utilized for quicker access to data. ICT empowers



to catch, store, control and convey data. To present and give new administrations quicker, to give need based administrations to client and use the client for giving better data administrations, to help all sort of library capacities.

#### ADVANTAGES OF ICT

1. Information access speedy and accurate, use one and more users at the same time No any restrictions of geographical boundaries for users
2. Library users are live connected to another from long distance
3. Use of technology by getting the information is accurate, authentic and reliable
4. Anytime, anywhere (24x7) and save the time
5. Greater flexibility in when and where tasks are carried out
6. Gains in ICT literacy skills, confidence and enthusiasm
7. Easier planning and preparation of lessons and designing materials

#### BEST PRACTICES OF LIBRARY

As per online word reference of library and data science the prescribed procedures; "In the use of hypothesis to genuine - life circumstances, techniques that, when appropriately connected, reliably yield predominant outcomes and are accordingly utilized as reference focuses in assessing the adequacy of elective strategies for achieving a similar assignment. Best practices are recognized by looking at observational proof of progress."

Best practices are accessible on the NAAC site and guarantee that ordinary updates will be made through conferences on contributing organizations. For school and college libraries, NAAC has created beneath a rundown of best practices that can improve the scholarly data condition and its convenience.

The best practice are predominantly ordered are the accompanying,

#### GENERAL BEST PRACTICES:-

1. Regular gathering of the Library Advisory

Committee.

2. Binding of books and periodical Volumes.
3. Library Information incorporated into prospects and College Websites.
4. Intercom office for simple correspondence among different offices.
5. Pasting of scanner tag, spine mark and stepping in a distinct spot on the books.
6. Question Paper sets of past examinations.
7. Library schedule of movement and occasions.
8. Use of pesticides to keep the savant away and harm of books.
9. Display of different library outlines.
10. Keeping the library premises quiet, flawless and clean.

#### ICT BASED BEST PRACTICES:-

1. Library mechanization with library programming: Libraries use programming's intended to oversee distinctive library schedules and procedures. The greater part of the product are incorporated and have modules for the distinctive exercises or assignments completed in the library like recording, measurements, procurement procedures and sequential control and so forth. Numerous product bundles for different applications in the field of library and data the executive's administrations for example SOUL, LIBSYS, KOHA, LIBRARIAN, CDS/ISIS, D-space, Greenstone and Library administrator utilized for mechanization purposes.

2. Library sites/website page: A vehicle of correspondence for libraries to their clients. In the majority of the library site is incorporated all library subtleties like inventory, rundown of buy in diary with access connect, back volumes, educational programs, examined test papers, photos video of capacity and day by day refreshed news identified with clients.

3. Online community list (OPAC): This is the electronic type of the library inventory or a database of library holding. It is an online database of records held by a library or gathering of libraries. It gives access to the

inventories of a library on the neighborhood intranet, extranet or even the web.

4. Electronic record conveyance administrations: Libraries may not depend anything else on postal administrations to send reports to clients or do entomb library loaning. Libraries send records through electronic systems that can convey reports in different configuration for example PDF straight to client's work areas.

5.CAS and SDI administrations: A choice of flow mindfulness benefits as list of chapters alarms, arrangements of newcomers to diaries and books, press clippings, inquire about abridgments, including the conceptual and ordering (paper) administration have library. Particular dispersal of data alludes to the apparatuses and assets used to illuminate a client of new assets on explicit themes.

**6.E-mail:** E-mail implies correspondence between the library and the clients. Email is helpful for sending messages to and from remote regions with an upgraded system. Furthermore, it is additionally valuable in different parts of the library condition. Along these lines, it tends to be contended that email can assume an imperative job in data spread administrations.

7. Electronic assets: Electronic assets on attractive and optical media significantly affect library accumulations. The as of now accessible electronic assets are electronically open through conventional media, for example, CDROMs or by means of the Internet as electronic diaries, online databases, digital books or OPACs, sites, wikis, web recordings, and so forth.

Today numerous diaries and databases are accessible in electronic structure - some are full content and others contain just bibliographic references data with synopsis. Some universal social orders and affiliations have built up their own advanced libraries through which clients can get to every one of their distributions. The administrations are accessible to individuals from society or relationship by membership. The some electronic diary and online database as,

### Points of interest and burdens of ICT application

The ICT assumes a huge job of giving important online library administrations. Preferred standpoint of ICT utilized in library regions under.

- 1.Elimination of copy work
- 2.Effective and proficiency cost in library task
- 3.Easy and precision in information dealing with
- 4.Quality library administrations gave to clients and Saving the work in library

The principle burden of ICT is pointless download of reports and expands likelihood of digital wrongdoing in the library.

### CONCLUSION:

Best practices help to improve the nature of library administrations. Best practices embraced in scholastic organizations should overcome any issues between the library accumulation and the client network for most extreme asset use. Library has embraced different accepted procedures in organization, the executives, gathering and administrations, degree of administration use and innovation. Innovation based administrations are basic to give state-of-the-art data to the client network. In its successful execution that acquire critical changes the improvement of the utilization of data sources/administrations and dimension of client fulfillment. The above-prescribed procedures of every college/school library make their very own picture in the brains of understudies, workforce and society. The idea of understudies watching library proficient is an information supervisor.

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# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

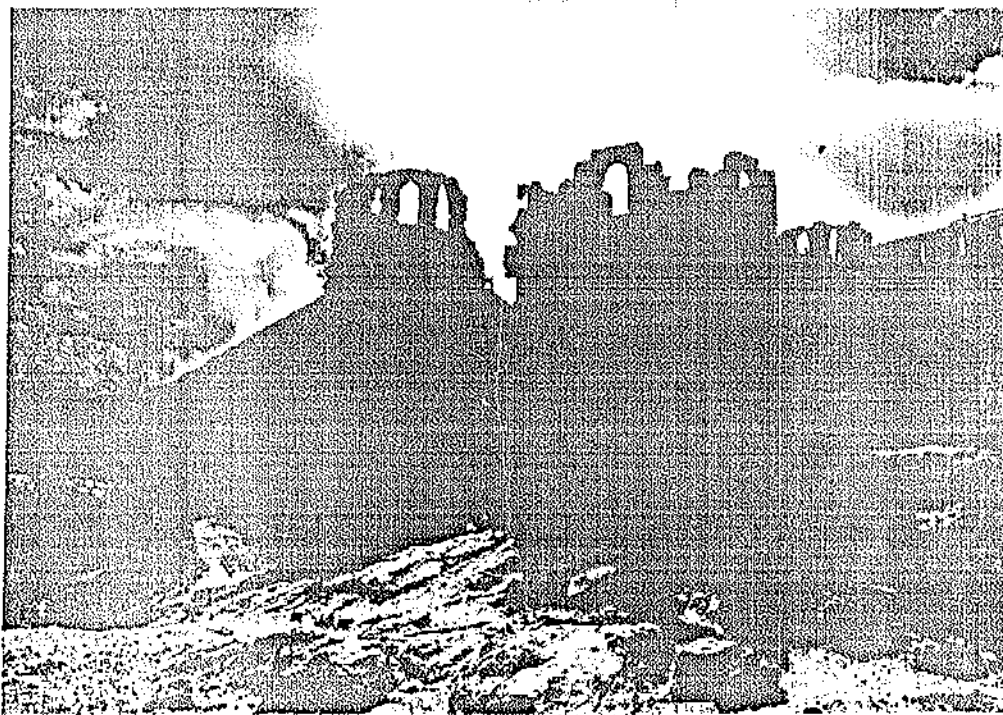


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## "HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE FORT CAPITALS IN MARATHWADA"

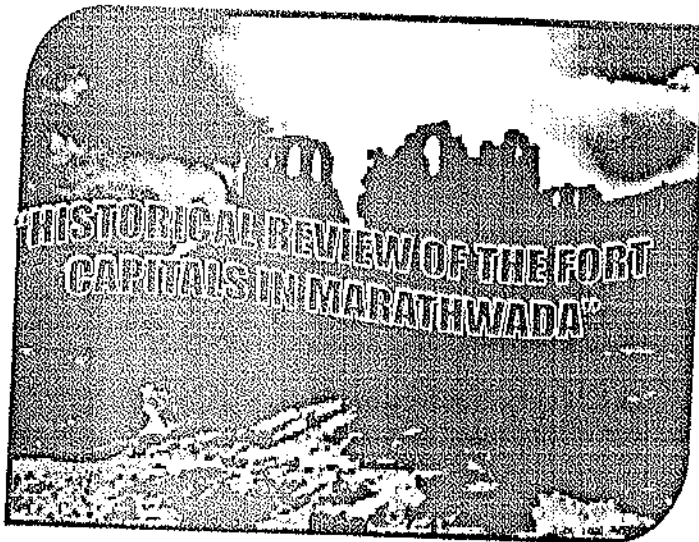


**Shri. M. P. Kasabe**

Asst. Prof., Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, Mandrup Tal, South Solapur, Solapur

**ABSTRACT:-** Marathwada is a region of Maharashtra state. It consists of eight districts namely Aurangabad, Parabhani, Jalna, Nanded, Beed, Hingoli, Dahanu and Latur. It has a great heritage of ancient history & Culture. Remnants of many historical monuments are found in this region.

**Editor - In - Chief - Ashok Yakkhalevi**



27

Autobiography And The Art Of  
Indenting: A Reading Of Hiren  
Gohain's Iman Tita Sagarar  
Pani (2011) And Relocating  
The Causes Of Indian  
Emergency  
Kamal Nayan Patowary

35

"A Critical Analysis Of Services  
Marketing And Challenges  
Ahead"  
M. B. Biradar



1

"Historical Review Of The Fort Capitals In  
Marathwada"  
Shri. M. P. Kasabe

IN THIS ISSUE

Musthafa .Mohamed Firose and J. M. Asgarali Patel	39
P. Vijayalakshmi	44
Rachita Kauldhar	51



3

Child Labour & Government Policies In India  
Amit Bhowmick



14

An Analytical Study Of The Role Of Tax Revenue  
To Control Fiscal Deficit In India  
Ashish Kumar Mishra



23

Shashi Deshpande's Feminine View In "Roots And  
Shadows"  
Bharati Revadkar





## "HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE FORT CAPITALS IN MARATHWADA"



Shri. M. P. Kasabe

Asst. Prof. , Santosh Bhimrao Patil College,  
Mandrup Tal. South Solapur , Solapur.

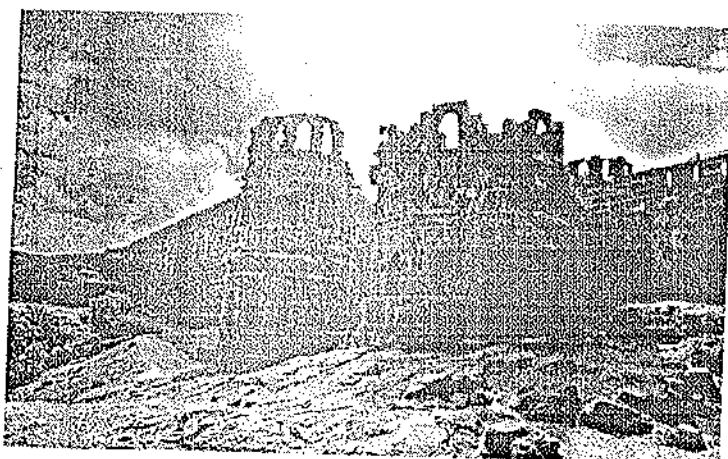
### ABSTRACT

Marathwada is a region of Maharashtra state. It consists of eight districts namely Aurangabad, Parabhani, Jalna, Nanded, Beed, Hingoli, Osmanabad & Latur. It has a great heritage of ancient history & Culture. Remnants of many historical monuments are found in this region. They include palaces. Water supply system, temples, mosques, caves, forts & monuments.

**KEYWORDS :** *Historical Review, historical monuments, Water supply system, temples.*

### INTRODUCTION :

It can be said from the relics that more than twenty five forts existed in Marathwada. Of the



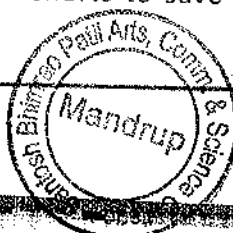
forts that exist today or their relics, the important once are Devgiri, Dharur, Mahur, Kandhar, Ausa, Paranda, Naldurg, Udgir, Dharampur, Patri.

Marthwada is the region of south India that first fell prey to the invasion by Alauddin Khilaji & it was the last region to get emerged in India due to Hyderabad freedom struggle after Indian Independence. There for this region experienced many political & cultural ups & downs.

Degiri was the capital of the last Hindu or native king in ancient India. This fort is in Marathwada. The fort has seen the rules of Yadav, Khilaji, Tughlaq, Bahamanashahi, Nijamshahi, Peshva & Nijam. It was the capitel of the dynasties of Yadavas, Tughluq & Bahamani Kingdom was established here.

Rashtrakutas rules over this region before Yadavas. The town of Kandhar (Krishnadurg) was the capital was Rashtrakutas in the year A.D 757. It is noteworthy that this place too is in Nanded district of Marathwada. Bahamani Kingdom was established at Daulatabad. Later they went to Gulbarga & Bidar in Kamataka. Later it was divided into five separate kingdoms namely Kutubshahi, Adilshahi, Nijarnshahi, Baridshahi, Imadshahi. Of these, Nijamshah made Ahmadnagar, which lies near Marathwada the capital of his kingdom. Nijamshah shifted his capital to the fort at Ausa. After he was defeated by Mughals & Adilshah. This place is in Latur district of Marathwada.

The fort of Paranda in Osmanabad district too is also important from historical point of view, because it was made the capital in A.D 1566 by the efforts to save Nijamshahi in the last days of Nijamshah.





There are also references that Dharampuri in Parali tehsil of Beed district was the capital of Rashtrakuta.

The entry of Islam in the history of Maharashtra happened during the period of Allauddin Khilaji kingdoms of Muslim rules existed in Marathwada since of the end of Yadav (A.D 1294) rule until there period. Marathwada was the centre of the cultural & political life during this period.

It is necessary to study whether this happened because of the geographical and political condition of Marathwada.

Marathwada was important during the periods of Yadav Khilaji, Tughluq, Mughal, Bahamani, Nijamshah & later the Nizam of Hyderabad. The forts of Devgiri, Dharampuri, Kandhar, AUSA, Paranda in Marathwada were the capitals during this periods. Devgiri which was the capital of Yadavas later become the capital of whole India. It later also become the capital of Bahamani Empire. After that it was turned into prison. Now it is only a village. Before Yadav period, the forts of Kandhar & Dharampuri were the capitals of Rashtrakut Kingdom. Ahmadnagar, later AUSA & Paranda forts were the capitals of Nijamshahi. It is noteworthy that all these places are in Marathwada. It is seen that during the medieval period most of the prominent political activities of Maharashtra happened in Marathwada.

The present paper historical review of fort-capitals in Maharashtra. Marathwada in Maharashtra is a backward region. It is backward due to the lack of rivers & industrialization. However, it is very rich from historical point of view. If Devgiri, Ajantha, Verul, Aurangabad and other important in the region. Are made known to the world, the Tourism in the region will receive a great boost. Tourism in this region which at present is centered on only Ajantha, Verul & Aurangabad will expand to other important historical places in the region, which will result into the boost to historical tourism of the region and thus help the progress of Marathwada.

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## PROSPECTIVE INSTRUCTION OF URBAN WATER CONTRIBUTE IN INDIA



Dede Deepak Kashinath

Assistant professor, Department of Geography, Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts, science and Commerce Collage, Mandrup, Tal-South Solapur, Dist-Solapur Maharashtra (India)

### Short Profile

Dede Deepak Kashinath is working as an Assistant professor at Department of Geography in Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts, science and Commerce Collage, Mandrup, Tal-South Solapur, Dist-Solapur Maharashtra (India)



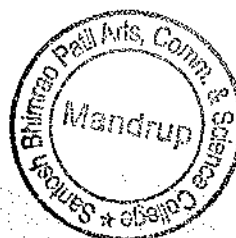
### ABSTRACT:

Each country faces exclusive challenges and opportunities, the capacity and variety of the Indian knowledge provides insights and caveats for many low-income nations. Huge numbers of households in cities around the increasing world do not have access to one of the most basic of human needs a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This paper uses the experience of India as a lens view prospective instruction of urban water contributes and the various options available for reform. I will use data from the National Family Health Survey, as well as published and unpublished secondary sources. the paper

presents the prospective instruction of urban water contribute drinking water in urban India, the performance of India's urban water sector as compared to other Asian metropolitan regions, and the reform efforts that are under way in several Indian cities.

### KEYWORDS

*urban water, water policy, India*



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## INTRODUCTION :

In over 50 years of political independence and economic development, India has not been able to ensure the most basic of human needs – safe drinking water – for all its citizens. Rural areas contain the largest number of people without access to safe water but in common with many developing countries, the fastest growing unnerved populations live in urban and per urban areas and recent policies of devolution through private sector participation and local governments, we ask: How can urban India alleviate its household-level drinking water deprivation, in the near-to-medium term, and in cost-effective ways?1 This question, and this policy shift, is central to resource planning not only in India, but to many low-income nations struggling to provide universal access to drinking water.

The objective of this paper is prospective instruction of urban water contribute to in urban India in order to determine key barriers to more effective reform and to suggest policy-relevant avenues for future research. We first provide a brief overview of the state of access to drinking water, using data from the National Family Health Survey. We assess the current state of urban water provision with respect to water quality, water sector efficiency and pricing structures. We then review, through case studies from India and elsewhere, the economic and institutional options2 for urban and per-urban water delivery with a focus on pricing reform, financial reform and private sector participation. We analyze the status of ongoing attempts, including those involving civil society, to reform the water sector. Finally, we draw on the literature and on our own field experiences to recommend directions for more effective data collection and research that will be relevant to policy reform in India and beyond.

## ASSESSMENT TO WATER

Overall, 80% of households in 1998-99 were estimated to receive their drinking water from improved sources.3 The NFHS does not collect income data at the household level, but does ask households questions on ownership of a number of durable assets.

## PROSPECTIVE INSTRUCTION OF URBAN WATER CONTRIBUTE

A standard indicator of inadequacy is the percentage of water produced that does not reach water board customers. Unaccounted for water results both from leakages and illegal connections. In addition to the financial costs to the water utility, high levels of unaccounted for water are also a major reason for intermittency in the supply of water, since leaks and illegal connections lower water pressure in the distribution system. Table 3 shows that unaccounted for water accounts for 25-40% of water produced by utilities in the main urban areas in India. While this is no higher than the Asian-Pacific average, the large number of obvious leaks means there is still substantial scope for improvement.

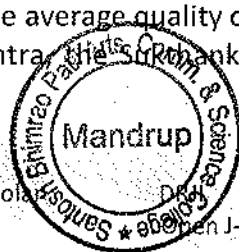
A second indicator of inefficiency is staffing levels. A good utility will have two staff for every 1000 connections (McIntosh 2003). Such levels have been attained by utilities in Taipei, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Seoul. The Asian-Pacific regional average is 12 staff per 1000 (Table 3). Hyderabad and Bangalore are around this level, but staffing levels are double this in Chennai and Delhi, and higher still at 33 per 1000 in Mumbai.7 While staffing

levels are high, the average quality of workers in many utilities is low. Based on visits to water utilities across Maharashtra, the Shankar Committee (2001, p. 90) reported that “most of the

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operating staff was not qualified to work in water works installations".

The consequence of overstaffing, underpricing, and high levels of unaccounted for water is that most urban water utilities in India are unable to cover even operating and maintenance costs out of revenues from tariffs, let alone provide capital for the expansion and improvement of the network. Table 3 shows that only Chennai has managed to cover operating costs, while Bangalore and Mumbai come close. The situation is most severe in Kolkata, with only 15% of operational costs being recovered.<sup>8</sup>

The water supply in most Indian cities is only available for a few hours per day, pressure is irregular, and the water is of questionable quality. Table 3 summarizes some key indicators of irregularity and poor performance of municipal water suppliers in the largest Indian cities. For comparison purposes, these same indicators are also provided for Lahore, Kathmandu, Bangkok, Beijing, and an average of 50 cities surveyed by the Asian Development Bank in 1997 (ADB 1997). No major Indian city has a 24 hour supply of water, with 4 to 5 hours of supply per day being the norm. This compares to the Asian-Pacific average of 19 hours per day supply. These averages conceal a great deal of heterogeneity within cities. In a survey of Delhi households with in-house connections, Zerah (2000) finds that 40% had 24 hour supply of water, while more than 25% had under 4 hours a day of service. McIntosh (2003) notes that consumers without 24-hour supply tend to use more water than those with continuous supply because consumers store water, which they then throw away to replace with fresh supplies each day.

Intermittent water supply, insufficient pressure and unpredictable service impose both financial and health costs on Indian households. Based on a survey conducted in Delhi in 1995, Zerah (2000) estimated that each household on average spent around 2000 Rupees annually in coping with unreliable supply of water, which is 5.5 times as much as they were paying their municipality for their annual water consumption. Many households with in-house connections were found to have undertaken long-term investments in the form of water tanks, handpumps or tubewells. Households with water tanks install booster pumps on the main water line itself and pump water directly to water tanks. This increases the risks of contamination of the general water supply and reduces the pressure in the network for other users, leading them also to install motors on the main line.

The WHO *Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality* (WHO 1993, 1997, 1998) assess the health risks posed by contaminants in drinking water. The WHO's primary health requirement is a sufficient water supply, which the Government of India takes to mean 40 litres per person per day. The second requirement is that the water be microbiologically safe. In most developing countries, India included, the primary contaminant of surface and ground waters is human and animal waste. The WHO guidelines suggest that *E. coli* (the indicator organism for bacterial contamination) should not be detectable in a 100-ml sample of water, but with fewer than 10 coliforms, the water is considered to be of 'moderately' good quality. The Government of India accepts these guidelines but has been unable to ensure that they are met. Water-borne diseases from faecal contamination are one of the biggest public health risks in the country -- it has been argued that India loses 90 million days a year due to waterborne diseases, costing Rs 6 billion in production losses and treatment (Chaudhuri 1998).

Monitoring of water quality in Indian cities is haphazard. While municipal boards claim to conduct regular tests of water supply, the results of these tests are generally not made public.<sup>4</sup> The Sukthankar Committee (2001) report to the Government of Maharashtra reported results from 136,000 daily tests carried out on water samples from various municipal corporations in Maharashtra

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in 1999. 10% of samples were contaminated, with 14% of samples from Mumbai being contaminated. Water monitoring conducted in January-March 2003 by Clean India in 28 cities found that ground water in most areas exceeded permissible limits in terms of fluoride, ammonia and hardness. Municipal water supply in some cities also contained high numbers of contaminants. A 2003 survey of 1000 locations in Kolkata found that 87% of water reservoirs serving residential buildings and 63% of taps had high levels of faecal contamination.<sup>5</sup> Even bottled water is not completely safe. A 2003 study (subsequently repeated in 2006) by the Centre for Science and Environment in Delhi found that most popular brands of bottled water had high levels of pesticides (CSE 2003). Standards for drinking water that are actually enforced could have enormous positive impacts on public health, but for this to occur, the procedures for water testing and data sharing have to be made regular, standardized and public.<sup>6</sup>

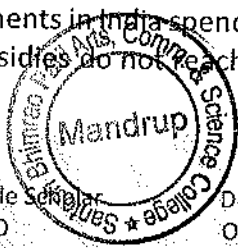
State Governments in India are responsible for choosing urban tariff structures, and the result is wide variety in pricing practices. Average tariffs in India are low relative to costs. A cross-region study by the Asian Development Bank in 1997 found average rates in Calcutta and Delhi of 1-3 US cents/kilolitre (KL), 6 cents/KL in Mumbai and 25 US cents/KL in Chennai. In comparison, rates were 9 cents/KL in Dhaka and Karachi, 20 cents/KL in Lahore and 34 cents/KL in Kuala Lumpur. With the exception of Chennai, Indian cities therefore tend to have much lower prices than other Asian cities.

Raghupati and Foster (2002) surveyed water charging practices in all 23 metropolitan areas (cities of over 1 million population) and 277 smaller cities of populations 50,000 to 1 million. They find that most cities operate a mixture of measured and unmeasured tariffs. For unmeasured areas, a flat rate is the most common form; for metered connections, the predominant charge is a constant rate per kilolitre. 42% of metropolitan areas and 23% of smaller cities use an increasing block tariff (IBT).

Under an increasing block tariff, a low rate is charged for the first few units of water, and then higher amounts of use are charged at higher rates. Increasing rates on higher amounts forces wealthy households to subsidize poorer households, which is seen as desirable for equity and public health reasons (Boland and Whittington 2000). Table 4 provides examples of prevailing tariff structures in Hyderabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Chennai, and Table 5 compares tariffs for the same units of use across cities. All four cities use IBTs for metered customers. The size of the blocks varies across cities, with the initial

Recovering at least part (if not all) of the cost of a new water system or of upgrading and maintaining an existing water system is the primary rationale for pricing reform. Several studies have argued that poor people will pay for water if it is conveniently and reliably supplied (e.g. WSP 1999) and that appropriate pricing reform can promote both efficiency and equity (e.g. Rogers, de Silva and Bhatia 2002). Existing evidence suggests that many low-income households in India can afford to pay more for water, particularly if the increase in prices is accompanied by better service. At present, households may pay several times the municipal charges in coping costs arising from the irregularity and unreliability of supply (Connors 2005). Raghupati and Foster (2002) calculate that that (on average) a five-member family with a per capita monthly budget of Rs 350 could pay up to Rs 6 per KL for a block of up to 10 KL per month. But given estimates of operating and maintenance costs in the range of Rs 15 per KL, some subsidization would remain necessary.

Although subsidization appears inevitable, the current system effectively directs most of the subsidies towards the non-poor. Foster, Pattanayak and Prokopy (2003a, 2003b) calculate that the state and federal governments in India spend US \$1.1 billion or 0.5% of GDP in subsidizing water, but that 70 to 80% of these subsidies do not reach the poor. They suggest that a geographically targeted system



would result in significant improvements in performance -- for example lifeline rates could be set at lower levels in slum areas. Additionally, subsidizing connections -- with the connection fee spread over several years -- rather than monthly use appears to be a better way of directing subsidies towards the poor.

Boland and Whittington (2000) suggest replacing the IBT with a system of uniform pricing with rebates. Under this method, a volumetric charge is set equal to marginal cost and coupled with a negative fixed charge, or rebate. Of course, some form of metering is necessary in order for suppliers to charge in proportion to water used. Metering also has other advantages such as helping suppliers keep track of how much water is being used and where, and providing for identification of leakages.

One might question whether metering in very low-income areas (and keeping the meters functional) is cost-effective for the water utilities. In general, piped connections to homes in slums are not metered, therefore we do not have the data to answer this question. However, even among low-income households there may be scope for metering with some adaptation. For example, the private concessionaire in Manila put banks of meters in low-income areas, from which families who wanted a private connection could install and run rubber piping to their own homes (WSP 2001). This resulted in an increase in coverage from 67% to 80% of households, providing direct connections to one million urban poor.

Residents that are outside the reach of the water utilities meet their water needs in different ways. The three most common supply options are shared standpipes operated by the municipality, illegal water siphoning and water vendors. To extend access to these areas within a reasonable time frame, low- to intermediate-level technologies and delivery mechanisms will continue to play a significant role (Brown and Holcombe 2004; Sekhar, Nair and Reddy 2005).

Water vendors are common in urban India, especially in the unserved areas of water-short cities such as Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Chennai. The vendors play an intermediary role, either re-selling water from a municipally-supplied standpipe or obtaining water from a groundwater source and transporting it by tanker to slum areas where residents purchase it. Such privately vended water -- which seldom has any quality controls -- sells for from 5 to 50 times the price of piped city-supplied water. Few urban residents in India (1% according to the National Sample Survey, 54th Round) depend exclusively on water vendors, but during periods of scarcity they are the mechanism of water service provision to the poor (and in some cases the rich as well).

Though the bhishti (water carrier) is a traditional figure in India, water vendors today are generally vilified for exploiting the poorest. However, Solo (1999) reports that small-scale water and sanitation providers play a key role in extending access to these services, especially in Latin America. Kjellén (2000) shows that, given the inadequate state of Dar-es-Salaam's water infrastructure, small-scale water providers complement the public distribution system and do not provide poorer quality water to the slums than the city does to its official customers. Similar arguments in favour of water utility -- small entrepreneur partnerships have been made for urban settlements in sub-Saharan Africa (Njiru 2006). Chennai's Metro Water Board, as reported by Ruet et al (2002), offers an example of devolution to local contractors as a way of coping with the joint scarcity of water and funds.

Chennai provides tap water for an average of just 4 hours a day, and has a slum population of about 400,000, but 97% of its residents are covered via tap and tanker services (MIDS 1995). The Water Board has contracted with 500 private entrepreneurs to supply

Various parts of the city, including slums that do not have public standpipes. Exnora, a Chennai-



based NGO, works with the Board to organize the slum dwellers into committees that distribute the tanker waters. The tanker transporters buy water from farmers outside the city centre, paying them just over Rs 3 per cu m, and being paid Rs 15 per cu m by the Water Board (this includes the cost of transport and maintenance, in addition to the cost of water).<sup>18</sup> Approximately 10% of the Chennai Water Board's annual expenses go towards hiring and monitoring these tankers. The contract is monitored by the Water Board -- the tanker owners attend regular vigilance committee meetings (at which Exnora is also represented) and train their drivers. In return, they are guaranteed daily business and prompt payments. Private tankers that are not under contract to the Board, in contrast, also buy water from farmers and sell the water in bulk to consumers. But the Board has a chance to monitor the quality of water and service provided by those under formal contract.

Ruet (2004) suggests that such public-private-civil partnerships, some of which are already under way, should be expanded and formalized in several Class I cities. He argues that cities could start with delivery arrangements through local entrepreneurs, and only then consider contracting out to national or global companies. This would lower the risks borne by the companies (who would not have to reach distant and unconnected households), and reduce the chance of cutting out the poor and unconnected -- at least where institutional safeguards exist. This implies that exclusivity provisions in concession contracts, such as those granted to the privatized Aguas del Ilumani in Bolivia, should generally be discouraged, lest they "close down the possibility of employing competition in the market to reduce prices, improve service, or provide alternative service options" (Komives 2000).

In water-short cities such as Delhi, Rajkot and Ahmedabad, city governments already contract out to tankers to serve areas without piped connections or clean groundwater. We suggest that, given the significant infrastructure investment needed to extend piped connections to the urban unserved, the operating deficits of most Indian utilities, the inability of most slum dwellers to contribute to capital -- though not necessarily operating -- costs (Bajpai and Bhandari 2001), and the unattractiveness of peri-urban areas to the formal private sector (Cairncross 2003), more city governments should consider recognizing,

contracting with, and regulating local water entrepreneurs as mainstream rather than 'interim' delivery mechanisms. In the absence of official recognition, water vendors will continue operating anyway, but without quality controls, price monitoring or accountability.

## CONCLUSIONS AND DIRECTIONS

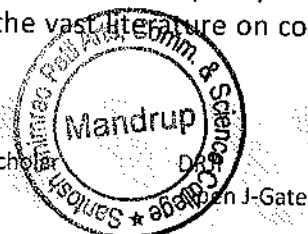
The literature on drinking water in India is characterized by an overall sense of policy failure and barriers to access, punctuated with numerous examples of successful 'cases'. But what is each case a case of? Cases tend to be written up as examples of what their particular authors are interested in -- of private sector participation, of fiscal reform, of willingness to pay, of civil society participation. It remains a challenge to answer the key question for designing an affordable and sustainable urban drinking water program -- i.e. what are the lessons from these diverse experiences? In this section, we return to the prominent themes in the literature and draw attention to some unexplored but policy-relevant questions. Because both the constraints on and the pressures for water sector reform in urban India mirror those of many rapidly-growing cities elsewhere, our suggested directions for more effective research, data collection, and policy reform are relevant beyond the Indian context.

A major gap in the vast literature on cost recovery is the question of how the poorest urban

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citizens can be subsidized. Too often cost recovery is treated as a goal in itself rather than as a means to extending universal access. Targeting methods have both direct and hidden costs for the administration and for the poor (van de Waal 1998). Few empirical studies on cost recovery contain thoughtful discussions on cross-subsidization, though they may admit that it is necessary (e.g WSP 1999). While increases in price are required, the evidence suggests that subsidies will still be needed to provide for the poor. Geographical targeting of subsidies along with an emphasis on connection subsidies should probably be used to provide for lifeline water needs while increasing prices for non-poor users.

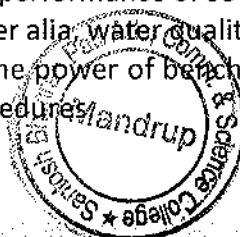
With respect to *private sector participation*, relative to the burgeoning literature on efficiency or prices, analyses of the kinds of contracts, regulatory regimes and citizen oversight that can ensure accountability and the inclusion of low-income communities, are less common. Cairncross (2003) further points out that it is precisely those countries with severely malfunctioning water systems that most lack experience in negotiating contracts and establishing regulations with the large water companies. Some Indian states are more capable than others in this regard, and have more effective citizen oversight. Without case-specific analyses of the environment in which PSP may succeed, the debate around privatization is likely to remain polarized at a yes/no or good/bad level.

There is remarkable consensus in the literature that governments should not be in the water provision business, but should ensure that private providers are regulated with respect to price structures and water quality, and should provide incentives for these providers to serve the poor. This new role for government translates to developing *partnerships with the private sector and with civil society* for water delivery. To some extent, this is how the Chennai Water Board and Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation have begun to operate. Such partnerships could provide much-needed separation between the service provider and the regulator.

However, the consequences of devolving some responsibilities to neighbourhood or residents' associations, as recommended by the Sukthankar Committee and implied in the 74th Amendment to the Indian Constitution, are poorly understood. Such devolution is no guarantee of equity or accountability, and different communities are differently capable. There is at once the danger that a two-tier system will be cemented whereby the urban core continues to be subsidized while the margin is forced into 'participation' and 'partnership'

(Jaglin 2002); and the danger that only a select number of organized communities will get their demands met through their partnership efforts. Indeed Bangalore's citizen-state participatory movement has already been critiqued on the latter ground (Ghosh 2005).

Finally, a major barrier to research and the design of appropriate policies is the lack of reliable, up-to-date and publicly accessible information on many aspects of the Indian water system. Baseline information is necessary in order to evaluate various reforms in progress, and in order to allow for benchmarking against Government targets, other states and nearby countries. A lack of transparency over the true costs of under-priced and inefficient municipal systems dampens public support for major reforms that may be needed. Incomplete and difficult-to-find information on groundwater withdrawals makes urban and peri-urban drinking water interventions unsustainable. While efforts are underway to carry out some benchmarking of financial performance of several large utilities, regular and comparable data need to be made available on, inter alia, water quality, subsidization, metering, groundwater levels, and infrastructure maintenance. The power of benchmarking would be further enhanced if other countries were also to follow such procedures.



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# Golden Research Thoughts

**GRT**

## KAHLIL GIBRAN'S VIEWS ON PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP IN *THE PROPHET*



Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage

Head, Department of English, Santosh Bhimrao Patil College,  
A/P: Mandrup, Tal: South Solapur, Dist: Solapur.



Chanabasappa  
Sidramappa Mulage

### ABSTRACT

The *Prophet* is the masterpiece of Gibran Khalil Gibran well-known as Kahlil Gibran (1883-1931) an artist, poet and philosopher. It sums up Gibran's philosophy of life. It is widely believed that it was written when Gibran received divine inspiration. It speaks of the eternal truths expressed in the book. Almustafa is the prophet in the book who speaks of love, marriage, children, giving, eating and drinking, work, joy and sorrow, houses, clothes, buying and selling, crime and punishment, laws, freedom, reason and passion, pain, self-knowledge, teaching, friendship, talking, time, good and evil, prayer, pleasure, beauty, religion, and death at the request of the

citizens of Orphalese, the city where he stayed for twelve years. However, the present paper limits its scope to the discussion of his speech on the topic of children. The paper aims to bring out the perennial truths in Almustafa's speech on children. It attempts to highlight the relevance of the message in the present, in fact in all times.

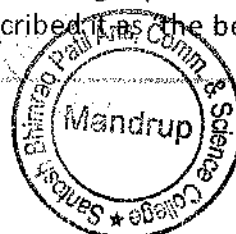
**KEYWORDS :** Children, parents, love, bind, belong to, life's longing, love,

thoughts, body, soul, arrow, bow, the God.



### INTRODUCTION:

Gibran Khalil Gibran well-known as Kahlil Gibran (1883-1931) was an artist, poet and philosopher. He has produced seven literary works in English. Of these, *The Prophet* is his masterpiece. It sums up Gibran's philosophy of life. It was published in 1923 and since then has retained a place of prominence in the canon of English literature. It is rightly described as a literary work that has something for everyone. Gibran himself had described it as 'the best of my soul ever conceived'. He





once also said that the work had made him a better human being that speaks of the divine inspiration for its creation as well as his rejection of the claim made by many that Almustafa, the prophet in the work was nobody else but the writer himself. However, the writer cannot be separated completely from his/her work. Osho too hints at it when he says:

***Kahlil Gibran avoids his own name by creating a fictitious name, Almustafa. That's the beginning of The Prophet. Almustafa is the prophet.***

***Great truths can only be said in parables.***

Therefore, it would not be wrong to say that Almustafa is no one else but the writer himself. He wrote it when he was divinely inspired. The following words of Osho, which are recorded in the book *Reflections on Kahlil Gibran's, The Prophet*, about Gibran bring out the greatness of the writer of the book *The Prophet*. Osho says about him:

***Kahlil Gibran is pure music, a mystery, such that only poetry can sometimes grasp, but only sometimes.***

***Centuries have passed; there have been great men, but Kahlil Gibran is a category in himself. I cannot conceive that even in the future there is a possibility of another man of such deep insight into the human heart, into the unknown that surrounds us.***

***He has done something impossible. He has been able to bring at least a few fragments of the unknown into human language. He has raised human language and human consciousness as no other man has ever done. Through Kahlil Gibran, it seems all the mystics, all the poets, all creative souls have joined hands and shared themselves.***

Many other world famous writers, critics and philosophers too have spoken highly of Kahlil Gibran and hailed him as one of the greatest writers that have lived on this earth. This greatness has been assigned to him due his masterpiece *The Prophet* which is one of the greatest works of literature produced in any language so far.

**The Prophet's Views on Parent-Child Relationship:** The prophet Almustafa has lived as a stranger in Orphalese for twelve long years away from his native land. He has mixed feelings when he sights his ship that would take him back to his native isle. He is happy that he would return to his beloved birth place, but at the same time sad that he has to leave the people of Orphalese who gave him love and shelter. The citizens of the city of Orphalese plead him to stay on, but are aware that the pulls of his native place are far stronger than their pleading. Therefore, Almitra, a seeress, 'who had first sought and believed in him when he had been but a day in their city' and had hailed him as the 'Prophet of God, in quest of the uttermost', asks him to speak to them and give them his truth. Then he speaks solemnly about love, marriage, children, giving, eating and drinking, work, joy and sorrow, houses, clothes, buying and selling, crime and punishment, laws, freedom, reason and passion, pain, self-knowledge, teaching, friendship, talking, time, good and evil, prayer, pleasure, beauty, religion, and death and the people listened with rapt attention.

The prophet gives his views on the ideal relationship between parents and their child when he speaks of children. When a woman with a child in her hands requests him to speak of children, he says :



***Your children are not your children.  
They are the sons and daughters of Life's longing for itself.  
They come through you but not from you,  
And though they are with you yet they belong not to you.***

What a profound truth these words carry. Life has to go on in this world. Therefore, Life's longing for itself, not the parents, is responsible for the births of children on this earth. The parents are just the means the Life uses to bring them into this world. Children come through them but not from them. They come from the heavenly abode. Obviously, the children do not belong to their parents. Therefore, the parents should stop treating their children as if they own them. They should not thrust their thoughts and ideas on them. They should never attempt to realize their unfulfilled dreams through their children. That is what Almustafa advises parents in the following words:

***You may give them your love but not your thoughts,  
For they have their own thoughts.  
You may house their bodies but not their souls,  
For their souls dwell in the house of tomorrow, which you  
cannot visit, not even in your dreams.  
You may strive to be like them, but seek not to make them  
like you.  
For life goes not backward nor tarries with yesterday.  
You are the bows from which your children as living arrows  
are sent forth.  
The archer sees the mark upon the path of the infinite, and  
He bends you with His might that His arrows may go swift  
and far.***

Parents can love their children, but cannot make them think their thoughts for the children have their own thoughts. They both belong to different periods and therefore their thoughts are bound to be different. Every human being is special, unique, exclusive and so unlike others. No one who lived before him/her or is living during his/her times or will live on this earth after his/her departure from this world can be like him/her. He/She is the only one of his/her kind who ever lived on this earth. Everyone comes in this world to carry out certain responsibility assigned to him/her by the God which only he/she can perform. This is why parents cannot give their ideas, thoughts or dreams to their children. They can 'house their bodies but not their souls'. They may live in the same house, but their thoughts, ideas, aspirations, and dreams are bound to be different. Instead of binding the children with love, excessive affection and care, the parents should let them grow independently. They should understand the fact that to love means to free the person one loves. It was understood by the father of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the former beloved President of India. He quoted the words of Kahlil Gibran about children to his wife who was unwilling to let A.P.J. go to Ramanathapuram for further study. Obviously, Gibran's thoughts on the healthy relationship between a child and its parents did not fail to persuade Kalam's mother to permit him to leave his security and warmth of his home at Rameshwaram and go to the district headquarters in Ramanathapuram to pursue his further study. The words of Gibran made Kalam's mother realize that parents may house their children's bodies, but their souls 'for their souls dwell in the house of tomorrow' which their parents cannot visit, not even in their dreams. The souls of children



are out of reach of their parents. In short, parents should not treat their children as if they possess them, as objects. Regarding it Osho in the book Reflections on Kahlil Gibran's The Prophet writes:

***In your sleep you even possess your children, without ever becoming aware that the very possession – "This is my child" – is a murder. Children come through you, but they belong to the universe. You are just a passage. But you make every effort that your child should have your family name, your religion, your political ideology. He should be just an obedient object.***

Almustafa asks elders present in the assembly not to treat their children as objects. He intends to convey that children are capable of thinking their own thoughts so should be allowed to grow up independently without any interference of parents which actually is a hindrance in the way of their proper development for parents in giving their thoughts to their children also pass them their prejudices, wrong notions, ego, negative thoughts, etc, which prevent the child to experience the life and the world afresh. Therefore, parents should stop unnecessarily worrying about their children and let them grow on their own. According to Almustafa, parents are like bows while the children are like arrows; the bow does not decide where the arrows will go, which is decided by the archer. However, the bow by bending can ensure that the arrow goes as far as the archer expects it to go. It implies that the parents have to toil, suffer and sometimes make sacrifices to help their children achieve success. The parents' hard work, suffering will not go in vain; it will bring them the love of the Almighty God who is the most merciful and benevolent for they have behaved according to His wish which helps in the materialization of His plan. Therefore, Almustafa counsels parents in the following words:

***Let your bending in the Archer's hand be for gladness;  
For even as He loves the arrow that flies, so He loves also the  
bow that is stable.***

Through the first line Almustafa intends to convey to the listeners that one should live the God's will, in which alone lies the good of a person. The God alone knows what is good for a human. It is true that a human gets only what he/she deserves; and the God only knows what one deserves. Therefore, we should live the God's will instead of spending life whinging.

The whole universe is the creation of the God and therefore he loves everything in it without making any kind of discrimination. This idea is also expressed in William Blake's well-known poem The Tyger when the poet asks a rhetoric question: "Did he who made the Lamb make thee?" As written by Blake everything in the universe is created by the only God. It is He who has made both tiger and lamb and so loves both equally. Similarly, He loves both the arrow that flies and the bow that bends. Same is the theme of Samuel Taylor Coleridge's world famous poem The Rime of the Ancient Mariner. The God loves both the mariner and the albatross equally. Both are His children, nay all living beings in the world are His children. Therefore, according to Almustafa, He loves both children and their parents.

To sum up, Almustafa's speech about children gives many perennial truths, some of them being: parents should not bind their children with love as it hinders their progress, they should not poison the little minds with prejudices and outdated thoughts, the God has better plans for the children's future, our good lies in living the God's will, there is unity of life, He loves all equally. These profound truths expressed in the book The Prophet led Osho, a great philosopher to comment on the book in Reflections on The Prophet:

***In my experience, books like The Prophet are holier than your so called holy books. And because these books are authentically holy, they have not created a religion around themselves. They don't give you any ritual, they don't give you any discipline, they don't give you any***

*commandments. They simply allow you to have a glimpse of the same experience which happened to them.*

#### CONCLUSION:

Almustafa's views on parent-child relationship teach us as to how we should raise our children. We should help our children grow up into independent human beings for they are born independent, different from us, or anyone else for that matter. Therefore, we should not bind them by our love for them; instead we should let them grow independent of us. We should always keep in mind the words of Almustafa that our children come into this world through us and not from us, that they do not belong to us. There should not be any attachment for our children. In fact, the views of Almustafa on parent-child relationship teach us profound truth about life that we should practice detachment about everything; there should not be any attachment for anything in this world. In fact, like Robert Browning, we should believe that there is the God above and everything in world goes according to His plan. We need to learn to live the will of the God, who is omniscient and benevolent.

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## DOUBLE-CONSCIOUSNESS IN LANGSTON HUGHES'S POEMS: *I, TOO AND THEME FOR ENGLISH B*

J 11

**Mr. Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage**

Assistant Professor of English, Santosh Bhimrao Patil College,  
A/P: Mandrup, Tal: South Solapur, Dist: Solapur.

### ABSTRACT

Langston Hughes (1902-1967) was a major American writer who attempted many literary forms successfully. He used his creative prowess to serve his people i.e. African-Americans. He wrote to give voice to the problems and concerns of his people. His literary works explored lives, fears, history, hopes, and aspirations of the black people in the United States who were given inhuman treatment by the white Americans even after the legal abolishment of the slavery system. African-American characters in his literature struggle to find out their true identity. They too are the patriotic citizens of the U. S. like their white counterparts. However, the fellow white Americans refuse to treat them as their equals. They consider African-Americans as inferior to them due to their different race, their black skin. Through his writing Langston Hughes demanded equal rights to his people. He asserted their right to be treated as human beings as the equals of the white Americans. The present research paper aims to discuss the issue of double-consciousness that the African-Americans struggled with reference to the two of Langston Hughes's famous poems: *I, Too* and *Theme for English B*.

**KEY TERMS:** Racial Discrimination, the blacks, the whites, identity, American, human rights etc.

### INTRODUCTION :

Langston Hughes (1902-1967) was a versatile writer who tried his hands at poetry, novel, short stories, essays and drama. He has also written his autobiography titled *The Big Sea* (1940). Besides being a writer, he was a social activist – hence revolutionary ideas in his poetry. He used his pen to serve his people – the blacks in America; he wrote to get them their natural right of being treated as human beings – equal to the whites and not their inferiors. He firmly believed in the equality of all human beings irrespective of race, religion and gender and so he asserts the dignity of human being in his poetry. The chosen poems are no exception to it. The following is an attempt to study his poems *I, Too* and *Theme for English B* to bring out this theme.



**Assertion of Black Identity in *I, Too*:** This poem, which is also known as *I, Too, Sing America*, is an agonizing portrayal of the ill-treatment meted out to African-Americans by white Americans. It is an earnest plea by the poet to the white people in the U.S. to treat the blacks in the country as their brethren and not as their slaves or inferiors as they too are Americans. In the very beginning of the poem he writes:

*I, too, sing America.  
I am the darker brother.*

Here the black narrator asserts the fact that he, too, is as much a patriotic American as a white person in the U. S. is. He is a brother of the white man, though his skin is black. Different colors of their skin should not differentiate them; it need not cause any rift between them. It cannot be a reason of treating the blacks as inferiors by the whites. Human beings are human beings – they are equal. Nature has not given the white people more/better organs than the black people. When nature/God has not made any difference between human beings on the earth, why should people not treat all humans as equal? The black narrator of the poem intends to convey the same thing to the whites. However, the white people do not seem to heed it. Therefore, the black speaker is sent to eat in the kitchen when guests come. It shows the racial discrimination prevalent at the time in the segregated society of America. African-Americans were oppressed and humiliated by the white Americans. They were marginalized and victimized in social, economic, political, religious, educational field. In fact, they encountered discrimination in every sphere of life. However, the blacks are born optimists. The African-American narrator of the poem is not bogged down by the insult. He says:

*But I laugh,  
And eat well,  
And grow strong.*

He is a positive thinker. He knows that though the present is bleak, the future will be bright. He hopes that there will be equality in the world of future. Therefore, he says:

*Tomorrow,  
I'll sit at the table  
When company comes.  
Nobody'll dare  
Say to me  
'Eat in the kitchen',  
Then.*

He has faith in the innate goodness of human beings; therefore, he believes that the whites will one day acknowledge the equality of all human beings and then they will be ashamed of badly treating the blacks in the past. He says:

*They'll see how beautiful I am  
And be ashamed, -  
I, too, am America.*



The narrator hopes that one day the white oppressors will realize their mistake and treat the blacks as human beings. Here, the narrator also implicitly rejects the standard of beauty set by white people who dominated American life. He also hopes that once the white Americans shed their prejudices against the black community, they would see their good qualities; then they would realize the internal and external beauty of the blacks. The narrator believes that when equality will be established in American society, the social norms too will change which would enable the whites to see the good qualities, beauty of their fellow African-Americans and accept their full citizenship of the United States of America. The narrator is certain that the day when the dignity of the blacks will be re-established is not far. Like Percy Bysshe Shelley, the narrator seems to make a rhetoric question:

***If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?***

The narrator is well aware of the eternal truth that day is certain to come after a dark night. He is certain that the bad days of African-Americans will be over and they will get the status equal to the whites, they will no more be treated as animals, but human beings. The poet's hopes have turned to be true: today Barack Obama, an African-American holds the highest position in America. He is about to complete successfully his second term as the President of the U.S. Moreover, many African-Americans have carved a niche in various spheres of life; there may hardly be any field where they have not left their mark. Therefore, it would not be wrong to say that the narrator's prophecy about the bright future of the blacks has turned out to be true.

Appeal for Human Dignity in Theme for English B: This is another major poem by Langston Hughes which represents the same theme. It too deals with the subject of racial discrimination. It is from his Collected Poems. It is in the form of a dramatic monologue of a black student. At the very outset of the poem, the white teacher says to the students:

***Go Home and write  
a page tonight.  
And let that page come out of you –  
Then, it will be true.***

However, the narrator, who is the only black student in the class, wonders whether it is that easy to write the truth. He knows that everyone's truth is different than that of others. In a latter stanza he says:

***It's not easy to know what is true for you or me***

The black student's truth is different than that of the white teacher as there is a huge difference between their lives. The student belongs to poverty-stricken African-American community while the teacher comes from an affluent white family. African-Americans lead wretched life. Their life had been made miserable by white Americans. The white Americans were not ready to acknowledge that the blacks in the country too were human beings and so were equal to them. They denied African-Americans their human rights including education. Perhaps it is because of this, the narrator is the only black student in his class. The word above in the following line is noteworthy in this context.

***I went to school there, then Durham, then here  
to this college on the hill above (emphasis added) Harlem.  
I am the only colored student in my class.***



The word above indicates that higher education was not easily accessible to the African-Americans of the time. The fact that the narrator is the only colored student in his class of this college, which is in Harlem, the black capital of America, also proves it. The narrator comes from countryside, where majority of the people belonging to his community live, as their forefathers had been the slaves working in the fields of white masters. His coming from rural area to the urban one for education suggests the odyssey of the African-Americans from South to North in search of better life. It also suggests the role of education in the betterment of down and out people. However, the white instructor, unlike his black student, comes from affluent urban area. African-Americans of the time were poor, while the whites were affluent. Therefore, their truth cannot be the same. The white Americans rejected human rights to their black brothers. They were not ready to give them human dignity. They considered the blacks inferior to them – hence their inhuman treatment to them. Like the black narrator, all the African-Americans searched for their true identity. For them their true identity was that they were Americans and human beings, but they were also made to think that they were colored and so inferior to the whites and hence the second rate citizens of America. Therefore, they grappled with double consciousness. The black student's question – Me-who? – suggests this double consciousness. Thus, the African-Americans had two identities: the real one of being Americans/humans and another false one of being inferior race/second rate citizens of America which was thrust upon them by the white Americans. It made hell of their life. The white Americans including the white teacher in the poem were free from this double-consciousness. They did not have to carry this yoke, which was unbearable. However, the African-Americans struggled to throw off this yoke; they struggled to be recognized as the full citizens of America and also as human beings. They struggled to end racial discrimination which was rightly described as a blot on the democracy of America and the whole humankind at large. The white Americans discriminated the blacks just because of the color of their skin, their race. The student in the following lines argues that though they belong to different race, they still are human beings and so are not any different than the white people or people of any race for that matter. He says:

*Well, I like to work, read, learn, and understand life.  
I like a pipe for a Christmas present,  
or records-Bessie, bop, or Bach.*

The student finds a common thread that binds him and his white instructor together – they both are Americans. Moreover, they both are human beings. The black boy addresses his white instructor: You are white –

*yet part of me, as I am a part of you.  
That's American.  
Sometimes perhaps you don't want to be a part of me.  
Nor do I often want to be a part of you  
But we are, that's true!*

According to the boy, America belongs to both its white and black citizens. They like it or not the fact is that they are fellow countrymen, brethren. However, the white Americans refuse to accept this fact. They think that America belongs only to them. In their eyes African-Americans are second rate citizens. They consider themselves superior to the blacks. They do not treat them as fellow human



beings. But they, according to the narrator, need to learn from the blacks that they all are human beings and it is a sort of blasphemy to discriminate between human beings on the basis of anything, let alone race. Thus, the poem is an earnest plea to the white Americans to treat the African-Americans as human beings and not as animals.

### CONCLUSION:

The narrators in both the poems are African-Americans. They stand for their whole community which suffered immensely due to racial discrimination. Both the narrators bring out the stupidity and inhumanity of discriminating between people on the basis of race, or anything for that matter. They seem to make a plea that human beings should be treated as human beings; all people of the world, irrespective of their differences of any kind, should be allowed to enjoy human rights.

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### ABSTRACT

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## ALLOCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

DEDE D. K

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Santosh Bhimrao Patil Collage, Mandrup, Tal-  
South Solapur, Dist-Solapur (Maharashtra)- India

### ABSTRACT:

*This paper attempts to find out allocation of scheduled caste population in solapur district. A detailed study is needed to investigate urban-rural scheduled caste population. Proportion of Scheduled Caste population in relation to total population in the study region from the year 1981 to 2011. The distribution of Scheduled Caste population is uneven, because variety of physical, cultural, and economic factor effected on the distribution of population. However, it is impossible to note communication between each individual physical, cultural, and economic factor upon population distribution. Therefore we have been mentioned only the broad generalization. Population growth is a subject matter of general interest to anthropologist, economists, geographers, demographers and sociologists. Population growth refers to the human population growth in a particular area during specific time. Today population explosions refer to the twentieth trend of vast and rapid scheduled caste population growth, resulting from a birth rate higher than the death rate.*

**Keyword:** Urban Rural Population, Urban Rural Scheduled Caste Population, Population Allocation

### INTRODUCTION:

Population geography is a recently developed and specialized branch of Human Geography. Geography is a study of nature and distribution of physical and cultural factors over the surface of the earth. Population is an important aspect, which varies over the surface of the earth. Population plays a dominant role in determining the economy of the region. Not only economy of the region but also changing socio-cultural, political and environmental issues of the region. However, population geography has recently emerged as a separate branch of study and research. It involves human population and its different characteristics, such as mobility and growth. It is related to other allied areas like demography, sociology, economics, and related disciplines.

In brief, population geography studies the distribution of population over the surface of the earth, with its characteristics and relation with geographical personality of the region.

Geography deals with wide area of study. Geography had since long been considered as an Earth Science where the study of earth received greater attention than its inhabitants. But geographers turn to attention the study of environment to man. Vidal-de- la Blache, Juean Brunhes were significance in giving anthropocentric orientation to geography. Traditionally geographers have been classified geography into Physical and Human geography. The natural phenomena over the surface of the earth studied in physical geography. Such study concerned with nature and distribution of physical features, such as mountains, plateaus, rivers, glaciers and rocks. This study also includes study of physical phenomena and processes such as rainfall, snowfall, winds, evaporation, and humidity etc.

A density of population will imply grater economic activities and an improved support for an improved standard of living, a grater struggle for existence and continuous competition. All these are helpful for

better economic life. Hence, it is necessary to the study distribution and density of scheduled castes population in the study area.

### DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1971-2011):

In 1920 'Akhil Bhartiya Bahishkrut Conference' was organised at Nagpur under the presidentship of Chh. Shahu Maharaj. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had attended the conference along with S. J. Kamble, G. G. Kamble, Eithale-Bhosale and Shiratakar. The issue was so serious that, there was no trace of preparation of food at sight. This thing went to the ears of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. He immediately called all the sub-caste leaders and advised them responding to which every leader sent one person from their caste and thus they had a food in the conference (Kosare H. L., 1984: 35).

Table No. 1 represents that proportion of Scheduled Caste population in relation to total population in the study region from the year 1981 to 2011. The distribution of Scheduled Caste population is uneven, because variety of physical, cultural, and economic factor effected on the distribution of population. However, it is impossible to note communication between each individual physical, cultural, and economic factor upon population distribution. Therefore we have been mentioned only the broad generalization.

According to the total population in the 1971 rural population recorded 72.64 percent and 27.36 percent urban population. In 1981, it was recorded decreed rural population 70.34 percent and urban increasing 29.65 percent. There were no much changes after 1991 in rural and urban population. In the year 2011, it is observed that 65.00 percent rural population and 34.99 percent urban population. The study region registered as an agricultural rural region. It is observed that from 1971 to 2011 no more developed urban areas.

However, the growth of population portion is out of the scope of demography however indirectly have great manner upon the work, distribution pattern of population in Solapur District. In 2011, Solapur had population of 4315527 of which male and female were 2233778 and 2081749 correspondingly. There was change of 12.8 percent in the population is evaluate to population as per 2001. In the earlier census of India 2001, Solapur District recorded augment of 19.14 percent to its population evaluate to 1991.

### TAHSILWISE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (1981- 2011):

Table No.1 shows distribution of Scheduled Caste population in the various tahsils of the study region that is uneven because population distribution is closely related to many physical, cultural, and economic factors. Moreover, there is difficult to explain the effect of each individual factor.

Fig. No. 1 represents that the tahsils wise variation of Scheduled Castes population in relation to the total population during the decade 1981 to 2001 in respect of the study region. According to distribution of Scheduled Caste population, the tahsils of the study region have been grouped into five major groups to understanding on the population pattern within study region.

#### A) HIGH PERCENT (Above 16 percent):

Fig. No. 1 shows that North Solapur tahsil having very high percent of Scheduled Caste population during the year 1981. It was noted 19.13 percent. This tahsil remained their position up to 2001. Pandharpur and Malshiras tahsil moved up from high percent to very high percent category after 1991, and remained their position up to 2011. In the year 2011 North Solapur Malshiras Pandharpur, and tahsil covered very high percent of Scheduled Caste population and noted 23.02 percent, 13.65 percent and 10.49 percent of Scheduled Caste population respectively.

As compare to the total population of the study region (Table No. 1 and Fig. No. 1) very high percent of population covered by North Solapur tahsil in the 1981 and remained their position in this group up to 2011. Solapur tahsil moved up from high percent group to very high percent group after 1991.

The tahsil like North Solapur, Malshiras and Pandharpur tahsil is well developed with transportation and commutation facilities. The Pune-Solapur high way No.3 and Pune-Vijapur railway run by the North Solapur tahsil. North Solapur tahsil is located on the Pune-Solapur National highway and Solapur to Hyderabad national highway. These three tahsils lies in moderate rainfall region and have shown recent development in urban are. In North Solapur (Chincholi and Akkalkot) MIDC run by government of Maharashtra. These one tahsil emerged as the major urban centers of commercial and industrial activities. Due to development of industry, trade and commercial facilities and administrative services supply more employment opportunities and increased demand of cultural labors. In agricultural practices led to

undertake technological applications due to irrigation facilities. Therefore, this zone characterized as agro-based industries zone. This has led to in migration of Scheduled Caste population. In turn these tahsil resulting into increasing in Scheduled Caste population and also proportion of total population.

**B) MEDIUM PERCENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (8 to 16 Percent):**

Table No. 1 represented that medium percent of Scheduled Caste population occurred in Madha tahsil during the year 1981. It was observed 8.35 percent. Madha tahsil remained their position from 1981 to 1991. After 1991, Madha tahsil moved up to medium percent category. Likewise Madha tahsil after 1981 moved up to Medium percent category and remained their position up to 2011. In the year, 2011 there was no single tahsil recorded in Medium percent.

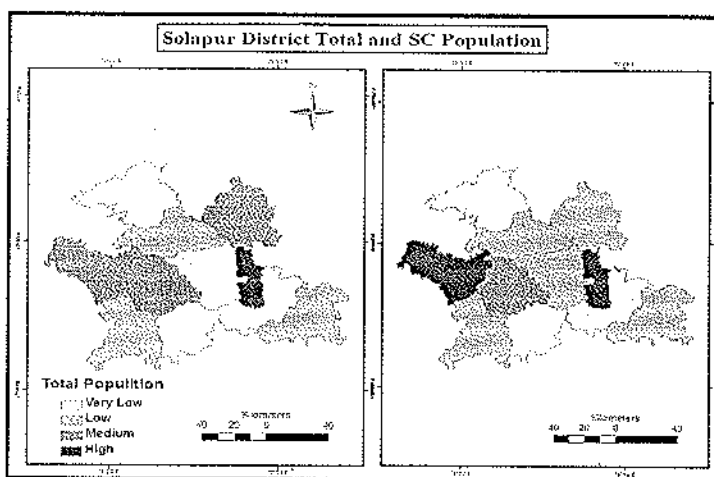
In the study region, North Solapur is major urban center. The North Solapur tahsil lies in moderate rainfall region. There is high range of variation in climatic and topographical condition. However, development of canal and lift irrigation facilities, there are also concentrate sugar industries and dairy farming industries. This agro-based industry supplied more employment leading sugarcane cultivation, in turn resulting in increasing the demand of labours.

**TABLE NO. 3.2 TALUKA WISE PROPORTION OF TOTLA POPULATION AND SCHEDULED CASTE (IN PERCENT)**

Sr.	Taluka	Year									
		Total Population					Scheduled Caste Population				
		1981	1991	2001	2011	Average	1981	1991	2001	2011	Average
1	Karmala	6.41	6.02	6.06	5.89	6.09	6.73	7.01	5.62	5.42	6.19
2	Madha	8.03	7.74	7.60	7.50	7.71	8.35	9.32	7.61	7.19	8.11
3	Barshi	9.96	9.35	8.85	8.63	9.19	9.43	7.40	7.89	7.79	8.12
4	North Solapur	23.80	24.27	24.95	24.48	24.3	19.13	3.82	23.02	23.88	17.46
5	Mohol	6.14	6.27	0.65	6.41	4.86	6.73	9.62	6.85	6.53	7.43
6	Pandharpur	9.19	9.82	10.46	10.24	9.92	9.16	12.49	10.76	10.49	10.72
7	Malshiras	10.89	10.84	10.97	11.24	10.98	13.20	18.10	12.89	13.63	14.45
8	Sangola	6.91	7.12	7.06	7.47	7.14	7.27	8.33	6.61	7.28	7.37
9	Mangalwedha	4.52	4.60	4.44	4.76	4.58	4.85	6.01	4.73	4.83	5.10
10	South Solapur	5.83	5.79	5.47	6.04	5.78	6.46	7.69	5.47	5.40	6.25
11	Akkalkot	8.30	8.13	7.53	7.28	7.81	8.89	10.16	8.49	7.51	8.76

Source: Census of India, District Census Handbook of Solapur District, 1981 to 2011, Compiled by researche

**Figure No. 01**



There are also think sugar industries. This agro-based industry supplied more employment opportunities in agricultural labour. In the view of transportation and communication facilities North Solapur is well connected to Pune and Hyderabad. Agro based industries, small-scale industries, trade other commercial activities and administrative services supply more employment opportunities. This is resulting in migration of Scheduled Caste and total population. As compare to the total population as like Scheduled Caste population North Solapur tahsil having high percent of population from 1981 to 2011. During 1981, only the North Solapur tahsil covers this category. After 1981, Malshiras tahsil increased in percent of

total population. It was recorded 14.45 percent. North Solapur tahsil moved up to very high percent category among the total population after 1991.

**C) LOW PERCENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (6 to 8 Percent):**

The region of moderate Scheduled Caste population had ranking between 8 to 12 percent. It was observed from Table No. 3.2 and Fig. No. 3.2 that Akkalkot, Barshi, Mohol, Pandharpur, and Sangola tahsils covers this category. It was 8.76 percent, 8.12 percent, 7.43 percent, and 7.37 percent respectively in the year 1981. Barshi tahsil increased the percent of Scheduled Caste population in 1981, and decreased in 2001. It is noted 89.43 and 7.40 percent respectively. Table No. 1 and Fig. No.1 shows that the proportion of total population. Akkalkot, Barshi, Mohol, Pandharpur, and Sangola tahsil recorded moderate percent from 1981 to 2011. These tahsils observed decreased in percent of total population.

**D) VERY LOW PERCENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (Below 6 percent):**

The low percent of Scheduled Caste population covers by Karmala, South Solapur and Mangalwedha. It was recorded 6.19 %, 5.10 %, 6.25 % and 7.75 percent respectively Table No.1 represents that the proportion of very low percent of total population region. This region covered by Karmala, Mohol, South Solapur and Mangalwedha tahsil. It was observed low percent of total population.

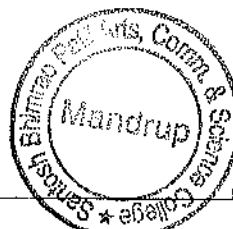
**CONCLUSION:**

In this category South Solapur tahsil having heavy rainfall, where as Mangalwedha lies dry area. This category covered undulating topography with high land zone. Due to adverse geographical conditions have low economic development and there is less employment opportunity because of absence any industrial development and lack of resources. Therefore the proportion of Scheduled Caste population is low and also total population as compare to other tahsil of the study region is low.

In these tahsils having seasonal variation in rainfall distribution, low degree of irrigation resulted low productivity and absences of commercial cropping pattern. In this category Akkalkot and Sangola tahsil is small urban centers engaged in primary activities. This tahsil have caring low capacity due to regional imbalances in economic condition and lack of resources. Sangola tahsil having very low rainfall. There is drought prone area and lies in the rain shadow area. The rain fed cultivation has provided seasonal employment opportunities, resulting into out migration of Scheduled Caste population occurred. There is no industry due to lack of resources as well-limited economic growth. The population seeking job opportunities outside the region, resulted out migration is in mainly North Solapur tahsil.

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## EDUCATION AND SUSCEPTIBLE COMMUNITIES- INTERPRETATION B.R. AMBEDKAR'S VISION

Mr. Dede D.K.<sup>1</sup> and Prin. Dr. Patil R.R.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Geography, Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts, Science and,  
Commerce College, Mandrup, Tal-South Solapur

<sup>2</sup> Department of Geography, K.N.Bhise Arts and Science Collage, Kurdawadi,  
Tal-Madha Dist.-Solapur (Maharashtra)

### ABSTRACT:

In this paper, an attempt is made to appreciate the educational project of Ambedkar in order to liberate the susceptible communities in the country. Ambedkar had developed an almost doctrinal conviction in the effective and transformatory character of education and held that education must be obtainable to all, irrespective of caste or status. 'Education is something which must be transport within the reach of everyone'. Ambedkar's life and mission itself is a case history of how education can form a leader and the destiny of the miserable classes, whom he represented. In this context, it is important to highlight the contributions made by Ambedkar's in the education sector, his vision and the relevance of his educational philosophy in the present circumstances.



**Key Words:** Education, susceptible Communities, equivalent prospect

### INTRODUCTION-

'It is the education which is the right weapon to cut the social slavery and it is the education which will enlighten the downtrodden masses to come up and gain social status, economic betterment and political freedom', are the views of Ambedkar. B.R. Ambedkar, as is well known, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution of India, devoted most of his intellectual, social and political efforts to give expression to his belief in the ideal, "Sarvenah Bhavantu Sukhinah Sarve Santu Niramayah" i.e. the good and prosperity of all and struggled throughout his life for securing the rightful place for the discriminated, deprived and downtrodden sections of our society. Ambedkar attempted to achieve this objective through his educational project also and discussed at length in this paper.

The education system till this date projects itself as a tool for empowerment of marginalized sections, but in practice it conveniently sabotages the same process of empowerment when it magnifies the importance of Sanskrit language in the educational system. While the dalit students face the rejection from their teachers who give priority to priestly caste students, the lower castes are



simply sidelined from the learning process, and so are the dalit teachers from the teaching process. Ambedkar ardently supported schooling that inculcates human rights education, education that teaches human dignity and justice in India. (Thiagarajan, 1981).

**RESPONSIBILITY OF EDUCATION IN DETERMINING AMBEDKAR'S VISION**

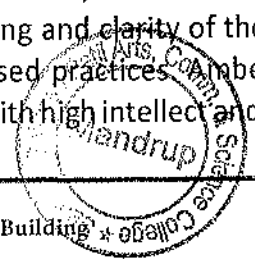
Ambedkar was born on April 14, 1891, at Mhow in Madhya Pradesh. His parents belonged to the Mahar community, which at that time was considered 'untouchable'. Education was primarily the privilege of the upper castes during those days. Ambedkar had personally to go through many an ordeal during his school as well as college days. He was made to experience segregation and resultant isolation. The teachers would not care to check his homework. Some of them did not even ask him to recite poems or put any questions to him for fear of being polluted. It was during his school days that Ambedkar began to feel what it meant to be an untouchable. Facing such indignation did not deter Ambedkar from pursuing his studies. In spite of such humiliation, he was able to pass matriculation examination in 1907 and successfully completed his graduation in 1912 with financial aid of Rs. 25 per month awarded by Maharaja Sayaji Rao of Baroda. After passing his B.A., Ambedkar joined the Baroda State's service. His graduation and stated service could not come to his rescue to free him from the curse of untouchability. The peons in his office used to throw office files at him lest they should be polluted through personal contact.

Although Phule's works and ideas, Kabir' sphilosophy and the gospel of Buddhahad a deep impact on Ambedkar's mind yet his education overseas predominantly changed his outlook. While studying in America and England, he was greatly impressed by the humanitarian traditions and trends in these countries. "Ambedkar's American experience seems to have marked him in giving him an unshakable faith in democracy, in encouraging a pragmatic, many faceted approaches." (Jaideva 2002: 58-59).

In periods when India became a colonial entity of the British, there were accusations by the philosophical pundits of India that the rulers had borrowed philosophical perspectives from western philosophy and blanketed traditional philosophy; this shows their ignorance of Nastika philosophers who were rather critical of Astikas' Brahminical philosophy. The Indian philosophers' claims over the origin of philosophy and the contribution to contemporary philosophy are more significant than other countries like Greece, Britain, Italy, Germany and France. In India there was philosophy written in Pali, Prakrit and Sanskrit. Their critical engagement with western philosophy pursued from the Indian traditional philosophy like Buddhism, to express thoughts on the Conservation of Energy Law; Thales of Miletus, a Greek philosopher, explained this law much after Buddha (Mukherji, 2002).

In 1913, Ambedkar got an opportunity to go to USA for higher studies on a Baroda State scholarship. He was the first Mahar to study in a foreign University Ambedkar entered the Graduate school of Columbia University.. His biographer, D. Keer writes, "Among the first-rate Indian political leaders, Ambedkar was the first to receive instruction in the land of Lincoln and Booker T. Washington." (Keer 1910: 26)His aim was not only to be a holder of the highest University degrees but also to be the master of social sciences. He took an enormous number of courses: political science, anthropology, sociology, economics, moral philosophy etc. It was probably in this phase of his life that he discovered and absorbed in his mind the basic tenets; those were to be at the core of his philosophy of life.

Ambedkar was an impeccable leader, who took up the leadership to light the lamp of enlightenment. With his immense reading and clarity of thoughts and arguments, he countered the oppressive and discriminatory caste based practices. Ambedkar's last words emphasized: 'Educate, Agitate and Organize'. He was a person with high intellect and was trained under the then distinguished



scholars like John Dewey, Charles Beard and R. A. Seligman (Sirswal, 2011).

### EQUIVALENT PROSPECT TO CONTACT EDUCATION

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar contributed to a plethora of books and journals. His speeches and writing are a valuable source for the process of truth finding and its articulation. Through his thoughts, words and actions Ambedkar's raised the consciousness of Dalits regarding the wretchedness and the injustice of their social condition, and awakened them to the possibilities of establishing a society in which they could live like equals (Valeskar, 2012).

Ambedkar's important contribution to the education sector was his belief that 'Education is something, which ought to be brought within the reach of every one'. The Education Department is not a department, which can be treated on the basis of quid pro quo. Education ought to be cheapened in all possible ways and to the greatest possible extent. He urged this plea because he felt that, "we are arriving at a stage when the lower orders of society are just getting into the high schools, middle schools and colleges, and the policy of this department therefore ought to be to make higher education as cheap to the lower classes as it can possibly be made." (Ambedkar 1982: 40-41)

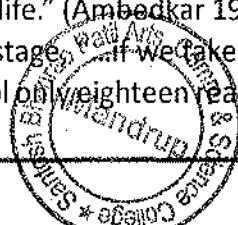
Ambedkar was against the great disparity in the advancement in education of the different classes in India. He quoted statistics from the report of Education and Hunter Commission to point out that depressed classes are the worst sufferers in education sector in proportion to their population. (For details see Ambedkar 1982: 39-44) He stressed that depressed classes should be treated as minority and similar benefits should also be extended to them as Muslims were earlier given in education sector. "Economically speaking or socially speaking, backward classes are handicapped in a manner in which no other community is handicapped. I, therefore, think that the principle of favoured treatment must be adopted in their case. ...their position is worse than that of the Mohammedans and my only pleading is that if the most favoured treatment is to be given to those who deserve it and need it most, then the backward classes deserve more attention of Government..." (Ambedkar 1982: 42)

He also suggested other pragmatic ways to promote literacy among the depressed classes during the Legislative debate, "The second thing that I wish to say about the depressed classes is that I find as a certain sum has been set aside in the budget for scholarships for the backward communities." (Ambedkar 1982: 43-44)

### PRIMARY EDUCATION

Ambedkar was convinced that primary education is very important for the vulnerable sections as it provides them necessary platform to enter into public life. Ambedkar recognized the importance of education in shaping the future and cautioned the under-privileged not to lose any opportunity, 'We may forego material benefits, but we cannot forego our rights and opportunities to reap the benefits of highest education to the fullest extent.' As a member, Ambedkar submitted detailed report about the deplorable condition of the Backward Communities to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, suggesting steps for the prevailing iniquitous educational System. He made a historical appeal for more grants to develop primary education for all sections during 1927 in his Legislative Council Debates in the Bombay Assembly.

Ambedkar pointed out that, "The object of primary education is to see that every child that enters the portals of a primary school does leave it only at a stage when it becomes literate and continues to be literate throughout the rest of his life." (Ambedkar 1982: 40) Ambedkar also cautioned regarding the trend of dropout rate at the initial stage. "If we take the statistics, we find that out of every hundred children that enter a primary school only eighteen reach the fourth standard; the rest of





them, that is to say, 82 out of every 100, relapse into the state of illiteracy." (Ambedkar 1982: 40)

Ambedkar stressed to spend more money on primary education and argued, "I therefore request the Honourable the Education Minister to spend more money on primary education, if for nothing else at least for the purpose of seeing that what he spends bears some fruit ultimately. ...unless we spend a sufficient amount of money, to see that every child that enters a school reaches the fourth standard, what we have already spent upon him is of no purpose whatsoever." (Ambedkar 1982: 40)

Ambedkar was also against the commercialization of education and criticized the existing government, "out of the total expenditure which we incur on arts colleges, something like 36 per cent is financed from fees; out of the expenditure that we incur on high schools, something like 31 per cent is financed from fees; out of the expenditure that we incur on middle schools, something like 26 per cent is derived from fees." (Ambedkar 1982: 40)

## CONCLUSION

Thus, Ambedkar suggested several policy measures for the development of education starting from primary to university that can be found to be relevant today to make the education sector effective and accountable. His ideas are full of innovations and quite pragmatic. His emphasis on the economic value of education that is the utilization of scarce resources for the development of education, the idea of pooling the teaching resources of both city colleges and universities to avoid duplication and to improve efficiency etc. are still very relevant.

In a speech at the All India Depressed Classes Conferences on July 1942, he highlighted the considerable progress in education and a greater degree of political consciousness acquired by the Dalits in India. Above all the progress made by the untouchable's women was encouraging and astonishing. (Keer 1991: 351) "My final words," he concluded, "of advice to you is educate, agitate and organize; have faith in yourself". He actually became an ideal for the vulnerable communities, a personification of what could be achieved by a Dalit once he was educated. Though even after achieving independence, most of the deprived sections and particularly Dalit men and women are the main victims of illiteracy yet Ambedkar's advice gradually showing its influence and the vulnerable communities are displaying great dedication by spreading the word about education, self-respect, etc., in the society.

Meanwhile, teachers and the trainers also need to establish a bond and promote an education that works towards the objectives of self-actualization and a just society. With such collective efforts, education can play a role in the conscientization and creation of citizens who are aware of the perils a society faces, motivating them to challenge its customary norms and practices even when establishing themselves. To contextualize educational philosophy in India we must remember that learning was barred for a large section of society, wherein the texts and writings which govern them were permitted to be read and to be interpreted by a few born in a specific community. This exclusiveness to a particular community for learning further translated into children from the 'lower' section of the community being kept away from education in order to maintain the purity of the 'sacred learning' of the few.

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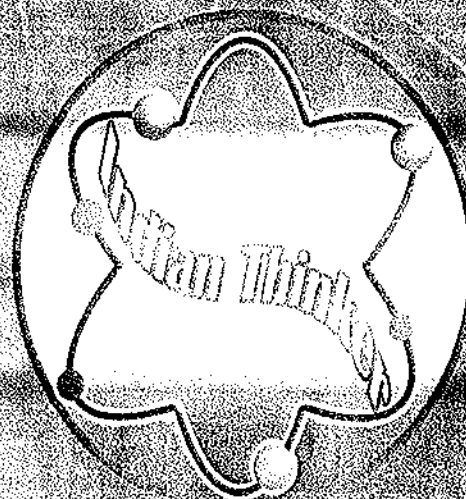
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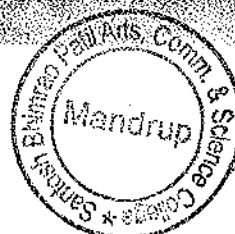
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Khadgaon Road, Kapil  
Nagar, Latur, Dist. Latur  
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## Contact :-

Arun B. Godam

8149668999, 8483959442

## E-mail :

hitechresearch11@gmail.com.

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## INDEX

Sr. No.	Title of Research Paper	Author	Page No.
1	Major Steps of Economic Reforms Taken by Government of India	Dr.Pratap J. Phalphale	6-12
2	Effect Of Conditioning Exercise On The Physical Components Among Sedentary Students	Gangadhar Sarode	13-17
3	Health Status Of Woman's In Gulbarga District	Mr. Shekarraj Tippanna	18-22
4	Isolation of Klebsiella pneumoniae from pus and its antibiogram	Kagne S.R.	23-28
5	Female Feticide: A Social problem in India	Shri. Bansode S. S.	29-35
6	MGNREGA: A Milestone for Women Empowerment	Rajendra Kumar, Dr.Afok Kumar	36-41
7	Child Labour: A Serious Social Problem of Indian Society (A Short Study in Rewa City of Madhya Pradesh)	Subash Chand Chauhan	42-49
8	The importance on contribution of health education & physical fitness in the development of total fitness.	Gangadhar Sarode, Rahul Sarode	50-53
9	महात्मा गांधी जी के विचारों का हिंदी काव्य पर प्रभाव	प्रा. सिध्दराम पाटील	54-58
10	प्रेमचन्द के उपन्यासों में चित्रित राजनीतिक प्रभाव	प्रा. डॉ. गणपत श्रीपतराव माने	59-62
11	कबीर : विद्रोह और समाजदर्शन	डॉ. बलीराम संभाजी भुवतरे	63-66
12	जाफराबाद तालुक्यातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या समस्यांचा समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास	डॉ. स्मिता काशिनाथराव मरवाळीकर	67-70
13	डॉ. थाबासाहेब अंबेडकरांची लोकप्रचक्रारिता	डॉ. सविता मुंदे	71-74
14	कबीर के आर्थिक विचार	प्रा. वी.एन.आदरराव	75-78





## कबीर के आर्थिक विचार

प्रा. बी.एन.आदटराव

हिंदी विभाग,

एस.बी. पाटील महाविद्यालय,

मंद्रुप, सोलापूर

13

### Research Paper - Hindi

भारत पर १४ वीं शती की मध्यवधि में तुघलक सम्राटों का शासन तथा पूरा अधिकार था। मोहम्मद तुघलक का शासन अत्यंत जुलमी था। जनता उससे अत्यंत संतुष्ट थी। उस समय पूरे देश की आर्थिक सत्ता में ताग्रसिककों के परिणामस्वरूप परिवर्तन आया। अन्य अनेक राजनीतिक घटनाएँ भी घातक रहीं। समस्त देश में अशांति का वातावरण रहा था। तुघलक के पश्चात् फिरोजशाह तुघलक का शासन रहा। वह अत्यंत धर्मान्ध था। भारतीय जनता के सामने उसके कारण दो ही विकल्प रहे थे- या तो इस्लाम धर्म में शामिल होना या मृत्यु को स्वीकारना। फिर जनता का अत्यंत भयभीत होना-रहना स्वाभाविक था। उस समय जन सामान्यों तथा वित्तादि की बड़ी हानि हुई। तत्पश्चात् के लोदी वंश ने भी बहुत जुल्म किए। संत कबीर ने लोदी के अत्याचारों का वर्णन किया है। संत कवियों की दुनिया ही अलग थी। सभी प्रवृत्त्यात्मक मार्ग पर चलते रहे। उनका आराध्य भले ही अलौकिक रहा परंतु लौकिक जगत् के प्रति उन्होंने अनदेखा नहीं किया। लौकिक साधनों में आर्थिक व्यवस्था संबंधी इनके मत महत्त्वपूर्ण दिखाई देते हैं। ये कोई अर्थशास्त्री नहीं थे और न ही अर्थशास्त्र के अध्येता परंतु 'जीने' के लिए 'अर्थ' की आवश्यकता पर उन्होंने प्रकाश डाला है। वित्तीय स्थितियाँ तथा व्यवस्था के संकेत इनके काव्य में दृष्टिगत होते हैं। हम कबीर के काव्य में उल्लेखित आर्थिक संदर्भों को देखते हैं।

महात्मा कबीर ने अपने काव्य में भारतीय अर्थशास्त्र की अवधारणा प्रस्तुत की है। प्रायः सभी संतों का दृष्टिकोण इसी तरह का रहा है। इन्होंने लौकिकता का पूर्ण तिरस्कार नहीं किया। यह सच है कि उनका चिन्तन अलौकिक था। परन्तु वे लौकिकता के कारण ही लोक-परलोक विषय धारणाएँ प्रस्तुत कर पायें। लौकिक उपादानों में आर्थिक संदर्भ या व्यवस्था आवश्यक होती है। वह धार्मिक अनुष्ठानों को प्रेरित भी करती है। शास्त्रों के आधार पर यह स्पष्ट हो चुका है कि पापों के निर्धारण के पीछे 'भूख' की ही स्थिति होती है। संतों ने आध्यात्मिक मतों की अभिव्यक्ति करते समय आर्थिक संदर्भों के उल्लेख किए हैं। परन्तु आज जब कबीर के अर्थ नीति विषयक विचारों पर दृष्टिपात करते हैं तो यह संकल्पना स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि उन्होंने अर्थशास्त्र की अवधारणा प्रस्तुत की है। जिसके आधार पर उन्होंने समाज को संयमित उपभोग की दिशा दी है। केवल कबीर ही नहीं रैदास







आदि संत कवियों ने जीविका के साधनों की पवित्रता पर विशेष जोर दिया है तथा आर्थिक जीवन के अनेक पक्षों का संदर्भ दिया है। इन्हीं संदर्भों के आधार पर कबीर काव्य में निरूपित व्यवस्था के उल्लेखों संकेतों को देखते हैं।

अलौकिक के प्रति रागात्मकता होने के बावजूद कबीर ने धन के विषय में, उसकी महत्ता के संदर्भ में अपनी मान्यताओं को प्रस्तुत किया है। धर्मानुष्ठान का साधन शरीर को माना गया है और शरीर का पोषण अन्न होता है। सभी संतों की यही मान्यता रही है कि भूखे पेट ईश्वर की आराधना सम्भव नहीं है। कबीर का कहना है, 'हे प्रभु ये अपनी कण्ठी और माला को ले लीजिए, क्योंकि भूखे पेट अब गोपाल की उपासना सम्भव नहीं हो रही है।'

"भूखे भगति न कीजै, यह माला अपनी लीजै।"

हरि - भजन को तज कर सारा कार्य करके भी जब परिवार का उदर-पोषण सम्भव नहीं तो जीवन मिथ्या ही है।

"हरि का सिमरन छाडि कै प्यालो बहुत कुटुंब।

धंधा करता रहि गया भाई रहा न बन्ध।।"

इन्हीं परिस्थितियों के कारण कबीर कहते हैं कि हे प्रभु! उतना दीजिए, जितने में पेट भरता रहे, साधु भी भूखा न रहे और बिना किसी बाधा भक्ति भी चलती रहे।

"दुहे सेर मांगऊ चूना। पाउ थीऊ सांगु लूना।।

ऊपर कउ मागउ सीधा। तेरी भगति करै जनु बाधा।।"

कबीर को उन लोगों से तीव्र पीडा पहुँचती थी, जो हरि-स्मरण को त्याग कर 'माल' का संग्रह करते थे। कबीर धन का संचयन करने की प्रवृत्ति को अत्यंत नीच कार्य समझते हैं। उनकी दृष्टि से यह प्रवृत्ति अच्छी नहीं है, उसका त्याग करना चाहिए। उन्होंने धनसंग्रह करनेवाले को मरा हुआ माना है।

उनका मत है कि यदि धन साथ में जाए तो संग्रह है, अन्यथा वह किसी काम का नहीं है। ऐसे अनेक उदाहरणों से धन संचय के प्रति के कबीर के विद्रोही मत स्पष्ट होते हैं।

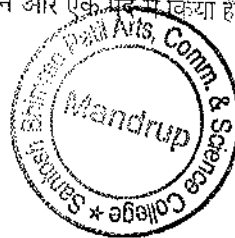
आर्थिक स्थिति और समाज का सम्बन्ध अन्योन्याश्रित है। आर्थिक स्थिति के कारण सामाजिक भेदाभेद अपने आप निर्धारित हो जाते हैं। कबीर काल में आर्थिक दशा ने ही वर्ग भेद, ऊँच-नीच भेदभाव को निर्माण किया था। उन्होंने निर्धन और धनवान का उल्लेख करके धन के आधार पर हो रहे भेदभाव को व्यंजित किया। उन्होंने कहा है कि धनवान व्यक्ति का समाज में सम्मान होता था और उसकी तुलना में निर्धन व्यक्ति उपेक्षित, तिरस्कृत तथा दयनीय था। 'अर्थ' के कारण होनेवाली व्यक्ति की हालत से कबीर बहुत ही पीडित होते थे।

निर्धन आदर कोई न देई, लाख जतन करै ओहु चित न थेरई।

जो निरधन सरधन कै जाई, आगै बैठा पीठ फिराई।।

"कहि कबीर निर्धन है सोई। जाकै हिरदै नाम न होई।"

आर्थिक विषमता का वर्णन कबीर ने और एक मंद में किया है। इसमें उन्होंने अर्थ-जनित जघन्य कर्मों





की तरु लक्ष्य केंद्रित किया है। केवल इतना ही नहीं तो पेट की की ज्वाला शमित करने के लिए कोई अपनी संतान तक को बेचते हैं - ऐसे उल्लेख भी कबीर ने किए हैं।

अर्थ के आधार पर कबीर ने उच्च वर्ग की विलासी प्रवृत्ति का भी उल्लेख किया है पान खाना, कामिनी के काम- राग में निमग्न रहना आदि।

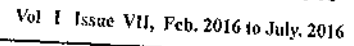
इतस तरह स्पष्ट है कि आर्थिक व्यवस्था, उच्चवर्ग और निम्नवर्ग की स्थिति की परिचायक है। कबीर ही नहीं तो प्रायः सभी संतों को आर्थिक विषमता ने बड़ा आन्दोलित किया था और इसका परिणाम भौतिक विरक्ति में होता गया। आर्थिक दृष्टि से विपन्न लोगों को इन संतों ने करुणा से प्लावित किया। कबीर ने सांसारिक वैभव की निरर्थकता पर जोर दिया और उन पर वर्ग करनेवाले लोगों की पाखण्डी प्रवृत्ति का पर्दाफाश किया।

प्राचीन काल से ही भारत कृषिप्रधान देश रहा है। सामान्य जनो तथा शासकों के आर्थिक व्यवस्था का आधार यही कृषि व्यवस्था थी। इसी कारण लोगों की कृषि पर विशेष लक्ष्य केंद्रित किया। कबीर निम्नजाति के थे। उन्होंने मानवता के प्रचार को प्रमुखता दी थी। इसके प्रचार के लिए उन्होंने क्षेत्र चुने थे- गाँव तथा वहाँ पीस रही जनता। परंतु कबीर काव्य के अध्ययन पश्चात् यह स्पष्ट होता है कि उन्होंने कृषिविषयक तथ्यों का स्पष्ट वर्णन नहीं किया है, केवल संकेत निरूपण किया है। कृषि क्षेत्र के सांकेतिक शब्दों को लेकर उन्होंने अपने आध्यात्मिक संसार का निर्माण करना चाहा। वे कहते, "हे प्रभु! अब मैं आपके शरीर रूपी गाँव में नहीं रहूँगा, क्योंकि आपके कर्मचारी बहुत चालाक हैं। इस शरीर रूपी नगर में धर्मात्मा किसान के साथ इन्द्रियरूपी पाँच किसान भी बसते हैं। इस गाँव का ठाकुर मन रूपी खेत को नापता रहता है तथा बुद्धि रूप कायस्थ इस पर होनेवाले खर्च की कोई सीमा नहीं बताता। मोह रूपी रस्सी को जोड़कर मुझको पीड़ित करते हैं। काल रूपी खेती करनेवाला यह बिकट बला बड़े-बड़े शक्तिशालियों का आक्रान्त किये। भूमि की जानकारी देते समय वे बोहंडा (वही, साखी) (निचला खेत जहाँ सूखे दिनों में भी पानी का अभाव नहीं रहता है) शब्द का प्रयोग करते हैं तो साधनों में बलों से चलनेवाले रहट, ढेकुली का संकेत भी करते हैं। खेत से खलिहान तक फसल पहुँचाने के लिए उसकी ठीक व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है। कबीर ने उस व्यवस्था को इस तरह व्यक्त किया है, "बुद्धि मेरी खेती है, गुरू उरानेवाला बिझुकार (धोखा) है तथा राम नाम के दो अक्षर रक्षक हैं। अब मेरी फसल क्षतिग्रस्त नहीं हो सकती है। उनका यह भी मत रहा है कि यदि खेत की रक्षा न की जाय तो उसे चिड़िया खा जाएगी। परिणामतः फसल खलिहान तक नहीं पहुँच पायेगी। कबीर ने कृषि से उत्पन्न फसलों का विस्तार से संदर्भ नहीं दिया है। जहाँ पर भी संकेत प्राप्त होते हैं वे आध्यात्मिकता से अनुप्राणित हैं। कबीर काव्य में गन्ना, कपास के उल्लेख मिलते हैं। इस प्रकार कबीर ने किसान, खेत, पैदाइश, सत्ता के आलंकार आदि के उल्लेख कर कृषिविषयक जानकारी दी है।

कबीर कालीन समाज का मुख्य उद्योग 'कृषि' ही था। उसकी प्रधानता के कारण उसके लिए उपयोगी तथा आवश्यक औजारों का निर्माण गाँवों में ही होता था। इस कार्य के कारण गाँव में अनेक छोटे-मोटे उद्योग चलते थे। हम इस बात से परिचित हैं कि संतों का सीधा संपर्क गाँवों से ही था। वे सामान्य वर्ग से आये थे। अतः गाँवों







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15



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**Mr. Arun B. Godam**

## Editorial Office :

Khadgaon Road, Kapil  
Nagar, Latur, Dist. Latur  
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## Contact :-

**Arun B. Godam**

8149668999, 8483959442

## E-mail :

hitechresearch11@gmail.com.

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## INDEX

Sr. No.	Title of Research Paper	Author	Page No.
1	Comparative Income Statement of Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board	Dr. Awade N. H. Prof. Kawade V.P	5-7
2	'Sustainable Economic Development – A scenario to enhance environmental issues in Indian perspective'	Dr. S. L. Soni	8-10
3	A Study On Shri Kshetra Siddhagiri Math: A Role Model	Prakash T. Waghmare Tushar T. Waghmare	11-15
4	Recommendations Of The Mandal Commission for the Other Backward Classes: A Sociological Study	Shri. Bansode S. S.	16-22
5	Issues and Problems : Dalit Literature	Shinde Sachin	23-25
6	Politics of PWP in Maharashtra	Dr. Sanjivan M. Kadam	26-30
7	Psychodynamic theory development in Educational	Dr. Shinde Sushil Shesherao	31-34
8	हिंदी गजल: एक अनुशीलन	प्रा. बी.एन. आदटराव	35-40
9	मानवाधिकार संरक्षण के क्षेत्र में गैर सरकारी संगठनों की भूमिका	माधव शिंदे	41-45
10	शाश्वत विकासाकरीता ग्रामीण महिला सशक्तता साखळी	प्रा. सुरवसे ए.पी.	46-49
11	ग्रामीण विकासात ग्रामसभेची भूमिका	प्रा. राठोड एस.के.	50-56
12	स्त्रियांचे उद्धारकर्ते डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर	डॉ. स्मिता काशिनाथराव मरवाळीकर	57-60
13	महाराष्ट्रातील वाढत्या लोकसंख्येच्या वैशिष्ट्यांचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास : विशेष संदर्भ 2001 ते 2011	प्रा. ज. के. ससाणे	61-70-
14	स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गट	डॉ. इ.जे. हेळगे	71-79





## हिंदी ग़ज़ल: एक अनुशीलन

प्रा. बी.एन. आदटराव  
एस.बी. पाटील महाविद्यालय,  
मंद्रूप, तह. सोलापूर

8

### Research Paper - Hindi

विषय प्रवेश :-

भाषा का निर्माण मनुष्य की सर्वोत्तम उपलब्धि मानी जाती है। भाषा के कारण ही मनुष्य अन्य प्राणियों से अलग अपनी सत्ता स्थापित कर चुका है। मनुष्य की अभिव्यक्ति की तीव्र आकांक्षा ने भाषा को जन्म दिया और भाषा के निर्माण के साथ मानवी सभ्यता, संस्कृति और साहित्य का विकास हुआ। साहित्य को मानवी मनोभावों का दर्पण कहा गया है। इन्हीं मनोभावों के वैविध्य चित्रित करने के लिए साहित्य में विविध विधाएँ विकसित हुईं। इनमें ग़ज़ल एक लोकप्रिय विधा के रूप में हमारे सामने आती है।

‘ग़ज़ल’ शब्द का अर्थ, स्वरूप एवं परिभाषा :-

‘ग़ज़ल’ शब्द मूलतः अरबी (फारसी) भाषा का है। यह शब्द फारसी के ‘ग़ज़ल’ से बना है। ‘ग़ज़ल’ का फारसी भाषा में अर्थ है— ‘अपनी माशूका से की गई प्यार भरी बातचित।’ एक बात और है कि अरबी में ‘कसीदा’ नाम की एक विधा है। कसीदा के प्रारंभ में चार-छह पक्तियों का मुक्तक प्रस्तुत किया जाता था, जिसे ‘तश्बीब’ कहते थे। तश्बीब का मुख्य विषय प्रणय होता था। कालांतर में यह तश्बीब ईरान पहुँचा। ईरान के पर्शियन कवियों को यह कसीदे की तश्बीब बेहद पसंद आयी। उन्होंने तश्बीब को कसीदे से अलग कर दिया और ‘ग़ज़ल’ विधा स्वतंत्र रूप से अस्तित्व में आयी।

इस तरह ग़ज़ल को परिभाषित करते हुए हम कह सकते हैं कि, मन के भावों को शेरों के माध्यम से अभिव्यक्त करनेवाली कला का नाम है, ‘ग़ज़ल’। अर्थात्— जिस रचना में मतला, रदीफ, कफिया और मक्ता का सफल निर्वाह किया जाता है, उस रचना को



गुज़ल कहा जाता है।' गुज़ल रचना के नियमानुसार एक गुज़ल में पाँच शेर होना अनिवार्य है। यह संख्या सात, नौ, ग्यारह के क्रम में हो सकती है। गुज़ल का हर शेर अपने आप में स्वतंत्र होता है। वास्तव में एक-एक शेर एक-एक कविता होती है। एक शेर का दूसरे से संबंध हो यह जरूरी नहीं होता। गुज़ल के लिए बहरों (छंदों) का बंधन अनिवार्य माना गया है। गुज़ल में संगीत तत्व भी आवश्यक है, जिससे गुज़ल और अधिक संजीदा हो जाती है।

### हिंदी की ग़ज़ल परंपरा :-

वर्तमान दिनों में भारत की लगभग हर भाषा में ग़ज़ल लिखी जा रही है। हिंदी में भी ग़ज़ल काफी लोकप्रिय हो रही है। वैसे देखा जाए तो हिंदी ग़ज़ल का सूत्रपात तेरहवीं शताब्दी में मिलता है। आदिकाल के अमीर खुसरो को हिंदी ग़ज़ल का जनक माना जाता है। फारसी एवं हिंदी के मिलाप से आमीर खुसरो ने ग़ज़लों में नया रंग भर दिया है। उनके बाद हिंदी ग़ज़ल के लक्षण हमें कबीर काव्य में दिखाई देते हैं। कबीर की ग़ज़ल के ये शेर द्रष्टव्य हैं—

“हमन है इश्क मरताना हमन को होशयारी क्या,

रहे आज़ाद या जग से हमन दुनिया से यारी क्या।"

वास्तव में कबीर ने अमीर खुसरो की राह को आगे बढ़ाने का दायित्व निभाया है। कबीर के बाद मीरा के कुछ पदों में भी ग़ज़ल के कुछ अंश मिल जाते हैं। आधुनिक काल तक आते-आते प्यारेलाल शोकी और भारतेन्दु के पिता श्री. गिरिधर दास जी ने ग़ज़ल शैली को अपनाने का सफल प्रयास किया। किंतु आधुनिक युग के प्रवर्तक कवि एवं नाटककार भारतेन्दु हरीशचंद्र की ग़ज़ल, ग़ज़ल की शास्त्रीय कसौटी पर खरी उतरती है। उन्होंने 'रसा' तथा 'हरिचंद' उपनाम से ग़ज़ल प्रस्तुत की है। भारतेन्दु की ग़ज़ल का एक शेर प्रस्तुत है—

"दिल मेरा ले गया वफा कर के,

बेवफा हो गया वफा कर के।





निवार्य  
ने आप  
दूसरे  
माना  
दा हो  
  
हिंदी  
पूत्रपात  
दिया  
गज़ल

या है।  
काल  
गज़ल  
वे एवं  
ती ५।  
ग एक

दोस्तों, कौन मेरी तुरबत पे

रो रहा है रसा रसा कर के।।”

छायावाद के चार आधार स्तंभों में से जयशंकर प्रसाद और महाकवि निराला जी ने भी हिंदी में गज़लें लिखकर गज़ल के विकास में योगदान दिया है। ‘बेला’ नामक काव्यसंग्रह में निराला की काफी गज़लें उपलब्ध होती हैं। निराला की एक खास बात यह है कि उन्होंने विशुद्ध हिंदी में अपनी गज़लें प्रस्तुत की। उनकी व्यंग्य पूर्ण गज़ल का एक शेर द्रष्टव्य है—

“भेद कुल खुल जाए,

वह सूरत हमारे दिल में है,

देश को मिल जाए,

वो पूँजी तुम्हारी मिल में हैं।”

इसप्रकार हम देखते हैं कि अमीर खुसरो, कबीर, प्यारेलाल, गिरिधर दास, भारतेन्दु, जयशंकर प्रसाद एवं निराला ने जो गज़लें प्रस्तुत की, उनसे हिंदी गज़ल की एक परंपरा बनी। वास्तव में यह हिंदी गज़लों का प्रारंभिक दौर था।

सही अर्थों में हिंदी गज़ल को शमशेर बहादूर सिंह ने बल प्रदान किया। उनकी गज़लों पर उर्दु का ज्यादा असर दिखाई देता है। उनकी गज़लों का मुख्य विषय प्रेम रहा है। रुमानी स्वर में लिखी गई शमशेर की गज़लों का रचना-विधान काफी तराशा हुआ जान पड़ता है। शमशेर सिंह के बाद हिंदी गज़ल में एक नए युग की शुरुवात होती है, जिसे हम सामाजिक यथार्थ का युग कह सकते हैं। हिंदी के गज़लकारों ने बदलते परिवेश को अपनी गज़लों के माध्यम से व्यक्त किया है। हिंदी की ये गज़लें आम आदमी की समस्याओं से जुड़ गयी हैं। ये गज़लें समयगत समस्याओं का अनुठा दस्तावेज बनकर सामने आती हैं। दस संदर्भ में दुष्यंत कुमार त्यागी का साहित्य जगत में होनेवाला प्रवेश हिंदी गज़लों के इतिहास में अनुठी उपलब्धि कहा जाएगा। ‘साए में धूप’ इस गज़ल संग्रह को लेकर उन्होंने हिंदी गज़ल की दुनिया में कदम रखा और हिंदी गज़ल को प्रतिष्ठा



दिलायी। अपनी ग़ज़लों के माध्यम से दुष्यंत कुमारजी ने अपनी एवं सार्वजनिक पीड़ा को अभिव्यक्त किया। उनकी ग़ज़लों में आम आदमी की धड़कन पायी जाती हैं। उनकी ग़ज़लों का मूल स्वर व्यंग्यपूर्ण रहा है। उनकी ग़ज़लें तो अपने समयगत सच्चाइयों का आईना बनकर सामने आती हैं। राजनीति, गरीबी, प्रजातंत्र, सांप्रदायिक तनाव, राष्ट्रप्रेम आदि विविध विषयों को लेकर उनहोंने बड़ी पुरख्ता ग़ज़लें प्रस्तुत की हैं। उनकी ग़ज़ल का एक शेर देखिए—

"सिर्फ हंगामा खड़ा करना मेरा मकसद नहीं

मेरी कोशिश यह है कि सूरत बदलनी चाहिए।”

दुष्यंत कुमारजी का स्वर उन करोड़ों भारतीयों के मन की व्यथा है, जो देश के बिगड़ते हालात से चिंतित हैं। उन्हीं के शब्दों में -

“मुझमें रहते हैं करोड़ों लोग चुक कैसे रहूँ

हर गज़ल अब सल्तनत के नाम एक बयान है।"

कल नुमाईश में मिला था वो चीथड़े पहने हुए

मैंने पुछा नाम तो बोला कि हिंदुस्तान है।”

निश्चित ही दुष्यंत कुमार ने बिंबों एवं प्रतीकों के माध्यम से राजनीतिक और सामाजिक संत्रास को व्यक्त किया और हिंदी में ग़ज़ल के एक नए युग का सूत्रपात किया।

दुष्यंत कुमार की ही परंपरा को भवानी शंकर, चंद्रसेन विराट और जहीर कुरेशी आगे बढ़ाते हुए दिखाई देते हैं। जहीर कुरेशी की राजनीति एवं प्रजातंत्र पर कसे यह व्यंग्य की पंक्तियाँ देखिए—

“राज की राजनीति की रंभा,

दिल कहीं, दल बदल रही है कहीं।”

राजनीति पर ऐसे ही कठोर प्रहार करनेवाले ग़ज़लकारों में विजय कुमार सिंघल, पुरुषोत्तम 'प्रतीक' रामकुमार 'कृषक', हनुमंत नायडु और कुंवर बेचैन का नाम अत्यंत आदर के साथ लिया जा सकता है। कुंवर बेचैन ने अपनी ग़ज़लों के माध्यम से सामाजिक यथार्थ को वाणी दी है। सामाजिक पतन की ओर संकेत करते हुए उन्होंने कहा है—







“हर इस सडक पे हो रही इन्सानियत कत्ल,  
पूरे शहर में फिर भी कोई सनसनी नहीं है।”

वर्तमान भारत में भ्रष्टाचार की कोई सीमा नहीं रही है। इस भ्रष्टाचार ने आर्थिक विषमता का ऐसा कोहरा उत्पन्न कर दिया है कि, जिसमें सामान्य गरीब आदमी की जिंदगी डूब गयी है। वह रोटी के दो निवालों को तरस रहा है। गरीबी का ये दर्द हिंदी गज़ल में देखिए—

“उस भूखे आदमी का दर्द  
तब मैंने जाना,  
जब चाँद को भी उसने  
गोल रोटी सा माना।”

इसी प्रकार उपेंद्रकुमार, सुर्यभानु गुप्त, ज्ञान प्रकाश विवेक, डॉ. गिरिजाशरण अग्रवाल, अशोक अंजूम, डॉ. उर्मिलेश, डॉ. रोहिताश्व अस्थाना, रमासिंह, कुमार रवींद्र, मनोज तोमर, महेश अनघ, राधेशाम शुक्ल और अन्य गज़लकारों ने हिंदी गज़लों के माध्यम से अपनी आवाज बुलंद की है। ये गज़ले आम आदमी की जिंदगी से अंतरंग वार्तालाप करती है।

**निष्कर्ष :-**

सारंश यही है कि बदलते समय के साथ हिंदी गज़ल की करवट भी बदली है। आधुनिक काल के बाद भी कुछ समय तक हिंदी गज़ल का आम आदमी से कोई वास्ता नहीं था। वह तो नवाबों और बादशाहों के दरबार की जीनत बनकर रह गयी थी। अमीर खुसरो से लेकर भारतेन्दु के युग तक हिंदी गज़ल प्रेम और इश्क के समुंदर में ही डुबकियाँ लेती है। शमशेर सिंह के जमाने तक यही सिलसिला जारी रहा। लेकिन दुष्यंत कुमार त्यागी के आगमन के साथ हिंदी गज़ल कि दुनिया में एक नए युग की शुरुवात होती है। जिसे हम आम आदमी की हिंदी गज़ल का युग कह सकते हैं। दुष्यंत के जमाने से ही हिंदी गज़लों में जनसामान्य की पीड़ाओं का राजनीति की खराबियों का और महानगर के





अजनबीपन का व्यंग्यपूर्ण चित्रण होने लगा। तब से होकर आज तक हिंदी ग़ज़ल सामाजिक और राजनीतिक माहौल का दामन थाम कर आगे बढ़ रही है। शुद्ध भारतीयता यह हिंदी ग़ज़ल की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता बन गई है। वह उर्दु और फ़ारसी की प्रेम और इश्क की सीमित दायरों में नहीं फँसी और इसीलिए उनकी झेरॉक्स कॉपी बनने से बच गई। वर्तमान समय में हिंदी ग़ज़ल अपने देश की जमीन से पूरी तरह से जुड़ गयी है। आज की हिंदी ग़ज़ल अपने समय की सच्चाईयों से अंतरंग साक्षात्कार कराती है, इसीलिए हिंदी में कोई काव्य शैली इतनी लोकप्रिय कभी नहीं रही, जितनी आज ग़ज़ल हो चुकी है।

#### आधार ग्रंथ

1. हिंदी ग़ज़ल : उद्भव और विकास – डॉ. रोहिताश्व अस्थाना
2. हिंदी साठोत्तारी ग़ज़ल – डॉ. मधु खराटे
3. हिंदी ग़ज़ल का वर्तमान दशक – डॉ. सरदार मुजावर
4. ग़ज़ल : एक यात्रा – सुर्यप्रकाश शर्मा
5. हिंदी ग़ज़ल के विविध आयाम – डॉ. सरदार मुजावर





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16

## भक्ति काव्य का युगीन महत्त्व



प्रा. भगवान आदटराव

भगवान आदटराव

संतोष भीमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंदरूप, तहसील - द. सोलापुर, जि- सोलापुर.

सारांश :- भक्तीकाव्य हिंदी साहित्य की मूल्य निधि है। हिन्दी साहित्य के इतिहास में जिस कालखंड को स्वर्णयुग माना गया है वह स्वर्णयुग भक्तीकाव्य के कारण ही है। दक्षिण भारत के अलवारों में निर्माण हुई, और रागानंद के माध्यम से उत्तर भारत में फैली।



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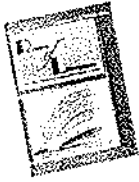
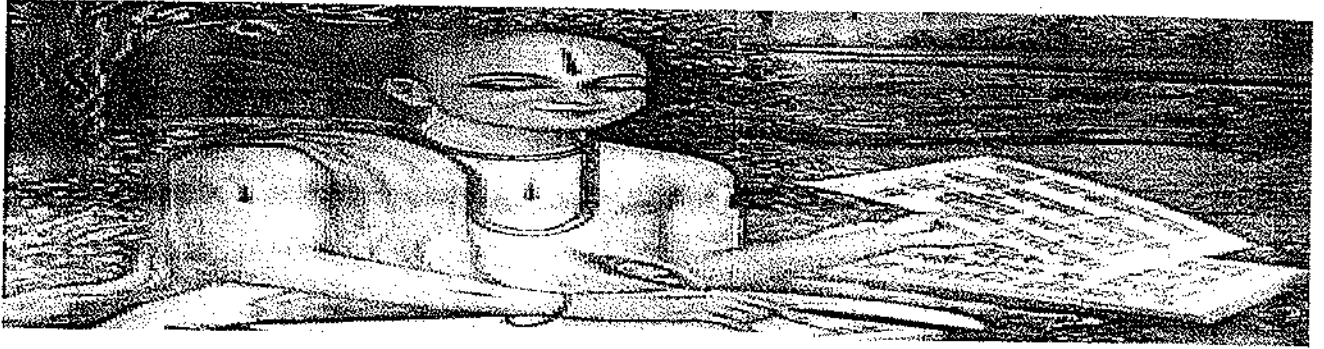
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Sr. No	Title And Name Of The Author (S)	Page No
1	Property Rights Of Hindu Women In India: An Overview Anilkumar Manik and Shivakumar S. Sangam	1
2	Indian Smart Cities- Make In India : Empirical Evidence Kartikey Koti	9
3	Economics Of Sugar Production Khamkar S. P.	15
4	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel In Indian Politics Mahesh Kumar Rachiyata	19
5	भक्ति काव्य का युगीन महत्त्व प्रा. भगवान आदरराव	25





## भक्ति काव्य का युगीन महत्त्व



प्रा. भगवान आदटराव

संतोष भीमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंदप, तहसील- द. सोलापुर, जि-सोलापुर.

### प्रस्तावना :

भक्तिकाव्य हिंदी साहित्य की मूल्य निधि है। हिन्दी साहित्य के इतिहास में जिस कालखंड को स्वर्णयुग माना गया है वह स्वर्णयुग भक्तिकाव्य के कारण ही है। दक्षिण भारत के अलवारों में निर्माण हुई, और रामानंद के माध्यम से उत्तर भारत में पहुँची भक्ति की इस धारा को जनमानस के अंतरंग तक पहुँचाने का श्रेय कबीर, दादू, रैदास, पीपा, सूरदास, नंददास, कुंभनदास, मीराबाई, कुतबन, मंझन, जायसी और गोस्वामी तुलसीदासजी को जाता है। इसमें कबीर, सूर, तुलसी और जायसी भक्तिकाव्य के आधारस्तंभ हैं। भक्ति निर्गुण निराकार परमात्मा की हो, या सगुण साकार परमात्मा की हो भक्ति ही रही है। परमात्मा को देखने का या परमात्मा के स्वरूप को मानने का दृष्टिकोण चाहे कैसा भी रहा हो उनका अंतिम लक्ष्य समसमान रहा है। हिमालय का पानी गंगा के प्रवाह में बहता है या यमुना के प्रवाह में बहता है यह महत्त्व का नहीं है। वह पानी है और सागर में समा जाना ही उसका अंतिम लक्ष्य होता है। ठीक उसी तरह हिंदी भक्तिकाव्य का और इन भक्त कवियों का अंतिम लक्ष्य परमात्मा की प्राप्ति कर रहा है। जीवात्मा के रूप में होनेवाले परमात्मा के ही छोटे अंश को परमात्मा में मिलाना था। उसे जन्म-मरण के कुचक्र से मुक्ति दिलाना था। हिन्दी का भक्तिकाव्य इसी प्रधान उद्देश्य का रहा है।

कवि अथवा साहित्यकार वर्तमान में जीता है, अतीत का सिंहावलोकन करता है। वह लिखता वर्तमान में है, परंतु उसकी दृष्टि भविष्य को भी देखती है इसलिए युगांतकारी साहित्यकारों का साहित्य आनेवाले युगों-युगों तक प्रासंगिक बना रहता है। साहित्य समाज का दर्पण है उसमें तत्कालीन परिस्थिति का अंकन होता है। साहित्य को तत्कालीन परिस्थितियों की उपज भी कहा गया है। प्रत्येक कालखंड की परिस्थितियाँ एवं परिवेश बदलता रहता है फिर भी कुछ तत्त्व एवं कुछ बातें ऐसी होती हैं वे भविष्य में बनी रहती हैं।

वह निर्विवाद सत्य है कि भक्तिकाव्य की निर्मिति तत्कालीन युग की माँग थी। तत्कालीन परिवेश की एक आवश्यकता थी। इस काल में राजनीतिक, धार्मिक, सामाजिक सभी दृष्टि से डाँवाँडोल की स्थिति थी। किसी प्रकार का आदर्श लोगों के सामने नहीं रहा था। भय, आतंक, अन्याय और अनाचार के इस माहौल में लोग हतबल बने थे। ऐसी स्थिति में परमात्मा की शरण में जाने के अतिरिक्त कोई उपाय नहीं रहा था। परमात्मा की शरण में जाने की लोगों की मूलतः मानसिकता रही है, प्राप्त परिस्थिति ने इस मानसिकता को अधिक पुष्टि दी और इस काल में भक्ति संप्रदाय विकसित हुए। इसके साथ-साथ भक्तिकाव्य का निर्माण हुआ। अध्यात्मदर्शन, आत्मा परमात्मा संबंध, परमात्मा से मिलन की उत्कटता भक्तिकाव्य का मुख्य उद्देश्य रहा है इसके साथ-साथ भक्तिकाव्य का निर्माण हुआ। अध्यात्मदर्शन, आत्मा परमात्मा संबंध, परमात्मा से मिलन की उत्कटता भक्तिकाव्य का मुख्य उद्देश्य रहा है इसके साथ-साथ भक्त कवियों ने सामाजिक पक्ष को भी छोड़ नहीं है। सामाजिक पक्ष का, समाज में फैले अज्ञान का अंधश्रद्धा का, धार्मिकता के नाम पर की जानेवाली लूट का और बाह्याडंबर का वर्णन कबीर के काव्य में अधिक है। तत्कालीन परिस्थिति में संदर्भ में अनुभव के माध्यम से कहे हुए कबीरदास जी के विचार आज भी सही एवं सार्थक हैं। भक्ति का आडम्बर करनेवाले चाहे हिंदू हो या मुस्लिम कबीरदास ने दोनों को फटकारा है। उन्हें ठुकरानेवाले कबीर स्पष्ट रूप से कहते हैं-

"मोको कहाँ ढूँढे बन्दे, मैं तो मेरे पास में।  
ना मैं मस्जिद, ना मैं मंदिर ना काबे कैलास में।।"

उस वक्त कही हुई यह बात तत्कालीन परिवेश में जितनी सही और सार्थक थी, वह आज के परिवेश में भी उतनी ही सही और सार्थक है। परमात्मा किसी मंदिर में और किसी मस्जिद की चार दिवारी में बन्द नहीं रहता? परमात्मा जैसी सर्व शक्तिमान ताकद मनुष्य के द्वारा बनाये गये पत्थरों की चार दिवारी के अन्दर बन्द होकर रहेगी भी कैसे? परंतु अंधश्रद्धा से पीछे लगे हुए हम नादान इस बात को समझते नहीं और उसकी खोज में दौड़ते रहते हैं। आज के वर्तमान समय में भी यह दृश्य दिखाई देता है कि हिन्दुओं का कुम्भ मेला हो या मुस्लिमों की हज यात्रा लाखों की तादात में लोग वहाँ इकट्ठा होते हैं और वहाँ के पर्यावरण को नुकसान पहुँचाते हैं। इन लोगों की देखभाल और व्यवस्था के लिए सरकारी खजाने के करोड़ों रूपयें खर्च होते हैं। कबीर द्वारा कही हुई इस बात को लोग समझते और परमात्मा के नाम पर इधर उधर न दौड़ते तो सरकारी पैसा बचता और उसमें से जनता के हित की कुछ योजनाएँ साकार होती। परमात्मा के नाम पर इस प्रकार का आडम्बर करते रहने की अपेक्षा इन्सान में बैठे हुए परमात्मा की हम तलाश करते तो और अधिक सार्थक होता। ऐसा कबीरदास को लगता है, इसलिए वे कहते हैं-

"घट घट से वह साँई रमता कटुक वचन मत बोलरे।  
तो को पीव मिलेंगे, घूँगट का पट खोल रे।।"

ऐसी बात करनेवाले कबीर यह भी उपदेश करते हैं कि जिस परमात्मा की तुम्हें तलाश है वह तो हर जगह बैठा हुआ है। वह तो हमारे ही अंदर है परंतु हम उसे पहचानते नहीं। इसका कारण हमारी आँखों पर माया का पर्दा है। हम उस परदे को दूर करने की अपेक्षा कस्तुरीमृग जैसे भटक रहे हैं-

"कस्तुरी कुँडलि बसै, मृग ढूँढे बन माँहि।  
ऐसे घट घट रमा है, दुनिया देखे नाही।।"

इन्सान के अन्दर बैठे हुए परमात्मा को पहचानो और 'जनसेवा को ही ईश सेवा' मानो ऐसा संदेश देनेवाले कबीर आज भी प्रासंगिक है कारण आज मानव के रूप में देखने की आवश्यकता निर्माण हुई है। पददलित अवस्था में जीवन जीनेवालों के प्रति सहानुभूति दिखाने की आवश्यकता है। बाह्याडंबर करके व्यर्थ में पैसा खर्च करने की अपेक्षा जो अत्यंत बुरी हालत में जीवन जीते हैं उनके लिए वही पैसा खर्च किया जाता तो अधिक सार्थक होता। कबीर ने दुनिया की भलाई की बात की है। वे यह संदेश देते हैं कि हमारी किसी से दोस्ती हो या न हो परंतु किसी से दुश्मनी कभी भी न हो। किसी की किसी से भी दुश्मनी नहीं होगी तो दुनिया का भला होगा। यदि ऐसा होता तो न रूस एटम की खोज करता न अमेरिका एटम का प्रयोग करता-

"कबीरा खडा बजार में, मांगे सबकी खैर।  
ना काहु से दोस्ती, ना काहु से बैर।।"

ऐसे कहनेवाले कबीर अपने समय में दुनिया की और सम्पूर्ण मानव जाति की भलाई चाहते थे। आज के वर्तमान समय में भी मानवजाति के भलाई की आवश्यकता है। आज घर-घर में, गली-गली में, गाँव-गाँव, राज्य-राज्य में और राष्ट्र-राष्ट्र में महाभारत छिड़ गया है। हर एक, एक दूसरे के बारे में खैर चाहना दूर बैर चाहने लगा है। ऐसे माहौल और परिवेश में कबीर की बातें अत्यंत प्रासंगिक लगती हैं। कबीर की इन बातों में प्रासंगिकता दृष्टिगता होती है। तुलसी ने अपने काल को कलिकाल कहा है वास्तव में उस काल का परिवेश वैसा ही था और आज के वर्तमान परिवेश में भी इससे अधिक अंतर नहीं आया है। तुलसी कलिकाल में रामराज्य को लाने की अपेक्षा व्यक्त करते हैं। तुलसी लोकमंगल की कामना करनेवाले भक्त कवि हैं। तुलसी समाज में आदर्श लाना चाहते हैं। और इसलिए उन्होंने भारतीय संस्कृति के रक्षक भग्यदा पुरुषोत्तम राम के चरित्र को मानस के माध्यम से तत्कालीन समाज के सामने एक आदर्श रखा है। जो आवश्यकत तुलसी के कालखंड में थी, क्या वही आवश्यकता आज के कालखंड की नहीं है? आज के कालखंड में भटके हुए समाज के सामने ऊँचे आदर्शों को रखने की आवश्यकता है। आज भी हमें राम के जैसे राजा की, राम के जैसे पुत्र की, राम के जैसे पति की आवश्यकता है। आज भी हमें सीता जैसे स्त्री की आवश्यकता है। आज भी हमें लक्ष्मण, भरत, शत्रुघ्न जैसे भाइयों की आवश्यकता है। आज भी हमें बिभीषण, सुग्रीव जैसे मित्रों की आवश्यकता है। आज भी हमें हनुमान की आवश्यकता है। आज भी हमें जूठे कपों न हो परंतु मीठे बेर देनेवाली शबरी की आवश्यकता है। आज का हमारा समाज पाश्चात्य संस्कृति के अंधानुकरण के कारण दिशाहीन होता जा रहा है। आज का हमारा सामाजिक वातावरण भक्ति के वातावरण से भी बदतर हुआ है। अनेक प्रकार की समस्याओं ने समाज को ग्रस लिया है। भ्रूणहत्या, दहेजप्रथा, आतंकवाद, भाई-भाई का वाद, एड्स जैसी बीमारी की समस्या, नक्सलवाद, पति-पत्नी संबंधों में तनाव, संबंधों में विघटन, अमीर-गरीब के बिच बढ़नेवाली दरार, किसानों

और मजदूरों की समस्या, भूख से बेहाल लोगों की समस्या, जैसी अनेक समस्याएँ आज भी हमारे सामने हैं। इस संदर्भ में तुलसीदास जी ने 'कवितावली' के एक पद में स्थिति का जो चित्र खींचा है वह चित्र आज भी एकदम सही है। तुलसी लिखते हैं-

"खेती न किसान को, भिखारी को न भीख, बलि  
बनिक को बनिज, न चाकर के चाकरी।।  
जीविका बिहीन लोग सीअ मान सोच बस कहें  
एक एकन सौ, कहाँ जाई का करी?"

आज के वर्तमान समय में भी इस प्रकार भी स्थिति दृष्टिगत होती है। किसान खेती तो करते हैं परंतु परिस्थिति से विवश होकर उन्हें आत्महत्या करनी पड़ रही है। भीख माँगनेवाले भिखारियों की संख्या दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है और उन्हें भीख मिलना भी मयस्सर होने लगा है। लोग परम्परागत खेती व्यवसाय छोड़कर व्यापार और नोकरी के पीछे लगे हैं परंतु आज स्थिति ऐसा है कि न व्यापारी का व्यापार ठीक तरह से चल रहा है न नोकरी चाहनेवाले को नोकरी मिल रही है। खेती व्यवसाय से आ रही निराशा, व्यापार न चलने की स्थिति, नोकरी न मिलने की संभावना और भीख का भी न मिलना ऐसी स्थिति में किया भी क्या जा सकता है? और आदमी कर भी क्या सकता है। जाये तो कहाँ जाये और करें तो क्या करें? यह आज के वर्तमान का यथार्थ है, जिस यथार्थ को तुलसी ने भक्तिकाल के समय अंकित किया था। अतः स्पष्ट है कि कबीरदास की तरह तुलसीदासजी के काव्य में भी प्रासंगिकता है।

कबीर और तुलसीदास की तरह कृष्णभक्त कवि सूरदास जी के काव्य में भी प्रासंगिकता दृष्टिगत होती है। कृष्ण गोकुल छोड़कर मथुरा गये हैं। मथुरा का वैभव गोकुल से बहुत बड़ा है। गोकुल की तुलना में मथुरा कंचन की नगरी है। और दूर से देखने पर नगरी का आकर्षण अधिक लुभाता है। परंतु वहाँ का अनुभव लेने पर वास्तवता ध्यान में आती है और इस आकर्षण में फँसकर वहाँ गया हुआ व्यक्ति फिर अपने गाँव लौटना नहीं चाहता है। बम्बई जैसे नगर का आकर्षण हर किसी को होता है परंतु वहाँ के माहौल में रहने वाला व्यक्ति अनुभव लेने के पश्चात् गाँव लौटना चाहता है। मथुरा गये हुए कृष्ण भी जब मथुरा का अनुभव लेते हैं। वहाँ की राजनीति का, राजनीति के दौंव पेंच का, राजनीतिक षडयंत्रों का, लोगों की मानसिकता का अनुभव लेने पर कृष्ण को अपना गोकुल ही प्यारा लगता है। जैसे आज बम्बई जानेवाले को अपना गाँव ही प्यारा लगता है। गोकुल की याद आनेवाले कृष्ण कहते हैं-

"उधौ, मोहि ब्रज विसरत नाहि....."

गोकुल की याद करनेवाला कृष्ण आज का वही युवक है, जो गाँव से बम्बई जैसे नगर गया है। जैसे कृष्ण को गोकुल भूलना कठिन है। वैसे युवक को भी गाँव को भूलना कठिन है। गोकुल में जैसा सरलपन है वैसे गाँव में भी है। मथुरा में जैसा षडयंत्र है वैसे बम्बई जैसे नगरों में है। अतः भक्ति काल में सूरदास ने गाँव-नगर की जो तुलना की है वह आज के परिवेश में भी सार्थक है। और सूर कृष्ण के माध्यम से गाँव की ओर लौटने का जो संदेश देते हैं, उस संदेश में गांधीज के 'गाँव की ओर चलने' के नारे का दर्शन होता है। इस दृष्टि से सूरदास का यह पद आज के वर्तमान में भी प्रासंगिक लगता है। अतः स्पष्ट है कि कबीरदास, सूरदास, तुलसीदास, तथा अन्य भक्त कवि केवल अपने काल के ही नहीं, तो वर्तमान के भी कवि हैं। और उनका काव्य आज भी प्रासंगिक है।





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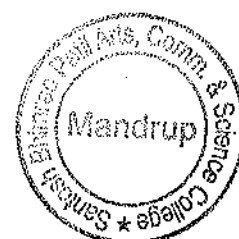
**Assit. Prof. Vinay Shankarrao Hatole**

M.Sc (Math's), M.B.A. (Mkt), M.B.A (H.R),  
M.Drama (Acting), M.Drama (Prod & Dir), M.Ed.

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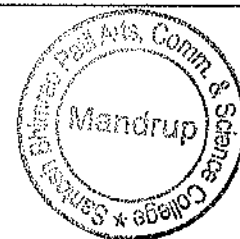


## CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Name & Author	Pages
1	An Analytical Study of Employment and Skill Development : Indian Experience <b>Gaikwad Ramesh Jalba</b>	1-8
2	Land use Pattern in Aurangabad City <b>Rujuta U. Pathre</b>	9-12
3	Evolution and Growth of Judicial Activism in India With Special Reference to Public Interest Litigations <b>Miss. Madhuri Haribhau Gire</b>	13-18
4	Classification of Pali Literature <b>Phramaha Anuchon Sasanakitti (Khammee)</b> <b>Dr. B. N. Kurhade</b>	19-21
5	Historical Development of Mutual Funds in India <b>Dr. Solanke S. S.</b> <b>Prof. Ratnaparkhe S. D.</b>	22-29
6	ABC Technique of Material Management <b>Phra Rangsarit Praphosri</b> <b>Dr. Gaikwad S. B.</b>	30-32
7	Challenges in the Study of Human Psychology <b>Phra Winai Siriyan</b> <b>Dr. H. J. Narke</b>	33-35
8	Migration Towards Cities - The Indian Villager's Psychology <b>Mr. Phramaha Somphak Tippin</b> <b>Dr. Mrs. V. P. Bansod</b>	36-38
9	Public Administration - Concept and Scope <b>Phramaha Prawed Panklang</b>	39-41
10	Entrepreneurship Challenges and Opportunities In India <b>Phramaha Wachira Sriwongsa</b>	42-44
11	Why India is not free from Dowry System Even After 60 Years of Independence... <b>Pradnya Kurhade</b>	45-50
12	Relationship of Shark with Humans <b>Dr. Sandhya Shridharrao Kadam</b>	51-54
13	A Study the Emotional and Social Adjustment of Standard VIII Students of English Medium Schools With respect to Gender <b>Dr. Shaikh Imran Usman</b>	55-58

# CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Name & Author	Pages
14	Impact of Globalization on Indian Agriculture Threats and Apportunities Rahul Bhimrao Tayade Dr. D. A. Nikam	59-64
15	Status of Women in India: A Retrospective Since 'Towards Equality (1974)' Dr. Chettiar Arunachalam	65-72
16	The Tradition and Individual Talents Raut Sakharan Ramchandra	73-79
१	पुराणवस्तु संग्रहांक : स्व. बाळासाहेब पाटिल प्रा. किसन पालके	१-३
२	डॉ. देवीप्रसाद खरवंडीकर यांच्या साहित्यातील निसर्गवर्णन कु. दीपाली रमेशलाल कांकरिया	४-६
३	महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुलेंचे अस्पृश्येव्हासासाठी योगदान श्री. तानाजी पंढरी गायकवाड डॉ. व्ही. एच. निबाळकर	७-९
४	वीड तालुक्यातील लोकसंख्येचे भौगोलिक विश्लेषण डॉ. गुळवे मो. ना. डॉ. लांडगे एस. एस.	१०-१७
५	मुहम्मद तुघलकांचे दक्षिण धोरण दत्ता विठ्ठलराव साबळे	१८-१९
१	सूफी संत साई बुल्लेशाह की समाजोन्मुखी भक्तिसाधना प्रा. डॉ. विजय एस. वैराटे	१-३
२	हिमांशु जोशी के कथा - साहित्य में मूल्य विघटन अजमत लतीफ भियाँ	४-४
३	महिला सशक्तिकरण में दलित लेखिका का पात्र (डॉ. सुशीला ठाकभोरे के संदर्भ में) श्रीमति डॉ. वनिता एस. जाधव	५-८
४	प्रभा खेतान के उपन्यासों में नारी जीवन के विविध आयाम हिंगोले कपिल शिवाजी	९-११
५	महाराष्ट्र के वारकरी संप्रदाय की परंपरा प्रा. भगवान आदटराव	१२-१४





## महाराष्ट्र के वारकरी संप्रदाय की परंपरा

प्रा. भगवान आदटराव

संतोष भीमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंद्रुप, तहसील - द. सोलापुर, जि- सोलापूर.

### विषय प्रवेश

महाराष्ट्र के सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक निर्माण में वारकरी संप्रदाय का विशेष महत्त्व है। यह भक्ति संप्रदाय भारत के अन्य प्रांतीय संप्रदायों से कई कारणों से अलग दिखाई देता है। इस संप्रदाय के परम आराध्य पंढरपुर स्थित पांडुरंग अर्थात् श्री विठ्ठल रहे हैं और प्रचार-प्रसार करनेवाले संतों में प्रमुख रूप से ज्ञानेश्वर, नामदेव, एकनाथ, तुकाराम आदि रहे हैं। इस संप्रदाय को 'माळकरी' या 'भागवत' भी कहा जाता है, परंतु यह 'वारकरी' संप्रदाय इस नाम से ही अधिक प्रसिद्ध हुआ। ज्ञान, भक्ति और कर्म इन तीनों का समन्वय कर अज्ञानी से ज्ञानी तक सभी को सहजता से ईश्वर प्राप्ति का मार्ग दिखानेवाला साधना मार्ग याने वारकरी संप्रदाय है। इस मार्ग में योगादि मार्ग जैसी- कोई भी दुर्गमता या कठिनता नहीं है।

वारकरी शब्द 'वारी' संकल्पना से बना है। 'वारी' का अर्थ है 'फेरी लगाना' अथवा यात्रा करना। आराध्य विठ्ठल के दर्शन हेतु आषाढ, कार्तिक, माघ और चैत्र की शुक्ल पक्ष की एकादशी या हर माह की शुक्ल पक्ष की एकादशी को नियमित जाना 'वारी' कहलाता है। इस पंथ ने वारी को जितना महत्त्व दिया है उतना अन्य उपासना पंथों दिखाई नहीं देता। संत साहित्य के विद्वान डॉ. अरविंद मोरे के अनुसार "पंढरपुर वारी यह वारकरी संप्रदाय का मुख्य आचार धर्म है। वारी ज्ञानदेवपूर्व कालीन प्रथा है, अर्थात् वारकरी यह नाम भी 'वारी' के कारण पड़ा है। वारी से इस संप्रदाय की सामाजिकता और समाजाभिमुखता स्पष्ट होती है। वारी की परंपरा सभी संतों ने रक्षित की है।" संत नेऊरगावकर कहते हैं, "वारकरी अर्थात् वारी करनेवाला वारी का अर्थ फेरी लगाना है इसलिए जो बार-बार फेरी लगाता है वह वारकरी होता है। वह फेरी अपने गाँव से ईश्वर के गाँव हांती है जो नियमित रहती है। उपास्य ईश्वर खंडोबा, विठोबा ऐसे भिन्न होते हैं। लेकिन 'वारकरी' केवल विठ्ठल की उपासना करनेवाले भक्त को ही कहा जाता है। अर्थात् नियमित रूप से 'वारी' और उपास्य दैवत श्री विठ्ठल की आराधना करनेवाला संप्रदाय 'वारकरी संप्रदाय' कहलाया जाता है।"

### वारकरी परंपरा

वारकरी संप्रदाय की स्थापना के बारे में निश्चित नहीं कहा जा सकता है। भागवत धर्म अथवा विठ्ठल भक्ति का संप्रदाय यह संत ज्ञानेश्वर ने अथवा उनके समकालीन नामदेव ने स्थापित किया हुआ धर्म नहीं है। अर्थात् उनके पूर्व भी इस संप्रदाय का अस्तित्व था। संत ज्ञानेश्वर ने इस संप्रदाय को दार्शनिक आधार देकर वैष्णव भक्तों के संगठन किया। इस पंथ ने वैदिक धर्म की जीवेश्वर ऐक्य की संकल्पना तथा उपासना का महत्त्व सामान्य जन तक सहज शैली में पहुँचाया।

वारकरी संप्रदाय में पंढरपुर की वारी, एकादशी व्रत और उपास्य श्री विठ्ठल के नामजप को विशेष महत्त्व है। संत तुकाराम ईश्वर प्राप्ति के लिए इन तीनों के आलावा किसी कर्मकांड की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं करते। अभंगा में वे लिखते हैं -

"पंढरीची वारकरी वारी चुको ने दी हरी।।"

नाम धेता उठा उठी होय संसाराची तुळी।।

ऐसा लाभ बांधागाठी विठ्ठलापाथी पडे मीठी।।

नामापरते साधन नाही जे तू करीशी आणिक काही।।"



वारी के दिन दक्षिण काशी माने जानेवाले तिर्थस्थल पंढरपुर में महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से लाखों की संख्या में लोग करताल, मृदंग की ध्वनि में विठ्ठल नाम का जयघोष करते उपास्य श्री विठ्ठल को मिलने आते हैं। इनमें से बहुत से भक्तजनों की टोलियाँ प्रिय संतों की पालखी

2015-16

लेकर पैदल चलते उछल-उछल कर नाचते हुए मुख से अभंग-ओवी गाते पंढरपुर पहुँचती हैं। इनमें संत ज्ञानेश्वर की पालकी आळंदी से, संत तुकाराम की देहू से, संत गजानन की शेगाँव से, संत सोपानदेव की सासवड से विशेष महत्त्वपूर्ण रहती हैं। इस समय वारकरी भक्त गण 'जय जय राम कृष्ण हरि' जयघोष करते हुए अलौकीक आनंद में डूब जाते हैं।

संत ज्ञानदेव, नामदेव, एकनाथ और तुकाराम इन प्रमुख संतों ने महाराष्ट्र में भागवत धर्म का मंदिर निर्माण किया। इसका वर्णन करते हुए संत कवयित्री बहिणाबाई कहती हैं-

"संत कृपा झाली।। इमारत फळा आली।।

ज्ञानदेव रचिला पाया। उभारिले देवालय।।

नामा तयाचा किंकर। तेणे केला विस्तार।।

जनार्दन एकनाथ। खांब दिला भागवत।

तुका झालासे कळस। भजन करा सायकाश।।"

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अर्थात् संतों की कृपा से यह इमारत पूरी हुई है। संत ज्ञानदेव ने इसकी नींव रखी और मंदिर की रचना की। संत ज्ञानदेव ने इस भवन का विस्तार किया। संत जनार्दन, संत एकनाथ भागवत धर्म के आधार स्तंभ रहे तो संत तुकाराम इस मंदिर के शिखर बनें।

संत ज्ञानदेव के महान कार्य से वारी संप्रदाय ने महाराष्ट्र के जनमानस पर प्रभाव निर्माण किया। लेकिन इस संप्रदाय के आद्य प्रवर्तक भक्त पुंडलिक ही माने जाते हैं।

वारकरी संप्रदाय को संत ज्ञानेश्वर के कारण बड़ा महत्त्व प्राप्त हुआ। वे अपने बड़े भाई निवृत्तिनाथ को गुरु मानते थे जो नाथपंथी गहनीनाथ से दीक्षा प्राप्त कर चुके थे। संत ज्ञानेश्वर ने नाथ पंथी योग की अपेक्षा भगवद् भक्ति का ही अधिक विस्तार किया। पंद्रह वर्ष की अवस्था में ही श्रीमद्भगवद् गीता पर विस्तृत और विद्वतापूर्ण भ्राष्टी में 'ज्ञानेश्वरी' नामक टीका लिखी। वारकरी संप्रदाय का यह प्रमुख ग्रंथ है। संत ज्ञानेश्वर केवल इक्कीस वर्ष की अवस्था में सन् १२९६ में आळंदी नामक गाँव में समाधिस्त हुए।

संत ज्ञानेश्वर के पश्चात् वारकरी संप्रदाय में संत नामदेव का महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान है। उन्होंने इस पंथ की लोकप्रियता को बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत प्रयत्न किए। इनके पिता दामाशेटी शिंपी (दर्जी) जाति के थे। नामदेव ने ज्ञानदेव के छोटे भाई सोपानदेव के शिष्य विठोबा खेचर से उपदेश ग्रहण किया। इनसे ही अभंग नामक छंद रचना सीखकर भजन कीर्तन करने लगे। उनकी विद्वल भक्ति देखकर उनके परिवार के सभी सदस्य माता- पिता, चार पुत्र बहुएँ और बहन इतना ही नहीं घर में काम करनेवाली दासी जनाबाई भी अभंग करने लगी। कहा जाता है कि इन सबने मिलकर लगभग ९६ लाख अभंग रचे। उन्होंने ज्ञानदेव की परंपरा को आगे बढ़ाया और 'वारी' की महिमा को व्यापक रूप दिया। संत नामदेव ने कई बार उत्तर भारत की यात्रा की। उन्होंने भागवत धर्म वारकरी संप्रदाय का प्रचार सर्वदूर किया। पंजाब के 'ग्रंथ साहिब' में नामदेव के ६१ पद संग्रहित हैं। नामदेव के अनेक होने या उनके अभंगों के बारे में भी कई विवाद हैं।

ज्ञानेश्वर-नामदेव काल में अन्य भी कई संत हुए। भागवत धर्म का द्वार सभी जाति-धर्म के लिए खुला था। प.रा. मोकाशी के अनुसार "इस काल में केवल ब्राह्मण जाति से ही नहीं अन्य जाति से भी संत निर्माण हुए। ज्ञानेश्वरादि भाइयों जैसी ही विठोबा खेचर, चांदेव ये संत तथा नामदेव, नरहरी सुनार, राका, बंका, गोंराबा कुम्हार, सावता माली, नामदेव की दासी जनाबाई, सेना नाई, चोखा महार, रोहिदास चमार इन विभिन्न जातियों की मंडली का संत परंपरा के रूप में निर्देश किया जा सकता है।"

संत भानुदास के समय वारकरी संप्रदाय पर आ गया था। मुसलमान शासकों के डर से हिंदू कर्नाटक में भाग जा रहे थे। कर्नाटक के राजा ने उनसे पंढरपुर के दैवत का नाम सुना तो वे पंढरपुर आए और श्री विठ्ठल की मूर्ति पर मोहित हो उसकी पूजा करने लगे। परिणामतः पंढरपुर का महत्त्व कम होने लगा। इस समय पैठण के भानुदास नामक भक्त ने अपनी चतुराई से राजा से मुक्तिपत्र लाकर उसकी पुनर्स्थापना की।



भानुदास के वंश में ही संत एकनाथ का जन्म हुआ संत एकनाथ मराठी और फारसी दोनों भाषाओं में निपुण थे। उन्होंने एकनाथी भागवत, भावार्थ रामायण, रुक्मिणी स्वयंवर, हस्तमलक, शुकाष्टक, आनंदहरी, आदि उत्कृष्ट ग्रंथों का निर्माण किया। ज्ञानेश्वरी का अत्यंत शुद्ध संस्करण तैयार किया। वे व्यंग्य काव्य भारूड, भारूड, अभंगादि तथा कीर्तनादि कथा काव्य से सर्व सामान्य हुए तथा जनता का विश्वसनीय आधार बने। अपनी रचनाओं से उन्होंने समाज प्रबोधन का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया। वे सन् १५९९ में समाधिस्त हुए।

संत एकनाथ की मृत्यु पश्चात् ९ वर्ष बाद सन् १६०८ में देहू गाँव में संत तुकाराम का जन्म हुआ। उनके जन्म से भागवत धर्म की इमारत पूर्ण हुई। उनके बाद वारकरी संप्रदाय में इतना श्रेष्ठ संत नहीं हुआ। अतः उन्हें शिखर की उपमा सार्थ लगती है। उन्होंने जीवन में बहुत सुख-दुख सहे। छोटे-से देहात में रहकर ब्राह्मणों का विरोध सहकर मार्गक्रमण कर वे जीवन में असामान्य सिद्ध हुए। उन्होंने संतों की सीख घर-घर में पहुँचाना अपना लक्ष्य माना वारकरी संप्रदाय और श्री विठ्ठल के प्रति जनमानस में अपार श्रद्धा निर्माण की। तुकाराम ने परमार्थ को व्यावहारिक धर्म के साथ कुशलतापूर्वक जोड़ दिया, भ्रममूलक विश्वास एवं भक्ति-प्रेम के मार्ग में जो कुछ बाधक रूक्मवटें थीं, कुप्रवृत्तियाँ थीं, तुकाराम ने उन्हें मिटाने का यत्न किया।

संत तुकाराम के समकालीन संतों में संत रामदास को भी माना जाता है। उन्होंने धर्म और राजनीति का प्रभावी वर्णन किया है। इस काल में छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज की वीरता से महाराष्ट्र में राष्ट्रभिमान वृद्धिगत हुआ।

संत तुकाराम के बाद निळोबा का काल आता है। वे संत तुकाराम के निष्ठावान शिष्य थे। तुकाराम के उपदेश के अनुसार उन्होंने वारकरी संप्रदाय का नेतृत्व किया। उन्होंने स्फुट अभंग रचना, 'तुकाराम स्तुति श्लोक', 'तुकाराम चरित्र', 'पांडुरंग महात्म्य', 'पंढरी महात्म्य' आदि ग्रंथ लिखे। पिंपळनेर में इनका निर्वाण हुआ, वहीं पर समाधि है।

निळोबा ने अपने शिष्य शंकरस्वामी शिऊरकर को अनुग्रहित कर संप्रदाय चलाने की आज्ञा दी। उन्होंने तुकाराम महाराज से चली आयी इस परंपरा की वीणा मल्लाप्पा वास्कर महाराज को दी। आज भी उनके वंशज विवेकानंद वास्कर महाराज वारकरी संप्रदाय का कार्य रहे हैं। तुकाराम महाराज के वंशजों का भी स्वतंत्र गुट कार्यरत हैं।

इसके साथ ही आजरेकर, नामदास, धोंडोपंत दादा, गंगू काका शिरवळकर, अमळनेरकर, साखरे महाराज आदि ने वारकरी संप्रदाय का नेतृत्व किया। तपश्चात् हैबतराव बाबा, देहूकर, बेलापुरकर, गाटवडेकर, दादामहाराज सातारकर, मामा दांडेकर, धुंडामहाराज देगलुकर, बंकटस्वामी महाराज, कैकाडी महाराज, सौ. गायबाई मनगाडकर महाराज इनका विशेष योगदान रहा है। वर्तमान समय में भी बाबा महाराज सातारकर, डॉ. दादा महाराज मनगाडकर, रामदास महाराज, बद्रीनाथ महाराज तनपुरे, आदि के द्वारा वारकरी संप्रदाय को जनमानस तक पहुँचाने के लिए विशेष प्रयत्न होते रहे हैं।

### निष्कर्ष

अतः निश्चित रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि संत ज्ञानेश्वर के पश्चात् हजारों साल बाद भी वारकरी संप्रदाय की परंपरा बिल्कुल आखंडित है। आज भी यह संप्रदाय अविरत रूप से प्रवाहमान है।

### संदर्भ सूची

- १) वारकरी संप्रदायचा इतिहास, प्रा. डॉ. विकास कदम, अरुणा प्रकाशन, लातूर.
- २) वारकरी संप्रदायचा उदय व विकास, भा. प. बर्हिरट, पुणे.
- ३) वारकरी पंथाचा इतिहास, शं. ना. दांडेकर, नागपुर.
- ४) वारकरी संप्रदाय- तत्त्वज्ञान व सध्याकालीन औचित्य, दादा महाराज मनगाडकर



# Indian Streams Research Journal

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## BROADBASING SPORTS AND ACHIEVING EXCELLENCE : A STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN



Toravi Shivanand Sharanappa

Director of Physical Education , Santosh B. Patil College, Mandrup  
Tal. South Solapur, Dist. Solapur.

### ABSTRACT :

In modern education, sports play an important role in the development of integrated personality of the youth-a ray of hope for brighter future of Indian sports and vanguard of society. The idea of bringing the youth of the country together on a common platform through the media of sports emerged from the deliberations of a Conference of Vice Chancellors of Universities convened by Lord Reading, the then Vice Roy of India, at Shimla in 1924. Based on the recommendations of the conference, Inter University Sports Board of India (AIU) was subsequently established in 1925 with an objective of channelizing youthful energy into constructive direction as a nation building process.

**KEYWORD:** Broadbasing Sports , Strategic Action Plan , modern education , Achieving Excellence .

### INTRODUCTION:

University sports is considered to be the nerve-centre and cradle of Indian sports with



abundant talent for achieving excellence, if tapped and trained on scientific lines at an appropriate time, in a professional manner. It is, therefore, imperative that youth sports deserves high priority in the National Sports Policy with a view to popularize and promote sporting culture at the grass root level, especially in university sector – life line of Indian sporting achievements.

Excellence in sports enhances the sense of achievement, national pride and patriotism. It facilitates beneficial recreation, improves productivity and social harmony. It also inculcates sense of discipline and dedication in general life. Today, university sport is recognized as a prime need for the civilized society, helping to promote national integration, professional intellect and inter personal skills of the participants.

#### **OBJECTIVES :**

- To project India as a powerful nation in the world of competitive sports by developing the base, making it affordable and ensuring an all-round development of young sportspersons including-Body, Mind and Spirit.
- To take India the league of top performing countries by promoting professionalism in the management of university sports, providing scientific support for advance training with an aim to revolutionize the concept of competitive sports.
- To motivate youths to take up sports as their career option by providing lucrative incentives and secured job placements in public / private sector(s).
- To produce world beaters and win Gold in Olympics by setting attainable and sustainable goals through pyramidal approach involving universities.
- To produce healthy sporting professionals, capable leaders and policy makers enabling them to handle bigger responsibilities, ensuring sustainable economic growth of India.

#### **GLOBAL TRENDS :**

In today's highly competitive sporting world, athletes are in the midst of revolution of rising expectations and every nation is fired with an ambition to display their ever best performance at international events. Hence, youth sports currently hold high profile in the realm of sporting excellence globally. Over the decades, this trend has created strong interest among nations to organize and take part in international competitions. As a result, number of participating countries continues to increase day-by-day. During sporting competitions, sportspersons meet and interact with each other for a couple of days, generating a great deal of creative energy and innovative ideas facilitating all-round development of human resources.

There is a general opinion that the youth-led sports development approach would enable India to leverage the single most important comparative advantage of a burgeoning young population it has over other countries which are struggling to cope with the problems of ageing population. We can follow the example of China for converting their huge population considered as a "Liability" into "Visibility" of their nation in general and competitive sports, in particular.

#### **THRUST AREAS :**

Youth sports addresses the critical role of practical skill learning for attaining peak performance while students are pursuing their studies in universities for making effective and positive contribution to build a harmonious and peaceful world. Thrust areas of strategic plan are given below :

- Long term sports development programmes.



- Independent evaluation of sporting performance.
- Sources and resources for motivation of athletes.
- Flow of adequate funds from public / private sector.
- International competitive exposure to elite athletes.
- Prevention of drug abuse in sporting competition.
- Modern sporting infrastructure and facilities.
- Scientific Support for successful performance.
- Effective monitoring mechanism for desired results.
- Up-dating knowledge and skills of professionals.

#### **TALENT SEARCH :**

Talent identification is one of the most important factor(s) for preparation of potential athletes for competing in highly contested sporting competitions which are considered as "war like situations" in many ways. According to Powell (1977) talent identification must be based on scientific methods and these methods are used to coax every centimeter, every fraction of second(s) and every ounce of energy out of an athlete who is considered to be almost a machine. Further, identified talent has to be clubbed with hard and rigorous training under, professional trainer spread over from 8-10 years. It is the talent which ultimately can predict the maximum limits of an athlete in which sport/event, his/her performance could be improved through scientific training for achieving fixed standard/target within a stipulated time frame.

#### **TALENT PROMOTION :**

Keeping in mind the amount of talent available in university sector and resource crunch, a selective approach may be called for concentrating on such sporting disciplines in which India either performed well in the recent past or presently possess the required potential to win medals in the near future at international sporting events only. For this purpose, a systematic process needs to be applied to identify talent at an appropriate age to be groomed on scientific principles for boosting the image and pride of the nation at international level.

There is a growing realization that if India wished to perform creditably well at the international sporting events (especially in Olympic Games) the objective of broad-basing sports in schools, colleges and universities, assumes a great practical significance. Such initiative(s) will go a long way not only to glamorize and revolutionize the concept of competitive sports but also to raise the standard of university sports in India. This trend is adopted by other leading nations across the globe.

#### **TOP PRIORITY :**

In today's cut throat competitive era, there is a fascinating question as to what extent an athlete is able to perform with creditable performance in top level sporting events under extreme competitive environmental conditions, without suffering injuries from overtaxing / overloading. This entails an optimization of genetic endowment, training elements and environmental conditions related to health, fitness and performance of potential athletes.

In order to competing and coping with pressure of top performing nations at the Olympic Games successfully, India needs to create and sustain a conducive work environment where in top sports scientists, sportspersons and policy makers can contribute to nation's overall achievements(s) in their assigned areas of responsibility with freedom, dignity and without any fear or favour while pursuing sporting excellence collectively.

sciences to the successful performance is indispensable at all levels.

### **HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT :**

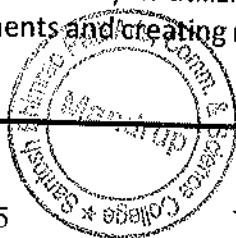
The present academic curricula is extremely class room oriented and leaves very little time for the university students to learn how to adjust in practical world-full of changes and challenges. The modern concept of making the student a "whole man" requires rationalizing / streamlining of the present syllabi of other academic subjects also so that a student can imbibe educational values and practical skills through participation in sporting activities and debates. Hence, it needs to be restructured to cater to the basic needs of modern society of the 21st century. Based on several scientific studies, it is suggested that the ratio of theory and practical may be fixed at 50-50. It is an established fact that a fine combination of theoretical knowledge and practical experience is expected to inculcate among participants – leadership qualities, risk taking, decision making and facing victory and defeat with sportsman spirit.

### **EXPECTED BENEFITS :**

- An effective implementation of the Strategic Action Plan is expected to give an impetus to the process of broad-basing sports. Over a period of time the country will produce high quality athletes to bring laurels to the nation, while competing at international sporting arena.
- The younger generation will be attracted and inspired to take up sports as career option, as competitive sports is increasingly becoming a big industry with lucrative benefits of secured life for the performing athletes.
- Sports being a practical way of education aims at holistic development of personality and enhanced performance of university youth. It emphasizes to create greater awareness among the participants, keen sense of responsibility, selfless service and team spirit. In the long run, it is expected to prove to be an investment with assured returns for the nation to grow and glow.
- Expert opinion reveals that once sports excellence is equated with academic excellence in Indian society, it would prove to be a mile stone in changing the mind set of the masses and fulfill the objective of winning Gold in Olympics in near future.
- Today, sports is of great importance and relevance in the life of university youth. It is a process to foster an urge to be self-reliant, well disciplined, well behaved and well adjusted in their ever fast changing/challenging and competitive environment. Evidently, only fittest will survive and succeed in the present world of cut-throat competition in day to day professional life.

### **MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS :**

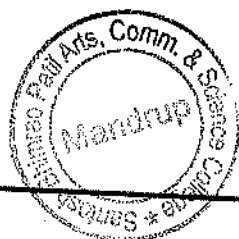
- In order to ensure professional management of sports in university sector, marketing of sports for resource generation is of utmost necessity, otherwise, it may be next to impossible to realize the dream of laudable sporting performance at international level.
- At present, low priority is accorded to the sports promotion in educational institutions in our National Sports Policy. Grant earmarked is insufficient and inadequate. Hence, funds needs to be enhanced substantially failing which the process of sports promotion at grass root level will automatically end up as rituals only.
- For paving the way for talented athletes to achieve desired results at domestic and international competitions, university sector should have the flexibility in utilizing the sanctioned grant on need-based items such as providing incentives, equipments and creating modern sporting infrastructure for advance training and competitions.



- Admittedly, the drug abuse in sports at all levels has already reached an alarming stage. This ever growing menace needs to be addressed and tackled firmly without any further delay. In this context, first and foremost step should be to educate the youth enabling them to resist the fatal temptation of winning medals through the use of banned drugs. A team of experts should interact with athletes and officials to create awareness on deadly side-effects of doping on human health to save the future of Indian sports and society at large.
- After creating an environment for increased participation, exciting competitions, winning performances and optimum generation of resources, an effective monitoring mechanism needs to be introduced for regular evaluation making the system put in place accountable for its functioning and performance.
- Considering significant contribution of university sports to the national glory, Inter University Sports Board of India (AIU) deserves full status of National Sports Federation of University Sports at par with other National Sports Federations recognized by Indian Olympic Association as an affiliated unit with voting right.
- The role of mass media is central to popularization and promotion of sports among the people at large. The electronic media including private channels should be suitably mobilized and utilized for strengthening the sports culture in the country.
- The National Sports Policy – 2001 should be reviewed periodically in order to incorporate changes / modifications suggested by the professional experts necessitated by the modern methodology and technology in the field of competitive sports.

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15-16, Journal

# Review of Research

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## HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND BANKING SECTOR IN INDIA

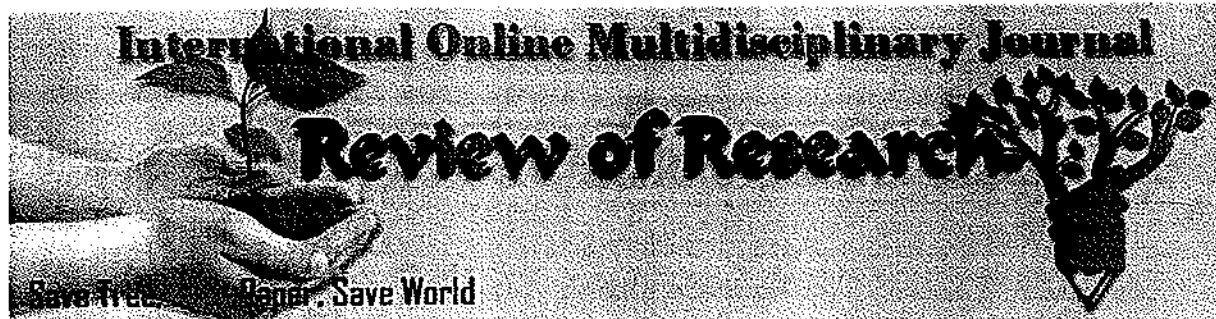


Smt. Kore Bhangarewa S.

Asst. Professor, Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, Wadgaon, South Solapur

**ABSTRACT:** For any organization dealing with people requires a good human resource management efficient working of the organization. Banking has been and will always be a Banking has been and will always be a People Business.

Editor - In - Chief - Ashok Yakkaldevi



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Sr. No	Title And Name Of The Author (S)	Page No
1	Improving Fatigue Life Of Aluminium Gear Through Cae Sandip Vilasrao Tekale, Rahul Diliprao Kulkarni and Advait Bhagwanrao Ghalke	1
2	Corporate Social Responsibility – Role Of Coporates In India Sanjay Kumar Bansal	11
3	A Geographical Study Of Sex Composition In Jalna District Devkar Bhausahab Sonaji	19
4	मौर्य कालखंडातील शेती एक अभ्यास प्रा. गौतम गोविंद सोनवणे	25
5	Use Of Mobile Phone By Students: Practices & Attitude Ravi Kant	28
6	Assessment Effect Of Yoga And Physical Exercises On Social Maturity Variables Among The Rural Students Dr. Savitri S. Patil	35



- |   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| 7 | <b>Human Resource Development And Banking Sector In India</b><br>Smt. Kore Bhangarewa S.  | 40 |
| 8 | <b>Surface Analysis And Land Use/Land Cover Changes Using<br/>Geographical Information System Techniques: A Case Study Of English<br/>Bazar Municipality (Malda), West Bengal.</b><br>Paban Ghosh | 43 |



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## HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND BANKING SECTOR IN INDIA



Smt. Kore Bhangarewa S.  
Asst. Professor , Santosh Bhimrao Patil College ,  
Mandrup, South Solapur.

### ABSTRACT:

For any organization dealing with people requires a good human resource management efficient working of the organization. Banking has been and will always be a 'People Business' efficient and effective management of the human resource in the organization turns it a successful one for banking, the grown manifold because the nature of banking industry.

**KEY WORDS:** organization dealing , human resource management , 'People Business' .

### INTRODUCTION:

Which is mainly service based, The management of people in the organization along with



handling the financial and economic risks at the under level is the most potent challenges in front of the banking industry in any given time frame. The Human Resource department is responsible for finding such talented manpower and placing them in right jobs in the banks.

The core function of HR in banking sector is to facilitate the performance improvement among its people. Factors such as skills, attitudes and knowledge of personnel, play a critical role in determining the competitiveness within the organization.

The quality of human resources indicates the ability of banks to deliver the value to customers. Human Resource Management is important for banks because banking is a service industry. Management of people and management of risk are two key challenges facing banks.

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :-

- 1) To study the concept of human Resource Development
- 2) To Study the HR challenges faced by banking sector.
- 3) To know the Need of HRD.

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present Study conducted on HR practices and banking sectors in India is based on secondary data has been collected from reference books, research papers, and the websites of Intimate

#### CONCEPT OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT:

Human resource Development is a process of developing skills, competencies, knowledge and attitudes of people in an organization. Human Resource Development is an integral part of Human resource Management.

According to Leonard Nadler, "HRD is a series of organized activities conducted within a specialized time and designed to produce behavioural changes"

Human Resource development is a continuous and well integrated process.

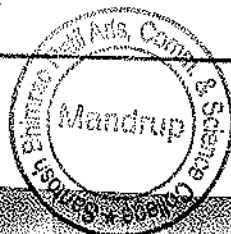
HRD ensures that the organization has such competent human resource to achieve its desired goals and objective. HRD imparts the required knowledge and skill in them through effective arrangement of training and development programs. HRD is more concerned with training and development, career planning and development. Its is a continuous process. and It concerned with behavioural knowledge.

#### NEED OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT:

In the fast moving business world of today, organizations are evolving. The role of manager has become more diverse. Redical changes are taking place because of economic pressure and the demand for enhancing efficiency and productivity growth of information technology facilitated tasks to be completed within second than in days. To keep pace with such an environment, organizations must develop its people and allow them to grow. Human Resource development must therefore be viewed as total system interacting with other systems of the organization. The employees capabilities need to be sharpened. This is possible through HRD.

#### The need for HRD arises because :

- 1) To create a climate free from monotony and to improve the working life.
- 2) To facilitate effective communication to surface creative ability of employees in full swing.
- 3) Tapping the present and future creative abilities of the people to utilize for organizational





development.

- 4) Facilitating growth of employees and making them aware about their strengths and weakness.
- 5) Helping organization to utilize human resources to their maximum potentials.
- 6) Availing opportunities for further development by the employees themselves.

### MANAGING HUMAN RESOURCES :

In Indian banking industry manage the human resources by proper planning like :-

- 1) Hiring the right person for the right job
- 2) Retaining and Developing.
- 3) Managing people / conducting exit interviews.
- 4) Training & Development.

### HR CHALLENGES FACED BY BANKING SECTORS :

- 1) The real challenges for Indian banks, how to transform into global corporations without losing the positive values and culture that they have developed.
- 2) The HRD Department has to empower, engage and energize employees to create effectiveness and efficiency through motivation organizational structures, systems and procedures.
- 3) Certain rigidities have also developed in HRD within banking system itself because this industry is largely in the public sector.
- 4) repositioning of the people in the organization to effect the changing banking paradigm.
- 5) The Training establishment need to be actively involved in the total training process.
- 6) Changed business positioning to align with the global players and technology to implement the business positioning.

### CONCLUSION :

Today's increasing complex and volatile business environment and as we are in 21st Century competitiveness in global market place presents the ultimate challenges to policy makers business leaders including banking. The need of HRD is all the more great in Service – oriented institutions like banks. An efficient, effective banking system helps the process of economic development as per the national priorities.

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# Golden Research Thoughts

## International Recognition Multidisciplinary Research Journal

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### APPROPRIATENESS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY USE SMART LIBRARY IN 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY



Mr. Gadagi V .S.

Librarian, Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts, Commerce and Science  
College, Mandrup, Taluka.- S.Solapur , Dist. Solapur .

#### ABSTRACT

Shrewd is a system empowering free access to all libraries those are computerized in electronic culture. Keen libraries is a conduct change activity for digital security and prosperity intended to prepare libraries and interface library clients with the aptitudes they requirement for savvy, protected and dependable utilization of innovation. Being brilliant methods realizing how to prepare for security and protection dangers on the web, download content in a lawful and moral way, research and reference data, just as oversee notoriety and connections in the internet. Shrewd installs a culture of positive innovation use, make strategies, methodology, and access proof educated assets and track advance in getting to be brilliant. The term web turns into a larger piece of typical life and libraries are the information focuses at the front line of giving important administrations to access and help the network. Keen helps libraries giving a decent situations where individuals can encounter sentiments of security, become some portion of real and virtual networks and procure the genuinely necessary abilities. We think network based activity, for example, shrewd libraries will genuinely drive e-wellbeing as a social standard in networks through around the world.

**KEYWORDS:** Community, Cyber-safety, Smart Library, Skill, Technology.

#### INTRODUCTION:-

Perceptive library is only a library arrangement in a computerized manner. It is likewise a very advanced genuine sight and sound spilling and computerized conveyance arrangement through a gadget and program rationalist. Library the executive's framework has been advancing over 20 years with or without computerized position. The new savvy adaptation dependent on, what all clients need and need through brilliant or advanced library with an accentuation on style, online arrangements is speaking to the eye and simple to use for both library staff and clients. It is a free answer for help the library feel certain, it has incorporated digital wellbeing in its approach, understandings, staff improvement, hierarchical conduct and culture, preparing and everyday activities. A procedure to keep over digital wellbeing issues that causes the library react to episodes and negative practices just as engaging positive utilization of sense. An approach to improve direction and preparing for library network, helping them with the abilities they have to utilize computerized advancements unhesitatingly and securely, and get the best out of advanced innovation and maintain a strategic distance from digital dangers, for example, tricks and digital tormenting.



**FUNDAMENTAL FEATURES:-**

The perceptive libraries structure is an exhaustive framework giving aptitudes and assets to the library network to certainly oversee digital issues and keep on grasping the positive parts of online action. Brilliant libraries gives a free and complete arrangement enables libraries to distinguish holes in their strategies and activities by offering a very much organized activity plan that connects to best practice assets. The library can follow advancement and access assets utilizing an online framework apparatus by library experts.

The intuitive instrument connects the structure, activities and assets, giving libraries what its need, Smart libraries enables library to staff improve their direction and preparing for library clients. Clients gain the aptitudes they have to utilize advanced advances unhesitatingly and securely to get the best out of computerized innovation and maintain a strategic distance from digital dangers. The most significant assets and handy apparatuses in digital wellbeing are gathered in one spot. Shrewd libraries is intended to be versatile and adaptable for a wide range of libraries-scholastic, open, metropolitan, provincial, rustic, remote and portable giving valuable direction to libraries, who may have found a way to expand mindfulness and abilities in digital security, computerized proficiency and advanced citizenship and the individuals who are quick to begin completely.

Executing shrewd libraries, mitigates dangers. By taking an interest in the program, libraries can show their advancement in inserting digital security and prosperity in their library rehearses. Savvy innovation diminishes the computerized separation by engaging staff and clients to build learning and aptitudes to explore the online world in a protected, shrewd and dependable way. Keen libraries are an expansion of a demonstrated model for the present situation or the innovative age.

**USED FOR SMART LIBRARY:-**

The majority of libraries lead in the savvy route towards computerized citizenship. It ought to be the principal places where most trend setting innovations are to be executed. Today, libraries are not just about loaning books. These are inventive spaces, for people, yet additionally gatherings. These are monetary hatcheries and learning center points. The vast majority of every one of, the libraries are the passage level focuses to the advanced world. These are the best approach to grasp innovation and maintain a strategic distance from advanced rejection. Subsequently, to improve innovative proficiency of nearby networks, libraries ought to be outfitted with significant advancements for up-degree. The accompanying advancements are likewise useful to adjust or change over a typical computerized library to a savvy one too.

- Library bookmark and guide
- Augmented reality application
- Book conveyance ramble
- Digital Interface for print books
- Library Utensils
- Mobile library focus
- Print on interest machines
- Access to library by means of usually utilized application
- Library area innovation
- Wi-Fi/Internet access with 3G/4G speed system

**SUPPORT**

The Heart of Strong Communities: Libraries can be key accomplices in handling the issues of social detachment, inconveniences, cracked networks and sick wellbeing. Libraries can associate networks and change lives. It give safe spaces in the core of their networks and furthermore give numerous administrations focusing on individuals who are living on a low neediness line, forlorn, jobless or old and individuals with long haul ailments or incapacities.

Shrewd portable libraries can help handle rustic disengagement and social avoidance. Savvy libraries can give data about wellbeing and wellbeing administrations just as books on medicine. Keen libraries can bolster solid associated networks giving access to data about neighborhood and national issues for open space.



- Safer and more grounded networks
- Thriving neighborhoods
- A solid shared network
- Tackling destitution and social prohibition
- Longer, more advantageous lives
- Reduced wellbeing disparities
- Tackling disservice

Go about as Cultural Center: Smart libraries can motivate individuals through digital books and e-writing, music, film and theater. Libraries are spaces in which individuals can be innovative, where gatherings can meet to seek after a mutual enthusiasm for the field of expressions and artworks with social exercises through new innovation.

- Enriching the lives of people and networks
- Placing craftsmanship and culture at the core of recovery
- Promoting the social and financial job of expressions and culture
- Creating a lively innovative economy

Well supporting learning: Smart libraries bolster learning at all phases of life, offering support for everybody from youngsters to more established individuals of present day society. Library staff of a brilliant library can help individuals comprehend and follow up on data which can have a genuine effect to their prosperity or about new innovation.

- Creating openings
- Tackling weakness
- Creating more intelligent residents
- Helping everybody to achieve their potential
- Making opportunity progressively equivalent
- Improving abilities for work

Advancing financial prosperity: Smart libraries help jobseekers, discover openings and set themselves up for economical bearer improvement. They offer courses and advanced abilities preparing, which empower individuals to look for work and backing for the improvement of independent companies. It will give basic help to individuals applying for welfare benefits in the advanced future.

- Growth and economical occupations
- A wealthier and more attractive nation
- Enabling business to make employments
- Creating manageable monetary development

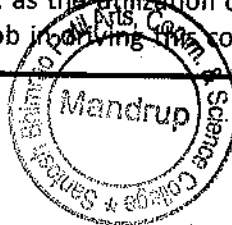
## EFFECT ON SOCIETY

Brilliant libraries are a type of data innovation in which social effect matters as much as mechanical headway. It is difficult to assess new innovation without genuine clients and substantial accumulations. The most ideal approach to create compelling new innovation is by attempted multiyear expansive scale inquire about activities that grow true electronic proving grounds utilized by genuine clients and by going for growing new complete and easy to use advancements for computerized libraries.

WWW(World Wide Web) has made access to the Internet part of the structure of regular day to day existence. A large number of individuals everywhere throughout the world hunt the web each day. Establishments of advanced education, under expanding strain to improve results, are making all around archived and noteworthy interests in developing innovations. Schools, colleges and open clients of current society are scrambling to gather information, measure execution, and show achievement well. At the core of this move lies customized learning innovation that enables clients to separate guidance and ponder the conveyance of instructional substance content.

In spite of the fact that ordering an Institution's library storehouses is generously more testing than open website pages, a great many computerized resources (digital books, e-serials, sound and video) would now be able to be crept, listed, enhanced and coordinated to learning targets every moment.

Envision the effect on access to materials, as the utilization of over \$1 billion of covered, advanced scholarly substance is expanded. Yet, a library's job in making computerized change doesn't finish with



access. Keen libraries hold the possibility to make Netflix-like substance suggestions dependent on understudies, resources, examine researcher's results or client's inclinations first.

## OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE

For Digital Repositories: D-Space, Greenstone. D-Space is institutional storehouse application programming. D-Space is the product of decision for scholarly, non-benefit, and business associations building open computerized archives. It is free and simple to introduce "out of the case" and totally adjustable to fit the requirements of any association. D-Space saves and empowers simple and open access to a wide range of advanced substance including content, pictures, moving pictures, mpegs and informational indexes with a regularly developing network of designers, focused on ceaselessly extending and improving the product.

Greenstone is a suite of programming for structure and circulating savvy/advanced library accumulations. It gives another method for arranging data and distributing it on the Internet or on CD-ROM. Greenstone is created by the New Zealand Digital Library Project at the University of Waikato, it is created and circulated in co-activity with UNESCO and the Human Info NGO. It is open-source, multilingual programming, issued under the terms of the GNU General Public License.

**For Integrated Library Software (ILS):** Evergreen, Koha, Open Biblio, New Gen Lib (NGL), SOPAC (Social On-line Public Access Catalog).

Evergreen, exceptionally adaptable programming for perceptive libraries that enables library supporters to discover library materials, and enables libraries to oversee, index, and flow those materials. Evergreen is open source programming, unreservedly authorized under the GNU GPL.

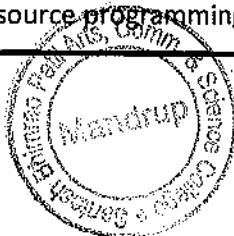
**Koha**, the principal free and open source programming library computerization bundle (ILS). Improvement is supported by libraries of shifting sorts and sizes, volunteers, and bolsters organizations from around the globe. Koha turned into a practical, versatile answer for keen libraries of various types. Koha is based on this establishment with its propelled highlights set; Koha is the most practically propelled open source ILS available today.

**Open Biblio** is a simple to utilize, open source, robotized library framework written in PHP containing OPAC, flow, listing, and staff organization usefulness. The reason for this undertaking is to give a financially savvy library mechanization answer for private accumulations or open libraries.

**New Gen Lib (NGL)** is a result of joint effort among Verus and Kesavan Institute of Information and Knowledge the board. NGL is created and kept up by Verus Solutions and Kesavan Institute has given the space skill. It gives numerous essential ILS works just as having a few web based life capacities worked in.

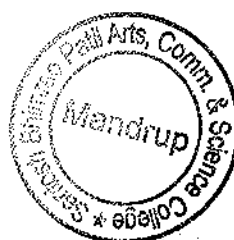
**SOPAC (Social Online Public Access Catalog)** is a module for the Drupal CMS that gives genuine combination of your library inventory framework with the intensity of the Drupal content administration framework while enabling clients to tag, rate, and audit your property. Client input is then consolidated into the revelation file so that SOPAC turns into a genuinely network driven inventory framework.

Thus, keen library is intended to serve all library benefits quicker, better and intelligently to its end clients through advanced innovation in various programming applications. Shrewd libraries, as situations for social learning and coordinated effort, present facilitators of instruction and learning with quickening dispersal of data in an advanced age. Brilliant libraries underline their exercises on giving a data center to the people groups of present day society. As such, a casual intelligent learning spot and procedure that energizes a wide range of its guests to convey, contributes, take an interest, and draw in with the brilliant library in a keen manner. This new unique and logical innovative procedure leads towards a community oriented, social development, and sharing of data and learning between perceptive clients in a positive sense. Shrewd libraries worldwide have a tremendous potential to encourage open and free sharing and human collaboration in developed structure open source software's. Clients may utilize shared physical spaces that can made social and spatial hindrances, empowering them from altogether different foundations to draw in and share in social learning exercises through brilliant library. The vision of Smart library is to make an "indoor living lab", where understudies and scientists can create, test, presents shrewd advances, get to, and examine the gathered information to complete both subjective and quantitative investigations additionally by applying diverse sorts of open source programming as and when required in like manner.



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*T.N. Shinde*

T.N. Shinde  
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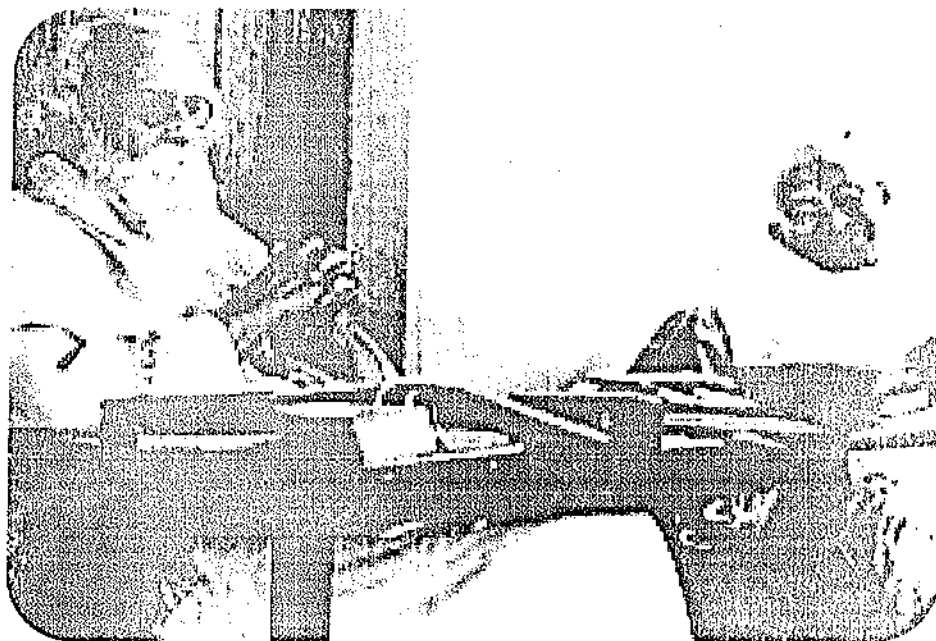


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## NEED OF GANDHI & TAGORE'S EDUCATION PHILOSOPHY FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF MODERN INDIA



**Shri. M.P Kasabe**

*M.P Kasabe*

Asst. Prof., Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, Mandrup Tal. South Solapur, Solapur.

**ABSTRACT:** This paper aims to discuss the historical background of Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore, the names, which need no introduction. Both Gandhi and Tagore are counted among the greatest educationists of the world. The ideas & philosophies of education ...



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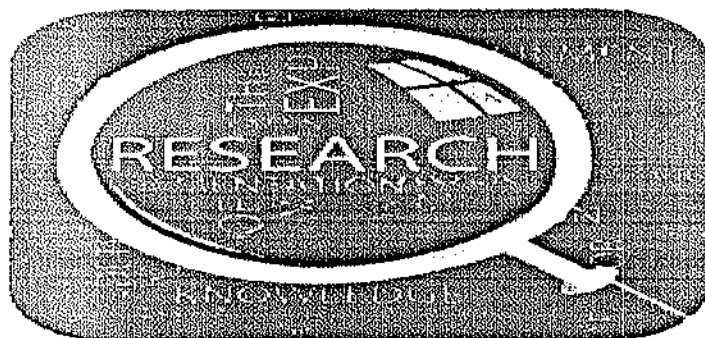
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Sr. No	Title And Name Of The Author (S)	Page No
1	Need Of Gandhi & Tagore's Education Philosophy For , Reconstruction Of Modern India Shri. M.P Kasabe	1
2	Marketing System Of Potato: A Case Study Bhaskar G.L and H.H.Gadawale	5
3	Environment Conservation & Awareness Dharvesh Katheriya , Ravi Kumar , Mansi Sharma , Suresh Kumar Verma , Niranjan Kumar , Niraj Kumar Singh and Avinash Tripathi	12
4	Women's Political Empowerment And Indian Constitution Bhagwan Mane	22
5	Poverty Eradication In India: A Study Of National Policies, Plans And Programs Girish Aggarwal	28
6	A Study On Perceived Customer Value For Quality Services In Retail Outlet Stores In Thiruvavarur City R.Jayanthi and J.Sundararaj	42



# Review of Literature

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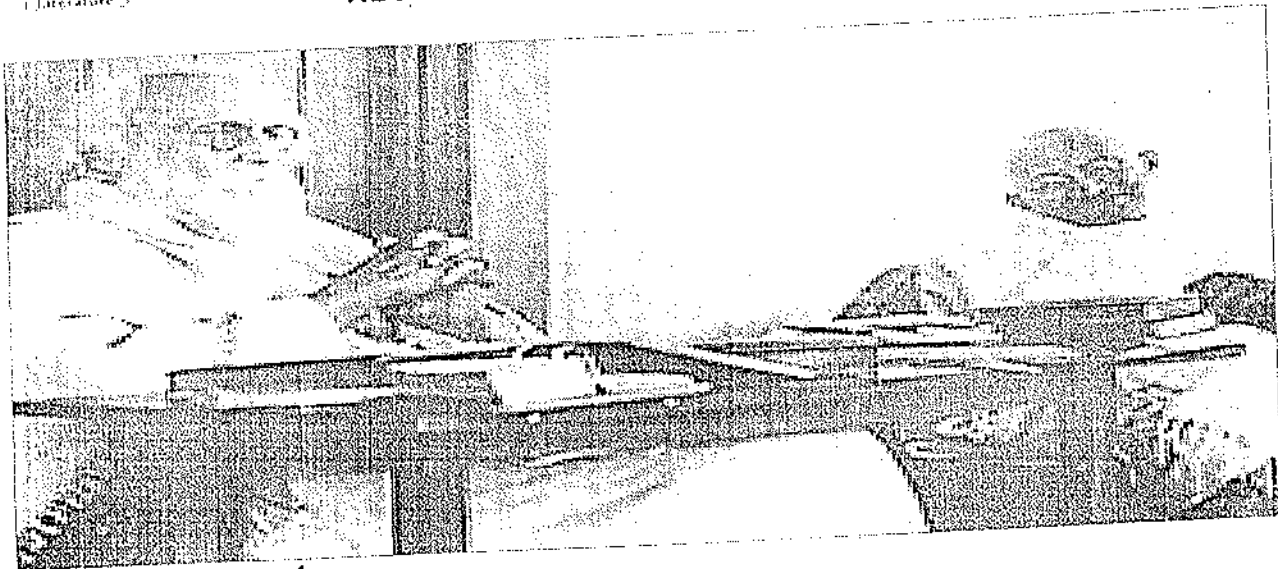
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## NEED OF GANDHI & TAGORE'S EDUCATION PHILOSOPHY FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF MODERN INDIA



Shri. M.P Kasabe

Asst. Prof. , Santosh Bhimrao Patil College,  
Mandrup Tal. South Solapur , Solapur.

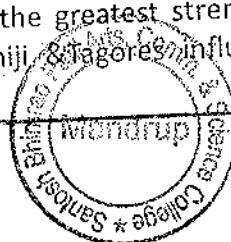
### ABSTRACT:-

This paper aims to discuss the historical background of Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore, the names, which need no introduction. Both Gandhi and Tagore are counted among the greatest educationists of the world. The ideas & philosophies of education propounded by them bear great importance to the whole humanity. The paper argues that Gandhi & Tagore's ideas on the education emerged from his vision of an alternative society and polity that he envisaged for the country. They were well aware of the importance of education in building modern India. They not only enlightened India but also the whole world by his outstanding personality and intellectuals. The paper proposes to focus on Gandhi & Tagore's philosophy on education an idea of extending equal right of education for all.

**KEY WORDS:-** Humanity, Education, intellectuals, equal rights etc.

### INTRODUCTION:

India's recorded and unrecorded culture and civilization is one of the longest in the course of world history. Today, along with modernization, it is very much a part of our living culture, at every level of the society, as well as a documented testimony to the greatest strength of education, which catapulted the Indian Civilization to its zenith. Gandhi & Tagore influenced the lives of our



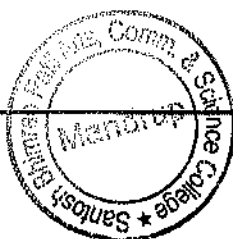
countrymen for more than half a century. Their approach to most issues was down-to-earth and holistic be it social, cultural, economic, health or education. Their philosophies were very deep and farsighted. Their strategies were very realistic and the villagers were the center of his economic thought. His warnings against the British Education system were prophetic. Today, when Indian facing problems like illiteracy, crime, violence and corruption and more than a third of our population lives below the poverty line, it is need of time to the relevance of Gandhi & Tagore's contribution to education as well as their model of basic education, incorporating their philosophy, approach and strategy.

**Gandhi's thoughts of Education:** Gandhi was perhaps the only Indian leader who anticipated that developments taking place under the British Raj would make the people of India lose their control over national affairs including social and economic policies, culture, language and identity. He could anticipate the dangers of an increasing gap between the traditional rural masses and the Westernized urban elites. Thus, he gave a call for popular education both on moral and critical mass communication forms was necessary to relieve the people of their ignorance about the modern state, its laws and institutions, which had left them behind making them feel alienated. According to Gandhi, in a situation of ignorance and alienation, all laws and systems of governance were of little value for the people. He believed that when education becomes an instrument of dominant groups with vested interest in it, it loses its capacity to train individuals develop rational-judgment skills. Public participation in swaraj (self-rule) requires that each individual has an unrestrained ethical autonomy to exercise reason and choice rather than conform to some pre-decided pedantic knowledge. Gandhi found the existing system of education defective on three counts:

- It was based on an alien culture, almost to the exclusion of the indigenous languages, traditions and social practices.
- In its exclusive emphasis on intellectual and technocratic - managerial training, it had completely ignored the culture of the heart, which is character, and the Culture of hands found in artisanal and manual skills.
- A popular, creative and useful education was at variance with foreign models of education, influenced by the social and educational philosophies of rich colonial countries, which were divorced from the actual needs of a disadvantaged majority.

### BASIC EDUCATION:-

In 1936 Gandhi put forward his own alternative scheme of mass elementary education - 'Basic Education' or 'Nai Talim' as he called it. His scheme was quite different from the philosophical ideas of both the Romantic tradition and the Brahmanical tradition. Gandhi emphasized a different aspect of learning usually ignored by earlier traditions. He emphasized that artisan apprenticeship skills, manual training and related discourses should be the central and the main basis of all primary and elementary education. He believed that in a largely agrarian and poor society like India, communication and manual skills related to artisanal work and vocational training could be the most profitable form of popular education. For Gandhi, true education consisted in acculturation and training of the whole person, by which he meant the 3Hs rather than the 3Rs: 'heart' (character), 'hand' (practical skills) and the 'head' (mind). By education of the 'heart', he meant training the 'character' and spiritual or moral advancement, which he placed above all knowledge, whether intellectual or vocational. Gandhi's 3H education is not only inclusive but also broader than Paulo Freire's 'problem-posing' education.



### TAGORE'S

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## TAGORE'S THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION:

Rabindranath Tagore maintained that a wholesome education must educate the mind along with the senses. Tagore was brought up in a family atmosphere where freedom was emphasized freedom of language, imagination, spirit and mind. Thus beheld that the main purpose of education is to promote freedom, freedom from structured and oppressive school education, freedom from the confined walls of the classroom, freedom for consonance with child's nature, and freedom of movement. Typical of the romantic idealist tradition, Tagore stressed on the natural development of the child, emphasizing spontaneity and creativity as the crux of learning. Tagore's ideas on education were very much in the tradition of Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Froebel, Montessori and Wordsworth and this enabled him to develop a critique of the Anglicized education system in India, not on nationalistic grounds but on universalistic principles.

However, some of his thoughts have a direct bearing on primary education and the acquisition of basic skills. The tragedy with the Tagorean vision was that it was too idealistic and romantic in the context of mass education in India. In Tagore, learning takes a romantic journey under conditions of full freedom but it does not consist of a critical elaboration, a consciousness of what one really is, knowing oneself as a product of historical processes. He wanted to criticize the inhuman face of libertarian education guided by a market economy, which produced competition, division and alienation and accepted foreign domination. But he did not see the hegemonic relationship of education to politics or the political domination of powerful groups in determining the content and curriculum of modern education. Tagore did not give much attention to the political nature of the system. Nonetheless, he rightly pointed out the significance of a learning environment for children to grow freely and creatively, but he conceived of this environment as a *Tapovan*, within the modern national and international system, rejecting implicitly any attempt to criticize or even comprehend the system in its political relationship to the power of different groups or nations. He was also right to point out the need for introducing new teaching methods, which are supported by modern humanist psychologists. His reflections on teaching methods stressing play, group learning, flexible class organization and mother-tongue education were valuable pedagogic contributions to the psychology and philosophy of education.

## CONCLUSION:

Tagore & Gandhiji's model were not only historic and practical, it was highly decentralized and integrated with a demonstrated capacity to motivate the entire community and place responsibility and accountability at the community level versus the State.

Tagore & Gandhi worked in the colonial/post-colonial societies of the Third World fragmented by narrow domestic walls of racism, casteism and class antagonism. They deeply contemplated on the plight of the mute millions of their people and sought ways and means by which their economic, political and social conditions could be improved. Though they are no more in the world but the volumes of work done and left with us will inspire the human civilization forever. Gandhiji's basic education cannot be denied that it is India's heart and soul. It is a scheme which is mostly suited to the needs, aspirations, culture as well as social, political and economic background of the Indian people. In Tagore system of education problem children were handled with love and sympathy. Santiniketan (Abode of Peace) provides all freedom to students, trains them to do their work, and teaches them amity of people and unity of mankind. Thus, Visva-Bharati has brought Tagore name and fame. It is regarded as modern Nalanda. So Gandhi and Tagore will be remembered for ever with their outstanding ability as an educator of excellence. It is most of the educational writings and experiments of Tagore and Gandhi centered around education of children and adolescents. Tagore's concept of

education called for an all-round development of the personality. Finally, we can say "Gandhi & Tagore's educational vision have relevance for the new generation"

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## POSTCOLONIAL DILEMMAS IN CHINUA ACHEBE'S *THINGS FALL APART*

(21)

15-16

Prof. Rajesh Mahesh Kale

Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, Mandrup Dist. Solapur

### ABSTRACT

This research paper focuses on Igbo culture, before and after the arrival of white missionaries in Umuofia and the impact of their arrival concerning Igbo culture. Postcolonial criticism is mainly concerned with literature critiques from countries that are colonies of other countries. It is because of Achebe originates from Nigeria, a colony of Britain, some of the writing elements such as language and style. Colonialism means "the policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically". Therefore, post-colonialism refers to "after colonialism" or "after-independence" (Ashcroft et al. ) describing the wide range of social, cultural and political events arising specifically from the decline and fall of European colonialism that took place after World War II (McEwan 18).



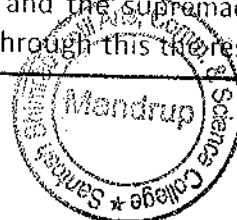
Post colonialism is the opposite of colonialism. It is a result of colonialism. The novel *Things Fall Apart* is written by Chinua Achebe who grew up under colonial rule in response to the effects of colonialism on his culture. Post-colonial writers usually write about how their rich native cultures were shattered under the power of imperialism. Post-colonialism continues to be a process of hostility and reform. This is seen in the development of new elites in post-colonial nations that are often supported by neo-colonial institutions, as is suggested by the development of divisions within these societies that are based on discriminations as varied as race, language or religion.

### KEYWORDS:

*Colonialism, Neocolonialism, Post-Colonialism, Imperialist, Igbo Culture etc.*

### INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of this research paper is a postcolonial study of Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* (1958) regarding Homi K. Bhabha's postcolonial concept of hybridity. It represents the hybrid nature of colonial encounter between African and European culture and its effects. Homi K. Bhabha as a great postcolonial thinker shatters the purity of cultures and the supremacy of one over the other to highlight cultural hybridity and cultural difference. Through this the researcher tries to analyze the



## CULTURAL DILEMMAS IN CHINUA ACHEBE'S THINGS FALL APART

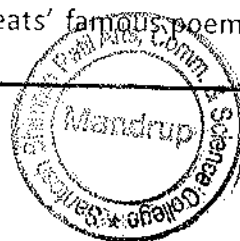
Hybrid cultural elements of hybridity such as language and religion in Igbo society as well as Achebe's writing style. Bhabha's idea of third space is shown through the use of Pidgin English and also the process of hybridization is exemplified in the method of representation changing with the coming of missionaries from narrative to satire: each representative of a culture. It indicates that the villagers cannot escape the pervasiveness of colonialists' satiric reductive discourse and finally the Umofians witness their complexity and integrity are falling down. Achebe uses hybridity in his choice of European form of novel and skillfully decorates it with African oral traditions. Achebe by using the narrative of Okonkwo, the protagonist, and subsequently the Igbo attempts to compare a society before and after the coming of Europeans and represents how they fall apart. In addition, Achebe has used a balanced treatment in giving both the strengths and defects of African as well as European value system. Both Achebe and Bhabha maintain the hybridized cultural encounter between the colonizers and colonized which is considered as strength in most postcolonial writings.

*Things Fall Apart* (1958), the novel is written by a Nigerian author Chinua Achebe (1930-2013). The setting of the novel is in a small village Umuofia, the suburbs of Nigeria just before the arrival of white missionaries into their land. The villagers of Umuofia, do not know how to respond to the projected cultural changes that the white missionaries who threatens to change with their new social structure and institutions. This research paper is analyzing the effects of European colonization on Igbo culture. Most of European states migrated to Africa and other parts of the world towards the end of the 19th century. The country Nigeria was amongst other African nations which received visitors who were on a colonizing mission; introducing their religion and culture and later imposed on Igbo. The experience of colonialism plays an important role in the process of understanding their history. Bill Ashcroft, Gareth Griffiths and Helen Tiffin rightly maintain that though historically "post-colonial" implies "after colonization," in literature, it signifies "all the experience affected by the colonial process from the beginning of the colonization to the present day" (Ashcroft 1-2).

The purpose of the novelist is to inform his readers about the value of African culture. The novel gives an insight of Igbo society right before the white missionaries' invasion on their land. The white missionaries threaten to change almost every aspect of Igbo society; from religion, traditional gender roles and relations, family structure to trade. Chinua Achebe, the novelist, blames colonial rule of the white missionaries' and invasion for the post-colonial oppressed Igbo culture; this oppression can be seen in terms of the oppressed social coherence between the individual and their society.

Because of *Things Fall Apart* that the world became more appreciative of Africa and its people and at the same time the truth surrounding the orthodox ideas about Africa began to appear. Achebe tries to encourage his fellow countrymen to take benefit of the educational system which was introduced by the missionaries to them to live a better life. He tries to prove to the Europeans the value of the African culture so that he decided to take modern African Genre. There were many African writers who played an influential role in modern African Literature like Wole Soyinka, Okri etc. Achebe was the most successful writer of the lot because he "has been critical of the role of Christianity in Africa, his criticism has been regarded generally as moderate and his creative work has won almost universal praise for its objectivity and detachment" (Sharma 85). Achebe describes the history of Igbo and the sufficiency and deficiency of their culture and traditions in his novel. Their beliefs in the power of ancestral gods, the sacrifice of young boys, the killing of twins and the oppression of women to name a few were many examples of their culture. The Igbo people reacted against the white missionaries on their arrival in their country. There were some benefits to Igbo at the arrival of White missionaries but there were also problem for the future of Igbo.

The title *Things Fall Apart* was taken from William Butler Yeats' famous poem "The Second





Coming'" (1921).

Turning and turning in the widening gyre  
The falcon cannot hear the falconer;  
Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold;  
Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world,  
The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere  
The ceremony of innocence is drowned;  
The best lack all conviction, while the worst  
Are full of passionate intensity.

(Yeats: 1921)

The Igbo depend on their language to differentiate them from other cultures. They also depend on language to define their social rank in their society. Okonkwo, for instance, when being compared to his father Unoka is considered as a wealthy man and not only because he has married a lot of women or his household produces many yams but because of his strength that helped him defeat one of the strongest wrestlers in the village (Achebe 6). On the other hand, Unoka was a drunkard who had only one wife, not many yams and had no titles to his name by the time of his death (Achebe 6). The village had named him agbala a term Igbo use to refer to "women as well as to men who have not taken a title" (Achebe iii) consequently a man who deserves no respect from society because he is not "wealthy".

The Igbo have their own judicial systems that are based on the knowledge that their forefathers have passed onto them about their culture. Their courts are organized by the oldest men of the village, whose wisdom and knowledge is trusted in the power of their ancestral gods to guide them to give fair and unbiased ruling. However, one of the first things that the white missionaries do when they arrive in the village is to replace Igbo courts with theirs. This disadvantages the villagers as the white missionaries do not know the history of Igbo, their culture or their system of justice. It can be argued that this is one of the many mistakes that the missionaries make when they first decide to take over Igbo and their territory.

In this sense Igbo do not know what is lawfully right or wrong in the white man's courts. That is why the leaders of the village are surprised when they are imprisoned after burning the missionary church. The action by the missionaries in not considering Igbo laws and customs in their hostile takeover shows that they do not care about Igbo tradition or culture.

He does this because he is tired of the white missionaries and the power of authority they have claimed over their village. Although it is not the best decision to be taken by him, it is understandable why he does it. Instead they let the other messengers escape and sit back and watch the missionaries take total control of their territory. It could be argued that this is the case because their hostility, whether on a smaller scale or larger scale, has always been restricted within the boundaries of their land. Based on this statement it justifies why Igbo do not fight back against the white missionaries who take refuge in their land and threaten to change all aspects of their culture. It is rather disappointing that Igbo not only welcome the white missionaries to their land but they also easily allocate them a piece of it. The decision by the rulers of Mbanta to allocate land to the missionaries was the worst mistake the Igbo could make (Achebe 105). It gave the missionaries the impression that the Igbo are a weak society that they could easily influence with their culture. It is also be argued that the decision by the Igbo to keep the piece of land where the evil forest lay is an indication of the respect and loyalty they still have for their own culture (Achebe 105). But, because the Igbo fail to make known to the white missionaries the dark nature of the forest, any remorse concerning the new culture and religion is lost. Hence, the white missionaries remain undisputed and in control of Umuofia and its people.



As far as the Igbo are concerned the white missionaries are aliens because their origin is not known to them. They do not even understand the concept behind Christianity. This is because until now the nature of white people and their culture has existed outside of their language. To the Igbo it means it has simply not existed, and this ultimately leads to the doom of their culture as they are confused about how to react to this new religion. Because the white missionaries are convinced that the Igbo are primitives they obligate themselves to civilise them even though the so called primitives do not ask for their help or to be civilised. They believe themselves to be the long awaited answer to the problems Igbo society faces and other literary scholars such as Edward Said of Orientalism believe them to be wrong in wanting to take control of Igbo land and the lands resources by coming to Umuofia under false pretence of their true intentions which was to rule Umuofia. The white missionaries arrive in Umuofia and almost immediately expect the people of Umuofia to submit to their authority and without any question. However, on the other hand, the missionaries serve as a ray of hope to the people that Igbo religion gives no favour to. For example, it is a common and acceptable practice in Igbo culture that twins are killed, boys are sacrificed or dead infants are mutilated, etc. (Achebe xxxvi).

However, Okonkwo ends up disowning his son, Nwoye after he abandons the Igbo religion. The decision by Okonkwo to disown his only son for following another religion is yet another example of his inability to deal with change, especially that which has not existed within the Igbo language. By abandoning his own religion, Nwoye disrespects his father in the worst possible way. However, because Okonkwo is unaware of the Christian culture he cannot act against his son. It is apparent that committing suicide is Okonkwo's way of going against Christianity. This act not only costs him his life but it also takes away the respect Umuofia once had for him. Another convert to Christianity is a pregnant woman. She has watched her children on more than one occasion being put to death because they were twins and this, according to Igbo tradition, because it was uncommon and was the work of the devil. She converts to Christianity to protect her unborn child or children. Along with Nwoye and the pregnant woman, many outcasts of the village become passionate followers of Christianity because in "God's eyes (though in not in the eyes of the missionaries) they are equals to everyone else"

The decision to follow Christianity by some members of Igbo society is greatly influenced by the suffering they had incurred from their own culture. Because they are so eager to get out of the pain and misery that Igbo religion had put them through, they do not realise that by joining the white missionaries they are actually making things harder for themselves in the long run. Achebe is successful in making readers aware that although the effect of European colonialism challenges the culture of Igbo, the benefits of it can also be seen. Igbo society stands to benefit from the school and from other modern things such as bicycles that the white men come with. Forcing Igbo people to abandon their way of life to follow theirs seems to be the only factor that makes the white missionaries bad people in history.

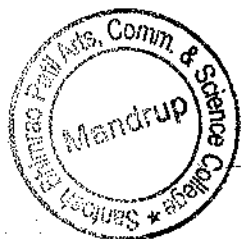
In my opinion the white missionaries take the wrong approaches in their attempts to help modernise Igbo society. If all of the white missionaries who arrived in Umuofia had the same character as Mr. Brown, all would have not been lost in the village and the missionaries would have not been referred to as such bad people as they are today. At first Mr Brown arrived in Umuofia with the hopes that he will be able to convert most if not all of the villagers to Christianity as well as to introduce them to education. However, soon Mr Brown also realised that he too could learn something from Igbo rather than him totally disregarding the little knowledge they had. He was an accommodating individual to all of the villagers (even to the non-converts) and did not force them to become Christians. "Whenever Mr. Brown went to Umuofia, he spent long hours with Akunna in his obi talking about religion through an interpreter. However, neither of them succeeded in winning the other to their belief, but they did learn

more about their dissimilar faiths" (Achebe 126).

In a heterogeneous society, a society consisting of many different ethnic and/or 'racial' group social classes, languages and/or dialects, and cultural traditions, postcolonial writers usually try to reassign new ethnic and cultural meanings to the groups of people that are treated as insignificant in their society. However, the literature does not show the colonized as victims of colonialism, but rather shows that they are confused about their sense of belonging. Most colonized individuals do not know whether to follow their own culture or the culture of the colonizer. Because of this they find themselves combining some of the elements of the two different cultures which make them move back and forth between their present and past lives, hence their confused sense of belonging. This back and forth movement in most instances leads to a miscommunication that can be meaningful.

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# Golden Research Thoughts

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## Golden Research Thoughts



### ONENESS OF LIFE IN A SIMPLE PHILOSOPHY

Dr. Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage

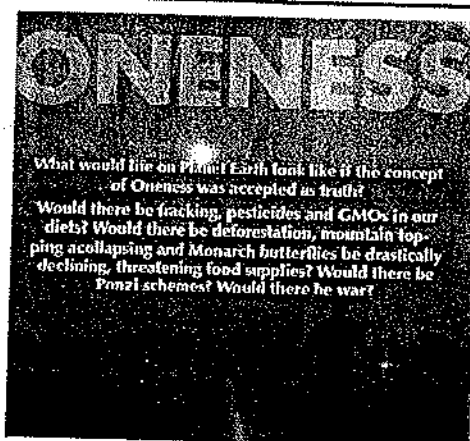
Asst. Prof. of English & Head, Department of English,

Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, Mandrup, (Affiliated to Solapur University, Solapur)

Tal: South Solapur, Dist: Solapur, Maharashtra State, India.

#### ABSTRACT

**A** Simple Philosophy, a letter written by Seathl, the chief of the Native American Suquamish tribe in 1854 to Franklin Pierce, the then President of United States of America is widely hailed as an important piece of literature on nature. Chief Seathl expresses various eco-concerns



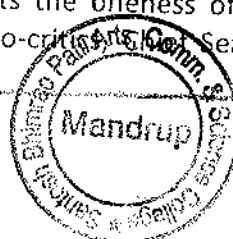
in it and appeals to the white man to preserve nature as there is oneness of life i.e. the mother earth is a sort of an intricate web and all living beings on it are inter-related. That the views expressed in the letter by Chief Seathl were ahead of his time has been proved by today's various environmental problems like

global warming, thinning of ozone layer, many kinds of pollution, etc. The letter carries home the message that all things – living and non-living – are created by the same God who loves them all equally. Therefore, if you cause harm to one, God punishes you as you have posed danger to the whole of His creation for it is a kind of intricate web. The present paper attempts to analyse and interpret the letter to bring out the universal message in it, viz the oneness of life. It also tries to prove the relevance of the message today.

**KEYWORDS :** Man, nature, mother earth, oneness of life, symbiotic relationship.

#### INTRODUCTION

A Simple Philosophy, a letter written by Seathl, the chief of the Native American Suquamish tribe in 1854 to Franklin Pierce, the then President of United States of America, is widely considered to be an important piece of literature on nature. It represents the oneness of life, the symbiotic relationship of man with other creatures in nature. Like eco-critics, Chief Seathl believes in the



reciprocal relationship of man and nature, and warns man, especially white man of his doom if he causes damage to nature i.e. the mother earth. The letter is a plea to man, especially white man who is robbing the mother earth for his greed to conserve nature and have a peaceful and happy coexistence with other living beings who too are the children of the mother earth.

**Symbiotic Relationship of Man with Other Living Beings in *A Simple Philosophy* : A Simple Philosophy** is a letter written by Seathl, the chief of the Native American Suquamish tribe in 1854 to Franklin Pierce, the then President of United States of America. Though the letter is addressed to the President, in particular and the white Americans, in general, the message it gives is universal in terms of the eco-concerns expressed in it.

The Native American tribes had been living in peace and harmony with nature before the white Europeans migrated to the US and started confiscating their land. Before it actually happened the aborigines of America had never thought in their remotest dream that such thing would befall them. They could never imagine of buying or selling of the land for they loved it as their mother. Therefore, Chief Seathl asks the white people:

How can you buy or sell the sky? — the warmth of the land? The idea is strange to us. We do not own the freshness of the air or the sparkle of the water. How can you buy them from us?

Nature was the God for the Native American tribes and therefore everything in nature was sacred. That is what Chief Seathl says:

Every part of this earth is sacred to my people. Every shining needle, every sandy shore, every mist in the dark woods, every humming insect is holy in the memory and experience of my people.

The aborigines were more civilized and spiritually more advanced than the white Americans for they knew full well that there is oneness in nature, nay in the whole cosmos. They knew and believed in the interdependence of all creatures and lived accordingly respecting the tiniest creature. They lived according to the laws of nature and so happy and contented, though not developed in materialistic sense. They knew the most important and essential art as to how to make peace with the nature in whose lap and company they lived. They were not greedy; instead they took from nature what was needed, not a bit more than that and in return they took care of nature and treated the earth and everything on it as their brother. However, the white man's appetite was unquenchable. About it, Chief Seathl says:

We know that the white man does not understand our ways. One portion of the land is the same to him as the next for he is a stranger who comes in the night and takes from the land whatever he needs. The earth is not his brother, but his enemy, and when he has conquered it, he moves on.

The white man in America was an outsider and so had neither liking nor love for the land unlike the Native Americans. Moreover, he was born and brought up in a city and therefore did not have any attachment with nature; he loved and lived in a city. On the other hand for the Red Indian life in a city was no life at all, he loved to live in nature. About this difference in likes, attitudes and lifestyles of the white man and the Red Indian, Chief Seathl writes in the letter:

The sight of your cities pains the eyes of the red man. ... There is no quiet place in the white man's cities. No place to hear the leaves of spring or the rustle of insect wings. ... the clatter only seems to insult the ears. And what is there to life if a man cannot hear the lovely cry of the whippoorwill or the arguments of the frogs around a pond at night? The Indian prefers soft sound of the wind itself cleansed by the mid-day rain, or scented with pine. The air is precious to the red man, for all things share the same breath – the beasts, the trees, and man. The white man does not seem to notice the air he breathes. Like a man dying for many days, he is numb to the smell.

In a broader sense, the white man stands for all the materialistic people who are greedy and



robbing nature to satiate their insatiable greed. These people are causing all kinds of pollution for their narrow interests, thereby harming all living beings. Mahatma Gandhi once said: "There is enough in the world for everyone's need but not enough for everyone's greed". The red man lived according to these words of Gandhi.

Tukaram, a great saint who lived in Maharashtra, India in the seventeenth century valued nature like Chief Seathl. There are many similarities in their views about nature. Saint Tukaram in one of his *abhangas* (devotional poems) calls nature his relative and states that in the solitude of nature there is only happiness. He further says that while in the company of nature one is away from evil thoughts and deeds; here one is unaffected by the evil things of the world. According to Saint Tukaram nature helps us to introspect, to speak with ourselves and the God and thereby taking us near Him. Thus, nature helps us achieve salvation by keeping us away from the evil influences of the worldly matters and by making us think of and pray the God. In this way, Tukaram speaks of the benefits of the company of nature.

Shakespeare's plays, especially comedies have been studied from the perspective of the good effect of nature on the lives of the characters. According to such studies, there are numerous problems in the lives of major characters, when they are living in a town; however, when they go to nature or forced to seek refuge in nature, all of their problems are resolved. Duke Senior in Scene 1 of Act 2 in Shakespeare's *As You Like It* says:

Now, my co-mates and brothers in exile,  
Hath not old custom made this life more sweet  
Than that of painted pomp? Are not these woods  
More free from peril than the envious court?  
Here feel we not the penalty of Adam,  
The seasons' difference, as the icy fang  
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind,  
Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,  
Even till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,  
"This is no flattery. These are counselors  
That feelingly persuade me what I am."  
Sweet are the uses of adversity,  
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,  
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.  
And this our life, exempt from public haunt,  
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,  
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.

Here Shakespeare's seems to imply that a human being comes to know about his true self only in the company of nature. Nature helps man come out of the illusion of his worldly possessions. It helps him to realize his true self and the blessings of the God thus taking him near Him. Like Shakespeare and Saint Tukaram, Chief Seathl too found 'tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything'. For him and his people earth is mother and everything on the mother earth is sacred.



**CONCLUSION:**

Through his letter Chief Seathl pleads man to conserve nature and not destroy it wherein lies his good. He makes us see the oneness of nature and the reciprocal, symbiotic relationship of man with nature and its creatures. The philosophy of Chief Seathl is really simple for the simple, poor people living in the lap of nature who are truly civilized as they live by this philosophy. However, this philosophy is very much difficult for the white man who represents us all who live in concrete jungle, the so called civilized people; in fact we do not want to understand this simple philosophy. However, it would not be wrong to say that it is high time we woke up and realized the importance of the message Chief Seathl gives in his letter *A Simple Philosophy* and resolved to live according to the message in order to save the mother earth, man and her other children. It will be the best gift to our future generations. Otherwise, we ourselves will be responsible for the doom of humankind.

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## SIGNIFICANCE OF ETHICS AND VALUES IN STUDENT'S HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT

Shri. Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage  
Assistant Professor, Department of English,

Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, A/P: Mandrup, Tal: South Solapur, Dist: Solapur.

### ABSTRACT :

**E**thics and values have played a significant role in human's holistic development since time immemorial. They have acquired greater significance in the modern world which is inclined towards materialism. Today's higher education, being a part of modern materialistic world, is not free from it. Therefore, now there is an unprecedented need of inculcating ethics and values in the students pursuing higher education. The present paper attempts to highlight the significance of ethics and values in the holistic development of the students pursuing higher education today.

**KEYWORDS :** Higher Education, Student, Holistic Development, Ethics, Values.

### INTRODUCTION :

Education is a man-making process, therefore teaching profession is regarded as a noble one. The three major duties of a teacher are supposed to be teaching, research and extension. However, there is more responsibility on a teacher in this world of liberalization, privatization, and globalization. The students of today are the future creators of a nation, nay the global village. Therefore, it is the responsibility of a teacher to create responsible, sensible, sensitive, just, virtuous, balanced minded, moral

citizens of the world who would further the civilization and thereby make this only place called the earth that humans have got a better place to live in. For this purpose there is a great need to inculcate ethics and values in students, in general and the students pursuing higher education, in particular.

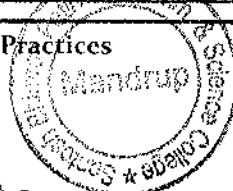
Meaning of the Terms 'Ethics' and 'Values': Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines the term 'ethic' as 'moral principles that control or influence a person's behaviour. It defines the word 'values' as 'beliefs about what is right and wrong and what is important in life. The meaning of the term 'ethics' given in Cambridge Learner's Dictionary is: 'ideas and beliefs about what type of behaviour is morally right and wrong'. The meaning of the term 'values' given in the same dictionary is: 'your beliefs about what is morally right and wrong and what is most important in life'. Prof. MA Jalihal in his article "Bounds of Ethics in the Globalized World" writes:

Ethics must deal with relations between individuals, groups and the nations of the world at large, with a view to promote the best of life. Ethics deals with what is good and guide mankind to understand and realize the ultimate goal of life. ... Ethics is concerned with right and wrong, good and bad, the 'is' and the 'ought to be'. (Jalihal, 7, 11)

The Role of Ethics and Values in Higher Education: Many great human beings have underscored the importance of ethics and values in human life. While talking with the students and teachers of Rishi Valley School of the then Andhra Pradesh, J. Krishnamurti emphasized the importance of ethics and values in education. According to him education plays a crucial role 'in the



Academic Quality Enhancement Through Innovative Practices





communication of that which is central to the transformation of the human mind and the creation of a new culture'. Therefore, he stressed the need of the inclusion of ethics and values in education. He underlined the importance of inculcating ethics and values in students besides training them in various skills and disciplines. He emphasized 'a harmonious balance of intellect and sensitivity'. In his views ethics and values help develop a deep sense of inner order in a student which is the very root of true freedom; and only a free human can lead a meaningful, worthwhile life and help give meaning to the lives of others. Only the person who has imbibed ethics and values can transform the society for better. J. Krishnamurti expected such transformation. He says:

You have to change society, but not by killing people. Society is you and I. You and I create the society in which we live. So you have to change. (Krishnamurti, 15)

Only the students who have imbibed ethics and values will strive to change the world in a peaceful way; they only will believe in the peaceful coexistence and live accordingly. Therefore, from time and again, great people have stressed the significance of inculcating ethics and values in students. Without them democracy fails; happy, peaceful coexistence becomes an impossibility, and man is no better than beast. If we fail to inculcate ethics and values in our students, we would make them materialistic, selfish, spiritually sterile fundamentalists and oppressors, which will go against the creation of healthy, civilized society. That is what Prof. M A Jalihal says in his article "Bounds of Ethics in the Globalized World":

Money does not generate those values of virtues which lie at the foundation of a healthy society. Money can and does promote only selfishness, isolation, greed, cruelty and exploitation of numerous forms. (Jalihal, 11)

Therefore, in the same article Prof. M A Jalihal rightly underlines the importance of universal laws of ethics and values in these words:

Today the masses are reduced to bread and materialism. They cannot have a higher vision of life unless that vision is shown by educated thinking people. In the long run food, clothing and shelter cannot satisfy the people. Something higher and loftier is needed. Unfortunately all have been corrupted by the insanity of power politics, greed for wealth and the drive to succeed at any cost. Only intellectuals with an iron core of values can arrest these trends. (Jalihal, 8)

Scholars, educationists and all the stakeholders of education have realized that one of the major challenges before the higher education in India today is the need of inculcating ethics and values in the students to build a healthy knowledge-based information society of the 21st century. The need of the inclusion of ethics and values in higher education has rightly been pointed out in the journal Higher Education in India: Issues, Concerns and New Directions that contains the recommendations of UGC Golden Jubilee Seminars-2003 held at eleven universities in India in the following words:

The rapid developments in science and technology and the challenges of globalization are posing additional challenges to the education system in the country. This is also the time when parental care to the children is on the wane. The adverse effects of the media on the mental development and moral values of the younger generation are being felt increasingly in all spheres of life. Gross consumerism has distorted the outlook of persons into one of equating possessions with richness. Exploitation of natural resources is proceeding without reference to sustainability. The hiatus between the rich and the poor is getting wider. While the education system needs to keep pace with the scientific and technological developments in terms of building the skills and knowledge, it also needs to address the more fundamental issues of the social and moral consequences of such unregulated activities. In this context, there is now a growing demand to lay greater emphasis on education to inculcate, nurture and develop values, particularly among the youth of the country.

The reasons of the decline of ethics and values in the present generation and so the need to instill them in students, in general and the students pursuing higher education, in particular are given above.

Inculcation of Ethics and Values in the Students Pursuing Higher Education: According to Heraclitus, a Greek philosopher nothing in life is constant except change. However, there are certain values and ethics which are eternal and universal as they never lose their usefulness anytime and anywhere. Some of them are peace, truthfulness, right conduct, non-violence, compassion, tolerance, love for all living things, respect, charity, honesty, goodwill, sincerity, integrity, reliability, loyalty, civility, forbearance, courtesy, decency, responsibility, accountability, self-restraint, fairness, impartiality, sportsmanship, positive attitude, perseverance,



contentment, equity, justice, and value of life. Inculcating these ethics and values in the students pursuing higher education is as important as imparting them quality education and training them in various skills and disciplines. If we fail to do it, today's student who is a nation builder of tomorrow will be more a machine than a man. (S)he will not be a person who has achieved holistic development, and holistic development is imperative to lead a successful, meaningful life and make some valuable contribution to the development of humanity. Such half-baked persons will pose a great danger to humanity, instead of proving to be of any help to it. Therefore, it is the need of the hour to inculcate ethics and values in them besides training them in their respective discipline. It only will make education a man-making and character-building profession. S Ayyappan, President, National Academy of Agricultural Sciences, NASC Complex, Pusa, New Delhi thus pointed out the need of instilling ethics and values in the students pursuing higher education in his Convocation Address at the 34th Annual Convocation of Gulbarga University, Gulbarga, Karnataka on March 3, 2016:

Education does not consist in the accumulation of information and facts from a multitude of books. Reading of books can only enrich you with the information that you may gather but can never give or promote good qualities. A good education is a process by which character is improved and by which one will be able to use one's intelligence and sharpen one's mind so as to distinguish right from wrong. Good character is the precious jewel of human life. It is only when the contents of education are closely linked with ideals of sacrifice, forbearance, truth, and love that the youth will get the benefit of education. ... Education does not end with the accumulation of information; it must result in transformation. (Ayyappan, 29)

In this convocation address S Ayyappan gives more prominence to character than information as it is the character that is the most important thing in the end. To use the words of John Wooden 'ability may get you to the top, but it takes character to keep you there'. All the great souls, including Gautam Buddha, Mahaveer, Guru Nanak, Zarathustra, Prophet Muhammad, Jesus Christ, Moses, and Basavanna, have emphasized the importance of character; and character-building of a student can be done only by inculcating ethics and values in him/her while training them in their discipline.

Conclusion: Education, especially higher education plays a crucial role in the life of a student. Therefore, it should strive to help him/her in their all round development and thereby prepare them to lead a happy and meaningful life which necessitates the inculcation of ethics and values in them. Only the students who have imbibed ethics and values will help make this world a better place to live in. In this materialistic age full of vices the need of inculcating ethics and values in our children has increased manifold as never before. To sum up, ethics and values play a crucial role in the holistic development of the students pursuing higher education who carry the responsibility of taking human civilization further and thereby making the earth a better place to live in.

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## Review Of Research



### संत कवि निपट निरंजन के काव्य का अनुशीलन

प्रा. भगवान आदरराव

संतोष भीमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंडुप, तहसील- द. सोलापुर, जि- सोलापुर .

#### प्रस्तावना :-

रीतिकाल में हिंदी भाषी क्षेत्र में दरबारी संस्कृति की उपज शृंगार साहित्य फल-फूलता रहा, उसी समय महाराष्ट्र के औरंगाबाद में 'निपट-निरंजन' नामक सन्त कवि सन्त साहित्य परम्परा को समृद्ध कर रहा था। शिवसिंह सरोज ने इस सन्त का परिचय इस प्रकार दिया है- "निपट निरंजन स्वामी, सं. १६५० में जन्मे। यह महाराज गोस्वामी तुलसीदास के समान सिद्ध हो गए हैं। इनके ग्रंथों की ठीक-ठीक संख्या मालूम नहीं होती। पुरानी संग्रहीत पुस्तकों में सैंकड़ों कवितें हम उनके देखते हैं। हमारे पुस्तकालय में 'शांत सरसी' और 'निरंजन संग्रह' ये दो ग्रंथ इन महाराज के बनाए हुए हैं। इनकी कविता में बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव यह है कि मनुष्य कैसा ही काम क्रोध इत्यादि पापों से बद्ध हो, इनके वाक्य श्रवण कर्तन से निरसदेह मुक्त हो जाएगा।" श्री सफीउद्दीन सिद्दीकी ने दिल्ली से प्रकाशित एक ऊर्दू साप्ताहिक के लेख में निपट- निरंजन के 'कवित निपटजी के' तथा 'शांत रस वेदांत' ग्रंथ का उल्लेख किया है। निपट कवि का सर्व प्रथम उल्लेख औरंगजेब के समकालीन कवि कालिदास त्रिवेदी के कालिदास हजारा की पृष्ठ सं. ७२ पर मिलता है। ग्रियर्सन, भिरवारीदास आदि ने भी इस कवि का उल्लेख किया है।

कहा जाता है कि सं. १६८० में निपट का जन्म बुंदेलखण्ड के चंदेरी गाँव में हुआ था।

"संवत सोला सो असी, था गईन का मास।  
बुंदेलखण्ड द्विज गौड में, निपट भये  
प्रकास।।"

निपट के बचपन में ही पिता की मृत्यु हो गयी थी। माता ने ही उसकी परवरिश की। इसलिए माता के प्रति उनके मन में प्रगाढ़ प्रेम और श्रद्धा रही है। निपट ने सन्यास भी माता की प्रेरणा से लिया और एक सामान्य व्यक्ति से सिद्ध पुरुष बन गये। वे स्वयं कहते हैं-

"माता का उपदेश भया, हमने फकीरी लिया,  
शहर को छोड़ के जंगल मन भाई है।  
राखे ना छेदाम पास, जपना अलख नाम,  
ए नाले में चारो धाम, गोकुल दिखाई है।।  
नैनो में नमाज रुजू, औसुओं का करे वजू,  
आहों क कल्मा भजू जो पाईसो छुपाई है।  
के 'निपट निरंजन' सुनो आलमगीर  
पहाड सिंग पुरे में अजीब पादशाई है।।"



निपट के औरंगाबाद आने तथा सन्यास लेने के विषय में कई कियेदतियाँ प्रचलित हैं। डॉ. भालचंद्र तेलंग ने कवि नारायण विरचित हस्तलिखित ग्रंथ - श्री गुरुलीलामृत से एक कथा उद्धृत की है, जिसमें निपट हस्तिनापुर से औरंगाबाद आने का संकेत है। कथा इस प्रकार है-

"ग्राम का नाम खडकी, बस्ती जहाँ थोड़ी।  
बादशाह औरंगजेब की दृष्टि में एक  
चमत्कार दिखाई दिया। व्याघ्र का पीछा  
जम्बूक कर रहा है। अर्थात् जरा- मरणादि से  
कातर मन (जम्बूक) गुरु उपदेश - प्राप्त  
जीवात्मा व्यग्र का अनुकरण कर रहा है। यह  
देख वह मन में विचार करने लगा कि यह  
स्थान प्रसिद्ध है। ऐसे स्थल को देखकर ही  
आलमगीर ने यहाँ अपनी राजधानी बनाई,  
ग्राम का नाम औरंगाबाद रखा और शहर को  
विस्तीर्ण किया। यहीं महासिद्ध निपट  
निरंजन है, बेगमपुरे में उनका स्थान है, पर्वत  
पर जाकर वे तपस्या करते हैं। वे योगाभ्यासी  
हैं, परमदक्ष है, श्रीराम के चरणों में ध्यान  
लगाते हैं और उन्हें नित्यानित्य अपरोक्ष ज्ञान  
प्राप्त है। हस्तिनापुर में एक धनिक  
साहुकार रहता था उसकी रंभा उर्वशी के  
समान सुंदर कन्या थी। निपट हस्तिनापुर में  
भिक्षाटन करते थे। उस साहुकार की कन्या  
को ऊपर की मंजिल पर देखा तो उन्हें श्रीराम  
के स्वरूप की झलक सामने नजर आई और



वे ध्यानमग्न हो उसे देखने लगे और कहने लगे कि श्रीराम स्वरूप के समान यह स्त्री मुखे दिखाई देती है। भिक्षाटन के हेतु नित्य इसी प्रकार उस रामरत्न को वे अपने नेत्रों से देखने जाते और रामस्वरूपी उस कामिनी को आनन्दपूर्वक देखते रहते। एक दिन उस कामिनी ने निपट की वंदना की और पूछा- 'तपस्वी! आपके मन में जो इच्छा हो मुझे बतलाइए।' निपट ने कहा, मेरी कुछ भी इच्छा नहीं है माता, तेरे रूप में श्रीराम के स्वरूप का आभास मुझे मिलता है।" जब वह स्त्री अपने ससुराल गयी, तब भी निपट उसके पीछे-पीछे हस्तिनापुर छोड़ वहाँ भी पहुँचे। अन्त में उस स्त्री ने निपट से समझाया- 'साधुवर ! मेरी इतनी विनती है कि आप श्रीराम के स्वरूप में प्रीति लगायें, कामिनी स्वरूप इस माया नगरी की गलियों में चक्कर न लगायें। नारी अविद्या की खान है, वह आत्म प्राप्ति के मार्ग में अटका देनेवाला रोड़ा है। वह नारी तो लोगों को दिया दिखलाकर महानरक का रास्ता पकड़ा देती है। असत्य, धृष्टता, अतिलोभ, माया, मूर्खता, निन्द्यता, अशुचि आदि दोष स्त्री के अंग में सहज निवास करते हैं। यहाँ परमार्थ सिन्धु कैसे? तुम्हें सीताकान्त यहाँ कैसे मिलेंगे? अब स्त्री के रूप का यह मोह छोड़ शीघ्र ही जानकी वल्लभ की शरण में जाइए। आमरण भी मेरे पास रहेंगे तो आयोध्यानाथ की भेंट नहीं होगी। मेरे घर में तो कामदेव का बसेरा है, यहाँ सीतानाथ की प्राप्ति न हो सकेगी। रघुवीर की प्राप्ति के लिए तो एकान्तवास चाहिए, तुम तो यह सब छोड़कर मेरे पीछे पड़ गये हो। लोगों में यह निन्दनीय है, बड़ी लोक निंदा होगी। निपट लम्पट, जारकमी, कपटी कहलायेगा' ऐसे सुबोध वचन सुनते ही निपटने तत्काल उस स्त्री को प्रणाम किया और शहर से दूर बाहर पश्चिम दिशा में पहाड़ी पर एकान्त स्थल देखकर वहाँ नित्य रामचंद्र का जप-तप करने लगे। निपट के इस पूर्ण सद्भाव को देखकर संतुष्ट हो श्री रामचंद्र ने उन्हीं अपने दर्शन दिये और निपट को पूर्ण काम कर दिया।

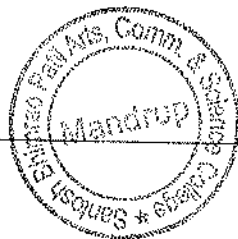
स्पष्ट है कि तुलसी - रत्नावली प्रसंग के समान यह किंवदन्ती है। डॉ. राजमल बोरा ने 'निपट निरंजन की बानी' में निपट के व्यवस्था के लिए औरंगाबाद आ बसने की संभावना मानी है। वे लिखते हैं- "निपट बाबा औरंगाबाद आने के बाद में औरंगपुरा के निकट एक नाथ मंदिर के समीप रहने लगे। जीविकोपार्जन हेतु तारकसी (चमड़े) का व्यवसाय आरंभ किया। व्यवसाय ने कराखाने का रूप लिया। बीस-तीस मजदूरों के साथ अपना कारोबार करते थे। कहते हैं कि निपट बाबा की माता ने मृत्यु से पूर्व निपट बाबा को उपदेश दिया। कहा- "बेटा यह देह नश्वर है, यह जीवन क्षणभंगुर है। अतः मनुष्य को जो यह मानव शरीर मिला है, उसके प्रयोजन को जानो और तदनुसार अपने कर्तव्य का निर्णय करो। जो कहती हूँ, उस आचरण करो। यही मेरा उपदेश है।" माता की बात को निपट बाबा ने बड़े ध्यान से सुना। माता ही उनके लिए सब कुछ थी। उसी वर्ष संवत् १७३४ में (१६७७ ई. थे) उनकी माता स्वर्ग सिंघार गई। उस समय निपट बाबा की अवस्था ५४ वर्ष की थी। किसी की सहायता नहीं मिली। निराश और हताश हो घर के कारखाने की लकड़ियाँ एकत्रित की और माता का अंतिम संस्कार किया। मन में वैराग्य की भावना बस गयी। माता के शव को राख को विभुती मान लिया और अपने शरीर को लगायी और निरंतर योगाभ्यास किया। कहते हैं लगभग तीन वर्ष बाद जब निपट बाबा वटवृक्ष के नीचे ध्यान में बैठे हुए थे, उस समय साक्षात् बवधूत श्री भगवान दत्तात्रय प्रकट हुए। दर्शन दिया और प्रसन्न होकर कहा- "गुरु पोषिमा को देवगिरी (दौलताबाद) होनेवाले संत समागम में सम्मिलित हो जाओ।"

दत्ता आशानुसार निपट देवगिरी के सन्त सभागम में पहुँच गये। उन्हें 'निपट' नाम इसी सन्त समागम में प्राप्त हुआ। निपट का मूल नाम अज्ञात है। 'निपट' नामकरण की कथा इसी सन्त समागम के साथ जुड़ी है। कहते हैं संतों के मेले में जो प्रसाद मिला वह बड़ा अजीब था- निराला था। गोम, बिच्छू, साँप, गिरगुट, खेकड़ा आदि को कढ़ाई में पकाया गया और सन्तों परोसा गया। निपट पहले तो अचकचाएँ, लेकिन गुरु चर्पटनाथ की आज्ञा हुई तब सब प्रसाद खा निपट दिया। इसीलिए गुरु ने उनका नाम 'निपट' रख दिया।

निपट के साथ निरंजन नाम भी जुड़ा। निरंजन निपट बाबा का अनन्य शिष्य था। निपटबाबा की वाणी को निरंजन ने ही लिपिबद्ध कर सुरक्षित रखा। निपट के गुरु चर्पटनाथ माने जाते हैं। इस दृष्टि से निपट नाथ पंथ से सम्बन्धित सन्त माने जाने चाहिए। लेकिन निपट सचमुच निपट थे, वे किसी एक पंथ के पट में बंद नहीं थे। जैसे कि डॉ. राजमल बोरा ने लिखा है - "निपट बाबा के गुरु चर्पटनाथ थे किन्तु निपट बाबा न तो पूरी तरह से नाथ पंथी है और नही पूरी तरह से जनार्दनस्वामी की तरह दत्त सम्प्रदाय से जुड़े हैं। दोनों का मिला जुला रूप उनमें दिखाई देगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि निपट बाबा सूफियों का सत्संग भी उसी तरह करते रहे हैं।"

'निपट की बानी', 'आलमगीर से संवाद', 'नीपट वजीर संवाद', 'अलीफनामा', आदि के संबंधी औरंगजेब की 'निपट-भेंट' से माना जाता है। इस संबंध में कई किंवदंतियाँ हैं, कई चमत्कारपूर्ण कहानियाँ हैं, जिसमें ज्ञानेश्वर की तरह दीवार चलाना, सुक्ष्म शरीर धारण करके बेर लाना आदि अधिक ख्यात हैं। आलमगीर की निर्भिक रूप में उसी के सामने कटू आलोचना निपट ने की। वह कहते हैं:

"आलम में आलम तू आलम को देख जरा,  
आलम में जालिमों को आलिम का जाम है।  
आलम में आनकर आलिम इलम नहीं,  
आलम को पैदा किया उसी का ये ही काम है।।  
आलम में कई, पादशाह हुए, होंगे आगे,  
आलम का आलमूल, गेब एक नाम है।  
के 'निपट निरंजन' सुनो आलमगीर,





"शरण आये की राखे लाज ऐसे गुरू महान ।  
जो मैंने गुरू द्वार मिले, ताको करे कल्याण ।।  
पिपट निरंजन गुरू चरनन के तन मन से लपटाना ।।"

२. ज्ञान महिमा -

"सन्तों ग्यान बना किरपान । गुरूभक्ति के ग्यान ।।  
काम, क्रोध, शट रिपु जेधा । लड़े घेर मैदान ।।  
दया छमा की ढाल बनाके । जीते शूर सुजान ।।  
गुरू क मंत्र जपत है निपट ।। अलख पुरुष निर्बान ।।"

३. नाम स्मरण महिमा -

"राम जप कृष्ण जप कोई भी तो नाम जप,  
जपे जीवे शिव जो ना जपे नहीं राम तब ।  
परा से पश्यन्ती जप मध्यमा वैरवरी जप,  
जागत में जपे नहीं सपने में जपे कब ।।  
वेदशास्त्र भागवत कहे सारे साधु संत,  
नर तन पाया अन्त भूला गर्भ कौल सब ।  
कै निपट निरंजन, नित भोजन भजन नहीं,  
चार जने कंधे लिये जावे न जपेगा जब ।।"

४. सत्संग महिमा :

"भटकत जग अज्ञान में, अटकत है अभिमान ।  
सटकत है सत संग से, निपट सो लटकत जान ।।"

५. सगुण - निर्गुण भेद का खण्डन :

"सगुण-निर्गुण एक ही जानो क्यों नाएक भरमाया जी ।  
माया से ही दोनों भासे सो सामाय की छाया जी ।।"

६. परमतत्त्व की अनन्यता :

"राजा और प्रजा रूठे मित्र भाई रूठे,  
पंचाल में चौधरी रूठे और क्या बताईये ।  
पुत्र और कलत्र रूठे, घर में सो स्त्रियाँ रूठे,  
धनी कंगला रूठे, रूठन, मैं न जाईये ।।  
पास और पड़ोसी रूठे, गोत्र में तो बाम रूठें  
सब ही कुटुंब रूठे मन में न लाईए ।  
कै निपट निरंजन जब जग रूठे क्यों न  
पर दीनानाथ कहि तै मत रूठा चाहिए ।।"

७. सन्त की पहचान :

'फकीरी चालीसा' के चालीस दाहों में से अधिकांश दोहो में सन्त - फकीर की लक्षणों का वर्णन किया गया है । जैसे-  
"फफा से फाका करे क का कीना कीर ।  
र रा से रियाज करे ताका नाम फकीर ।।"

## ८. जाती-धर्म-पंथ गत विषमता का विरोध :

१. "जात जाने पात जाने गोत जाने  
घूत औश्र छात जाने सत्य को बिसारा है।"

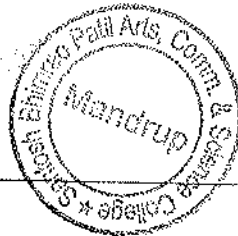
## ९. धार्मिक कर्मकांड और पाखण्डों का विरोध :

१. अडसल तीरथ घर बसै, चारो धाम सुहाव।  
भटक निपट क्यों फिरे, उलट पुलट घर आव।

कूल मिलाकर नाथ, संत तथा सुफी सन्तों की समन्वित परम्परा का विकास निपट की रचनाओं में देखा जा सकता है। यह समन्वय महाराष्ट्र की भक्ति-परम्परा की देन है। महाराष्ट्र में सगुण - निर्गुण, सन्त - भक्त आदि का विभाजन नहीं है। यहाँ नाथ, महानुभाव, दत्त, समर्थ तथा चारकरी संप्रदाय रहे हैं, लेकिन सांप्रदायिक कट्टरता इनमें कभी नहीं रही है। निपटने भी इसी परंपरा का निर्वाह किया है। उनकी भाषा हिंदी-ऊर्दू दोनों के बीच की कड़ी है। उसमें दखिनी का घुट भी मिलता है। उनकी भाषा और छंद प्रयोग के संबंध में भक्ति साहित्य के भर्मज्ञ और भाषा विज्ञान के मूर्धन्य विद्वान डॉ. बोरानी ने लिखा है- "निपट बाबा ने जिन छंदों का प्रयोग किया है, वे प्रायः रीतिकालीन हैं। कविता, सवैये और दोहे उन्हें लिखे हैं। यह छंद ब्रजभाषा के प्रिय छंद हैं। खड़ी बोली में भी इस प्रकार के छंदों का उपयोग होता रहा हो किन्तु उसके अधिक उदाहरण नहीं मिलते। इन छंदों के प्रयोग के कारण निपट बाबा की बानी को प्रमाणिक मानना चाहिए। बानी पुरानी है। निपट बाबा ने अपने काल की भाषा का और अपने काल के बहु प्रचलित छंदों का उपयोग किया है। वे दोनों प्रकार की भाषा का व्यवहार करते हैं। ब्रजभाषा वाला रूप उनके कविता, दोहों और सवैयों में है और दूसरी ओर वे खड़ीबोली में भी कविता लिखते हैं। एक प्रकार से नाथ योगियों की भाषा-लोकभाषा रही है। गोरखनाथ के समय से यह परंपरा चली आ रही है। इसी परंपरा में निपट बाबा की बानी आती है। निपट बाबा की भाषा लोकभाषा है। औरंगाबाद का स्थानीय रूप उनकी भाषा में खुलकर व्यक्त हुआ है। सामान्य जनता में अध्यात्म के बोध को हृदयभंग कराने हेतु निपट बाबा ने सहज और सीधी भाषा का उपयोग किया। फटकारनेवाली तथा खरी- खोटी सुनानेवाली उनकी भाषा है। निपट बाबा ने १६९८ ई. में समाधि ली। इस संबंध में निरंजन एक दोहा है-

सत्रा सौ पंचावने, प्रमोद विक्रम जान।  
अगहन वदी एकादशी, निपट भये निर्वान।।"

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विश्वविद्यालय के पीछे निपट बाबा की समाधि है। अपने पच्चीस साल के औरंगाबाद के निवास में विपुल मात्रा में साहित्य लिखा। लेकिन अधिकांशतः वह मौखिक रूप में पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी चलता रहा है। डॉ. राजमल बोरानी ने निपट निरंजन के भक्तों से प्राप्त रचनाएँ 'निपट निरंजन की बानी' शीर्षक से सम्पादित किया है। शिवसिंह सरोज, प्रियर्सन आदि प्रारंभिक हिंदी साहित्योतिहासकारों ने 'निपट बाबा' की रचना का महत्त्व जाना था, लेकिन परवर्ती इतिहासकारों ने नामोल्लेख भी नहीं किया है। हिंदीतर क्षेत्रों में सृजित इस तरह का साहित्य हिंदी की अमूल्य धरोहर है, उसका विस्मरण नहीं होना चाहिए।



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## INDEX

Sr. No.	Title of Research Paper	Author	Page No.
1	Labour Welfare In Indian	Kawae Vaibhav Popatrao	1-5
2	Role of E-Commerce in India	S.G.Madrewar	6-9
3	Reality And Illussion In The Plays Of Harold Pinter	Patil Shikandra Dastgir	10-13
4	Eco-Tourism In Satara District	Prof. R.G. Kamble	14-20
5	निबंध का बंध बालकृष्ण भट्ट	डॉ. किरणबाला जाजू	21-29
6	भारताच्या आर्थिक विकासात कृषीक्षेत्राचे स्थान	चडजे ज्ञानेश्वर शंकर	30-32
7	आदिवासी किनवट तालुक्यातील सार्वजनिक आरोग्यावर होणाऱ्या खर्चाचा अभ्यास	परडे गोविंद राजाराम	33-40
8	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची लोकपत्रकारिता	संग्राम पंडीतराव यादवगारे	41-44
9	हिंदी संत काव्य में नैतिक मूल्य	प्रा. बी.एन. आदतसब	45-49
10	'नवी मल्लिका' कवित्तसंग्रहातील नातसंवाद	नारायण शिवशेट्टे	50-53
11	हिमाली जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासी आंधाचे लोकसाहित्य	डॉ. राजेश धनजकर	54-58
12	शोषणाचा बळी ठरलेला शेतकरी	राजीवकुमार सुर्यकांत पांचाळ	59-63
13	राष्ट्रीय एकतावेसाठी युद्ध तत्वज्ञानाची आवश्यकता	प्रताप जालिंदर खैरे, डॉ.आलाजी गव्हाळे	64-69
14	भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील आव्हाने: उर्जा	डॉ. बाबासाहेब देशमुख	70-76
15	वितरण प्रणाली	उमाकांत गोरे	77-79
16	कृषी प्रशासनासमोरील समस्या आणि उपाययोजना	डॉ. गिरभाजी पगडे, शिवशंकर कसबे	80-84
17	महात्मा गांधी यांचे धर्मविषयक विचार	आर.डी.खताळ	85-88
18	कृषी धोरण आणि रीमांतीक समुह ( विशेष संदर्भ- भारतातील शेतकरी)	आर. जी. कुभावत	89-97
19	प्राचिन भारतीय लोखकलेतील स्त्री प्रतिमा व त्या यागील प्रेरणा	प्रा. निखील माधवराव कांबळे	98-103

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आंबेडकर

पत्रविद्या

हार्मेटस

## हिंदी संत काव्य में नैतिक मूल्य

प्रा. बी.एन. आदटराव  
एस. बी. पाटील महाविद्यालय  
मंदुप, तहसील द. सोलापुर  
जि. सोलापुर

9

### Research Paper - Hindi

नैतिक मूल्यों का मानव जीवन में अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। आधुनिक युग में मनुष्य नैतिक मूल्यों को बलिबेदी पर चढ़ाने के लिए उतावला हो चुका है। हर कोई उसका महत्त्व तो मानता है लेकिन जब उसे अपनाने की बात आती है तब उसे टालने की कोशिश की जाती है। मनुष्य का अपने मन तथा इन्द्रियों पर विश्वास नहीं है। कर्म किए बिना लाभ की अपेक्षा की जाती है। वर्तमान नैतिक मूल्यों के संदर्भ बदल गए हैं। आज बेईमानी ईमानी हो चुकी है, भ्रष्टाचार, शिष्टाचार बन चुका है। हर कोई शॉर्टकट का समर्थन करता है। नैतिक मूल्य मानव के अंतर्निहित सौंदर्य में श्रीवृद्धि करते हैं। वे हमारे सामाजिक जीवन को श्रद्धा, दया, दान, समत्व अहिंसा आदि मूल्यों से परिपुष्ट कर हमें जीने योग्य बनाते हैं, जिससे आत्मविश्वास जाग उठता है। जिस प्रकार पानी विरहित नदी शोभायमान नहीं होती उसी प्रकार मूल्यहीन जीवन शोभायमान नहीं होता।

हिंदी साहित्य में प्राचीन काल से नैतिक काव्य का निरूपण होता आया है। भक्तिकाल को हिंदी साहित्य का 'स्वर्णयुग' भी कहा जाता है। किसी भी जाति की श्रेष्ठ भावनाएँ उसके धार्मिक विश्वासों में रहती हैं। इसलिए जो साहित्य धर्म की ठोस भूमि पर स्थिर हो, उसे उस जाति का श्रेष्ठ और अमर साहित्य कहते हैं। हिंदी साहित्य के भक्तियुग का साहित्य हमारी जाति की श्रेष्ठ धार्मिक भावनाओं को लेकर चलता है। इस साहित्य में अभिव्यक्त आदर्श हमारे धार्मिक आदर्श हैं। इसीलिए इस साहित्य का हमारे जीवन में आज भी महत्त्व है।

इस काल का प्रमुख विषय भक्ति रहा है। भक्ति का स्वरूप कभी भी अनैतिकता पर टिका हुआ नहीं रहता है। रामभक्ति, कृष्णभक्ति, ज्ञानाश्रयी, प्रेमाश्रयी शाखाओं ने भक्ति के द्वारा नैतिक विचारों का ही समर्थन





किया है। इस काल के कवि 'भक्त' पहले थे और बाद में 'कवि' इसीलिए उन्हें 'भक्तकवि' के ही नाम से पहचाना जाता है। भक्तिकालीन नैतिक काव्य के तीन स्वरूप प्राप्त होते हैं-

- १) कबीर, नानक, दादू आदि निर्गुणोपासक सन्तों की रचनाओं में नीतिसंबंधी पद धर्मोपदेशों के अंग रूप में नीतिसंबंधी पद धर्मोपदेशों के अंग रूप में कहे गये हैं।
- २) रामचरितमानस, पद्मावत आदि प्रबन्ध काव्यों में यंत्र-तंत्र नीति सम्बन्धी उपदेश मिलते हैं।
- ३) कुछ कवि ऐसे भी हैं जिन्होंने संपूर्णतः नीति काव्य की ही रचना की है। उस वर्ग के प्रमुख कवि जैन मतावलम्बी हैं। इस धारा की प्रमुख उल्लेखनीय रचना जैन कवि पद्मनाभन की 'हुंवरबावनी' है, जिसका नामकरण कवि ने अपने आश्रयदाता दुंगर सेठ के नाम पर किया है। गोस्वामी तुलसीदास के आदर्शवादी काव्य से तो सारा संसार सुपरिचित है। तुलसीदास के 'रामचरित मानस', 'विनय-पत्रिका', 'कवितावली', 'वैराग्य-संदीपनी' आदि रचनाओं में नैतिक उपदेश पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलते हैं। दोहावली संग्रह का प्रयोजन ही नैतिक उपदेश लगता है। जैसे, अभिमान मनुष्य को दुःखी बनाता है-

"हम हमार बड, भूरि भार धारि सीस।

हठि सठ परबस परत, जिमि, करि कोस कृमि कीस।।"

तुलसीदास ने अहिंसा का समर्थन किया है। उनके अनुसार इसके बिना शान्ति असंभव है। क्रोधियों का जन समूह क्षमाशील व्यक्ति का कुछ बिगाड़ नहीं सकता है। स्वार्थोल्लुप नरकगामी होता है। उंचे पद पर रहकर आज्ञा देना और सेवा करना तो सभी चाहते हैं लेकिन सज्जन वही होगा जो आज्ञा पालन और सेवा में रत हो। दान ठीक है लेकिन कपटपूर्वक किया दान किसी का हित नहीं करता। दोहावली के अधिकतर दोहे तो ऐसे ही हैं। जिनके अध्ययन से हृदय में उथल-पुथल, क्रूरता, कपट आदि जघन्य भावों का नाश होता है और वीरता, सज्जनता, निरभिमानता मैत्री, समता, निष्कपट प्रेम, अनन्य प्रेम, संतोष क्षमा आदि गुणों के प्रति आदर अहिंषा, निस्वार्थता, परोपकार संगठन, आज्ञाकारिता, विवेक आदि उदात्त भावों का उन्मेष होता है।

दोहावली के अतिरिक्त अन्य रचनाओं में भी नैतिकता व्यक्त हुई है। तुलसीदास की पत्नी रत्नावली के दोहे भी नैतिकता से भरपूर हैं। वचनों में सत्यता, पडोसियों तथा सम्बन्धियों से अच्छा व्यवहार, जीवन की सफलता, सुमित्र-कुमित्र, धन-यौवन जनित मद, दीर्घ सूत्रता की निंदा, दुःख को पाप का फल समझकर दुःखी न होना और उसे निर्मलता का साधन मनना आदि अनेक सामान्य नीतियाँ भी मिलती हैं।

देविदास की कविता में राजनीति और सामान्य नीति की बातें मिलती हैं। कई कविता में कवि ने राजा के गुण, प्रजा के प्रति उसका व्यवहार, सेवकों के कर्तव्य आदि का सुंदर वर्णन किया है, वहाँ सर्वसामान्य के लाभार्थ, मित्रता की





हचाना

रक्षा के उपाय, कौन किसका मूल पुरुष का वास्तविक शृंगार, भले और बुरे लोग, उपहासास्पद जन, किस से किस वस्तु का नाश, दानी कृपण संवाद आदि विषयों को बहुत की मनोहर ढंग से उपस्थित किया है।

रूप में

सुंदरदास के 'पंचेन्द्रिय चरित' में पाँच ज्ञानेन्द्रिया की उच्छृंखलता पर पाँच कथाएँ हैं। जानकवि का 'सतवंती' एक कथात्मक नैतिक काव्य है। गुरु सेवा बिना ज्ञान, ध्यान एवं तप संभव नहीं है। वाजिन्द के 'अरिल' में दान, कृपणता, साधु-संगति दृष्ट-स्वभाव, मनोनिग्रह आदि अनेक नैतिक विषय से संबंधित छंद है। बाण के 'कलिचरित्र' में अनुचित व्यवहसर करनेवाले को दोषी नहीं कहा गया, साशदोष कलियुग के माथे मढ़ दिया गया है। राजसमुद्र कुशलधीर और लाल के काव्य में भी नैतिकता मिलती है।

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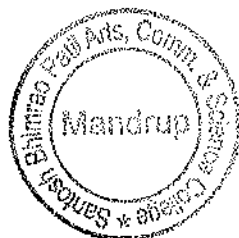
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त्रता की

भक्तिकालीन नैतिक काव्य में अकबरी दरबार के काव्य का महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान है। सम्राट अकबर को हिंदी भाषा से प्रगाढ़ अनुराग था। तत्कालीन राजभाषा यद्यपि फारसी थी तथापि नित्य के व्यवहार में हिंदी का ही प्रयोग होता था। वे न केवल हिंदी कवियों का अपने दरबार में सम्मान करते थे वरन् स्वयं भी हिंदी व फारसी में काव्यरचना करते थे। अकबारी में जिन हिंदी कवियों को विशेष सम्मान प्राप्त था, वे हैं चतुर्थुजदास, आसकरण, पृथ्वीराज, मनोहर, टोडरमल नरहरि, बिरबल, ब्रह्म, गंग, तानसेन, और रहिम अकबरी दरबार के कवि नैतिक आचरण को महत्त्व देनेवाले अकबर के समान ही थे। महापात्र नरहरि का अधिकांश नैतिक काव्य छप्पय छंद में है। राजा टोडरमल को नीति-काव्य की रचना में विशेष रुचि थी। वे मुख्य रूप से शृंगारी तथा भक्त कवि थे। शुद्ध नीति के पद्य तो इने - गिने ही हैं। गंग के नैतिक काव्य की सीमा व्यापक है।

नैतिक काव्य के क्षेत्र में रहीम की भूमिका असाधारण है। 'रहीम की दोहावली' नैतिक काव्य की एक उत्तम रचना है। सम्राट अकबर का दरबार धन्य था जिसमें रहीम जैसे श्रेष्ठ नीति कवि को प्रश्रय मिला। जिसके कारण भारतीय जनता रहीम की सुंदरम नीतियों को जीवन में चरितार्थ अवसर पा सकी। रहीम कटूभाषियों के लिए दण्ड के समर्थक थे। रहीम के अधिकतर दोहों का सम्बन्ध सामाजिक व्यवहार से है। समाज कैसा है, उसके व्यक्ति कैसे प्रसन्न किए जा सकते हैं, जगत से प्राप्त गौरव का वास्तविक मूल्य क्या है? स्वार्थ-सिद्धि के लिए हाँ मिलाना जरूरी है, हितैषी तथा शत्रु की पहचान क्या है, मनुष्यों को कैसे वश में किया जा सकता है, आत्म-सम्मान, परोपकार, कुसंगति, सुसंगति सुमित्र, कुमित्र, मूर्ख, सुजन, दुर्जन, प्रेम आदि सैंकड़ों उपयोगी बातों का रहीम ने अनुभूति-पूर्ण उल्लेख किया है।

निर्गुण भक्ति में मुख्यतः ज्ञानाश्रयी तथा प्रेमाश्रयी शाखा के कबीर, जायसी, रैदास, नामदेव, गुरु नानक, दादू-दयाल, भलुकदास कुतुबन, मंझन आदि प्रमुख हैं। कबीरदास सत्य की श्रेष्ठता स्वीकार करते हुए उसे पुण्य से भी बड़ा मानते हैं। उनके अनुसार -





"सांच बराबर तप नहीं, झूठ बराबर पाप।"

जाके हिरदय सांच है, ताके हिरदय आप।"

कबीरदास स्वप्न में भी असत्य से दूर रहने को कहते हैं। सत्य की पूर्ण अनुभूति असत्य से विरक्ति निर्माण करती है। अच्छे-बुरे का फल तत्काल मिलता है। सद्गुरु की महिमा अनंत है। साधु संगति से हृदय पवित्र हो जात है।

रेदास ईश्वर की आराधना के लिए पत्ती तोड़ने को भी हिंसा मानते हैं। संत कवि दादू दयाल मांसाहरी और शराबी लोगों का ईश्वर चरणों में लीन होना कटीन मानते हैं।

इस शाखा के भक्त कवि तीर्थ, व्रत, रोजा, जीवहिंसा, नमाज आदि बाह्य आडंबरों से दूर रहने की सलाह देते हैं। ये धर्म भेद, साम्प्रदायिकता, जाति-पाँति, ऊँच-नीच, छुआ-छूत आदि को नहीं मानते थे। ये सन्त निराकार के उपासक थे, अवतारवाद, मूर्ति-पूजा आदि के विरोधी थे तथा निर्गुण राम की भक्ति और सात्विक जीवन के प्रचारक थे। ये हिंदू और मुसलमान दोनों ही धर्मों के मूलतत्त्वों, ईश्वर-विश्वास, सत्यप्रियता, दया, क्षमा, परोपकार आदि में आस्था रखते थे परंतु जीवहिंसा, तीर्थ, व्रत, रोजा नमाजादि बाह्य आडंबरों से दूर रहने का अनुरोध करते थे। ये धर्म भेद, सम्प्रदायवाद, वर्ण, जाति-पाँति, ऊँच-नीच छुआछूत आदि को हेय मानते थे। यद्यपि वे स्वयं शिक्षित न थे तथापि साधना और सदाचार के धनी थे। और यही सदाचार नैतिकता के साथ व्यक्त हुआ है।

प्रेमाश्रयी शाखा में प्रेम की महत्ता स्वीकार की गई है। इस शाखा में सूफी कवियों का प्राबल्य रहा है। सूफी मत के सिद्धान्तों को इस सम्प्रदाय के कवियों ने लोकप्रिय प्रेमगाथाओं के माध्यम से अभिव्यक्त की है।

सगुण भक्ति के अंतर्गत रामभक्ति तथा कृष्णभक्ति से सम्बन्धित भक्ति आती है। सगुण कवियों में तुलसीदास तथा सूरदास के साथ-साथ नाभादास, अग्रदास, केशवदास, हृदयराम, नंदराम, परमानंददास, हरिदास, व्यास, मीराबाई, रसखान, नरोत्तमदास और वृन्ददास आदि का उल्लेख किया जा सकता है।

रामकाव्य के प्रमुख विषय श्रीराम ही है। श्रीराम के आदर्शों को प्रस्तुत कर रामभक्त कवियों ने समाज के सामने आदर्शवाद की नींव रखी। रामकाव्य में अधिकांश रूप में पारिवारिक तथा सामाजिक नैतिकता व्यक्त हुई है। इसमें पारिवारिक जीवन को स्वर्गमय बनाने हेतु नीतियाँ तथा गुणों पर प्रकाश डाला है।

कृष्णकाव्य के मुख्य विषय श्रीकृष्ण हैं। कृष्ण-भक्त कवियों ने कृष्ण की बाल-लीला, विनय, भ्रमरगीत आदि से सम्बन्धित काव्य लिखा। ललित चर्चा होने के कारण नैतिक मूल्यों को अधिक स्थान नहीं मिल सका है। परंतु प्रसंगवश नैतिक मूल्य मिलते हैं।





इस प्रकार मानव जीवन में नैतिक मूल्यों का महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान है। मानव को नियंत्रित करनेवाली एक अप्रत्यक्ष शक्ति होती है। उसे पिता, विधाता कह सकते हैं जिसे ईश्वर नाम से भी पहचाना जाता है। यह ईश्वर पृथ्वी, जल, अग्नि, वायु, दिशा, आकाश चेतन, अचेतन, बाहर, भीतर, सभी स्थानों में व्याप्त है।

वह एक ऐसी शक्ति है जिसका अस्तित्व मानव स्वीकारता है। उसी का डर मनुष्य प्राणियों को नैतिकता से बाँधकर रखता है। ईश्वर इस जगत का माता, पिता, पितामह, पवित्र वस्तु, पोषणकर्ता, स्वामी, मित्र अविनाशी है। इन्द्रियों से मन श्रेष्ठ होता है, मन से बुद्धि श्रेष्ठ होती है, बुद्धि से ज्ञान श्रेष्ठ होता है और ज्ञान से ईश्वर श्रेष्ठ होता है।

ईश्वर सत्यम्, शिवम्, सुंदरम् है, जिसका न आदि है, न मध्य है और न अन्त। इसी ईश्वर की आराधना के बल पर वर्तमान समाज की नैतिकता टिकी हुई है।





## Golden Research Thoughts

GRT



हिंदी संत काव्य में जीवन मूल्य

प्रा. भगवान आदरराव

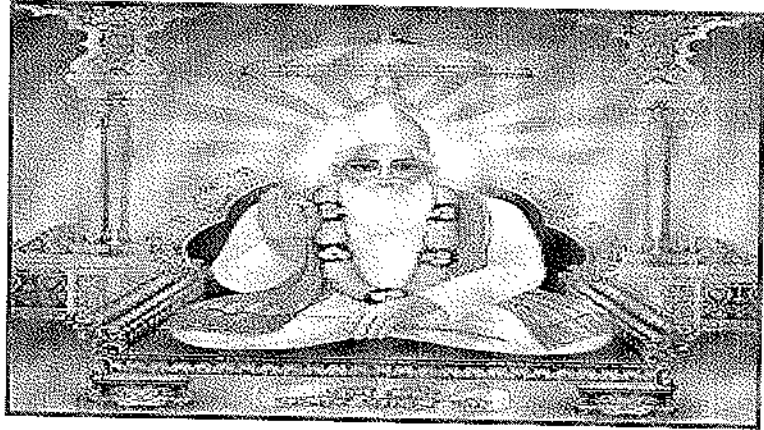
संतोष भीमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंदुप, तहसील- द. सोलापुर, जि- सोलापुर.

### प्रस्तावना :

शब्दकोश में मूल्य का अर्थ है, "वह गुण अथवा तत्त्व जिसके कारण किसी वस्तु का मान या महत्व होता है।" मनुष्य के संदर्भ में ऐसे गुण या तत्त्व जिन्हें जीवन में उतारने पर जीवन का मान या मूल्य बढ़ जाए जीवनमूल्य है।

भारतीय संस्कृति में जीवन की ओर उदात्त दृष्टि से देखा गया है। जीवन को यज्ञ कहा है। इस यज्ञ में षडरिपुओं की आहुति देने से जीवन उदात्त बन जाता है। इसीलिए प्राचीन काल से धार्मिक और नैतिक शिक्षा के मध्यम से जीवन मूल्यों का संस्कार किए जाते थे।

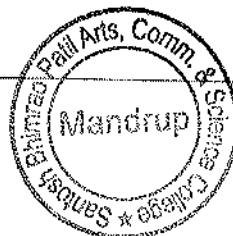
मनुष्य में गुणदोषों का मिश्रण होता है। गुणों का संवर्धन और दोषों का निर्मूलन आवश्यक है। पत्थर पर संस्कार करने से उसे जब मूर्ति का रूप दिया जाता है, तब लोग उसके सामने श्रद्धा से नतमस्तक होते हैं। रास्ते पर पड़ा



संस्काहीन पत्थर लोगों को ओकरें खात फिरता है। संस्कारों से पत्थर का भविष्य बदल जात है तो मानव जीवन भी निश्चित ही बदल सकता है। इस संदर्भ में रहीम का यह दोहा विचारणीय है-

"जो नर उत्तम प्रकृति का, का कर सकत भुजंग।  
चंदन बिष व्यापत नहीं, लिपटे रहत भुजंग।"

युग परिवर्तन के साथ मूल्य बदलते हैं। मगर कुछ मूल्य शाश्वत होते हैं। ये मूल्य समाज का मार्गदर्शन करते हैं। व्यक्ति पर नियंत्रण रखते हैं। अतः हर युग में इन मूल्यों पर संस्कार होना आवश्यक है। भक्तियुग में प्रतिभा संपन्न कवियों, लोककवि का संस्कार करनेवाले संतों एवं भक्त कवियों की ऐसी परंपरा चली जिनके साहित्य में भारतीय संस्कृति, सभ्यता, दर्शन, आचार-विचार आदि पूर्णतः सुरक्षित रहे। लोकनायक तुलसीदास ने राम में शील, शक्ति और सौंदर्य का समन्वय किया। सूरदास ने कृष्ण के लोकजनकारी रूप द्वारा प्रेम और विश्वास का संदेश दिया। कबीर तथा निर्गुण संतों ने ईश्वर प्रेम को प्राणि मात्र के प्रति उन्मुख कर प्रेम का दायरा विश्वव्यापी बनाया। भक्ति साहित्य 'स्वामीन् सुखाय' नहीं है। स्वान्तःसुखाय के दायरे से निकलकर यह साहित्य सबके लिए कल्याणकारी सिद्ध हुआ है।



### हिंदी संत काव्य में अभिव्यक्त प्रमुख जीवन मूल्य :-

#### सत्संग :

भक्ति साहित्य में सत्संग का महत्व अनेक उदाहरणों द्वारा व्यक्त हुआ है। सत्संगीत जीवन के लिए वरदान तो कुसंगति अभिशाप की तरह होती है। साधु संतों की संगति में जीवन के सारे दुःख, दर्द, चिंता, व्याधियाँ नष्ट हो जाती हैं। दुर्जनों का साथ कदम-कदम पर संकटों का निर्माण करता है।

"कबीरा संगति साधु की, हरे और की व्याधि।  
संगति बुरी असाधु की, आठों प्रहर उपाधि।।"

भिन्न भिन्न संगति का परिणाम कैसे होता है, इसका सुंदर उदाहरण देखें-

"सीप गयो मोती भयौ, कदली गयो कपूर।  
अहिमुख गयो तो विष भयौ, संगति के फल सूर।।"

स्वाति नक्षत्र की बूँद सीपी में मूल्यवान मोती, कदली में कर्पूर तो साँप के मुँह में विष बनती है।

#### परोपकार :

'परोपकारार्थ ईद शरीरम्।' परोपकार ये एक उच्च कोटि की भावना है। परोपकार की विश्वव्यापी भावना का अनुपम चित्रण कबीर के निम्न दोहे में हुआ है-

"वृक्ष कब हूँ नहीं फल भखै, नदी न संचै नीर।  
परमार्थ के कारणे, साधुन धरा शरीर।।"

रहीम ने परोपकार से मुँह मोड़नेवालों को जीते जी मृतक कहा है। परोपकार में हमारा शरीर चंदन की तरह घिस जाना चाहिए।

#### समय का महत्त्व :

क्षण त्यागे कुतो विद्या, क्षण त्यागे कुतो धनम्।' मानव जीवन में समय का बड़ा महत्त्व है। समय गँवाने पर हाथ कुछ नहीं आता। महात्मा कबीर हमें समय के प्रति सचेत करते हैं-

"कल करे सो आज कर, आज करे सो अब।  
पल में परलय होइ रे, बहुरि करोगे कब।।"

रहीमदास समय के प्रति अत्यंत सतर्क थे। धन, सम्पत्ति, समादर, सत्य आदि बहुमूल्य बातें पुनः प्राप्त की जा सकती हैं, परंतु बीता क्षण हाथ आना असंभव है। समय चूक से उत्पन्न पश्चात्ताप हृदय को जीवन भर काटता रहता है-

"समय लाभ सम लाभ नहीं, समय चूक सम चूक।  
चतुरन चित्त रहिमन लगी, समय चूक ही हूक।।"

समय की पूजा ईश्वर की पूजा है। समय के सदुपयोग से मनुष्य का शारीरिक, मानसिक तथा बौद्धिक विकास होता है।

#### समता :

समता समाज के सौंदर्य का प्राणतत्त्व है। विषमता समाज पर कोढ़ है। इस कोढ़ ने समाज को जर्जर बना दिया है। संत कवियों ने जाति-पाति, ऊँच-नीच भेदभाव मिटाने के प्रयत्न किए। स्पर्श, अस्पर्श, छुआछूत के भ्रम को वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से परोपकार में शरीर मोमबत्ती की तरह गल जाना चाहिए। गल जाने पर मोम शेष रहता है। चंदन घिस घिस स्वयं समाप्त होता है पर दूसरों को शीतलता, सुगंध देता है, दूसरों की व्याधि हर लेता है। सचमुच तुलसीदास का यह कथन अक्षरशः सत्य है-





"परहित सरिस धर्म नहीं भाई।  
पर-पीडा सम नहीं अधमाई।।"

**वाणी का महत्त्व :**

भक्ति साहित्य में वाणी का सामर्थ्य स्पष्ट हुआ है। खाते समय में जीभ पर नियंत्रण नहीं रखा तो वह अनेक रोगों को आमंत्रित करती है। भाषा के क्षेत्र में नियंत्रण नहीं रखा तो मानवीय संदर्भों में दरार निर्माण करती है। वाणी सुई का काम करके दिलों को प्रेम के धागे में बाँधती है, तो वह तलवार का काम कर दिलों को तोड़ भी सकती है। हमारी वाणी मीठी होनी चाहिए, जो हृदय से निकली हो। कबीर कहते हैं-

"ऐसी वाणी बोलिए मन का आपा खोय।  
औरन को सीतल करें, आप सीतल होय।।"

रीग मास्टर बनकर, हाथ में छड़ी लेकर जो काम नहीं बनता वह 'ढाई आखरवाली' वाणी से बनता है। तुलसीदास भी इस बात को अच्छी तरह जानते थे।

"तुलसी मीठे वचन से सुख उपजात चहुँ ओर  
वशीकरण इक मंत्र है, परिहर वचन कठोर।।"

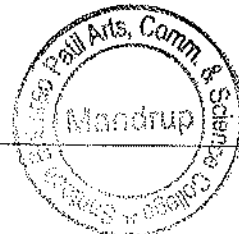
**शील :**

शील पर भूषणम्। शील रक्षण तथा संवर्धन के संस्कार भक्ति साहित्य में पाए जाते हैं। जायसी के पद्मावत में रत्नसेन की मृत्यु के पश्चात पद्मावती और नागमती दोनों शील रक्षा के लिए जौहर करती हैं-

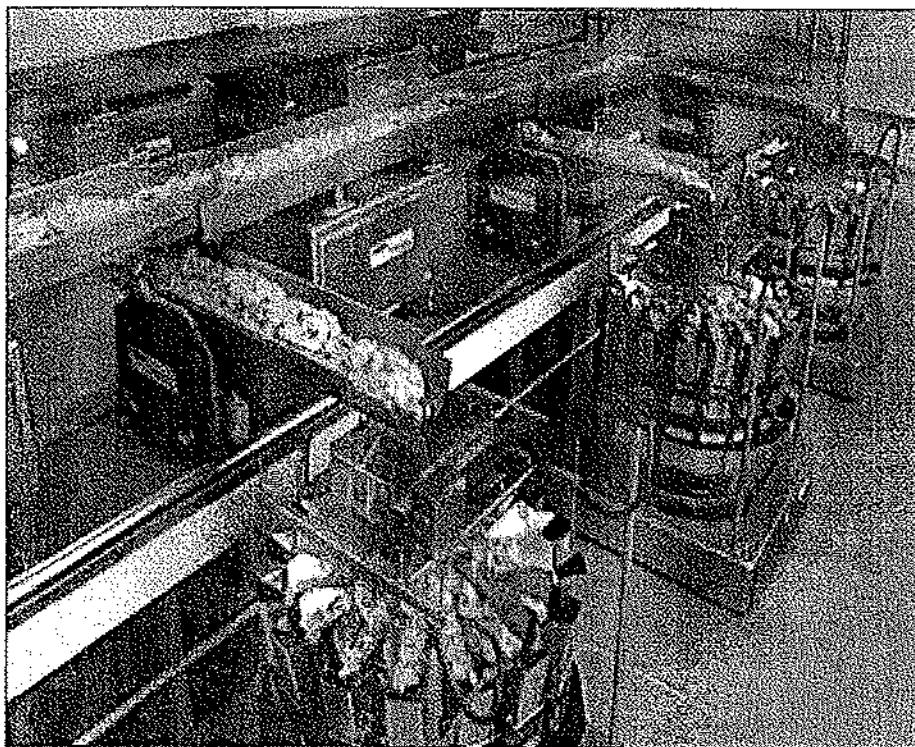
**सर्वधर्म समभाव :**

निर्गुण संत कवियों ने हिंदू-मुसलमानों में जो भेद था, संघर्ष था, उसे मिटाने का प्रयत्न किया। दोनों में सुलगती द्वेषग्नि की भयानकता से कबीर हमें सावधान करते हैं। उन्होंने दोनों धर्मों में प्रचलित बाह्यचारों की खबर जरूर ली, पर उस पर 'ढाई आखरवाले प्रेम की पताका भी फहराई है। सर्वधर्म समभाव के क्षेत्र में सूफी संत भी पीछे नहीं थे। उन्होंने भारतीय लोककथाओं के माध्यम से अलौकिक प्रेम की व्यंजना की। हिंदू-मुस्लिम संस्कृति में मेल करने का प्रयत्न किया। तुलसीदास का चरम आदर्श है। जॉर्ज ग्रियर्सन को यह देखकर आश्चर्य हुआ था कि, उत्तर भारत में 'रामचरित मानस' का जितना प्रचार है, उतना इंग्लैंड में बाइबिल का भी नहीं। भक्तिकाव्य में इन मूल्यों के अतिरिक्त अन्य जीवनमूल्यों की भी अवधारणा हुई है। रहीम की सतसई तो जीवनमूल्यों से भरी हुई है, जो मानव को आदर्श की ओर उन्मुख करती है।

आज संसार में नेता, इंजीनियर, डॉक्टर, वकिल आदि बड़ी मात्रा में तैयार हो रहे हैं। मगर इस भीड़ में मानव कहाँ है? आज विज्ञान ने इतनी समृद्धि की है कि वह शपथवत् सिद्ध हो रही है। विज्ञापन ने उपभोक्तावादी संस्कृति को जनसाधारण तक पहुँचा दिया है। प्रसार माध्यम कुसंस्कारों का बीजारोपण कर रहे हैं। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में भक्ति साहित्य में अभिव्यक्त जीवनमूल्यों का पुनर्विचार होना आवश्यक है। इतिहास केवल गढ़े हुए मुँदें उखाड़ना नहीं है। उसके अलोक में वर्तमान को सुधारकर भविष्य को सँवारना है। मनुष्य को अज्ञमय कोश से अनंदमय कोश तक ले जाने के लिए इन शाश्वत मूल्यों के संस्कार बचपन से ही बालक के मन पर होना आवश्यक है। परिवार, पाठशालाएँ, महाविद्यालय, समाज सभी संस्कार केंद्र बने जाने चाहिए। तभी हम ज्ञान-विज्ञान के दो पंखों से भविष्य में सफल उड़ाने भर सकते हैं।



## A STUDY ON FOOD PROCESSING IN INDIA

Prof Mrs. Kore B S<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Kadam S N<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor , Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, of Art's & Commerce Mandrup.<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor , Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, of Art's & Commerce Mandrup.**FOOD PROCESSING**

**F**ood processing is the process of transforming raw ingredients into food. The process takes clean crops or animal products and uses them to produce long shelf life products that are highly marketable. Food processing has been in existence since pre- historic days. Slaughtering fermenting and preserving foods with salt were the common methods used until canning began. Modern food processing emerged in the late 19th century. In the 20th century, convenience foods such as TV dinners became available in all supermarkets. There are many benefits associated with food processing. Today's supermarkets would not be feasible

with modern food processing methods and military campaigns would be near impossible to execute. Processed food eliminated the time consuming task of preparing and cooking unprocessed foods and increased free time especially for working people. Food processing can be helpful to people with different allergies that are unable to eat certain food elements.

The food processing industry is one of the largest industries in India and ranked 5th in the world in exports production and consumption. In India the food sector has emerged as a high growth and high profit sector due to its immense potential for value addition particularly within the food processing industry.

The Indian food industry is poised for huge growth increasing its contribution to world food trade every year. an extensive network of food processing training academic and research institutes spans the country. The major global players in the food domain are already present in India. Major parts of the food processing sector are milled grain sugar, edible oils, beverage and dairy products. The contribution of the food processing industry to the gross domestic product at 2004-2005 prices in 2012-13 amounts INR845.22 Billion. India's food processing industry has grown annually at 8.4% for the last 5 years up to 2012-13.

The govt of India has planned to set up 42 mega food parks across the country in next three to four years.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

To study the concept of food processing industry

**To know the Food Crisis:**

**To know the Importance of FPI:**

**To study The Major Segments of Food Processing Industry:**

To know the present status of food processing industries



## METHODOLOGY

The data collected for a paper by the various published online and offline.

### Food Crisis:

As per UN reports, food crisis and escalating prices of agricultural products are major problems of the world today. India the picture being self-reliant in food products seems to be vanishing. In 1985 global food production was 343 Kg. per head, which has decreased to 312 Kg. per head up to 2005 (Andharia, 2008). If rural industries engaged in agro-based and food-processing take initiative, there will be huge potential for industrial growth especially in India.

Agricultural operations have been adversely affected in several parts of the country due to erratic monsoon. In the year 2008-09 groundnuts' sowing has lowered by 11.28 lakh hectares, while that of sugarcane and coarse cereals fell by 1.29 and 1.17 lakh hectares respectively. The agriculture ministry's crop weather watch report (2008-09) clears that farmers had sow in the field of only 228.19 lakh hectares under paddy as compared to 285.19 lakh hectares during the same period of the 2008-09 kharif seasons. The other crops which have suffered heavily is groundnut, with farmers managing to sow only 35.72 lakh hectares, against last year's corresponding coverage of 45.54 lakh hectares

(Dharmalingam, 2010). India produces huge quantity of fruits but 40 percent of this total production costs a post harvest loss of Rs. 1000 crores per annum. The processing industries can play a vital role to salvage sources of these losses and positively contribute to the national economy (S. K. Sinha, 2003).

### Status of the Indian Food Processing Industry:

Food processing industry is accounts for 32 percent share in the entire food industry. It comprises of fruit and vegetables and 15 percent of processed milk. The industry contributes to 6.3 percent of the GDP and about 13 percent to export production. In recent years to come food processing industry is expected to witness a growth of 10 percent. FDI inflows to food processing sector have set a target of US\$ 25.07 billion to be achieved by 2015. Indian food industry is valued at US\$ 180 billion out of which the food processing industry is estimated at US\$ 67 billion, according to a report 'Food Processing and Agri Business', done by KPMG. The size of India's food processing industry has been estimated at US\$ 70 billion by the Ministry of Food Processing, Govt. of India. The industry contributed 6.3 percent to India's GDP in 2003 and had a share of 6 percent in total industrial production. The food processing industry employs 1.6 million workers directly. Indian food processing industry is estimated to be growing at 9 to 12 percent during the plan period 2002-2007. Value addition of food products is expected to increase from 8 percent to 35 percent by the end of 2025. Fruit & vegetable processing, which is currently around 2 percent of total production will increase to 10 percent by 2010 and to 25 percent by 2025. The Indian food processing industry is on the track to ensure profitability in the coming decades. The food processing sector is expected to attract phenomenal investment of about Rs. 1400 billion in the next decades. Exports of agricultural products from India are expected to cross around US\$ 22 billion mark by 2014 and account for 5 percent of the world's agriculture exports, according to the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).

**Table 1 Status of Food Processing Industry in India**

Sr.No.	Factor	
1	Rank of Industry	5th
2	Employment in	lakhs 16
3	Percentage of total Industrial labor force	19
4	Total Industry Output in percentage	14
5	Output as percentage of GDP	5.5
6	Estimated Turnover( rupees in Crores)	1,44,000
7	Unorganized Sector (rupees in Crores)	1,11,000

Source: Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India.

The above table shows the number of food processing units in organized sector in India.

### IMPORTANCE OF FPI:

1. Food Processing Industry is comparatively easy to establish and it also provide income in the rural areas.

2. Food Processing Industries facilitate effective and efficient cultivation of agriculture.
3. Food Processing Industry transmits an industrial agriculture in the rural areas thus bringing about modernization, mechanization and innovation in agriculture itself.
4. Most of the agro food processed industries, like processed food, fruit and vegetable preparation have tremendous export potential.
5. Food Processing Industries can be form in co-operative basis also ensuring participation of people in the development process. FPI will further enhance the demand for agricultural products. This will give the opportunity to farmers to fetch better prices for their products.
6. Food processing Industry will increase the purchasing power in the hands of the peoples and will lead to further higher demand for products and such prosperity among the farmers will enable them to feed their animals with better diets.

#### **The Major Segments of Food Processing Industry:**

Food processing involves any type of value addition to the agricultural produce starting at the post harvest level. Food processing is a vast sector and it includes all types of processes on the raw agricultural product even primary processing like grading, sorting, cutting, seeding, shelling, packaging etc.

(1) Fruit & Vegetable: It includes the major items like, Beverages, Juices, Concentrates, Pulps, Slices, Frozen & Dehydrated products, Wine Potato Wafers/Chips etc.

(2) Meat & Poultry: This includes the major products like, Frozen and packed mainly in fresh form, Egg Powder (only a couple of units).

(3) Milk & Dairy Products: It consists of the products like, Whole Milk Powder, Skimmed milk powder, Condensed milk, Ice cream, Butter and Ghee

(4) Fisheries and Sea Food: It includes the major products like, Frozen & Canned products mainly in fresh form.

(5) Grain and Cereals: The major products are Flour, Bakeries, Biscuits, Starch Glucose, Cornflakes, Malted Foods, Vermicelli, Pasta Foods, Beer and Malt extracts, Grain based Alcohol.

(6) Consumer Industry: It comprises of products like, Chocolates, Confectionery, and Soft/Aerated Beverages.

(7) Edible Oil: It includes groundnut oil, soybean oil, sunflower oil, cotton seed oil, cakes, meals and linters, vegetable oils, cakes and meals.

(8) Plantation: It includes products like, Tea, coffee, cashew, cocoa, coconut etc.

The food processing industry comprises of all above categories.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Above study we are know the food processing industries. the concept of food processing industry, know the Food Crisis, know the Importance of FPI, The Major Segments of Food Processing Industry And the present status of food processing industries

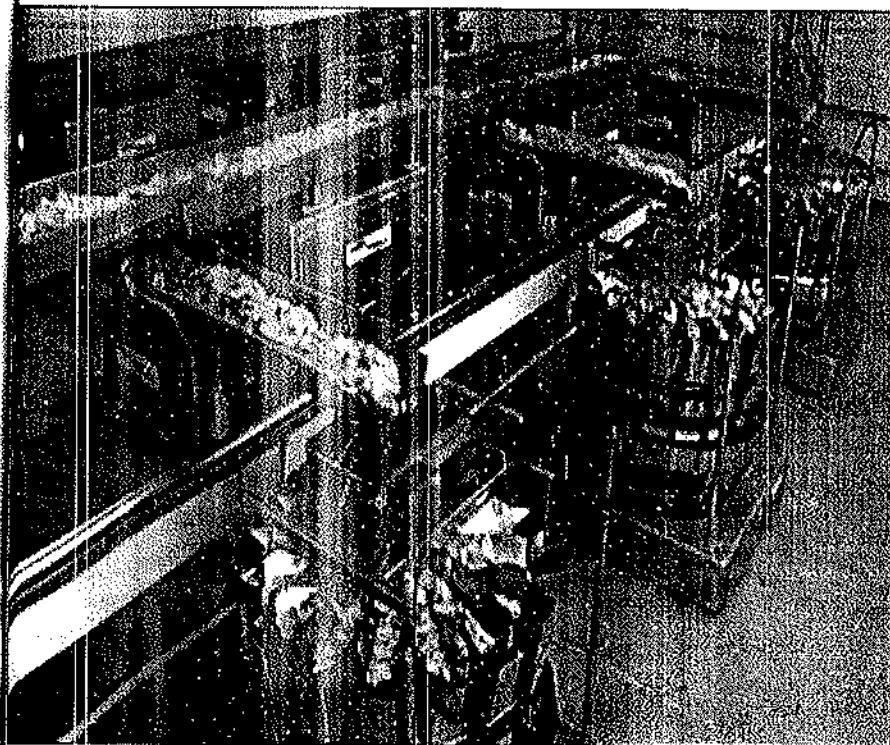
The concept is easily understanding and current status of FPI in india.

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## A STUDY ON FOOD PROCESSING IN INDIA

Prof Mrs. Kore B S<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Kadam S N<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor , Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, of Art's & Commerce Mandrup.<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor , Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, of Art's & Commerce Mandrup.**FOOD PROCESSING**

**F**ood processing is the process of transforming raw ingredients into food. The process takes lean crops or animal products and uses them to produce long shelf life products that are highly marketable. Food processing has been in existence since pre-historic days. Drying, fermenting and preserving foods with salt were the common methods used until canning began. Modern food processing emerged in the late 19th century. In the 20th century, convenience foods such as TV dinners became available at all supermarkets. There are many benefits associated with food processing. Today's supermarkets would not be feasible

with modern food processing methods and military campaigns would be near impossible to execute. Processed food eliminated the time consuming task of preparing and cooking unprocessed foods and increased free time especially for working people. Food processing can be helpful to people with different allergies that are unable to eat certain food elements.

The food processing industry is one of the largest industries in India and ranked 5th in the world in exports production and consumption. In India the food sector has emerged as a high growth and high profit sector due to its immense potential for value addition particularly within the food processing industry.

The Indian food industry is poised for huge growth increasing its contribution to world food trade every year. An extensive network of food processing training academic and research institutes spans the country. The major global players in the food domain are already present in India. Major parts of the food processing sector are milled grain sugar, edible oils, beverage and dairy products. The contribution of the food processing industry to the gross domestic product at 2004-2005 prices in 2012-13 amounts INR845.22 Billion. India's food processing industry has grown annually at 8.4% for the last 5 years up to 2012-13.

The govt of India has planned to set up 42 mega food parks across the country in next three to four years.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

To study the concept of food processing industry

**To know the Food Crisis:**

**To know the Importance of FPI:**

**To study The Major Segments of Food Processing Industry:**

To know the present status of food processing industries

## METHODOLOGY

The data collected for a paper by the various published online and offline.

### Food Crisis:

As per UN reports, food crisis and escalating prices of agricultural products are major problems of the world today. India the picture being self-reliant in food products seems to be vanishing. In 1985 global food production was 343 Kg. per head, which has decreased to 312 Kg. per head up to 2005 (Andharia, 2008). If rural industries engaged in agro-based and food-processing take initiative, there will be huge potential for industrial growth especially in India.

Agricultural operations have been adversely affected in several parts of the country due to erratic monsoon. In the year 2008-09 groundnuts' sowing has lowered by 11.28 lakh hectares, while that of sugarcane and coarse cereals fell by 1.29 and 1.17 lakh hectares respectively. The agriculture ministry's crop weather watch report (2008-09) clears that farmers had sow in the field of only 228.19 lakh hectares under paddy as compared to 285.19 lakh hectares during the same period of the 2008-09 kharif seasons. The other crops which have suffered heavily is groundnut, with farmers managing to sow only 35.72 lakh hectares, against last year's corresponding coverage of 45.54 lakh hectares

(Dharmalingam, 2010). India produces huge quantity of fruits but 40 percent of this total production costs a post harvest loss of Rs. 1000 crores per annum. The processing industries can play a vital role to salvage sources of these losses and positively contribute to the national economy (S. K. Sinha, 2003).

### Status of the Indian Food Processing Industry:

Food processing industry is accounts for 32 percent share in the entire food industry. It comprises of fruit and vegetables and 15 percent of processed milk. The industry contributes to 6.3 percent of the GDP and about 13 percent to export production. In recent years to come food processing industry is expected to witness a growth of 10 percent. FDI inflows to food processing sector have set a target of US\$ 25.07 billion to be achieved by 2015. Indian food industry is valued at US\$ 180 billion out of which the food processing industry is estimated at US\$ 67 billion, according to a report 'Food Processing and Agri Business', done by KPMG. The size of India's food processing industry has been estimated at US\$ 70 billion by the Ministry of Food Processing, Govt. of India. The industry contributed 6.3 percent to India's GDP in 2003 and had a share of 6 percent in total industrial production. The food processing industry employs 1.6 million workers directly. Indian food processing industry is estimated to be growing at 9 to 12 percent during the plan period 2002-2007. Value addition of food products is expected to increase from 8 percent to 35 percent by the end of 2025. Fruit & vegetable processing, which is currently around 2 percent of total production will increase to 10 percent by 2010 and to 25 percent by 2025. The Indian food processing industry is on the track to ensure profitability in the coming decades. The food processing sector is expected to attract phenomenal investment of about Rs. 1400 billion in the next decades. Exports of agricultural products from India are expected to cross around US\$ 22 billion mark by 2014 and account for 5 percent of the world's agriculture exports, according to the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).

**Table 1 Status of Food Processing Industry in India**

Sr.No.	Factor	
1	Rank of Industry	5th
2	Employment in	lakhs 16
3	Percentage of total Industrial labor force	19
4	Total Industry Output in percentage	14
5	Output as percentage of GDP	5.5
6	Estimated Turnover( rupees in Crores)	1,44,000
7	Unorganized Sector (rupees in Crores)	1,11,000

Source: Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India.

The above table shows the number of food processing units in organized sector in India.

### IMPORTANCE OF FPI:

1. Food Processing Industry is comparatively easy to establish and it also provide income in the rural areas.



2. Food Processing Industries facilitate effective and efficient cultivation of agriculture.
3. Food Processing Industry transmits an industrial agriculture in the rural areas thus bringing about modernization, mechanization and innovation in agriculture itself.
4. Most of the agro food processed industries, like processed food, fruit and vegetable preparation have tremendous export potential.
5. Food Processing Industries can be form in co-operative basis also ensuring participation of people in the development process. FPI will further enhance the demand for agricultural products. This will give the opportunity to farmers to fetch better prices for their products.
6. Food processing Industry will increase the purchasing power in the hands of the peoples and will lead to further higher demand for products and such prosperity among the farmers will enable them to feed their animals with better diets.

#### The Major Segments of Food Processing Industry:

Food processing involves any type of value addition to the agricultural produce starting at the post harvest level. Food processing is a vast sector and it includes all types of processes on the raw agricultural product even primary processing like grading, sorting, cutting, seeding, shelling, packaging etc.

- (1) Fruit & Vegetable: It includes the major items like, Beverages, Juices, Concentrates, Pulps, Slices, Frozen & Dehydrated products, Wine Potato Wafers/Chips etc.
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#### CONCLUSION

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## सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील कापूस शेतीच्या उत्पादकतेतील कल

संतोष नागनाथ कदम, सोलापूर,  
श्रीकांत जेटिंगा होटकर, सोलापूर,  
संतोष भिमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंद्रप.  
भ्रमणध्वनी: ९८८९८९९१८४

प्रस्तावना:

कापूस व कापसाचा सुती कापडासाठी होणाऱ्या उपयोगाविषयीचे ज्ञान भारतीयांना फार प्राचीन काळापासून आहे. ऋग्वेदात कापसाचा उल्लेख आहे. मनूनेही धर्मशास्त्रात सुती कापडाचा उल्लेख केलेला आहे. माहीत असलेले सर्वात जुने कातलेले सूत मोहेंजोदडो येथील उत्खननात आढळले आहे. यावरून इ. स. पूर्व ३००० वर्षांपूर्वी भारतात कापूस लागवड होत होती असे सिध्द झाले आहे. इ. स. पूर्व १५०० ते इ. स. अठराव्या शतकापर्यंत म्हणजे जवळ जवळ ३,३०० वर्षे भारत कापूस उद्योगात आघाडीवर होता. त्यानंतर मात्र इंग्रज राजवटीत इंग्रज सरकारच्या धोरणामुळे भारतीय कापड उद्योगावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम झाला.

कापूस हे एक जगातील महत्त्वाचे आणि मोठ्या प्रमाणात उत्पादन घेतले जाणारे कृषी व औद्योगिक पीक आहे. जगातील सुमारे १०० दशलक्षपेक्षा जास्त कुटुंबे कापूस उत्पादन प्रक्रियेत प्रत्यक्ष गुंतलेली आहेत. त्याचप्रमाणे कापसाला पूरक असणाऱ्या सेवा म्हणजे वाहतूक, जिनिंग, गाठी तयार करणे, साठा करून ठेवणे यासारख्या कामांमध्ये कुटुंबातील व्यक्ती व मजुरीवरील कामगार मिळून सुमारे ३५० दशलक्ष लोक कापूस उत्पादन क्षेत्रात सहभागी आहेत. तसेच कापूस शेतीशी संबंधित असणारा जोडधंदा म्हणजे शेती आदने, वंत्रसामग्री आणि हातमाग व यंत्रमागाच्या सहाय्याने कापडनिर्मिती उद्योगामध्ये कोट्यवधी लोकांना रोजगार उपलब्ध झाला आहे. फक्त महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा विचार केल्यास राज्यातील २४ जिल्ह्यांमधील २२,००० गावांतील सुमारे २४ लाख शेतकरी कुटुंबे कापूस उत्पादनात सहभागी झाली आहेत.

महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील अतिपूर्वेकडील आणि पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील काही

जिल्हे वगळल्यास महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या २४ जिल्ह्यांमध्ये कापसाचे उत्पादन घेतले जाते. त्यामध्ये कापूस हे प्रमुख व्यापारी पीक असून, देशातील कापूस पिकाखालील क्षेत्राच्या बाबतीत महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा पहिला क्रमांक तर कापूस उत्पादनाच्या बाबतीत दुसरा क्रमांक आणि कापूस पिकाच्या उत्पादकतेच्या बाबतीत ९ वा क्रमांक लागतो.

महाराष्ट्रातील एकूण कापूस उत्पादन क्षेत्राचे विदर्भ विभाग, मराठवाडा विभाग, खानदेश विभाग आणि दख्खनचे पठार विभाग असे चार विभाग केले जातात. महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील कोकण व अतिपूर्वेकडील आणि पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील काही जिल्हे वगळल्यास राज्याच्या २४ जिल्ह्यांमध्ये कापसाचे उत्पादन घेतले जाते. अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे:

१) सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील कापूस पिकाखालील क्षेत्राचा कल अभ्यासणे.

२) सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील कापूस पिकाचे उत्पादन व उत्पादकतेचा कल अभ्यासणे.

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध तयार करताना संशोधकाने विविध प्रकाशित साहित्य-संदर्भग्रंथ, सेंट्रल इन्स्टिट्यूट फॉर कॉटन रिसर्च अहवाल, महाराष्ट्रातील शेतीचा अहवाल, सोलापूर जिल्हा सामाजिक-आर्थिक समालोचन अहवाल, इंटरनेट वरील विविध संकेतस्थळे इत्यादी द्वितीयक साधन सामग्रीचा आधार घेतला असून, प्राप्त सामग्रीचे विश्लेषण करण्यासाठी आवश्यकतेनुसार संयुक्त वार्षिक वाढीचा दर, सरासरी, टक्केवारी आणि त्यातील बदल इत्यादी सांख्यिकी साधनांचा वापर केला आहे.

सोलापूर जिल्ह्याची कृषी अर्थव्यवस्था-

जिल्ह्यातील बहुसंख्य लोकांचा शेती हा प्रमुख व्यवसाय असून, जिल्ह्यातील अर्थ व्यवस्थेत शेतीला अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. किंबहुना जिल्ह्याची अर्थव्यवस्था ही शेती प्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था असे म्हटल्यास वावगे ठरणार नाही. जिल्ह्यातील एकूण लागवडीखालील क्षेत्राच्या सुमारे ७६ टक्के इतके सर्वाधिक क्षेत्र एकूण अन्नधान्य पिकाने व्यापले आहे. सन १९९० ते २०१३ या कालावधी दरम्यान सोलापूर जिल्ह्यात एकूण अन्नधान्य पिकांखालील क्षेत्र २०.११ टक्क्यांनी घटले आहे. तर याचवेळेस नगदी पिके विशेषतः ऊस, कापूस, फळे व भाजीपाला आणि एकूण चारा पिकांखालील क्षेत्रात वाढ झाली आहे. यावरून जिल्ह्यातील शेतकरी पारंपरिक अशा अन्नधान्य पिकांखालील क्षेत्राऐवजी व्यापारी किंवा नगदी पिके लागवडीखालील क्षेत्रात वाढ करीत असल्याचे दिसून आले आहे.

जिल्ह्यातील पिकांच्या उत्पादनात अन्नधान्य पिकांचे वर्चस्व असून त्यामध्ये तृणधान्य पिकांचा प्रमुख वाटा असून जिल्ह्याच्या एकूण अन्नधान्य उत्पादनात कडधान्य उत्पादनाचा १.५६ टक्के वाटा आहे. तसेच जिल्ह्यात ऊसाचे १,२५,९१,०४५ केन उत्पादन, कापसाचे २०८८ गाठोंचे उत्पादन झाले आहे.

सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील प्रमुख पिकांच्या उत्पादन बदलांचा कल पाहिल्यास असे दिसून येते की, सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील ऊस, गहू, मका, हरभरा, उडीद, इतर तेलबिया इत्यादी पिकांच्या उत्पादनाचा कल जरी वाढत असला तरी ज्वारी, बाजरी, तांदूळ, तूर, मूग यासारख्या अन्नधान्याच्या पिकांचा आणि भुईमूग, एकूण तेलबिया आणि



कापूस उत्पादनातील घटीचा कल ही चिंतेची बाब ठरत आहे. तसेच जिल्ह्यात ऊस, मका, गहू इत्यादी पिकांची उत्पादकता अधिक आहे. याशिवाय भुईमूग, एकूण कडधान्ये आणि एकूण तेलबियांची उत्पादकता अधिक आहे. त्याच वेळेस जिल्ह्यात तांदूळ, कापूस, तूर, ज्वारी, बाजरी, इतर कडधान्ये आणि एकूण अन्नधान्य पिकांची उत्पादकता कमी असल्याचे दिसून येते.

कापूस पिकाखालील क्षेत्र:

सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील कापूस पिकाखालील क्षेत्राविषयी माहिती तक्ता क्र.१ मध्ये दर्शविली आहे. या तक्त्यामध्ये सन १९९०-९१ ते २०१२-१३ या कालावधीत सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील कापूस पिकाखालील क्षेत्र दर्शविली आहे.

जिल्ह्यात सन १९९०-९१ मध्ये २६१४ हेक्टर क्षेत्र कापूस पिकाखाली होते, त्यापुढे सन २००७-०८ पर्यंत काही वर्षांचा अपवाद वगळता सातत्याने वाढ होऊन सन २००७-०८ मध्ये ६९९६ हेक्टर क्षेत्र कापूस पिकाखाली होते. त्यानंतर मात्र जिल्ह्यातील कापूस पिकाखालील क्षेत्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणात घट होऊन सन २०१२-१३ मध्ये जिल्ह्यात फक्त ७७५ हेक्टर क्षेत्र कापूस पिकाखाली असून, सन १९९०-९१ ते २०१२-१३ या कालावधीतील जिल्ह्यातील कापूस पिकाखाली क्षेत्राचा संयुक्त वार्षिक वाढीचा दर ०.५५ टक्के राहिला आहे. पावसाचे कमी होत जाणारे प्रमाण, शेती आदातांच्या किमतीत वाढ, परंतु त्याप्रमाणात कापूसाला न मिळणारी किंमत यामुळे जिल्ह्यातील कापूस उत्पादक शेतकरी कापूस पिकाऐवजी इतर पिकांकडे वळू लागल्याचे दिसून येते.

वर्ष	क्षेत्र हेक्टरमध्ये
१९९०-१९९१	२६१४
१९९१-१९९२	२०५६
१९९२-१९९३	३४११
१९९३-१९९४	३७११
१९९४-१९९५	३३८०
१९९५-१९९६	३७८६
१९९६-१९९७	४२०६
१९९७-१९९८	५६८६
१९९८-१९९९	५३८२
१९९९-२०००	५०२०
२०००-२००१	४२०३
२००१-२००२	५६८६
२००२-२००३	५३८२
२००३-२००४	४४९३
२००४-२००५	४५९५
२००५-२००६	५७७७
२००६-२००७	६९९६
२००७-२००८	६९९६
२००८-२००९	४६५०
२००९-२०१०	३९६४
२०१०-२०११	४३९२
२०११-२०१२	४३९२
२०१२-२०१३	३७७५
सरासरी	४४१५
संयुक्त वार्षिक	
वाढीचा दर	०.५५

स्रोत: सोलापूर जिल्हा सामाजिक-आर्थिक समालोचन

तक्ता क्र. २ सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील ओलिताखालील कापूस पिकाचे क्षेत्र  
वर्ष ओलिताखालील क्षेत्र कापसाखालील एकूण  
(क्षेत्र हेक्टरमध्ये) क्षेत्राशी टक्केवारी

१९९०-१९९१	१८८८	७२.२३
१९९१-१९९२	१४५५	७०.७७
१९९२-१९९३	२२००	६४.५०
१९९३-१९९४	२६१०	७०.३३
१९९४-१९९५	२७२०	८०.४७
१९९५-१९९६	३२८३	८६.७१
१९९६-१९९७	३३२१	७८.९५
१९९७-१९९८	३७००	६५.०७
१९९८-१९९९	३८४०	७१.३४
१९९९-२०००	३६९०	७३.५०
२०००-२००१	३७२१	८८.५३
२००१-२००२	३७००	६५.०७
२००२-२००३	३८००	७०.६०
२००३-२००४	३६८०	८१.९०
२००४-२००५	३७२०	८०.९५
२००५-२००६	४६९०	८१.९८
२००६-२००७	४७९६	६८.५५
२००७-२००८	४७९६	६८.५५
२००८-२००९	३८४४	८२.६६
२००९-२०१०	२१००	५२.९७
२०१०-२०११	२१००	४७.८१
२०११-२०१२	२१००	४७.८१
२०१२-२०१३	७७५	१००.००
सरासरी	३१५३.५६	७२.६३
संयुक्त वार्षिक वाढ दर	- ०.५८	- १.४

स्रोत: सोलापूर जिल्हा सामाजिक-आर्थिक समालोचन

सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील ओलिताखालील कापूस पिकाचे क्षेत्र:

कापूस हे एक असे व्यापारी पीक आहे की, जे कोरडवाहू आणि ओलिताखालील शेतजमिनीत त्याची लागवड केली जाते. त्यामुळे या ठिकाणी जिल्ह्यातील एकूण कापूस लागवडीखालील क्षेत्रापैकी ओलिताखालील कापूस क्षेत्राची माहिती घेणे गरजेचे ठरते. तक्ता क्र.२ मध्ये ती दर्शविली आहे.

तक्त्यामध्ये सन १९९०-९१ ते २०१२-१३ या कालावधीत जिल्ह्यातील ओलिताखालील कापूस पिकाचे क्षेत्र, कापूस पिकांखालील क्षेत्राशी ओलिताखालील क्षेत्राचे प्रमाण दर्शविली आहे. सन १९९०-९१ ते सन २०१२-१३ या कालावधीत जिल्ह्यात सरासरी ३१५३.५६ हेक्टर कापूस पिकाचे क्षेत्र ओलिताखाली आहे. सन १९९०-९१ मध्ये जिल्ह्यातील १८८८ हेक्टर कापसाचे क्षेत्र ओलिताखाली होते. त्यानंतर पुढे सन २००७-०८ पर्यंत त्यामध्ये सातत्याने वाढ होत जाऊन ते ४७९६ हेक्टर क्षेत्र पर्यंत गेले. परंतु त्यानंतरच्या काळात त्यामध्ये घट होऊन सन २०१२-१३ मध्ये जिल्ह्यातील फक्त ७७५ हेक्टर कापूस पिकाचे क्षेत्र ओलिताखाली आहे.

सन १९९०-९१ ते २०१२-१३ या कालावधीत एकूण कापूस पिकांखालील क्षेत्रापैकी सरासरी ७२.६३ टक्के क्षेत्र ओलिताखाली असल्याचे दिसून येते. सन १९९०-९१ मध्ये कापसाचे ७२.६३ टक्के क्षेत्र ओलिताखाली होते, पुढे सन २००८-०९ पर्यंत त्यामध्ये काही वर्षांचा अपवाद वगळता वाढ होत जाऊन सन २००८-०९ मध्ये ८२.६६ टक्के कापसाचे क्षेत्र ओलिताखाली होते. त्यानंतरच्या काळात जरी

ओलिताखालील कापसाच्या क्षेत्रात घट झाली. परंतु सन २०१२-१३ मध्ये मात्र जिल्ह्यातील कापूस लागवडीपैकी १०० टक्के क्षेत्र ओलिताखाली आहे. म्हणजे मुळात सन २०१२-१३ मध्ये जिल्ह्यात फक्त ७७५ हेक्टर क्षेत्रावरच कापसाची लागवड झाली आहे, ज्याचे ओलिताखालील क्षेत्राशी असलेले प्रमाण १०० टक्के झाले आहे. सन १९९०-९१ ते सन २०१२-१३ या कालावधीतील जिल्ह्यातील ओलिताखालील कापूस पिकाच्या क्षेत्राचा संयुक्त वार्षिक वाढीचा दर ऋण ०.५८ टक्के राहिला आहे. तर जिल्ह्यातील एकूण कापूस लागवडीखालील क्षेत्राशी ओलिताखालील कापूस क्षेत्राच्या टक्केवारीचा संयुक्त वार्षिक वाढीचा दर देखील ऋण १.४ टक्के राहिला.

कापूस पिकाचे उत्पादन:

सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील कोरडवाहू आणि ओलिताखालील क्षेत्रातील कापूस पिकाच्या उत्पादनाची माहिती तक्ता क्र.३ मध्ये दर्शविली आहे. तक्ता क्र.३ मध्ये सन १९९०-९१ ते २०१२-१३ या कालावधीत सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील कापूस पिकाचे उत्पादन दर्शविले आहे. सन १९९०-९१ ते २०१२-१३ या कालावधीत जिल्ह्यात सरासरी ५७५९ कापूस गाठींचे उत्पादन झाल्याचे दिसून येते. सन १९९०-९१ मध्ये जिल्ह्यात २४०० कापूस गाठींचे उत्पादन झाले होते. त्यापुढील काळात सन २००७-०८ पर्यंत सन २००१-०२ चा अपवाद वगळता कापसाच्या उत्पादनात वाढ होत गेल्याचे दिसून येते. परंतु सन २००८-०९ पासून जिल्ह्यातील कापूस उत्पादनात घट होताना दिसते. सन २०१२-१३ मध्ये जिल्ह्यात फक्त ३४६ कापूस गाठींचे उत्पादन

झाले आहे. सन १९९०-९१ ते सन २०१२-१३ या कालावधीत सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील कापूस पिकाच्या उत्पादनाचा संयुक्त वार्षिक वाढीचा दर ७.५२ टक्के राहिला आहे. तक्त्यामध्ये सन १९९०-९१ ते २०१२-१३ या कालावधीत सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील कापूस पिकाची प्रतिहेक्टर उत्पादकता दर्शविली आहे. सन १९९०-९१ मध्ये सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील कापूस पिकाची प्रतिहेक्टर उत्पादकता १५६ कि.ग्रॅ. होती, सोलापूर जिल्ह्याची कापूस पिकाची उत्पादकता सन १९९३-९४ आणि सन २००१-०२ या दोन वर्षांचा अपवाद वगळता अधिक असल्याचे दिसून येते. परंतु त्यानंतर सन २००४-०५ पासून सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील कापूस उत्पादकतेत मात्र घट झाल्याचे दिसून येते. सन २०१२-१३ मध्ये सोलापूर जिल्ह्याची प्रतिहेक्टर कापूस उत्पादकता ७६ कि.ग्रॅ. आहे.

सन १९९०-९१ ते २०१२-१३ या कालावधीत जिल्ह्यातील कापूस पिकाच्या उत्पादकतेच्या संयुक्त वार्षिक वाढीचा दर २.२५ टक्क्यांनी घटला आहे. ही जिल्ह्यातील कापूस शेती अर्थव्यवस्थेबाबत गंभीर चिंत्न करण्याची बाब आहे. कारण देशात आणि राज्यात बीटी वियाण्यांसारख्या सुधारित तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापरामुळे कापसाचे उत्पादन आणि उत्पादकता वाढत असताना सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील कापूस उत्पादकतेत घट होत चालली आहे.

सारांश:

मागील काही वर्षात जिल्ह्यातील पावसाचे कमी होत जाणारे प्रमाण, तसेच शेती आदाने व मजुरीच्या दरातील वाढीमुळे कापूस पिकाच्या उत्पादन खर्चात मोठी वाढ झाली आहे.

वर्ष	उत्पादन ०० गाठीमध्ये
१९९०-१९९१	२४
१९९१-१९९२	३६
१९९२-१९९३	६५
१९९३-१९९४	२९
१९९४-१९९५	३२
१९९५-१९९६	५५
१९९६-१९९७	६५
१९९७-१९९८	७३
१९९८-१९९९	६८
१९९९-२०००	१०२
२०००-२००१	११२
२००१-२००२	३५
२००२-२००३	७५
२००३-२००४	७८
२००४-२००५	६५
२००५-२००६	७०
२००६-२००७	८२
२००७-२००८	८२
२००८-२००९	६०
२००९-२०१०	५४
२०१०-२०११	३३.९
२०११-२०१२	२५.३
२०१२-२०१३	३.४६
सरासरी	५७.५९
संयुक्त वार्षिक वाढ दर	७.५२

स्रोत: १) सोलापूर जिल्हा सामाजिक-आर्थिक समालोचन  
२) मॅट्रल इन्स्टिट्यूट फॉर कॉन्टन रिसर्च-<http://www.circr.org.in/Database/dbcapp3.html>

तक्ता-४: सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील कापूस पीक उत्पादकता (प्रति हेक्टर कि. ग्रॅ. मध्ये)

वर्ष	उत्पादकता
१९९०-१९९१	१५६
१९९१-१९९२	२९७
१९९२-१९९३	३२४
१९९३-१९९४	१२४
१९९४-१९९५	१६५
१९९५-१९९६	२४७
१९९६-१९९७	२६३
१९९७-१९९८	२१९
१९९८-१९९९	२१५
१९९९-२०००	३४५
२०००-२००१	२९२
२००१-२००२	१४९
२००२-२००३	२९०
२००३-२००४	२९५
२००४-२००५	२४०
२००५-२००६	२०६
२००६-२००७	१९९
२००७-२००८	१९९
२००८-२००९	२१९
२००९-२०१०	२३२
२०१०-२०११	१३१
२०११-२०१२	९८
२०१२-२०१३	७६
सरासरी	२१६.५६५
संयुक्त वार्षिक वाढ दर	-२.२५

स्रोत: १) सोलापूर जिल्हा सामाजिक-आर्थिक समालोचन  
२) सेंट्रल इन्स्टिट्यूट फॉर काउंटिंग रिसर्च

परंतु त्याप्रमाणे कापसाला मिळणाऱ्या दरात वाढ न झाल्याने जिल्ह्यातील कापूस उत्पादक शेतकरी कापूस पिकाऐवजी इतर पिकांकडे वळला गेल्याने जिल्ह्यातील कापूस पिकाखालील क्षेत्र व त्यातून मिळालेले एकूण उत्पादनाच्या संयुक्त वार्षिक दराने वाढ दिसत असली तरी कापूस पिकाच्या उत्पादकतेतील संयुक्त वार्षिक दराने घट झाल्याचे दिसून आले.

जिल्ह्यातील नैसर्गिक स्थिती कापूस पिकासाठी अनुकूल असल्याने कापूस पिकाखालील क्षेत्रात वाढ करण्यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांना कापूस शेतीचे महत्त्व व फायदे माहित करून देणे गरजेचे आहे. कापूस उत्पादनात वाढ करण्यासाठी सुधारित बीटी कापूस बियाणांचा वापर करणे, कापसाचा किमान दर वाढवून देणे गरजेचे आहे. तसेच कापूस दर्जा व दराबाबत निश्चित असे नियम असले पाहिजे, कापूस शेतीविषयक मार्गदर्शन व सल्ला देणारी यंत्रणा स्थापन करणे गरजेचे आहे.

संदर्भसूची:

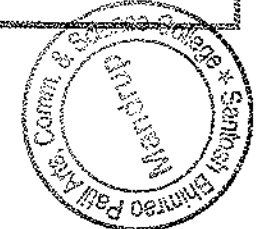
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### श्रद्धांजली

मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषदेचे आजीव सदस्य व जळगाव जिल्ह्यातील अमळनेर येथील प्रताप महाविद्यालयाचे निवृत्त प्राध्यापक वामन चिंधू घरे यांचे हृदयविकाराच्या आजाराने वयाच्या ६१ व्या वर्षी १५ डिसेंबर २०१६ रोजी दुःखद निधन झाले. प्रा. वामन घरे यांचा सार्वजनिक वित्त व्यवहार या विषयावर सखोल अभ्यास होता. त्यांना मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषदेतर्फे भावपूर्ण श्रद्धांजली.

- प्रमुख संपादक, अर्थसंवाद.





## STUDENT CENTRIC TEACHING LEARNING PROCESS AND ROLE OF TEACHER

Prof: Kale Rajesh Mahesh

Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, Mandrup. Tal. S. Solapur. Dist. Solapur.

### ABSTRACT :

It would no wrong to say the main aim of value oriented education is to make students good citizens who make their responsibilities in changing set-up of the society in order to give the desired shape and image to the society and country at large. The teacher's role is to no longer to control learning but facilitate it. Another development in integrated Education is to strike a proper balance between didactic learning and skills. The further roadmap for students centric teaching learning process needs to include blended methodology, lifelong learning, collaborative efforts in curriculum development and research, introducing of transitional agencies and increased student ability. Teacher play an important role in the lives of students. Teacher should aim at inculcate discipline which will help students when they enter fields and work with their follow begins with love. It will help them to lead a collective and harmonious life. Teacher should develop interpretation skill to draw conclusions in a given situation. Teacher should help students in developing problems solving and decision making skills to ensure quality of products and service.

**KEYWORDS :** Teacher learning process, facilitation, value oriented education, skills development, methodology.

### INTRODUCTION :

Students are always curious about new and latest in the course they are studying. They have many questions to ask to teachers about their problems career and learning. They have joined particular education programme to satisfy their learning needs, desires and ambitions. They want to plan in their field of study. The paper aims at Student Centric Teaching Learning Process and Role of Teachers. The main aim of value oriented education is to make students good citizens to make their responsibilities in changing set up of the society and the country at large. The teacher role is no longer to facilitate it. It would apt to say that teaching learning process creates effectively from communication skills. It proves to be an important tool for students to absorb value education and conduct programmes on it, in and out of the campus. Debate is an excellent art of communication that sharpens the intellect of students. Debating encourages quick thinking

and gives valuable practice in putting thoughts into words in front of audience. Debate teaches the participants self-discipline and it help them to discover their merits and inadequacies. The ICT revolution digitizations of knowledge products like books, CD's etc. have facilitated the free flow of information and knowledge. This has also enabled the process of globalization in all sectors and helped to automatization of teaching and learning process. The teachers are expected to connect to the learners through their web, day long and respond to their queries and give exercises. The advancement in technology has enabled students to devise methods to offer courses on line and students are able to access data



information and knowledge to prepare not only notes but also answers without much effort.

It would be no wrong to say that enrich teaching, learning process through question answer techniques. It is human tendency to ask questions. It would be apt to say that more you learn more questions you have about a career you want to pursue. Questions come from within so students try to find the answers to questions on their own. Teacher should harness the opportunity of instinct to learn and explore through questions and answering teachers should design the lesson plan to encourage students to participate in a process of learning using wide spectrum of teaching learning techniques such as lecture, question answer technique, demonstration, group discussion, role play, seminar, project, games, action learning and problem based learning. It develops the confidence of students to communicate the answer in effective way. It develops security for learning. It develops the habit of taking initiatives. It is a powerful technique to produce learning. Teachers should develop testing and verification skills, develop judgement skills to take decision based on available information. Teacher should also develop thinking skills to generate new and different plans for the situation. It is also about developing questioning and reasoning skills with reference to a context. The teacher should give a class or home assignment related to read handouts, textbooks, video film and teacher should ask them questions on random basis. Each student should answer the question asked by the teacher. If student fails to answer the teacher should ask the same questions to another student teacher should ensure that a particular student should not answer all the questions. Every student should have a turn to answer the questions. In case students fail to answer the question the teacher should give a clue to answer the questions. He/she should help the students to answering the questions. In such situation teacher should become a part of the learning process and should lead the learning process. if necessary, teacher can provide necessary impacts in between to fill up the learning gap.

The teacher should use photographs, sketches, diagrams and charts and should ask appropriate questions related for learning. The students should study the pictures and answer the questions. The teacher should provide the clues to students in case they find it difficult to answer. Students will able to develop observation skills, interpretation skills and concluding skills. This technique is useful to bring real world in the classroom and making students to learn through observation and interpretation teacher should conduct introductory session to inform students about learning objectives, importance of learning, and process and process of learning. Teacher should handover the learning resources and should inform them about sources of additional information to students. Teacher should give order as well as instructions on how to use the learning resources. Teacher should give much stress on multiple intelligence MI describes the 'smarts' that students bring to the learning context, each student processing a technique amalgam of intelligence that distinguishes him or her from, the other. MI theory says that intelligence is demonstrated in real world contexts, in the problem individuals solve and the things they make think a poem. How a person "takes in" the poem is stylistic dimension. That is, whether one reads the poem, hears it, sits in favorite chair, or reads the poem first thing in the morning because one is 'a morning person,' all of these refer back to learning style and to preference. However, how one process and makes meaning individual's multiple intelligences for example, one might focus on powerful words in the poem, imagine a subject or an image representative of the work. One might focus on the shape of the poem-where the line breaks occur. There are examples of how MI theory, the intelligences works to process the poem and develop one's understanding of it. The Teacher has to play a vital role to foster human values by creating learning opportunities. The teacher is not merely a dispense of knowledge, he is helper too. In the classroom message of love, safety, security, belongingness, warmth, respect and mutual trust are disseminated. In this, clearly the role of teacher is important because no curriculums can be implemented without his sincere effort. Therefore, there are greater demands on the teachers for exploit ad deliberate educational effort towards value of development. Teachers should help in making classification and allotment of students to specific academic programmers, projects, assignment etc Teachers should make efforts on counseling of students with reference to their involvement in curricular and extracurricular activities, community outreach programmers, social service projects, internships opportunities, placement for jobs etc. Teachers should think on giving awards, entitlement, concessional benefiter compensatory experience etc to student depending upon merit, need, availability of resources etc. Again teachers are to be equipped with the required technology for excellence.



in academic pursuits, commitment, hard work, and updating are achieving quality and excellence. Communication skill should be an ingredient of quality of teacher. The inborn and acquired skills enable him/her to communicate well to the students. A teacher with abundance knowledge will be an utter failure in the class unless he/she is able to communicate well. Continuous professional development is also a vital part of quality teacher. Continuous professional development is the process by which teachers reflect upon their competences, maintain them up to date and develop them further.

### CONCLUSION –

Teaching learning is not a classroom activity. It is a campus and beyond campus like if the system has to change, the change should come from teachers. It would be better to focus light on the teaching. Teaching process and it is very important to focus light on the role of teacher. It is the role of teacher to mould students with their involvement in curricular and extracurricular activities.

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## ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES :CONCEPTS AND CONVENTIONS

Smt.Kore Bhangarewa S.<sup>1</sup> and Smt. Patil Hira B.<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Santosh B. Patil College, Mandrup , South Solapur.  
<sup>2</sup>Sangameshwar College, Solapur.

### ABSTRACT :

**A**ccounting is as old as money itself the act of accounting was not as developed as it is today because in the early stages of civilization the number of transactions to be recorded was so small that each businessman was able to record and check for himself all his transactions accounting was practiced in india 23 countries ago as is clear from the book "arthashashtra" written by kautilya king Chandragupta's minister. this book not only neletes to politics and economics but also explains the art of proper keeping of accounts.

**KEYWORDS :** Accounting Principles , civilization, politics and economics.

### INTRODUCTION :

However the modern system of accounting based on the principles of double entry system owes its origin to Luca pacioli who first published the principles of double entry system in 1494 at vanice in Italy. Accounting os the language of business . to make the language convey the same meaning to all people , accountants all over the world have developed certain rules , procedures and conventions which represents a consensus view by the professions of good accounting practices and procedures are generally referred to as Genarally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The phrase Generally accepted Accounting Principles is a collection of commonly followed accounting rules and purpose of GAAP is to ensure that financial reporting is transparent and consistent from one organization to another. It consist of three important sets of rules

- a) The basic accounting principles and guidelines.
- b) The detailed rules and standards issued by FASB (Financial Accounting standards Board) and its predeceases or the Accounting Principles Board (APB)
- c) The generally accepted industry practices. There is no universal GAAP standard and the specifics vary from one geographic location or industry to another. Many

countries around the world have adopted the international financial repoting standards (IFRS).

### METHODOLOGY

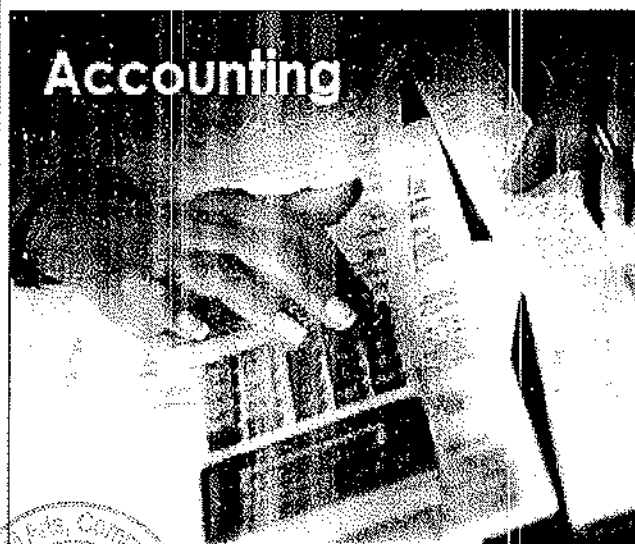
This study is completely based on the secondary data available various articles on internet and books etc.

### OBJECTIVES

- 1) To study the meaning of principles.
- 2) To study the accounting concepts.
- 3) To study the accounting conventions.

### MEANING OF ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

There are general rules and concepts that govern the field of accounting, these general rules referred to as basic accounting principles. The term principle refer to fundamental; belief or a general truth which once established does not change. it is incorrect to apply the term with respect to accounting which is merely an art involving adaption for the attainment of some useful results by its applications .Application implies changing nature and hence is contradictory to the meaning of fundamental truth implied by the term



"principle" AICPA defined the term principle-

"As a guide to action a settled ground or basis of conduct or practice "

Accounting principles are guidelines to establish standards for sound accounting practices and procedures in reporting the financial status and periodic performance of a business: accounting concepts are general guidelines for sound accounting practices.

### **I.Accounting Concepts**

Accounting concepts mean and include necessary assumptions or postulates or ideas which are used to accounting practice and preparation of financial statements. The following are the important accounting concepts:

- (1) Entity Concept;
- (2) Dual Aspect Concept;
- (3) Accounting Period Concept;
- (4) Going Concern Concept;
- (5) Cost Concept;
- (6) Money Measurement Concept;
- (7) Matching Concept;
- (8) Realization Concept;
- (9) Accrual Concept;
- (10) Rupee Value Concept.

### **II.Accounting Conventions**

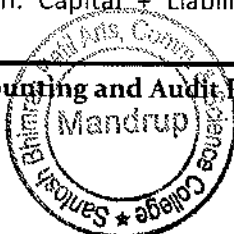
Accounting Convention implies that those customs, methods and practices to be followed as a guideline for preparation of accounting statements. The accounting conventions can be classified as follows:

- (1) Convention of Disclosure.
- (2) Convention of Conservatism
- (3) Convention of Consistency.
- (4) Convention of Materiality.

### **I. Accounting Concepts**

**(1) Entity Concept:** Separate entity concept implies that business unit or a company is a body corporate and having a separate legal entity distinct from its proprietors. The proprietors or members are not liable for the acts of the company. But in the case of the partnership business or sole trader business no separate legal entity from its proprietors. Here proprietors or members are liable for the acts of the firm. As per the separate entity concept of accounting it applies to all forms of business to determine the scope of what is to be recorded or what is to be excluded from the business books. For example, if the proprietor of the business invests Rs.50,000 in his business, it is deemed that the proprietor has given that much amount to the business as loan which will be shown as a liability for the business. On withdrawal of any amount it will be debited in cash account and credited in proprietor's capital account. In conclusion, this separate entity concept applies much larger in body corporate sectors than sole traders and partnership firms.

**(2) Dual Aspect Concept:** According to this concept, every business transaction involves two aspects, namely, for every receiving of benefit and. there is a corresponding giving of benefit. The dual aspect concept is the basis of the double entry book keeping. Accordingly for every debit there is an equal and corresponding credit. The accounting equation of the dual aspect concept is: Capital + Liabilities = Assets (or) Assets = Equities (Capital) The term Capital refers to funds provide by the proprietor of the business concern. On the other hand, the term liability denotes the funds provided by the creditors and debenture holders against the assets of the business. The term assets represents the resources owned by the business. For example, Mr.Thomas Starts business with cash of Rs.1,00,000 and building of Rs.5,00,000, then this fact is recorded at two places; Assets Accounts and Capital Account. In other words, the business acquires assets of Rs.6,00,000 which is equal to the proprietor's capital in the form of cash of Rs.1,00,000 and building worth of Rs.5,00,000. The above relationship can be shown in the form of accounting equation: Capital + Liabilities Rs.1,00,000 + Rs.5,00,000 = Assets =





Rs.6,00,000 Accounting Principles and Concepts S

**(3) Accounting Period Concept:** According to this concept, income or loss of a business can be analysed and determined on the basis of suitable accounting period instead of wait for a long period, i.e., until it is liquidated. Being a business in continuous affairs for an indefinite period of time, the proprietors, the shareholders and outsiders want to know the financial position of the concern, periodically. Thus, the accounting period is normally adopted for one year. At the end of the each accounting period an income statement and balance sheet are prepared. This concept is simply intended for a periodical ascertainment and reporting the true and fair financial position of the concern as a whole.

**(4) Going Concern Concept:** It is otherwise known as Continue of Activity Concept. This concept assumes that business concern will continue for a long period to exit. In other words, under this assumption, the enterprise is normally viewed as a going concern and it is not likely to be liquidated in the near future. This assumption implies that while valuing the assets of the business on the basis of productivity and not on the basis of their realizable value or the present market value, at cost less depreciation till date for the purpose of balance sheet. It is useful in valuation of assets and liabilities, depreciation of fixed assets and treatment of prepaid expenses.

**(5) Cost Concept:** This concept is based on "Going Concern Concept." Cost Concept implies that assets acquired are recorded in the accounting books at the cost or price paid to acquire it. And this cost is the basis for subsequent accounting for the asset. For accounting purpose the market value of assets are not taken into account either for valuation or charging depreciation of such assets. Cost Concept has the advantage of bringing objectivity in the preparation and presentation of financial statements. In the absence of cost concept, figures shown in accounting records would be subjective and questionable. But due to inflationary tendencies, the preparation of financial statements on the basis of cost concept has become irrelevant for judging the true financial position of the business.

**(6) Money Measurement Concept:** According to this concept, accounting transactions are measured, expressed and recorded in terms of money. This concept excludes those transactions or events which cannot be expressed in terms of money. For example, factors such as the skill of the supervisor, product policies, planning, employer-employee relationship cannot be recorded in accounts in spite of their importance to the business. This makes the financial statements incomplete.

**(7) Matching Concept:** Matching Concept is closely related to accounting period concept. The chief aim of the business concern is to ascertain the profit periodically. To measure the profit for a particular period it is essential to match accurately the costs associated with the revenue. Thus, matching of costs and revenues related to a particular period is called as Matching Concept.

**(8) Realization Concept:** Realization Concept is otherwise known as Revenue Recognition Concept. According to this concept, revenue is the gross inflow of cash, receivables or other considerations arising in the course of an enterprise from the sale of goods or rendering of services from the holding of assets. If no sale takes place, no revenue is considered. However, there are certain exceptions to this concept. Examples, Hire Purchase / Sale, Contract Accounts etc.

**(9) Accrual Concept:** Accrual Concept is closely related to Matching Concept. According to this concept, revenue recognition depends on its realization and not accrual receipt. Likewise cost are recognized when they are incurred and not when paid. The accrual concept ensures that the profit or loss shown is on the basis of full fact relating to all expenses and incomes.

**(10) Rupee Value Concept:** This concept assumes that the value of rupee is constant. In fact, due to inflationary pressures, the value of rupee will be declining. Under this situations financial statements are prepared on the basis of historical costs not considering the declining value of rupee. Similarly depreciation is also charged on the basis of cost price. Thus, this concept results in underestimation of depreciation and overestimation of assets in the balance sheet and hence will not reflect the true position of the business.

## II Accounting Conventions

**(1) Convention of Disclosure:** The disclosure of all material information is one of the important accounting conventions. According to this conventions all accounting statements should be honestly prepared and all facts



and figures must be disclosed therein. The disclosure of financial informations is required for different parties who are interested in the welfare of that enterprise. The Companies Act lays down the forms of Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet. Thus convention of disclosure is required to be kept as per the requirement of the Companies Act and Income Tax Act.

**(2) Convention of Conservatism:** This convention is closely related to the policy of playing safe. This principle is often described as "anticipate no profit, and provide for all possible losses." Thus, this convention emphasise that uncertainties and risks inherent in business transactions should be given proper consideration. For example, under this convention inventory is valued at cost price or market price whichever is lower. Similarly, bad and doubtful debts are made in the books before ascertaining the profit.

**(3) Convention of Consistency:** The Convention of Consistency implies that accounting policies, procedures and methods should remain unchanged for preparation of financial statements from one period to another. Under this convention alternative improved accounting policies are also equally acceptable. In order to measure the operational efficiency of a concern, this convention allows a meaningful comparison in the performance of different period.

**(4) Convention of Materiality:** According to Kohler's Dictionary of Accountants Materiality may be defined as "the characteristic attaching to a statement fact, or item whereby its disclosure or method of giving it expression would be likely to influence the judgment of a reasonable person." According to this convention consideration is given to all material events, insignificant details are ignored while preparing the profit and loss account and balance sheet. The evaluation and decision of material or immaterial depends upon the circumstances and lies at the discretion of the Accountant.

### Accounting Standards (AS) of ICAI

The 'Accounting Standards' are issued by the "Accounting Standards Board (ASB)" of the ICAI to establish uniform standards which have to be complied with to ensure that financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards. These standards are mandatory on the dates specified either in the respective document or by notification issued by the Council of the ICAI. Basically, the Accounting standards of the ICAI are to ensure that accounts are prepared uniformly and in line with the Indian GAAPs for better understanding of the users.

#### List of Mandatory Accounting Standards

AS 1 Disclosure of Accounting Policies

AS 2 Valuation of Inventories

AS 3 Cash Flow Statements

AS 4 Contingencies and Events Occurring after the Balance Sheet Date

AS 5 Net Profit or Loss for the period, Prior Period Items and Changes in Accounting Policies

AS 6 Depreciation Accounting

AS 7 Construction Contracts (revised 2002)

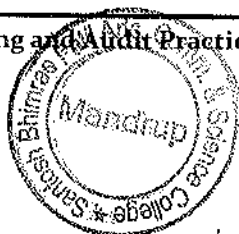
AS 9 Revenue Recognition

AS 10 Accounting for Fixed Assets

AS 11 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (revised 2003)

AS 12 Accounting for Government Grants

AS 13 Accounting for Investments



AS 14 Accounting for Amalgamations	
AS 15 Employee Benefits (revised 2005)	
AS 16 Borrowing Costs	
AS 17 Segment Reporting	
AS 18 Related Party Disclosures	
AS 19 Leases	
AS 20 Earnings Per Share	
AS 21 Consolidated Financial Statements	
AS 22 Accounting for Taxes on Income	
AS 23 Accounting for Investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements	
AS 24 Discontinuing Operations	
AS 25 Interim Financial Reporting	
AS 26 Intangible Assets	
AS 27 Financial Reporting of Interests in Joint Ventures	
AS 28 Impairment of Assets	
AS 29 Provisions,Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	

## CONCLUSION

If fundamental accounting rules are not followed in the preparation and presentation of financial statement the fact should be disclosed

Following are the main principles which are related to the preparation of profit and loss accountAccounting Period Concept, Accrual Concept, Realization Concept, ) Convention of Materiality and Matching Concept.

Following are the main principles which are related to the preparation of balance sheet (1) Entity Concept; (2) Dual Aspect Concept; (4) Going Concern Concept; (5) Cost Concept; (6) Money Measurement Concept; Convention of Conservatism

The science of accounting is not in a finished form , it is in the process of evolution consequently, accounting principles are fast developing . These are influenced by business practices and customs, government agencies and other business groups. Aprinciples is relevant to the extent that it results in information that is useful to those who was to know something about certain business.

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## AGRICULTURE LANDUSE: A CASE STUDY OF HONMURGI VILLAGE IN SOUTH SOLAPUR TAHSHIL

[ Shri H. L. Jadhav ]

### ABSTRACT

Agriculture is one of the most important primary economic activities of man. Agriculture sector provides food to the people and raw material to the Industrial Sector. So Agriculture sector played major role in Economic development. Indian Economy is mostly depend on Agriculture. Out of total population 70% people have depend on Agriculture by directly or indirectly. Agriculture is one of the most important sectors which provide number of employment opportunities out of the total national income 34% is the contribution of Agriculture. So it is necessary to give prime place to the primary sector. Agriculture is considered as a very important economic sector. While studying about land & its use. Agriculture sector can not be kept aside. In any country out of the available land most percentage of it will be used of available land. Due to the study of land we will come to know about structure of crops, concentration of crop, Irrigation facilities for Agriculture & out put of land per hector. Apart from these things we will come to know the climatic condition of study area, physical structure, irrigation pattern & types of soil & its fertility. The aim of present paper is to assess the Agriculture landuse of Honmurgi in South Solapur tahsil in Solapur district of Maharashtra. The entire investigation is based on secondary source of data & field observation. The data has obtained from grampanchayat office & talathi karyalay of the village. It is also observed the highest land under nin sugarcane & Jawar crops.

**Keywords:** Landuse pattern, Agriculture land use, Cropping pattern, Means of irrigation

### INTRODUCTION :-

India is a prominently agricultural country. The occupation has been carried out since ancient period Raw material for industrial sector and food grains for the increasing population will be supplied from the agricultural sector. Indian agriculture is considered as backbone of Indian economy. Much more important has been given to the agricultural sector as it provides food & the growing population and raw materials & the industrial sector of India. The primary sector provides directly indirectly 70% employment opportunities & the people

Journal  
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of India and 34% income will be these to the total national income. Due to the above reasons, agricultural sector has been considered are primary sector in the Indian economy.

While studying about the land-use, it is not possible to exclude agriculture. Apart from this out of the total land most part of it will be used for cultivation and that is why it is necessary to study land-use of a particular reason. Due to the above reasons, it is necessary to study the land-use of a particular reason. Due to the study of land-use we will come to know the structure of crops the way of growing crops, the productivity of per hector Landuse of land for colony means of water-supply and effect of these means on land-use and agricultural production. While studying about the land-use, we come to know the climatic conditions, drainage system, types of land and fertility of the soil of that particular reason. Apart from this study, change technology in the field of agriculture government policy, agrobased industries etc. will also be studied. It has tried to study the relation between climate and other geographical conditions of this study region.

#### **Study Area:-**

Honmurgi is one of the important village of South Solapur Tahsil in Solapur District. The total land available to this village is 1156 Sq. hector of this tahsil. This village is situated to the South of Solapur & the distance between this city & village is 22 Km. The Climatic conditions, Temperature, Land Structure & geographical conditions of Solapur District have influenced on the cropping pattern and vegetation of study area. Honmurgi village is located on the bank of Sina River which is affected on Landuse pattern in study area.

This village lies on the 17o 30' north to 17o 32' north latitude & its longitudinal expansion is 75o 53' east to 75o 56'. This village is situated on this geographical location.

#### **Objectives:-**

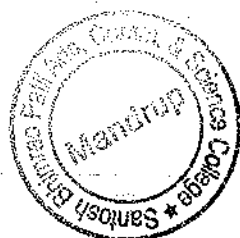
- 1) To study the Landuse pattern in study area.
- 2) To study the irrigation facility in study area

#### **Data Base & Methodology:-**

In this paper filed study method has been adopted. We have used questionnaire & interview to get the information and with the help of statistical data's the study has been analyzed concluded.

#### **Primary Data:-**

For the collection of primary information we are used interview and questionnaire



then we are observed study area & collected the primary data.

### **Secondary Data:-**

Secondary information has been collected from Honmurgi grampanchayat office maps & statistical information is collected from Talathi karyalay of Honmurgi village.

### **Agriculture Landuse:**

If we observed the above rectangle we will come to know that out of the total available land the share of irrigated land is maximum that is near about 966 hector (83.56%) the share of dry area is near about 124 hector (10.72%). So the total cultivable land is 1090 hector. Out of the total geographical area 94% land is under cultivation out of the total available land 63.40 hector land is uncultivated and land used for residential is 2.60 hector (0.24%). If the water is supplied for the dry-land, the cultivable land will be increase due to this reason the total agricultural production is also increase and irrigated area may be 100% in his study region.

### **Means of Irrigation:-**

The means of irrigation are most important in the development of agriculture. There is close relation between water and agriculture. It has tried to study about the different means of irrigation in study area. Selected project report of Honmurgi village is situated on the Bank of River Sina so the irrigated proportion of land is more. Out of the total available land of this village 570.70 hector land is under irrigation for the whole year. The main source irrigation to this area is Sina River apart from this wells and tube wells are also used for land irrigation. We have given the information of different means of irrigation to the landuse of Honmurgi village is as follows:-

#### **IRRIGATION FACILITIES IN STUDY AREA**

Sr. No.	Means of Irrigation	Irrigated area (in Hector)	Percentage
1	River	570.70	59.07%
2	Wells	266.25	27.56%
3	Tube wells	82.75	8.58%
4	Others	46.30	4.79%
<b>Total Irrigated Area-</b>		<b>966.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



**DIFFERENT CROPPING PATTERN OF KHARIP AND RABBI SEASON YEAR-2011**

Sr. No.	Crop	Kharip Season In Hecter	Rabbi Season In Hecter	Whole Year Area In Hecter
	<b>Food Crops</b>			
1	Jawar		105.00	
2	Bajara	15.00		
3	Wheat		97.00	
4	Maize	16.00		
	<b>Pulses Crops</b>			
5	Tur	24.00		
6	Gram		57.00	
	<b>Oil seeds</b>			
8	Ground-nut	5.00		
9	Safflower		12.00	
	<b>Cash Crops</b>			
11	Sugar cane			752.00
12	Vegetables			7.00
	<b>Total Crops -</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>271.00</b>	<b>759.00</b>

**Conclusion:-**

After observing land use of Honmurgi village area following conclusion has been taken.

- 1) Sina River is the main source of water supply to this study area and due to this reason many hector of land is under irrigation.
- 2) The main foods supply likek Jawar, Wheat, millet, gram are grown here but cash crops like sugarcane and vegetables are grown extensively.
- 3) Sugarcane is grown under many hector of land in this study region due to availability of water in Sina River.
- 4) The ground water table in this study area is very high because of close sina river and so well water is also used here.
- 5) By utilizing the new technology in the agricultural sector agricultural production can be increased considerably.
- 6) Uncultivable land can be brought under cultivation by using the modern irrigation facilities.



**Measures:-**

- 1) Dry-land could be brought under irrigation with the planned water supply of Sina River in this study area.
- 2) Water should be supplied to the sugarcane crop according to its need then only it is possible to decrease the saltiness of the soil.
- 3) It is necessary to increase production of food grain together with that of sugarcane and vegetable.
- 4) There are possibilities to manage the agricultural production by well planning and by providing biological and chemical fertilizers.

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**Shri H. L. Jadhav**  
S. B. Patil College, Mandrup





## RAINFALL OF SUBSIDE COLLISION ON AGRICULTURAL LAND USE IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

[ Mr. Dede Deepak Kashinath ]

### ABSTRACT

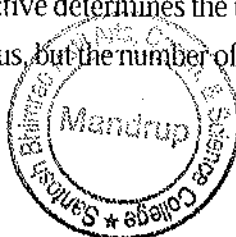
The problem of rainfall changes is seriously taken of due to its threat to agricultural land use pattern. The solapur belong to drought prone area of Maharashtra. Land used for non-agricultural purpose in the solapur district is 0.92 percent in 2001 its increase in 2013 is 5.32 percent. The percentage of total cultivable land is quite impressive is 76.07 percent in 2001 its decrease in 2010 is 12.34 percent. The data regarding the classification of the total area of the district according to various needs of land utilization not only reflect the extent of development of agricultural activities in the district but also represents the cultivation potential of the region. This is essential to know about the various proportions of the land under different uses, because their proportion gives an idea to understand the magnitude of land utilization. If the percentage of land is comparatively more under agricultural, then the economy of the region may be considered better off, while on the other hand, if the land under other category is relatively more which open the way for economic activities other than agricultural. In short, land utilization of the solapur district will give an idea about the natural landscape, which is directly correlated with cultural landscape. This paper is an attempt to investigation impact of rainfall changes on agricultural land use pattern in solapur district. For the present work, secondary data are used which is collected.

**Keyword:** changing annual rainfall average, agricultural land use category

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This study of land use is of essential important from the point of view of the planning and development of the area. Land has been regarding as the specific areas of the Earth surface. It is by far the most important asset of the nation and from the earliest time, man has used it to satisfy his multiple needs. Land use is a primary indicator of the extent and degrees to which operates has modified the land resources. It is the expression of the impact that man has made on ecology, which the development is insured. It is the application of human controls in a systematic manner, indicating an intimate relationship between the prevailing ecological condition and man. The capacity and knowledge of man to utilize and manage the land in proper prospective determines the use of the resources.

Rainfall is scanty and precarious, but the number of days on which rain is likely to fall



is greater. This helps agriculture to a surprising degree. Rabi crops are important and sometimes more so than the earlier kharif crops, but the irregular occurrence of rainfall, as described earlier, is a constant danger to its regional economy.

Almost whole of Marathwada and the eastern fringes of Solapur district receive more than the Dry Plateau, particularly in the latter part of the rainy season. This makes an important difference in an otherwise tropical dry type of climate. The harvests are more varied and dependable with a crop pattern consisting of cotton, oilseeds, wheat, pulses, and millets.

This paper proposes to examine the general land use pattern of the district with the help of the area data from the census handbooks of the district. Land use statistical figures for the reference period 2000-01 to 2010-11 has been socio-economic review and the district statistical abstract, prepared by the Bureau of Economic and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai. Taluka level figures has been used for analysis the distribution pattern of general land use and changes therein.

## 2. LITERATURE OF REVIEW

**2.1 Stamp (1960)** "Land is mainly used for agricultural purpose, as an important economic activity of man. He uses vast tract of land for cultivation. This agricultural land belongs to rural areas and it is essential to rural activity. The use of land resources is of great interest to the geographer".

**2.2 Bharadwaj O. P. (1964)** "The technological development, agrarian innovation and change in attitudes towards farming have resulted in reshaping the surrounding of man. And through the unsound, mismanagement and over cultivated cropping system and irrigation, he has contaminated large part of valuable soil cover, in addition to forest clearance and over grazing. The deflection of forest cover has threatened the very existence of species of plants and animals leading to very severe ecological hazards. Hundreds of hectares of land is being converted into land every at then alarming rate. This human instruction, through over exploration, investment and excessive consumption of inputs, is the root cause behind problem emerging in the region and is throwing the agro ecosystem out of balance".<sup>3</sup>

**2.3 Balack, Ram and Joshi D.C (1984)** Land use Soil Relationship in Arid Zone. Published "Land use of region is a combined result of the natural set up and human dynamism within socio economic set up and technological development. Physical limitation of the site finds a direct expression in land-use. Land use pattern is the to understand geographical adjustment of agriculture resources".<sup>1</sup>

**2.4 Jasbir Singh & S.S Dillon (2004)** Agricultural Geography Tata MacDraw Hill



Publication "Rainfall as the primary ecological parameter has created a variety of farming enterprises types or systems of agriculture. It is the dominant single weather element influencing the intensity and location of farming system and the farmer's choice of enterprises. It also becomes a climatic hazard to farming when it is characterized with scantiness, concentration, intensity, variability and unreliability.<sup>2</sup>

**2.5 Pardeshi R.S (2015)** "Assessment of Environmental Impact on Agricultural Development in Solapur District: A geographical Analysis" conclude that, is many other tanks in other parts of the district such as Pathri, Barshi, Hotgi in South Solapur, Wadshivane, Karamala and Saptane in Madha which provide irrigation in the concerned region. Canal irrigation plays important role in the overall irrigation of the district. The area under canal irrigation increased by the major Ujani irrigation project on river Bhima, near Ujani village in Madha taluka of Solapur district.<sup>5</sup>

### **3. STUDY AREA**

Geographical Location - 17.10 to 18.32 degrees North Latitude and 74.42 to 76.15 degrees East Longitude. Geographical Area is 14895 Sq. Kilometers and it covers 4.84% area of Maharashtra State. According to geographical area, Solapur district is the fifth number district in Maharashtra State. This area divided into 1.15 percent (170.79 square K.m) Urban area and 98.85 (14724square K.m) rural area. According to area Karmala Taluka is the largest (1604.80 square K.m) Taluka and North-Solapur is the smallest Tahsil (746.30square K.m) in Solapur District. According to 2001 census, the population of Solapur district is nearly 38 lacks spread over its area of 14895 square Kilometers giving overall density of persons per Kilometers. In 2011 census the population of Solapur, district.

### **4. OBJECTIVE**

**4.1** To study of annual rainfall and agricultural land use

**4.2** To study impact of rainfall changing in agricultural land use pattern in Solapur district

### **5. R METHODOLOGY USE**

**5.1 Primary Sources:** - Rainfall data from collected to the Solapur Statistical Review 2000 to 2010, Agricultural Department, Solapur.

**5.2 Secondary Sources:** - The study based on secondary data from the respective Solapur Metrological Department, Agricultural Department of Solapur District From books, journals, and magazines.

### **6. RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION**

Thought, the region comes under rain shadow area, yet the average annual rainfall of



the district is about 584.3 mm. The Southeastern parts of the district get slightly more rainfall than the rest of the district. Most of the rainfall received during the South West monsoon in the months from June to September. This rainfall account for about 75 percent of the normal annual rainfall and about 17 percent of the rainfall in the district received during post monsoon or retreating monsoon season of October and November.

In Solapur district 80 percent get from south-west monsoon. The south-West monsoon is not fixed but changeable. So the average annual rainfall in Solapur district is 603.79mm. The South-West monsoon about 80 percent annual rainfall of the in the district. The rainiest month being July the variation in annual rainfall in Solapur district recorded in 2002 and 2004 in this two-year low rainfall.

There is wide variation in the amount rainfall through time and space. The maximum rainfall is about 690mm at Akkalkot in the Southeastern border about 448.8mm at Akluj near the western border of the district.

**Table No. 1 Rainfall Distribution in Solapur District**

Year	Nori	Sout Sola	Akk kot	Bars	Pani arpu	Manj	Sant	Mals iras	Mad	Moh	Kara-mala
2000	586.3	586.3	745	782.4	554.2	372.6	505.9	263	630.7	652.9	940
2001	629.8	629.8	568	601	545.8	454.1	482.8	371	367	519	472
2002	582.3	582.3	516	480.7	403.3	583	642	296	355	415.1	364
2003	300.2	300.2	344	338.4	954.6	322.2	377.8	107	308.9	217.6	194.9
2004	603.8	603.8	445.7	488.9	532.8	711.4	379	388.5	469	429.5	522.4
2005	697.6	697.6	588.6	757.5	519.7	756.4	369.6	324.3	631	538.2	571.3
2006	453.1	453.1	551.1	659.6	474.8	623.9	560.6	437.2	487.3	588.1	608.8
2007	582.9	582.9	542.4	916.3	605.3	954.7	716.5	651.1	617.4	638	340.2
2008	634.3	634.3	424.8	670.3	469.2	529.5	499.3	596.5	600.3	595	715.7
2009	680.9	680.9	567.2	706.9	730.8	736.9	683.6	788.7	632.8	519.1	556.3
2010	674.2	674.2	567.2	667.2	726.2	723.9	667	788.7	606.3	512.4	561.3
Mean	584.13	584.13	532.73	642.65	592.43	615.33	534.92	455.64	518.70	511.35	531.54

(Sources: Solapur Metrological department, compiled by researcher)



Distribution of rainfall in the different varies from part to part and ranges between 455 millimeters in Malshiras tahsil and 642 millimeters in Barshi tahsil (Table No 1) shows that the mean of rainfall during the year 2000 to 2010.

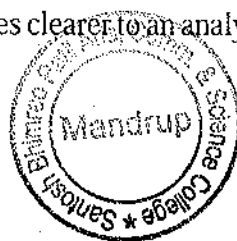
The average annual rainfall for Solapur district is 561.41 millimeter. It is found that high rainfall occurs in Barshi tahsil 642.65 mm. and Mangalwedha tahsil 615.33 mm. Medium rainfall in North Solapur and South Solapur 584.13 mm, Pandharpur 592.43 mm and decreasing rapidly towards western part of the Malshiras tahsil 455.64 mm., then Mohol tahsil 511.35 mm. and Madha tahsil recorded 518.70 mm., Karmala tahsil 531.54 mm. The coefficient of variation is 18.86 per cent North Solapur, South Solapur and 18.56 per cent Akkalkot tahsil. While western border of Malshiras tahsil 46.48 per cent comes variability of rainfall the Karmala tahsil 35.49 per cent. In order to understand variation in yearly amount of rainfall, the yearly rainfall is grouped into five categories namely very high, high, medium, low and very low rainfall year on the basis of mean and standard deviation. The year wise categories of low, medium and high rainfall are studied for one decade (Eleven year) from 2000 to 2010.

The study region received 561.47-millimeter annual average rainfall in the study region. The variation of rainfall has found in Malshiras tahsil in the year of recorded 107 mm and highest rainfall recorded in Mangalwedha tahsil during the year 2007 respectively mean annual rainfall and variability of rainfall is not uniform in all part Solapur district. Barshi tahsil has received highest 642.65 mm mean annual rainfall where Malshiras tahsil 455.64 mm mean annual rainfall. Rainfall variability affected agricultural practices in Solapur district. Hence under irrigated area and Bhima river basin perennial crop are cultivated in central part of the district. The lowest rainfall crop are cultivated bajra, horticulture, jawar and pulses in Sangola, Malshiras and Madha tahsil.

Rainfall as the primary ecological parameter has created a variety of farming enterprises types or systems of agriculture. It is the dominant single weather element influencing the intensity and location of farming system and the farmer's choice of enterprises. It also becomes a climatic hazard to farming when it is characterized with scantiness, concentration, intensity, variability and unreliability.<sup>2</sup>

## **7. LANDUSE**

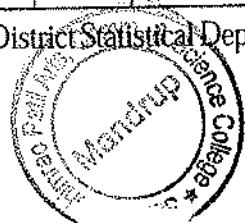
The total geographical area of the district is 1487843 sq. km, which is 4.88 percent area of the Maharashtra State. The data regarding the classification of the total area of the district according to various needs of land utilization not only reflect the extent of development of agricultural activities in the district but also represents the cultivation potential of the region. The picture of any region becomes clearer to an analyst to distinguish between



As stated earlier, the total geographical area of the district is about 1487843 sq. Km. the area under forest is only 2.30 percent (342.39 sq.km MFD2000) of the total geographical area. This is an index to understand the place of Solapur district within Maharashtra and India. In India forest cover of total geographical area is about 21.05 percent in which 2.54 percent areas is covered by good forest and 8.75 percent area is covered by open degraded forest (ISFR, Report 2010); Ecologically required forest cover is 33 percent of the total geographical area. Net required forest cover is 11.95 of the total geographical area in our country.

Tahsils	Land Under Forest	Land use for not Agricultural Purpose	Uncultivated Land	Total Fallow land	Under Cultivable land
Akkalkot	6.71	1.44	10.14	10.29	13.10
Barshi	6.89	9.33	10.49	10.42	4.62
Karmala	18.61	3.52	10.64	9.81	5.51
Madha	8.08	13.95	11.17	10.67	10.04
Malshiras	1.07	4.47	9.96	11.43	13.56
Mangalwedha	22.16	10.04	7.17	7.53	10.89
Mohol	4.98	4.84	8.95	8.22	8.92
Pandharpur	16.93	8.23	8.42	8.55	2.46
Sangola	2.12	15.19	10.37	9.99	20.92
Solapur North	6.67	12.73	4.43	4.79	3.39
Solapur South	5.71	16.19	8.20	8.25	6.54
District	22.16	16.19	11.17	11.43	20.92

(Sources: Solapur District Statistical Department, Agriculture Department, Compiled by researcher)



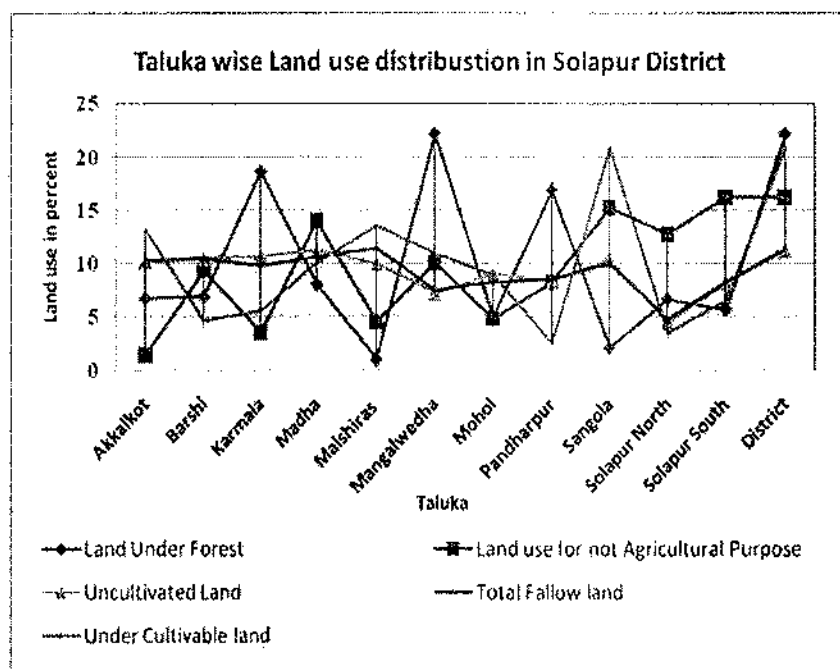
In this study the Solapur district has much less percentage of forest than that of country; partly due to the fact that Solapur belong to drought prone area of Maharashtra. Land used for non agricultural purpose in the Solapur district is 5.32 percent, land which is under fallow category, is 19.79 percent of the total geographical area, while pastures land is 2.25 percent of the total geographical area. Total fallow land increase by 8 percent of total land and decrease of under cultivation land less 8 percent of total land cover of the year 2000 to 2010.

The volume of change in general land use during the Ten years (2000 to 2010) is depicted in the adjoining map in Table No. 1 Although, large scale change is observed in cultivated area 8.45 Percent of total geographical area, decrease and fallow land 8.02 percent increase. This happens because of irregular rainfall. Accepts in this area, there large change is observed. The general land use is also changing from tahsils to tahsils.

## 8. UNCERAINLY RAINFALL ITS IMPACT OF LAND USE

### 8.1 LAND UNDER FOREST

Forest occupied about 22.16 percent of the total geographical area of the district. There are remarkable variations at taluka level low proportion under forest South Solapur in too high Akkalkot All these taluka are increase and decrease forest area because of long term changing rainfall condition. (Graph no.1)



Graph No.1

### 8.2 LAND USE FOR NOT AGRICULTURAL PURPOSE

There are important observation in the distribution of land under these categories,



Mohol and Akkalkot increase in too South Solapur, Barshi, Karmala, Madha, Mangalwedha Pandharpur, Sangola taluka. This decreased area for cultivable attributed to shifting of land for production of the crops, during the next season and area for housing purpose and industrial establishment.

### 8.3 UNCULTIVATED LAND

Mostly decrease of uncultivable land percentage of Malshiras taluka because 2001 to 2004 this year rainfall distribution in very low. Other taluka are more than 2 to 3 percentage of uncultivable land increase. The reasons behind, it may be attributed to several uses of the land in the sectors of housing, industries and development of Solapur Corporation boundaries, as number of villages have merged in the Municipal Corporation during the period in 1991-2001, which has resulted in the great decline in the land of other cultivated land excluding fallow land.

### 8.4 TOTAL FALLOW LAND

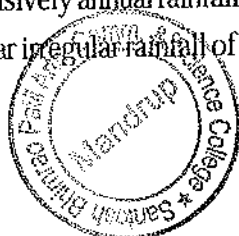
Allowing land to keep fallow serves to accumulate moisture in dry seasons or to check weeds and plant diseases. Fallow land divided into two sub-types, namely, current fallow and other fallow land. current fallow land which is kept uncultivated during one agriculture year or even less than that due to occurrence of drought, regaining soil fertility, in sufficient capital. The term fallow land is applied to land not under cultivation at the time of reporting, but which had become under cultivation in the past. Now a day there is a tendency among the farmer to get high yield per hector from the agricultural land this reflected from the fact that during last twenty years. In these decades, the land under fallow category is consistently increasing.

### 8.2 UNDER CULTIVABLE LAND

The decrease in 2000 to 2015 the cultivation area is probably due to uncertain of rainfall, deep water level and river basin are dry for long this period. In last twenty years Barshi, Karmala, North Solapur and South Solapur taluka has negative change because of high irrigation area, but irregular rainfall and high temperature. Cultivation area declined gradually during the last decade, this may be due to the shifting of land in the other category such as land for housing industries establishment and various other purposes.

## 9. CONCLUSTION AND SUGGESTION

In last twenty years Barshi, Karmala, North Solapur and South Solapur taluka has negative change because of high irrigation area, but irregular rainfall and high temperature. The general land use of the region not so stable, there are many spatial and temporal oscillations because of indecisively annual rainfall distribution in study area. Annual rainfall from 2000 to 2010 in this year irregular rainfall of negative impact on under cultivable land





percent decrease of total land use. Uncertainly, decrease percentage of under cultivable land converted by fallow land. Rainfall variability affected agricultural practices in Solapur district. Hence under irrigated area and Bhima river basin perennial crop are cultivated in central part of the district. The lowest rainfall crop cultivated bajra, horticulture, jawar and pulses in Sangola, Malshiras and Madha tahsil.

current fallow land which is kept uncultivated during one agriculture year or even less than that due to occurrence of drought, regaining soil fertility, in sufficient capital. The term fallow land applied to land not under cultivation at the time of reporting, but which had become under cultivation in the past. Ten-year decrease percentage of cultivable land mostly decline of agricultural production. Large-scale change observed in cultivated area negative 8 percent of the total geographical area, decrease and fallow land percent increase. This happens because of rainfall scarcity, long absence of electricity (load shedding) and no guaranteed source of irrigation. This condition must be change to supply of irrigation facility, water management programme, and accepted new agricultural technology.

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**Mr. Dede Deepak Kashinath**

Department of Geography, Assistant Professor,  
Santosh Bhimrao Patil Collage of Arts,  
Commerce and Science, Mandrup,  
Tal-South Solapur ,Dis-Solapur



# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

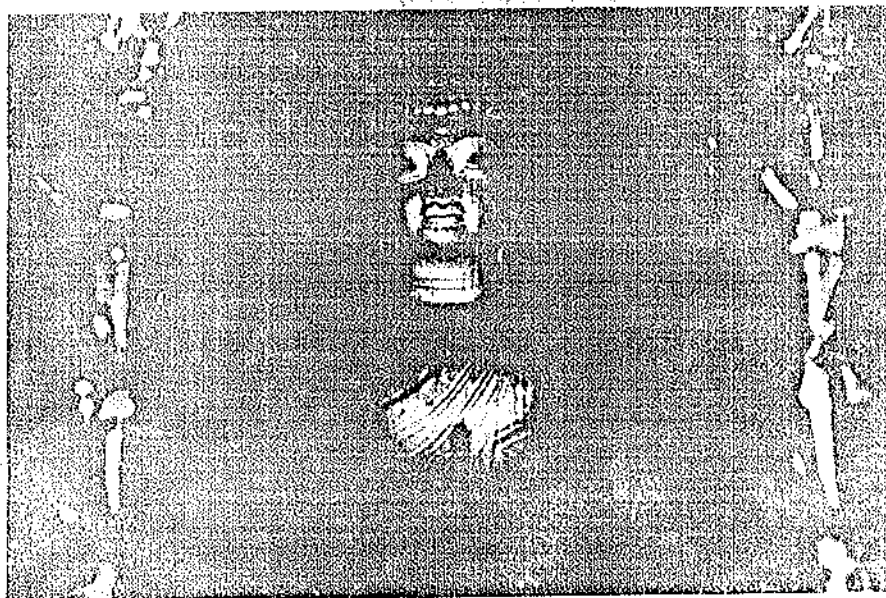


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## SIMILIRITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THERAVADA AND MAHAYANA BUDDHISM



**Mr .M. P. Kasabe**

*Mr P. Kasabe*

Assistant Professor, Department of History, S.B.P.M.college Mandrup, Solapur University, Solapur.

**ABSTRACT:-** The Theravada school of Buddhism was formally established at the Third Buddhist council during the time of Emperor Asoka in the third century B.C. In the later period the Mahayanists took a firm stand and the term of Mahayana and Hinayana were introduced after the century...

**Editor - In - Chief - Asha Yashaldevi**

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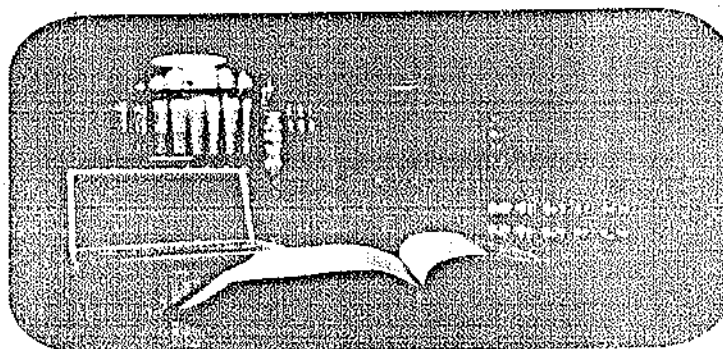
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Sr. No	Title And Name Of The Author (S)	Page No
1	Transport And Economic Development Of Hyderabad-Karnataka-With Special Reference To NEKRTC, Gulbarga District Shivasharanappa Annappa and Dr. P. P. Bulla	1
2	Affect Of Demonetization On E-Commerce P. Phani Bhaskar and D. Prasanna Kumar	6
3	Roland Barthes' Essay "The Death Of The Author" Critical Evaluation Ranbir Singh	12
4	A Study On Impact Of Demographic Factors On Apparel Retail Store Selection With Special Reference To Consumers In Trichirappalli City. Mr. S. Syed Muthaliff , Mr. G. Sivaraman and Mr. J. Rajesh	15
5	Similirities And Differences Between Theravada And Mahayana Buddhism Mr .M. P. Kasabe	25





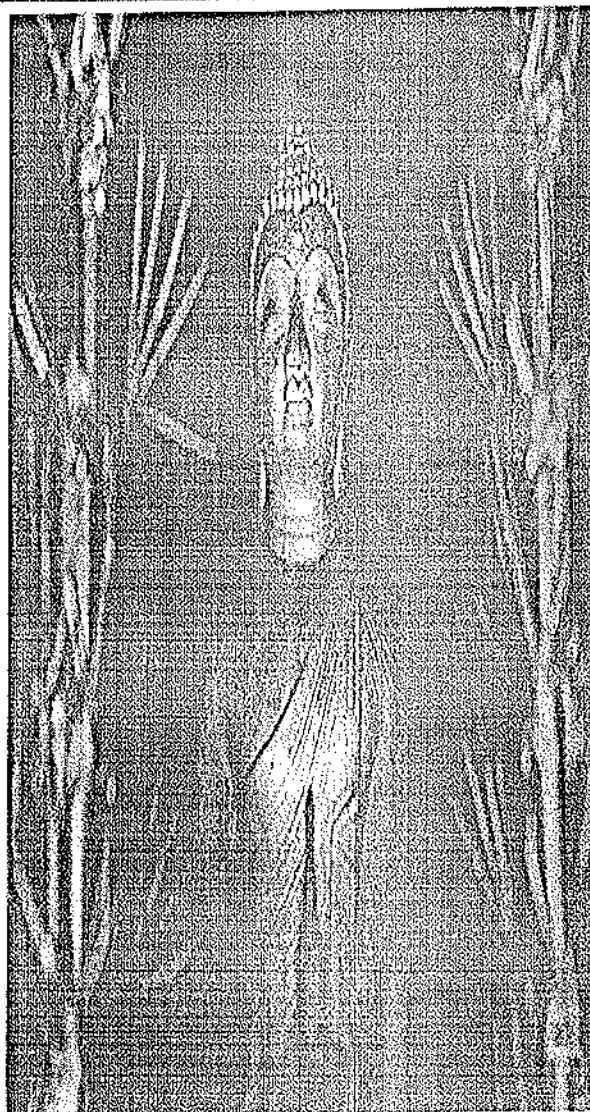
## SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THERAVADA AND MAHAYANA BUDDHISM

Mr .M. P. Kasabe

Assistant Professor, Department of History,  
J.B.P.M.college Mandrup ,Solapur University,  
Solapur.

### ABSTRACT:

**T**he Theravada school of Buddhism was formally established at the Third Buddhist council during the time of Emperor Asoka in the third century B.C. In the later period the Mahayanists took a firm stand and the term of Mahayana and Hinayana were introduced after the second century A.D. However, during the second century A.D. Mahayana became clearly defined. There is hardly any difference between Theravada and Mahayana Schools of Buddhism with regard to the fundamental teachings of the Buddha. Though there are many similarities but there are some important aspects in which both schools of Buddhist thoughts differ from each other. The major aspects of these are the Bodhisattva Concept, the deification of the Buddha, emphasis on medicinal aspect and the concept of emptiness or sunyata.



**KEYWORDS:** Bodhicitta, Bodhisattva, Deification, Meditation, Emptiness.

### INTRODUCTION:

Many people often fail to understand the basic similarities and differences between Mahayana and Theravada Buddhism. Though the Theravada tradition follows the ancient teaching of the Buddha and remains close in form to early forms of Buddhism but to understand things in their proper perspective. We need to review the history and trace the emergence and development of these two schools of Buddhism.

The Theravada school admits the human nature of the Buddha and is characterized by a psychological understanding of human nature and emphasizes a meditative approach to the transformation of consciousness. The philosophy of this school is that all worldly phenomena are impermanent and transient unsatisfactory and that there is nothing in them which can be regarded as one's own substantial or permanent. The life of an Arahant is considered to be ideal and the perfect state of insight is called Nibbana. Where all kamma and

(future) births ends and there is no more returning to the worldly life.

It is generally accepted that Mahayana arose from the Mahasanghika sect who adapted the existing monastic rules and also made alternations in the arrangements and interpretation of the Sutra (Discourses) and the Vinaya (Rules) texts. They rejected certain portions of the canon which had been accepted in the First Council. Thus, the Mahayana tradition was more innovative with Indian writers continually adding to the canon of sacred scripture for some centuries. The Mahayana has three distinguishing elements. Firstly, it emphasized the savior status and completely adopted the Bodhisattva path from the earlier traditions, secondly, the Buddha was glorified as a transcendent being and this led to a new cosmology. Thirdly, a new understanding of meditation led to a new philosophical outlook and new interpretation of traditions. Though the Mahayana considered other forms of Buddhism as lesser vehicles, but it acted as an umbrella for a great variety of schools. Such as the Tantra School, the Pure Land, Chan and Zen Buddhist meditation Schools.

## **History of emergence of Theravada and Mahayana Schools of Buddhism**

### **(1) Origin of Mahasanghika School of Buddhism**

One hundred years after the first Buddhist Council the Second Council was held to discuss some Vinaya rules. The orthodox monks declared that nothing should be changed while the others insisted on modifying some rules. Finally, a group of monks left the Council and formed the Mahasanghika the Great Community.

### **(2) Origin of Theravada School of Buddhism**

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> Century B.C. during the time of Emperor Asoka the Third Council was held to discuss the differences of opinion among the bhikkhus of different sects. At the end of this Council the President of the Council Moggaliputta Tissa compiled a book called the Kathavathu refuting the heretical false views and theories held by some sects. The Abhidhamma Pitaka was included at this Council. The teaching approved and accepted by this Council was known as Theravada and Ashoka son Ven Mahinda brought the Tipitaka and the commentaries to Sri Lanka.

### **(3) Origin of Mahayana School of Buddhism**

During 1st Century B.C. to Century A.D. the two terms Mahayana and Hinayana appeared in the Saddharma Pundarika Sutra or the Sutra of the Lotus of the Good Law. After the 1st Century AD the Mahayanists took a firm stand and the terms of Mahayana and Hinayana were introduced. Hinayana sects developed in India and had an existence independent from the form of Buddhism existing in Sri Lanka (Theravada Buddhism). However during the Century A.D. Mahayana became clearly defined Nagarjuna developed the Mahayana Philosophy of Sunyata and proved that everything

is void in a small text called Madhyamika Karika. About the 4th Century there were Asanga and Vasubandhu who wrote enormous amount of works on Mahayana.

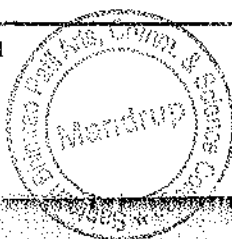
## **SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THERAVADA AND MAHAYANA BUDDHISM:**

There is hardly any difference between Theravada and Mahayana with regard to the fundamental teachings of the Buddha. The following are the most important teachings of the Buddha which are accepted by both schools.

- a) Both accept Sakyamuni Buddha as the Teacher.
- b) The Four Noble Truths are exactly the same in both schools.
- c) The Eightfold Path is exactly the same in both schools.
- d) The Paticca-samuppada or the Dependent Origination is the same in both schools.
- e) Both rejected the idea of a supreme being who created and governs this world.
- f) Both accept Anicca, Dukkha, Anatta and Sila, Samadhi, Panna without any difference.

## **BASIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THERAVADA AND MAHAYANA BUDDHISM:**

Though there are many similarities but there are some important aspects in which both schools of





Buddhist thoughts differ from each other. The major aspects of there are

#### a) Bodhisattva Concept

Many people believe that Mahayana is for the Bodhisattvahood which leads to Buddhahood while Theravada is for Arahantship. It should be noted here that the Gautama Buddha himself was also an Arahant. The ideal of the Mahayana school is that of the Bodhisattva a person who delays his or her own enlightenment in order to compassionately assist all other beings and ultimately attains to the highest Bodhi. Some people imagine that Theravada is selfish because it teaches that people should seek their own salvation. But the question is how can a selfish person gain Enlightenment? Both schools accept the three Yanas or Bodhis but consider the Bodhisattava ideal as the highest. The Mahayana has created many mystical Bodhisattvas while the Theravada considers a Bodhisattva as a man amongst us who devotes his entire life for the attainment of perfection ultimately becoming a fully Enlightened Buddha for the welfare of the world for the happiness of the world.

#### (b) Glorification and subsequent Deification of the Buddha

The buddhas are considered to be lokottara (supramundane) and are connected only externally with the worldly life. This conception of the deification of the Buddha contributed much to the growth of the Mahayana philosophy.

#### (c) Emphasis on Meditational Aspect

The Mahayan school gave more emphasis on meditation especially the Pure Land sect whose essential teaching is that salvation can be attained only through absolute trust in the saving power of Amida Buddha and the followers should be longing to be reborn in his paradise through his grace.

#### (d) Sunyata

Some people think that Voidness or Sunyata discussed by Nagarjuna in his remarkable book. *Madhyamika Kankā* is purely a Mahayana teaching. But it is actually based on the idea of Anatta or non-self, non-attachment and also on the *Paticcasamuppada* or the Dependent Origination found in the original Theravada Pali texts. Besides the idea of Sunyata there is the concept of store consciousness in Mahayana Buddhism which has its seed in the Theravada texts. The Mahayanists have developed it into a deep psychology and philosophy.

#### CONCLUSION:

The main goal of Theravada Buddhism is personal liberation from suffering and that of Mahayana Buddhism is liberation of all living beings from suffering. There is considerable variation in ritual, texts, culture etc. between the two traditions but also within each tradition. However, the primary differences are mainly cultural and not spiritual.

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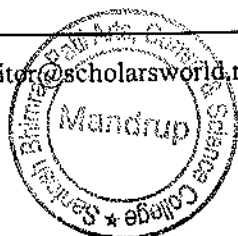
14



 MAAZ PUBLICATIONS

## CONTENTS

1.	Are Women The Key To Sustainable Development? Deori Women Of Assam In Cultural And Society Through Preparing Sujen In National Paradigm Guptajit Pathak Professor, Kusum Kumari	01-05
2.	<i>Khamosh Paani: A Story Of Throttled Voices</i> Dr. Mahuya Bhaumik	06-08
3.	Madness Of The Modern World: A Study Of Aju Mukhopadhyay's 'Peace' Dr. Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage	09-10
4.	<i>Tamrapat: Fiction Speaking The Prevailing Unspoken And Making Invisible Visible Through History: An Analytical Study</i> Dr. Somnath Barure	11-15
5.	Relation Between Language And Culture Among Sonar Community In Maharashtra Dr. Sujata More-Chavan	16-20
6.	An Exploration Of Bharatmuni's Rasa Theory In Vijay Tendulkar's <i>Silence! The Court Is In Session</i> Dr. Shivkumar B. Rautrao	21-23
7.	Blogging: The Form Of Written Communication In The Emerging Tachno Savvy Era: A Review Deepak Shantaram Chaudhari	24-26
8.	Conflict Of Myth And Reality In Rabindranath Tagore's Play <i>Sacrifice</i> Deepak D. Deore, Dr. Vaibhav J. Sabnis	27-29
9.	Women In The Novels Of Major Indian Women Novelists In English Patil Anil P	30-33
10.	Reflection Of Society, Culture And Ecology In Amitav Ghosh's ' <i>The Glass Palace</i> ' Deepanjali K. Borse	34-37
11.	Dream, Vision And Career Of Kiran Nagarkar's Protagonists In "The Extras" Kamalakar Baburao Gaikwad	38-43
12.	Portrayal Of Diaspora Issues In Indian Diasporic Literature: A Review Patil Jitendra Pitambar	44-46
13.	A Poem "Take A Hammer To Change The World": A Critical Analysis Minakshi A. Ingole	47-48
14.	"The Games Played In 'Who's Afraid Of Virginia Woolf?' (Critical Study)" Rohini Chandramani Tayade	49-51
15.	Kanthapura: In Gandhian Age: A Review Bedse Milind Subhash	52-53





## Madness of the Modern World: A Study of Aju Mukhopadyay's 'Peace'

DR. CHANABASAPPA SIDRAMAPPA MULAGE

Asst. Professor & Head, Department of English,  
Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, A/P: Mandrup, Tal: South Solapur, Dist: Solapur.  
E-mail: csmulage@rediffmail.com

### Abstract:

Aju Mukhopadyay is one of the few modern Indian writers who are sensitive to the present issues in human life. He discusses one of the burning problems of modern world, viz the loss of peace in his recent poem of the same title. Human beings in the modern world have become restless, intolerant, wild, materialistic, selfish, cruel and bloodthirsty. It is high time we stopped this madness and bring back peace in human society by learning not only to respect all kinds of differences, but to accept them. Aju Mukhopadyay's poem *Peace* realistically discusses all these issues and gives this message which would make this global village a better place to live in for us as well as future generations. Therefore, the present paper aims to study this poem to bring out this valuable guidance given in this poem which holds the hope to make our planet a better place.

**Key Terms:** Peace, Disasters, Human Society, Madness, Global Village

### Introduction:

The present paper attempts to highlight the depiction of the madness of the modern world in Aju Mukhopadyay's poem *Peace*. The poem realistically brings out the madness of modern world. It talks about the annihilation of peace from this beautiful world by the evil deeds of man and natural disasters. These poems underscore the significance of peace and contentment in human life and suggest remedies to bring back peace in human life.

### Analysis of Aju Mukhopadyay's Poem *Peace*:

Aju Mukhopadyay's Poem *Peace* is divided into three stanzas. The first two stanzas contain eight lines each and the third is a quatrain. The first stanza delineates man-made as well as natural disasters that have banished peace from this beautiful world. In the second stanza the poet talks about the things required to be done by human in order to achieve peace. The third stanza defines peace and brings out its importance in human life.

The poem begins with the cruel, inhuman massacre of human beings by the fundamentalists in the name of religion. The poem thus begins strikingly:

*In a global village beheading in video show  
Bomb blast and wreckage in T.V.'s glare*

In the above lines the poet uses the phrase 'global village' ironically. He implies that many nations are fighting war with each other, the people of different religions are hungry for the blood of each other and still we call the world 'a global village'. He seems to question it? We have yet to come together mentally. The cruel inhuman treatment and oppression of human being at the hands of other human being is taking place everywhere, not in just few countries. That is what the poet suggests in these lines:

*Media reports of rape, carnage, arson and massacre  
In my neighbourhood rivers of blood flow;*

We cannot be complacent thinking that bad occurrences are taking place in a far off place. The fact is that it has reached your neighbourhood. That is what is suggested by the line: 'In my neighbourhood



rivers of blood flow'. What is more, natural disasters too occur now and then as if evil deeds of human beings are not enough to inflict pain on humankind. These things together or separately, according to the poet, 'banish Peace from earth's shore'. It is noteworthy that the poet uses the first letter of the word 'peace' capital suggesting its divine quality. The poet also talks about man's pretentious, farcical attempts of bringing about peace in human society by means of organising 'a cycle or run race' or writing a poem on it. The poet intends to convey that such farcical activities cannot bring about peace in society; to achieve peace we need to tackle social problems head-on. Further the poet puts forth his ideas of bringing about internal and external peace. To achieve peace, he says, we should stop being selfish and narrow minded, we should not ignore social problems around us, instead do our bit to resolve them. For this purpose, we need to fight for truth 'heart and soul' without bothering about the result. We should not attempt to satiate our crude desires for they can never be satiated as proved by the example of Yayati in Mahabharata. We should do the right thing, work for truth sincerely without worry or fear. We can achieve peace – both internal and external – only when we free ourselves from 'worry, fear, wrath, envy, hatred and self-conceit.

In the third stanza the poet says, "Peace is a state of mind, state of being sound". He means that peace does not depend on external things; its source is not outside, but inside – in one's mind. It is true that it is all in the mind. Once we realise this truth, we will get real peace perennially which will 'soothe all our wounds'.

#### Conclusion:

The poem very realistically brings out the madness of the modern world and underlines the need of peace in human life to end this madness. It conveys the message that we should stop being fundamentalists. It is high time we respected differences in all aspects of life and stop killing each other, we should stop our atrocities on fellow human beings, we need to stop living selfish life, on the other hand we should think of each other's well-being and work for it. Then only we could bring back peace, the most important thing in human life, in human society.

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# Siddharth

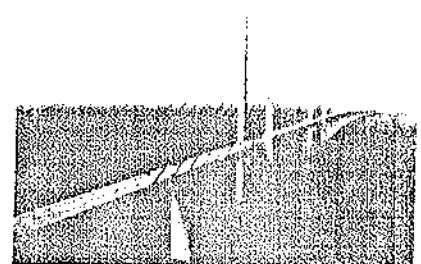
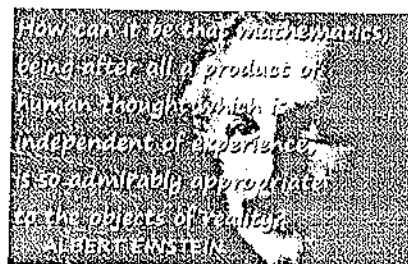
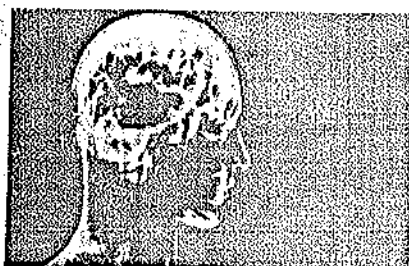
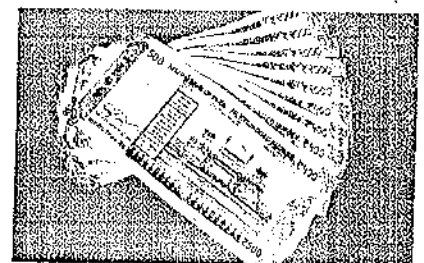
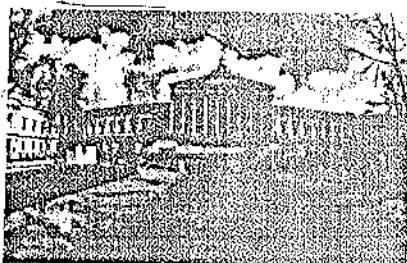
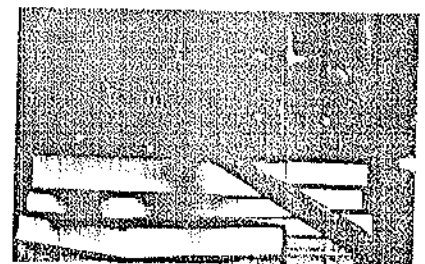
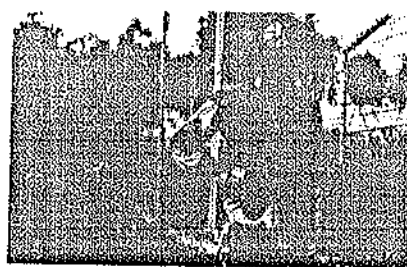
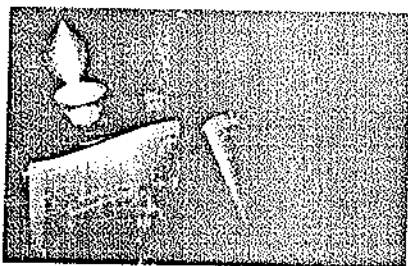
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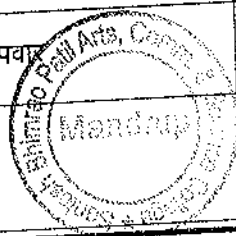
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**INDEX**

Sr. No.	Research Scholars Name	Paper Title	Page No.
1	Dr. S. B. Biradar	Aphorism in Bacon's Essay Of Revenge	06
2	Dr. Satish Ghatge	Weldon's She-Devil: A Feminist Fantasy	09
3	Dr. Mogalappa	Socio- Economic Impact of Demonetization on India	12
4	Ramesh Sangannavar	Echoes of Past in Ian McEwan's Black Dogs	15
5	Shruti Joshi	Victorian Poetry: an analysis of the Poems of Elizabeth Barrett Browning and G.M. Hopkins	17
6	Prof. B. R. Gadave	A critical study of Leadership styles and Management	20
7	Prof. P. D. Mane	A Historical Study of Plassey War (1757)	22
8	Dr. Satish Ghatge	Cultural Studies	25
9	Mr. Sadashiv S Mugali	Basaveshwar : Social Reformer and his Ideal State.	28
10	Prof. M. R. Mangutkar	Impact of 'Make in India' on Economy of Maharashtra	31
11	Prof. Ashok Vitthalrao Shinde	Issues in Horticulture Science	34
12	Prof. M. P. Kasbe,	The act of 1909 and British Policy of Divide and Rule	37
13	Mr. B. R. Gadave Dr. T. V. G. Sarma	A comparative study on performance of selected primary cooperative milk dairies in Shahuwadi Taluka of Kolhapur District- Specific Findings	39
14	Dr. Gavisiddappa V. Muthal ,	Issues in Political ignorance in DEMOCRACY	42
15	Dr. S. R. Kattimani	Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934)	45
16	प्रा. डी. ए. पवार	गोदावरी परुळेकर यांच्या जीवन व कार्याचा राजकीय अभ्यास	47



## THE ACT OF 1909 AND BRITISH POLICY OF DIVIDE AND RULE

### Introduction:-

Popularly known as the Minto-Morley Reforms, they took their name after their official sponsors, Minto, the Governor-General and John Morley, Secretary of State for India. In 1908, the British Parliament appointed a Royal Commission on Decentralization to inquire into relations between the Government of India and the provinces and suggest ways and means to simplify and improve them. More specifically, it was asked to suggest 'how the system of government could be better adapted both to meet the requirements and promote the welfare of the different provinces. 'Later in the year, on the basis of its recommendations a Bill was introduced in Parliament which, in May 1909 emerged as the new scheme of constitutional reform.

### Provisions of 1909 Act:

Its authors claimed that the chief merit of the Act, lay in its provisions to further enlarge the legislative councils and at the same time make them more representative and effective. This was sought to be done fewer than two main heads constitutional and functional. Constitutionally, the councils were now bigger, their numbers doubled in some cases and more than doubled in others. Thus, whereas the Indian Councils Act of 1892 had authorized only a maximum of 16 additional members, that figure was now raised to 60. In much the same manner, the number of additional members for the Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal were raised, from 20 to 50.

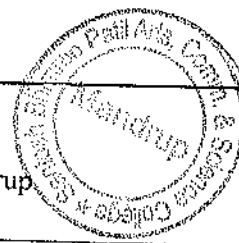
The proportion of official to non-official members in the Governor-General's Council was substantially reduced; the new figures were 36 to 32. Of the latter 27 were to be elected and 5 nominated. In this way, the Council continued to have the official majority. This was a deliberate policy. In the Provinces, there was to be a non-official majority for the first time. In Bengal there was even an elected majority, outnumbering both the official as well as nominated nonofficial blocs-28 to 20 and 4 respectively.

The system of election was introduced in an ingenious manner. The Act enabled certain recognized bodies and associations to recommend candidates who, even though there was no obligation to accept them, were in practice rarely rejected. Provision was also made for some members to be elected in accordance with regulation made under the act with regard to the principle of representation. A necessary corollary of this was the provision for separate electorates for Muslims, landholders, chambers of commerce and universities on the plea that 'With varying and conflicting interests, representation in the European sense was an obvious impossibility'. The separate electorates thus introduced for Muslims were later viewed by the Simon Commission as 'a cardinal problem and ground of controversy at every revision of the Indian electoral system.'

Apart from their constitution, the functions of the councils also underwent a change. They could now, for instance, discuss the budget before it was finally settled, propose resolutions on it and divide upon those resolutions. The budget apart, members could discuss matters of public importance through resolutions and divisions. Additionally, the right to ask questions was enlarged and supplementary allowed. It may be noted that the resolutions were in the nature of recommendations and were not binding on the government.

A much trumpeted change was the appointment of an Indian to the Executive Council of the Governor General; Indians were also appointed to the councils in Madras and Bombay. Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, later Lord Sinha, was the first Law Member. Two Indians were appointed to the Council of the secretary of State in London. In Madras and Bombay, The Executive Councils were enlarged from 2 to 4. Such councils were also to be formed in provinces ruled by Lieutenant Governors. An executive council was thus constituted in Bengal (1909), Bihar, Orissa (1912) and the United Provinces (1915)

Prof. M. P. Kasbe,  
Head Dept. of History,  
Santosh Bhimrao Patil Mahavidyalaya, Mandrup



### **Evaluation of the Act:**

The 1909 Reforms did not envisage a responsible government. The executive could not be driven out of office by an adverse vote of the legislature and the Governor-General-in-Council remained responsible to the British Parliament through the Secretary of State for India. It was this bottleneck which made the authors of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report confess that the 1909 reforms 'afforded no answer and could afford no answer, to Indian political problems.'

Morley however was quite clear as to what his objective was- 'If I were attempting to set up a parliamentary system in India, or if it could be said that this chapter of reforms led directly or indirectly to the establishment of a parliamentary system in India, I for one would have nothing to do with it.' The idea of India emerging as a self-governing colony was, Morley noted, 'a mere dream'.

### **British Policy of Divide and Rule**

The British adopted different policies to counter and contain the rapidly growing nationalist movement. They encouraged pro-English individuals like Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan and Raja Siva Prasad to start an anti-Congress movement. Later they fanned the Hindu-Muslim communal rivalry, first among the educated Indians and, then, among the common people through the introduction of communal electorates. They even exploited the controversy around Hindi and Urdu and the cow-protection movement.

Relentless efforts were made to create a split in the nationalist ranks by adopting a more friendly approach towards the more conservative or moderate sections. In the 1890's efforts were made to separate the radicals of yesterday like Justice Ranade and others from leaders such as Dadabhai Naoroji who came to be considered extremists. Similarly, in the first two decades of the 20th century moderates were sought to be played against extremists.

The British also succeeded in turning the traditional feudal classes like princes and zamindars against the new intelligentsia and the common people. Princes were won over by the creation of the Chamber of Princes in 1921. Zamindars were already won over by the introduction of the Permanent Settlement. Attempts were also made to turn one caste against another even among the Hindus. For example, the communal Award of 1932 attempted to treat Harijans as a separate political entity.

**Policy of Carrot and Stick :** The British also followed the policy of apparent concession or conciliation, on the one hand, and ruthless repression on the other to check the growth of nationalism. Some were appeased by making concessions in recruitment of the Indian Civil Service, passing the Indian Councils Act of 1892 and 1909, Acts of 1919 and 1935. Simultaneously, a policy of repression was followed to frighten the weak-hearted. This policy was relentlessly pursued throughout the freedom struggle and knew no bounds particularly during the Anti-partition, Noncooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movements.

### **Policy of Appeasement of reactionary Forces:**

The British authorities felt that the spread of modern education had been a major cause of the growth of nationalism. So, they deliberately followed a policy of joining hands with the socially and intellectually reactionary forces in order to prevent the spread of modern ideas. Plans were now set afoot to impose greater government control over education and to change its modern liberal character into a conservative and reactionary one. Modern secular education was sought to be replaced by a system based on religious and moral training. This new system was reactionary as it did not cultivate a forward looking modern spirit among the Indian youth.

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## “STUDY OF TEMPORAL CHANGES IN CORRELATION WITH CLIMATIC DATA FOR SOLAPUR DISTRICTS”

**Mr. Dede Deepak Kashinath**

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography,  
Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts, Science and Commerce Collage, Mandrup,  
Tal-South Solapur, Dist- Solapur  
Email: - dededeepak@yahoo.com

### ABSTRACT

*This paper is an attempt to investigation impact of climatic changes on agricultural activity in solapur district. For the present work, secondary data are used which is collected from Indian Metrological Department, Pune and studies of Agricultural Department, Solapur. The collected data and information is analyzed and interpreted to bring out conclusions and suggestions. Ever since the industrial revolution began about 150 years ago, human activities have added significant quantities of Green House Gases to atmosphere. An increase in the levels of Green House Gases could lead to greater warming which, in turn, could have major impact on the world's climate, leading to accelerated climate change. Global atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide have increased from 280 ppm to 379 ppm, 715 ppb to 1774 ppb and 270 ppb to 319 ppb respectively, between pre-industrial period and 2011. Eleven of the last twelve years rank among the 12 warmest years in the instrumental record of global surface temperatures since 1850. The updated 100-year linear for 1906-2005 is 0.740C. Globally, average sea level rose at an average rate of 1.8 mm per year over 1961 to 2003. The rate was higher over 1993 to 2003, about 3.1 mm per year. The projected sea level rise by the end of this century is likely to be 0.18 to 0.59 metres.*

**Keyword:** Climatic condition, climatically changes, Rainfall and weather condition

### INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is by far the largest water-use sector, accounting for about 70 percent of all water withdrawn worldwide from rivers and aquifers for agricultural, domestic and industrial purposes. In several developing countries, irrigation represents up to 95 percent of all water withdrawn, and it plays a major role in food production and food security. The agriculture development strategies of most of these countries depend on the possibility of maintaining, improving and expanding irrigated agriculture. However, as the pressure on water resources increases, irrigation is facing growing competition from other water-use sectors and becoming a threat to the environment in an increasing number of regions. In the last decade, the international community has made major efforts to assess the different elements of the water balance and to predict current and future water needs for the different use sectors. However, considerable uncertainty remains concerning the extent and distribution of irrigated land in the world and on agricultural water use, therefore, making it difficult to monitor the irrigation sector adequately.

Irrigation development and agricultural expansion based on it, has changed the land use patterns and started affecting the environment significantly. Due to accelerated urbanization, the shift of farm lands to non-farm and industrial uses is also increasing.

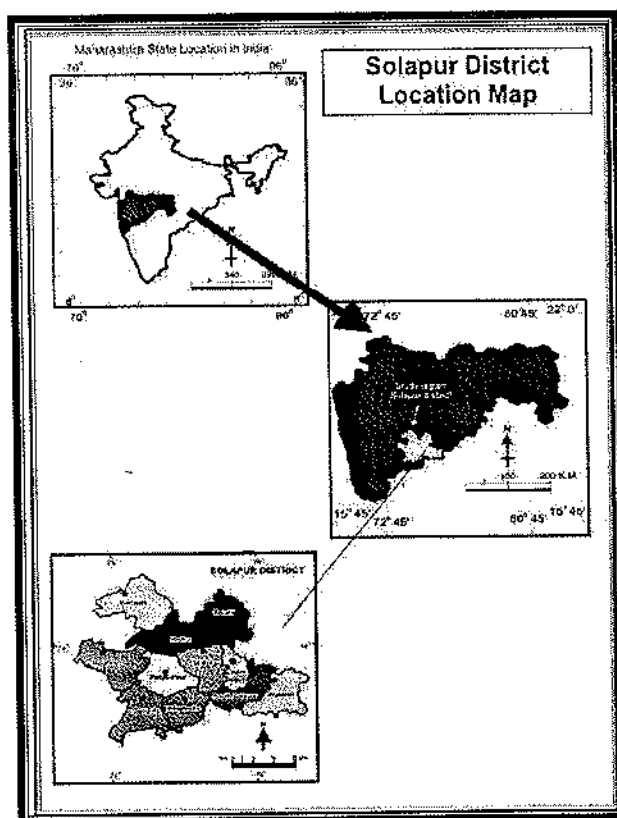




Together these factors are exerting enormous pressure on declining arable lands forcing farmers to adopt intensive agriculture dependent on high water requirement. In the process the local varieties of various crops together with indigenous knowledge of traditional farming are being lost permanently along with many other irreversible impacts an environment.

### Study Area

The district of solapur lies entirely in the Bhima-Sina-Man basins, just before the Bhima River leaves Maharashtra State to enter into Karnataka State. Bounded by  $17^{\circ} 10'$  north and  $18^{\circ} 32'$  north latitudes and  $74^{\circ} 42'$  east and  $76^{\circ} 15'$  east longitudes, the district is fairly well-defined to its west as well as to its east by the inward-looking scarps of Phaltan Range and the Osmanabad Plateau, respectively. The adjoining districts are Sangli to its south-west, Satara to its west, Pune to its north-west, Ahmadnagar to its north, Osmanabad to its east and the Bijapur district in Karnataka State to its south. Though of an irregular shape, the district is roughly squareish 200 km. east-west and 150 km. north-south. The district has a total area of 15,021 square kilometers. Figure 1 shows the map of solapur district.



### Objectives

1. To study of climatic changes in various agricultural acitivity in Soalpur District





### Research Methodology

Primary data will be collected from the Communication Methods with Interacting of respondents and asking for their opinions, attitudes, motivations, and characteristics Observation Methods actually view respondents, personal survey on site. Self reported interview case study technique with 5 sample size i.e. farmers are selected as respondents were conducted. The study is based on secondary data from the respective Solapur Indian Metrological Department, Agricultural Department of Solapur District From books, journals, magazines and report based resources of municipal solid waste disposal and its problem has been referred.

### Climatic Changes in Solapur District

There are two meteorological observatories in the district, one at Solapur and the other at Jeur. The data of Sholapur are available for a longer period. The records of these two observatories may be taken as fairly representative of the meteorological conditions in the district in general.

The cold season starts by about the end of November when temperatures, especially night temperatures, begin to fall rapidly. December is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum at 29.39°C (84.70°F) and the mean daily minimum at 14.8°C (58.6°F). The minimum temperature may occasionally drop down to 4°C or 5°C (39.2°F or 41.0°F). The period from about the middle of February to the end of May is one of continuous increase of temperature. May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 39.9°C (103.8°F) and the mean daily minimum at 25.1 °C (77.2°F). The heat during the summer season is intense and the maximum temperature may sometimes go up to about 44°C or 45°C (111.2°F or 113.0°F). Afternoon thunder-showers bring welcome relief from the heat. The onset of the south-west monsoon by about the first week of June brings down the temperatures appreciably. After the withdrawal of the south-west monsoon early in October day temperatures increase slightly but the night temperatures steadily decrease. After mid-November both day and night temperatures begin to drop rapidly. Except during the south-west monsoon season the daily range of temperature is large and is of the order of 12°C to 16°C at Sholapur.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Sholapur was 45.6°C (114.1°F) on May 12, 2004 and the lowest minimum was 6.4°C (39.9°F) on January 7, 2004.



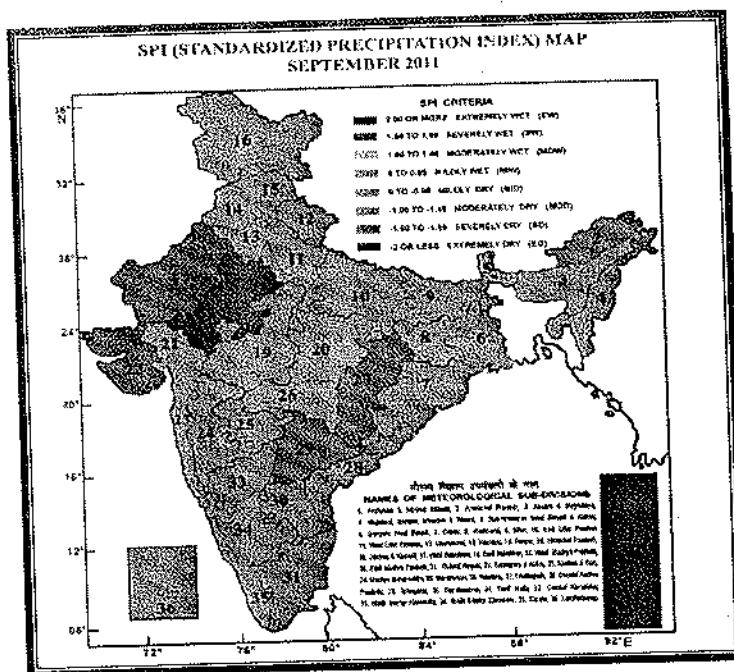


Table No.1 Temperature and Rainfall Distribution in 2002 to 2010

Year	Temperature(°C)		Rainfall (mm)	
	Highest Maxi.(Date)	Lowest Mini.(Date)	24 Hours Highest (Date)	Monthly Total
2010	46.4(1)	9.5(20)	04.2(10)	004.2
2009	42.9(4)	10.6(25)	00.1(29)	112.1
2008	43.1(24)	12.1(29)	04.6(2)	004.6
2007	39.7(26)	13.8(25)	00.0	000.0
2006	32.9(16)	11.3(17)	00.0	000.0
2005	33.1(7)	12.3(9,28)	00.0	000.0
2004	45.9(28)	11.8(19)	00.0	000.0
2003	42.4(3)	13.4(23)	01.0(27)	001.0
2002	34.2(1,20)	14.7(17)	00.0	000.0
2001	33.1(4)	12.1(21)	00.0	000.0
ALL TIME RECORD	46.7(2009)	06.7(2010)	097.5(12,2010)	115.2(2010)

Source of "Indian Metrological Department-2010"



**Table No.1 Temperature of Solapur District**

Month	Mean Temperature(°C)		Mean Total Rainfall (mm)	Mean Number of Rainy Days	Mean Number of days with			
	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum			HAIL	Thunder	FOG	SQUALL
Jan	16.0	30.9	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Feb	18.0	34.0	4.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0
Mar	21.6	37.4	3.8	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Apr	24.8	39.7	11.2	1.3	0.0	5.1	0.1	0.0
May	25.3	40.1	36.9	2.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0
Jun	23.4	35.0	111.5	6.9	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0
Jul	22.4	31.7	138.8	9.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
Aug	21.9	31.0	137.3	8.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
Sep	21.6	31.8	179.8	9.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0
Oct	20.9	32.5	97.4	5.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Nov	17.9	31.0	23.2	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Dec	15.5	30.0	4.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Annual	20.8	33.8	759.8	45.3	0.0	26.4	0.3	0.0

Source of "Indian Metrological Department-2010"

### **Climatic Variations and Agricultural Activity**

The precipitation that falls upon land & is the ultimate source for both the categories of water resources are dispersed in several ways. A sizeable portion is intercepted by the vegetal cover or temporarily detained in surface depressions. Most of it is later lost through evaporation. When the available interception or the depression storage is completely exhausted & when the rainfall intensity at the soil surface exceeds the infiltration capacity of the soil, the overland flow begins. Once the overland flow reaches a stream channel, it is called surface run-off, which together with other components of flow, forms the total run-off.

The total run-off in the stream channel includes the snow-melt, the surface run-off the sub-surface run-off, the ground-water run-off & the channel precipitation, i.e. the precipitation falling directly on the water surface of streams, lakes, etc. It constitutes what is known as the surface-water resources. The portion of the precipitation which, after infiltration, reaches the ground-water-table, together with the contribution made to ground water from a neighboring basin, influent rivers, natural lakes, ponds, artificial storage reservoirs, canals, irrigation, & constitutes the ground-water resources. That quantity of water in the ground-water reservoir, which is not annually replenish able, is not taken into account, as it is a sort of dead storage which cannot be used on a continuing basis from year to year.

### **Climatic Distribution**

Rainfall pattern & distribution in a region is a good index of its water resources' considerable portion of the Indian subcontinent belongs to the subtropical zone.



However, the region as a whole shares the characteristics of a tropical climate. Literally, the word 'monsoon' means a wind system which undergoes a seasonal 180 degree reversal of direction. Many regions of the world experience the monsoon. In India, however, two factors make it unique. One is the continuous & high mountain mass in the north which forms an effective barrier to the air movement across them. The second is the peninsular shape of the subcontinent with its land in close proximity to the ocean, thereby providing a rich source of moisture.

The rainfall in the country is primarily aerographic, associated with tropical depressions originating in the Bay of Bengal & the Arabian Sea. The moisture-laden summer monsoon, accounting for the bulk of rainfall in the country, originates from the vast expanse of the Indian Ocean & enters the Indian subcontinent from the south-west as south-westerly current. The physiographic features of the Indian peninsula & the Western Ghats divert the monsoon into two branches, namely, the Arabian Sea branch & the Bay of Bengal branch. The Arabian Sea branch strikes the Western Ghat & precipitates heavily along the Western Ghat from Kerala to Gujarat between the last week of May & the first week of June. After surmounting the Ghats the southern part of the current blows across the Peninsula as a westerly or in places, as a north-westerly wind. The northern portion of the current which crosses the Saurashtra coast blows across Rajasthan as a south-westerly wind & gives rain mostly in the coastal districts near the Aravalli hills & the Punjab Kumaon Hills, but very little in the plains of Rajasthan.

During winter, the northern part of the country gets some rainfall from western disturbances, but these are irregular & not reliable compared with the south-west monsoon. Also, severe cyclonic storms experienced during the transition months of April to June & October to December cause some precipitation. Some parts of the country receive hot-weather Rainfall between March & May mainly owing to large-scale thunderstorms called Nor easters. These rains are of substantial importance in West Bengal & Assam.

#### **Evaporation and evapo-transpiration**

Evaporation is the process by which water vapour escapes from a free water-surface or moist Soil. On land in addition to water lost from the Soil, there is also loss of water from plants the combined loss is termed 'evapo-transpiration'. Evapo-transpiration is an important parameter in determining the water resources of a region. Loss through evapo-transpiration is controlled mainly by two factors, namely, the ability of the atmosphere to supply energy to vaporize water & transport the vapour & enhance the availability of moisture on the earth's surface. The former is determined by such parameters as the short wave & the long-wave radiation, humidity, air temperature, wind movement, albedo & temperature of the evaporating surfaces. The availability of moisture at the earth's surface is influenced by precipitation & the artificial application of water. Evapo-transpiration is also influenced to some extent by such factors as vegetal



cover, type of foliage, stage of plant growth, & Soil fertility Because of all these variable complex factors, the estimation of evapo-transpiration becomes very difficult.

Table 3 Particulars of Irrigation in Solapur District for A Few Years between 2001-04 and 2010-11

(Area in acres)

Particulars	2001-04	2005-06	2007-08	2009-10	2010-11
Total area of crops irrigated.	1,90,194	1,59,720	3,88,100	4,42,180	5,53,763
Percentage of total area irrigated to total area sown.	8.66	6.97	9.7	12	12.32
Area irrigated by canals.	31,879	46,745	58,500	74,217	72,728
Area irrigated by wells.	1,58,315	1,11,144	1,72,800	2,13,147	2,02,730

(Irrigation Department of Solapur)

Table 4 Solapur District crop area in 2005-2011 (Area in acres)

Sr. no	Talukas	Jawar	Bajri	wheat	Corn	Food grains
1	Karmala	85067	3299	2935	3996	95374
2	Barshi	79089	2205	7002	2073	90448
3	Madha	84629	1280	1995	2393	93221
4	N. Solapur	36254	998	2849	1625	41903
5	Mohol	66144	734	4305	2745	74708
6	Pandharpur	65450	1248	5952	3907	78741
7	Malshiras	52718	4247	4581	2070	65232
8	Sangola	35712	4745	1250	3168	45479
9	Mangalwedha	36624	4418	1428	2357	45831
10	S. Solapur	67737	785	4019	1266	75702
11	Akkalkot	63777	1128	2036	1519	68884

Source: (Statistical Department of Solapur)

Due to availability of Water for Agriculture the optimum use of fertile lands will be possible after the execution of these schemes. Existing cropping Pattern of rain fed Agriculture based on crops like Jawar and pulses would be changed. This change would often take place suddenly. However Command Area Development Plan is prepared after the execution or near completion stage of the irrigation projects. In most of the cases Command Area Development Authority (CADA) is different than the irrigation Planners and executors. CADA envisages the plans for water distribution to the farmers through open canal or closed pipelines; it also suggests the proper cropping pattern suitable for the lands in the command area. However farmers generally take their own decisions regarding the use of irrigation made available and obviously start the water and fertiliser intensive cash crops. These farmers need proper training for changing the cropping pattern in the tune with available water. Such training and extension programmer would help them to understand the environmental impacts like increasing salinity due to overuse of water and long term impacts like soils become unsuitable for any cultivation and



production, Command Area Development and assessment of the impacts to be happen in the commands in future after irrigation therefore are important matters of concern, However very little attention is given while planning any irrigation scheme for improvement in agriculture. In the EIA parameters the Command area is studied only to the extent to check the necessity of water for irrigation and local demand for the same.

#### Conclusion:

1. Climatic of the district is one of the whole good and is characterized by general dryness expert during the monsoon season. The cold season from December to about the middle of February is followed by the hot season which lasts up to the end of May. June to September is the South-West monsoon season while October and November constitute the post-monsoon or retreating monsoon season.
2. The average annual rainfall of the district is 14 to 15 cm. The south-eastern parts of the district get slightly more rainfall than the rest of the district. Most of the rainfall is received during the south-west monsoon in the months from June to September. This accounts about 74 % of the normal annual rainfall. About 17% of the rainfall in district is received in the post monsoon or retreating monsoon season. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is large.
3. Solapur is essentially a district more susceptible to famine where rainfall is inadequate, uncertain and irregular. Irrigation is therefore the most important single factor contributing substantially to agrarian improvement. It is only after assessing how far human ingenuity and efforts have been rationally applied to the development of irrigation that the possibilities of future improvement can be exactly indicated.
4. Agriculture is a predominant activity in most developing countries. As economic growth and development take place, importance of agriculture tends to decline according to the famous hypothesis. The declining share of agriculture is, however, a slow phenomenon and is felt only over a relatively long time horizon. The implication is that growth of total income exceeds that of agricultural income over a long time.

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Research Paper

12

Geography

## CLIMATE CONDITION UNDERSTANDING OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE

D. K. Dede

Dept. of Geography,

Santosh Bhimrao Patil Collage,

Mandrup, Dist. Solapur (MS) India

### ABSTRACT

*Climate condition change its impact on agriculture can be broadly. This study uses the climatic conditions to examine the impact of on Indian agriculture. The paper contributes to current knowledge on agricultural impacts by accounting for spatial features that may influence the climate understanding of agriculture. The key findings reveal that there is a significant positive or negative both in the dependent variable, Climate change results in a decline in agricultural production in the base model but incorporating spatial effects lowers this effect. The available evidence suggests that better dissemination of knowledge among farmers through both market forces and local leadership will help effective adaptation strategies to address climate change impacts.*

**Key Words:** Climate change; Indian agriculture, Impact

### Introduction :

When hailstorms and unseasonal rains destroyed large yields of rabbi crops in 2013, they were considered freak weather events. However, farmers of Marathwada region of Maharashtra were hit again in 2014 and 2015. Every time the

weather became more erratic and hit the farmers with more intensity. Prior to 2013, the same Marathwada region faced one of the worst droughts in recent history. Since 2009, many regions of India received scanty rain and faced severe droughts.

Indo Asian Scientific Research Organization (IASRO) (A Division of Indo Asian Publication)

The impact of extreme weather events on India's agriculture is growing. In early 2015, as many as 15 states were affected and 33% of the cropped areas were damaged. The losses to farmers were in excess of '20,000 crore (\$ 4 billion), according to a study of Centre for Science and Environment (CSE). "We are seeing an increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events. Farmers in India are facing the double blow of agrarian distress and extreme weather events because of climate change. A series of measures including better protection mechanisms are needed to support them," said CSE's Director General Sunita Narain<sup>1</sup>.

Variations are due to climate change across India. Apple production in Himachal Pradesh has seen a shift the apple cultivation belt has now moved from an altitude of 2,200 meters to 3,000 meters due to fewer cold days or 'chilling units' at lower altitudes. Tea growers of Assam and Darjeeling in West Bengal are facing a major threat due to erratic rainfall patterns.

In view of this, on the eve of the 67th Republic Day celebration, President Pranab Mukherjee underlined the impact of global warming and climate change. The President said, "In 2015, we were also denied the bounty of nature. While large parts of India were affected by severe drought, other areas reeled under devastating floods. Unusual weather conditions affected our agricultural production. Rural

employment and income levels suffered. Climate change has acquired real meaning with 2015 turning out to be the warmest year on record. Multiple strategies and action at various levels is necessary."

### Climatic Change :

According to CSE's report, world had seen an unprecedented increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. In the decade of 1900-1910, the world saw on average, 2.5 extreme weather events a year. In the decade of 2000-10, this went up to 350. In the past twenty years, India is one of the top three countries, which saw the largest numbers of such events. Monsoon variation is evident. Extreme rainfall in central India and the core of the monsoon system is increasing and moderate rainfall is decreasing as part of changes in local and world weather. Even when the average seasonal monsoon figures appear to be normal, fluctuations in rainfall is wreaking havoc given the fact about 56% of sown area is rain-fed and about 600 million Indians depend on agriculture in India. Haze can impact agriculture productivity in a variety of direct and indirect ways.

### Direct Effects:

1) Reduction of total solar radiation (sum of direct and diffused) in the photo-synthetically active part of the spectrum (0.4 to 0.7 micron) reduces photosynthesis, which in turn leads to a reduction in productivity. 2) Settling of aerosol



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particles (e.g. flyash, black carbon and dust) on the plants can shield the leaves from solar radiation.

3) In addition, aerosol deposition can increase acidity and cause plant damage.<sup>5</sup>

#### Indirect Effects:

1) Changes in surface temperature can directly impact the growing season. In the tropics, a surface cooling (such as expected from aerosols) can extend the growing season (while a greenhouse warming can shrink it).

2) Changes in rainfall or surface evaporation can have a large impact<sup>6</sup>

Rice, Wheat, Maize, Total pulses and Sugarcane crops are positive impact and cereals, Jawar, Bajara is negative impact agricultural area in India 1950 to 2015. There are evidences of 'chaotic' and politicized relief situation and poor state of agricultural insurance only 20% of Indian farmers get it. In a recent consultation on crop loss estimation, relief and compensation organized by CSE, Arjuna Srinidhi, its Programme Manager, Climate Change, said that field visits made by CSE researchers found "eye estimation" by the village accountant to be the foundation of relief assessment. It was "a time-consuming process filled with inaccuracies and very high scope for manipulation and corruption".

Farmers dependent on leased lands and farm labourers were excluded from receiving any relief. There were also huge differences in relief amounts from one state to another varying by as

much as 13,500 to 50,000 per ha for same crop. Agricultural activists said that the British devised the current relief and compensation method being used in India in 1863. It was certainly not for awarding relief and compensation but for waiving lagan. It is a big surprise that India still uses such an old and inappropriate system for assessing crop loss.

In 1992-93 monsoon season rainfall is 830.7milli, similarly analysis of 2015-16 at that time monsoon rainfall decreased 760.06milli. Since that, total average of 1992-93 and 2015-16 is negative impact -8.9percent.

Heavy rainfall typically occurs over central India and along the Himalayas and Western Ghats. The mean July-August rainfall and a measure of its day-to-day fluctuations or variability over central India have changed over time. This shows an increasing trend in daily variability despite a decreasing trend in mean rainfall. According to Deepti Singh, a graduate student and lead author of the Stanford study, "Our study focuses on multi-day wet and dry extreme events. We look at how often and for how long such events occur, and also examine their severity (intensity)." The study also shows, "...in the historical record for which we have good observations (about 60 years), we find significant changes in these characteristics – increase in the severity (or intensity) of wet spells and in the frequency of dry spells."

**Conclusion :**

More than 60% of the crop area is rain-fed, making it highly vulnerable to climate-induced changes in precipitation patterns. It is estimated that by the 2050s, with a temperature increase of 2°C-2.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels, water for agricultural production in the river basins of the Indus, the Ganges, and the Brahmaputra will shrink further and may affect food adequacy for 63 million people.

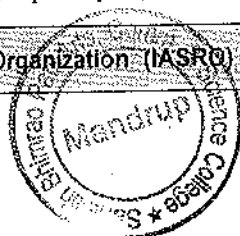
The report also said that the consequences for South Asia of a warming climate are even worse if global temperatures increase by an average of 4°C by 2090. In this scenario, South Asia would suffer more extreme droughts and floods, rising sea levels, melting glaciers, and declining food production. Under 2°C warming by the 2040s, crop production in South Asia may reduce by at least 12%, requiring more than twice the imports to meet per capita demand than is required with no climate change. Decreasing food availability can also lead to significant health problems, including childhood stunting, which is projected to increase by 35% by 2050 compared to a scenario without climate change.

27.8°C at Chennai and 27.3°C at Mangalore. Fish prefers lower temperatures for better reproductive output. Along the southeast coast species appeared to mature earlier, has lower life span and a lower fecundity. The proportion of spawners during Apr-Sep was

12.1% at Chennai and 60.1% at Mangalore and during October-March 58% at Chennai and 74.7% at Mangalore.

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GRT

## A STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTING IN INDIA

18

o financial  
state.

Kore B. S.<sup>1</sup> and Pirgonde Shivanand S.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>SB Patil College Mandrup.

<sup>2</sup>Research Student ,SRTMU Nanded.

ETIES



### ABSTRACT

**N**owadays a rising number of companies and other organizations are engaging in environmental management as part of their management strategies to specify measures for dealing with environmental issues and to internally carry out environmental conservation activities. Environmental accounting is a tool to supplement environmental management. Environmental accounting data is not only used by companies or other organizations internally, but is also made public through disclosure in environmental reports.

### INTRODUCTION :

The disclosure of environmental accounting data as one of the key elements in an environmental report enables those parties utilizing this information to get an understanding of the company's stance on environmental conservation and how it specifically deals with environmental issues. At the same time, a more comprehensive grasp of the companies and other organizations' environmental information can be obtained.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1 In the words of John McConnell, (founder of International Earth Day) "Let every individual and institution now think and act as a responsible trustee of Earth, seeking choices in ecology, economics and ethics that will provide a sustainable future, eliminate pollution, poverty and violence, awaken the wonder of life and foster peaceful progress in the human adventure.

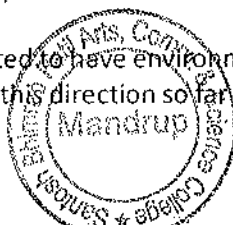
2 According to Mahatma Gandhi "You must be the change you wish to see in the world"

As this research work intends to elucidate the 'Environmental Accounting and Reporting in Indian Public and Private Sector Companies since Liberalization' first we will understand here the important terms related to my research work. As already mentioned, when environmental pollution became a serious threat to survival of human life the environment consciousness emerged and debated at various forum, at national and international level. As industries are major culprit for this situation, corporate social responsibility was pondered over.

After globalization, corporate sector started to have environmental accounting and reporting. But it is taken lightly and no concrete efforts are made in this direction so far either by the private or the public sector companies.

### LIBERALIZATION

Liberalization refers to a relaxation of previous government restrictions, usually in areas of social or economic policy. In some contexts, this process or concept is often, but not always, referred to as deregulation. In the arena of social policy it may refer to a relaxation of laws restricting for example divorce, abortion,



homosexuality or drugs. Most often, the term is used to refer to economic liberalization, especially trade liberalization or capital market liberalization. Although economic liberalization is often associated with privatization, the two can be quite separate processes. For example, the European Union has liberalized gas and electricity markets, instituting a system of competition; but some of the leading European energy companies (such as EDF and Vattenfall) remain partially or completely in government ownership. Liberalized and privatized public services may be dominated by just a few big companies particularly in sectors with high capital costs, or high such as water, gas and electricity. In some cases there may remain legal monopoly at least for some part of the market (e.g. small consumers). Liberalization is one of three focal points (the others being privatization and stabilization) of the Washington Consensus's trinity strategy for economies in transition. An example of Liberalization is the "Washington Consensus" which was a set of policies created and used by Argentina. In India Liberalization arrived post 1990-91 during P.B. Narasimha Rao, government.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the concept of an environmental Accounting
- To know the Objectives of Environmental accounting
- To know the Types of environmental accounting
- To study the functions and role of environmental Accounting

### Methodology

This paper is prepared on the basis of various research magazines, discussion with experts and various websites.

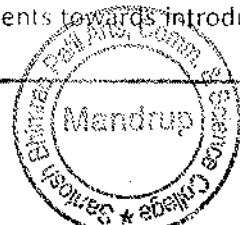
### What is Environmental Accounting?

Environmental accounting, as defined in these guidelines, aims at achieving sustainable development, maintaining a favorable relationship with the community, and pursuing effective and efficient environmental conservation activities. These accounting procedures allow a company to identify the cost of environmental conservation during the normal course of business, identify benefit gained from such activities, provide the best possible means of quantitative measurement (in monetary value or physical units) and support the communication of its results. Herein, environmental conservation is defined as the prevention, reduction, and/or avoidance of environmental impact, removal of such impact, restoration following the occurrence of a disaster, and other activities. The environmental impacts are the burden on the environment from business operations or other human activities and potential obstacles which may hinder the preservation of a favorable environment.

### Objectives of Environmental accounting

Environmental Accounting is required to fulfill a lot of demands from different stakeholders. However, for academic reasons, the following basic objectives can be identified on the logical ground:

1. Environmental accounting would aid the discharge of the organization's accountability and increase its environmental transparency;
2. It helps negotiation of the concept of environment and determines the company's relationship with the society in general and the environmental pressure group in particular. This helps an organization seeking to strategically manage a new and emerging issue with its Stakeholders;
3. Because of the ethical investment movement, ethical investors require the companies to be environmentally friendly. Therefore, by upholding friendly image, companies may be successful in attracting fund from 'green' individuals and groups;
4. Environmental accounting consumerism movement launched by the environmental lobby groups encourages the consumers to purchase the environmentally friendly products, i.e., green products. Companies, thus producing green products may take competitive marketing advantage by disclosing the same;
5. By making environmental disclosures, companies may show their commitments towards introduction and



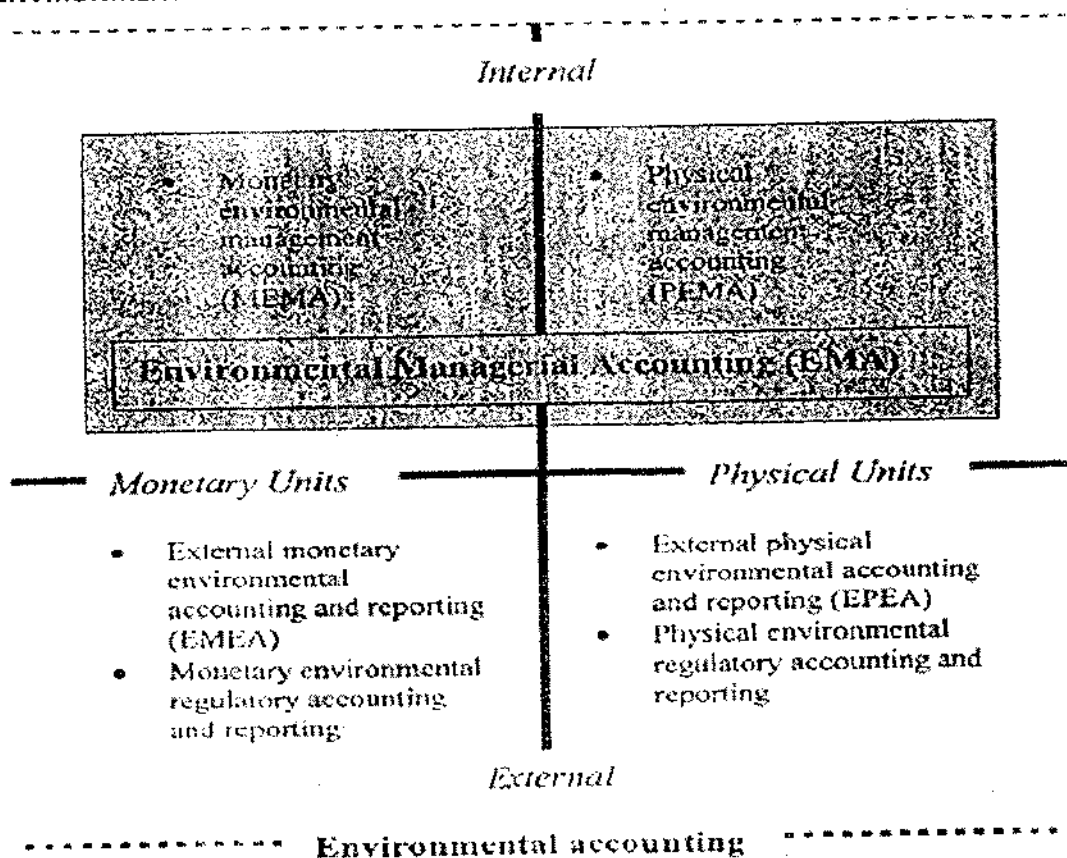
change and thus appear to be responsive to new factors;

6. Companies engaged in environmentally unfriendly industries arose strong public emotion. There is a strong environmental lobby against these industries.

7. Green reporting may be used to combat potentially negative public opinions;

8. By cultivating the enlighten approach of environmental accounting, companies can increase their image of being enlightened to the outside world and this, can be regarded as enlightened companies.

## TYPES OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTING



Detailed Description of Environmental Accounts Source: Burrill et al., 2002, p.6

### Functions and Roles of Environmental Accounting

The functions of environmental accounting are divided into internal and external functions.

#### (1) Internal Functions

As one step of a company's environmental information system, internal function makes it possible to Manage environmental conservation cost and analyze the cost of environmental conservation activities versus the benefit obtained, and promotes effective and efficient environmental conservation activities through Suitable decision-making.

#### (2) External Functions

By disclosing the quantitatively measured results of its environmental conservation activities, external functions allow a company to influence the decision-making of stakeholders, such as consumers, investors, and local residents.

### (3) Necessity of Environmental Accounting

The quantitative management of environmental conservation activities is an effective way of achieving and maintaining sound business management. In other words, in carrying out environmental conservation activities, a company or other organizations can accurately identify and measure investments and costs related to environmental conservation activities, and can prepare and analyze this data. By having better insight into the potential benefit of these investments and costs, the company can not only improve the efficiency of its activities, but environmental accounting also plays a very important role in supporting rational decision-making. In addition, companies and other organizations are required to have accountability to stakeholders, such as consumers, business partners, investors and employees, when utilizing environmental resources, i.e. public goods, for their business activities. Disclosure of environmental accounting information is a key process in performing accountability. Consequently, environmental accounting helps companies and other organizations boost their public trust and confidence and are associated with receiving a fair assessment.

#### Basic Environmental Accounting Elements

##### Significant Environmental Accounting Policies

A premise of employing environmental accounting is that the goals of such environmental accounting activities should be made clear. It is necessary to ensure that the goals of environmental accounting conform with the company's managerial policies and targets as related to environmental conservation. The following elements need to be defined.

- Target period
- Aggregation scope
- Calculation standards for environmental conservation costs
- Calculation standards for environmental conservation benefits

Calculation standards for economic benefits associated with environmental conservation activities. In addition, when disclosing the results of environmental accounting procedures, should any changes be made to the aforementioned elements, the following factors must be disclosed, notification of a change, note of changes to content, the reason of the change and the impact of the change.

#### Target Period and Scope of Calculations

##### (1) Target Period

In principle, the target period covered should be the same as the period covered by the company's environmental report. Basically, information pertaining to the company's financial accounting, environmental activities and environmental accounting should all be coordinated to match the said company's business (fiscal) year.

##### (2) Aggregation scope

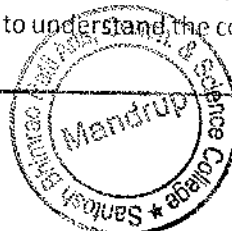
The aggregation scope should also conform with that of the environmental report. Fundamentally, scope should be companywide. In addition, scope can be adjusted when necessary to collect data for a corporate group or individual business site. It is best to extend the scope of accounting successively to conform with a company's actual business conditions.

##### a. Companywide

In principle, information pertaining to financial accounting, environmental conservation activities, and environmental accounting should be coordinated to use identical reporting units for the entire company.

##### b. Corporate Group

A group consisting of subsidiaries and affiliates included in the company's financial statements. Business activities do not only take place at the parent but also involve subsidiaries, such as when the parent transfers production to a subsidiary. Therefore, to comprehend the actual conditions of a company's environmental conservation activities and its related environmental impacts, it is necessary to employ environmental accounting to the entire group. The scope of the corporate group should be in accordance with the scope of the company's consolidated financial statements. This will make it easier to understand the correlation between the



corporate group's economic activities and the environmental accounting data. Moreover, another method to determine the importance of environmental conservation activities is to look at the amount of environmental impact caused by the corporate group and its ratio of environmental conservation costs.

### c. Business Site

An individual business site. By employing environmental accounting at one of its individual business sites, the company can obtain information that can facilitate effective and efficient environmental conservation activities aimed at resolving the local community's environmental issues. In addition, the disclosure of results can aid in promoting communications between the company and the local community, which is a major stakeholder.

### (3) Environmental Accounting under These Guidelines

There are many dimensions to environmental accounting. Environmental accounting covers two distinct contexts. It can be used to provide insight on the interaction between the environment and a nation or region, or can target the activities of a company or other organization. Environmental accounting, within the framework of these guidelines, mainly focuses on companies and other organizations. Herein the term company refers not only to private corporations but also includes such organizations as public interest companies and municipal governments. Information obtained from environmental accounting by companies is given in two forms: monetary value and physical units. Explanations accompany all numerical figures. Environmental accounting, as described within these guidelines, is composed of three key facets: environmental conservation cost (monetary value), environmental conservation benefits (physical units), and the economic benefit associated with environmental conservation activities (monetary value). Put in other words, environmental accounting is structured to identify, measure and communicate a company's activities based on its environmental conservation cost or economic benefit associated with environmental conservation activities, the company's financial performance which is expressed in monetary value, and its environmental conservation benefits, the organization's environmental performance, which is designated in physical units.

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## “GROUND WATER RESPONSES TO RECHARGE THROUGH ROOFTOP RAINWATER IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT”

Dr.Y.S.Pathan  
Assistant Professor, S.B.P.College, Mandrup

Prin. Dr. B.M.Bhanje,  
S.B.P.College, Mandrup

### Introduction :

People of this land, who have lived through the ages in harmony with nature, utilizing every drop of water, making careful arrangements so not to spill even a single drop. The society itself was taking care of water management, without depending upon any outer source. Such community-based efforts have again come to fore when a short stint with the processes of modern developments has failed. The society has awakened, initiating the old traditions and culture again with its own members, to keep the vibrancy of its colorfulness.

Rooftop of the houses is an excellent collection centers for rainwater. If, properly diverted from rooftop and used for artificial recharge, rainwater augment the groundwater table to sufficient extent. In Roof water harvesting, the roof is connected to the well through a network of pipes and filtering system. The rooftop rain water harvesting involves directing all rooftop rainwater to an underground tank, passing through a simple filter like a block of lime and into the cistern or reservoir. Rainwater harvesting is a cost-effective method of obtaining water, thereby solving the water crisis.

The rooftop is connected to the well through a network of pipes and filtering system. In this section, an attempt is made to review the water harvesting in the study region. In Solapur district, both the urban and the rural areas face water scarcity in summer season. Dependence on ground water has increased manifold, but the natural recharge to ground water has not increased in the same rate. As a result, the depletion of groundwater level has become a major problem. Hence, artificial recharge has become unavoidable. Nature has provided us cheapest source of water through rains. Rooftop rainwater can be harvested to supplement the ground water recharge.

### Study Area-

Solapur district is one of the most important districts of Pune division situated on the South-east fringe of Maharashtra state. The district of Solapur is located between 17° 10' North to 18° 32' North latitudes and 74° 42' East to 76° 15' East longitudes. The East-West length of the district is about 200 Kilometer and North-South width is about 150 Kilometer. The total geographical area of the Solapur district is about 14,895 square Kilometer with a population of 43, 15,527 according to 2011 census.

### Objectives-

The aim of present paper is to study the geographical setting of the region as a basis for the Rooftop rainwater harvesting to look into the Rooftop rainwater harvesting



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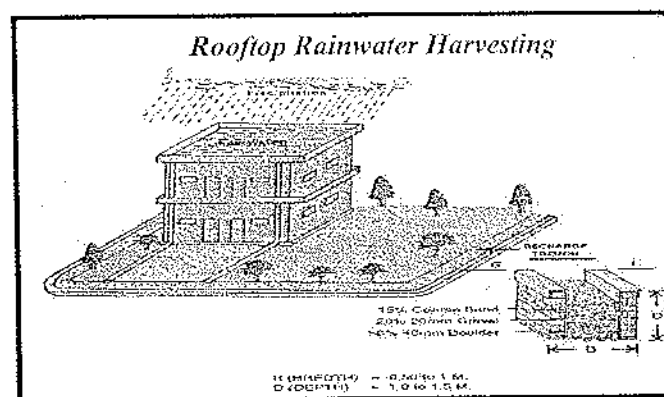
potentiality and study the present position of Rooftop rainwater harvesting in Solapur district

#### Research Methodology:

The data has been collected from the secondary sources from the published and unpublished research work, socio economic review and District statistical abstract, Govt.of Handbook.etc.

#### Methods Of Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting:

The number of rainwater harvested houses in study region become basis of calculation of rooftop area. Generally, the exact size of individual house to measure is impossible. Therefore, an average roof size is adopted for calculation of roof area. The estimation of water available from rooftop harvesting is worked out by multiplying the roof area with normal rainfall available during monsoon period. Computing of rooftop area needs to be done properly and accurately.



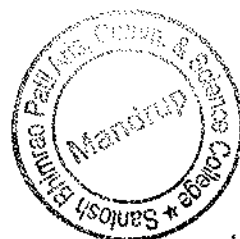
#### POTENTIALITY OF ROOFTOP:

Potentiality is calculated by following formula: (Pecey 1989)

$$\text{Water harvesting potential} = \text{rainfall (mm)} \times \text{collection efficiency}$$

The collection efficiency accounts for the fact that all the rainwater falling over an area cannot be effectively harvested, because, of evaporation spillage etc, factors like runoff coefficient and the first flush wastage are taken into accounts when estimating the collection efficiency.

The following is an illustrative theoretical calculation that highlights the enormous potential for rainwater harvesting. The same procedure can be applied to get the potential for any plot of land on rooftop area, using rainfall data for that area.



Consider a building with a flat terrace area near by 200 to 400 sq. m water both for rural and urban area. The average rainfall of Solapur district is 558.2 mm or 34.1 inches. For Solapur city, the calculation is given as under;

Area of terrace	=	200 sq. m (concrete)
Annual Rainfall	=	0.55m (558mm)
Volume of Rainfall	=	Area of terrace X Annual rainfall
	=	200 Sq.m X 0.55
Collection Efficiency	=	110 cu .m (1, 10,000 liters)

Formula used to calculate the Annual Rainwater Harvesting Potential (Pacey, 1989) is given below;

$$ARHP = R \times AC \times RC$$

Where,

ARHP -- Annual Rainwater Harvesting Potential.

R - Rainfall (mm)

AC - Area of Catchment (in sq. meter)

RC - Runoff Coefficients.

**Table 1 Runoff Coefficient for Various Catchment Areas**

S.N.	TYPE OF CATCHMENT	COLLECTION (in Cubic Meter)
1	Catchment Rooftop	0.75-0.95
2	Paved Area	0.5-0.85
3	Bare land	0.1-0.2
4	Green Area	0.5-0.1

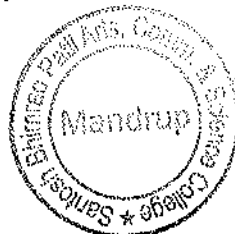
Source- Pacey, Arnold and Cullis, Adrian (1989)

### **PRESINT SITUATION OF ROOFTOP RAINWATER HARVESTING:**

Solapur district is found in drought prone area even though the rainfall variability exists in the district. Rooftop rainwater harvesting is not common in various villages of the Solapur district. Due to the lack of information about Rainwater harvesting the Potentiality and no tendency of water conservation of society, the rainwater harvesting is not quite worth mentioning in the region under study.

### **1. Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting in Deferent thasils of Solapur District:**

In order to understand, the magnitude of rooftop rainwater harvesting in different tahsils of the Solapur district the tahsil wise expenditure incurred and donated share by government and villagers have also been represented The total expenditure of rupees 8,55,1043 have been incurred for the district as a whole, the highest expenditure was for the Akkalkot tahsil while the lowest for Barshi tahsil of the Solapur District. The total amount donated by the Government by the Government for the district as a whole



was 7,6,40,466 rupees, on the one hand and, Rupees 8625551 was donated by the villagers in Solapur district as a whole, on the other. The Government has donated maximum amount of Rupees 3092506 has been for Akkalkot tahsil while lowest of 4478 rupees areas for Barshi tahsil.

The highest amount was donated by the villagers for Mangalwedha tahsil of rupees 1370166 for the same period. The expenditure amount varies enormously from one tahsil to another within the district of Solapur. In the similar way the amount donated by government and villagers also vary from one tahsil to another depending upon the requirement of rooftop of rainwater harvesting. It is matter of surprise that the rooftop rainwater harvesting is more in the

## 2. Number of Villages Expenditure and Sanctioned Projects:

The table 5.5 is associated with the percentage of villages and expenditure for different villages and expenditure in different tahsil of Solapur district. The table 5.5 also provides information related with the total number of sanctioned villages for rooftop rainwater harvesting by the Government during 2013-14. The percentage of villages indicates the intensity of rooftop rainwater harvesting and percentage of incurred in rupees in each tahsil of Solapur district.

**Table 2 Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting in Different Tahsils of Solapur District**

Sr. No	Tahsil	Number of projects Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting in Villages	Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting Expenditure in Rupees	Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting Government Installed Rupees	Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting Villagers Donated Rupees
1	Karmala	23	866897	780207	86690
2	Madha	18	371944	334750	37194
3	Barshi	03	44973	40478	4498
4	N.Solapur	07	129702	116732	12970
5	Mohol	08	422337	321929	42234
6	Pandharpur	18	479651	431686	47965
7	Malshiras	16	490872	441784	49087
8	Sangola	15	332203	298983	33220
9	Mangalwedha	64	1300184	1170166	1370166
10	South Solapur	24	679162	611245	67916
11	Akkalkot	94	3433118	3092506	343611
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>8551043</b>	<b>7640466</b>	<b>862551</b>

Source: Solapur Irrigation Department.

At the same time, the number of rooftop rainwater harvesting projects completed and in progress are also been represented in the table 5.5. Now it will be appropriate to consider step by step the situation of rooftop rainwater harvesting projects in different tahsils of Solapur district. At the very outset, the total number of villages found in each tahsil will proved the degree of intensity of villages in each tahsil. Hence, the total numbers of villages in the district are 1134 which makes 100 percent villages in the Solapur district.



### Conclusion:

The highest number of sanctioned villages for rooftop rainwater harvesting is found for Akkalkot tahsil, where the number is 94 for sanctioned villages. Unfortunately, the lowest number of sanctioned villages for rooftop rainwater harvesting is for Barshi tahsil. This clearly indicates that Barshi has easy access to water table. While land Ground Water table, due to passing of the Bhima River in through Mangalwedha tahsil, it has second highest number of Projects. The number of rooftop rainwater harvesting are between 10 to 20 are for Madha, Pandharpur, Malshiras, and Sangola. Rest remaining tahsils of Mohol, North Solapur and Barshi represent less than 10 percent project of rooftop rainwater harvesting. Present Situation number of rooftop rainwater harvesting project in Solapur district, out of the total 289 sanctioned villages for rooftop rainwater harvesting, 260 have been completed, for Solapur district, during

In the entire district, only 29 projects for rooftop rainwater harvesting are still incomplete till today. In other words these 29 projects of rooftop rainwater harvesting are still in progress. For Akkalkot tahsil, out of 94 sanctioned villages for rooftop rainwater harvesting, 90 have been completed and 4 are still in progress. All the sanctioned villages for rooftop rainwater harvesting have been completed which accounts 64. For Karmala tahsil out of 23 sanctioned villages 21 rooftop rainwater harvesting have been completed and two are still incomplete. For South Solapur tahsil, out of 24 sanctioned villages for rooftop rainwater harvesting, nine have been completed while fifteen are still in progress. For North Solapur tahsil the total number of sanctioned villages is 07 in which 5 have been completed and two are still in progress.

The most surprising aspect of rooftop rainwater harvesting is for Mohol tahsil because out of seven sanctioned villages only one has been completed till today. And remaining six are still incomplete. For rest of Solapur district, whatever, the number of villages for rooftop rainwater harvesting has been sanctioned, fortunately, all are completed. The total number of surface irrigation facilities was accounted to 2809 in the district as a whole. Since, Sangola and Madha tahsils are found in extreme drought prone area, therefore, the Government has provided especially irrigation facilities. It was found to 395 and 340 for Sangola and Madha tahsils respectively.

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131

Principal,  
Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts, Comm.  
& Science College, Mandrup.



100

158

## "FINANCIAL LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE WOMEN IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT"

Prin. Dr. B. M. Bhanje  
Research Guide in Geography  
S. B. Patil College, Mandrup

Prof. Sachin A. Rajguru  
Geography Department  
S.S.A's Arts and Commerce College, Solapur

### ABSTRACT:

*The present paper examines issues related to the Scheduled Caste women view financial literacy of Solapur District. Financial literacy is having the knowledge, skill and confidence to make responsible financial decisions. It is the ability to understand how money works in the world, how someone manages to earn or make it, how that person manages it, how she invests it and how that person donates it to help others. Financial Literacy represents the ability to grow, monitor and effectively use financial resources to enhance the well being and economic security of oneself, one family and one business recognizing the need for financial literacy, many countries both developed and developing have launched financial literacy programmes for their people. Both women and men need to be sufficiently financially literate to effectively participate in economic activities and to take appropriate financial decisions for themselves and their families, but women often have less financial knowledge and lower access to formal financial products than men. Women therefore have specific and additional financial literacy needs.*

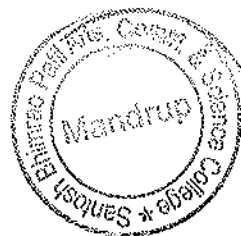
*Women are likely to take primary responsibility for childrearing, to make important and daily decisions about the allocation of household resources, and to have a major role in the transmission of financial habits and skills to their children. Hence, they need to have adequate financial skills not only for themselves but also for future generations. Financial literacy is needed not only to improve women's management of their personal and household finances, but also to empower them to choose and access appropriate financial services and products, as well as to develop and manage entrepreneurial activities. A part from, this paper to study the Financial Literacy of Scheduled Caste women in Solapur District.*

*Keywords: Financial Literacy of Scheduled Caste Women*

### INTRODUCTION:

Women face challenges and barriers that make it difficult for them to be financially prepared for the future. Financial literacy is important for women because nearly 90 percent of all women will end up managing their financial portfolio alone at some time in their life. Women are not taking responsibility for financial issues until times of personal change in their lives such as divorce or death. In solapur the total population of women is 2089904 and the Scheduled Caste women population is only 317785 (Census 2011). Even though they are the bread winner of the family, their income is not sufficient to lead the day to day life. They are struggling to fulfil their need. Solapur district is an developing city. Most of the women are house wife, some are working in the bidi industries, they don't have the habits of saving and majority of the women are tend to close their provident fund account also to meet their daily challenges.

There are about 250 million Scheduled Caste in India. There is meagre improvement in the socio economic conditions of Scheduled Caste in the past 50 years. Every fourth Indian is a Scheduled Caste. They are generally scattered in village and they



## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ❖ To know the Financial Literacy level of Scheduled Caste women in Solapur District.

The district of solapur is one of the most important districts of the Maharashtra state both in terms of area and population.



It lies, entirely in the Bhima basin and located in between,  $17^{\circ}10'$  North to  $18^{\circ}32'$  latitudes and  $74^{\circ}42'$  East to  $76^{\circ}15'$  East longitudes. The total geographical area of the solapur district is 14895 square kilometers with a population of 4317756 according to 2011 census. The area under study constitutes 4.88% area and 4.51% population of Maharashtra state. The district entirely lies in drought prone area of Maharashtra state. The region is divided into four seasons of cold, hot, monsoon and post monsoon. The yearly temperature ranges between  $10^{\circ}$  to  $44^{\circ}$  C. The annual average rainfall is 667.10mm.

#### DATA BASE & METHODOLOGY:-

The present study is based on the primary and secondary sources. The secondary data was collected from various offices like district health office, Municipal Corporation office, district census report and statistical department of Solapur district. The primary data have been collected from field survey and the data has been processed and presented with help of cartographic technique and analyzed accordingly.

#### FINANCIAL LITERACY OF SCHEDULED CASTE WOMEN:

The study area Solapur District comprises 11 tahshils, 1147 Panchayat Village, area 14895 sq k.m. population of solapur district is 4,315,527 of which male and female are 2,227,852 and 2,089,904 respectively. Average literacy rate of solapur is 77.02 of which male and female literacy is 85.03 and 68.55 respectively and samples of 113 respondents were selected for the study.

Table No. 1  
Area and Population (Solapur District)

Sr. No.	Name of the Block	Area in Sq. K.M	Scheduled Caste (Total)	Scheduled Caste Women
1	Karmala	736	31682	17206
2	Madha	1195	41377	22702
3	Barshi	1390	32247	24712
4	North Solapur	1483	17123	76991
5	Mohol	1141	42446	20514
6	Pandharpur	1304	55973	32746
7	Malshiras	1550	88581	43393
8	Sangole	1522	42519	23273
9	Mangalvedhe	1408	28755	15144
10	South Solapur	1545	35151	17086
11	Akkalkot	1610	41045	24018
Total		14884	456899	317785

#### LEVEL OF FINANCIAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE RESPONDENTS:

Analyzing the level of financial knowledge of the respondents will help the researcher to identify the financial literacy of Scheduled Caste Women in Solapur



District. The level of their financial knowledge is given in the below table.

Table No. 2

Level of financial knowledge

Sr. No.	Level of Knowledge	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	No Knowledge	12	10.62
2	Poor	17	15.04
3	Mild	26	23.01
4	Moderate	29	25.66
5	Good	15	13.27
6	Excellent	14	12.39
Total		113	100.00

Source: Primary Data (questioner)

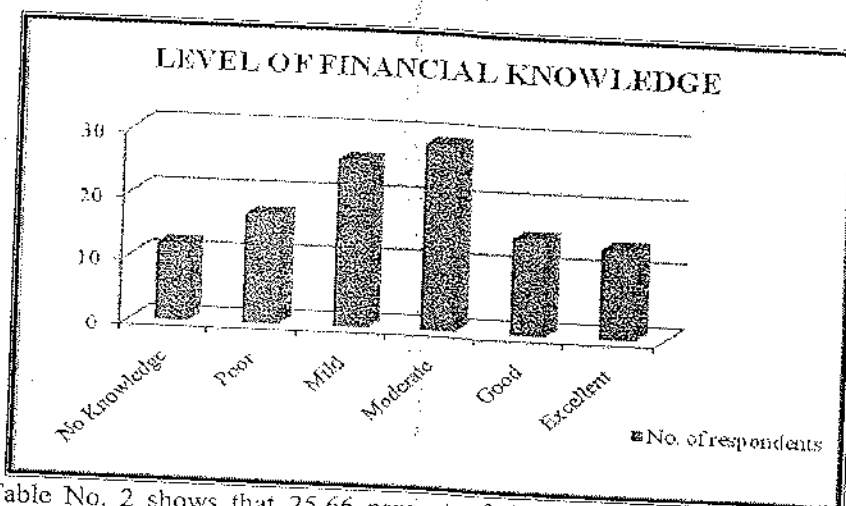


Table No. 2 shows that 25.66 percent of the respondents are moderate, 23.01 percent of the respondents are mild, 15.04 percent of the respondents are poor, 13.27 percent of the respondents are good, 12.39 percent are excellent in financial knowledge and remaining 10.62 percent says that they have no knowledge.

#### FAMILY INCOME AND MONTHLY SAVING:

Income is an important determinant factor to analyze the saving behaviour of the Scheduled Caste Women. Income is a positive factor that analyses the saving of a country or a household. As per the data collection the rural households has very low level of income as many of the rural families earn their livelihoods from agriculture, majority of the women going for daily wage workers, petty traders and other engaged in self-employed activities.

Women are considered to lack knowledge and confidence with regard to money management and investment programme. This impact on their ability to reach their financial potential. Scheduled Caste women who remain as marginalized group among the excluded community have little access to resources. Even though they earn for their





living they lack knowledge on financial matters. The review of literatures state that there are limited studies in terms of financial literacy in general and financial literacy among socially excluded in particular.

There is no significant relationship between family income and monthly saving the respondents.

**Table No. 3 Monthly Income of Family :**

Family Income	Monthly Income
Below Rs. 2000	35.96
Rs. 2000 to Rs. 5000	35.17
Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000	24.41
Above Rs. 10,000	4.46

*Source: Primary Data (questioner)*

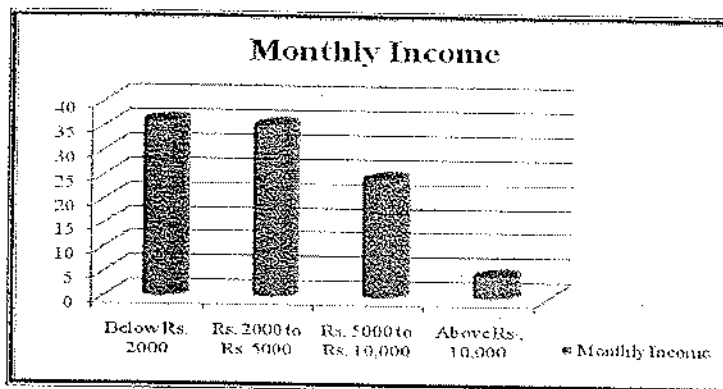


Table No. 3 shows that 39.96 % of the respondents are earning below Rs. 2000, out of them, no one have the high level of saving. Where 35.17 % of the respondents are earning up to 2000 - 5000 out of them 24.41% of the respondents are earning up to 5000-10,000 are having high saving group, 4.46 % of the respondents are earning up to above 10,000, out of them are having high possess very high level of savings. Hence conclude that there is no association between family income and monthly saving.

#### **ABILITY TO ACCESS THE FINANCIAL PRODUCT:**

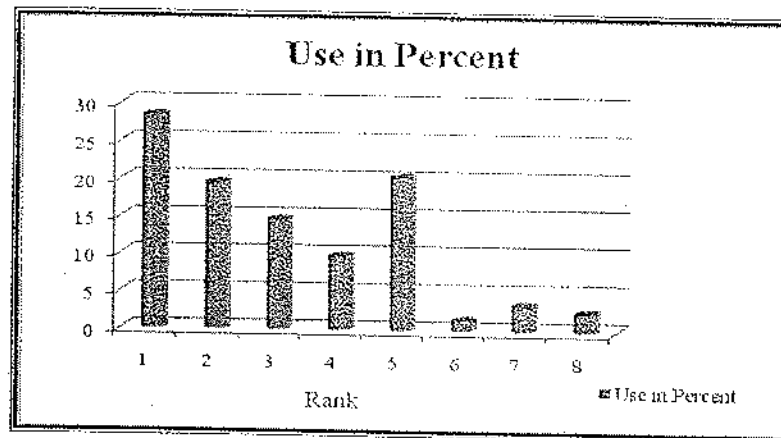
In modern era, Access to finance is the ability of individuals or enterprises to obtain financial services, including ATM's credit, deposit, payment, insurance, and other risk management services. Those who involuntarily have no or only limited access to financial services is referred to as the unbanked or under banked, respectively. The ability to access the financial product, like ATM's, debit card, credit card and other to examine the ability in accessing the leverage of financial product, the respondent are asked to express their views of accessing the financial product. The opinion of the respondents are categorized by very high level, high level, medium level, low level, very low level with 5,4,3,2, and 1 point respectively. Ranks are provided.



Table No. 4 Ability to Access the Financial Products

Sr. No	Statement	Use in Percent	Rank
1	Know to operate the ATM's	28.39	1
2	Know to use the debit and credit card	19.51	3
3	Know to fill up the cheque/ withdraw slip	14.63	4
4	Know to handle the problems in accessing	9.76	5
5	Know to deposit the money	20.39	2
6	Know about the interest calculation of loan	1.44	8
7	Know the current balance/position in a account	3.44	6
8	Know about premium details in insurance schemes	2.44	7

Source: Primary Data (questioner)



The above table no. 4 indicates that the ability of the respondents towards accessing the financial products. The researcher has framed eight statements to test the ability of the respondents to access the financial product. Among eight statements, know to operate the ATM's is placed the first position. Know to use the deposit the money secured second position. Know the debit and credit card placed in third position. Know to fill up the cheque and withdraw slip gets the fourth position. Know handle the problems in accessing is the fifth position. Know to current balance and position in a account gets the sixth position. Know about premium details in insurance schemes placed in seventh position. Know about the interest calculation of loan availed in eight ranks places respectively.

#### CONCLUSION:

Few studies have been conducted in Solapur that focused on difference in the level of financial literacy of men and women. However, still there persists a huge gap in the literature as far as the factors influencing such differences and measures for improving them are concerned.



Financial literacy is also considered as important adjunct for promoting financial inclusion and ultimately financial stability. According to a report by financial express, India is ranked number two in the list of highest financial literacy countries in the world. The ING survey states that the country has a financial literacy level of around 55 %. But the negative side is that nearly 98 % of Indian citizens still do not have a dematerialization account. The country where 48 % of the population still lives o day to day earnings cannot dream of savings and life insurance.

This study focuses the financial literacy level of Scheduled Caste women in solapur district every women should increase financial literacy level, which helps to improve their habit which is helpful to satisfy their future needs and they can manage the unexpected expenses of their family. So it is inevitable that every woman should enlighten their financial literacy level to uplift living standard.

Hence more financial literacy programs and institutions should be established in order to create more awareness on financial terms to women. This will make women the part of financial inclusion and will facilitate the growth of nation as a whole. It is truly said that-

"It is impossible to think about the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved. It is impossible for a bird to fly on only one wing." —Swami Vivekananda

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Principal,<sup>88</sup>

Santosh Bhirnrao Patil Arts, Comm.  
& Science College, Mandrup.



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# RESEARCH DIRECTION



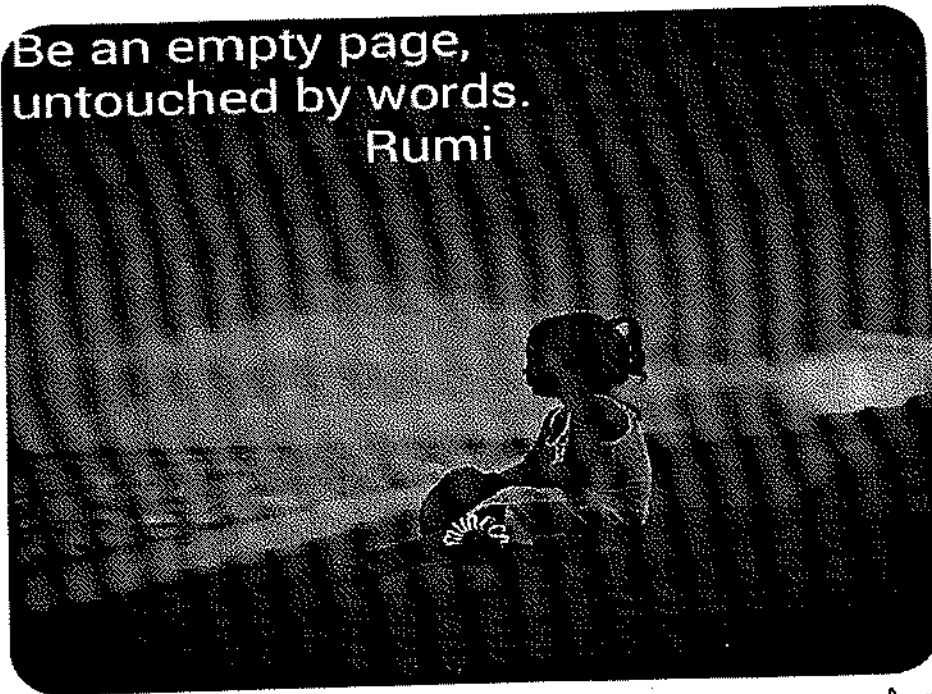
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## THE POET'S LOVE FOR THE PARENTS IN BEYOND THE HORIZON

Be an empty page,  
untouched by words.  
Rumi



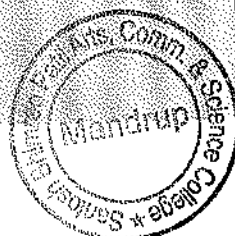
**Dr. Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage**

*Chanabasappa Sidramappa  
Mulage*

Asst. Professor & Head, Department of English, Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, A/P: Mandrup, Tal: South Solapur, Dist: Solapur.

**ABSTRACT:** Beyond the Horizon is the first collection of poems by Dr Annie John who has been working as Head, Department of English in A. R. Burla Womoen's College, Solapur, in the state of Maharashtra in India. She has authored and edited twenty textbooks and reference ...Page No- 07

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Vol.- 5, Issue - 1, July -2017



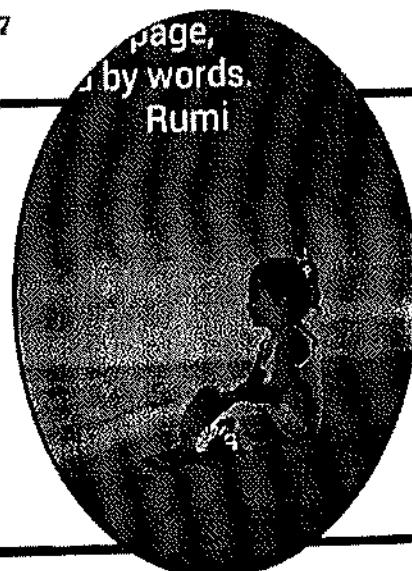
Sr. No	Title And Name Of The Author (S)	Page No
1	Impact Of Integrated Child Development Services On Pregnancy Prevalence And Birth Rate In Uttar Pradesh Dr. Anupma Mehrotra	1
2	Critical Analysis Of Profile Of Life Insurance Sector In India Dr. B. S. Salunkhe	3
3	The Poet's Love For The Parents In <i>Beyond The Horizon</i> Dr. Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage	7
4	Influence Of Advertisement On Purchase Intention Towards Sri Mathi Honda At Gingee Dr. M. Senthilkumar and Dr. M. Kalaiyarasu	10
5	Preparation Of Training Plan Of Wrestlers Dr. Sanjay Kumar	16
6	An Economic Prospects Of Herbal Garlic Cultivation In India Dr. V. T. Kumar	24
7	A Study On The Consumer Awareness And Belief About Green Marketing In Thanjavur District Of Tamilnadu P. Sudha and Dr. V. Vijayalakshmi	31





## THE POET'S LOVE FOR THE PARENTS IN *BEYOND THE HORIZON*

Dr. Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage  
Asst. Professor & Head, Department of English,  
Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, A/P: Mandrup, Tal: South Solapur,  
Dist: Solapur.



### ABSTRACT:

**B**eyond the Horizon is the first collection of poems by Dr Annie John who has been working as Head, Department of English in A. R. Burla Womoen's College, Solapur, in the state of Maharashtra in India. She has authored and edited twenty textbooks and reference books so far. She is in the editorial boards of many esteemed journals. Beyond the Horizon is her first book on creative writing which contains heart-touching and thought-provoking poems on varied subjects. However, the present paper confines to the study of only two of the poems in it, namely 'Father' and 'Mother'. It attempts to bring out the very close relationship of the poet with both of her parents.

**KEYWORDS:** Father, mother, love, guidance, protection, virtues, death.

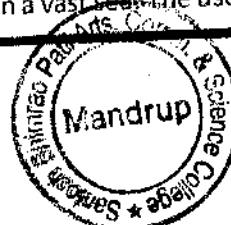
### INTRODUCTION

Dr Annie John is a budding poet of great promise. Her first collection of poems *Beyond the Horizon* vouches for it as it contains the poems of great quality. The major themes she deals with in these poems include love, life, passion, bliss, trust, companionship, desire, disappointment, loneliness, death, etc. The two poems by her that have caught my attention are – 'Father' and 'Mother' – which begin and end this poetic collection respectively. Therefore, here is a humble attempt to interpret these two poems with the aim of bringing out their literary value as well as the valuable ideas and emotions expressed in them.

**Father: A Pillar of Strength and Protecting Angel:** 'Father' is the first poem in *Beyond the Horizon*. The narrator of the poem is no one else but the poet herself. The poet makes use of apt metaphors to describe her father in the first stanza of the poem. She writes in the first stanza:

You had been a pillar of strength  
A mighty rock in testing times  
A soothing balm in painful moments

The poet's father was rock-strong; he epitomized strength. As they say the tough gets tougher in testing times; her father too showed greater strength in tough times. He was not a wishy-washy person, but the man of iron nerves. He was always there to protect his near and dear ones. He was a 'soothing balm in painful moments'. He was a source of solace for his close ones. He acted tough and soft according to the need of the time. In the second stanza the poet implicitly compares her father with a light house as he guided her 'in the right direction' 'in wreckful times' like a light house guides the straying ship on a vast sea. The use of 'light house' as a metaphor



here reminds one of Shakespeare's Sonnet No.116 wherein too the 'light house' is used as a metaphor to compare it with true love. In the poem 'Father' the poet compares her father with a light house as he was a guiding principle in her life as well as he was a person of strong character steadfast in his thoughts, beliefs and principles. However, he was not bossing, intimidating father; instead he was a gentle, caring father who was always ready and willing to answer her little daughter's 'simple queries'. The poet makes it clear in the third and fourth stanza that her father guided her not only in difficult times but also all through her life. The poet writes in the fourth stanza:

I could look up to you always  
For you had a solution to all my anxieties  
Holding my hand you led me through life's  
tumultuous path

Like any good father, the poet's father too tried to protect her from the thorns of life; he tried to help her make her journey in this world safe. He was self-effacing father who loved his dear ones more than himself. Nevertheless, the poet was in awe of her father. She loved him very much as well. Therefore, she was heartbroken when he left her and his other dear ones for once and all due to that inevitable thing called 'death'. His demise caused her boundless grief as it was an irrecoverable loss for her. It is reflected in the following last stanza of the poem:

Life has never been the same since you left  
I long for you and the happy times  
There is a vast expanse between us  
And till I get to the other shore  
I know you are watching  
And protecting me  
Under your mighty wings.

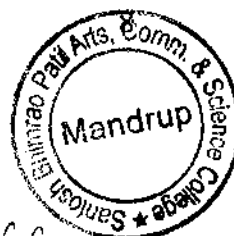
The poet longs for those happy golden old days that she spent with her beloved father, though she knows full well that it is impossible. Being a true Christian she believes in the existence of heaven and immortality of soul. Therefore, she says that her father is watching and protecting her from the heavenly abode. She also thinks of reuniting with him in heaven after her death which will remove 'a vast expanse' between them and bring them together again.

To sum up, in the present poem the poet talks about her special relationship with her father - his unconditional limitless love, guidance and protection that she was blessed with and her profound love and reverence for her beloved father. It also expresses her hope of reuniting with him some day in future.

**Mother: The Light of the Poet's Life:** The poem 'Mother' begins with the description of the old mother of the poet and slowly unfolds her exemplary life. In this poem too the narrator is the poet herself. As they say beauty fades with the course of time, the poet's once beautiful mother too is affected by all powerful time. The mother in her old age is different from the mother in her youth. Therefore, the poet says:

So naïve, so helpless, so weak  
The pain in your eyes  
The trembling of your hands..  
Your choked voice  
Brought to fore the other side of you

That once cheerful, strong mother of the poet turned into a helpless, weak person due to old age pains the poet. The poet is tormented to see the 'sparkling eyes' of her mother giving way to 'a moist look' and her





feeble smiles that unsuccessfully hide 'some unknown fear'. The 'crimson complexion' of her mother when she was young is now 'pale like winter' and her grey hair and creases on her face, which indicate her old age, reflect the life she spent, her invaluable experience. Here the poet uses a very beautiful metaphor: she calls the white hair on the head of her mother the 'glorious crown'. It implies the queenly, meaningful life the old lady led so far. It also suggests the beauty of the old age. It is very well said that both sunrise and sunset are beautiful – they have their own distinct beauty. Similarly, old age too has its own beauty. However, the poet cannot tolerate the impact of time on her mother. Therefore, she calls time cruel. In the third stanza she writes:

Your beauty which people sang about  
Has actually turned to grace  
And now your feeble limbs trembling  
Marks the cruelty of time.

These lines talk of the graceful beauty of the old age as well as the agony of the poet at the effects of mighty time on her beloved mother whose ethereal beauty bewitched many in her young age. The poet speaks of the exemplary life of her mother in the last stanza in the following words:

The exemplary life you lead  
With dignity as your crown  
Charity your service  
Prayer your weapon  
Love your shield  
Forgiveness your buckler  
And soothing words your armor  
These divine gifts  
Arm you to move towards a nobler cause.

We can sense the pride of the poet for her mother living a meaningful, good, nay exemplary life. She states many virtues of her beloved mother – dignity, charity, spirituality, loving nature, forgiveness, 'soothing' speech, etc. No one can disagree with the poet that these are certainly 'divine gifts' in this selfish, cruel, materialistic world; they have become very rare in the modern world. I agree with the poet when she says that 'these divine gifts' will arm her mother when she will move towards a nobler cause i.e. leaving this world for the heavenly abode. Here I cannot help remembering *Everyman*, a morality play of fifteenth century. The theme of the play is that nothing else, but only good deeds accompany *Everyman* when he dies. Similarly, the poet's mother too need not be afraid of death as she has led a good, moral, spiritual life. These virtues of her will certainly ensure her place in the heaven.

Conclusion: 'Father' is the first, while 'Mother' is the last poem in *Beyond the Horizon*, a collection of poems by Dr Annie John. In other words, the poem 'Father' begins the collection while 'Mother' closes it signifying that the father began the poet's life i.e. he gave her birth and her mother has completed it. It also suggests that they are the limits of her life, nay they are her world. It also signifies what her parents meant to the poet, their importance in her life. That the poet has dedicated the book to her mother shows her special relationship with her mother. After going through these two poems one realizes the profoundest love and respect of the poet for her beloved parents.

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# Indian Streams Research Journal

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Sr. No	Title And Name Of The Author (S)	Page No
1	Gender Conditioning In Margaret Laurence's <i>The Stone Angel</i> A. Judit Sheela Damayanthi and Dr. L. A. Emmanuel Catherine	1
2	पितृसत्ता के सन्दर्भ में नारीवादी दृष्टिकोण : एक समाजशास्त्रीय समीक्षा बालक राम राजवंशी	5
3	Contribution Of Integrated Adult Literacy Programme On Women Economy In Awassa Administrative City Beyene Sheleshi Mitiku	9
4	Depiction Of Burning Issues In Aju Mukhopadhyay's Poetry Dr. Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage	14
5	Overview Of Fiscal Federal System In India Dr. Mona Bhalla	18
6	Sarvodaya In Village Economy Dr. Sunita Tewari	28
7	Employee Empowerment: An Approach Towards Workplace Obligation Dr. Vitthal Shankar Dhekale	30





## DEPICTION OF BURNING ISSUES IN AJU MUKHOPADHYAY'S POETRY

Dr. Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage  
Asst. Professor & Head, Department of English,  
Santosh Bhimrao Patil College,  
A/P: Mandrup, Tal: South Solapur, Dist: Solapur.



### ABSTRACT

**A**ju Mukhopadhyay is one of the few modern Indian writers who is sensitive to the current pressing issues in human life. Two of his poems, namely 'Fundamentalists' and 'Peace' have been selected for study in the present paper. In the former poem he talks about the greatest threat to humankind posed by religious fundamentalism today, while in the latter he speaks of the significance of peace in human life which is lacking today. The paper attempts to explore the poet's ideas on two of the burning issues in today's world and the remedies he suggests. The paper attempts to highlight the fact that fundamentalism and peace are mutually exclusive and therefore we must give up fundamentalism if we want peace in our lives; we should learn not only to respect all kinds of differences, but to accept them to make this global village a better place to live in for us as well as future generations. Therefore, the present paper aims to study Aju Mukhopadhyay's poems 'Fundamentalists' and 'Peace' to bring out this valuable message given in the poems.

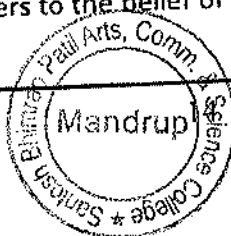
**KEYWORDS:** God, religion, fundamentalism, violence, peace.

### INTRODUCTION:

Aju Mukhopadhyay is a well-known Indian bilingual poet, essayist, fiction writer and critic – he writes in English as well as Bengali. He has published thirty four books till date of which twelve books are on poetry – ten on poems in English and two on poems in Bengali. The collections of his poems are: The Witness Tree, The Paper Boat, In Celebration of Nature, Insect's Nest and Other Poems, Aju Mukhopadhyay's Poems on Sri Aurobindo and the Mother, Short Verse Vast Universe, Short Verse Delight, Manhood, Grasshood and Birdhood, Time Whispers in my Ear, Poetry on Nature and Environment. He is not only a regular contributor to many national and international scholarly journals, but is in editorial boards of many of them also. Many of his poems have been translated in other Indian languages. He has been honoured with many awards for his poetry from India and other countries. He is a poet of high caliber who writes on the pressing issues of today in his poems. 'Fundamentalists' and 'Peace' are two such poems written by him; they deal with religious fundamentalism and lacking of peace in human life today respectively.

**Religious Fundamentalism: The Greatest Threat to Humankind:** Aju Mukhopadhyay's poem 'Fundamentalists' deals with the most burning problem of today that is religious fundamentalism. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines the term 'fundamentalism' as 'the strict following of the basic teaching of any religion'. Worldatlas.com very aptly describes 'religious fundamentalism' in the following words:

Religious fundamentalism refers to the belief of an individual or a group of individuals in the absolute



authority of a sacred religious text or teachings of a particular religious leader, prophet, and/ or God. These fundamentalists believe that their religion is beyond any form of criticism, and should therefore also be forced upon others. Logical explanations and scientific evidences have no place in these belief systems if they work against their religious fundamentalists. For fundamentalists, religion dictates every sphere of their daily lives, and they also attempt to involve the entire society into their own belief system, often by the use of force.

The poet too uses the term with the above given meaning in the poem. Today 'fundamentalism' is a pejorative term which is taken to be 'the opposite of pluralism'. Aju Mukhopadhyay uses it as a pejorative term in the poem. For the poet 'fundamentalists' are the antisocial people with warped mind who are against plurality and so bent on wiping out from the earth the people belonging to the religions other than their own if they fail to convert these people belonging to other faiths to their own faith. The poet is well aware of the suffering of the present world due to religious fundamentalism. We call the present era a modern age, but which, in fact, is turning to be a barbaric age mainly due to the religious fundamentalists. Many saints and sages have always considered different faiths as different ways of leading to the same God. According to them, the Supreme Soul pervades all beings who are His children. Sai Baba of Shirdi, a great saint who lived at a small village named Shirdi in Maharashtra State of India in the nineteenth century preached the oneness of faith, but in vain. He said that the God of all religions is one and the same and therefore, all religions lead to the same God. However, religious fundamentalists fail to understand this eternal truth; they profess that their religion only is the true religion and leads to the Supreme Being and rest are false and cannot do so. They also falsely believe that their God is the only true God. They do not believe in 'live and let live'. On the other hand, they falsely believe that it is the duty given to them by their God to convert the people of other religions or to kill them if they cannot do so. That is why we see so much bloodshed today across the globe caused by religious fundamentalists. They pose the greatest danger to humankind today. About them Aju Mukhopadhyay writes in the poem:

*Religious fundamentalists  
snake the earth  
to spare nothing –  
.....  
they kill themselves  
kill others.*

Here the poet makes an apt use of the word 'snake'. The word is used with two meanings: the religious fundamentalists today are moving like snakes in various countries across the globe killing and injuring people; the word also implies that these fundamentalists are like a gigantic snake that wants to swallow the whole earth, which is suggested by the third line in the above stanza. They are so bloodthirsty that they go to extent of killing themselves to kill other innocent people. The world has seen time and again how a huge loss of human lives has been caused by religious fundamentalists by becoming suicide bombers many a time at different places across the world. Religious fundamentalists do not value the precious human life. Actually most of them are misled by some anti-social elements. These misled fundamentalists have to be brought on the right path by good people. However, the good people are silent which distresses the poet. He comments on their annoying silence in the second stanza:

*Zealots' swords –  
they hang over human heads  
while saints  
hide inside the dark caves.*

The poet is pained by the human loss caused by the religious fundamentalists; however the saints' being silent while the zealots are causing havoc causes him greater pain. It is rightly said that the silence and passivity of good people is more harmful than the bad deeds of the evil ones.



Here we should realize the fact good and bad people are found in all religions; no religion has only good or bad people. It is the fact that fundamentalists are not found in any one religion, but nearly all religions of the world. They sometimes cause violence due to their belief that their religion is beyond any form of criticism and is the only true religion, and therefore all the people of the world follow it, they should strictly follow the basic teachings of it in their daily life. However, religious fundamentalists of some religion cause physical violence and that of other religions cause mental violence, some cause less violence and some more. It is also a fact that fundamentalists belonging to various faiths have caused violence and the loss of human lives some time or other in the past. Therefore, of late some people are questioning the very need of any religion to lead a moral, happy, peaceful and meaningful life. They argue that all religions, founded many centuries ago, have become useless to guide us to live a worthwhile life today so should be discarded. According to them religions which are ultimately responsible for fundamentalism are the root cause of violence and many problems in the world. Some argue that Lord Buddha taught man that he can live a moral life without believing in the existence of God; similarly we can live a moral, happy life without any religion. Some others argue that to be spiritual we do not need any religion. Religion or no religion, but one thing is certain that we must cease to be fundamentalists to make this world, the only place for us to live in, a safe place for us and future generations to live in. That is what is expected by the poet too.

The poet is an optimist; he sees the light at the end of the dark tunnel. He hopes that 'the sons and daughters of the light' i.e. good people will come out some day 'to redeem the earth' i.e. to repel the darkness of fundamentalism from the earth and thereby save humankind from extinction. We can just of that these good people will succeed in making fundamentalists of all religions that the God, whom some people prefer to refer as Nature, likes pluralism, which is opposite of fundamentalism, hence there is a huge variety of flora and fauna in the world; the garden does not look beautiful if it has flowers of the same kind, but it does if it has flowers of different kinds, different colours. It is high time we all realized this divine truth. We must also realize that we do not have any right to take anybody's life, if we cannot give life. We need to believe in and practice the age old dictum 'live and let live'.

**Lacking of Peace in the Modern Life:** Aju Mukhopadhyay's Poem *Peace* is divided into three stanzas. The first two stanzas contain eight lines each and the third is a quatrain. The first stanza delineates man-made as well as natural disasters that have banished peace from this beautiful world. In the second stanza the poet talks about the things required to be done by human in order to achieve peace. The third stanza defines peace and brings out its importance in human life.

The poem begins with the cruel, inhuman massacre of human beings by the fundamentalists in the name of religion. The poem thus begins strikingly:

*In a global village beheading in video show  
Bomb blast and wreckage in T.V.'s glare*

In the above lines the poet uses the phrase 'global village' ironically. He implies that many nations are fighting war with each other, the people of different religions are hungry for the blood of each other and still we call the world 'a global village'. He seems to question it? We have yet to come together mentally. The cruel inhuman treatment and oppression of human being at the hands of other human being is taking place everywhere, not in just few countries. That is what the poet suggests in these lines:

*Media reports of rape, carnage, arson and massacre  
In my neighbourhood rivers of blood flow;*

We cannot be complacent thinking that bad occurrences are taking place in a far off place. The fact is that it has reached your neighbourhood. That is what is suggested by the line: 'In my neighbourhood rivers of blood flow'. What is more, natural disasters too occur now and then as if evil deeds of human beings are not enough.

inflict pain on humankind. These things together or separately, according to the poet, 'banish Peace from earth's shore'. It is noteworthy that the poet uses the first letter of the word 'peace' capital suggesting its divine quality. The poet also talks about man's pretentious, farcical attempts of bringing about peace in human society by means of organising 'a cycle or run race' or writing a poem on it. The poet intends to convey that such farcical activities cannot bring about peace in society; to achieve peace we need to tackle social problems head-on. Further the poet puts forth his ideas of bringing about internal and external peace. To achieve peace, he says, we should stop being selfish and narrow minded, we should not ignore social problems around us, instead do our bit to resolve them. For this purpose, we need to fight for truth 'heart and soul' without bothering about the result. We should not attempt to satiate our crude desires for they can never be satiated as proved by the example of Yayati in Mahabharata. We should do the right thing, work for truth sincerely without worry or fear. We can achieve peace – both internal and external – only when we free ourselves from 'worry, fear, wrath, envy, hatred and self conceit'.

In the third stanza the poet says, "Peace is a state of mind, state of being sound". He means that peace does not depend on external things; its source is not outside, but inside – in one's mind. It is true that it is all in the mind. The moment we realise this truth, we will get real peace perennially which will 'soothe all our wounds'.

The poem very realistically brings out the madness of the modern world and underlines the need of peace in human life to end this madness. It conveys the message that we should stop being fundamentalists. It is high time we respected differences in all aspects of life and stop killing each other, we should stop our atrocities on fellow human beings, we need to stop living selfish life; on the other hand we should think of each other's well being and work for it. Then only we could bring back peace, the most important thing in human life, in human society. For this we need to realise that fundamentalism and peace are mutually exclusive; one cannot be where another is. Therefore, we must stop to be fundamentalists to achieve peace in our life which is the most essential element to live happy, meaningful life.

#### CONCLUSION:

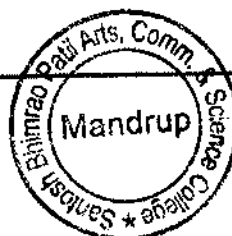
Thus both the poems by Aju Mukhopadhyay deal with the burning problems of present world. He hopes that good people will one day come out to bring misled religious fundamentalists on the right path which only will ensure the regaining of peace in human life in the modern world. Fundamentalism and peace are mutually exclusive and therefore one cannot be where another is. Therefore, it is high time we chose between peace and fundamentalism which causes violence. About the aim of Aju Mukhopadhyay behind writing poetry, Bernard M. Jackson in his criticism on the poetry of Aju Mukhopadhyay writes:

... the remarkable outpourings of the widely acclaimed Aju Mukhopadhyay are simply pregnant with yearnings for a better world, a world where peace, fellowship and justice can be universally established.

Thus Aju Mukhopadhyay writes about the pressing issues today that are related to all of us. He also suggests remedies to the burning problems through his poems.

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## Contents

नाखून : मनुष्य की हिंसक  
मनोवृत्ति का प्रतीक

19

महापूर (जिल्हा लातूर येथील प्रथिमेचे शिवा  
समाधान भानुदास हाके

21

नाखून : मनुष्य की हिंसक मनोवृत्ति का प्रती  
प्रा.डॉ.भगवान आदटराव

1

Kashmir Architecture During Kushan  
Period:An Investigstion  
Mohammad Ajmal Shah

6

पेशव्यांचा शूर सेनापती : बापू गोखले  
श्री. कुंभार अनिल भिमराव

11

स्त्रीवादी सिद्धांत आणि इतिहासलेखन  
प्रा. श्रीमती कोन्हाळी व्ही. पी.

14

Effect Of Flood Disaster Activity On  
The Temple Architect: A Case Study  
of Mahadev Temple At Mallewadi  
Village

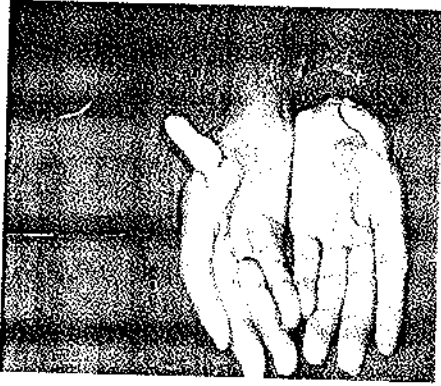
Shivaji D. Kshirsagar and P. D. Sabale





## नाखून : मनुष्य की हिंसाक मनोवृत्ति का प्रतीक

प्रा.डॉ. भगवान आदरराव  
एस.बी. पाटील कॉलेज, मंदूप.



आचार्य हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी का सुप्रसिद्ध निबंध है - "नाखून क्यों बढ़ते हैं ?" "नाखून मनुष्य की आदिम हिंसाक मनोवृत्ति का परिचायक है, जो बार - बार बढ़ते हैं और आधुनिक मनुष्य उन्हें हर बार काट कर हिंसा से मुक्त होने और सभ्य बनने का प्रयत्न करता है। जीवन में ऐसी अनेक सामाजिक बुराइयों से आये दिन हम सबका सामना पड़ता है। सभ्य समाज इनको नियंत्रित करने की कोशिश करता है। साधु - संत बुराइयों से दूर रहने के उपदेश देते हैं, सरकारें भी इन्हें रोकने के लिए कानून बनाती हैं, इसे एक तरह से नाखून काटना माना जा सकता है। बुराई को जड़ से खत्म करना तो संभव नहीं, लेकिन जो इनमें लिप्त होते हैं, वे समाज में प्रवाद माने जाते हैं।

नाखून क्यों बढ़ते हैं ? इस निबंध में द्विवेदीजी ने अशोक, आम, शिरीष, कुटज आदि को माध्यम न बनाकर मनुष्य के देह प्रकृति - नाखून बढ़ने की प्रवृत्ति के बहाने मनुष्य के वास्तविक स्वरूप और उसकी नियति की विवेचना की है। दूसरे विश्वयुद्ध के सामयिक संदर्भ ने इस विवेचन को आश्चर्यजनक रूप से महत्त्वपूर्ण बना दिया है। मनुष्य के इतिहास में हिरोशिमा का हत्याकांड बार - बार थोड़े की हुआ है। मनुष्य जीवन की रक्षा के लिए नाखून से शुरु करके पत्थर, लकड़ी, हड्डी, लोहे के हथियारों से होता हुआ बंदूकों और बमों तक क्यों आ पहुंचा ? क्या हिंसा उसकी मूल वृत्ति है, क्या बढ़ते हुए नाखून इसीकी सूचना देते हैं ? प्रजातीय विकास के क्रम में सींग और पूंछ झड़ गई मगर नाखून अब तक बने हुए हैं। क्या यहीं बताने के लिए मनुष्य की हिंसा वृत्ति का कभी नाश न होगा ? अब भी प्रकृति मनुष्य को उसके भीतर वाले अस्त्र से वंचित नहीं कर रही है। अब भी वह याद दिला देती है कि तुम्हारे नाखून को भूलाया नहीं जा सकता। तुम वही लाख वर्ष पहले के नख - दंतावलंबी जीव हो। पशु के साथ एक ही सतह पर विचरने वाले और चरने वाले।

समय के साथ मनुष्य की हिंसा वृत्ति घटने के बजाए बढ़ती ही जा रही है। उसी प्रकार जिस प्रकार काटते रहने के बावजूद नाखून बढ़ते रहते हैं। तब क्या मनुष्यता के लिए कोई आशा नहीं है ? वे कोई और होंगे जो हिरोशिमा जैसे हत्याकांडों को देखकर हर तरह के हताश होकर बैठ जाते हैं। द्विवेदीजी किसी भी हालत में मनुष्य और मनुष्यता से आशा नहीं छोड़ते। वे आशा के लिए मनुष्य के सांस्कृतिक इतिहास की ओर देखते हैं। मनुष्य के साथ पशुता लगी हुई लेकिन वह निरंतर उससे जूझता रहा है। पशुता को पछाड़कर आगे बढ़ता रहा है क्योंकि 'पशु बनकर वह आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता।' दरअसल मनुष्य देह मात्रा नहीं है, इंद्रिय - मात्रा नहीं है, केवल नाम और बुद्धि तक भी सीमित नहीं है, वह उसके भी आगे जा सकता है। जैविक धरातल उसके सबसे निम्न स्तर को सूचित करता है। मनुष्य इस पशु - सामान्य जैविक धरातल से ऊपर उठ कर उस क्षेत्रों में विकास करता रहा है। जैसे जैसे सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में आगे बढ़ता है उस हद तक उसका विकास होता जाता है। और इस क्षेत्रों में मनुष्यों के लिए विकास की अपरंपार संभावनाएं हैं। मनुष्य को अगर आगे बढ़ना है तो उसे जैविक धरातल से ऊपर उठना होगा, पशु - सुलभ हिंसावृत्ति को त्यागना होगा। अस्त्र बढ़ाते जाने की प्रवृत्ति पर अंकुश लगाना होगा। दूसरा उपाय नहीं है - त्यागः पंथा विद्यते अन्यायः। इसीलिए भारतीय संस्कृति में इंद्रियों और मन के नियंत्रण का, संयम और त्याग का इतना महत्त्व है। द्विवेदीजी लक्ष्य करते हैं कि अंग्रेजी में जो अनधीनता है, वह हमारी भाषा में 'स्वाधीनता' है। हमारी समूची परंपरा ही अनजान में हमारी भाषा द्वारा प्रकट होती है। स्वाधीनता अर्थात् स्व की अधीनता, स्व का नियंत्रण, आत्मसंयम। अपने द्वारा अपने आप को लगाया बंधन। हमारी संस्कृति की बड़ी भारी विशेषता है। वे महाभारत को याद करते हैं, जो सभी वर्गों के लिए सामान्य धर्म के रूप में सत्य और अक्रोध की शिक्षा देता है। द्विवेदीजी का निष्कर्ष है - 'आत्मनिर्मित बंधन ही मनुष्य को मनुष्य बनाता है।' जो नेता समझते हैं कि महज प्रचुर उत्पादन से मनुष्य सुखी हो जाएगा उन्हें वे गांधीजी की



याद दिलाते हैं जिन्होंने कहा था कि बाहर नहीं भीतर देखो। हिंसा को, मिथ्या को, क्रोध और व्देष को मन को मन से दूर करो। लोक के लिए कष्ट सहो, आराम की बात मन सोचो। 'मगर गांधीजी को गोली मार दी गई, पशुता ही हावी हुई। द्विवेदीजी ने निबंध का अंत 'सफलता' और 'सार्थकता' की अवधारणा से किया है। गांधीजी ने आत्मसंयम का जो रास्ता बताया था वह 'मनुष्य की वास्तविक चरितार्थता' का रास्ता था। हथियारों के अंधाधुंध निर्माण और संग्रह से, उनके प्रयोग से 'क्षणिक सफलता' तो मिल सकती है लेकिन वास्तविक चरितार्थता नहीं। हथियारों की होड़ बढ़ती जाती है बाह्य उपकरणों का भंडार बढ़ता जाता है, इससे सभ्यता और संस्कृति का निर्माण और विकास नहीं होता। सभ्यता और संस्कृति का निर्माता तो सजीव और चेतन मनुष्य हैं। हमें हथियारों की नहीं, मनुष्य की सोचना चाहिए। 'मनुष्य की चरितार्थता प्रेम में है, मैत्री में है, त्याग में है, अपने को सबके मंगल के लिए निःशेष भाव से दे देने में है। फिर यहीं नाखून की बात पर लौटते हुए द्विवेदीजी उपसंहार करते हैं, 'नाखूनों का बढ़ना मनुष्य की उस अंध सहजात बहुवचन वृत्ति का परिणाम है जो उसके जीवन में सफलता ले आना चाहती है। उसको काट देना उस स्वनिर्धारिता आत्मबंधन का फल है, जो उसे चरितार्थता की ओर ले जाती है। नाखून बढ़ते हैं तो बढ़ें, मनुष्य उन्हें बढ़ने नहीं देगा।

इस प्रकार द्विवेदीजी के व्यक्ति व्यंजक निबंध उन्हीं की कसौटी के मुताबिक हृदय की अनुभूतियाँ को व्यापक और संवेदनाओं को तीक्ष्ण बनाते हैं। 'अशोक के फूल' में उन्होंने भारतीय संस्कृति के जिस समन्वित स्वरूप का उद्घाटन किया, 'आम फिर बौरा गए' में उसी का पुनराख्यान किया। 'शिरिष के फूल' और 'कुटज' दोनों संघर्ष और अपराजेय जीवन - बोधसा की एक ही भूमि पर रचे गए हैं। 'देवदारु' शब्द और अर्थ, छंद और लय के शास्त्रीय विवेचन से कुछ बोझिन हो गया है और उसमें उनके अन्य निबंधों जैसा प्रवाह भी नहीं है लेकिन 'नाखून क्यों बढ़ते हैं' में विचारों की ऊंचाई के साथ-साथ गजब का प्रवाह भी है। मनुष्य के वास्तविक स्वरूप, मानवीय नियति और सभ्यता-समीक्षा की दृष्टि से 'नाखून क्यों बढ़ते हैं?' हिंदी के व्यक्ति व्यंजक निबंधों के इतिहास में बेजोड़ हैं।



# महाराष्ट्रातील तूर पिकाच्या किमतीतील कल आणि पूर्वानुमान

## संतोष कदम †

व्यावसायिक अर्थशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख, संतोष भीमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय,  
मंडूप, ता. द. सोलापूर, जि. सोलापूर

भारत हा जगातील सर्वात मोठा कडधान्य पिकांचा उत्पादक, ग्राहक व आयातदार देश आहे. भारतात जगाच्या एक तृतीयांश क्षेत्रावर कडधान्य पिकांची लागवड केली जाते. भारतात कडधान्याचे उत्पादन जगाच्या उत्पादनाच्या २२ टक्क्यांपेक्षा जास्त आहे. तसेच, भारतातील बहुतांश शाकाहारी लोकांना आहारातून प्रोटीन मिळण्यासाठी कडधान्ये हा एक मार्ग आहे. याबरोबरच देशातील पशूंना मोठ्या प्रमाणात मिळणारे अन्नही कडधान्यांद्वारे मिळते.

अर्थव्यवस्थेतील शेती, उद्योग व सेवा क्षेत्रांतील शेतीच्या प्रमाणातील योगदानामुळे महाराष्ट्र हे एक भारतातील महत्वाचे राज्य मानले जाते. विशेषतः शेतीच्या विकासाबाबत देशात महाराष्ट्रातील शेतीची प्रगती बरच्या क्रमांकावर नेहमीच राहिली आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील शेती विकास हा जसा अन्नधान्य व इतर व्यापारी पिकांवर आधारित आहे, तितक्याच प्रमाणात तो कडधान्य पिकांच्या योगदानावरही आधारित असल्याचे मानले जाते. विशेषतः कडधान्य पिकांमध्ये तूर, हरभरा, मूग व उडिद या पिकांचे योगदान महत्वपूर्ण ठरते. असे असले तरी, गेल्या अनेक वर्षांपासून कडधान्य पिकांमध्ये तूर या पिकाच्या उत्पादन व किंमत; तसेच तुरीपासून तयार होणाऱ्या तूरडाळीच्या किमती-

विषयी सतत ग्राहक, सरकार व उत्पादक शेतकरी यांच्या समोरच्या समस्या काही सुटताना दिसत नाहीत. भारतात महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश, ओरिसा व कर्नाटक ही राज्ये तूर उत्पादक राज्ये म्हणून ओळखली जातात. या तूर उत्पादक राज्यांमध्ये महाराष्ट्र हे राज्य सर्वात मोठे तूर उत्पादक राज्य असून, एकूण देशातील तूर उत्पादनाच्या ३४ टक्के तूर केवळ महाराष्ट्र राज्यात उत्पादित केली जाते. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये लातूर, मुंबई व अमरावती ही तूर खरेदी विक्रीची मोठी ठिकाणे आहेत. या पार्श्वभूमीवर महाराष्ट्रातील तूर या पिकाचे उत्पादन, तूर पिकाच्या खरेदीची किमान आधारभूत किंमत, तूर पिकाची बाजारातील प्रत्यक्ष किंमत व तूर डाळीची बाजारातील किंमत या चार घटकांवर प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रस्तुत लेखात प्रयत्न केला आहे.

## अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे

प्रस्तुत अभ्यासाची पुढील उद्दिष्टे आहेत...

१. महाराष्ट्रातील तूर पिकाच्या उत्पादनातील कलाचा अभ्यास करून पूर्वानुमान करणे.
२. महाराष्ट्रातील तूर पिकाच्या आधारभूत किमतीच्या कलाचा अभ्यास करून त्याचे पूर्वानुमान करणे.
३. महाराष्ट्रातील तूर पिकाच्या बाजारातील किमतीच्या कलाचा अभ्यास करून त्याचे पूर्वानुमान करणे.

४. महाराष्ट्रातील तूर डाळीच्या किमतीतील कलाचा अभ्यास करून त्याचे पूर्वानुमान करणे.

## अभ्यास पद्धती

प्रस्तुत विषयासंबंधीची आकडेवारी प्राप्त करून तिचे विश्लेषण करण्यासाठी पुढील प्रकारची अभ्यास पद्धती स्वीकारली आहे.

१) आकडेवारी : महाराष्ट्रातील तूर उत्पादन, तुरीच्या आधारभूत किमती, तुरीची बाजारातील किंमत व तूरडाळीची बाजारातील किंमत या घटकांची आकडेवारी उपलब्ध करण्यासाठी [www.agriwatch.com](http://www.agriwatch.com), [www.agmarknet.nic.in](http://www.agmarknet.nic.in) या संकेतस्थळांबरोबरच विविध वर्षांचे महाराष्ट्राचे आर्थिक पाहणी अहवाल या साधनांचा वापर केला आहे. या साधनांद्वारे उपलब्ध आकडेवारी विश्लेषणासाठी संगणकाद्वारे MS Excel या सॉफ्टवेअरद्वारे प्रक्रिया करून मांडणी केली आहे.

२) विश्लेषण पद्धती : वरील साधनांद्वारे उपलब्ध आकडेवारीचे विश्लेषण करण्यासाठी टक्के बदल, चक्रवाढ वृद्धिदर; तसेच पूर्वानुमानासाठी लिस्ट स्केअर पद्धत वापरली आहे. यामध्ये वापरलेली विविध सूत्रे पुढीलप्रमाणे -

- एक्स२ - एक्स१  
१) टक्के बदल =  $\frac{\text{एक्स२} - \text{एक्स१}}{\text{एक्स१}} * १००$
- २) चक्रवाढ/संयुक्त वृद्धिदर =  $A.L. [B-1] * १००$   
$$b = \frac{N * \text{Sum of } X * \text{Log } Y - [\text{sum of } X] * [\text{sum of log } Y]}{N^2 * \text{sum of } X^2 - (\text{sum of } X)^2}$$
- ३) पूर्वानुमानाचे सूत्र -  
प्रतिपगमन काढण्याचे सूत्र  $Y = a + bx$   
a ची किंमत काढण्यासाठीचे सूत्र =  $\frac{\text{sum of } Y}{N}$   
b ची किंमत काढण्यासाठीचे सूत्र =  $\frac{\text{sum of } XY}{\text{sum of } X^2}$

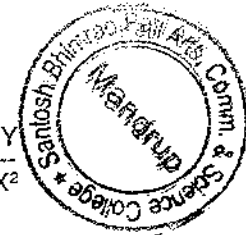
## उत्पादन व किमतीतील कल

महाराष्ट्रातील तूर पिकाच्या उत्पादनातील व किमतीतील कल अभ्यासण्यासाठी तूर पिकाचे सन २०११ ते २०१६ या सहा वर्षांत झालेले उत्पादन, तूर खरेदीबाबत शासनाने जाहीर केलेली किमान आधारभूत किंमत, तूर पिकाची बाजारातील प्रत्यक्ष किंमत (सरासरी किंमत); तसेच तूर डाळीची प्रत्यक्ष बाजारातील किंमत (सरासरी किंमत) या घटकांचा विचार केला आहे.

महाराष्ट्रामध्ये सन २०१६ च्या आकडेवारीनुसार एकूण खरीप पिकांच्या लागवडीखालील क्षेत्रापैकी तूर या पिकाखालील क्षेत्रापैकी टक्केवारी १० इतकी आहे, तर एकूण अन्नधान्य उत्पादनातील वाटा १२ टक्क्यांच्या आसपास आहे. याचाच अर्थ महाराष्ट्र राज्यात घेतले जाणारे उत्पादन हे इतर अन्नधान्याच्या पिकांइतकेच महत्त्वपूर्ण असे आहे. असे असले, तरी या पिकाच्या उत्पादकतेकडे, मिळणाऱ्या किमतीकडे म्हणावे तसे लक्ष दिले जाताना दिसत नाही. यातूनच तूर उत्पादन व त्याची किंमत; तसेच तूरडाळीच्या किमती यांतील तीव्र चढउतार पाहायला मिळतात.

## तूर उत्पादनातील कल

तुरीच्या पिकाखालील क्षेत्र; तसेच त्याचे उत्पादन हे मोठ्या प्रमाणात पावसावर अवलंबून असल्याने, त्यात दरवर्षी अनिश्चितता मोठ्या प्रमाणात आढळते. याचबरोबर इतर काही घटकही तुरीच्या उत्पादनावर परिणाम करत असतात. महाराष्ट्रातील तुरीच्या पिकाच्या सन २०११ ते २०१६ या सहा वर्षांतील उत्पादनाची आकडेवारी तक्ता क्र.१ मध्ये दिली आहे.

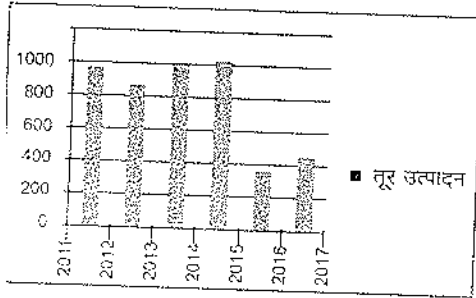


**का १ : तुरीच्या पिकाच्या उत्पादनातील कल**  
(हजार मे.टनामध्ये)

वर्ष	उत्पादन	टक्के बदल
२०११	१७६	-
२०१२	८७१	-१०.७५
२०१३	१००६	१५.४९
२०१४	१०३४	२.७८
२०१५	३५३	-६५.८६
२०१६	४४४	२५.७७
CGR	-१७.२३	-५४.५०*

आधार: महाराष्ट्राचा आर्थिक पाहणी अहवाल (विविध वर्ष)  
टिप: \* हे चिन्ह सन २०११च्या तुलनेत २०१६मध्ये झालेला टक्के बदल दर्शविते.

**आलेख १ : तुरीच्या पिकाच्या उत्पादनातील कल**  
(हजार मे. टनामध्ये)



महाराष्ट्रातील तूर या पिकाच्या उत्पादनाची सन ०११ ते २०१६ या सहा वर्षांतील आकडेवारी पाहता असे दिसते की, सन २०११ मध्ये राज्यात १७६ हजार टन इतके तुरीचे उत्पादन झाले होते. त्यात पुढे सन ०१४ मध्ये १०३४ हजार मे.टनापर्यंत वाढ होत गेली. दु, त्यानंतरच्या वर्षात (सन २०१५ मध्ये मागील वर्षाच्या तुलनेत) मात्र राज्यातील तुरीच्या उत्पादनात ठरा प्रमाणात घट (६५.८६ टक्के) झाल्याचे दिसते. सन २०११ च्या तुलनेत सन २०१६ मध्ये राज्यातील तुरीचे उत्पादन केवळ ४४४ हजार मे.टन इतके होते;

म्हणजेच या सहा वर्षांच्या कालावधीत राज्यातील तुरीच्या उत्पादनात निम्न्यापेक्षा जास्त प्रमाणात घट (५४.५० टक्के) झाली असल्याचे दिसते. थोडक्यात, सन २०११ पासून २०१६ पर्यंतची तुरीच्या उत्पादनाची आकडेवारी पाहता, त्यात चढउतार दिसून येत आहेत.

महाराष्ट्रातील तुरीच्या उत्पादनातील चढउतार व अलीकडील काळातील घट पाहता संयुक्त/चक्रवाढ वृद्धिदराचे मापन केले असता, त्यातील बदल -१७.२३ टक्के इतका असल्याचे दिसते. याचाच अर्थ गेल्या सहा वर्षांत महाराष्ट्रातील तुरीच्या उत्पादनाच्या संयुक्त/चक्रवाढ वृद्धिदरात १७.२३ टक्क्यांनी घट झाली आहे.

**तुरीच्या पिकाच्या किमान आधारभूत किमतीतील कल**

मूलतः महाराष्ट्रातील तूर या पिकाचे उत्पादन मोठ्या प्रमाणात खरीप हंगामात घेतले जात असल्याने उत्पादनातील अनिश्चितता कायम राहते. परिणामी, शेतकऱ्यांना तूर या पिकाचे उत्पादन घेण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहन मिळावे; शिवाय त्यांना तूर या पिकाचा किमान उत्पादन खर्च प्राप्त व्हावा या हेतूने शासन दरवर्षी किमान आधारभूत किमती जाहीर करते. पुढील तक्त्या क्र.२मध्ये सन २०११ ते २०१६ या सहा वर्षांतील महाराष्ट्रातील तूर या पिकाच्या किमान आधारभूत किमतीची आकडेवारी दिली आहे.

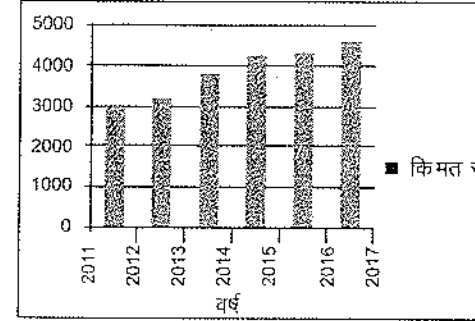
**तक्त्या २ : तूर या पिकाची किमान आधारभूत किंमत**  
(रु.मध्ये प्रती क्विंटल)

वर्ष	किंमत	टक्के बदल
२०११	३०००	-
२०१२	३२००	६.६६
२०१३	३८५०	२०.३१
२०१४	४३००	११.६८
२०१५	४३५०	१.१६
२०१६	४६२५	६.३२
CGR	९.५६	५४.१६*

आधार : <http://farmer.gov.in/mspstatements.aspx>  
(downloaded on २४/०५/२०१७)

टिप : \* हे चिन्ह सन २०११ या तुलनेत २०१६ मध्ये झालेला टक्के बदल दर्शविते

**आलेख - २ : तूर या पिकाची किमान आधारभूत किंमत (रु.मध्ये प्रती क्विंटल)**



महाराष्ट्रातील तूर या पिकाच्या किमान आधारभूत किमतीची सन २०११ ते २०१६ या सहा वर्षांतील आकडेवारी पाहता असे दिसते की, सन २०११मध्ये ३२०० रु. प्रती क्विंटल इतकी तूर या पिकासाठी शासनाने ठरवून दिलेल्या आधारभूत किमतीत पुढे सातत्याने वाढ होत जाऊन, सन २०१६ मध्ये ती ४६२५ रु. प्रती क्विंटल इतकी झाली. म्हणजेच शासनाने तूर या पिकासाठीच्या आधारभूत किमतीत सातत्याने दरवर्षी वाढ केली असल्याचे दिसते.

प्राथमिक आकलनानुसार तूर या पिकाच्या किमान आधारभूत किमतीत वाढ झाल्याचे जरी स्पष्ट होत असले, तरी अगोदरच्या वर्षातील आधारभूत किमतीच्या तुलनेत दरवर्षी झालेले बदल व तुरीच्या उत्पादनातील बदल पाहता, वेगळे निष्कर्ष मिळतात. सन २०१५च्या तुलनेत २०१६ मध्ये तुरीच्या उत्पादनात झालेली वाढ २५.७७ टक्के इतकी असून, याच काळात तूर या पिकाच्या आधारभूत किमतीत झालेली वाढ केवळ ६.३२ टक्के इतकी आहे. याचाच अर्थ तुरीच्या उत्पादनात वाढ झाल्यानंतर बाजारात तूर या पिकाच्या

किमती मोठ्या प्रमाणात घट नयेत; शिवाय शेतकऱ्यांचा किमान उत्पादन खर्च त्यातून भरून निघावा, हा किमान आधारभूत किमतीचा उद्देश असतानाही आधारभूत किमतीतील वाढ कमी असणे तूरउत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांसाठी धोकादायक निर्देशक असू शकते. अर्थात, या एक वर्षाचा संदर्भ सोडता, सन २०११ च्या तुलनेत २०१६ मध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील तूर या पिकाच्या उत्पादनातील चक्रवाढ वृद्धिदरात झालेल्या घटीचा (१७.२३ टक्के) विचार करता, शासनाने तुरीसाठी दिलेल्या किमान आधारभूत किमतीच्या चक्रवाढ वृद्धिदरात मात्र ९.५६ टक्क्यांनी वाढ झाली असल्याचे दिसते.

**तूर या पिकाच्या सरासरी किमतीतील कल**

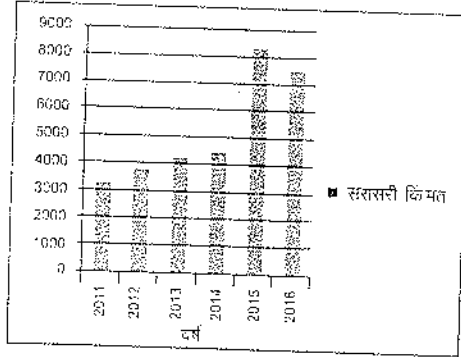
शेतकऱ्यांच्या दृष्टीने त्याच्या शेतमालाला बाजारात योग्य भाव मिळणे महत्वाचे असले, तरी त्याबाबतीत त्याच्या मनात सतत अनिश्चितता व अस्वस्थता असते. त्याच्या मनातील ही अनिश्चितता काही प्रमाणात शासनाने जाहीर केलेल्या हमीभावामुळे कमी होते. परंतु, शेवटी तो उत्पादन खर्चपेक्षा जास्त किंमत मिळण्यासाठी बाजारभावाकडे नजर लावून बसलेला असतो. याच दृष्टीने महाराष्ट्रातील तूर या पिकाच्या किमतीतील कल पुढील तक्त्या क्र.३ मध्ये विचारात घेतला आहे.

**तक्त्या ३ : तूर या पिकाची सरासरी किंमत**  
(रु.मध्ये प्रती क्विंटल)

वर्ष	सरासरी किंमत	टक्के बदल
२०११	३२६१	-
२०१२	३८०६.११	१६.७१
२०१३	४२२६.०५	११.०३
२०१४	४४५१.८७	५.३४
२०१५	८३२१.२६	८६.९१
२०१६	७५२२.४३	-९.५९
CGR	२०.६७	१३०.६७*

आधार : [http://agmarknet.gov.in/PriceTrends/SA\\_Pri-MonthRep.aspx](http://agmarknet.gov.in/PriceTrends/SA_Pri-MonthRep.aspx) (downloaded on २४/०५/२०१७)  
टीप : \* हे चिन्ह सन २०११च्या तुलनेत २०१६मध्ये झालेला टक्के बदल दर्शविते.

### आलेख ३ : तूर या पिकाची सरासरी किंमत (रु.मध्ये प्रति क्विंटल)



वरील तक्त्यानुसार राज्यातील तूर या पिकाच्या बाजारातील सरासरी किमती सन २०११ ते २०१६ या कालावधीकरिता विचारात घेतल्या असून, त्या आधारे दरवर्षाचा टक्के बदल आणि एकूण सहा वर्षांचा चक्रवाढ वृद्धिदर काढला आहे. सन २०११ पासून सन २०१६ चा अपवाद वगळता महाराष्ट्रात तूर या पिकाच्या किमती सातत्याने वाढताना दिसत आहेत. सन २०१६ मध्ये मात्र सन २०१५ च्या तुलनेत तुरीच्या किमतीत ९.५९ टक्क्यांनी घट झाल्याचे दिसते आहे. असे असले तरीही सन २०११ च्या तुलनेत सन २०१६ मध्ये तुरीच्या किमतीत झालेली वाढ १३०.६७ टक्के इतकी मोठी असल्याचे दिसते. तर, याच काळातील तुरीच्या किमतीचा चक्रवाढ वृद्धिदर २०.६७ टक्के इतका राहिला आहे.

थोडक्यात महाराष्ट्रात तूर या पिकाच्या उत्पादनात झालेली घट हे तुरीच्या किमतीत झालेल्या वाढीमागचे कारण असू शकते. शासनाने तुरीच्या जाहीर केलेल्या किमान आधारभूत किमतीतील वाढीपेक्षा बाजारातील किमतीत जास्त वेगाने वाढ झाल्याचे दिसते.

### तूर डाळीच्या सरासरी किमतीतील कल

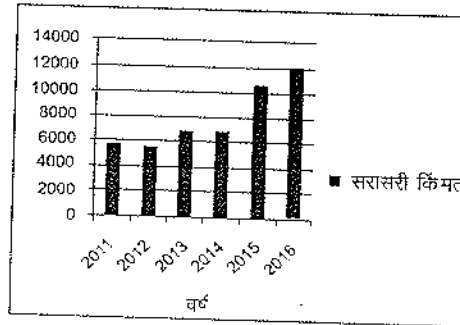
महाराष्ट्रातील शेतकऱ्यांना त्यांनी उत्पादित केलेल्या तूर या पिकाला मिळणारा भाव व प्रत्यक्ष ग्राहकाला तूरडाळ किती किमतीला मिळते; शिवाय तूरडाळीच्या किमतीशी तुरीच्या उत्पादनात होणारा बदल याचा काही संबंध आहे का, हे तपासण्यासाठी पुढील तक्ता क्र. ४ मध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील तूरडाळीची सरासरी किंमत दर्शविली आहे.

### तक्ता ४ : तूर डाळीची सरासरी किंमत (रु.मध्ये प्रति क्विंटल)

वर्ष	सरासरी किंमत	टक्के बदल
२०११	५७४८.९६	-
२०१२	५५५९.९८	-३.२८
२०१३	६८६०.४६	२३.३९
२०१४	६९०१.६५	०.६०
२०१५	१०६९४.५	५४.९५
२०१६	१२१०८.६	१३.२२
CGR	१७.६६	११०.६२*

आधार : [http://agmarknet.gov.in/PriceTrends/SA\\_Pri-MonthRep.aspx](http://agmarknet.gov.in/PriceTrends/SA_Pri-MonthRep.aspx) (downloaded on २४/०५/२०१७)  
टीप : \* हे चिन्ह सन २०११च्या तुलनेत २०१६ मध्ये झालेला टक्के बदल दर्शविते

### आलेख ४ : तूर डाळीची सरासरी किंमत (रु.मध्ये प्रति क्विंटल)



वरील तक्त्यामध्ये दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्रातील तूरडाळीची सरासरी किंमत सन २०११ ते २०१६ पर्यंत किती राहिली आहे, याची आकडेवारी दिली आहे. सन २०११ मध्ये तूरडाळीची सरासरी किंमत प्रति क्विंटल ५७४८.९६ रुपये प्रति क्विंटल इतकी होती, त्यात सातत्याने वाढ होत जाऊन सन २०१६ मध्ये ती १२१०८.६ रुपये प्रति क्विंटल इतकी झाली. वरील तक्त्यात दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे सन २०११ च्या तुलनेत २०१६ मधील तूरडाळीच्या किमतीत ११०.६२ टक्के इतकी वाढ झाल्याचे दिसून येते. म्हणजेच वरील कालावधीतील तूरडाळीच्या किमतीतील वाढ दुपटीपेक्षा जास्त असल्याचे दिसते. असे असले तरी ही वाढ गेल्या सहा वर्षांतील प्रत्येक वर्षाचा विचार करता सारखी नाही. सन २०१४ च्या तुलनेत २०१५ मध्ये तूरडाळीच्या किमतीत झालेली वाढ इतर वर्षांचा विचार करता सर्वात जास्त (५४.९५ टक्के) असून, सर्वात कमी वाढ (केवळ ०.६० टक्के) सन २०१३ ते २०१४ या वर्षात झालेली असल्याचे दिसून येते. याशिवाय, महाराष्ट्रातील सन २०११ ते २०१६ या काळातील तूरडाळीच्या सरासरी किमतीचा चक्रवाढ वृद्धिदर १७.६६ टक्के इतका राहिला असल्याचे वरील आकडेवारीवरून स्पष्ट होते.

### उत्पादन व किमतीचे पूर्वांनुमान

महाराष्ट्रातील तूर या पिकाचे उत्पादन व किमतीचे पूर्वांनुमान करण्यासाठी सन २०११ ते २०१६ या सहा वर्षांच्या कालावधीतील तूर या पिकाचे उत्पादन, तूर या पिकाची खरेदीसाठी शासनाने दिलेली किमान आधारभूत किंमत, तुरीची बाजारातील किंमत आणि तूरडाळीची प्रत्यक्ष बाजारातील सरासरी किंमत या घटकांबाबतची आकडेवारी विचारात घेतली आहे. पूर्वांनुमान करण्यासाठी कालिक श्रेणी विश्लेषणातील लिस्ट स्केलवर पद्धतीचा वापर केला आहे.

### तूर या पिकाच्या उत्पादनाचे पूर्वांनुमान

वरील विश्लेषणात आपण महाराष्ट्रातील तूर या पिकाच्या उत्पादनातील कल पाहिला; परंतु पुढील तीन-चार वर्षांत राज्यातील तूर या पिकाचे उत्पादन किती असेल याची पूर्वकल्पना नियोजनकर्त्यांना मिळत असेल, तर त्या दृष्टीने योग्य ती पावले उचलता येतात. यासाठीच पुढील तक्ता क्र. ५ मध्ये तूर या उत्पादनाचे सन २०१७, २०१८ व २०१९ या तीन वर्षांसाठी पूर्वांनुमान दिले आहे.

### तक्ता ५ : तूर या पिकाच्या उत्पादनाचे पूर्वांनुमान ('०००' मे. टनामध्ये)

वर्ष	उत्पादन
२०११	९७६
२०१२	८७१
२०१३	१००६
२०१४	१०३४
२०१५	३५३
२०१६	४४४
पूर्वांनुमान	
२०१७	५०१.६६
२०१८	४०८.६६
२०१९	३१५.६६

वरील तक्त्यात दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे सन २०११ ते २०१६ पर्यंतच्या महाराष्ट्रातील तूर या उत्पादनाच्या उपलब्ध आकडेवारीच्या आधारे पूर्वांनुमान केले आहे. संबंधित आकडेवारीचा विचार करता असे दिसते की, पुढील तीन वर्षांत (सन २०१७ ते २०१९) राज्यातील तूर या उत्पादनात घट होईल. अर्थात, राज्यातील तुरीच्या उत्पादनातील घटीचा हा वेग दरवर्षी सर्वसाधारणपणे एक लाख मेट्रीक टन इतका राहण्याचा अंदाज स्पष्ट होतो आहे. थोडक्यात, महाराष्ट्रातील तूर या पिकाखालील क्षेत्र, त्याच्या उत्पादनातील अमिष्वितता

व योग्य किंमतविषयक शाश्वती या; तसेच इतर महत्त्वपूर्ण घटकांबाबत शासनाने दुर्लक्ष केले, तर महाराष्ट्रात तूर या पिकाच्या उत्पादनात मोठ्या प्रमाणात घट होऊन एक वेळ खरीप पिकांचा आकृतिबंध बिघडू शकतो, हे यावरून स्पष्ट होते.

#### तूर पिकाच्या किमान आधारभूत किमतीचे पूर्वानुमान

कोणत्याही पिकाखालील क्षेत्र व त्याच्या उत्पादनातील अनिश्चितता कमी करण्यासाठी शासनाद्वारे वेळोवेळी किमान हमी भाव/ आधारभूत किमती जाहीर करणे खूपच महत्वाचे ठरत असते. किमान आधारभूत किमती या सर्वसाधारणपणे त्या त्या वर्षातील त्या त्या पिकाची देशांतर्गत उत्पादन स्थिती, आवक तसेच विक्रीची शक्यता या व इतर घटकांचा विचार करून जाहीर केल्या जातात. असे असले तरी तूर उत्पादकांच्या तसेच व्यापार्यांच्याही दृष्टीने आधारभूत किमतीचे पूर्वानुमान महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरते. या पार्श्वभूमीवर शासनाने तूर पिकासाठी सन २०११ ते २०१६ पर्यंत जाहीर केलेल्या किमान आधारभूत किमतीच्या आकडेवारीच्या आधारे पुढील सन २०१७, २०१८ आणि २०१९ या वर्षासाठी किमान आधारभूत किमतीचे पूर्वानुमान पुढील तक्ता क्र.६ मध्ये दिले आहे.

#### तक्ता ६ : तूर पिकाच्या किमान आधारभूत किमतीचे पूर्वानुमान (रु. मध्ये प्रति क्विंटल)

वर्ष	किंमत
२०११	३०००
२०१२	३२००
२०१३	३८५०
२०१४	४३००
२०१५	४३५०
२०१६	४६२५

२०१७	४७०४.४६
२०१८	४९७६.७८
२०१९	५२४९.१०

वरील तक्त्यात दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे तूर पिकाची आधारभूत किंमतविषयक आकडेवारी सन २०११ ते २०१६ या वर्षासाठी विचारात घेऊन पुढील तीन वर्षासाठी (सन २०१७ ते २०१९) पूर्वानुमान केले असता असे दिसते की, तूर पिकाच्या आधारभूत किमतीत वाढ होताना दिसते आहे. ही वाढ सर्वसाधारणपणे दर वर्षी किमान २००० ते ३००० रुपये प्रति क्विंटल इतकी असण्यासंबंधी पूर्वानुमानात स्पष्ट होते आहे. परिणामी तूर उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांसाठी ही आशादायक बाब असून यामुळे तूर पिकाखालील क्षेत्र तसेच उत्पादन वाढीसाठी हे पूर्वानुमान महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरेल. असे असले तरी तूर पिकाची अनावश्यक आयात होणार नाही याची काळजी शासनाने घेणे गरजेचे ठरेल.

#### तूर पिकाच्या सरासरी किमतीचे पूर्वानुमान

तूर उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांच्या दृष्टीने जितके महत्त्व शासनाद्वारे जाहीर होणाऱ्या किमान आधारभूत किमतीना आहे तितकेच महत्त्व बाजारात प्रत्यक्ष मिळणाऱ्या किमतीलाही असते. कारण किमान आधारभूत किमत ही शेतकऱ्यांना होणारा तोटा थांबवते तर बाजारातील प्रत्यक्ष किंमत शेतकऱ्यांच्या फायद्याचे प्रमाण ठरवते. यासाठीच महाराष्ट्रातील तूर पिकाचा सन २०११ ते २०१६ या काळात मिळालेली सरासरी किंमत विचारात घेऊन पुढील तीन वर्षासाठी (सन २०१७ ते २०१९) तूरीला मिळू शकणाऱ्या किमतीचे पूर्वानुमान पुढील तक्ता क्र.७ मध्ये मांडले आहे.



#### तक्ता ७ : तूर पिकाच्या सरासरी किमतीचे पूर्वानुमान (रु. मध्ये प्रति क्विंटल)

वर्ष	सरासरी किंमत
२०११	३२६१
२०१२	३८०६.११
२०१३	४२२६.०५
२०१४	४४५१.८७
२०१५	८३२१.२६
२०१६	७५२२.४३
पूर्वानुमान	
२०१७	७६२६.२५
२०१८	८४१३.४१
२०१९	९२००.५७

वरील तक्त्यातील महाराष्ट्रातील तूर पिकाचा सन २०११ ते २०१६ या काळात बाजारात मिळालेल्या प्रत्यक्ष किमतीच्या आधारे पुढील तीन वर्षात (सन २०१७ ते २०१९) बाजारात मिळणाऱ्या किमतीत वाढ होईल असे दिसते आहे. ही वाढ दरवर्षी सर्वसाधारणपणे किमान १००० रुपये प्रति क्विंटल इतकी असो असे स्पष्ट होते आहे.

#### तूरडाळीच्या सरासरी किमतीचे पूर्वानुमान

तूर उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांच्या दृष्टीने जितके महत्त्व शासनाद्वारे जाहीर होणाऱ्या किमान आधारभूत किमतीचा तसेच प्रत्यक्ष बाजारात मिळणाऱ्या किमतीचा आहे तितकेच महत्त्व बाजारातून तूरडाळ खरेदी करणाऱ्या ग्राहकांच्या दृष्टीने असते. तूरडाळीच्या वाढत्या किमतीचा ग्राहकांच्या दरमहिन्याच्या अंदाजपत्रकावर परिणाम प्रत्यक्षपणे होत असतो. यादृष्टीने विचार करता तूरडाळीच्या किमतीचे पुर्वानुमान सन २०११ ते २०१६ या काळातील सरासरी किमतीच्या आधारे पुढील तीन वर्षासाठी (सन २०१७ ते २०१९) तूर डाळीची

बाजारात प्रत्यक्ष किंमत किती राहण्याची शक्यता असेल हे पुढील तक्ता क्र.८ मध्ये मांडले आहे.

#### तक्ता ८ : तूरडाळीच्या सरासरी किमतीचे पूर्वानुमान (रु.मध्ये प्रति क्विंटल)

वर्ष	सरासरी किंमत
२०११	५७४८.९६
२०१२	५५५९.९८
२०१३	६८६०.४६
२०१४	६९०१.६५
२०१५	१०६९४.५
२०१६	१२१०८.६
पूर्वानुमान	
२०१७	११३७०.०८
२०१८	१२५००.४३
२०१९	१३६३०.७८

वरील तक्त्यातील महाराष्ट्रातील तूरडाळीची सन २०११ ते २०१६ या काळात बाजारातील प्रत्यक्ष किंमत विचारात घेता पुढील तीन वर्षात (सन २०१७ ते २०१९) तूरडाळीच्या बाजारातील किमतीत वाढ होईल, असे दिसते आहे. सन २०१८ व २०१९ मध्ये तूरडाळीच्या किमती अनुक्रमे १२५००.४३ व १३६३०.७८ रुपये प्रति क्विंटल राहतील असे दिसते आहे. ही वाढ दरवर्षी सर्वसाधारणपणे किमान १००० रुपये प्रतिक्विंटल इतकी असते, असे स्पष्ट होते आहे.

#### निष्कर्ष व सारांश

महाराष्ट्रातील तूर उत्पादन व किंमतविषयक घटकांचा दुय्यम स्वरूपाच्या आकडेवारीच्या आधारे विश्लेषण केले असता पुढील काही महत्त्वपूर्ण निष्कर्ष मिळतात. १) महाराष्ट्रातील तूर उत्पादनात चढउत्तर दिसत असले तरी संयुक्त/चक्रवाढ वृद्धी दरात झालेली घट

१७.२३ टके इतकी असल्याचे दिसते.

- २) महाराष्ट्रातील तूर पिकाच्या उत्पादनातील चक्रवाढ वृद्धी दरात झालेल्या घटीचा (१७.२३ टके) विचार करता शासनाने तुरीसाठी दिलेल्या किमान आधारभूत किमतीच्या चक्रवाढ वृद्धी दरात मात्र १.५६ टक्क्याने वाढ झालेली असल्याचे दिसते.
- ३) महाराष्ट्रात सन २०११ च्या तुलनेत २०१६ मध्ये तुरीच्या किमतीत झालेली वाढ १३०.६७ टके इतकी मोठी असलेली दिसते, तर या काळातील तुरीच्या किमतीचा चक्रवाढ वृद्धी दर २०.६७ टके इतका राहिला आहे.
- ४) २०११ च्या तुलनेत २०१६ मधील तूरडाळीच्या किमतीत ११०.६२ टके इतकी वाढ झाल्याचे दिसून येते. म्हणजेच वरील कालावधीतील तूरडाळीच्या किमतीतील वाढ दुप्पटीपेक्षा जास्त असल्याचे दिसते. असे असले तरी ही वाढ गेल्या सहा वर्षांतील प्रत्येक वर्षाचा विचार करता सारखी नाही.
- ५) महाराष्ट्रात पुढील तीन वर्षात (सन २०१७ ते २०१९) राज्यातील तूर उत्पादनात घट होईल. अर्थात राज्यातील तूर उत्पादनातील घटीचा हा वेग दरवर्षी सर्वसाधारणपणे एक लाख मेट्रीक टन इतका राहण्याचा अंदाज स्पष्ट होतो आहे.
- ६) महाराष्ट्रातील तूर पिकाच्या आधारभूत किमती-बाबतच्या पूर्वानुमानानुसार त्यात वाढ होताना दिसते आहे. ही वाढ सर्वसाधारणपणे दर वर्षी किमान २००० ते ३००० रुपये प्रति क्विंटल इतकी असण्यासंबंधी पूर्वानुमानात स्पष्ट होते आहे.
- ७) महाराष्ट्रातील तुरीला बाजारात मिळणाऱ्या किमतीत पुढील तीन वर्षात (सन २०१७ ते २०१९) वाढ होईल असे दिसते आहे. ही वाढ दरवर्षी सर्वसाधारणपणे किमान १००० रुपये प्रति क्विंटल

इतकी असेल, असे स्पष्ट होते आहे.

- ८) महाराष्ट्रात पुढील तीन वर्षात (सन २०१७ ते २०१९) तूरडाळीच्या बाजारातील किमतीत वाढ होईल, असे दिसते आहे. २०१८ व २०१९ मध्ये तूरडाळीच्या किमती अनुक्रमे १२५००.४३ व १३६३०.७८ रुपये प्रति क्विंटल राहतील असे दिसते आहे. ही वाढ दरवर्षी सर्वसाधारणपणे किमान १००० रुपये प्रति क्विंटल इतकी असेल असे स्पष्ट होते आहे.
- थोडक्यात, सारांश रूपाने आपणास असे म्हणता येईल की, महाराष्ट्रातील तूर उत्पादनात घट होत असली तरी शासनाने किमान आधारभूत किमतीत सातत्याने वाढ केली आहे. त्याचबरोबर तुरीला बाजारात मिळणारी किमतीतही सतत वाढताना दिसते आहे. असे असले तरी तूरडाळीच्या किमतीत होणारी वेगवान वाढ ग्राहकांच्या दृष्टीने कफायतशीर वाटत नाही. असे असताना दुसऱ्या बाजूला महाराष्ट्रातील तूर उत्पादनात घट होण्याचे संकेत मिळत आहेत. याचा विचार करता तुरीसाठीच्या आधारभूत किमतीत, तसेच प्रत्यक्ष बाजारातील किमतीत वाढ होण्याची शक्यता असल्याने परिणामी तूर डाळीच्या किमतीतही वाढ होण्याचे संकेत स्पष्ट होत आहेत.

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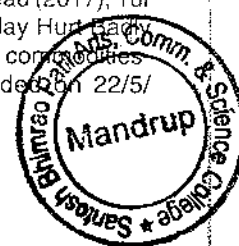
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### स्व. जमनालाल बजाज उपक्रम

श्री संत सावता माळी ग्रामीण महाविद्यालय, फुलंब्री अर्थशास्त्र विभाग व मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषदेच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने स्व. जमनालाल बजाज उपक्रमांतर्गत दि. २ ऑक्टोबर २०१६ रोजी संपन्न झालेल्या कार्यक्रमाच्या अध्यक्षस्थानी डॉ. सर्जेराव ठोंबरे होते. कार्यक्रमाची सुरुवात महाविद्यालयाच्या प्रार्थनेने झाली. त्यानंतर प्रतिभापूजन करण्यात आले. या वेळी परिषदेचे कार्याध्यक्ष प्रा. चारुदत्त गोखले, कार्यवाह खजिनदार, डॉ. आर. बी. भांडवलकर, अर्थसंवादचे संपादक डॉ. अविनाश निकम, प्रमुख वक्ते श्री. बाळासाहेब सराटे उपस्थित होते. मान्यवरांच्या स्वागतानंतर कार्यक्रमाचे प्रास्ताविक परिषदेचे कार्यवाह डॉ. आर. बी. भांडवलकर यांनी केले. प्रमुख वक्त्यांनी 'महात्मा गांधी व पंडित दीनदयाळ यांची विकास निती' या विषयावर महात्मा गांधी व पंडित दीनदयाळ या दोघांचे विचार भारतीय विचार धारेवर आधारलेले होते असे नमूद केले. विकास हा माणूसकेंद्री असावा. माणसाचा विकास करताना त्याच्या शरीर, मन, बुद्धी व आत्म्याचा विकास झाला पाहिजे. यंत्र, स्पर्धा, बाजार व उपभोग याचा अतिरेक माणसाच्या अस्तित्वाला घातक असतो. यंत्राचा अतिरेकी वापर माणसाला बेकार करतो म्हणून या सर्वांच्या वापरावर नियंत्रण पाहिजे, असे दोन्ही विचारवंतांचे मत होते.

कार्यक्रमाचे अध्यक्ष डॉ. सर्जेराव ठोंबरे म्हणाले की, महात्मा गांधी व पंडित दीनदयाळ यांचे विचार प्रत्यक्ष आचरणात आणणारे अत्यल्प आहेत. कार्यक्रमास महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. एस. आर. टकले, डॉ. ए. बी. देवगिरीकर, प्रा. डॉ. अशोक पवार, डॉ. गणेश गावंडे, डॉ. ए. डी. एरंडे, प्रा. ए. बी. पवार, डॉ. विजय सुर्वे, डॉ. श्रीराम जोशी उपस्थित होते. कार्यक्रमाच्या यशस्वितेसाठी डॉ. पांडुरंग कल्याणकर यांनी अथक परिश्रम घेतले. सूत्रसंचालन डॉ. अश्विन रांजणीकर यांनी, प्रार्थना डॉ. मंजुषा नळगिरकर, सुविचार डॉ. रामकिसन लोमटे यांनी, तर आधार डॉ. अविनाश निकम यांनी मानले. कार्यक्रमाला श्री. अनिल संवत्सर, श्री. ज्ञानेश्वर थोरे, श्री. आप्पासाहेब चव्हाण, श्री. नरेंद्र देशमुख, श्री. जनार्दन तुपे, श्री. मंगरे, श्री. संजय त्रिभुवन, प्रा. विजय पांडे, डॉ. राजश्री पवार, डॉ. गणेश कुलकर्णी, डॉ. दत्तात्रय येडले, डॉ. सुरेश मुंदे, डॉ. संजय पांचाळ, डॉ. महेश थोरात, प्रा. नितीन माळेगांवकर, श्री. दयाराम कांबळे, श्री. बाळासाहेब दाभाडे, श्री. प्रेम चव्हाण, शिक्षक व शिक्षकेतर कर्मचारी तसेच विद्यार्थी मोठ्या संख्येने उपस्थित होते.

- डॉ. आर. बी. भांडवलकर, कार्यवाह खजिनदार





शब्दांनीच पेटतात घरे, दार  
देश आणि माणसेसुद्धा  
शब्द विझवतात आगही  
शब्दांनी पेटलेल्या माणसाची  
शब्द नसते तर पदल्या नसत्या  
डोक्यातून आगीच्या टिणाच्या  
बाहेल नसते आसवाचे महागर  
आले नसते जवळ कुणी  
गेले नसते दूर  
शब्दच नसते तर...

अनुरा विनायक

# थिंक टँक

ई-मॉरिफ

ऑगस्ट २०१७ || वर्ष : पहिले || अंक : पहिला || विनामूल्य खासगी वितरणासाठी

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मराठी भाषेचे  
आधुनिकीकरण

प्रा. जवाहर मोरे

देशातील चारशे भाषा  
नष्ट होण्याच्या मार्गावर

- गणेश देवी

राजा शिरगुप्ते



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करंटचे!

अमृता जोशी-साळोखे



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“शकीला कांतीलाल नेगी”

कर्नल (वि.) अरविंद जोगळेकर

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ज्वालामुखीवरून  
चालली आहे

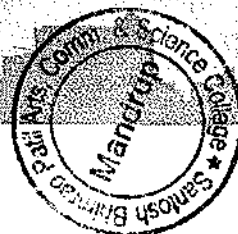
डॉ. पृथ्वीराज तौर



भा | प्य

कविता

सचिन बेंडभर-पाटील, संजय घोरे, रतन  
पिंगट, नागनाथ गायकवाड, अमोल नांदेडकर,  
आबासाहेब घावटे, ईश्वर मते, देविदास सौदागर,  
राजश्री प्रभू, गणेश बिरनाळे, संगीता सपकाळ,  
जगदिश मागाडे, पंडित बराडे, संतोष खरात,  
गणेश बरकडे, गुरुप्रसाद खरात आदी कवींची  
काव्यमेफल..



# थिंक टँक

थिंक टँक पब्लिकेशन्सचे मुख्यालय  
शब्दांनीच पेटतात घरे, दारे, देश आणि माणसेतुऱ्या  
शब्द विज्ञानात आगही, शब्दांनी पेटलेल्या भाषासांची  
-बापूरी किंगडकर

ऑगस्ट २०१७

वर्ष पहिले / अंक : पहिला

संपादक :

बाळासाहेब मागाडे

सहयोगी संपादक मंडळ :

प्रा. ऋषिकेश खाकसे

धनंजय पाटील

अमृता जोशी-साळोखे

डॉ. किशोर जोगदंड

राजू सावंत

सल्लागार मंडळ :

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डॉ. रविंद्र चिंचोलकर

योगीराज वाघमारे

डॉ. कृष्णा इंगोले

राजा शिरगुप्ते

दयानंद माने

डॉ. महादेव देशमुख

दत्ता गायकवाड

डॉ. श्रुती चडगाबाळकर

अंकनिर्मिती, व्यवस्थापन :

थिंक टँक पब्लिकेशन्स, सोलापूर

प्रकाशिका :

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मजकूर पाठविण्याचा पत्ता :

ई-मेल : thinktankpublications2015@gmail.com

magadebalasaheb@gmail.com

व्हॉट्सॲप क्रमांक : 9503376300

अंकातील मते संबंधित लेखकांची आहेत. त्या मतांशी संपादक मंडळ सहमत असेलच असे नाही.

अंकातील छायाचित्रे, रेखांते : इंटरनेटवरून साभार

विनामूल्य खासगी वितरणासाठी

## अंतरंग

संपादकीय

शब्दांनीच पेटतात... । ३

लेख

- ▶ गाडी ज्वालामुखीवरून चालली आहे : डॉ. पृथ्वीराज तौर । ५
- ▶ मराठी भाषेचे आधुनिकीकरण : प्रा. जवाहर मोरे । ८
- ▶ राजे, आम्ही करंटेचे ! : राजा शिरगुप्ते । १२
- ▶ धम्म चळवळीतील युवकांची भूमिका : अमित मेधावी । १४
- ▶ जगूया आनंदी : अमृता जोशी-साळोखे । ४०

कथा

- ▶ "शकीला कांतीलाल नेगी" :  
लेखक : कर्नल (नि.) अरविंद जोगळेकर । १९
- ▶ महागडा चहा : राजेंद्र भोसले । ४३

चिंतन

- ▶ चारशे भाषा नष्ट होण्याच्या मार्गावर- गणेश देवी । ४०

कविता

- ▶ सचिन बेंडभर-पाटील, संजय घोरे, रतन पिंगट,  
नागनाथ गायकवाड, अमोल नांदेडकर, आबासाहेब  
घावटे, ईश्वर मते, देविदास सौदागर, राजश्री प्रभू, गणेश  
बिरनाळे, संगीता सपकाळ, जगदिश मागाडे, पंडित वराडे,  
संतोष खरात, गणेश बरकडे, गुरुप्रसाद खरात. । २४

पुस्तक गवित्त

- ▶ उदारीकरणानंतरचा महाराष्ट्र । ३८
- ▶ तमाशा लोककलावंतांच्या आयुष्याचा : डॉ. किशोर जोगदंड । २७
- ▶ दैव - वैधक कथासंग्रह : प्रकाश जडे । ५८

आठवणी

- ▶ पुण्यातील आठवणी : गजानन राठोड । ३१
- ▶ बालपणीचे वाचन : तेजस मोल । ३३





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प्रा. जवाहर मोरे

महाराष्ट्रात मराठी भाषेचा सार्वत्रिक वापर हा खरं तर एक स्वाभाविक विचार आहे. परंतु बदलत्या वातावरणामुळे भाषिक अस्मिता, भाषेचा अभिमान व भाषेचे अस्तित्व कमी होत चालले आहे, हे लक्षात येते. मराठी ही राजभाषा आहे, असे सर्वजण म्हणतात. पण महाराष्ट्रातल्या सार्वजनिक जीवनात मराठीचा परिपूर्णतेने वापर होत नाही. ही एक महत्त्वाची समस्या आहे.

## मराठी भाषेचे आधुनिकीकरण

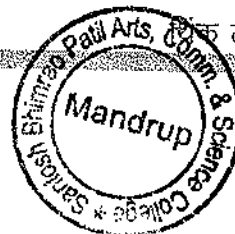
मानवी जीवनामध्ये मातृभाषेचे स्थान अनन्यसाधारण असे आहे. कारण मातृभाषेचे संस्कार हे मनामध्ये इतके खोलवर रुजलेले असतात की ते व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा घटक होतात. भाषा एकप्रकारे व्यक्तिमत्त्व घडवण्याचे कार्य करीत असते. व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा विकास हा भाषेच्या माध्यमातून साधला जातो. त्याचबरोबर मनुष्यास कितीही अन्य भाषा येत असल्या तरी खऱ्या जिवाळ्याचा आणि जिहारीचा उद्गार त्याच्या मातृभाषेतूनच प्रकट होत असतो. पण अलीकडे मानवी उत्क्रांतीनंतर प्रगती साधत असताना भाषेचे उन्नयन साधताना दिसत नाही.

महाराष्ट्रामध्ये बोलली जाणारी मराठी भाषा संगणकीय युगामध्ये माध्यम म्हणून वापरात असलेली मराठी भाषा हा एक बदलता प्रवाह असू शकतो, मराठी भाषेचे आधुनिकीकरण मोठ्या प्रमाणात होऊ लागले आहे. असे मला वाटते. प्रसारमाध्यमे, समाज माध्यमे आणि साहित्य यामधील मराठी भाषा बदलत असताना दिसते. हीच भाषा माणसाशी अधिक जवळीक साधताना दिसते. 'महाराष्ट्रात

मराठी भाषेचा सार्वत्रिक वापर' हा खरं तर एक स्वाभाविक विचार आहे. परंतु बदलत्या वातावरणामुळे भाषिक अस्मिता, भाषेचा अभिमान व भाषेचे अस्तित्व कमी होत चालले आहे. हे लक्षात येते. मराठी ही राजभाषा आहे. असे सर्वजण म्हणतात. पण महाराष्ट्रातल्या सार्वजनिक जीवनात मराठीचा परिपूर्णतेने वापर होत नाही. ही एक महत्त्वाची समस्या आहे. म्हणून मराठी भाषेचे आधुनिकीकरण कशा पध्दतीने होत आहे. याचा ऊहापोह या लेखात करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

### सीमावर्ती भागातील मराठी भाषा

कर्नाटक आणि आंध्रप्रदेशलगत असलेल्या महाराष्ट्रीयन लोकांची मराठी भाषा पूर्णपणे बदलताना दिसते. कर्नाटक सीमाभागातील लोक महाराष्ट्रातील असून मराठी बोलताना दिसत नाहीत. कागदोपत्री व शिक्षणासाठी फक्त मराठी भाषेचा वापर केला जातो. समाजात, व्यवहारात जवळजवळ १००% हा कन्नड भाषेचाच वापर केला जातो. यामुळे कन्नडमिश्रित मराठी भाषा बोलली जाते. वाक्यरचना व



पृष्ठक टँक । ऑगस्ट २०१७

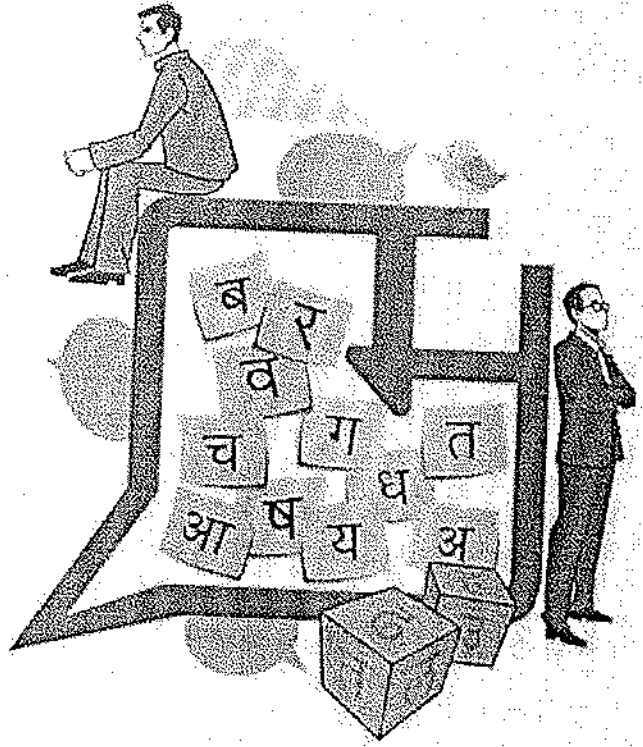
क्रियापदांचा उच्चार पूर्णपणे बदलला जातो. एवढेच नव्हे तर एखाद्या मराठी शब्दाचा समानार्थी शब्द शोधताना कन्नड शब्दांचा आधार घ्यावा लागतो. इतका परिणाम मराठी भाषेवर झाला आहे. त्यामुळे या मराठी भाषेच्या आधुनिकीकरणामुळे मराठी भाषेचा एक वेगळाच प्रवाह निर्माण होत असल्याचे दिसते.

### शासकीय व्यवहारातील मराठी भाषा

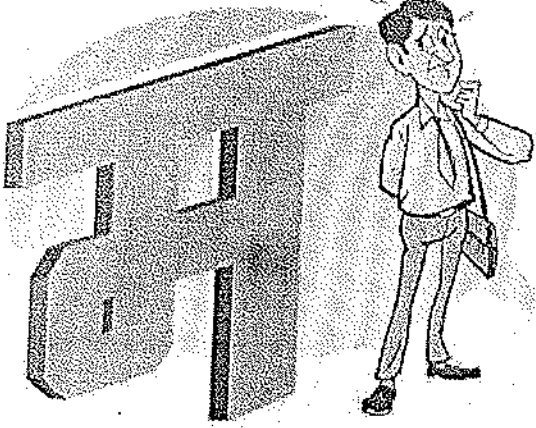
मराठी ही महाराष्ट्राची भाषा असली तरी जन्म-मृत्यूच्या दाखल्यापासून ते एस.टी. च्या तिकीटापर्यंत अनेक क्षेत्रातील विभागातील कागदपत्रे संपूर्णपणे मराठीत येताना दिसत नाहीत. दि. २१ जून २०११ रोजी पुणे येथील प्रादेशिक परिवहन कार्यालयात एकूण २६ अर्ज आले होते. त्यापैकी १८ अर्ज हे इंग्रजी भाषेतील व ८ अर्ज मराठी भाषेत आढळले. त्याचबरोबर संकेतस्थळावरील अर्जही पूर्णपणे इंग्रजीत असतात. याचा अर्थ असा की मराठीपेक्षा इंग्रजी वापर जास्त प्रमाणात होत आहे. शिवाय महाराष्ट्रातील शासकीय अधिकाऱ्यांकडून जात प्रमाणपत्र, अधिवास प्रमाणपत्र दिली जातात त्याची भाषा ही इंग्रजीच असते. प्रमाणपत्र देणारे व घेणारे हे शुध्द मराठी भाषिक असतात पण प्रमाणपत्र मात्र इंग्रजीत असतात. रेल्वे आरक्षण, बँकेचा अर्ज, हे सर्व इंग्रजीत असतात. राज्यातील विविध विद्यापीठांच्या अंतर्गत कार्यरत असलेल्या अनेक महाविद्यालयांमध्ये मराठी माध्यमाच्या विषयासाठी, विद्याशाखेसाठी प्रवेश घेताना देखील विद्यार्थ्यांना इंग्रजी भाषेतील प्रवेश अर्जच भरावा लागतो. विद्यापीठाच्या संकेतस्थळावरील माहितीही मराठीतून नसते. याचे कारण एकच आहे की, आज महाराष्ट्रातील सर्व स्तरांवरील सर्व क्षेत्रातील बहुतांश नागरीक भाषाभिमान, भाषिक अस्मिता, भाषेचा विचार, भाषेचा विस्तार व विकास या मुद्द्यांपासून दूर आहेत.

### दैनंदिन वापरातील मराठी भाषा

माणसाच्या बदलत्या जीवनाशीनुसार दैनंदिन वापरातील मराठी भाषा ही बदलत चालली आहे. प्रत्येक वाक्यात



किमान दोन तरी इंग्रजी शब्द असतातच. वेलकम, गुड मॉर्निंग, गुड नाईट, वेल डन, गुड न्यूज, पेपर, टेबल, चेअरमन, व्हावचर, बुक, शुज यासारखे अनेक शब्द हे मराठीत रुळलेले आहेत. इंग्रजी बोलणे हे प्रतिष्ठेचे आणि मराठी बोलणे हे कमीपणाचे वाटू लागले आहे. सार्वजनिक जीवनात मराठीचा वापर करणे हे कमी दर्जाचे मानण्याची प्रथा काही ठिकाणी, काही क्षेत्रात, काही वर्गात प्रचलित आहे. मराठी भाषा व ती वापरणारा माणूस यांना अनेक ठिकाणी दुय्यम स्थान दिले जाते. त्यांच्याकडे तिरस्काराच्या आणि तुच्छतेच्या भावनेने पाहिले जाते. दुर्दैवाने असे म्हणावे लागेल की असे करणाऱ्यांमध्ये अन्य भाषिकांसह खुद्द मराठी भाषिकही आघाडीवर असतात. यामुळेच इंग्रजी



इंग्रजी शब्द येतात. किंवा अलिकडील मराठी सिनेमाच्या गाण्यांमध्येही मोबाईल, मिस कॉल, इंटरनेट, ई-मेल या सारखे इंग्रजी शब्द सहज वापरले जातात. त्यामुळे मराठी भाषेतील लालित्य कमी होत चालले असून इंग्रजी शब्द मिश्रीत मराठी भाषा आधुनिक काळातील भाषेचा नवप्रवाह मानला तर ते चुकीचे होणार नाही.

#### समाजमनाची मराठी भाषा

सध्याचे युग हे वेगवान युग आहे असे म्हटले जाते. विकासाच्या नावाखाली झपाट्याने बदल होत आहेत. स्मार्ट फोन, स्मार्ट सिटी, व्हॉट्सअप, फेसबुक, ऑनलाईन, कॅशलेस, पेटीएम अशा इंग्रजी शब्दांनी व माध्यमांनी भुरळ पाडली आहे. त्यामुळे समाजमनाचीही मराठी भाषा बदलत चालली आहे. अशिक्षित आई-वडिलांनाही मुलांनी मम्मी-डॅडी म्हणावे असे वाटू लागले आहे. व्हॉट्सअप व फेसबुकद्वारे संवाद साधताना संक्षिप्त रूप आले आहे. प्रतिकात्मक चिन्हांचा वापर अधिक होऊ लागला आहे. अनेक माहितीच्या आधारे इंग्रजी भाषेचे ज्ञान अवगत करण्याकडे माणसांचा कल वाढला आहे. कारण या क्षेत्रातील मराठी भाषाही नीट समजत नाही. अशी लोकांची धारणा असते. हे जरी खरे असले तरी यावर आपणच उपाय शोधू शकलो नाही. यासाठी संगणकावर मराठी भाषेत सहजपणे व्यवहार का करता येणार नाही? असा प्रश्न पडला पाहिजे. यावर लवकर उपाय शोधणे अतिशय गरजेचे आहे. एकदा का इंग्रजी भाषा व शब्दांची सवय मराठी मनाला पडली तर मराठी भाषेचे अस्तित्व संपुष्टात येईल.

अशाप्रकारे बदलत्या काळानुसार मराठी भाषेचेही आधुनिकीकरण होऊ लागले आहे. याचा मराठी भाषेवर विपरित परिणाम होऊ नये. म्हणून मराठी भाषेचे संगणकीकरण व संगणकामध्ये मराठी भाषेचे प्रमाणीकरण या घटकाबाबत जाणीव करून घेणे, लोकांमध्ये जागृती करणे, शासन, प्रशासन, संगणक या महाजाल क्षेत्रातील खाजगी कंपन्यांमध्ये काम करणारे मराठी भाषिक, साहित्यिक व

आणि हिंदी भाषेचा सर्रास वापर होताना दिसत आहे. याचा परिणाम म्हणजे विज्ञान, माहिती तंत्रज्ञान, संगणक, नवे विषय, नवी यंत्रे, आधुनिकता याची दखल इंग्रजी भाषा वेगाने घेते. त्यामुळे मराठी जनतेलाही इंग्रजी शब्दच वापरावे लागत आहेत.

#### आधुनिक काळातील साहित्याची भाषा

अलिकडे मराठी वाङ्मयातदेखील इंग्रजी शब्दांचा वापर सर्रास होताना दिसतो. कल्पना दुधाळ यांच्या कवितेत सिझर, मॉइशचरायझर, हॉस्पिटल, अॅम्ब्युलन्स, ट्युलीप्स, कव्हेरेज, स्क्रीन, बोनस, बॉस, लॅडलाईन, पेस्ट कंट्रोल, फॅमिली पॅक, कॅडबरी, आऊटडेटेड, बॅलन्स, बॅटरी, मोबाईल, कॉल सेंटर असे अनेक इंग्रजी शब्द मराठी कवितेत मुक्तपणे वावरताना दिसतात.

संदिप खरे यांच्या 'लव्ह लेटर' या एका कवितेत लव्ह लेटर, इझी, बेटर, स्वेटर, बटर, सॉग, कंटेंट, राईट, ग्रामर, रॉग, हार्ट, ड्रीम, वॉटर, प्रायव्हेट, मॅटर, थिएटर असे १६



थिंक टँक । ऑगस्ट २०१७

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जनता यांनी संगणकावर मराठी भाषेत व्यवहार साधणे गरजेचे आहे. तरच मराठी भाषा तरेल, असे मला वाटते.

#### उपाय

- सर्वच क्षेत्रांत मराठीचा वापर वाढण्यासाठी, परिपूर्णतेने होण्यासाठी कडक कायदे असावेत.
- कायद्याची अंमलबजावणी होते की नाही यावरही नियंत्रण ठेवण्याची गरज आहे.
- शिक्षणसंस्था, राजकीय पक्ष, सांस्कृतिक व सामाजिक संस्था इ. घटकांनी भाषेचा वापर आणि भाषा विकास या समिकरणातील गांभीर्य ओळखले पाहिजे.
- गांधीबाबत प्रत्येकाने आपली भूमिका लक्षात घेऊन आपापली जबाबदारी पार पाडायला हवी.
- मराठी भाषिक जातेने मायबोली मराठीचा अभिमान आपल्या सर्व कृतीतून वारंवार व कायम व्यक्त करावा.

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प्रा. जवाहर लक्ष्मण मोरे

(संतोष भीमराव पाटील

महाविद्यालय, मंद्रुप ता.द.सोलापूर

जि. सोलापूर, संपर्क : ९४२१०२४९७९)

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## नवा ग्रामीण कथासंग्रह

# दैव

### लेखक : धनंजय शंकर पाटील

धनंजय शंकर पाटील यांचा 'दैव' हा कथासंग्रह चेणवगळ्या समस्यांना स्पर्श करणारा आहे. पाटील हे मुख्यतः कवी असल्यामुळे संवेदनशील आहेत. ते जो भावनात पोहोतात, त्या घटना, माणसे, निरुपद्रव्य पाहतात त्याच चित्रण त्यांच्या कथांत करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. त्यांची भाषा साधी-सोपी आहे. त्यामुळे वाचकांना मलगीली आहे. कथांमार्गे त्यांचे चिंतन आहे. साधे-साधे विषय प्रबोधन करून जातात. हे त्यांच्या कथांचे यश आहे.

- राजेंद्र माने (ज्येष्ठ साहित्यिक)



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१२ थिंक टँक | ऑगस्ट २०१७



## चित्रपटावर मराठी साहित्याचा प्रभाव



प्रा. जवाहर लक्ष्मण मोरे  
संतोष भी. पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंदुप.

## प्रस्तावना —

मराठी साहित्य आणि चित्रपटनिर्मिती यांचा परस्परसंबंध फार पूर्वीपासून आहे. कमीअधिक प्रमाणात मराठी साहित्याचा चित्रपटक्षेत्रावर प्रभाव दिसून येतो. सध्यास्थितीनुसार मराठी साहित्याशिवाय चित्रपटच पूर्ण होऊ शकत नाही अशी स्थिती आहे. सारासार विचार करता मराठी साहित्यावर अनेक दर्जेदार चित्रपट तयार होत असून वाचकांकडून पुन्हा मूळ साहित्यकृतीचा आनंद घेण्याची वृत्ती वाढताना दिसते. याचे खरे श्रेय मूळ साहित्यकृतीच्या साहित्यिकालाच द्यावे लागेल. अलिकडे साहित्यकृतीचे भाषांतर, रूपांतर, अनुवाद आणि माध्यमांतर झाल्याने दिसून येते. नवनविन विषय हाताळून माध्यमांतराने जोर धरल्याचे दिसते. याचाच अर्थ माध्यमांतर होताना मराठी साहित्याचा प्रभाव चित्रपटावर बहुतांशी झाल्याचे दिसते, त्याचाच आढावा घेणारा हा लेख.

## चित्रपट निर्मिती सांघिक कृती —

एखादा विषय घेऊन चित्रपट तयार करणं ही तांत्रिक युगामध्ये फार गुंतागुंतीची व वेळखाऊ प्रक्रिया राहिली नाही. परंतु चित्रपट बनवणे ही सांघिक कृती आहे हे नाकारून चालणार नाही. सुरवातीचा काळ हा मूकपटांचा होता. पुढे चित्रपट निर्मितीच्या तंत्रज्ञानात बरीच सुधारणा झाली आणि मूकपटाचे रूपांतर बोलपटात झाले. त्यादरम्यान बहुतांशी चित्रपट हे पौराणिक कथेवर आधारित होते. राजा हरीश्चंद्र, भस्मासूर मोहिनी, कालिया मर्दन, किचकवध, इ. अनेक उदाहरणे देता येतील. १९१२ साली दादासाहेब फाळके यांनी स्वदेशी मोशन पिक्चर ही संस्था स्थापन करून १९१३ मध्ये राजा हरीश्चंद्र हा पहिला मराठी चित्रपट तयार झाला.<sup>१</sup> पुढे बदलत्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजकीय स्थिती आणि गतीनुसार अनेक चित्रपट आले. श्री ४२० (१९५५), मंदर इंडिया (१९५७), नया दौर (१९५७), धूल का फूल (१९५९) या राष्ट्रभक्तीवरील आधारित चित्रपटांना अधिक पसंती मिळू लागली. अशातच पुन्हा पाश्चिमात्य चित्रपट प्रेक्षकांना आकर्षित करू लागले. तदनंतर भारतातही हॉलीवुडच्या धर्तीवरचे चित्रपट येऊ लागले. तत्कालीन घटना, प्रसंग यांचा आधार घेऊनही लगान, गदर, क्रांती, परदेस यासारखे देशाभिमान गाजवणारे चित्रपट येऊ लागले. यावरून असे लक्षात येते की, भारतीय चित्रपटसृष्टीचे स्वरूप बदलत आहे. उत्तरोत्तर तांत्रिक प्रगतीमुळे चित्रपटनिर्मितीतही बदल होताना दिसतो आहे. याचा स्विकार करणे हे सांघिक कृतीमुळेच शक्य होते. प्रेक्षकही मनापासून असे चित्रपट स्विकारत आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील विषय घेऊनही चित्रपट बनवण्याकडे कल वाढला आहे. टिंग्या, बनगरवाडी, नटरंग, जोगवा असे अनेक चित्रपट मराठी कलाक्षेत्रात आपली मोहर उमटवत गेले. पटकथा, दिग्दर्शक, आणि तेवढ्याच तोडीचे आणि ताकदीचे कलाकार मिळाले की, चित्रपट हमखास यशस्वी होतो. यश चोप्रा, सुरज बडजात्या, महेश कोठारे, सचिन पिळगावकर यांचे विविधांगी चित्रपट श्रोत्यांच्या मनाची पकड घेतात. 'टिंग्या' हा चित्रपट प्रेक्षकांच्या मनात घर करणारा २७ लाख रुपये खर्च, १४ दिवसात शुटींग पूर्ण, ५७ पुरस्कार, २७ वर्षांचा खेडेगावातील तरुण दिग्दर्शक मंगेश हाडवळे नावारुपास येतो.<sup>२</sup> प्रत्येक दिग्दर्शकाच्या पाठीमागे पार्श्वभूमी, घराणेशाही असलीच पाहिजे असे नाही, हे ही याद्वारे दिसून येते. अनेक निमित्ते, दिग्दर्शक एकाच किंवा पहिल्याच चित्रपटात यशस्वी होतात. अगदी अलिकडील उदाहरण म्हणून नागराज मंजुळे यांचा उल्लेख करावा लागेल. निर्माता, दिग्दर्शक, कथाकार, पटकथाकार, दृश्य संपादक, संगितकार, मुख्य व गौणकलाकार इत्यादींनी मिळून साकारलेल्या कृतीतून चित्रपट तयार होतो. मग तो कोणत्याही भाषेतील असो. अलिकडील तांत्रिक सुधारणामुळे चित्रपट बनवणे सोपे झाले

आहे. पण म्हणावी अशी पटकथा मिळताना दिसत नाही. तेव्हा अनेकदा प्रादेशिक साहित्यकृतीचा आधार घेऊन चित्रपट निर्माण होऊ लागले.

### चित्रपटावर प्रभाव साहित्याचा —

मराठी, हिंदी आणि इंग्रजी भाषेमध्ये अनेक प्रकारचे दर्जेदार साहित्य निर्माण झाले आहे. हेच साहित्य चित्रपट कथेला पोषक ठरले. पूर्वीच्या काळी माध्यमांतर होऊन चित्रपटाची संख्या कमी असली तरी अलिकडे मात्र अशा चित्रपटाचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे. शरदचंद्र चटोपाध्याय, रवींद्रनाथ टागोर, मुन्शी प्रेमचंद, फनिश्वरनाथ रेणू, अनंतमूर्ती यांच्या कादंबऱ्यावर अनेक चित्रपट निर्माण झाले. शेक्सपिअरच्या अँटनी अँड क्लियोपात्रा, द कॉमेडी ऑफ एरर्स, ज्युलियस सीझर, किंग लिअर, मॅकबेथ, ओथेल्लो, रोमिओ अँड ज्यूलिएट या नाटकावर इंग्लंड, युरोप, रशिया, जपान देशातील भाषेत चित्रपट निघाले आणि यशस्वी देखील झाले.<sup>३</sup> अशी अनेक उदाहरणे देता येतील, १९४२ ते २००५ या काळात परिणीता वर चार चित्रपट निघाले. शरदचंद्र चटोपाध्याय यांच्या १५-२० साहित्यकृतीवर हिंदी चित्रपट आले. अंतरात्मा, अपने पराए, बिराज बहू, छोटी बहू, खुशबू, स्वामी अशी अनेक उदाहरणे आहेत. विभूतीभूषण बंदोपाध्याय यांच्या कादंबरीवर आधारित सत्यजीत रे यांचा पथेर पांचाली हा देखील चित्रपट खूप गाजला. यावरून एक लक्षात आले की माध्यमांतर करून निर्माण केलेले चित्रपट खूप गाजलेले दिसतात. साहित्यकृतींचा माध्यमांतर करत असताना अनेक गोष्टींचा विचार करावा लागतो. दिग्दर्शक साहित्यकृतीच्या बाह्यरुपाशी आणि अंतर्गत अर्थसंगतीशी प्रामाणिक राहून घटना, चरित्र, संघर्ष, संवाद, पटकथा यांचा तार्किक मेळ घालून प्रेक्षकांची आस्वाद आणि रसिकता टिकवून ठेवत असतो.

कसं ही असलं तरी साहित्यकृतीने चित्रपट सृष्टीला समृद्ध केल्याचं अधिक प्रमाणात दिसून येतं याची काही मोजकी उदाहरणे देता येतील. आर. के. नारायण यांच्या कादंबरीवर आधारित देव आनंद यांचा गाईड, आमीर खान याचा श्री इंडियट, ह. ना. आपटे यांच्या न पटणारी गोष्ट या कथेवरून प्रभातने कुंकू हा सामाजिक चित्रपट बनवला. वि. वि. बोकील यांच्या मंगळागौरीच्या राजी या कादंबरीवरून पहिली मंगळागौर, नाथ माधव यांच्या डॉक्टर कादंबरीवरून शिकलेली बायको, गो. नि. दंडेकरांची पवनाकाठचा धोंडी या कादंबऱ्यांनी मराठी चित्रपटाला वैभव प्राप्त करून दिले.<sup>४</sup> त्याचबरोबर य. गो. जोशी (वहिनीच्या बांगड्या), अण्णाभाऊ साठे (वारणेचा वाघ) व्यंकटेश माडगुळकर (बनगरवाडी), वि. वा. शिरवाडकर (नटसम्राट), आनंद यादव (नटरंग), मिलिंद बोकील (शाळा), अनंत तिलिले (भरला हा मळवट रक्तानं) व राजन खान यांच्या दर्जेदार साहित्यकृतीवर अनेक महान चित्रपट निर्माण झाले. आणि गाजलेही, यामुळेच साहित्याला अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व आहे. साहित्य हा चित्रपटाचा मूळ आधारभूत घटक बनला. त्यामुळे चित्रपटक्षेत्रात अनेक प्रकारची समृद्धी निर्माण झाली. सामाजिक, राजकीय, ऐतिहासिक विषयांना प्राधान्य देत हा चित्रपटनिर्मितीचा प्रवास व्यक्तीचित्रणात्मक विषयाकडे वळला. महामानव आणि विचारवंतांचे चरित्र चित्रपटाचे विषय होऊ लागले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, बालगंधर्व, लोकमान्य टिळक, दादासाहेब फाळके, डॉ. प्रकाश आमटे इत्यादींच्या चरित्रावर आधारित चित्रपट निघाले आणि गाजलेही. चित्रपटनिर्मितीने कविता हा वाङ्मय प्रकारही हाताळला अनेकांच्या गाजलेल्या कविताही चित्रपटाच्या पटकथेतून पडद्यावर आल्या. कवी बी यांच्या कमळा या दीर्घकाव्यावर आधारित थोरातांची कमळा, हा चित्रपट तर ना. धों. महानोरांच्या अजिंठा या दीर्घ कवितेवर आजिंठा या नावानेच चित्रपट आला.<sup>५</sup>

असा हा चित्रपटनिर्मितीचा प्रवास, साहित्य आणि चित्रपटाचा परस्परसंबंध हा अगदी मूकपटापासून ते आधुनिक काळातील मराठी यशस्वी चित्रपटाच्यंत पोहोचला. याचाच अर्थ मराठी साहित्यावर अनेक दिग्दर्शक चित्रपटनिर्मितीचे प्रयोग करीत असून त्यांची संख्या वरचेवर वाढताना दिसत आहे. मुळात चित्रपटात मानवी भावभावनांचे प्रकटीकरण हे अधिक प्रभावीपणे दृक्श्राव्य पद्धतीने मांडलेले असते. कला हा साहित्याचा अविभाज्य घटक आहे. या सहसंबंधातूनच भिन्न भिन्न यांच्या माध्यमातून चित्रपट निर्मिती होत आहे. रसिक आणि वाचक अभिव्यक्तीच्या जोरावर मनोरंजनाचे उन्नयन करताना दिसत आहे.

### समारोप —

अशारीतीने साहित्यकृतीचे माध्यमांतर सदयस्थितीत तरी वरचढ होताना दिसत आहे. मूळ साहित्यकृती आणि चित्रपट यांची मर्मस्थळे या निमित्ताने रसिक, संशोधक, वाचक शोधत आहे, चिकित्सा करताना दिसत आहे. चित्रपट पहात असताना शोधक हा शब्दमाध्यम आणि दृश्यमाध्यम यामधील होणारा बदल यादृष्टीनेही पाहत असतो. हे बदल त्याला पटकन कळतात, व्यवसायाशी तडजोड म्हणून हे केले आहे. हे ही लक्षात येते. परंतु विजय पाडळकर यांच्यामते माध्यमांतर म्हणून साहित्यकृतीचा वापर करताना किंवा अभ्यास करताना कोणते बदल अटळ होते. याचा विचार केला पाहिजे. तसेच उरलेले बदल का केले याचाही विचार केला पाहिजे. शिवाय या बदलामुळे मूळ कलाकृतीचे सौंदर्य वाढले की कमी झाले याचीही चिकित्सा झाली पाहिजे.<sup>६</sup> यावरूनच माध्यमांतर प्रक्रीया ही म्हणावी तितकी सोपी नाही. हे तितकेच खरे, असं असलं तरी चित्रपटनिर्मितीवर मराठी साहित्याचा प्रभाव आहे. हे नक्कीच असे मला वाटते.

### निष्कर्ष —

१) माध्यमांतर होताना मूळ साहित्यकृती पुन्हा वाचली जाते.

२) मराठी साहित्याचे प्रकारांतर व माध्यमांतर





- १) माध्यमांतरामुळे साहित्यलेखनात नाविध्यता येते.
- २) साहित्यकृतीचे माध्यमांतर हा एक वेगळा लेखनप्रकार होऊ शकतो.
- ४) माध्यमांतरामुळे साहित्यलेखनात दृष्टी येईल.
- ५) माध्यमांतरामुळे मराठी साहित्याचा दर्जा सुधारेल.
- ६) साहित्याचे माध्यमांतर होताना मूळ साहित्यकृती आणि चित्रपट याची तुलना होऊ शकते.
- ७) तौलनिक अभ्यासास बळ मिळेल.
- ८) माध्यमांतरामुळे कथानकातील तोच तो पणा कमी होतो.
- ९) माध्यमांतरामुळे साहित्यकृतीचेही आकलन आणि अभ्यास होतो.
- १०) माध्यमांतर ही रोजगाराची संधी होऊ शकते.

संदर्भ -

- १) प्रसाद ठाकूर — रीसर्च फ्रंट जर्नल, छ. शिवाजी कॉलेज सातारा, फेब्रुवारी २०१६ पृष्ठ क्र. ०९
- २) संपादक देवदास मटाले— मानविंदू महाराष्ट्राचे, आयआयपीएम. प्रेस, नवी दिल्ली, पृष्ठ क्र. २३
- ३) www.aksharnama.com
- ४) www.bytesofindia.com
- ५) तत्रैव
- ६) www.saamana.com



माध्यम



प्रस्तावना

२

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असणाऱ्या  
भावभावनां  
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## CONTEMPORARY ISSUES &amp; CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

IMPACT OF GLOBAL WARMING AND CLIMATE CHANGE  
ON AGRICULTURE

Dr. Jadhav H.L.

Dept. of Geography

S. B. Patil College, Mandrup

Taluka- South Solapur

email:- jadhavhl@gmail.com

**Abstract:**

There is close relation between Global warming and climate change. Global climate change is a change in the long term weather patterns that characterize the regions of the world. The term 'weather' refers to the short term or daily changes in temperature, wind, and precipitation of a region. In the long run, the climatic change could affect agriculture in several ways such as quantity and quality of crops in terms of productivity, growth rates, photosynthesis and transpiration rates, moisture availability etc. Climate change is likely to directly impact food production across the globe. Increase in the mean seasonal temperature can reduce the duration of many crops and hence reduce the yield. In areas where temperatures are already close to the physiological maxima for crops, warming will impact yields more immediately. Drivers of climate change through alterations in atmospheric composition can also influence food production directly by its impacts on plant physiology. The consequences of agriculture's contribution to climate change, and of climate change's negative impact on agriculture, are severe which is projected to have a great impact on food production and may threaten the food security and hence, require special agricultural measures to combat with.

**Keywords:** Global warming, climate change, green house effect, GH gasses.

**1. Introduction**

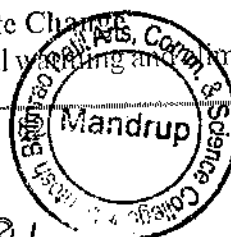
Climate change is any significant long term change in the expected patterns of average weather of region or the whole Earth over a significant period of time. It is about non normal variations to the climate, and the effects of these variations on other parts of the Earth. These changes may take tens, hundreds or perhaps millions of year. But increased in anthropogenic activities such as industrialization, urbanization, deforestation, agriculture, change in land use pattern etc. leads to emission of green house gases due to which the rate of climate change is much faster. Climate change scenarios include higher temperatures, changes in precipitation, and higher atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations. There are three ways in which the Greenhouse Effect may be important for agriculture. First, increased atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations can have a direct effect on the growth rate of crop plants and weeds. Secondly, CO<sub>2</sub> induced changes of climate may alter levels of temperature, rainfall and sunshine that can influence plant and animal productivity. Finally, rises in sea level may lead to loss of farmland by inundation and increasing salinity of groundwater in coastal areas.

**2. Objectives**

- i. To study the actual meaning of Global warming and climate change.
- ii. To study the impact of climate change on World and Indian agriculture.

**3. Meaning of Global Warming and Climate Change**

There is a close relation between global warming and climate change. They are interlinked





# CONTEMPORARY ISSUES & CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

net impact of food security will depend on the exposure to global environmental change and the capacity to cope with and recover from global environmental change.

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## Education and Human Rights in India

Dr. Jadhav H.L

Dept. of Geography

S. B. Patil College, Mandrup

Taluka- South Solapur

email:- [jadhavhl@gmail.com](mailto:jadhavhl@gmail.com)

### Abstract:

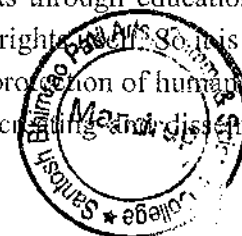
India is second largest populated country in the world. According to 2011 census India's population is 121 billion. India with 2.4% of world's surface area accounts for 17.5% of its population. So the education about Human right is most essential in India. The term human rights denotes all rights that are present in our Indian society and without which one cannot live as human beings. Human rights are the basic rights that a person irrespective of race, gender or any other background cannot be denied anywhere or at any condition. This paper enhances the importance of human rights in day to day life and the role of education in protecting and promoting them. It also focuses the interrelation between RTE 2009 and HR. It is shown in the discussions below the role of HER started by UN around 60 years ago. It is shown here the potential of education to inculcate and imbibe the values of human rights and values in a person and use them in his life. The paper concludes with some suggestive measures that should be taken as a part of education programmes. The education of human rights is mostly needed in our India.

**Keywords:** Human rights, Human beings, Government acts, Role of Education.

### I. Introduction:

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, these rights are save human life from all social problems. Whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other things are different from place to place. In this all things the education is plays an important role to save human life to all social problems. So there is a close relation between education and human rights. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, guaranteed by law, in the forms of international law, general principles and other sources of international law. International human rights law lays down obligations of Governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts, in order to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals of groups. Human rights are commonly understood as basic fundamental rights that a person cannot be denied by any individual or any government simply because he or she is a human being. They are universal and same for everyone.

Education has a very important role to play for promotion and protection of human rights. Education makes us aware about our civil and political right often called as the first generation rights and the social, economic and cultural rights as the second generation rights. Without proper education one cannot be introduced with these essential philosophic and there basic rights and obligations. The concept of expanding human rights through education is now popularly present and traveled to encompass as the third generation right. So it is very important that we know what is the role of education in promotion and protection of human rights. Being a tool to spread awareness and information and assimilating, creating and disseminating knowledge



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Feminist and Gender Studies in a Global Perspective with Interdisciplinary Approach

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Indian state has an obligation to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations as laid down in Article 51 of the Constitution. In India is a signatory to UDHR and has ratified Civil and Political Rights Convention, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Convention.

#### IV. Conclusion:

There is no doubt that education has a major role to play for protection of human rights. HRE is considered as one of the major tools to stop the violations against human rights. From the above discussion we saw the importance and how education can play a vital role in this regard. Education should be imparted to each and everyone so that they understand the importance of human rights. Equality shall be the primary consideration in actions concerning children, respect for the views of the child are the general principals of the Convention on the Rights of a child. Education in their own mother language about human rights will make the learners more prompt about their values and ways to use them in their day to day life. The values of cultural diversity and social diversity should be inculcated as a basic teaching. For integration of human rights, the relevant subjects at the primary stage are languages and environmental studies. Stories, poems and songs concerning human rights values will have to be selected. Education should impart gender equality, respect for human dignity and rights. Human rights concepts of religious freedom and religious tolerance can be inculcated while teaching history topics. Human rights concerns about self determination can be introduced to students while teaching them colonialism and imperialism. While teaching about sati and widow remarriage, suppression of women and the need for reverse discrimination can be taught. Democracy equality can enhance human values in a person. Rule of law and social justice gives immense opportunities to discuss and understand human rights and human duties.

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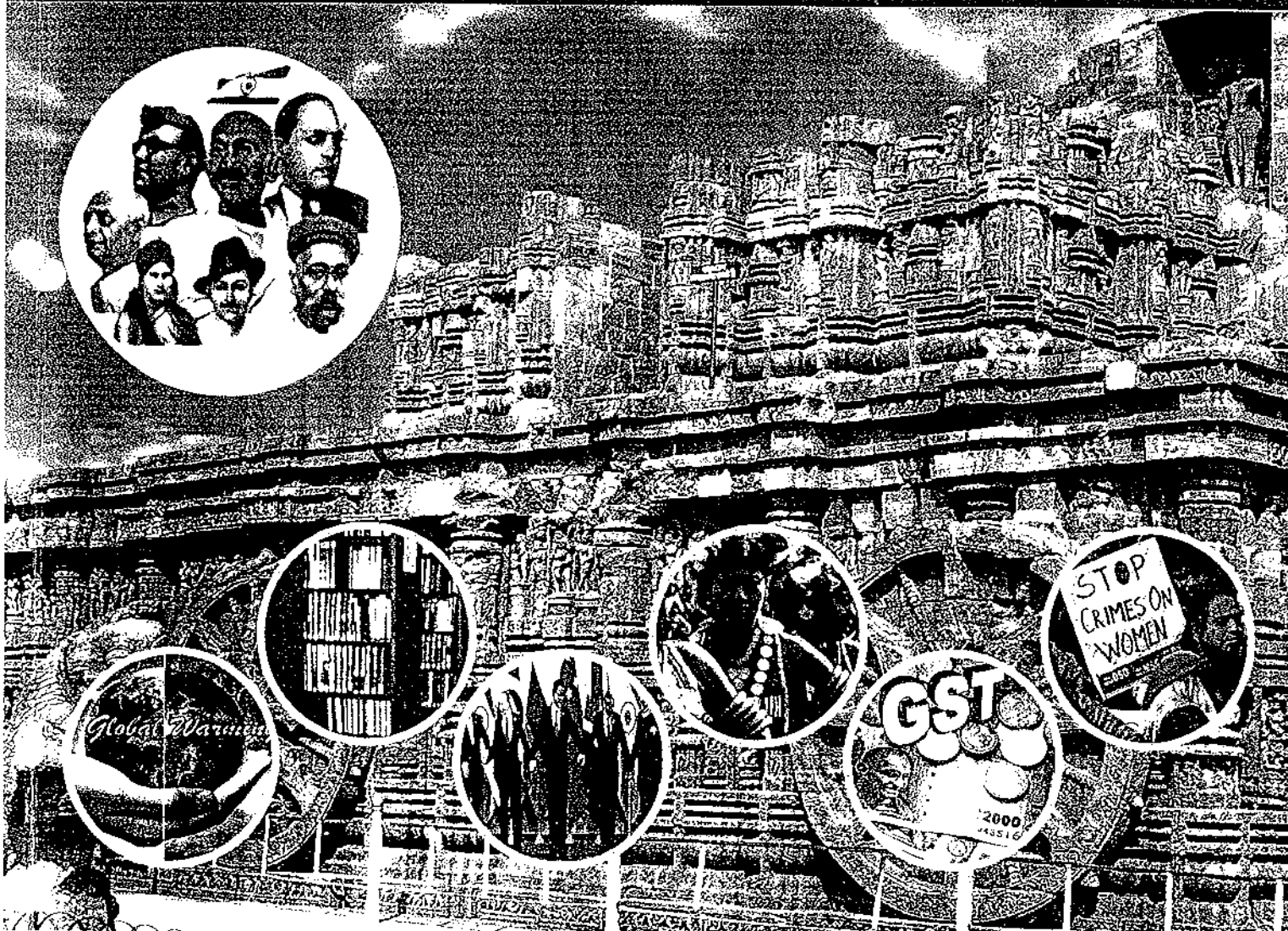
**SPECIAL ISSUE**



Theme

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## Contemporary Issues and Challenges in Social Sciences



# INDEX

01	IMPACT OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS ON INDIAN ECONOMY Prof. Tukaram Haribhau Aghav	01
02	Land Resources of Wasteland Development in Goa State Mr. Amol S. Shinde	06
03	Role of State Government in Modern Technology of Horticultural Export Promotion Dr. Andge Shashikant Chandrakant	10
04	Equal right to inequality- A case of India Dr. Meenal Annachhatre Ms. Ninawari Ware	23
05	Impact of Environmental Pollution and Degradation on Sustainable Development S.P. Bansode	30
06	RFID TECHNOLOGY AND ROLE OF LIBRARIAN Shri Bhande A P, Dr. Dhakne B.N.	36
07	POPULATION COMPOSITION OF KALAMB TAHSIL A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS -- Mr. Chendkapure S.S. & Dr. Tatipamul R.V	39
08	INDIA-SRI LANKA RELATIONS: IN POST CIVIL WAR ERA Prof. Dr. Mohan Chougule	43
09	Problem of Rural Distress in India --- Dr. B. H. Damji	47
10	ENDEAVOUR TO EXAMINATION EFFECT OF CLIMATIC CHANGES IN SOLAPUR DISTRICTS ---- Dr. Dede Deepak Kashinath Mr. Sudhir Bhimrao Paikar	52
11	DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA ---- Deshmukh S. K.	57
12	Role of GIS in Smart City: A Special Reference to Solapur City Dr. Dhayagode N.I.	62
13	Hurricane Irma - Observations on a Cyclone that devastated Florida Coast in 2017 Dr. Nagnath Dhayagode Mr. B.M. Swami	68
14	Planning and Policy Implications for Sustainable Agriculture Development in India Dr. D. S. Harwalkar	71
15	A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF VARIATION IN BIRTH RATES OF SOLAPUR DISTRICT (M.S). ---- Prin. Dr. R. R. Patil, Mr. Vaibhav Bhagwat Ingale,	76
16	IMPACT OF GLOBAL WARMING AND CLIMATE CHANGE ON AGRICULTURE Dr. Jadhav H.L.	82
17	Social Science: Unloved and Sidelined --- Sandeep Jagdale	85
18	Avabai Wadia (1913-2005) & Family Planning Association of India Dr. Nabha Kakade	89
19	TREND OF URBANIZATION IN INDIA- A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY Miss. Swati Mhadeo Kamble, Mr. Salunke Rahul Anil	93
20	A GROWTH OF POPULATION IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT Dr. Renuka Laxman Kurlle	96
21	Ground Water Analysis of Osmanabad City Khadke V.V., & Ashok Sapate	101
22	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY Prashant K. Labhane,	104
23	ESTIMATION OF LAND USE AND LAND COVER MAPPING USING REMOTE SENSING AND GIS IN DONAJ VILLAGE --- Dr. D.N. Ligade, Dr. V. C. Dande	110
24	Role of Bhandardara Dam in Management of Water Resources and Sustainable Development in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra ---- Dr. T. N. Lokhande	116
25	STRATEGIC MARKETING IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES Prof. Mohan Dattatray Mahadik	120
26	Social Work Intervention Using Action Research Method in Fieldwork Practice Dr. Mahesh P. Chougule	126
27	Thoughts of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar- Regarding Water Planning Dr. Ashok Mane, Dr. Javed Tamboli,	133
28	ISSUES OF WOMEN DOMESTIC WORKERS IN INDIA Ibrahim J Mangalagiri and Dr. G.B. Sonar	135
29	The Decline of the Congress Party from Dominance Prof. Maruti Changadev-Hajare	141
30	INDIAN ELECTION PROCESS AND REFORMS DR MALLIKARJUN I MINCH	146
31	WORK STRESSES AND HEALTH ISSUE Munguskar Anil Madhukar	149



## CONTEMPORARY ISSUES &amp; CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

ENDEAVOUR TO EXAMINATION EFFECT OF CLIMATIC  
CHANGES IN SOLAPUR DISTRICTS**Dr. Dede Deepak Kashinath**

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts,  
Commerce and Science College, Mandrup, Tal-South Solapur, Dist- Solapur, (Maharashtra) India  
Email: - dededeepak@yahoo.com

**Mr. Sudhir Bhimrao Paikar\*\***

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Shri Shivaji College, Barshi, Tal-Barshi  
Dist-Solapur, (Maharashtra) India

**ABSTRACT:**

This paper is an endeavor to examination effect of climatic changes on rural action in Solapur locale. For the present work, optional information is utilized which is gathered from Indian Metrological Department, Pune and investigations of Agricultural Department, Solapur. The gathered information and data is examined and translated to bring out conclusions and recommendations. As far back as the modern unrest started around 150 years prior, human exercises have included huge amounts of Green House Gases to air. An expansion in the levels of Green House Gases could prompt more noteworthy warming which, thus, could have significant effect on the world's atmosphere, prompting quickened environmental change. Worldwide climatic convergences of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide have expanded from 280 ppm to 379 ppm, 715 ppb to 1774 ppb and 270 ppb to 319 ppb individually, between pre-mechanical period and 2011. Eleven of the most recent twelve years rank among the 12 hottest years in the instrumental record of worldwide surface temperatures since 1850. The refreshed 100 year direct for 1906-2005 is 0.740C. Internationally, normal ocean level rose at a normal rate of 1.8 mm for each year more than 1961 to 2003. The rate was higher more than 1993 to 2003, around 3.1 mm for every year. The anticipated ocean level ascent before this present century's over is probably going to be 0.18 to 0.59 meters.

**KEYWORD:** climatically changes, Rainfall and weather condition**INTRODUCTION:**

Agriculture is a standout amongst the most essential movement drawing in more than 70 for each penny of the populace in India. The issue of sufficiently raising nourishment for millions is of indispensable significance. Indian economy is inseparably connected with the storm and its flourishing is altogether subject to measure of precipitation get amid rainstorm. The achievement or disappointment of yields in any year is firmly connected with the conduct of the rainstorm the majority of the sub-divisions of India get 90 to 95 for each change rain from south-west storm. Keeping in mind the end goal to increment rural generation compelling use of water assets is of prime significance. The precipitation variety is to a great extent a direct result of alleviation varieties, brief conditions, development of the storm through. Precipitation in the greater part of India is indeterminate, sporadic, impulses of storm and unevenly conveyed. Precipitation is the real parameter affecting horticulture action of man. Precipitation is the prevailing single climate component affecting the power and area of cultivating framework and the decision of big business. In Solapur locale is normal yearly precipitation 561 mm. The administration of Maharashtra and Central government pronounced aggregate eleven Study region drought prone zones.





# CONTEMPORARY ISSUES & CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

This endeavor has been made to ten yearly precipitation arrangements and utilizes help of mean, standard deviation and coefficient of precipitation in Solapur locale. Study Area: Solapur region is a managerial region in the State of Maharashtra in India. Atmosphere of Solapur area is dry as every day mean greatest temperature run between 300c to 370c and find the worlds.

## STUDY AREA:

The district of Solapur lies entirely in the Bhima-Sina-Man basins, just before the Bhima River leaves Maharashtra State to enter into Karnataka State. Bounded by 17° 10' north and 18° 32' north latitudes and 74° 42' east and 76° 15' east longitudes, the district is fairly well-defined to its west as well as to its east by the inward-looking scarps of Phaltan Range and the Osmanabad Plateau, respectively. The adjoining districts are Sangli to its south-west, Satara to its west, Pune to its north-west, Ahmadnagar to its north, Osmanabad to its east and the Bijapur district in Karnataka State to its south. Though of an irregular shape, the district is roughly squeamish 200 km. east-west and 150 km. north-south. The district has a total area of 15,021 square kilometers. Figure 1 shows the map of Solapur district.

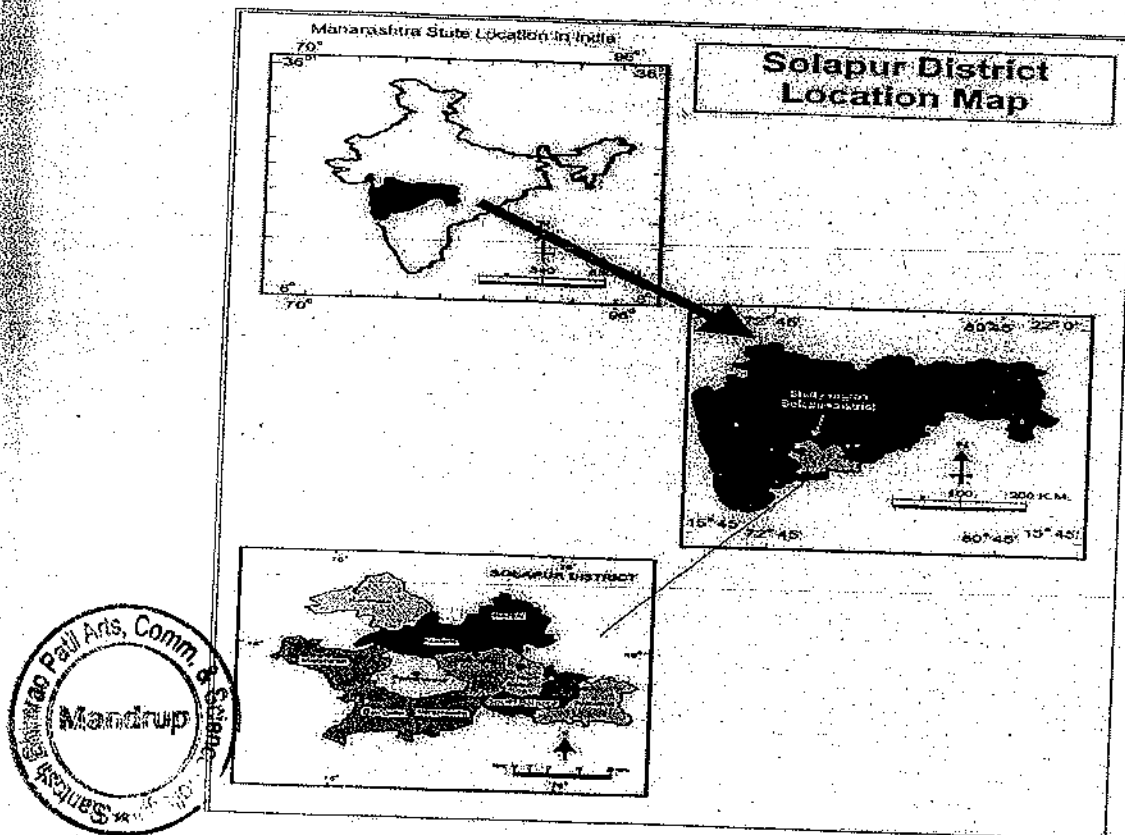


Fig.01

## OBJECTIVES:

1. To investigation of climatic changes in Solapur District

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Essential information will be gathered from the Communication Methods with Interacting of respondents and Asking for their conclusions, demeanors, inspirations, and qualities Observation Methods really see respondents, individual overview on location. Self detailed meeting contextual

## CONTEMPORARY ISSUES &amp; CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

ENDEAVOUR TO EXAMINATION EFFECT OF CLIMATIC  
CHANGES IN SOLAPUR DISTRICTS**Dr. Dede Deepak Kashinath**

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts,  
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## CONTEMPORARY ISSUES &amp; CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

Table No.2  
Temperature of Solapur District

Month	Mean Temperature( $^{\circ}$ C)		Mean Total Rainfall (mm)	Mean Number of Rainy Days
	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum		
Jan	16.0	30.9	2.2	0.1
Feb	18.0	34.0	4.6	0.4
Mar	21.6	37.4	3.8	0.3
Apr	24.8	39.7	11.2	1.3
May	25.3	40.1	36.9	2.7
Jun	23.4	35.0	111.5	6.9
Jul	22.4	31.7	138.8	9.1
Aug	21.9	31.0	137.3	8.6
Sep	21.6	31.8	179.8	9.0
Oct	20.9	32.5	97.4	5.0
Nov	17.9	31.0	23.2	1.5
Dec	15.5	30.0	4.8	0.4
Annual	20.8	33.8	759.8	45.3

Source: "Indian Metrological Department-2010"

#### CLIMATIC DISTRIBUTION:

Precipitation design and appropriation in a locale is a decent file of its water assets' extensive bit of the Indian subcontinent has a place with the subtropical zone. Be that as it may, the district all in all offers the qualities of a tropical atmosphere. Truly, the word 'rainstorm' implies a breeze framework which experiences an occasional 180 degree inversion of bearing. Numerous locales of the world experience the rainstorm. In India, be that as it may, two elements make it exceptional. One is the persistent and high mountain mass in the north which shapes a powerful hindrance to the air development crosswise over them. The second is the peninsular state of the subcontinent with its territory in nearness to the sea, in this way giving a rich wellspring of dampness.

The precipitation in the nation is principally aerographic, related with tropical dejections beginning in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. The dampness loaded summer storm, representing the greater part of precipitation in the nation, starts from the tremendous breadth of the Indian Ocean and enters the Indian subcontinent from the south-west as south-westerly ebb and flow. The physiographic highlights of the Indian promontory and the Western Ghats redirect the rainstorm into two branches, in particular, the Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch. The Arabian Sea branch strikes the Western Ghat and accelerates vigorously along the Western Ghat from Kerala to Gujarat between the most recent seven day stretch of May and the principal seven day stretch of June. In the wake of surmounting the Ghats the southern piece of the present blows over the Peninsula as a westerly or in places, as a north-westerly breeze. The northern part of the present which crosses the Saurashtra drift blows crosswise over Rajasthan as a south-westerly breeze and gives rain generally in the beach front areas close to the Aravalli slopes and the Punjab Kumaon Hills, however almost no in the fields of Rajasthan.

Amid winter, the northern piece of the nation gets some precipitation from western influencing influences, yet these are unpredictable and not dependable contrasted and the south-west rainstorm. Likewise, extreme cyclonic tempests experienced amid the change a very long



## CONTEMPORARY ISSUES &amp; CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

analysis system with 5 test measure i.e. ranchers are chosen as respondents were directed. The investigation depends on optional information from the particular Solapur Indian Metrological Department, Agricultural Department of Solapur District From books, diaries, magazines and report based assets of metropolitan strong waste transfer and its concern has been alluded.

## CLIMATIC CHANGES IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT:

There are two meteorological observatories in the region, one at Solapur and the other at Jeur. The information of Solapur are accessible for a more drawn out period. The records of these two observatories might be taken as genuinely illustrative of the meteorological conditions in the locale when all is said in done. The chilly season begins by about the finish of November when temperatures, particularly night temperatures, start to fall quickly. December is the coldest month with the mean every day most extreme at 29.39°C (84.70°F) and the mean day by day least at 14.8°C (58.6°F). The base temperature may every so often drop down to 4°C or 5°C (39.2°F or 41.0°F). The period from about the center of February to the finish of May is one of persistent increment of temperature. May is the most sultry month with the mean day by day greatest temperature at 39.9°C (103.8°F) and the mean day by day least at 25.1 °C (77.2°F). The warmth amid the late spring season is serious and the most extreme temperature may here and there go up to around 44°C or 45°C (111.2°F or 113.0°F). Evening thunder-showers bring welcome alleviation from the warmth. The beginning of the south-west storm by about the primary seven day stretch of June cuts down the temperatures considerably. After the withdrawal of the south-west storm at a young hour in October day temperatures increment marginally however the night temperatures consistently diminish. After mid-November both day and night temperatures start to drop quickly. But amid the south-west rainstorm season the day by day scope of temperature is extensive and is of the request of 12°C to 16°C at Solapur.

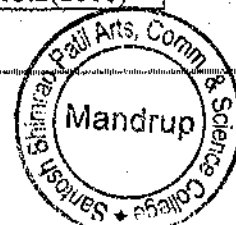
The most elevated greatest temperature recorded at Solapur was 45.6°C (114.1°F) on May 12, 2004 and the least was 6.4°C (39.9°F) on January 7, 2004.

Table No.1

Temperature and Rainfall Distribution in 2002 to 2016

Year	Temperature(°C)		Rainfall (mm)	
	Highest Maxi.(Date)	Lowest Mini.(Date)	24 Hours Highest (Date)	Monthly Total
2010	46.4(1)	9.5(20)	04.2(10)	004.2
2009	42.9(4)	10.6(25)	00.1(29)	112.1
2008	43.1(24)	12.1(29)	04.6(2)	004.6
2007	39.7(26)	13.8(25)	00.0	000.0
2006	32.9(16)	11.3(17)	00.0	000.0
2005	33.1(7)	12.3(9,28)	00.0	000.0
2004	45.9(28)	11.8(19)	00.0	000.0
2003	42.4(3)	13.4(23)	01.0(27)	001.0
2002	34.2(1,20)	14.7(17)	00.0	000.0
2001	33.1(4)	12.1(21)	00.0	000.0
ALL TIME RECORD	46.7(2009)	06.7(2010)	097.5(12,2010)	115.2(2010)

Source: "Indian Metrological Department-2010"



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time of April to June and October to December cause some precipitation. A few sections of the nation get sweltering climate Rainfall between March and May for the most part attributable to expansive scale electrical storms called Nor esters. These downpours are of generous significance in West Bengal and Assam.

**CONCLUSION:**

1. Climatic of the locale is one of the entire great and is described by general dryness master amid the rainstorm season. The cool season from December to about the center of February is trailed by the hot season which keeps going up to the finish of May. June to September is the South-West rainstorm season while October and November constitute the post-storm or withdrawing storm season.
2. Study area is basically a region more vulnerable to starvation where precipitation is insufficient, indeterminate and unpredictable. Water system is along these lines the most imperative single factor contributing significantly to agrarian change. It is simply subsequent to surveying how far human creativity and endeavors have been soundly connected to the advancement of water system that the potential outcomes of future change can be precisely demonstrated.

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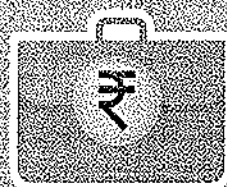
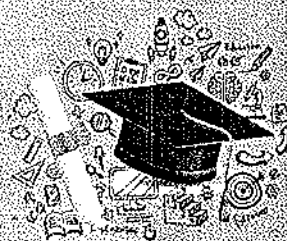
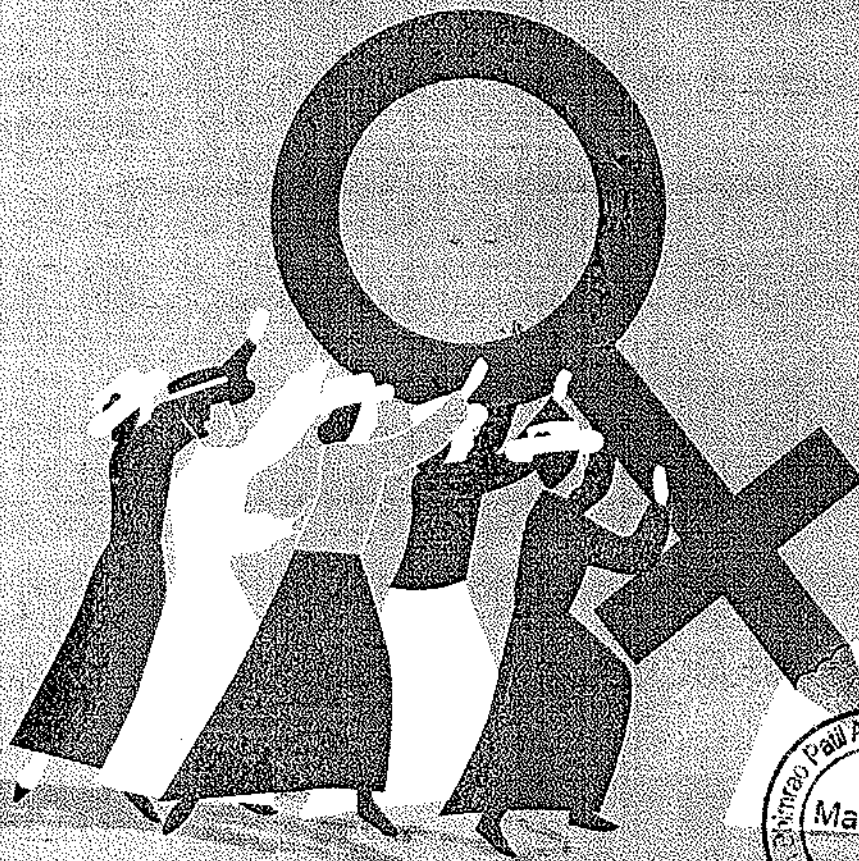
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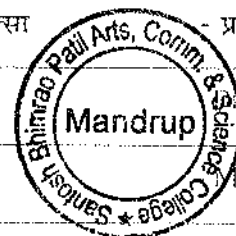
5

10

Feminist and Gender Studies in a Global  
Perspective with Interdisciplinary Approach



23	Feminist Power in Business and Industry	- Mr. Survase Abarao P.	89
24	Feminism : Eith Reference To Indian English Fiction	-Mrs. S.M. Paranjape	93
25	आधुनिक मराठी स्त्रीजीवन - ('नाटक' या वाङ्मयप्रकाराच्या अनुषंगाने)	- डॉ.जितेंद्र श. बिराजदार	97
26	भारतीय स्त्रियांचे कैवरी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर	- प्रा. घाडगे रघुनाथ व्यंकटी	99
27	जनायका शिंदे यांचे अस्पृश्योधाराचे कार्य	- प्रा. जाधव जी.डी.	101
28	पराक्रम आणि शौर्याचे प्रतीक : झाशीची राणी लक्ष्मीबाई	- प्रा. डॉ. सज्जन उध्दव पवार	102
29	भारतीय राजकीय व्यवस्थामधील महिलांचे स्थान	- प्रा. मांजरे डी. एस.	104
30	Gender justice in India: A Socio- Legal Issue	- Prof. Mittha M. S.	108
31	साठोत्तरी महिलांओं की आत्मकथाओं में चित्रित सामाजिक नारी जीवन	- प्रा.सिध्दाराम पाटील	112
32	प्राचीन काळातील स्त्रियांचे शिक्षण	- SHEGAON KHIAJAPPA BAVASHA	115
33	ताराबाई शिंदेंनी केली स्त्रि-पुरुष तुलनेतुन स्त्री-वादाची सुरुवात	- प्रा.नारायण दत्तात्रय बनसोडे	116
34	भारतातील महिला सबलीकरण	- प्रा.आर.आर.कांबळे	118
35	स्त्री शिक्षण व रमाबाई रानडे	- प्रा.महेश जगन्नाथ साखरे	120
36	स्त्रीवादी सिध्दांत तथा इतिहास लेखन	- प्रा. व्ही.एच.वाघमारे	122
37	महाराष्ट्रातील समाजसुधारकांनी केलेल्या स्त्री विषयक सुधारणा	- प्रा. डॉ. धनंजय ना. मोगले	124
38	स्त्रीवादी साहित्य	- प्रा. डॉ.कविता लोहाळे/ताटे	128
39	Urban And Rural Economy And Gender Issues	- Ganpatrao S. Kalshetti	132
40	भारतीय स्त्रियांचा सामाजिक दर्जा व स्थान : एक दृष्टिक्षेप	- प्रा. डॉ. वाघमारे विष्णू	135
41	भारतातील कामकरी स्त्रियांच्या समस्या	- प्रा. रामेश्वर एम. मोरे	138
42	डॉ. आंबेडकर आणि मा.गांधी यांच्या विचारातील मतभिन्नता	- प्रा.मंगवडे. जी.एन.	140
43	स्त्रीवादी संकल्पना आणि ऐतिहासिक लेखन	- प्रा. सदाशिव मोरे	142
44	मानवी हक्क व महिला सबलीकरण	- प्रा. डॉ. घाटुळे एस.एस	144
45	भारतीय राजकारणातील स्त्रियांचे प्रतिनिधीत्व:एक चिकित्सा	- प्रा. पाटील प्रमोद	146
46	Feminism And Human Rights	- A. A. Gadwal	149
47	A Study of Indian Feminism: Tarabai Shinde	- Mr. Survase Yuvraj G.	156



## भारतातील कामकरी स्त्रियांच्या समस्या

प्रा. रामेश्वर एम. मोरे

समाजशास्त्र विभाग,

संतो १ भीमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय, भंडुप, ता.द. सोलापूर, जि. सोलापूर.

### प्रस्तावना :

आधुनिक काळात नागरीकरण, औद्योगिकीकरण, शिक्षणाचा प्रसार, सामाजिक गतिशीलता इ.मुळे स्त्रिया विविध क्षेत्रात कार्य करत आहेत. स्वतःच्या कुटुंबाबाहेर पैसा मिळविण्यासाठी काम करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांना कामकरी किंवा कष्टकरी स्त्रिया असे म्हणतात. वर्तमान स्थितीत कामकरी स्त्रियांची संख्या वाढली आहे. या स्त्रिया संघटीत व असंघटीत दोन्ही क्षेत्रात काम करत आहेत. ग्रामीण भागात संघटीत क्षेत्रात शिक्षिका, परिचारिका, अंगणवाडी व बालवाडी शिक्षिका, सेविका, प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्रात डॉक्टर, बँकेत स्त्री कर्मचारी इत्यादी तर असंघटीत क्षेत्रात शेतमजूर, रस्त्यासाठी लागणारी गिट्टी फोडणे बांधकाम मजूर, शेण धुणे भांडे करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांचा समावेश होतो. शहरी भागात संघटीत क्षेत्रात शिक्षिका, डॉक्टर, प्राध्यापक इंजिनिअर, वकील, पोलीस, उत्पादक, वितरक, टेलिफोन ऑपरेटर, पोस्ट, बँक इ. अनेक क्षेत्रात काम करत आहेत व असंघटीत क्षेत्रात मोलकरीण, बांधकाम मजूर, कागद, काच गोळा करणाऱ्या, विटभट्टीवर काम करणाऱ्या, जिनिंग प्रोसेसिंग मधील कटकरी दुकानावर काम करणाऱ्या, लहान व्यापार करणाऱ्या व वेश्या व्यवसाय करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांचा समावेश होतो. या स्त्रिया अनेक क्षेत्रात कार्य करत आहेत, परंतु या स्त्रियांना अनेक समस्या भेडसावत आहेत, त्या समस्यांचे अध्ययन प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाद्वारे केले आहे.

**उद्देश :** भारतातील कामकरी स्त्रियांच्या समस्यांचे अध्ययन करणे.

**गृहितकृत्य :** भारतातील कामकरी स्त्रिया कौटुंबिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, मानसिक समस्यांनी ग्रस्त आहेत.

### तथ्य संकलन व विश्लेषण :

प्रस्तुत अध्ययनासाठी निरीक्षण या प्राथमिक तथ्य संकलनाच्या स्रोताचा आणि दुय्यम स्रोतातील संदर्भग्रंथ, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रे इत्यादी स्रोतांचा आधार घेऊन तथ्य संकलन केले आहे. तथ्यांचे गुणात्मक विश्लेषण करून निष्कर्ष मांडले आहेत.

### कामकरी स्त्रियांच्या प्रमुख समस्या :

#### १) आर्थिक शोषण :

प्रामुख्याने असंघटित क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांची ही समस्या आहे. स्त्रिया शेतमजूर, बांधकाम मजूर, मोलकरीण म्हणून जेव्हा काम करतात तेव्हा काम अधिक असते परंतु वेतन मात्र फारच अल्प असते. शेतकरी कमी मजुरी देऊन जास्त काम करून घेतात. तसेच बांधकामावर देखील कष्टाचे काम करूनही मजुरी जास्त देत नाहीत. मोलकरीणीला तर फारच अल्प वेतन असते. तसेच वेश्या व्यवसाय करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांचे दलाल, कोठेवाली आर्थिक शोषण करतात.

#### २) भूमिका संघर्ष :

संघटित व असंघटित क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांना दुहेरी भूमिका वठवाव्या लागतात. स्त्रियांना कुटुंबातील सर्व भूमिकांवर कार्य करून कामाच्या ठिकाणी जावे लागते व तिथे वेगळ्या भूमिका वठवाव्या लागतात. त्या दोन्ही भूमिकांमध्ये त्याय देण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात परंतु त्या देऊ शकत नाहीत. म्हणून भूमिका संघर्ष निर्माण होतो.

#### ३) अपत्याचे संगोपन :

कामासाठी पती पत्नी दोघेही बाहेर जात असल्यामुळे अपत्याच्या संगोपनाचा प्रश्न निर्माण होतो. ऑफीसमध्ये किंवा मजुरीच्या ठिकाणी बालकांना नेता येत नाही. त्यामुळे या मुलांना पाळणागृहात ठेवले जाते. परंतु अशी मुले आपल्या आईच्या प्रेमाला मुकतात त्याचा परिणाम अपत्याच्या विकासावर होत असतो.

#### ४) कौटुंबिक ताण :

कामकरी स्त्रियांना या समस्येला देखील तोंड द्यावे लागते. या स्त्रियांना घरातील सर्व कामे आटोपून कामासाठी जावे लागते. पतींनी घरच्या कामात मदत करावी अशी अपेक्षा या स्त्रियांना असते परंतु पती मदत करतीलच असे नाही त्यामुळे कुटुंबात संघर्ष निर्माण होतात. तसेच अनेक पती आपल्या पत्नींवर संशय घेतात. त्यामुळे देखील कुटुंबात ताण तणाव निर्माण



## CONTEMPORARY ISSUES &amp; CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

## The Decline of the Congress Party from Dominance

Prof. Maruti Changadev Hajare Dept. of Political Science

S. B. P. Arts, commerce &amp; Science College, mandrup.

This article focuses on Congress's trajectory decline after post independence, especially in the aftermath of the 2014 general election. The 2014 general election dealt the Congress an electoral punch that knocked the wind out of its sails. It also threw up a leader in Narendra Modi that was reminiscent of Indira Gandhi with a larger than life image and that resulted in a tectonic shift of political equilibrium in Delhi from the middle of the centre ideological pinning of the Congress to the right wing brand of politics of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) which rolled out a new political discourse promising to usher in a new India free from the Congress. In the aftermath of these elections, journalistic and academic narratives focusing on the decline of the Congress party in the country's political arena abounded and red flags were raised within the party circles to arrest its terminal downslide and save it from being marginalized. The party went into a huddle but internal dissensions and lack of visionary strategies failed to revive its electoral fortunes. It lost the state elections held in 2015-2016 in quick succession and conceded the remaining political space to the BJP, which was on a roll. The recent assembly elections held in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Manipur and Goa in March were a kind of a referendum on demonetization undertaken by Modi and a midterm appraisal of the BJP government. The issue of demonetization created a sharp political divide and provided the Congress the much needed opportunity not only in stopping the saffron juggernaut but also in reversing its losing streak and making a political u-turn.

The electorate of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand handed the saffron party one of the biggest state election mandates in independent India. The Congress registered a consolation win in Punjab and emerged as the largest party in Manipur and Goa (in terms of seats, but lagged behind the BJP in terms of popular votes) but still lost the opportunity to form the government in the smaller states. This was largely due to poor negotiations by the party's state interlocutors and the flip flop by its national leadership. The declining wheel turned a full circle and the Congress is in power now in only six states--- Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Mizoram and Meghalaya on its own and in Bihar as a junior partner in an alliance.

On the other hand, the BJP has extended its political reach and rules in 17 states either on its own or in alliance. The electoral map of India has turned almost saffron signaling the rise of the BJP as a dominant player in the country's politics. The electoral shrinkage of the Congress after the elections in the above-mentioned five states has once again started the debate in the public domain over its imminent decline with some over-enthusiastic political observers even writing obituaries and penning requiems.

### Historical Perspective

It thus becomes contextual to delve into the declining popularity graph of the Congress and ascertain the most plausible reasons that could explain the current downsizing of electoral support for the party from a vantage point. The political journey of the party can be divided into three periods. It began its first innings officially as the Indian National Congress (INC) after independence and witnessed a rebirth in 1971 when Indira Gandhi broke free from the shackles of powerful leaders who had known her father and formed her own party. The Congress (Indira) continued after her death in 1984 under the leadership of her son Rajiv Gandhi until his assassination in 1991. There was a political interregnum between 1992 and 1997 when the party was not led by any member of the Nehru-Gandhi family. The passing over of the reins of the





## CONTEMPORARY ISSUES &amp; CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

Source: Election Commission of India

## Congress (Indira-Rajiv Gandhi) 1969-1991

After the death of the incumbent Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri the leadership issue within the party was sorted out with the elevation of Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister of India in 1966. However, the internecine battle among the two warring factions continued. The infighting finally resulted in a vertical split within the party, with the majority going with Indira Gandhi and the formation of the Congress (I). The general election in 1971 was contested by Indira Gandhi on the slogan "Garibi Hatao" and her pro-poor posturing created a electoral wave in her favor with the party adding 69 more parliamentary seats and increasing its vote share pan-India by 3%. The elections sorted out the leadership issue once and for all with Indira Gandhi acquiring a larger than life image equated with the Indian goddess Durga and starting a new chapter that became known as the personality cult in Indian politics.

The period that followed destroyed the second tier leadership in the party and voice for constructive criticisms as she replaced state leaders with their own standing with people who had no political base and were completely loyal to her. The party's organizational structure was changed from the bottom upwards and weakened its moorings with the common people, shutting the direct line of communication and feedback from the electorate. The isolation of Indira Gandhi was completed in 1972 as the party lost several by-elections including one seat which it had not lost since the first general elections and encountered a host of internal problems like high inflation due to the war with Pakistan, drought in some parts of the country and the 1973 oil crisis. Her falling popularity ratings combined with the verdict of the Allahabad High Court on electoral malpractices led to the declaration of emergency in 1975. She bypassed the parliament and ruled the country by centralizing complete power in her hands with draconian decrees and presidential promulgations trampling constitutional bodies and democratic rights of the people. The extra constitutional powers appropriated by her son Sanjay Gandhi by passing the party leadership and the excesses committed by him not only squandered the popular mandate bestowed on the Congress but also dealt a severe blow on the party structure that was built and consolidated over the years.

The general elections in 1977 witnessed one of the rare occasions in the political history of the country of opposition parties uniting with the purpose of knocking out the Congress from the throne of Delhi by forming the Janata Party. The opposition conglomerate handed the Congress party one of the worst electoral defeats since its inception losing more than 200 seats and nine percent popular votes. The Indira Congress would have declined beyond redemption but the internal bickering within the Janata Party and the subsequent split provided it a window to regroup itself. The low index of opposition unity, the witch-hunt of the Congress leaders for emergency excesses and the repositioning of the Congress on stability plank brought it back to power with a big majority in the 1980 national elections. After the assassination of Indira Gandhi, the leadership baton passed on to Rajiv Gandhi who led the party to a thumping victory in 1984 General elections winning a record of 415 seats mainly due to the sympathy wave created by the assassination of Indira Gandhi. The party came under the cloud of Bofors scam and lost its political pre-eminence and single party dominance in the 1989 General elections.

The Congress returned to power after the 1991 Lok Sabha elections, ruled the country with a clear-cut mandate between 1971-1988, and remained the largest political outfit between 1989 and 1996. However, its organizational structure and mass support base was substantially strained due to personality cult and the "high command" culture that flourished and eroded the brand ratings of the Congress party. The reasons for the decline of the party are manifold but it could be primarily attributed to the centralized leadership.



shed under the carp to a grinding halt. policy paralysis that hit the country in the last two years of its regime. The general election 2014 marked the real decline of the Congress as it witnessed a "wave" election with a new ivory tower syndrome. 2014 marked the real decline of the Congress as it witnessed a "wave" election with a new dimension as there were two currents running simultaneously in the country. The first current lost its zeal to combat as a strong anti incumbency wave against the Congress, which pushed it tally of seats to 44, ratios of the Congress which is the lowest, and its vote share fell below 20%. The second wave was in favour of the JP PM designate Narendra Modi, which propelled the saffron party back to power in Delhi with comfortably breached during the comfortable majority for the saffron party signaling the beginning of the BJP dominance in national spectrum of power politics.

iv Gandhi)

Gain/Loss (Vote share)
+2.9
-9.2
+8.2
+6.9
-8.6
-3.1

**Lok Sabha Elections: Performance of Congress (Sonia-Rahul Gandhi)**

Year	Total Seats	Seats Won	Vote Share (In percent)	Gain/Loss (Vote share)
1998	543	141	25.8	-3
1999	543	114	28.3	+2.5
2004	543	145	26.5	-1.9
2009	543	206	28.6	+2.1
2014	543	44	19.5	-9.1

im for the party as source: Election Commission of India

president was not for The seeds of the deterioration of the Congress party, which were sown during the period as the post Mandal Nehru, germinated and grew during the Indira regime before becoming a full-blown tree in the regional parties, and Sonia-Rahulera, which is most likely to fall due to its overbearing weight. The reasons for the decline of the Congress party, which surfaced during the Indira period, were not addressed by the current leadership and kept in limbo. The working of the Congress government and party gave birth to new problems, which hastened its downslide further. The dual control of the Manmohan Singh government and the Congress party by the Gandhi family worked was calibrated properly and worked well initially but it ran into rough weather in the second term.

and emerge as a victim The remote control of the government and managing the alliance partners created frictions, which snowballed into a serious of political crisis and electoral backlash in 2014 hustings. The om politics after Ra high command syndrome which decided party matters earlier at national and state matters was koning. This marks extended at local levels with no connect with party functionaries at ground zero. The absence of e and brought the p strong leader within the Congress is another significant factor.

d by its popular Pro The Congress under Nehru was an omnibus party, which co-opted the ideological shades stitched together un of the rightcentre-, left and built a consensus to rule India giving no leeway to political parties of reasonably well, but left and right orientation to spread their political and electoral wings. The leadership and party organization were in equilibrium and equally strong with no major opposition to challenge its with voters and it supremacy. The ascendancy of Indira after a tough fight with right leadership in the Congress e minister of the and subsequent expulsion paved the way for centre to left policies making her one of the most an-Sonia-Rahul tro and she banked on centralized and authoritative decisions to rule the country and maintain the single party dominance of the Congress.

tions was able to re The party at present does not have a strong leader and workable structure and its ideological f the congress was agenda of leftist-welfareist policies for the poor has been hijacked by the BJP, which is using it cleverly to position itself as the single dominant party in Indian politics. The Congress needs to if Gandhi, the Nation rewrite its ideological agenda and open the entry gates of the party for people with rightist views ae, pro poor policies within its broad spectrum of secular politics to counter the BJP surge in the country. The party can revive itself by rebuilding the party organization by repopulating its cadres with foot soldiers he UPA II governm and flag bearers at the grassroots level and set up realistic goals to do a political rebound in the utes, price rise and distant future.





## AN OVERVIEW OF READYMADE GARMENT INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Assist. Prof. Kore Bhangarewa S.

Dept. of Commerce , Santosh B. Patil College, Mandrup, South Solapur, Dist. Solapur .

### ABSTRACT:

India sub continent is the second largest manufacturer of garments after China being the global leader in garment production. India is known for its high quality garments for men and most of the garment manufacturers are in the small and medium scale industry. Indian men's clothing industry has been possible owing to the Indian male becoming more fashion is more conscious, and hence there is more consumption which has increased global demand of men's garments by the rest of world.



**KEYWORDS :** global leader , garment manufacturers , medium scale industry.

### INTRODUCTION

Today the by the way of Technological advancement and use of sophisticated machinery it has enabled the manufactures to achieve better quality and well designed garments. India's quantity and well design garments. India's Garment industry has been rapidly growing in last few years. Exports have been rising as there is an increase in orders from global buyers accompanied by a rise of investments in the garment sectors of country. The Garment Industry is of major importance to the Indian economy as it contributes substantially to India's export earning it is estimated and analyzed that one out of every six households in the country depend on this sector either indirectly or directly for its live hood.

Today India is booming with fashion and lifestyle, with the organized retail trade growing at a rate of 15 p.a. The Indian garment industry is pegged at more than 90,000 Crores with nearly 13% growth p.a. The men's garment or clothing segment constitute nearly 45% of the total apparel market and growing at a constant rate each year.

### OBJECTIVES:-

- 1) To study and understand readymade industry in India.
- 2) To understand the growth and contribution in Indian economy.
- 3) To know the problems faced in the industry.

### METHODOLOGY:-

The data required for the paper is collected through secondary data such as books, articles, Journals, internet etc.



### CONCEPT :-

"Readymade garments are mass produced finished textile products of the clothing industry. They are not custom tailored according to measurements, but rather generalized according to anthropometric studies. They are made from many different fabrics and yarns." *rather*

### GROWTH AND CONTRIBUTION IN ECONOMY :-

Indian garment industry has played a unique role in Indian economy. The garment sector is the largest employer after agriculture and its importance in India's economy is recognized for its contribution to industrial production and export earnings. The industry accounts for approximately 4% to the GDP. Readymade garments industry is one of the few industries of India which is self-reliant and complete in the highest value added products garments. Therefore the growth and development of this industry has a significant bearing on the overall development of the economy.

### MARKET SIZE :-

The Indian textiles industry, currently estimated at around US\$ 120 billion, is expected to reach US\$ 230 billion by 2020. The Indian Textile Industry contributes approximately 4 per cent to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 14 per cent to overall Index of Industrial Production (IIP).

Indian khadi products sales increased by 33 per cent year-on-year to Rs 2,005 crore (US\$ 311.31 million) in 2016-17 and is expected to exceed Rs 5,000 crore (US\$ 776.33 million) sales target for 2018-19, as per the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC).

The total area under cultivation of cotton in India is expected to increase by 7 per cent to 11.3 million hectares in 2017-18, on account of expectations of better returns from rising prices and improved crop yields during the year 2016-17.

Indian exports of locally made retail and lifestyle products grew at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 10 per cent from 2013 to 2016, mainly led by bedding bath and home decor products and textiles#. The Government of India targets textile and garment sector exports at US\$ 45 billion for 2017-18.

### INVESTMENTS :-

The textiles sector has witnessed a spurt in investment during the last five years. The industry (including dyed and printed) attracted Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) worth US\$ 2.47 billion during April 2000 to March 2017.

#### Some of the major investments in the Indian textiles industry are as follows:

- Future Group is planning to open 80 new stores under its affordable fashion format, Fashion at Big Bazaar (FBB), and is targeting sales of 230 million units of garments by March 2018, which is expected to grow to 800 million units by 2021.
- Raymond has partnered with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to sell Khadi-marked readymade garments and fabric in KVIC and Raymond outlets across India.
- Max Fashion, a part of Dubai based Landmark Group, plans to expand its sales network to 400 stores in 120 cities by investing Rs 400 crore (US\$ 60 million) in the next 4 years.

### GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES :-

The Indian government has come up with a number of export promotion policies for the textiles sector. It has also allowed 100 per cent FDI in the Indian textiles sector under the automatic route.

#### The key initiatives announced in the Union Budget 2017-18 to boost the textiles sector are listed below:

- Encourage new entrepreneurs to invest in sectors such as knitwear by increasing allocation of funds to Mudra Bank from Rs 1,36,000 crore (US\$ 20.4 billion) to Rs 2,44,000 crore (US\$ 36.6 billion)
- Upgrade labour skills by allocating Rs 2,200 crore (US\$ 330 million)



Some of initiatives taken by the government to further promote the industry are as under:

- The Government of India plans to introduce a mega package for the powerloom sector, which will include welfare schemes, insurance cover, cluster development, and upgradation of obsolete looms, along with benefits and marketing support, which is expected to improve the status of power loom weavers in the country.
- The Ministry of Textiles has signed memorandum of understanding (MoU) with 20 e-commerce companies aimed at providing a platform to artisans and weavers in different handloom and handicraft clusters across the country for selling their products directly to the consumer.
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) worth Rs 8,835 crore (US\$ 1.3 billion) in areas such as textile processing, machinery, carpet development and others, were signed during the Vibrant Gujarat Summit.
- The Union Minister for Textiles inaugurated Meghalaya's first-ever apparel and garment making centre to create employment opportunities in the region. The Union Minister for Textiles also mentioned Meghalaya has been sanctioned Rs 32 crore (US\$ 4.8 million) for promotion of handlooms.
- The Government of India has announced a slew of labour-friendly reforms aimed at generating around 10 million jobs in apparel and made-ups sectors, and increasing textile exports to US\$ 32.8 billion and investment to Rs 80,630 crore (US\$ 12.09 billion) in the next three years.

#### ROAD AHEAD :-

The future for the Indian textile industry looks promising, buoyed by both strong domestic consumption as well as export demand. With consumerism and disposable income on the rise, the retail sector experienced a rapid growth in the past decade with the entry of several international players like Marks & Spencer, Guess and Next into the Indian market. The apparel market in India is estimated to grow at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 11.8 per cent to reach US\$ 180 billion by 2025.

The Indian cotton textile industry is expected to showcase a stable growth in FY2017-18, supported by stable input prices, healthy capacity utilisation and steady domestic demand\*.

Exchange Rate Used: INR 1 = US\$ 0.0155 as of April 17, 2017.

**References:** Ministry of Textiles, Indian Textile Journal, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Planning Information Bureau, Union Budget 2017-18

#### Problems faced by Readymade Garments in India :-

- 1) Market Research
- 2) Quality control and ISO certification
- 3) Unstable Political Environment
- 4) Commercial risks
- 5) Garment design
- 6) Documentation Error
- 7) Labour Problem
- 8) Infrastructure
- 9) Increase in the production cost
- 10) Global competition

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# Historicity

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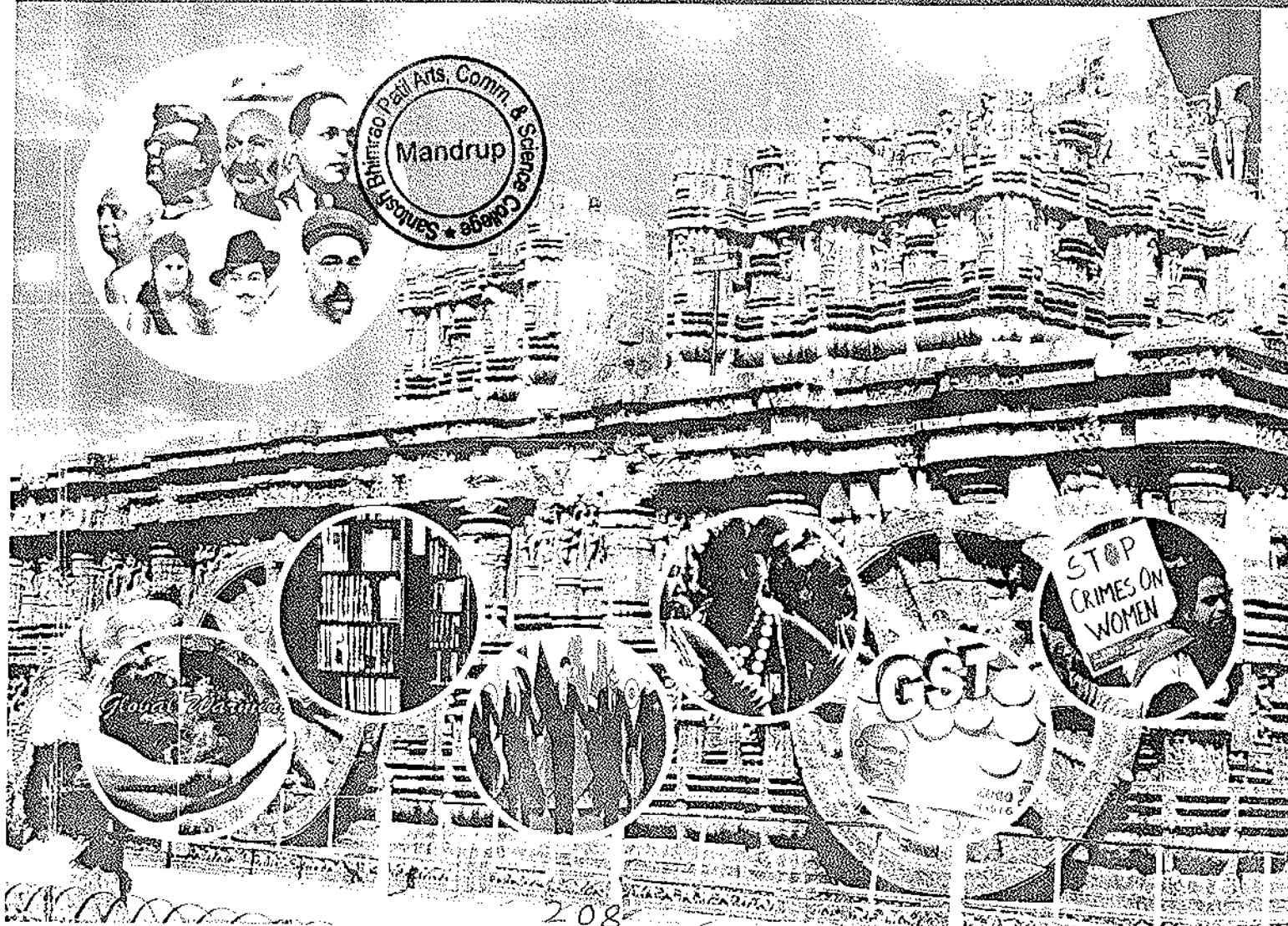
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**SPECIAL ISSUE**

Theme

**Contemporary Issues and  
Challenges in Social Sciences**



**CONTEMPORARY ISSUES & CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES****IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY**

Prashant K. Labhane, Assist. Professor,

Dept. of Economics

SBP Arts, Com., &amp; Science College,

email-labhaneprashant@gmail.com

**Abstract :**

On 8 November 2016, India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced the Government of India's decision to cancel the legal tender character of Rs.500 and Rs.1,000 banknotes with effect from 9 November 2016. He also announced the issuance of new Rs.500 and Rs.2,000 banknotes exchange for the old banknotes. While the announcement essentially rendered the Rs.500 and Rs.1,000 banknotes invalid from 9 November 2016, the Ministry of Finance has been monitoring the implementation of these measures in a number of ways: Exchange of old currency notes for new Rs.500 and Rs.2,000 currency notes has been permitted until 31 December 2016 i.e. 50 days from the date of the announcement. Such currency exchanges have been limited to certain specified amounts announced from time to time and excess amounts are required to be deposited with banks subject to applicable KYC requirements. Cash withdrawals have been limited to ensure adequate supply of new currency notes. Usage of old currency notes has been permitted for certain specified periods and purposes, such as at hospitals and pharmacies, gas stations and foreign currency exchange for tourists. The demonetization of the highest denomination currency notes is part of several measures undertaken by the Government to address tax evasion, counterfeit currency and funding of illegal activities. The requirement to deposit currency notes in excess of specified limits directly into bank accounts has resulted in the declaration of hitherto unaccounted income, subject to higher tax and other penalties. The argument posted in favour of demonetization is that the cash that would be extinguished would be "black money" and hence should be rightfully extinguished to set right the perverse incentive structure in the economy.

Keyword- Demonetization, GDP, Agriculture, Indian Scenario, Trading.

**Introduction :**

The Government has implemented a major change in the economic environment by demonetizing the high value currency notes- of Rs.500 and Rs. 1000 denomination. These ceased to be legal tender from the midnight of 8th of November 2016. People have been given time upto December 30, 2016 to exchange the notes held by them. The proposal by the government involves the elimination of these existing notes from circulation and a gradual replacement with a new set of notes. In the short term, it is intended that the cash in circulation would be substantially squeezed since there are limits placed on the amount that individuals can withdraw. In the months to come, this squeeze may be relaxed somewhat. The reasons offered for demonetization are two fold; one, to control counterfeit notes that could be contributing to terrorism, in other words a national security concern and second, to undermine or eliminate the "black economy".

There are potentially two ways in which the pre-demonetization money supply will stand altered in the new regime; one, there would be agents in the economy who are holding cash which they cannot explain and hence they cannot deposit in the banking system. This part of the currency will be extinguished since it would not be replaced in any manner. Second, the government might choose to replace only a part of the currency, which was in circulation as cash. In the other words the rest would be available only as electronic money. This could be a mechanism used to force a transition to cashless medium of exchange. The empirical extent of these two components will be unraveled only over the next six months. These two would have different effects on the economy in the short term and in the medium term, as will be explored



## CONTEMPORARY ISSUES & CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

**Economy :** The Major impact of this decision is on the economy because it gives highly positive impact on the economic Stability in near future. The coming six to seven months are expected to witness a considerable level of deflation. Sector like real estate, construction material, Gold, unorganized trade and services will see significant pain in the near time.

**Election :** We all know how much black money is used by political parties. It will be a very tough task to use trucks of money at least for the five state elections. The parties can purchase the vote of poor people and Some drastic change in the elections going to be seen by everyone.

### Unorganized Trading :

1.) Prices hike in Real estate sectors is mainly because of the involvement of black money, but after taking this decision the prices of property will surely come down to their real value.

2.) Unorganized dealing in share market will also be eliminated after this decision and this will gain positive result in the economic condition of the country.

3.) The problem of inflation will get solved with this step as the government will get more money in its pocket in form of taxes and undisclosed income.

4.) Banking system will also get strengthened as banks will be flooded with huge amount of money. This will also result in more economic development in the nation as the money will be channelized properly through banks.

**Cash less Economy :** It is not possible to make India Cash-less economy, but for the development and making transparency in the economy we can say use of less Cash is possible. So for making people familiar with E-Payment and use of plastic currency.

**Impact on Different segments of economy :**

There is short-term and long-term impact of Demonetization on different sector of economy.

### Agriculture :

The Sector typically sees high cash transactions and therefore near-term impact could be seen till liquidity is infused in the rural areas. As farmers face a temporary shortage of cash in hand, it could lead to a delay in payment which in turn would hurt the related companies in the short term. As liquidity eases and cashless transactions gain acceptance, the fundamentals would be driven by the longer terms drivers of normal monsoons and positive traction in acreage.

### Manufacture :

#### Automobile :

**Two wheelers:** Clampdown on cash transactions and temporary cash crunch could hurt purchases particularly in the economy segment of the two wheeler space wheeler percentage of cash transactions have been high. However, as companies learn to work around it, demand may pick up by overall growth in consumption on the rural as well as the urban side.

**Passenger Vehicles:** The seasonal slowdown seen during November and December months could get more pronounced as consumers delay purchase due to temporary liquidity crunch and expectations of rates cuts. However, as most passenger vehicles are financed through loans, the blip would be temporary and demand may recover on the back of growth in demand in rural and urban areas as well as trickle down benefit of the 7th Pay Commission Payouts.

**Commercial Vehicles :** Slackness in the economy on account of demonetization could have a negative impact on the commercial vehicle volumes which have been under pressure in recent times. However, this slowdown may be short lived and demand may pick up, led by pre-buying in response to the changes in emission norms as well as a pickup in overall economic activity.

Consumption-related sectors like consumer durables, FMCG etc:

The outlook is near -terms negative as cash sales account for a significant chunk of sales



## CONTEMPORARY ISSUES & CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

Most of the Bands and retailers Report 40 to 60 % drop in sales after Demonetization in first few weeks but from December onwards this drop is slightly decrease , but still we can say the impact of this decision has affect the industry in 2017 also fo at least 3 to 4 months.

### II. Real Estate:

Demonetization smashed the real estate market and it will result in 50% dop down and it will remain for further 5 to 6 months.

### III.FMCG Products :

Consumer expenditures also affected by that decision now only those products are purchased which was necessary for daily consumption and mostly the small traders like Kirana stoe, small bodies,thela wala etc. they all have done their daily transaction only in cash and because consumer has less cash in his pockets the daily sells of these traders drop down by 20 to 30 % .It is also a shot terms impact in future things get normal.

### C.) Impact of Demonetization on Service Sector:

Service sector is hit very heads by Demonetization decision in November 2016 worst slump in nearly three year is noted.

The Nikket India Services Purchasing Managers' Index (PML),Which tracks services sector companies on a monthly basis, stood at 46.7 in November, down from 54.5 in October. The Index slipped into contraction territory for the fist time since June 2015 and pointed to the sharpest education in output for almost three years.

On other hand if we talk about Banking Sector this is the only sector which was benefited by that decision in many aspects, this move will pull a large chunk of first time users to banks, who will have to use the system at least once to exchange their old notes for new ones. According to a study conducted by Moody's, people tend to continue using banking services once they have crossed the 'first -time user' mark.

This development will increase bank deposits by 1 to 2 percent compared to what they were before the demonetization scheme.

### CONCLUSION :

The present study shows the impact of Demonetization on Indian economy's different sectors. GDP of Country slightly decreases as compare with the prevfous year but we cannot say it will be same in future also. This intervention is a one-time draining of this current stock of black money but unless the root causes of corruption are removed, corruption will continue. It is sort of like a dialysis, more of a short tem cleaning up than a solution of the problem. It needs to be repeated periodically.

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## APPLICATIONS OF GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Prof. Sachin A. Rajguru

Geography Department

S.S.A's Arts and Commerce College, Solapur

Prin. Dr. B. M. Bhanje

Research Guide in Geography

S. B. Patil College, Mandrup

## ABSTRACT

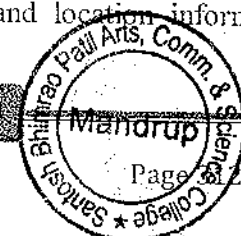
Geographic information systems (GIS) are computer software and hardware systems that enable users to capture, store, analyze and manage spatially referenced data. GISs have transformed the way spatial (geographic) data, relationships and patterns in the world are able to be interactively queried, processed, analyzed, mapped, modeled, visualized, and displayed for an increasingly large range of users, for a multitude of purposes. GIS can be thought of as a system that provides spatial data entry, management, retrieval, analysis, and visualization functions. The implementation of a GIS is often driven by jurisdictional such as a city, purpose, or application requirements. Generally, a GIS implementation may be custom-designed for an organization. Hence, a GIS deployment developed for an application, jurisdiction, enterprise, or purpose may not be necessarily interoperable or compatible with a GIS that has been developed for some other application, jurisdiction, enterprise, or purpose. What goes beyond a GIS is a spatial data infrastructure, a concept that has no such restrictive boundaries. In a general sense, the term describes any information system that integrates stores, edits, analyzes, shares, and displays geographic information for informing decision making. GIS applications are tools that allow users to create interactive queries (user-created searches), analyze spatial information, edit data in maps, and present the results of all these operations. Geographic information science is the science underlying geographic concepts, applications, the first known use of the term "Geographic Information System" was by Roger Tomlinson in the year 1968 in his paper "A Geographic Information System for Regional Planning". Tomlinson is also acknowledged as the "father of GIS"

**Keywords :** Role, Applications, database, geo-coding, spatial analysis.

## INTRODUCTION:

This paper presents a discussion of applications of GIS at various levels leading to decision making toward sustainable socio economic development and conservation of natural resources. The discussions focus on various aspects of database preparation, storage and retrieval formats, and output displays using various software. Examples involving interdisciplinary studies and socioeconomic and environmental sciences in various geographic regions are presented to demonstrate potential applications of GIS. The final products of such applications include suitability maps for various land uses, resource availability, and vulnerability maps. These are accomplished using different software developed by different vendors, which integrate data that is then retrievable for

Informed decisions using analysis and modeling at various scales. CGIS was an improvement over "computer mapping" applications as it provided capabilities for overlay, measurement, and digitizing/scanning. It supported a national coordinate system that spanned the continent, coded lines as arcs having a true embedded topology and it stored the attribute and location information in



space and the environment and to a well-suited planning. Two related reasons can make the use of geographic information methods attractive in human geography. The ability to compile multi-layer data and conduct quantitative analysis with rich data sets of built environments. The issue of using remote sensing and GIS in human geography covers a wide range of topics. The papers here focus primarily on concepts, data analysis and applications of human geography and matter of a better understanding of the real world human complexity also their approach is based on geo- referenced fusion of census data, questionnaire data and infrastructure maps.

### 1. ROLE OF GIS :

A GIS is required for creating awareness of environmental conditions for various applications including policy making. This involves the use of data. A GIS will, in general, have a means of inputting data into a database, editing the data, displaying information stored in the database, and performing certain calculations including sorting of the data in the database. The nature of the data stored and the analytical and modeling capacity of a GIS will determine the solution to particular problems related to floods or land use planning or other potential needs. Data storage may be in a grid cell system or polygon system. In the grid system, the area of interest is broken up into square or rectangular grid pattern with data types and values associated with each grid cell. The polygon systems resulting from exact presentation of boundaries of areas, points, and lines is used to store maps at different scales or with different projections. Higher resolution is achieved by increasing the number of triangles in a given area. Data attributes to the triangles include soil types, river basins, land use, slope, aspect, and elevation. Issues in spatial data management relate to resolution of database, generalization of the data, cost of storage, cost of retrieval, utility for analysis, ease of updating, and quality of geographical displays available with form of storage for each system.

The role of a GIS is to enable the capture, storage, and manipulation of data in a structured form, therefore allowing the use of analytical techniques on the spatial dimensions of problems. With a GIS, analysis and depiction of spatially referenced information as well as dissemination of results of analysis using thematic maps is possible. Environmental science and other disciplines have generated enormous amounts of data of many different types, and this is bound to increase in future. A GIS is needed to store, display, and bring together data sets for improved data extraction and integration. Research can benefit from GIS-based data for modeling and simulation.

### 2. APPLICATIONS OF GIS:

Computer hardware development spurred by nuclear weapon research led to general-purpose computer "mapping" applications by the early 1960. The year 1960 saw the development of the world's first true operational GIS in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada by the federal Department of Forestry and Rural Development. Developed by Dr. Roger Tomlinson, it was called the Canada Geographic Information System (CGIS) and was used to store, analyze, and manipulate data collected for the Canada Land Inventory – an effort to determine the land capability for rural Canada by mapping information about soils, agriculture, recreation, wildlife, waterfowl, forestry and land use at a scale of 1:500,000. A rating classification factor was also added to permit analysis. Uses of GIS range from indigenous people, communities, research institutions, environmental

populations, who have little voice in the public arena, through geographic technology education and participation. PPGIS uses and produces digital maps, satellite imagery, sketch maps, and many other spatial and visual tools, to change geographic involvement and awareness on a local level.

**GIS techniques and technology** Modern GIS technologies use digital information, for which various digitized data creation methods are used. The most common method of data creation is digitization, where a hard copy map or survey plan is transferred into a digital medium through the use of a CAD program, and geo-referencing capabilities. With the wide availability of ortho-rectified imagery (both from satellite and aerial sources), heads-up digitizing is becoming the main avenue through which geographic data is extracted. Heads-up digitizing involves the tracing of geographic data directly on top of the aerial imagery instead of by the traditional method of tracing the geographic form on a separate digitizing tablet (heads-down digitizing).

### 3. GEO CODING:

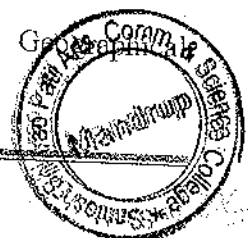
Geo coding is interpolating spatial locations (X,Y coordinates) from street addresses or any other spatially referenced data such as ZIP Codes, parcel lots and address locations. A reference theme is required to geo code individual addresses, such as a road centerline file with address ranges. The individual address locations have historically been interpolated, or estimated, by examining address ranges along a road segment. These are usually provided in the form of a table or database. The software will then place a dot approximately where that address belongs along the segment of centerline. For example, an address point of 500 will be at the midpoint of a line segment that starts with address 1 and ends with address 1,000. Geo coding can also be applied against actual parcel data, typically from municipal tax maps. In this case, the result of the geo coding will be an actually positioned space as opposed to an interpolated point. This approach is being increasingly used to provide more precise location information.

### 4. Spatial analysis with GIS

GIS spatial analysis is a rapidly changing field, and GIS packages are increasingly including analytical tools as standard built-in facilities, as optional toolsets, as add-ins or 'analysts'. In many instances these are provided by the original software suppliers (commercial vendors or collaborative non commercial development teams), whilst in other cases facilities have been developed and are provided by third parties. Furthermore, many products offer software development kits (SDKs), programming languages and language support, scripting facilities and/or special interfaces for developing one's own analytical tools or variants. The website "Geospatial Analysis" and associated book/ ebook attempt to provide a reasonably comprehensive guide to the subject.<sup>[21]</sup> The increased availability has created a new dimension to business intelligence termed "spatial intelligence" which, when openly delivered via intranet, democratizes access to geographic and social network data. Geospatial intelligence, based on GIS spatial analysis, has also become a key element for security. GIS as a whole can be described as conversion to a vectorial representation or to any other digitization process.

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15

# COMPARATIVE STUDY OF GURUKUL AND PRESENT EDUCATION SYSTEMS



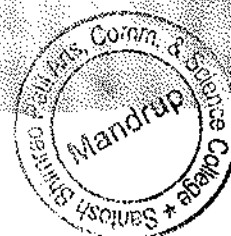
**Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage**

*Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage*

Head, Dept. of English, Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts, Commerce and Science  
College, Mandrup, Tal: South Solapur, Dist: Solapur.

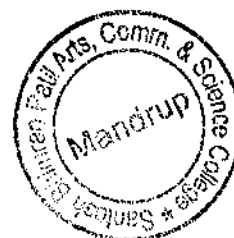
Abstract : Education is crucial for successful, contended, and worthwhile life. But the  
million dollar question is: what kind of education? The paper is an attempt to find .....

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Sr. No	Title And Name Of The Author (S)	Page No
1	Alienation: One's Own World In Dilip Chitre's Poetry Somnath Jagtap	1
2	Environmental Impact Of Road Traffic - Issues And Suggestions Dr. M. Veera Prasad	5
3	Open Source Software – A Revolutionary Tool In Library Environment: A Special Reference To Implementation Of Library Automation In Telangana State Ravi Kumar Merugu and K. Yadagiri	10
4	The Three-Tier Panchayati Raj System In Karnataka Dr. Meena Gaikwad	21
5	Effectiveness Of Computers For Tasks Of Librarianship Chalukya B. V.	26
6	Role Of Financial Management For Small Business Enterprises Lengare K. B.	33
7	Comparative Study Of Gurukul And Present Education Systems Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage	41
8	पानझड मधील स्त्रीरूपे डॉ. वामन जाधव	45



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## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF GURUKUL AND PRESENT EDUCATION SYSTEMS

Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage

Head, Dept. of English,

Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts, Commerce and Science College, Mandrup,

Tal: South Solapur, Dist: Solapur.

### ABSTRACT—

Education is crucial for successful, contended, and worthwhile life. But the million dollar question is: what kind of education? The paper is an attempt to find out an answer to the question by comparing present day education with the education imparted in gurukuls in ancient India. The present paper tries to throw light on the merits and demerits of the



both. While doing so there is an attempt to attempt to know various dimension of education and how education can help in the holistic development of a student. It is also a humble attempt to suggest as to what kind of education is needed to be imparted in our schools and colleges today.

**KEY WORDS:** Education, present, gurukul, student, life.

### INTRODUCTION :

Informal education is a lifelong process. However, the present paper is concerned with formal education. Therefore, it would be appropriate to see a few definitions of formal education. A few of them is as follows.

- 1) Dictionary.com defines the term education as 'the act or process of imparting or acquiring general knowledge, developing the powers of reasoning and judgment, and generally of preparing oneself or others intellectually for mature life'.
- 2) Merriam-Webster dictionary defines it as 'the field of study that deals mainly with methods of teaching and learning in schools'.
- 3) Cambridge dictionary defines it as 'the process of teaching or learning, especially in a school or college, or the knowledge that you get from this'.
- 4) About it Encyclopaedia Britannica writes, 'Education, discipline that is concerned with methods of teaching and learning in schools or school-like environment as opposed to various nonformal (e.g., rural development projects and education through parent-child relationships). Education can be thought of as the transmission of the values and accumulated knowledge of a society. In this sense, it is equivalent to what social scientists term socialization or enculturation'.



From the above definitions it becomes ample clear that though it seems to be simple, it is quite difficult to define the term *education*. None of the above definitions can encompass all the dimensions of education, though they talk about a few of them. The last one given in Encyclopaedia Britannica is better than all other preceding definitions as it equates education with 'socialization' and 'enculturation'. To grasp the meaning of education, now let's see a few quotes on education by some of the best minds.

- 1) Education is simply the soul of a society as it passes from one generation to another. – G. K. Chesterton
- 2) Education is the passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs to those who prepare for it today. – Malcolm X
- 3) Education is a progressive discovery of our own ignorance. – Will Durant
- 4) Do not train children to learning by force and harshness, but direct them to it by what amuses their minds, so that you may be better able to discover with accuracy the peculiar bent of the genius of each. – Plato
- 5) Perhaps the most valuable result of all education is the ability to make yourself do the thing you have to do, whether you like it or not. – Thomas Henry Huxley
- 6) There are two educations. One should teach us how to make a living and the other how to live. – John Adams
- 7) Education is not a preparation for life; education is life itself. – John Dewey
- 8) The roots of education are bitter, but the fruit is sweet. – Aristotle
- 9) I have never let my schooling interfere with my education. – Mark Twain
- 10) The only thing that interferes with my learning is my education. – Albert Einstein
- 11) The highest education is that which does not merely give us information but makes our life in harmony with all existence. – Rabindranath Tagore
- 12) Right education should help the student, not only to develop his capacities, but to understand his own highest interest. – J. Krishnamurti
- 13) Education is the manifestation of perfection present already in man. – Swami Vivekananda
- 14) Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world. – Nelson Mandela

**Comparison of Gurukul Education System with the Present Education System:** Now let's compare the present education with the education given in gurukuls in ancient India with reference to the points mentioned in the definitions and the quotes given above.

According to the first definition given above, education develops a student's powers of reasoning and judgment and prepares him intellectually for future life. Present system of education gives emphasis on transfer of information from teacher to student and rote learning. It in no way develops a student's reasoning and judgement, let alone preparing him for future life. On other hand, gurukul system of education of ancient India certainly developed these faculties of the students and prepared them thoroughly for their future life. It developed the student's intelligence quotient, emotional quotient, social quotient, adversity quotient, ethical quotient, spiritual quotient, and all other dimensions of his personality. The students were prepared physically as well as mentally for future life. They were given training in the use of arms as per their inclination. They were instilled in the spirit of self-respect and self-confidence and were made strong in all ways. They were also taught to respect others. The greatest significance was given to the development of moral and ethical consciousness. In addition, it was strived to develop the scientific temperament of the students. Therefore, many scientific inventions took place in India when the remaining world was still primitive. Gurus in gurukuls would not only clearly tell a student at the very beginning of his education that the student should use his discretion faculty and learn only virtues of his gurus and ignore their vices, but also they helped him in all way to develop his faculties of reasoning and judgment. The prime emphasis was on the development of a student's character. No effort was spared in to develop him holistically. Obviously, after the completion of his education, a student would be fully prepared for his future life and attain the four *purusharthas* viz. *dharma*, *artha*, *kama*, and *moksha*. No such holistic development of students takes place in the present system of education.





According to Encyclopaedia Britannica, education can be thought of as the transmission of the values and accumulated knowledge of a society. In this sense, it is equivalent to what social scientists term socialization or enculturation. It cannot be said of today's education as it transmits information, but values and accumulated wisdom of the society. It is not at all a sort of socialization or enculturation. On the other hand, it does not acquaint the students with rich Indian culture; moreover, it is making them look down upon their own rich culture which, on the other hand, is attracting scores of western people. Contrary to it, Gurukul education was really equivalent to socialization/enculturation. In ancient times, youngsters from all strata of society would get education in gurukuls. In other words, children belonging to different social, economic classes studied together in a gurukul living there. A student has to share the room with other students which also helped in his socialisation as it taught him sharing, adjustment, understanding others, thinking of others, living amicably with others, etc. Besides getting education that developed them mentally, emotionally, physically, socially, etc., they had to do various kinds of work such as sweeping their rooms and Gurukul premises, fetch water and dried twigs and branches, seek alms, and many odd works. This instilled many qualities in the student needed to live a respectful, dignified life, and happy co-existence. This happy co-existence included non-human beings, and all other entities in external nature. In other words, environmental education too was imparted in a gurukul. To use the words of Rabindranath Tagore, it was the highest kind of education as it not merely gave information but made human life in harmony with all existence. In a gurukul the students were also trained in disaster management. In Gurukul system of education, the wisdom related to various aspects of life that was accumulated through many generations was transmitted to the students through the study of the four Vedas (Rigved, Yajurved, Atharvaved, and Samved), Ayurveda (Medical Science), Dhanurveda (Science of Archery), Krishishastra (Science of Agriculture), Arthashastra (Economics and Commerce), Dharmashastra (Science of Ethics), Vyakarnshastra (Science of Grammar), Jyotishshastra (Astrology), Science of Arts and Music, Atomic Science, etc. Apart from the study of these texts, there was an emphasis on the inculcation of virtues and values in the students. Except Vedas, all other subjects were optional and the students chose only those subjects that interested them and which they found useful for the career they intended to do in future. The students were made aware of apparent (dream) and transactional reality (present life), the absolute reality (Parbrahma/the Supreme Soul) and unity in the universe by helping them develop their consciousness, which helped them live amicably with other human and non-human beings as they saw the existence of the Supreme Soul in everything – living and non-living things. In Gurukul education system there was a fine balance between theory and education which helped its students attain all the four *purusharthas*. Education imparted in a gurukul was not a preparation for life, but life itself.

According to G. K. Chesterton, education is simply the soul of a society as it passes from one generation to another. We all know that today's education is certainly not the passing of the soul of a society from one generation to another as it is disconnected from social reality. However, the above definition of education can be said to be true of Gurukul system of education as it was rooted in social reality; it transmitted wisdom related to different aspects of life accumulated through many generations and prepared the students for the later social life. In this sense, it can be said that Gurukul education system passed the soul of the society from one generation to another. It taught how to live in a society with dignity and achieve four *purusharthas*. Thus, Gurukul education, as Malcolm X said, was the passport to the future. It was also a progressive discovery of our own ignorance as Will Durant said for it prime purpose was awakening of a student's consciousness which enabled him to realise the true state of himself and the whole cosmos; it helped him realise his ignorance and eradicate it. It was a sort of education that caused the manifestation of perfection present already in man. Obviously, there was not any difference between schooling and education, or learning and education as it is today; hence these differences are mentioned by Albert Einstein and Mark Twain, but no ancient scholar. Gurukul education was the right kind of education as it not only developed a student's capacities, but to understand his own highest interest. Students were trained in the use of weapons as per their liking/inclination. The same was true of vocational training given in Gurukuls. Therefore, the varna system then was not based on the birth, but one's choice of vocation. One





chose a vocation which he was good at. Obviously, the whole society was benefitted from it. One thing should be noted here that no occupation was considered superior or inferior to other occupations then time; all occupations were considered equally dignified. Gurukul education taught them how to live amicably with others while causing the self-progress as well as the progress of the society they lived in. Therefore, it would not be wrong to say that gurukul education was the most powerful weapon which the people in ancient India used to change themselves and the society they lived in.

#### CONCLUSION:

Present education system is memory based, while gurukul education system struck a good balance between theory and practice. Present education prepares its students for a career, while gurukul education prepared the student not only for their career, but also for a contented, worthwhile life. Present education system has lately realised the significance of soft skills for successful career and life, while they were inbuilt in gurukul education. In short, gurukul education was far better than the present day education as it helped in the holistic development of the students that resulted in their contented, successful, and worthwhile life. Therefore, we need to restructure our education system based on gurukul education system prevalent in ancient India.

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16

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Sr. No	Title And Name Of The Author (S)	Page No
1	KAHLIL GIBRAN'S <i>THE PROPHET</i> : A SACRED GUIDE TO SUCCESSFUL MARRIAGE Shri. Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage	1
2	'सुरवंट' कादंबरीतून व्यक्त झालेले स्त्री-पुरुष संबंधातील वास्तव डॉ. संभाजी मलघे	5
3	INDIA'S WOMEN Vaishali Chandrashekhar Chougule	10
5	WALKING A FINE LINE: ETHICAL CONFLICTS AND CLINICAL RESEARCH ON VULNERABLE POPULATIONS Hema Prasad	12
6	EFFECTIVENESS OF CIVIC ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME ON DEVELOPMENT OF LEADERSHIP SKILLS OF STD IX STUDENTS Ms. Mayuri Ashok Jadhav and Prof. (Dr.) Indu Garg	20



KAHLIL GIBRAN'S *THE PROPHET*: A SACRED GUIDE TO SUCCESSFUL MARRIAGE

Shri. Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage  
Head, Department of English,  
Santosh Bhimrao Patil College,  
A/P: Mandrup, Tal: South Solapur, Dist: Solapur.

## ABSTRACT :

*The Prophet* is the masterpiece of Gibran Khalil Gibran well-known as Kahlil Gibran (1883-1931) an artist, poet and philosopher. It sums up Gibran's philosophy of life. It is widely believed that it was written when Gibran received divine inspiration. It speaks of the eternal truths expressed in the book. Almustafa is the prophet in the book who speaks of love, marriage, children, giving, eating and drinking, work, joy and sorrow, houses, clothes, buying and selling, crime and punishment, laws, freedom, reason and passion, pain, self-knowledge, teaching, friendship, talking, time, good and evil, prayer, pleasure, beauty, religion, and death at the request of the citizens of Orphalese, the city where he stayed for twelve years. However, the present paper limits its scope to the discussion of his speech on the topic of marriage. The paper aims to bring out the perennial truths in Almustafa's speech on marriage. It attempts to highlight the relevance of the message in the present, in fact in all times. It is a divine guide to make marriage not only work, but to make it blissful and meaningful. It also underlies the importance and necessity of this social institution called marriage in human life for it plays an instrumental role making human life meaningful and worthwhile. Marriage helps, and never hinders, the growth of an individual; nay it helps the married couple to achieve self-realization, completeness, even salvation.



**KEYWORDS :** Marriage, together, love, heart, spaces, apart.

## INTRODUCTION

Kahlil Gibran's *The Prophet* provides invaluable guidance to the reader on various aspects of life, including marriage. Gibran's guidance on marriage and the related topics through his mouthpiece the prophet Almustafa in this heavenly book has more relevance in these troubled and trying times than it ever had before. Upon the request of Almitra, a seer herself, on behalf the citizens of Orphalese, Almustafa, a 'Prophet of God, in quest of the uttermost' speaks solemnly about love, marriage, children, besides other topics related to human life. He views on these and related topics give us precious guidance on how to make marital life successful and happy. Now let's see his views on these important topics:

**Almustafa's Views on Marriage in *The Prophet*:** The institution of marriage is considered to be a sacred thing in many a community. Hence, the world famous dictum: "Marriages are made in heaven". However, it is up to us to make marriage work. Almustafa in *The Prophet* gives us invaluable advice about

making marriage work. It can be described as heavenly message for the people living on the earth. Almustafa is a Prophet of God. About marriage he says:

You were brought into the world together, and together you will be for evermore. You will be, when the white wings of death dissipate your days.

Yes, you will be as one even in the quiet memory of God.

Yet, let there be spaces in your fellowship.

Also, let the breezes of the sky move between you. (7)

Almustafa implies that marriages are made in the heaven; husband and wife are born for each other. Thus they are 'born together'. Therefore, they are expected to be together eternally. Even death cannot separate them; God has created them for each other; he has created them to be together forever – before and after birth and death. They should mingle into each other; they should be like one soul in two bodies. Still they should value each other's individuality and ensure space for each other. There should be 'space' in their 'togetherness'. If love is true, each is given freedom by the other. Love is not binding each other, but free each other; each should be given freedom to grow independently. This individual growth is beneficial to love and eventual to marital life, and not hindrance. The above lines imply that marriage is the fusion of these seemingly contradictory things – retaining individuality and at the same time mingling into each other eternally so that nothing can separate them; they 'shall be together even in the silent memory of God'. In the precious these views on marriage are in this age of exponentially increasing cases of divorce. In the modern materialistic world, life partner is no more than a materialistic object. In this consumerist and pleasure-seeking world life partner is a means of fulfilling lust or/and other worldly pleasures. Today is love on a physical level rather than at mental or spiritual level. Though it is wrong to make generalization of this one cannot deny the fact that it applies to most married people. One cannot also refute the truth that the number of such people is increasing day by day, hence growing number of divorce. Almustafa further addresses married people in these words:

Adore each other, however make not a power of profound devotion:

Let it rather be a moving ocean between the shores of your spirits.

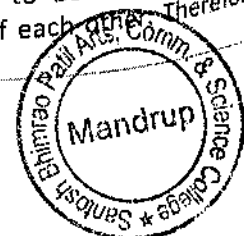
Fill each other's glass however drink not from one container.

Give each other of your bread however eat not from a similar portion.

Sing and move together and be euphoric, however given every last one of you a chance to be separated from everyone else. Indeed, even as the strings of a lute are distant from everyone else how can they tremble with a similar music..

Love is one of the most essential ingredients for successful marriage; therefore the Prophet addresses married people to love one another. However, he cautions them about not making it 'a bond'; if it becomes a bond, they will feel suffocated in the married life. Instead, it should be like 'a moving ocean between the shores' of their souls. How appropriate metaphors are used by the writer here! The shores are apart, still together; they are joined by the sea 'moving' between them. It is the sea that brings the waves together; similarly it is the love between them that joins them. The prophet further advises the married people to 'fill each other's cup but drink not from one cup'. It implies that they should try to fill each other's cup of life with love and happiness, but still maintain their individuality. They should strive for the happiness of each other; they should not be selfish. Their love for each other should be selfless. They should think of each other, not of the self. They should 'give one another' of their bread, but should not eat from the same loaf. They should take care of each other, fulfill each other's needs, but still maintain individual freedom. They need not give up individual freedom and growth for each other. Sacrifice of individuality does not necessarily nurture the relationship between them, in fact proves to be a hindrance in the path of a meaningful marital life. They should grow together, not at the cost of each other. Therefore, the Prophet

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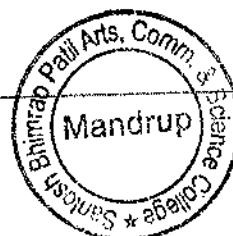


says: "Sing and dance together and be joyous, but let each one of you be alone". The married couple should spend quality time with each other and try to make those moments of togetherness special, but at the same time they should spare some time for self too. That is the need of every individual; man is made that way only by nature. Each of us needs space. This space is necessary in any kind of relationship. It is necessary for the growth and success of any relationship. We can make each other happy only when we ourselves are happy. Therefore, nurturing of the self is essential for nurturing of the matrimonial life. Therefore, the Prophet says: "Even as the strings of a lute are alone though they quiver with the same music." The strings are different and 'alone'; they need to be so to produce different notes. The same sound will be produced by them, if they are the same resulting in the music which is not that melodious. Therefore, husband and wife need to be 'alone' to bring in that sweet music in their marital life. The prophet further continues to give precious advice on marital life in the following words:

Give your hearts, but not into each other's keeping.  
For only the hand of Life can contain your hearts.  
And stand together yet not too near together:  
For the pillars of the temple stand apart,  
And the oak tree and the cypress grow not in each other's shadow.

The prophet advises the married couple to love each other wholeheartedly, to give their hearts to each other, 'but not into each other's keeping'. There should be companionship between them; no one should be slave or master of the other. For the marriage to work, to bloom they need to be equal, they should be companions, friends and not a slave and a master. In fact, no one can possess the other's heart for heart is not a bird. The prophet asks them to be together, to stand by each other whatever the situation. However, He cautions them not to stand 'too near together' because of many reasons. One of the reasons is – proximity breeds contempt. And another is – it hinders each other's growth as 'the oak tree and the cypress grow not in each other's shadow'. They should be as close to each other as the pillars of a temple are – neither too close nor too afar. Here comparing the married couple to the pillars of a temple, the writer suggests the holiness of marriage. Marriage is truly holy, divine thing if its sanctity is maintained. Many saints have talked about the sacredness of marriage institution. According to many of them those who remain unmarried hardly get salvation. Basavanna and his contemporary *sharanas* (saints of Lingayat religion) who lived in 12<sup>th</sup> century in South India opined that husband and wife should try to achieve salvation together by living a righteous life. Some of the *vachanas* (religious lyrics) by them on marriage given below will prove the point.

- 1) If man and wife reflect each other  
that is the perfect doing,  
that is the way to become one with  
Koodalasangamadeva. - Guru Basava
- 2) As two eyes have single vision,  
if the married couple can be with one feeling  
it is an offering to Guheshwara linga,  
Sanganabasavanna. - Allama Prabhu
- 3) The united devotion of husband and wife pleases Shiva.  
The un-united bhakti of husband and wife  
is like mixing poison with nectar,  
Raamanaatha. - Jedera Dasimayya



As they say, great minds think alike, we find great many similarities in Almustafa's views on marriage and that of Lingayat saints. To be brief, marriage, according to the Prophet, is a holy institution that unites two souls. However, it is up to the married couple to maintain its sanctity. It brings bliss to the married couple if they lose themselves in each other and still remain distinct individuals. This is a time-tested advice that can make marriage work. Never had it more relevance than in this modern world wherein marriages are falling apart like anything for many people take marriage as a way of satiating their lust. Therefore, we need follow the invaluable advice on marriage by the Prophet and live a meaningful life and make the most of this precious life.

#### CONCLUSION:

Khalil Gibran's *The Prophet* is a divine treatise on human life. Besides many other significant aspects of life, it provides precious advice on making marriage successful and meaningful. According to the author marriage is a perennial spiritual union of two souls. It transforms the lives of the married couple for once and all. It plays an instrumental role in helping them achieve self-realization, completeness, bliss, even salvation. Like many other great thinkers, philosophers, seers, sages, and saints, Khalil Gibran, through the mouth of the Prophet Almustafa, underlies the importance of the institution of marriage in human life.

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Shri. Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage  
Head, Department of English, Santosh Bhimrao Patil College,  
A/P: Mandrup, Tal: South Solapur, Dist: Solapur.



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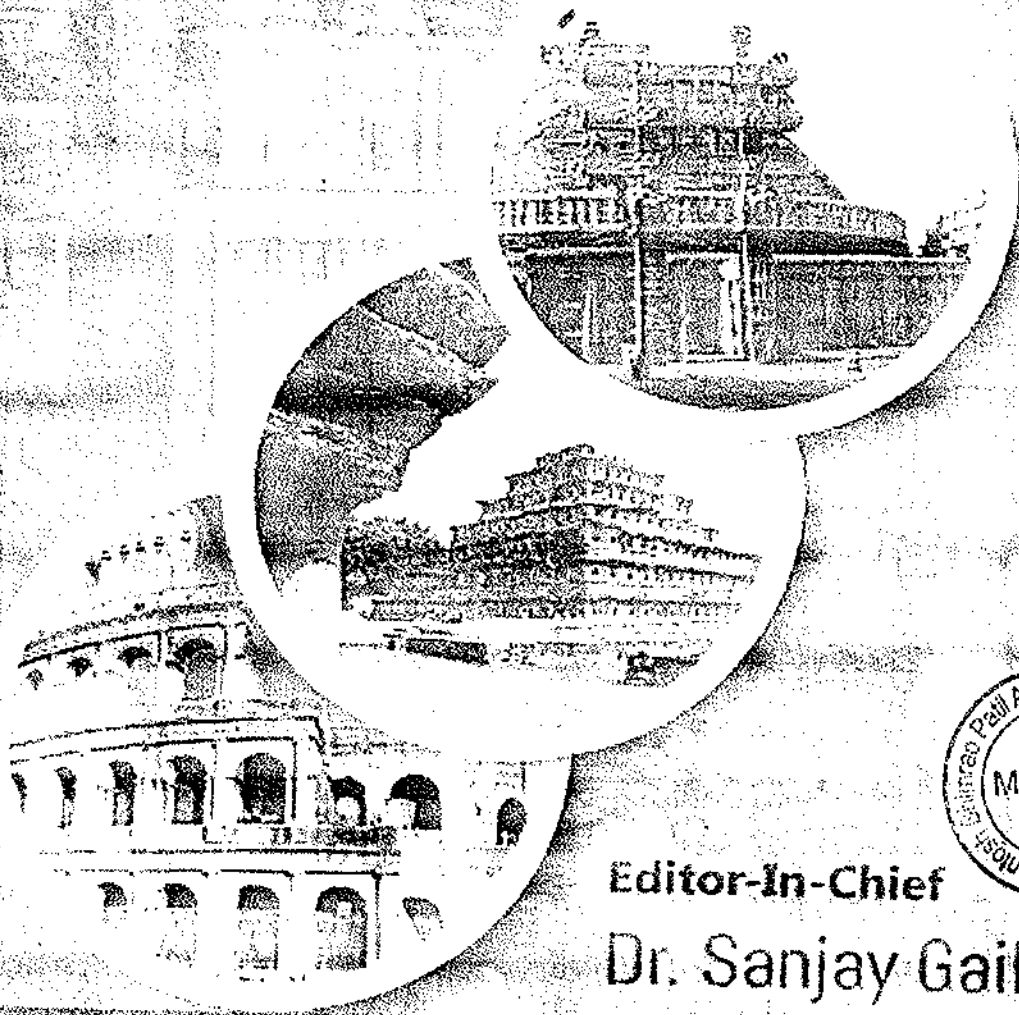
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**Contents**

**प्रेमचंद की 'कफन' कहानी की समीक्षा**

37

ऐतेहासीक पर्यटनाचा बीड जिल्हा  
प्रा. डॉ. लदाफ शफी खाजामैनोदीन

44

समाज परिवर्तनामध्ये बौद्ध धर्माचे योगदान  
सीमा वि. बनसोडे, प्रा. डॉ. व्ही. एस. शिंदे

1

प्रेमचंद की 'कफन' कहानी की समीक्षा  
प्रा. डॉ. शगवान आदटाव

4

The Life And Struggle of Rajkumar  
Shukla: Hero Of Champaran Satyagraha  
Abhishek Parashar

18

Preliminary Study of NON-BIFACE,  
NON-ACHEULIAN Assemblage of  
Narmada, India  
Burhan Ahmad

31

Important Forts of Kanyakumari  
District- A Historical Enquiry  
Dr. Praveen O. K.

**IN THIS ISSUE**

विविधता में एकता—भारतीय  
संस्कृति की अमूल्य धरोहर  
डॉ. श्रीमती सुनीला एक्का

47

Declining Household Of  
Zamorin- A Historical Study  
Vincy C. K.

49





## प्रेमचंद की 'कफन' कहानी की समीक्षा

प्रा.डॉ.भगवान आदटराव  
एस.बी.पाटील कॉलेज,मंद्रुप.

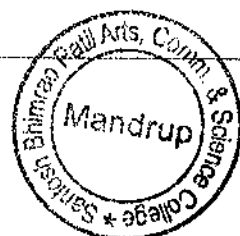
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'कफन' प्रेमचंद द्वारा रचित कथासंग्रह है। इसमें प्रेमचंद की अंतिम कहानी कफन के साथ अन्य १३ कहानियाँ संकलित हैं। पुस्तक में शामिल प्रत्येक कहानी मानव मन के अनेक दृश्यों, चेतना के अनेक छोरों, सामाजिक कुरीतियाँ तथा आर्थिक उत्पीड़न के विविध आयामों के सम्पूर्ण कलात्मकता के साथ अनावृत करती हैं। कफन कहानी प्रेमचंद की अन्य कहानियाँ से एकदम भिन्न है। उनके कहानी संसार से इसका संसार सर्वथा भिन्न है, इसलिए उनकी कहानियों से परिचित लोगों के लिए यह अनबूझ पहली हो जाती है, प्रेमचंद के संबंध में बनी हुई पूर्ववर्ती धारणा पर यह कहानी प्रश्नचिह्न लगा देती है। यह मूल्यों के खंडर की कहानी है। आधुनिकता के सारे मुद्दे इसमें मिल जाते हैं। यह तो आधुनिकता बोध की पहली कहानी है। यही कारण है कुछ विद्वान इसे प्रगतिवादी कहते हैं तो डॉ. इंद्रनाथ मदान का कहना है - "कहानी जिस सत्य को उजागर करती है वह जीवन के तथ्य से मेल नहीं खाता। कफन प्रेमचंद की जिन्दगी के उस बिंदु से जुड़ी हुई कहानी है जिसके आगे कोई बिन्दु नहीं होता।" डॉ. बच्चन सिंह के मतानुसार - "यह उनके जीवन का ही कफन नहीं सिद्ध हुई बल्कि उनके संचित आदर्शों, मूल्यों, आस्थाओं और विश्वासों का भी कफन सिद्ध हुई।" जब कि डॉ. परमानंद श्रीवास्तव का कहना है कि . . . "कफन हिंदी की सर्वप्रथम नयी कहानी है, वह पूर्णतः आधुनिक है क्योंकि उसमें न तो प्रेमचंद का जाना पहचाना आदर्शोन्मुख यथार्थवाद है, न कथानक संबंधी पूर्ववर्ती धारणा है, न गढ़े - गढ़ाये इन्स्ट्रुमेंटल जैसे पात्र हैं, न कोई परिणति, न चरमसीमा, न छिछली भावुकता और अतिरंजना और न कोई सीधा संप्रेष्य वस्तु।" वह लेखक के बदले हुए दृष्टिकोण और कहानी की बदली हुई संरचना का ठोस उदाहरण है।

इसका प्रारंभ इस प्रकार होता है - झोंपड़े के द्वार पर बाप और बेटा दोनों एक बुझे हुए अलाव के सामने चुपचाप बैठे हुए हैं और अंदर बेटे की जवान बीवी बुधिया प्रसव वेदना से पछाड़ खा रही थी। रह - रहकर उसके मुँह से ऐसी दिला हिला देने वाली आवाज निकलती थी कि दोनों



कलेजा धाम लेते थे । जाड़ों की रात थी , प्रकृति सन्नाटे में डूबी हुई , सारा गाँव अंधकार में लुप्त हो गया था । जब निसंग भाव से कहता है कि वह बचेगी नहीं तो माधव चिढ़कर उत्तर देता है कि 'मरना है तो जल्दी ही क्यों नहीं मर जाती । तू देखकर भी वह क्या कर लेगा । लगता है जैसे अपनी आकहानी के प्रारंभ में ही बड़े सांकेतिक ढंग से प्रेमचंद इशारा कर रहे हैं और भाव का अंधकार में लुप्त हो जाना मानो पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था का ही प्रगाढ़ होता हुआ अंधरा है जो सारे मानवीय मूल्यों , सम्यक् व्यवस्था और आत्मीयता को रौंदता हुआ निर्मम भाव से बढ़ता जा रहा है । इस औरत ने घर को एक अथाह दुःख व्यवस्था दी थी , पिसाई करके या घास छिलकर वह इन दोनों बेगैरतों का दोजख भरती रही है । सहारे कि और आज ये दोनों इंतजार में हैं कि वह मर जाये , तो आराम से सोयें । आकाशवृत्ति पर जिसे उछलते - रहने वाले बाप - बेटे के लिए भुने हुए आलुओं की कीमत उस मरती हुई औरत से ज्यादा है । उन कोई भी इस डर से उसे देखने नहीं जाना चाहता कि उसके जाने पर दूसरा आदमी सारे आलू खा जायेगा । हलक और तालू जल जाने की चिंता किये बिना जिस तेजी से वे गर्म आलू खा रहे उससे उनकी मारक गरीबी का अनुमान सहज ही हो जाता है । यह विसंगति कहानी की संपूर्ण संरचना के साथ विडंबनात्मक ढंग से जुड़ी हुई है । धीसू को बीस साल पहले हुई ठाकूर की बारा याद आती है - चटनी , राइता , तीन तरह के सूखे साग , एक रसेदार तरकारी , दही , चटनी मिठाई । अब क्या बताऊँ कि उस भोज में क्या स्वाद मिला । लोगों ने ऐसा खाया , किसी से पान न पिया गया । यह वर्णन अपने व्योरे में काफी आकर्षक ही नहीं बल्कि भोजन के प्रति पाठकी संवेदना को धारदार बना देता है । इसके बाद प्रेमचंद लिखते हैं - और बुधिया अभी कराह रही थी इस प्रकार ठाकुर की बारात का वर्णन अमानवीयता को ठोस बनाने में पूरी सहायता करता है कफन एक ऐसी सामाजिक व्यवस्था की कहानी है जो श्रम के प्रति आदमी में हतोत्साह पैदा करा है क्योंकि उस श्रम की कोई सार्थकता उसे नहीं दिखायी देती है । क्योंकि जिस समाज में रात दिन मेहनत करने वालों की हालत उनकी हालत से बहुत - कुछ अच्छी नहीं थी और किसानों , मुकाबले में वे लोग , जो किसानों की दुर्बलताओं से लाभ उठाना जानते थे , कहीं ज्यादा संपन्न थे , वहाँ इस तरह की मनोवृत्ति का पैदा हो जाना कोई अचरज की बात न थी । . . . फिर भी उतकसीन तो थी कि अगर वह फटे[10:45 AM, 3/1/2020] Office: हाल है तो कम से कम उन किसानों की - सी जी तोड़ मेहनत तो नहीं करनी पड़ती । उसकी सरलता और निरीहता से दूसरे लोग बेज़ा फायदा नहीं उठाते । बीस साल तक यह व्यवस्था आदमी को भर पेट भोजन के बिना रखती है इसलिए आवश्यक नहीं कि अपने परिवार के ही एक सदस्य के मरने - जीने से ज्यादा चिंता उन्हें अपने पेट भरने की होती है । औरत के मर जाने पर कफन का चंदा हाथ में आने पर उनकी नियत बदलने लगती है , हल्के से कफन की बात पर दोनों एकमत हो जाते हैं कि लाश उठते - उठते रात हो जायेगी । रात को कफन कौन देखता है ? कफन लाश के साथ जल ही जा जाता है । और फिर उस हल्के कफन को लिये बिना ही ये लोग उस कफन के चन्दे के पैसे व शराब , पूड़ियों , चटनी , अचार और कलेजियाँ पर खर्च कर देते हैं । अपने भोजन की तृप्ति से ।



अंधकार में ल दोनों बुधिया को सद् गति की कल्पना कर लेते हैं - हमारी आत्मा प्रसन्न हो रही है तो क्या उसे उत्तर देता है सुख नहीं मिलेगा । जरूर से जरूर मिलेगा । भगवान तुम अंतर्यामी हो । उसे बैकुण्ठ ले जाना । । लगता है जै अपनी आत्मा की प्रसन्नता पहले जरूरी है , संसार और भगवान की प्रसन्नता की कोई जरूरत है भी । अंधकार में ल तो बाद में अपनी उम्र के अनुरूप घीसू ज्यादा समझदार है । उसे मालूम है कि लोग कफन की घ मूल्यों , समाज्यवस्था करेंगे भले ही इस बार रुपया उनके हाथ में न आवे नशे की हालत में माधव जब पत्नी के ने घर को ए अथाह दुःख भोगने की सोचकर रोने लगता है तो घीसू उसे चुप कराता है - हमारे परंपरागत ज्ञान के । भरती रही है सहारे कि मर कर वह मुक्त हो गयी है । और इस जंजाल से छूट गयी है । नशे में नाचते - गाते , शवृत्ति पर जिं उछलते - कूदते , सभी ओर से बेखबर और मदमस्त , वे वहीं गिर कर ऐर हो जाते हैं । 1

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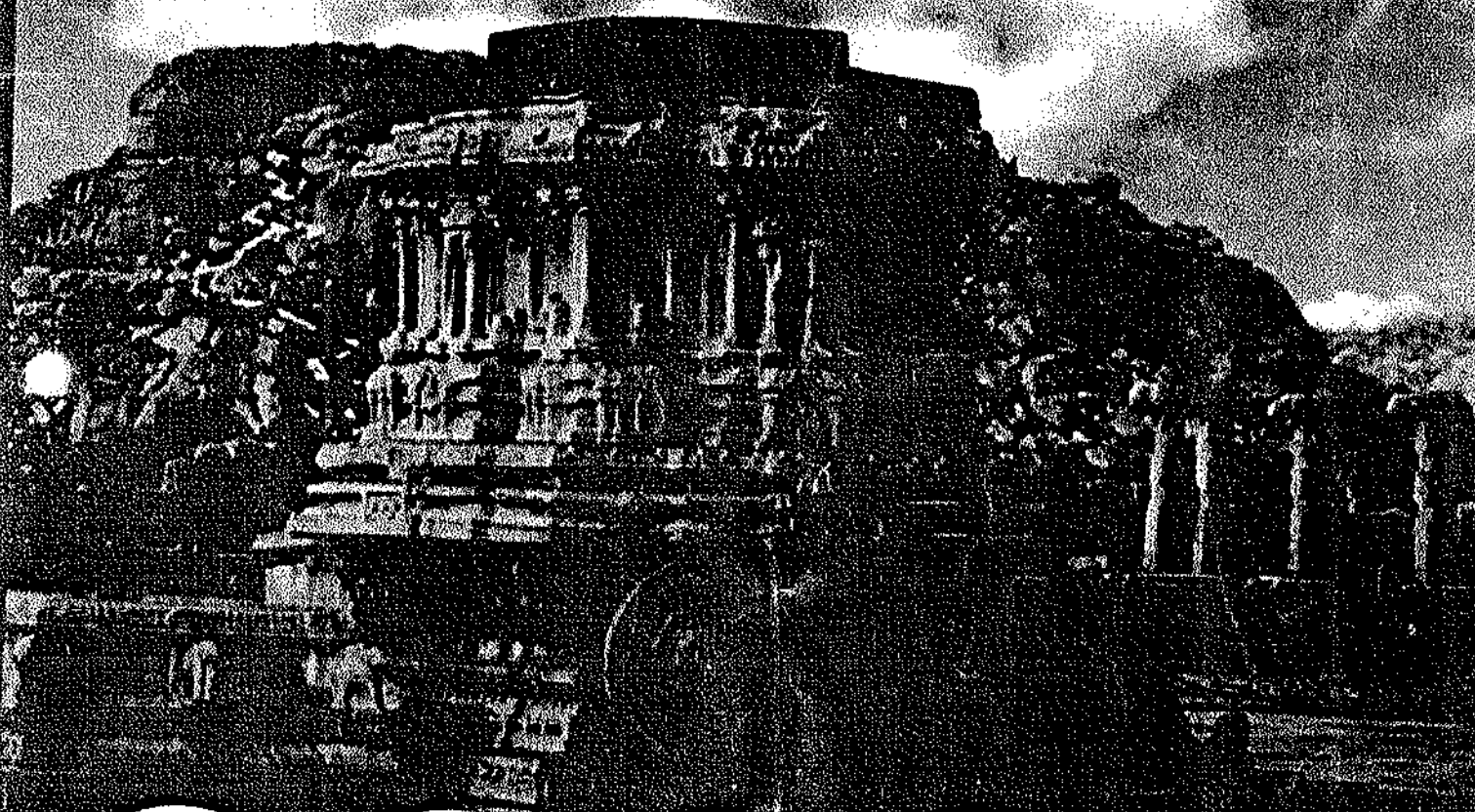
VOLUME-IV JAN.2018

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Theme

Contemporary History and  
Research Methodology



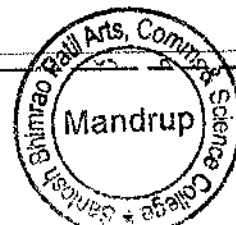
78

231

J



		कबीर के विचारों की प्रासंगिकता डॉ. नवनाथ गाडेकर	85
11		कडमदनगर जिल्ह्याच्या दक्षिण भागातील सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक आणि शैक्षणिक स्थितीचा अभ्यास डॉ. रघुराज मुगुटराव कुरुमकर	87
15		डॉ. नारायणराव दामोदर सावरकर - जीवन व कार्य : एक अभ्यास (१८८८ - १९४९) डॉ. मनिषा माणिकराव जगदाळे (कुरुमकर)	90
19		मध्यभूभाव संप्रदायाची वर्णजातिव्यवस्था विरोधी भूमिका दयकर शिवाजी बाघमारे	93
23		मध्यमा फुलेंचे स्त्रि-पुरुष समानतेविषयक विचार व कार्य Shri.Narayan Dattatray Bansode	95
27		कंतीसिंह नाना पाटील यांचे स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यातील योगदान डॉ. ए.एस. टिके	99
29		राष्ट्रीय ग्रंथ : भारतीय संविधान - आंबेडकरी विचारांचा सर्वोच्च मानबिंदू डॉ. शशिकांत रघुनाथ बाघमारे	101
32		मनकरी चळवळ व गोपीनाथराव मुंडे डॉ. शेण बाबासाहेब केशवराव	105
35		पूर्वखानदेश जिल्ह्यात देवकीनंदन नारायण यांचे खादी प्रचार-प्रसार कार्यातील योगदान डॉ. दिनेश रामदास महाजन	108
41		डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे आर्थिक विचार डॉ. टी.एच. आधव	110
45		कोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तालुकानिहाय मका पीक विविधतेचा समकालीन अभ्यास डॉ. डॉ. लोंढे सी. बी.	113
48		आधुनिक भारताच्या जलनीतीचे प्रवर्तक डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर डॉ. कृष्णा कांबळे	115
49		पर्यटन आणि इतिहास DR. Y. H. GAIKWAD	117
53		मोवादी दृष्टिकोन : एक अभ्यास डॉ. डॉ. हणमत महादेव लोंढे	119
56		स्वातंत्र्य सुधारकांचे स्त्री सुधारणेचे समकालीन महत्व डॉ. मोरे डी.ए.	121
59		विश्व भाषाओं में हिंदी का महत्व डॉ. अनिल जाधव	123
62		कान्होजी जेधे यांचे स्वराज्यातील योगदान डॉ. संतोषकुमार धनसिंग कांबळे	125
65		डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि चळवळ Dr. Prof. Kamble H. K.	127
68		२० व्या शतकातील कामगार चळवळीची पार्श्वभूमी डॉ. डॉ. सुनिल शिवमुर्ती रजपूत	129
72		आष्टपाडी तालुक्यात कृषी पीक पध्दतीमध्ये झालेले बदल डॉ. देशमुख सुजाता सचिन	131
75		सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन मीमांसा डॉ. मास्कर टेकाळे	134
78		डॉ. शाहू महाराज व फत्तेसिंह भोसले संबंध - एक अभ्यास Prof. Dr. Ghatule S. S.	136
81		सर्गशी शाहू महाराजांचे शैक्षणिक कार्य Prof. Saria Bramhdeo Chavan	138





## Contemporary History and Research Methodology

### महात्मा फुलेंचे स्त्रि-पुरुष समानतेविषयक विचार व कार्य

Shri.Narayan Dattatray Bansode

Assistant Professor

Department of History, Santosh Bhimrao Patil College., Mandrup, Tal.S.Solapur,Dist.

Solapur, (Mobile No.9921886171)

Email- bansode.narayan@gmail.com

सारांश :

सामाजिक गुलामगिरीच्या विरुद्ध बंड पुकारणारे, स्वातंत्र्य, समता व बंधुत्व या तत्वावर निष्ठा ठेवणारे मानवी प्रतिष्ठा आणि मानवी मूल्ये या मुल्यांचा उद्धोष करणारे. स्त्री-ची पुरुष दास्यातून मुक्ता करण्यासाठी तिच्यात स्वावलंबन निर्माण होण्यासाठी विद्येचे प्रसारण हाती देणारे पहिले सुधारक म्हणून महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले यांना ओळखले जाते. महात्मा फुलेंनी सामाजिक व धार्मिक गुलामगिरी आपल्या कायनि कठोर हल्ला केला. स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचा पुरस्कार करून लिंगभेदावर हल्ला केला. समाजातील ब्राह्मण, भट, क्षत्रिय इत्यादी लोक मतलबी धर्मग्रंथाच्या आधारे हजारो वर्षांपासून शुद्र व स्त्रियांस नीच मानून यांना गुलामगिरीत ठेवलेले होते. फुले त्यांची अधोगती झालेली आहे. म्हणून धार्मिक व सामाजिक गुलामगिरी नष्ट करण्याच्या उद्देशाने २८ सप्टेंबर १८७३ रोजी पुणे येथे सत्यशोधक समाजाची स्थापना केली. महात्मा फुलेंनी संपूर्ण आयुष्यभर समाजातील वंचित, दबलेल्या स्त्रियांसाठी शुद्र, अज्ञान व शेतकरी वर्गासाठी कार्य केले. परखड विचार मांडण्याबरोबरच प्रत्यक्ष कृतीची जोड कार्याला दिली.

महात्मा फुले यांचा जन्म १८२७ मध्ये पुणे येथे माळी जातीत झाला. त्यांचे मुळ गाव कटगुण सातारा जिल्ह्यातील होय. महात्मा फुले यांच्या जन्मापूर्वी त्यांचे कुटुंब उदरनिर्वाहासाठी पुणे येथे आले होते. फुलांच्या व्यवसायात त्यांच्या कुटुंबाने लौकिक मिळवला, पण तेव्हा हे त्यांचे उपनाव मागे पडून त्यांना फुले हे नाव मिळाले. ज्योतीरावांचे वडील गोविंदराव यांनी ज्योतीरावांना बयाच्या काळात खोखाजी शाळेत घातले. परंतु समाजकंटक लोकांनी गोविंदरावांचे कान भरले त्यामुळे ज्योतीरावांची शाळा बंद झाली. त्यांच्या शेजारी राहणारे उदु शिक्षक गफार बेग मुस्ली व ख्रिश्चन धर्मोपदेशक लिजिट साहेब यांच्या विनंतीवरून १८४१ मध्ये त्यांचे स्कॉटिश मिशनरी शाळेत जाऊ लागले. शिक्षणामुळे ज्योतीरावांची बुद्धी प्रगल्भ झाली. या काळात समाजात विषमता, अज्ञान व हिंसा यासारख्या वाईट प्रथा अस्तित्वात होत्या याचे कठोरपणे पालन केले जात होते. या वाईट प्रथा विरुद्ध महात्मा फुलेंनी बंड करण्याचा निर्णय घेतला. शिक्षणाद्वारे या प्रथा नष्ट करणे शक्य आहे. समाजातील शुद्र, अस्पृश्य व स्त्रिया शिक्षणाद्वारे मुक्त होऊ शकतात याची खात्री ज्योतीरावांना पटली म्हणून त्यांनी शिक्षण कार्यास सुरुवात केली. स्त्री हा कुटुंबातील, समाजातील अविद्यमान घटक आहे. परंतु समाजात स्त्रीला हीन वागणुक दिली जाते. स्त्री या विरुद्ध आवाज उठवत नाही. याच खिला शिक्षण मिळवून आपल्या हक्क, अधिकारांची जाणीव तिला होईल. म्हणून महात्मा फुलेंनी स्त्रि-उध्दाराचे कार्य हाती घेतले. स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचा पुरस्कार करून विचार मांडले.

समाजमानाची उद्दिष्टे :

१. महात्मा फुलेंच्या स्त्रि - उध्दाराच्या कार्याची माहिती करून घेणे.
२. १९ व्या शतकातील स्त्रियांच्या सामाजिक, धार्मिक व शैक्षणिक जीवनाची माहिती घेणे.
३. या काळातील स्त्रियांची दयनीय अवस्था का झाली याची कारणे शोधणे.
४. सत्यशोधक चळवळीची माहिती घेणे.
५. महात्मा फुलेंचे समता संकल्पना विचार जाणून घेणे.
६. महात्मा फुलेंचे स्त्रि - शिक्षण विषयक विचार जाणून घेणे.
७. महात्मा फुलेंच्या स्त्रि - शिक्षण विषयक कार्य जाणून घेणे.
८. महात्मा फुलेंचे स्त्रि - पुरुष समानतेचे विचार जाणून घेणे.

समाजमान विषयाचे महत्त्व :

१९ व्या शतकामध्ये स्त्रियांची फार वाईट अवस्था होती. अज्ञानामुळे स्त्रिने स्वतःचा आत्मसन्मान हरवला होता. अशावेळी समाजसिवाय स्त्रिचा उध्दार होणार नाही हे परखड मत महात्मा फुलेंनी मांडले, तसेच स्त्रियांना जागृत करण्यासाठी त्यांना शिक्षण मिळवून देणे हा त्यांचा उद्देश होता. पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीने स्त्रियांना गुलामगिरीत टाकले होते. स्त्रि - सुध्दा मानव आहे. तिलासुध्दा सन्मानाने वागवणेचा अधिकार आहे. प्रत्येक सामाजिक व धार्मिक कार्यात स्त्रिलाही सन्मानाने वागविले पाहिजे. स्त्री व पुरुष हे संसाररूपी गाड्याचे दोन चाक आहेत, त्यामधील एक चाक कमकुवत असेल तर हा गाडा पुढे जाऊ शकत नाही. म्हणून स्त्रिलाही पुरुषाच्या बरोबरीने हक्क मिळवून दिले पाहिजेत. तिला सन्मानाची वागणुक दिली पाहिजे. स्त्री - पुरुष हे समान आहेत असे विचार महात्मा फुलेंनी मांडले. अज्ञान निबंधात स्त्री - पुरुष समानता याविषयी महात्मा फुलेंचे विचार आणि यासाठीच स्त्रि - शिक्षण व स्त्रि उध्दाराचे त्यांनी हाती घेतलेले कार्य याची माहिती घेणे महत्त्वाचे ठरते.

१९ व्या शतकाच्या प्रारंभीचे स्त्रि - जीवन :



महात्मा फुले यांच्यामते स्त्री आणि पुरुष दोघांनाही एकाच निर्मिकाने निर्माण केले असून त्याने त्यांना सारख्याच अधिकार केले आहे. परस्परांच्या हक्काविषयी त्यांनी आदर केला पाहिजे परंतु तसे आज पहायला मिळत नाही. याचे कारण असे की धर्माचे एकही धर्म पुस्तक स्त्रिने लिहिलेले नाही. पुरुषांनीच लिहिलेल्या जगातील सर्व धर्मग्रंथात स्त्रियांच्या हक्काविषयी काहीही पुरुषांच्या हक्काविषयी मात्र वाचाळपणा आढळतो. जगात कुठेच स्त्रिया ग्रंथ लिहण्याजोगत्या विद्वानांमध्ये नाहीत. पुरुष असून करू शकले. स्त्रिया या दुर्बलतेचा फायदा पुरुषांनी घेतला. स्त्रिला मानवी हक्क समजु देऊ नये असेही विचारले जाण घेण्यात येऊन त्यामळे स्त्रियांचा हा मानवी हक्काचा प्रश्न ही चर्चा होऊन येत आहे. याचें सार खालीलप्रमाणे आहे.

## Contemporary History and Research Methodology

सत्यमेव जयते' हीच पुरुषापेक्षा कीर्तीतरी बाबतीत श्रेष्ठ आहे. स्त्रिया तुलनेत पुरुष जास्त दुष्ट, बदफेली, लोभी असतात. बहुपत्नीत्व, सवयस, नाचबैठका, विकृत लैंगिक चाले, तमाशे अशा सर्व करामती पुरुषच करतात. उलट व्यसनी बाहेरच्याली असला तरी घरात सोडून दुसरा नवरा करण्याची कल्पनाही ती करत नाही. यावरून स्त्रियांचे श्रेष्ठत्व सिद्ध होते. सत्सार-२ मध्ये आणि सार्वजनिक ग्रंथात जोतीरावांनी स्त्रि-पुरुष असमानता व स्त्रियांचे कुटुंबातील दुय्यम स्थान यावर भर दिला आहे. पुरुषांना कितीही लंग्रे पुरुषांची परवानगी आहे. परंतु स्त्रिवर ते बंधन आहे, यावर जोतीरावांनी हल्ला केला. पुरुष दगोबाज व दुष्ट आहेत असे मत प्रदर्शित करून स्त्रिया ह्या प्रेमळ व भोळ्या असतात. पतीच्या मृत्युनंतर दुःख होवून कित्येक स्त्रिया सती जात, परंतु पुरुषाला तिच्याविषयी दुःख होत नाही. कुटुंब, गाव देश अशा विविध पातळ्यावर स्त्रिया अधिकारधारक असतात, महात्मा फुले शिवाजी राजांचे उदाहरण देऊन दाखवतात, शिवाजी महाराज अमूक एक निर्णय घेण्यापूर्वी, स्त्रिया आपल्या स्त्रियेस ॥

काव नाव सईवाई स्त्री सुचवी पतीस।

हक्क देडी दुसमानास॥

स्त्रिया सुचना सत्य भासली लिहिले पत्रास॥

स्त्रिया स्त्रिया अधिकाराची महती पटवून देतात. यशस्वी पुरुषाच्या मागे स्त्रिही असते असे ठामपणे सांगतात. स्त्रिया चोर किंवा चोर नसतात. स्त्रियांनी फसवणुकीचे काम केलेले नाही. परंतु ग्रंथांनी स्त्रिस आरोपी म्हणून उभे केले. यास जबाबदार तिचे अज्ञान आहे. म्हणून पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने स्त्रिया उभे करण्यासाठी शिक्षणास सुरुवात केली. शिक्षणाद्वारेच स्त्रीला समाजात, कुटुंबात प्रतिष्ठा, मान मिळू शकतो म्हणून शाळा सुरु केल्या. स्त्रि - पुरुष समानतेचा पुरस्कार करून स्त्रिस अधोगतीस नेणाऱ्या पितृसत्ताक कुटुंब पध्दतीवर प्रहार केला.

### सत्यशोधक चळवळ :

सत्यशोधक चळवळ म्हणजे महात्मा फुलेंची सत्यशोधक चळवळ होय. सामाजिक शोषणातून मानवांना मुक्त करणे, त्यांचे खरे स्वरूप स्पष्ट करणे, गुलामगिरीत अडकलेल्या विश्वमानवाला मुक्त करणे, बहुजन समाजाला धर्ममार्तंडाच्या मगरमिठीतून बाहेर काढणे यासाठी त्यांना शिक्षणाचे दरवाजे खुले करून त्यांची उन्नती घडवून आणण्यासाठी ज्योतीरावांनी २८ सप्टेंबर १८७३ रोजी पुणे येथे सत्यशोधक समाजाची स्थापना केली. सत्यशोधन करणे हा मुख्य उद्देश या चळवळीचा होता. समाजातील सत्य कोठे आहे, त्याची लबाडीचा आचार कोठे आहे, जे खोटे, लबाड, ढोंगी, मतलबी आहे ते ज्योतीरावांना समाजाच्या उंबरठ्यावर मांडायचे होते. त्यासाठीच हे व्यासपीठ तयार झाले होते. भारतीय समाजाची उन्नती व्हावयाची असेल तर बहुसंख्य वर्गांची व स्त्रियांची मानसिक व सामाजिक गुलामगिरी नष्ट करून विकासाचा मार्ग खुला करून दिला पाहिजे, हेच कार्य करण्यासाठी सत्यशोधक समाज स्थापन झाला. सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्म व गुलामगिरी या दोन ग्रंथात सत्यशोधक चळवळीचे विचार मांडले. महात्मा फुलेंनी अनेक देवतावाद, भगवत एकेश्वरवाद स्विकारला, ईश्वर एक आहे तो सर्वव्यापी, निर्गुण व सत्यमय आहे या तत्वाचा समावेश केला. ईश्वराची परी करण्याचा प्रत्येक मानवाला पूर्ण अधिकार आहे. परमेश्वराची भक्ती करावयास मध्यस्थाची जरूरी नसते. पुरोहित वर्गाचे वर्चस्व नको. सर्वसाक्षी जगत्पती. त्याला नकोच मध्यस्थी। हे ब्रीदवाक्य या समाजाचे ठरवले होते. पुरोहित वर्गाला आव्हान दिले, तसेच भगवत, भटाच्या हस्ते कोणताही धार्मिक विधी करणार नाही असे वचन अनुयायाकडून घेतले. तसेच माझ्या मुलामुलींना सुशिक्षित करणे हे वाक्य वदवून घेण्यात आले. या चळवळीचे आचार, विचार, तत्वे याचा प्रसार करण्यासाठी सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्म हे पुस्तक लिहिले. याच पुस्तकात स्त्री - पुरुष समानतेचे महत्त्व जोर देवून मांडण्यात आले. आपल्या सुधारणावादी विचारांची पध्दतीशीर मांडणी करण्यासाठी, विचारांचा प्रसार करण्यासाठी १८७७ मध्ये कुण्णारवा भालेकर यांच्या सहकार्याने दीनबंधु साप्ताहिक सुरु केले. स्त्री व शुद्र समाजास शिक्षण देवून जागृत करण्याचे कार्य केले. म्हणून स्त्रीदास्य व शुद्र दास्य मुक्तीसाठी सत्यशोधक चळवळ ही किंकाळी ठरली.

### महात्मा फुलेंचे स्त्रिउद्धाराचे कार्य :

स्त्रिया अज्ञानामुळे ती गुलामगिरीत पिचत पडली होती. शिक्षणाशिवाय स्त्रियांची उन्नती होणार नाही असा ठाम विश्वास महात्मा फुलेंचा निर्माण झाला होता. म्हणून स्त्रियांना शिक्षणासाठी पुणे येथील बुधवार पेठेतील भीडे वाड्यात पहिली शाळा १८४८ मध्ये सुरु झाली. हे क्रांतीकारी कार्य ठरले. शिक्षणाशिवाय स्त्रिया अंगी स्वावलंबन निर्माण होणार नाही याची जाणीव फुलेंना होती. कुटुंबातील स्त्रि शिक्षली तर पुर्ण कुटुंब शिक्षित होवून संस्कारित बनते म्हणून महात्मा फुले म्हणतात.

स्त्रिया हाती पाळण्याची दोरी ती जगाते उधारी।

म्हणून प्रथम स्त्रिया शिक्षण दिले पाहिजे या जाणीवेतून शाळांची स्थापना केली. १८५१ बुधवार पेठेत दुसरी, त्याच वर्षी रास्ता येथे तिसरी व १८५२ वेताळ पेठेत चौथी शाळा सुरु केली. अशा प्रकारे फुलेंनी स्त्रियांना शिक्षणाची दारे खुली केली. त्यांच्यात क्रांती निर्माण केली, स्वतःच्या हक्क अधिकारासाठी बंड करण्यासाठी तयार केले. 'न स्त्रि स्वातंत्र्यामर्हति', या परंपरागत वचनाचे त्या ज्योतीरावांनी तोडले. हे कार्य करीत असताना त्यांना अनेक संकटे आली सनातन्यांनी वडिल गोविंदरावांचे कान भरले, त्यामुळे त्यांना घर सोडावे लागले. परंतु त्यांनी कार्य बंद केले नाही. सनातन्यांनी शिव्या-शाप दिला, निर्दा नालस्ती केली पण ते डगमगले नाहीत, याच शाळेत त्यांनी पत्नीला शिक्षिका म्हणून पाठवले. स्त्रियांची दयनीय अवस्था पाहून ज्योतीरावांचे मन भरून आले होते. कनविवाह, केशवपन, जरठकुमारी विवाह, सती प्रथा, विधवांची स्थिती यांमुळे तर तिच्या दुःखात भर पडली होती. या दुःखातून तिला बाहेर काढण्यासाठी ज्योतीरावांनी मोठे कष्ट घेतले. स्त्री - शिक्षणाचे शस्त्र हाती घेतले. सती प्रथेविरुद्ध आवाज उठविला.



## Contemporary History and Research Methodology

दुसरा विवाह करता आला पाहिजे, तिलाही जगण्याचा अधिकार म्हणून इ.स. १८६४ मध्ये पुण्यातील गोखले बागेत त्यांनी पुनर्विवाह घडवून आणला. पतीच्या मृत्युनंतर विधवांना दुसरा विवाह करता येत नव्हता. त्यामुळे अनेक विधवांचे चाकडे पाऊल असे, तेव्हा अशा स्त्रियांना आत्महत्या करण्याशिवाय दुसरा मार्ग नसे. तेव्हा ज्योतीबांनी विधवांना गुप्तपणे बाळंत होण्यासाठी मध्ये बालहत्या प्रतिबंधक गृह स्थापन केले. त्या स्त्रिये व मुलाचे प्राण वाचवण्याचे कार्य त्यांनी केले. पतीच्या मृत्युनंतर स्त्रिया कापून तिला विद्रुप केले जात होते. म्हणून ज्योतीरावांना पुण्यातील नाभिकांचे प्रबोधन करून संप घडवून आणला. ज्योतीरावांनी सुधारणा करून स्त्रियांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीचे स्थान निर्माण करून द्यायचे होते. महात्मा फुलेंनी स्त्रिया सन्मानासाठी भरीव कार्य स्त्रियांच्या गुलामगिरीचा कळवळा येणाऱ्या सुधारक विचारवंतांना तो प्रयोग करण्याचे धैर्य होऊ शकले नाही. हाच मूळ फरक फुले व इतर समाजसुधारक, विचारवंतात दिसतो.

### निष्कर्ष :

स्त्री आणि पुरुष हा भेद स्वार्थी मानवी प्रवृत्तीने केलेला आहे. स्त्री ही सदैव पुरुष वर्गाची आज्ञाधारक असायला हवी म्हणून पुरुष व इतर धर्मग्रंथात कायदे करण्यात आले. या स्त्री गुलामगिरीचे समाजाने समर्थन केले. त्यामुळे उच्च वर्गीय किंवा कनिष्ठ वर्गीय असो यांना गुलामगिरीच्या बंधनात ठेवण्यात आले. त्यामुळे स्त्री गुलाम बनली, तिच्या बुद्धीचा विकास झाला नाही, तिच्या काडीचे महत्त्व नव्हते. स्त्रीची इतकी वाईट अवस्था फक्त अज्ञानामुळे झाली आहे. म्हणून स्त्रिला जागृत करण्यासाठी महात्मा फुले - शिक्षणाचे कार्य हाती घेतले. पुरुषप्रधान कुटुंबातून पुरुष श्रेष्ठ तर स्त्री नीच आहे असे मानण्यात आले होते. महात्मा फुले पुरुषांपेक्षा स्त्री अनेक बाबतीत श्रेष्ठ आहे हे उदाहरणे देवून स्पष्ट केले. समजात, कुटुंबात स्त्रिला मानाने वागवले पाहिजे. स्त्रिला पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने उभे केले पाहिजे. तेव्हाच स्त्री - पुरुष समानता निर्माण होवू शकते असे मत व्यक्त केले. स्त्री - पुरुष यांच्या क्रांतीकारी विचार मांडले. त्यांच्या कार्याची दखल जनतेने घेतली. ११ मे १८८८ रोजी मुंबई येथे जनतेने रावबहादूर यांच्या हस्ते झमहात्माद्ध ही उपाधी बहाल केली. त्यांच्या या कार्यामुळेच स्त्री शिक्षण आणि अस्पृश्यउद्धार यांमुळे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी त्यांना गुरु मानले.

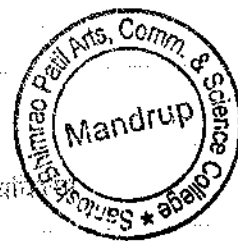
महात्मा फुलेंच्या या स्त्री शिक्षणाविषयक कार्यामुळे स्त्रीया जागृत झाल्या, त्या स्वावलंबी बनल्या, आपल्या हक्क - अधिकार मांडू लागल्या. वर्तमानात आज प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात स्त्री कार्यरत आहेत, पुरुषांपेक्षा आम्ही कमी नाही हे कर्तृत्वाने स्त्रियांनी दाखवून दिले आहे, याला ज्योतीरावांचे कार्य जबाबदार आहे.

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26	भारतीय स्त्रियांचे केवारी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर	- प्रा. भाऊराव पुनाथ स्वकटी	99
27	जनाङ्गना शिंदे यांचे अस्पृश्यताधाराचे कार्य	- प्रा. जाधव जी. डी.	101
28	चराक्रम आणि स्त्रियांचे प्रतीक : भारतीची राणी लक्ष्मीबाई	- प्रा. डॉ. राजन कदम पन्ना	102
29	भारतीय राजकीय व्यवस्थांमधील महिलांचे स्थान	- प्रा. मांजरे डी. एस.	104
30	Gender justice in India: A Socio- Legal Issue	- Prof. Mitha M. S.	108
31	साक्षरता महिलांमधील आत्मकथाओं में विविध सामाजिक नारी जीवन	- प्रा. विध्याराय पाटील	112
32	प्राचीन काळातील स्त्रियांचे शिक्षण	- SHEGAON KHAIAPPA BAVASHA	115
33	ताराबाई शिंदेनी केली छि-पुरुष तुलनेतुन स्त्री-जातीची सुखात	- प्रा. जगन्नाथ दत्तात्रय बलसोडे	116
34	भारतातील महिला सवलतीकरण	- प्रा. अर. आर. कांबळे	118
35	स्त्री शिक्षण व समाबाई सनडे	- प्रा. महेश जगन्नाथ सारखे	120
36	स्त्रीवादी सिध्दांत तथा इतिहास लेखन	- प्रा. व्ही. एच. बायमारे	122
37	महाराष्ट्रातील समाजसुधारकांनी केलेल्या स्त्री विषयक सुधारणा	- प्रा. डॉ. धनंजय ना. मोगले	124
38	स्त्रीवादी साहित्य	- प्रा. डॉ. कविता लोहाळे/ताटे	128
39	Urban And Rural Economy And Gender Issues	- Ganpatrao S. Kalshetti	132
40	भारतीय स्त्रियांचा सामाजिक दर्जा व स्थान : एक दृष्टिक्षेप	- प्रा. डॉ. बाधमारे विष्णू	135
41	भारतातील कामकरी स्त्रियांच्या समस्या	- प्रा. सत्येश एम. मोरे	138
42	डॉ. आंबेडकर आणि मा. गांधी यांच्या विचारातील मतभिन्नता	- प्रा. संभवडे. जी. एन.	140
43	स्त्रीवादी संकल्पना आणि ऐतिहासिक लेखन	- प्रा. गदाशिव मोरे	142
44	मानवी हक्क व महिला सवलतीकरण	- प्रा. डॉ. घाटुळे एस. एस.	144
45	भारतीय राजकारणातील स्त्रियांचे प्रतिनिधीत्व: एक विनि	- प्रा. पाटील प्रमोद	146
46	Feminism And Human Rights	- Dr. A. A. Gadwal.	149
47	A Study of Indian Feminism: Tarabai Shinde	- Mr. Survase Yuvraj G.	156



## ताराबाई शिंदेनी केली छि-पुरुष तुलनेतुन छी-वादाची सुरुवात

प्रा. जारायण दत्तात्रय बनसोडे

सहायक प्राध्यापक, इतिहास विभाग

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प्रस्तावना :

१९ व्या शतकात ताराबाई शिंदे यांनी छि-पुरुष तुलना या ग्रंथाच्या माध्यमातून हजारो वर्षांपासून दबलेल्या छिच्या आवाजाला ऊर्जित अवस्था निर्माण करण्याचे काम केले. तत्कालिन सामाजिक स्थितीमध्ये छिची अवस्था आणि प्रचलित समाज मान्यतावर प्रश्नचिन्ह निर्माण करत १८८२ मध्ये ताराबाई शिंदे यांनी छि-पुरुष तुलना हे पुस्तक लिहिले आणि समाजाला जगातील सर्व छि-जातीची अवस्था याविषयी विचार विनिमय करण्याचे आवाहन केले. ताराबाई शिंदे यांचा जन्म मराठा कुणबी कुटुंबात १८५० मध्ये झाला. त्यांचे वडील हरि शिंदे हे ज्योतीबा फुले यांच्या आंदोलनात सहभागी होते. सत्यशोधक समाजाचे ते अनुयायी होते. एका सुशिक्षित व विज्ञानवादी कुटुंबात ताराबाईंचा जन्म झाला होता. हरि शिंदे यांनी ताराबाईंस शिक्षण दिले. ताराबाईंनी मराठी, संस्कृत व इंग्रजीचे शिक्षण घेतले. पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीवर त्यांनी मोठी टिका केली. पुरुषापेक्षा स्त्रिया प्रामाणिक असल्याचे प्रतिपादन केले. छि-पुरुष तुलनेच्या द्वारे त्यांनी छि व पुरुष यांच्यातील वास्तविक परिस्थिती मांडली.

पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीवर ताराबाईंचे कडवट प्रश्न :-

ताराबाईंनी छि-पुरुष समानतेवरील लेखनाद्वारे पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीला इशारा दिला की, छिला सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व धार्मिक कार्यापासून तुम्ही वेगळे ठेवू शकत नाही. लिंग भेदा आधारे छि व पुरुष यांना दिलेल्या अधिकारांविषयी त्यांनी आवाज उठविला. त्यांनी वारंवार प्रश्न केला की, पुरुष स्वतःला स्त्रियांपेक्षा वेगळे का समजतात. ते स्वतःला हुशार व बुद्धिमान का समजतात. त्यापुढे म्हणतात की, ते इतर हुशार, बुद्धिमान व पराक्रमी होते तर मग इंग्रजांनी त्यांना गुलाम करी बनवले. पुरुषांमध्ये असे वेगळे आहे की आपल्या पत्नीच्या मृत्युनंतर दुःख होत नाही आणि लगेच दुसरे लग्न करण्यास तयार होतात. याउलट पत्नीच्या मृत्युनंतर मात्र छिला खुप दुःख व त्रास दिला जातो, जसे काही तीनेच आपल्या पतीला मारले आहे. असा एक-दुसरेपणा का केला जातो. त्यांना वेगवेगळे का गणले जाते. त्या म्हणतात की, छि-पुरुष समान यौन इच्छा ठेवतात. त्यावेळी त्यांच्यात भेद नसतो. विधवांची मोठी हाल केली जात होती. त्यांना सन्मानाची वागणूक दिली जात नव्हती. म्हणून असे विधवा म्हणून राहण्यापेक्षा सती गेलेले बरे असे त्या म्हणत.

मुख्या छिचा पहिला आवाज ताराबाई :-

धर्म पंडितांनी आणि धर्मग्रंथांनी सर्व नियम पुरुषांच्या सुविधांचा विचार करून बनवले आहेत. स्त्रियांचा विचार केला नाही असा आरोप ताराबाईंनी केलेला आहे. पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृतीमुळे स्त्रिये विश्व चार धितीमध्ये बंदिस्त होते, बाह्य जगाशी तिचा कोणताच संबंध नाही अशा प्रकारच्या परिस्थितीमुळे छिची अवस्था वाईट झालेली आहे. याकडे ताराबाईंनी लक्ष वेधले. पुरुष सत्ताक संस्कृतीवर जहरी टिका करताना ताराबाई म्हणतात की, स्त्रिये हक, अधिकार व स्वातंत्र्य हिरावून घेण्याचा अधिकार पुरुषांना कोणी दिला असा प्रश्न त्यांनी समाजाला विचारला. पुरुषांचे अन्वाधाने स्वरूप त्यांनी समाजासमोर आणले. त्यांनी पुरुषांना प्रश्न केला की, तुम्ही आपल्या हातात सर्व धन दौलत ठेवून, छिला घरात दासी बनवून तिच्यावर अधिकार व दबाव ठेवून गुलाम केलात आणि तिच्या अंगातील सर्व चांगल्या गुणांकडे दुर्लक्ष करून, फक्त आपल्या गुणांचा उदोउदो केलात. छिला शिक्षणापासून दूर ठेवून अज्ञानी ठेवतात. जिथेही छि जाईल तिची अज्ञानी शिबरोबरच होत असे. त्यामुळे छिला जगाचे व व्यवहाराचे ज्ञान कसे मिळेल, असा सवाल केला. यामुळे ती तणावग्रस्त होती, ती आपले मत व विचार व्यक्त करत नव्हती. ती मुकी बनली होती. विधवा स्त्रियेची अवस्था तर याहून वाईट होती. ताराबाई म्हणतात की, पत्नीच्या मृत्युनंतर पती दुसरा विवाह करतो तर मग पत्नीच्या मृत्युनंतर छिये का विवाह करू नये, अशा प्रकारे ताराबाई या मुख्या छिच्या आवाज बनवल्या होत्या.

वंचित स्त्रियांना प्रेरणा दिली

छि-पुरुषसत्ताक संस्कृतीच्या दबावाखाली दुःखी व अशांत बनली होती, याकडे ताराबाईंनी लक्ष वेधले. पुरुषसत्ता? संस्कृतीच्या फाजील व निरर्थक प्रश्नांमुळे छिचा आत्मसन्मान व भावना दुखावल्या गेल्या होत्या. ताराबाईंनी धर्मातील रुढी, परंपरा व वाईट चालीरितीवर टिका केली. त्यांनी प्रश्न केला की, ज्याप्रकारे तुम्हास तुमचा जीव प्रिय आहे, तसेच छिला तिचा जीव प्रिय नसणार का? तुमचा जीव सोन्याने बनला आहे व छिचा जीव लोखंडाने बनला आहे का? मग तुम्ही छिला दगड का मानता? पत्नीच्या मृत्युनंतर तिची अवस्था फार वाईट होते. तिचे केशवपन केले जाते, तिचे सौंदर्य नष्ट केले जाते, तिचा सर्व सुख-सोईपासून दूर ठेवले जाते. छिला सामाजिक व धार्मिक कार्यात सहभाग दिला जात नाही. तिचे तोंड पाहणेही अपशकुन मानले जाते. अशा अनेक वंचनांमुळे छिची वाईट अवस्था बनली आहे. पत्नीचा मृत्यु झाल्यावर छिचा काय दोष असा प्रश्न त्यांनी केली. ताराबाईंनी छिची अगतिकता समाजासमोर आणली. या विविध कारणांमुळे छिचाचे चेतना निर्माण केली.





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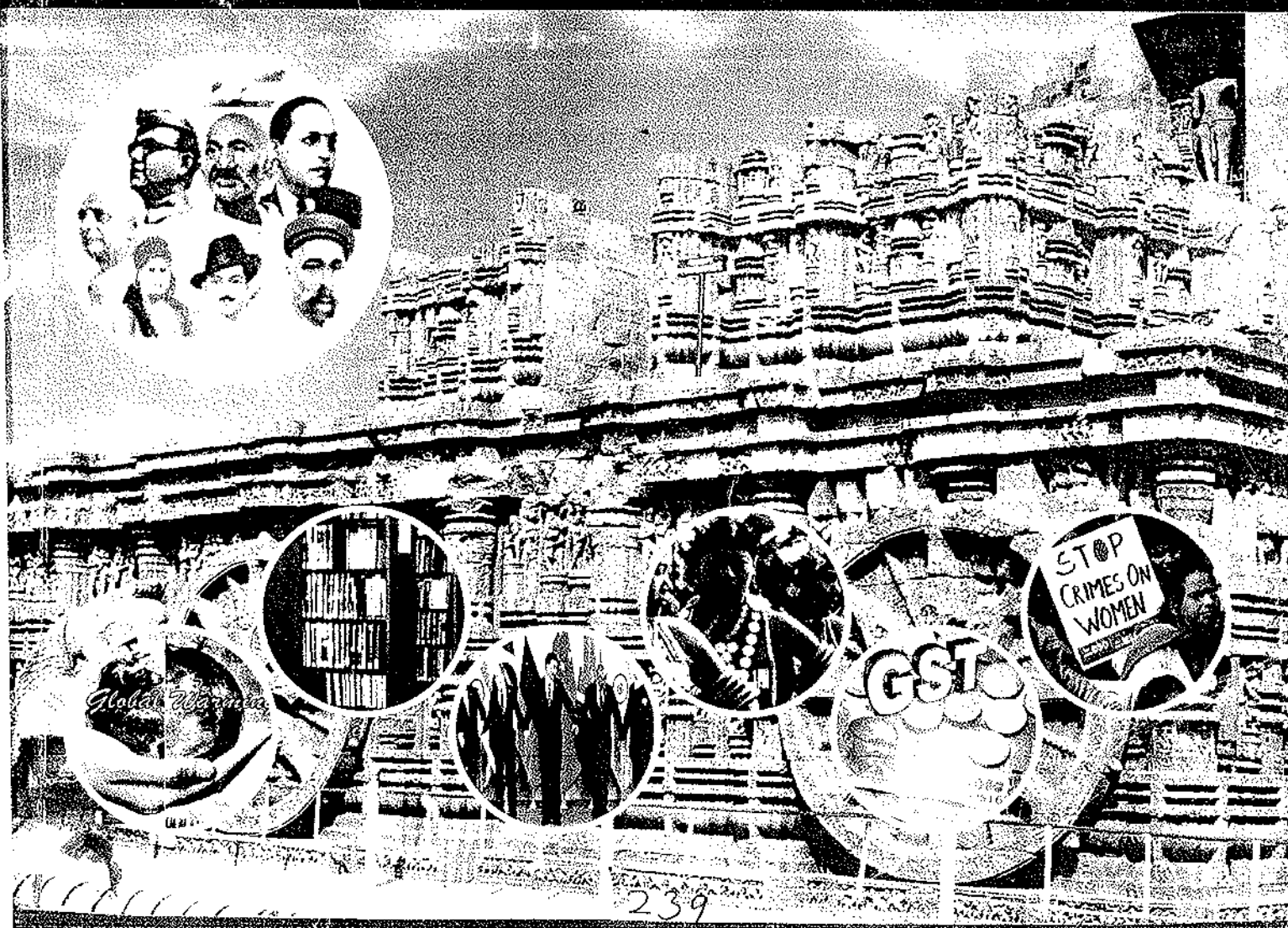
**SPECIAL ISSUE**

Theme

20



**Contemporary Issues and  
Challenges in Social Sciences**



# INDEX

60	Remote Sensing and GIS Approach for Groundwater Potential Mapping in Sangola Taluka of Solapur District (MS) --- Dr. Govindrao Uttam Todkari	279
61	APPLICATION OF CONCENTRIC ZONE THEORY ON KALAMB TOWN Dr. Tatipamul.R.V	285
62	RFID new technology for library Security Dr. Manisha K.Tank	288
63	Social & Cultural Contribution of Warkari sect Dr. Swarali Chandrakant Kulkarni	294
64	वाङ्मयचीस प्रतिबंधात ग्रंथालयांची भूमिका अमर रंगनाथ दीक्षित	297
65	मध्ययुगीन भारतीय समाजातील स्त्रियांचे स्थान डॉ. प्रा. अमिता सोपान जावळे,	301
66	महाप्रांतीतील शेतकऱ्यांचा आत्महत्या आणि उपाययोजना : एक अभ्यास अमोल राजाराम तळणकर	306
67	मावस्यवादी इतिहास लेखन आणि डॉ.इरफान हबीब -- प्रा.नारायण दत्तत्रय बनसोडे	309
68	सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील तीर्थ पर्यटन प्रा.रेवणसिध्द बेरुनगीकर, डॉ.सदाशिव देवकर	312
69	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे कामगार विषयक कार्य डॉ. भागवत राजधाने	317
70	महात्मा गांधी यांचे पंचायतराज व्यवस्था व ग्रामस्वराज्य विषयी विचार प्रा. भुरके एन.एस	320
71	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे शेतीविषयक विचार प्रा. आप्पासाहेब बिरुनके.	322
72	शाश्वत विकासासाठी शिक्षण डॉ. धनंजय ज्ञानेश्वर शिंदे	324
73	समृद्ध भारतासाठी गांधी विचारांची आवश्यकता डॉ.मारुती घंटेंवाड	327
74	पन्जव्य प्रमाणाचा तांदूळ पिक क्षेत्रावरील प्रभाव : संगमेश्वर तालुका विशेष अभ्यास. डॉ. हणमंत लक्ष्मण नारायणकर	329
75	स्त्रीवादाची ओळख डॉ.मल्लिनाथ अंजुनगीकर	333
76	जागतिकीकरणानंतरची बदली जीवनशैली आणि ई-कॉमर्स डॉ.श्रीकांत जे. होटकर	335
77	सोलापूरतील आंबेडकरी चळवळीतील साहित्यिकांचे योगदान प्रा.डॉ. ज्योती रामचंद्र सुरवसे	339
78	'पंढरपूरतील उपेक्षित सामाजिक संस्था - बासुदेव बाबाजी नवरगे बालकाश्रम' प्रा.डॉ.विकास लक्ष्मण कदम	343
79	महिलांवरील अत्याचार : महिला मानवाधिकारांचे उल्लंघन डॉ. चंद्रकांत कांबळे	347
80	जागतिकीकरण, दारिद्र्य आणि आर्थिक विषमता प्रा.खोकले आर.के.	351
81	आधुनिक भारताच्या उभारणीत डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांचे महत्त्व कुचेकर नवनाथ दाजी	355
82	नोटबंदी : शेती, उद्योग आणि सेवा क्षेत्रावरील परिणाम ललिता शिवमुर्ती धिमधिमे	358
83	भारतातील घटकराज्ये व लोकशाही प्रा. बिलासराव लवटे	360
84	सामाजिक चळवळीचे बदलते आयाम -- प्रा.डॉ. शामराव महादेव लेंडवे	363
85	भगवान बुद्ध और उनके धम्मका तत्वज्ञान डॉ. धम्मपाल रेवण भाशाळकर	366
86	जागतिकीकरण व सहकारी सूत गिरण्या समोरील अडथळे प्रा.डॉ.मेटकरी संतोष मारुती	369
87	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर चळवळीत चांभार समाजाचा सहभाग डॉ. धनंजय नागोराव मोगले	372
88	भारत-चीन संबंधाचा नवा अन्वयार्थ डॉ. संगमेश्वर निला	375
89	राजकीय परिवर्तनाचे सिद्धांत : लेनिन व माओ डॉ. पंडित महादेव लावंड	381
90	महात्मा गांधीजींचे तत्वज्ञान डॉ. राजेंद्र नागनाथ नायकवाड,	384





# CONTEMPORARY ISSUES & CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

## माक्सवादी इतिहास लेखन आणि डॉ.इरफान हबीब

प्रा.नारायण दत्तात्रय बनसोडे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, इतिहास विभाग  
संतोष भिमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंडुप  
मो.नं.९९२१८८६१७९.

bansode.narayan@gmail.com

### प्रस्तावना :

२० व्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात राष्ट्रवादी इतिहास लेखनचा प्रवाह गतिमान होता. अशा वेळी कार्ल मार्क्सच्या ऐतिहासिक भौतिकवादी विचार प्रणालीने प्रभावीत झालेले काही भारतीय इतिहासकार मार्क्सच्या सिध्दांताच्या आधारे भारतीय इतिहासाचे अध्ययन करू लागले. त्यामध्ये डॉ.नुरुल हसन, डॉ.राम शरण शर्मा, डॉ.रोमिला थापर, डॉ.महम्मद हबीब, डॉ. बिपिनचंद्र यांचे योगदान महत्त्वाचे मानले जाते. यामध्ये डॉ.इरफान हबीब यांचे लेखन महत्त्वाचे मानले जाते. कार्ल मार्क्सने प्रतिपादन केलेला मानवी जीवनाच्या विकासातील आर्थिक हेतुमुलकतेचा आणि भौतिकवादी विरोध विकासाचा सिध्दान्त हे मानवी समाजाच्या अभ्यासाचे मौलिक आधार मानुन मार्क्सवादी इतिहासकारांनी प्राचीन काळापासुन आधुनिक भारताच्या इतिहासाचे विश्लेषण केलेले आहे. मार्क्सवादी इतिहास लेखनाला १९५० नंतरच्या काळात सुरुवात झाली. या इतिहासकारांनी संशोधनाबरोबरच उपलब्ध साधनांचे मार्क्सवादाच्या आधारे पुनर्मुल्यांकन करण्याचा मार्ग अवलंबिला. यामध्ये श्रीपाद अमृत डांगे यांचा from primitive communism to slavery आणि रजनी पाम दत्त यांचा India today या ग्रंथाने मार्क्सवादी इतिहास लेखनाची सुरुवात झाली. डॉ.इरफान हबीब यांनी आपल्या संशोधन व इतिहास लेखनाद्वारे मार्क्सवादी इतिहास लेखनावर ठसा उमटविला.

मार्क्सवादी इतिहासकारांतील एक अग्रगण्य इतिहासकार डॉ.इरफान हबीब होय. यांचा १९३१ मध्ये जन्म झाला. प्रथम अलिगढ मुस्लिम विद्यापीठात प्राध्यापक प्राध्यापक म्हणुन अध्यापन, संशोधन व इतिहास लेखनाचे कार्य केले. त्यानंतर जवाहरलाल नेहरू विद्यापीठात प्राध्यापक म्हणून काम केले. तसेच I.C.H.R. या इतिहास संशोधन क्षेत्रात कार्य करणाऱ्या संस्थेचे अध्यक्षपदही भुषविले. डॉ.इरफान हबीब यांच्या अध्ययनाचे व संशोधनाचे विशेष क्षेत्र मध्ययुगीन भारतातील अर्थव्यवस्था हे होते. म्हणून इरफान हबीब यांच्या मते, मध्ययुगीन इतिहास जाणुन घेण्यासाठी तत्कालीन शेतकऱ्यांची व कामकऱ्यांची परिस्थिती त्यांची आर्थिक व तत्कालीन आर्थिक घडामोडी समजल्याशिवाय इतिहास कळणार नाही. इतिहास क्षेत्रात केलेल्या उल्लेखनीय कार्याबद्दल भारत सरकारने त्यांना २००५ साली पद्मभूषण पुरस्कार देवुन सन्मानित केले. डॉ. इरफान हबीब यांनी इंडियन हिस्टोरिकल काँग्रेस व भारतीय इतिहास संशोधन परिषद या संस्थांचे अध्यक्षपद भुषवुन संशोधन कार्यास मार्गदर्शन केले.

### संशोधन विषयाची उद्दिष्टे :-

- १) मार्क्सवादी इतिहास लेखनाची माहिती जाणुन घेणे.
- २) डॉ.इरफान हबीब यांच्या इतिहास लेखनातील योगदानाची माहिती घेणे.
- ३) मार्क्सवादी इतिहासाच्या आधाराने शेतकरी, मजुर, महसलुल कर, शेती उत्पादने, पेढीव्यवसाय यांची माहिती घेणे.
- ४) डॉ.इरफान हबीब यांच्या लेखनातुन मुघलकालीन आर्थिक व सामाजिक परिस्थिती जाणुन घेणे.

### मार्क्सवादी इतिहास लेखनातील डॉ.इरफान हबीब यांचे योगदान :-

मार्क्सवादी इतिहासाच्या विचारधारेचे भाष्यकार म्हणुन डॉ.इरफान हबीब यांना ओळखले जाते. मार्क्सवादी तत्वज्ञान सामान्य वाचकापर्यंत पोचविण्याचा प्रयत्न डॉ.इरफान हबीब यांचा होता. म्हणुन त्यांनी अनेक संशोधनात्मक ग्रंथाचे लेखन केले. डॉ.इरफान हबीब यांनी मध्ययुगीन मोगल इतिहासासंबंधी लेखन केले. त्यांनी राजकीय इतिहास रेखाटण्याची भूमिका न घेता, त्यांनी मोगलकालीन शेती व्यवस्था, शेतीची उत्पादनाची साधने, शेती उत्पादने, शेतमजुरांची स्थिती, उत्पादन साधनावरील मालकीचे प्रश्न, शेतसारा, शेतीविषयीचे शासनाचे धोरण याचा अभ्यास केले. शेतीच्या मालकी संबंधी नेमकी व्यवस्था कशा प्रकारची होती. याचे संशोधन केले. या सर्व संशोधनाचे लेखन त्यांनी Agrarian System

## CONTEMPORARY ISSUES &amp; CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

मुघल काळातील वास्तविक परिस्थिती विविध इतिहास साधनाद्वारे स्पष्ट केली. राजकिय इतिहासापेक्षा मुघलांचा इतिहास समजण्यासाठी तत्कालीन आर्थिक स्थितीचा व समाजाचा अभ्यास महत्त्वाचा आहे असे त्यांचे मत होते. शासनाकडून सर्वसामान्य शेतकरी व जनतेची पिळवणुक केली जात होती असे मत व्यक्त केले. मार्क्सने ज्या प्रकारे भांडवलदार व कामगार असे वर्ग मानले यांच्यात लाभावरून संघर्ष आहे. तसाच सरंजामशीत शासन व शेतकरी किंवा मजूर यांच्यात संघर्ष असल्याचे प्रतिपादन केले. शेतकऱ्यांनीही उठाव केले हे याचेच उदाहरण होय. डॉ. इरफान हबीब यांनी शेती, ग्रामीण समाज व्यवस्था याचे विवेचन केले. मानवी जीवनातील परिवर्तनाचा विचार व संकल्पनांचे महत्त्व डॉ. इरफान हबीब व्यक्त करतात.

## संदर्भग्रंथ :

- १) कोठेकर शांता, इतिहास : तंत्र आणि तत्त्वज्ञान, श्री साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
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- ३) हबीब इरफान, मध्यकालीन भारत खंड १ ते ५ राजकमल प्रकाशन, नई दिल्ली.
- ४) सरदेसाई बी.एन, इतिहास लेखनपद्धती, फडके प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर.
- ५) आठवले सदाशिव, इतिहासाचे तत्त्वज्ञान, प्राज्ञ पाठशाळा मंडळ, वाई.
- ६) गर्गे स.मा.इतिहासाची साधने : एक शोधयात्रा.
- ७) कोमेजर अनु वळसंगकर कृ.ना. इतिहासाचे स्वरूप व अभ्यास.
- ८) कार इ.एच.(अनुवाद वि.गो.लेले) इतिहास म्हणजे काय? पुणे कॉन्टिनेन्टल.
- ९) पत्की श्री.मा.इतिहास अध्ययन पद्धती व तंत्र, मिलिंद प्रकाशन औरंगाबाद.
- १०) तिवारी सी.म.इतिहास अध्ययन पद्धती, विहिनस प्रकाशन, पुणे.



## ROLE OF GIS IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Dr. H.L. Jadhav

Dept. of Geography, S.B. Patil College, Mandrup

### ABSTRACT

*In recent years Geographical Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing technologies are most important tools for natural disaster management. These techniques are played major role to provide emergency services to disaster affected people in various sectors. It has been the object of considerable interest to all bodies concerned with space and in particular emergency services and disaster management. In this paper I studied the issues regarding contemporary works on role of GIS in disaster Management. This paper is a review of some interesting and milestone research work carried out so far on the context of disaster management.*

**Keywords:** Disaster management, GIS, Remote Sensing.

### 1. Introduction

A disaster is defined as an event happening with or without warning, causing serious disruption to the functioning of a community or a society, means of causing or threatening death, injury or disease, damage to property, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community or society. Owing to increase in the amount of research going into disasters and their management and mitigation, almost all the definitions have more or less been talking about human sensitivity towards natural or man-made or environmental hazards. Disasters are classified into two types. They are natural disaster and man-made disaster. Another most important type of disaster is hybrid disasters. They are mix of both physical factors such as intense rainfall over a short period and other social and economic factors such as poverty, population growth, etc. Disasters have different characteristics and impact however; disasters have a common element, which is their severity. People are described as vulnerable to disasters depending on the extent to which they are likely to be damaged or life disturbed by the impact of a disaster hazard. Vulnerability to a disaster usually follows a progression arising from such factors as poverty, a lack of infrastructure, and a fragile environment. Vulnerability to disasters is also closely linked to the history, politics, social and economic conditions that shaped the circumstances in which people find themselves.

### 2. Objectives :

- i. To study the meaning of GIS and Disaster management.
- ii. To study the actual role of GIS and Remote sensing in Disaster management.

### 3. Meaning of GIS and Disaster Management:

Geographical Information System is a computer based information system that enables capturing, modeling, manipulation, retrieval, analysis, and presentation of geographically referenced data and it is a facility for preparing, presenting, and interpreting facts that pertain to the Surface of the earth.

A disaster means as an event happening with or without warning, causing serious disruption to the functioning of a community or a society, means of causing or threatening death, injury or disease, damage to property, economic loss or environmental losses.



#### 4. GIS and Disaster Management:

Remote Sensing and GIS can be a very useful tool to complement conventional methods involved in Disaster Management. Mitigation of natural disaster management can be successful only when detailed knowledge is obtained about the expected frequency, character, and magnitude of hazard events in an area. The role of remote sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS) in evolving a suitable strategy for disaster management and occupational framework for their monitoring, assessment and mitigation, identifies gap areas and recommends appropriate strategies for disaster management using these technologies.

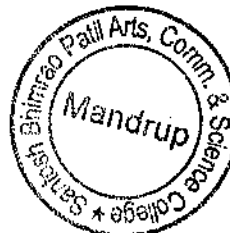
- i. In the disaster prevention phase, GIS is used to manage the large volume of data needed for the hazard and risk assessment.
- ii. The use of remote sensing data, such as satellite imageries and aerial photos, allows us to map the variabilities of terrain properties, such as vegetation, water, geology, both in space and time. Satellite images give a synoptic overview and provide very useful environmental information, for a wide range of scales, from entire continents to detail of a few meters. Many types of disaster, such as floods, droughts, earthquakes, etc. will have certain precursors that satellite can detect.
- iii. Disaster management consists of two phases taking place before the disaster occurs, which are disaster prevention and disaster preparedness, a three phases taking place after the disaster occurs, which are disaster relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
- iv. In the disaster rehabilitation phase, GIS is used to organize the damage information and the post disaster census information, and in the evaluation of sites for reconstruction. Hence, GIS is a useful tool in disaster management if it is used effectively and efficiently.

#### 5. Conclusion:

The increased availability of Remote Sensing data and GIS during recent decades has created opportunities for a more detailed and rapid analysis of natural hazards. Disaster Management can be very efficiently and cost effectively handled by using innovation in the technology. Highly sophisticated and effective Disaster Management systems can be develop accordingly which are basically GIS based. This can help us to reduce the casualties and damages caused by disasters.

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5. Handmer J.: Risk and uncertainty in environmental management, 2015.



**SOLAPUR MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTES MANAGEMENT****Dr. Dede Deepak Kashinath***Assistant Professor, Department of Geography,**Santosh Bhimrao Patil College of Arts, commerce and Science, Mandrup**Tahula-South Solapur, District-Solapur, Maharashtra (India)***Abstracts**

*Today, solid waste has emerged as a major environmental concern from local level to global level. At the household level, people discard off their waste in an improper manner. The method of collection, segregation and transportation of wastes are not up to the mark and has resulted in creating unhygienic conditions in surrounding environment. Management of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is of immediate importance in urban areas, especially in the rapidly urbanizing cities of the developing world. Most governments have acknowledged the importance of municipal solid waste management. However, rapid population growth overwhelms the capacity of most municipal authorities to provide even the most basic services.*

*The term "municipal solid waste" refers to solid waste from houses, streets and public places, shops, offices and hospitals. Management of these types of waste is most often the responsibility of municipal or other governmental authorities. Although solid waste from industrial processes is generally not considered municipal waste, it nevertheless needs to be taken into account when dealing with solid waste because it often ends up in the municipal solid waste stream*

**Key Word:-** Solid Waste, Management of Solid Waste,

**INTRODUCTION:**

Solid waste can be defined as "non-liquid material that no longer has any value to the person who is responsible for it. The words rubbish, garbage, trash or refuse are often used as synonyms when talking about solid waste"<sup>7</sup>

Environmental Encyclopedia defines waste as "When any material exhausted off its utility capacity and causes a problem due to its aesthetic and environmental reason is considered as waste".

Waste is defined as "Any material that is not useful and does not represent any economic value to its owner, the owner being the waste generator"<sup>6</sup>

**TYPES OF SOLID WASTE:-**

Solid waste is usually categorized as per their sources, composition, processing potential and environmental consideration. A general classification is:

"Household wastes" derived from residential neighborhoods is the largest component of urban solid waste. It consists of a large number of various elements difficult to separate such as food and garden waste, paper, plastic cardboard, glass, leather, old clothes, furniture, vegetable peels, egg shells, newspaper and magazines.

"Commercial wastes" consists of shops, restaurants, hotels, business establishment, market wastes varied in totally but each specific sources may have only one type of waste material.

"Institutional wastes" generate from government offices, religious centers, schools, colleges, universities. Generally it contains a large amount of paper and other light material.



245

"Hospital wastes" is produced during diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings and in research activities and testing of biological. It includes sharps, disposables, anatomical waste, discarded medicine, chemicals. These are in the form of disposable syringe, bandages, fluids, human excreta etc. This type of waste is highly infectious and can be a serious threat to human health if it is not managed in proper and scientific manner.

#### **MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE:-**

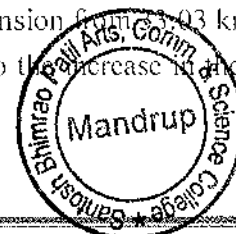
The term "municipal solid waste" refers to solid waste from houses, streets and public places, shops, offices and hospitals. Management of these types of waste is most often the responsibility of municipal or other governmental authorities. Although solid waste from industrial processes is generally not considered municipal waste, it nevertheless needs to be taken into account when dealing with solid waste because it often ends up in the municipal solid waste stream.<sup>12</sup>

#### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

1. According to Section 3 (xv) of the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules 2000 "Municipal solid waste" includes commercial and residential wastes generated in municipal or notified areas in either solid or semi-solid form excluding industrial hazardous wastes but including treated bio-medical wastes<sup>13</sup>.
2. According to the World Bank 1994, municipal solid waste includes refuse from the institution, market waste, yard waste and street sweepings. The street waste is also included in the municipal solid waste.
3. According to Municipal Corporation Delhi, municipal solid waste consists of household waste, construction and demolition debris, sanitation residue and waste from streets; this garbage is generated mainly from residential and commercial complexes. Municipal solid waste is defined as any waste generated by household, commercial and institutional activities and is not hazardous<sup>14</sup>.
4. The volume of municipal solid waste generated per person is generally much higher in wealthy industrially developed urban areas, than the poorer rural areas. High income countries generate 300 to 1000 kg's waste per person each year while low income nations generate between 100 to 200 kg's per person per year. Municipal solid waste comprises two types of materials, refuse and thrash. Refuse includes garbage and rubbish. Garbage contains highly decomposable food waste. Rubbish contains mostly dry, non-putrescible items such as glass, rubber, metals and slowly decomposable or combustible materials such as paper, textiles or wood objects. Trash includes bulky waste materials that generally require special handling

#### **STUDY AREA:-**

It is located at 17°10" and 18°32" north-latitude and 74°42" and 76°15" east longitude. It has an average elevation of 457 meters above mean sea level. Solapur lies in the basin of river Bhima and the municipal jurisdiction of the city encompasses an area of 178.57 km<sup>2</sup>. It accommodated a population of 8.72 lakh as per census 2001 which grew to 9.51 Lakh as per Census 2011. Solapur expected tremendous development in late nineties which resulted in the city limits expansion from 83.03 km<sup>2</sup> to 178.57 km<sup>2</sup> in the year 1992 but the population growth was not contingent to the increase in the area of the city.



**PRESENTED CIRCUMSTANCES IN STUDY AREA:-**

Total waste generated in the city is approximately 350 to 400 tons per day (TPD) considering the population of 9.51 lakh (census 2017). The Health department of SMC is managing municipal solid waste from source to its final disposal through private contractors as well as in house team of sweepers for street sweeping, under the supervision of medical officer of health (MOH). Door to door collection of waste in Solapur has been outsourced to the private operator.

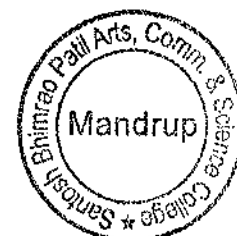
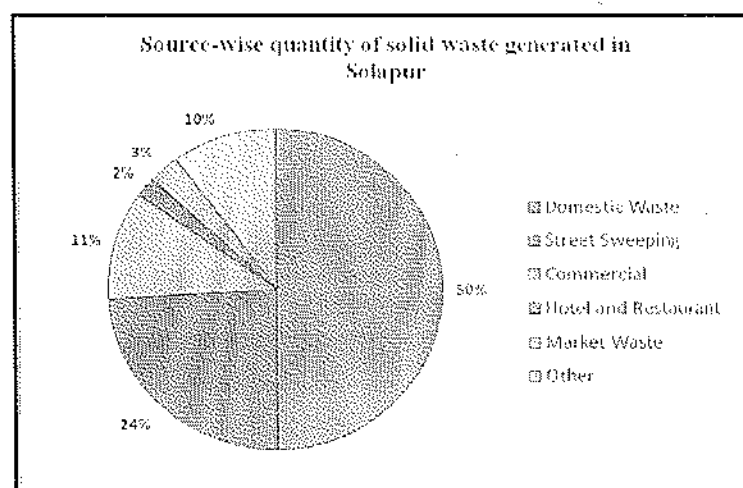
Waste collected from the door to door collection is transported to the transfer station and further to the disposal yard by private agencies. About 70% of the total waste generated in the city is collected from various points and transferred to the disposal yard. The transportation of unattended waste from open plots and slums is done manually and/or mechanically through variety of vehicles as these areas are not covered while street sweeping.

**Table No.1****Source-wise quantity of solid waste generated in Solapur**

Sr. No.	Sources	Quantity tone/day	Percent of Contribution
1	Domestic Waste	175.00	50
2	Street Sweeping	84.00	24
3	Commercial	36.00	11
4	Hotel and Restaurant	7.00	2
5	Market Waste	12.00	3
6	Other	41.00	10
		355.00	100

(Sources: *Source:* Health Department of SMC, report-2017)

Table no. 1 shows that, Municipal solid waste can be broadly divided into four major categories as per the source of generation: domestic waste (50percent), commercial waste (11percent), institutional waste, and industrial waste. Most of the case, industrial waste is not considered as a part of municipal waste, but in most of the Indian cities, industrial waste gets mixed with municipal waste and local bodies have to manage this waste.

**Fig. No.1**



**Conclusion:**

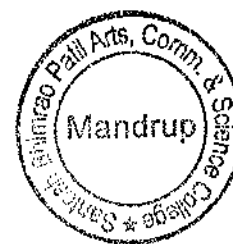
In Solapur the collection and transportation of the waste is outsourced to the private agency. The collection activity to be undertaken by the private player includes the primary as well as secondary waste collection from all sources except sweeping of streets. Street sweeping is undertaken by the municipal employees of the SMC. As per the information from the SMC, currently only 52% of the households are covered with the door to door collection. For secondary collection of waste, SMC has placed 1033 bins in the city with a capacity of 355 tons/day.

The service level indicators reveals that the performance of SMC in terms of household level coverage and collection efficiency of the MSW are poor as only 52percent of the households are covered under door to door collection.

In the case of most of the Solapur city, SMC is also not been able to segregate and collect the waste in segregated manner. The performance indicators that need urgent attention are scientific disposal of solid waste, collection efficiency of waste, and recovery of the operation and maintenance expenditure, which is high due to huge establishment expenditure. Insufficient secondary storage capacity leading to spillage of waste on road. Unplanned secondary storage leading to open dumping of waste in city areas.

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## कौटुंबिक स्थिती व शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या

प्रा.डॉ. रामेश्वर एम. मोरे

समाजशास्त्र विभाग, संतोष भीमराव पाटील कॉलेज, मंदूप.  
जि. सोलापूर, महाराष्ट्र.



### प्रस्तावना :-

मानवी समाजाच्या विकासाच्या टप्प्यातील पहिली अवस्था म्हणजे कुटुंब होय. म्हणूनच मानवी समाजाचा इतिहास म्हणजे कुटुंबाचा इतिहास असे म्हटले जाते. बर्जेस आणि लॉक यांच्यामते, कुटुंब हा विवाह, रक्तसंबंध किंवा दत्तकविधान या संबंधाद्वारे निर्माण झालेला असा समूह आहे की, जो एका घरकुलाची निर्मिती करतो व पती-पत्नी, माता-पिता, कन्या-पुत्र, भाऊ-बहिण इत्यादी सामाजिक भूमिका पार पाडत असताना एक सामान्य संस्कृती निर्माण करतो व तिचे रक्षण करतो.

सर्वसामान्यपणे माता-पिता आणि त्यांच्या अपत्यातील संबंधाची व्यवस्था म्हणजे कुटुंब होय. व्यक्ती जन्मपासून मृत्युपर्यंत आपला सर्वाधिक काळ कुटुंबातच व्यतीत करते. व्यक्तीसाठी कुटुंब हे सौख्याचे माहेरघर असते. कुटुंबातच व्यक्तीचे प्राथमिक सामाजीकरण केले जाते. म्हणूनच कुटुंब ही व्यक्तीची पहिली पाठशाळा असते, असे म्हटले जाते. या पाठशाळेत जीवन जगण्याचे धडे देऊन व्यक्तीच्या व्यक्तीमत्त्वाची जडणघडण केली जाते. त्यामुळे व्यक्तीच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वावर कुटुंबाचा रचनात्मक प्रभाव असलेला दिसून येतो. कुटुंबाद्वारे प्रजोत्पादन व बालसंगोपनाची कार्ये देखील पार पाडली जातात, ज्यामुळे समाजाचे स्थैर्य व सातत्य टिकून राहते. कुटुंबाद्वारे व्यक्तीला भावनिक आधार प्राप्त होतो ज्यामुळे व्यक्तीला मानसिक सुरक्षितता लाभते. एकूणच, कुटुंबाद्वारे व्यक्ती व समाजाच्या दृष्टीने विविध प्रकारची कार्ये पार पाडली जातात. परंतु वर्तमानस्थितीत कुटुंबाच्या संरचनेत परिवर्तन झाले आहे.

संयुक्त कुटुंबाचे विघटन होऊन विभक्त कुटुंबाची संख्या वाढत आहे तसेच कुटुंबातही व्यक्तीवादाची प्रवृत्ती वाढत आहे. त्यामुळे प्रेम, सहकार्याची भावना कमी होत चालली आहे. परिणामी भावनिक सुरक्षिततेचे प्रमाण देखील कमी झाले आहे व त्याचा परिणाम म्हणून आत्महत्यांचे प्रमाणदेखील वाढत आहे. एमिल डेरखिम यांनी कौटुंबिक स्थिती व आत्महत्येतील सहसंबंधाचे अध्ययन केले आहे. त्यांच्या अध्ययनातून हे स्पष्ट होते की, ज्या कुटुंबातील सदस्यात प्रेमाचे, वात्सल्याचे, जिद्दाळ्याचे संबंध आहेत, एकमेकांबद्दल सहकार्याची, त्यागाची भावना प्रबळ स्वरूपाची आहे. अशा कुटुंबात आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण कमी असते. थोडक्यात, ज्या कुटुंबात कौटुंबिक एकता प्रभावी आहे तेथे आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण कमी असते तर ज्या कुटुंबातील सदस्यांत प्रेमाचे, वात्सल्याचे, जिद्दाळ्याचे संबंध नसून कौटुंबिक कलहाचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे अशा कुटुंबात आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण जास्त असते. थोडक्यात, कौटुंबिक एकता भंग पावल्यास आत्महत्यांचे प्रमाण वाढते.

यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की, आत्महत्या व कौटुंबिक स्थिती यांचा सहसंबंध आहे. म्हणून प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात **उस्मानाबाद** जिल्ह्यातील आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबाच्या कौटुंबिक स्थितीचे अध्ययन अनेक पैलूंच्या आधारे केले आहे.

### आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकऱ्यांचा कुटुंब प्रकार :

मानवी समाजातील मुलभूत एकक म्हणून कुटुंबाचा उल्लेख केला जातो. कुटुंबाच्या सदस्य संख्येच्या आधारावर केंद्र कुटुंब / विभक्त कुटुंब व संयुक्त कुटुंब असे दोन प्रकार केले जातात. ज्या कुटुंबात पती-पत्नी व त्यांची अविवाहित मुले असतात, अशा कुटुंबास केंद्र कुटुंब / विभक्त कुटुंब असे म्हणतात. तर इरावती कर्वे यांच्या मते, एकाच निवासस्थानात राहणाऱ्या, एकाच स्वयंपाक घरातील अन्न ग्रहण करणाऱ्या, संपत्तीमध्ये समान मालकी असणाऱ्या व धार्मिक



आहेत. त्याचबरोबर ०५ ते ०७ सदस्यसंख्या असणारी ३० (३०%) कुटुंबे आहेत तर ०८ ते १२ सदस्यसंख्या असणारी १२ (१२%) कुटुंबे आहेत आणि १२ पेक्षा जास्त सदस्यसंख्या असणारी ०४ (०४%) कुटुंबे आहेत.

यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की, आत्महत्या केलेले सर्वाधिक शेतकरी हे ०२ ते ०४ सदस्यसंख्या असणाऱ्या कुटुंबातील होते. तसेच ०५ ते ०७ सदस्यसंख्या असणाऱ्या कुटुंबात देखील आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. तर ८ ते १२ व १२ पेक्षा जास्त सदस्यसंख्या असणाऱ्या कुटुंबात आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण कमी आहे.

यावरून असा निष्कर्ष काढता येतो की, कमी सदस्यसंख्या असणाऱ्या कुटुंबात आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे तर जास्त सदस्यसंख्या असणाऱ्या कुटुंबात आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. याचे कारण म्हणजे कमी सदस्यसंख्या असणाऱ्या कुटुंबात व्यक्ती अधिक काळ एकलकोंडे राहते. त्यामुळे आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे तर जास्त सदस्य असणाऱ्या कुटुंबात व्यक्ती कोणाच्या न कोणाच्या संपर्कात राहते. तसेच तेथे भावनिक व मानसिक सुरक्षितता अधिक मिळते, त्यामुळे जास्त सदस्यसंख्या असणाऱ्या कुटुंबात आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण कमी आहे.

#### विभक्त झाल्यापासूनचा कालावधी :

आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकऱ्यांमध्ये विभक्त कुटुंबात राहणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. त्यामुळे हे शेतकरी केव्हापासून विभक्त राहत होते याचे अध्ययन केले, तेव्हा पुढीलप्रमाणे तथ्ये प्राप्त झाली.

तक्ता क्र. ३  
आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकऱ्यांचे कुटुंब मुळ कुटुंबापासून विभक्त झालेला  
कालावधी दर्शविणारा तक्ता

अ.क्र.	विभक्त झाल्यापासूनचा कालावधी	कुटुंबाची संख्या	टक्केवारी
१	०१ वर्ष	०१	०१%
२	०२ ते ०३ वर्ष	०१	०१%
३	०४ ते ०५ वर्ष	११	११%
४	०५ ते १० वर्ष	२८	२८%
५	१० ते १५ वर्ष	१७	१७%
६	१५ वर्षांपेक्षा जास्त	१५	१५%
७	लागू नाही	२७	२७%
	एकूण	१००	१००%

वरील तक्त्यावरून असे दिसून येते की, आत्महत्या केलेल्या १०० शेतकऱ्यांपैकी ७३ (७३%) शेतकरी विभक्त कुटुंबात राहत होते. त्यापैकी ०१ वर्षांपासून विभक्त राहणारे ०१ (०१%) शेतकरी होते तर ०२ ते ०३ वर्षांपासून विभक्त राहणारे ०१ (०१%) शेतकरी होते. ०४ ते ०५ वर्षांपासून विभक्त राहणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांचे प्रमाण ११ (११%) होते तर ५ ते १० वर्षांपासून विभक्त राहणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांचे प्रमाण २८ (२८%) होते. १० ते १५ वर्षांपासून विभक्त राहणारे १७ (१७%) शेतकरी होते तर १५ वर्षांपेक्षा जास्त कालावधीपासून विभक्त राहणारे १५ (१५%) शेतकरी होते. तर २७ (२७%) शेतकरी संयुक्त कुटुंबात राहत होते, त्यामुळे त्यांच्यासाठी हे अध्ययन लागू नाही.

यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की, विभक्त झाल्यानंतर लगेच १, २, ३ वर्षात आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण कमी आहे, परंतु जसजसा कालावधी वाढत जाईल तसे आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. प्रामुख्याने ५ ते १० वर्ष व १० ते १५ वर्ष इतका कालावधी झालेल्या विभक्त कुटुंबात आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. याचे कारण म्हणजे सुरुवातीच्या दोन-तीन वर्षात मुले लहान असतात तर नंतर हळूहळू ती मोठी होतात व कुटुंबाचा खर्च वाढत जातो. शेतकरी दरवर्षी उत्पन्न वाढवण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो, परंतु ते वाढत नाही. त्यामुळे खर्च व उत्पन्न यात तालमेल बसत नाही, त्यामुळे कुटुंबात वाद होतात. तसेच त्यांच्यात देखील नैराश्य वाढत जाते, त्यामुळे तो आत्महत्येस प्रवृत्त होतो.

#### आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबाचा आत्महत्येपूर्वीचा कुटुंबप्रमुख :

कुटुंबामध्ये कुटुंबप्रमुखाची भूमिका मुलभूत स्वरूपाची असते. प्रामुख्याने सर्व कौटुंबिक जबाबदाऱ्या याच व्यक्तीवर असतात. त्यामुळे अनेकदा कुटुंबप्रमुखांना विविध संकटांना शांतत्याने तोंड द्यावे लागते. त्यातून मानसिक तणावदेखील वाढत जातो. हा मानसिक तणावदेखील काही प्रमाणात आत्महत्येस जबाबदार ठरतो. म्हणून आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबात आत्महत्येपूर्वी कुटुंबाचा प्रमुख कोण होता याचे अध्ययन केले. तेव्हा पुढीलप्रमाणे तथ्ये प्राप्त झाली.



## CONTEMPORARY ISSUES &amp; CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

ENDEAVOUR TO EXAMINATION EFFECT OF CLIMATIC  
CHANGES IN SOLAPUR DISTRICTS**Dr. Dede Deepak Kashinath**

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts,  
Commerce and Science College, Mandrup, Tal-South Solapur, Dist- Solapur, (Maharashtra) India  
Email: - dededccpak@yahoo.com

**Mr. Sudhir Bhimrao Paikar\*\***

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Shri Shivaji College, Barshi, Tal-Barshi  
Dist-Solapur, (Maharashtra) India

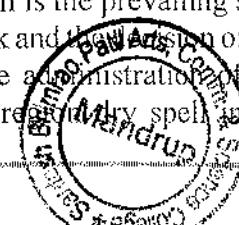
**ABSTRACT:**

This paper is an endeavor to examination effect of climatic changes on rural action in Solapur locale. For the present work, optional information is utilized which is gathered from Indian Metrological Department, Pune and investigations of Agricultural Department, Solapur. The gathered information and data is examined and translated to bring out conclusions and recommendations. As far back as the modern unrest started around 150 years prior, human exercises have included huge amounts of Green House Gases to air. An expansion in the levels of Green House Gases could prompt more noteworthy warming which, thus, could have significant effect on the world's atmosphere, prompting quickened environmental change. Worldwide climatic convergences of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide have expanded from 280 ppm to 379 ppm, 715 ppb to 1774 ppb and 270 ppb to 319 ppb individually, between pre-mechanical period and 2011. Eleven of the most recent twelve years rank among the 12 hottest years in the instrumental record of worldwide surface temperatures since 1850. The refreshed 100 year direct for 1906-2005 is 0.740C. Internationally, normal ocean level rose at a normal rate of 1.8 mm for each year more than 1961 to 2003. The rate was higher more than 1993 to 2003, around 3.1 mm for every year. The anticipated ocean level ascent before this present century's over is probably going to be 0.18 to 0.59 meters.

**KEYWORD:** climatically changes, Rainfall and weather condition

**INTRODUCTION:**

Agriculture is a standout amongst the most essential movement drawing in more than 70 for each penny of the populace in India. The issue of sufficiently raising nourishment for millions is of indispensable significance. Indian economy is inseparably connected with the storm and its flourishing is altogether subject to measure of precipitation get amid rainstorm. The achievement or disappointment of yields in any year is firmly connected with the conduct of the rainstorm the majority of the sub-divisions of India get 90 to 95 for each change rain from south-west storm. Keeping in mind the end goal to increment rural generation compelling use of water assets is of prime significance. The precipitation variety is to a great extent a direct result of alleviation varieties, brief conditions, development of the storm through. Precipitation in the greater part of India is indeterminate, sporadic, impulses of storm and unevenly conveyed. Precipitation is the real parameter affecting horticulture action of man. Precipitation is the prevailing single climate component affecting the power and area of cultivating framework and the expansion of big business. In Solapur locale is normal yearly precipitation 561 mm. The administration of Maharashtra and Central government pronounced aggregate eleven Study region in dry spell inclined zones.



# CONTEMPORARY ISSUES & CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

analysis system with 5 test measure i.e. ranchers are chosen as respondents were directed. The investigation depends on optional information from the particular Solapur Indian Metrological Department, Agricultural Department of Solapur District From books, diaries, magazines and report based assets of metropolitan strong waste transfer and its concern has been alluded.

## CLIMATIC CHANGES IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT:

There are two metcorological observatories in the region, one at Solapur and the other at Jeur. The information of Solapaur are accessible for a more drawn out period. The records of these two observatories might be taken as genuinely illustrative of the meteorological conditions in the locale when all is said in done. The chilly season begins by about the finish of November when temperatures, particularly night temperatures, start to fall quickly. December is the coldest month with the mean every day most extreme at 29.39°C (84.70°F) and the mean day by day least at 14.8°C (58.6°F). The base temperature may every so often drop down to 4°C or 5°C (39.2°F or 41.0°F). The period from about the center of February to the finish of May is one of persistent increment of temperature. May is the most sultry month with the mean day by day greatest temperature at 39.9°C (103.8°F) and the mean day by day least at 25.1 °C (77.2°F). The warmth amid the late spring season is serious and the most extreme temperature may here and there go up to around 44°C or 45°C (111.2°F or 113.0°F). Evening thunder-showers bring welcome alleviation from the warmth. The beginning of the south-west storm by about the primary seven day stretch of June cuts down the temperatures considerably. After the withdrawal of the south-west storm at a young hour in October day temperatures increment marginally however the night temperatures consistently diminish. After mid-November both day and night temperatures start to drop quickly. But amid the south-west rainstorm season the day by day scope of temperature is extensive and is of the request of 12°C to 16°C at Solapur.

The most elevated greatest temperature recorded at Solapur was 45.6°C (114.1°F) on May 12, 2004 and the least was 6.4°C (39.9°F) on January 7, 2004.

Table No.1

Temperature and Rainfall Distribution in 2002 to 2016

Year	Temperature(°C)		Rainfall (mm)	
	Highest Maxi.(Date)	Lowest Mini.(Date)	24 Hours Highest (Date)	Monthly Total
2010	46.4(1)	9.5(20)	04.2(10)	004.2
2009	42.9(4)	10.6(25)	00.1(29)	112.1
2008	43.1(24)	12.1(29)	04.6(2)	004.6
2007	39.7(26)	13.8(25)	00.0	000.0
2006	32.9(16)	11.3(17)	00.0	000.0
2005	33.1(7)	12.3(9,28)	00.0	000.0
2004	45.9(28)	11.8(19)	00.0	000.0
2003	42.4(3)	13.4(23)	01.0(27)	001.0
2002	34.2(1,20)	14.7(17)	00.0	000.0
2001	33.1(4)	12.1(21)	00.0	000.0
ALL TIME RECORD	46.7(2009)	06.7(2010)	097.5(2010)	1192(2010)

Source: "Indian Metrological Department-2010"

**CONTEMPORARY ISSUES & CHALLENGES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES**

time of April to June and October to December cause some precipitation. A few sections of the nation get sweltering climate Rainfall between March and May for the most part attributable to expansive scale electrical storms called Nor esters. These downpours are of generous significance in West Bengal and Assam.

**CONCLUSION:**

1. Climatic of the locale is one of the entire great and is described by general dryness master amid the rainstorm season. The cool season from December to about the center of February is trailed by the hot season which keeps going up to the finish of May. June to September is the South-West rainstorm season while October and November constitute the post-storm or withdrawing storm season.
2. Study area is basically a region more vulnerable to starvation where precipitation is insufficient, indeterminate and unpredictable. Water system is along these lines the most imperative single factor contributing significantly to agrarian change. It is simply subsequent to surveying how far human creativity and endeavors have been soundly connected to the advancement of water system that the potential outcomes of future change can be precisely demonstrated.

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25

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Theme

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89	98	Women Empowerment: Need of Time	- Dr. Gaikwad Rajendra	159
93	99	Sociological Approaches in the Globalization	- Dr. Chandrakant Kamble	162
97	100	Mass Media : Through Gender Lens	- Dr. Nisha C. Waghmare	167
99	101	गामू-काश्मिरमधील स्त्रीयांवर होणारे घरागुती हिंकारा : महिला सक्षमीकरणातील एक समस्या :	- श्री. भारत बिचितकर	176
101	102	पञ्चवेकालीन स्त्रीयांची स्थिती व विवाहसंस्था	- प्रा. डॉ. शिवाजी बाघमोडे	181
102	103	गायन साहित्य व महिलावाद	- डॉ. प्रा. गुरुलिंगप्पा धबाले	184
104	104	स्त्रीवादी सिध्दांत आणि इतिहासलेखन	- प्रा. श्रीमती कोन्हाळी व्ही.पी.	186
108	105	लिंगभेद समस्या व साहित्य	- प्रा. मोदी व्ही. ए.	188
112	106	जेंडर बजेट : महिला सक्षमीकरणाचे एक साधन	- प्रा. संध्या आत्माराम इंगळे	189
115	107	Victimization and Commoditization of Women in Media	- Dr. Suryawanshi Parmeshwar	194
116	108	"Social Profile of the Women Panchayat Members: A Case Study of Solapur"	- Dr. Konade B.N.	198
118	109	Feministic Movement in India	- Jayashri Birajdar	206
120	110	Gender Roles and Gender Discrimination: Need of Gender Redistributive Policies	- Dr. Vijaya V Mahajan	209
122	111	Importance of Gender Issues in Public Policy	- Dr. Mahesh Chougule	212
124	112	Role of sugar Factories in Rural Economy : A Case Study Of Shri. Sidheshwar CO-Operative sugar Factory, Solapur	-Dr. S. A. Nimbargi,	215
128	113	Gender in Society	- Shri. Kishor D. Thore	226
132	114	Tahsilwise Position and Population Distribution of Primary Health Centers in Sangli District	-Mr. Mali B.B., -Prof. Dr. Advaitot S.C.	228
135	115	Education and Human Rights in India	- Dr. Jadhav H.L.	236
138	116	Women Empowerment in India	- Mr. Wale Vishwanath S.	239
140	117	पंचायतराज व्यवस्था आणि महिला सबलीकरण	- डॉ. निलेश गोकुळ शेंरे	244
142	118	स्त्रीसूची चळवळ आणि मराठीतील स्त्रियांचे कांदबरी लेख	- प्रा. डॉ. अशोक माळगे	246
144	119	गैरहिंसा समस्यांचे स्वरूप : स्थानिक विरुद्ध उपरे	- प्रा. किर्तीकर भीमराव	252
146	120	स्त्री सूची चळवळ आणि कन्नड वचन साहित्य	- डॉ. गुरुसिद्धय्या स्वामी	254
149	121	गंगाणा फुले यांचा स्त्रीवादी दृष्टीकोन	- मनिषा बंडुराव रोकडे	256
156	122	आधुनिक विचारांच्या आद्य शिक्षिका : सावित्रीबाई फुले	- डॉ. जनार्दन परकाळे	258
	123	गागांशी क्षत्रिय समाजातील स्त्रीजीवन -एक आढावा	- प्रा. प्रेरणा शैलेद्र राऊत	260

Feminist and Gender Studies in a Global Perspective with Interdisciplinary Approach

**"ROLE OF SUGAR FACTORIES IN RURAL ECONOMY: A CASE STUDY OF  
SHRI. SIDDHESHWAR CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORY, SOLAPUR"**

*Dr. S. A. Nimburgi, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geography, S.B. Patil College, Mandrup*

**ABSTRACT:**

The sugar factory is the major agro-based rural factory. It has brought major social-economic changes in the rural area. The sugar factory is the second largest agro-based factory in India. Its contribution to the Indian economy is enormous. Further, millions of sugarcane farmers, a large mass of agricultural labours, skilled and semi-skilled workers mostly from rural areas earn their livelihood from the sugar factory. Sugar factory also holds special importance in the agricultural development and economy. Sugarcane is one of the important cash crops, providing employment about 5 lakh people in India and contributing to the growth of the vital rural economy. For the present investigation *Shri Siddheshwar co-operative sugar factory, Solapur* has selected for case study. Sugar factory occupies an important position on the industrial map of the state of Maharashtra. These factories played a major role in the economic development of rural areas of Maharashtra.

**KEY WORDS:**

Income source of shareholders family, changes in the consumption pattern, changes in the household equipments and expenditure pattern of the workers.

**INTRODUCTION:**

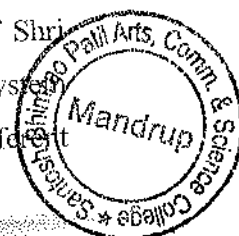
Present paper deals with the micro level analysis of Shri Siddheshwar co-operative sugar factory to examine the changes in economic condition of the shareholders in its command area. The analysis is done at two points i.e. before establishment of this sugar factory and after establishment of this sugar factory. The information is collected through the process of interview and questionnaire techniques. It is decided to follow the random sampling system for the field work. For the purpose of case study, Shri Siddheshwar Co-operative sugar factory has been selected randomly.

**OBJECTIVE:**

To find out the changing pattern of income sources, consumption pattern, changes in the household equipments and standard of living of shareholders.

**CASE STUDY OF THE SHAREHOLDERS:**

So far the impact of sugar factory has been seen on shareholders life. The impact of Shri Siddheshwar co-operative sugar factory ultimately influences the standard of living of shareholders of this sugar factory. In this section the impact of sugar factory on the economic conditions of farmers is analyzed. It deals with the micro level analysis of 30 villages which examine the changes in economic condition of the farmers in the operational area of Shri Siddheshwar co-operative sugar factory. It is decided to follow the random sampling system for the fieldwork. Almost 246 samples of 30 villages have been chosen, from the different



size groups of land holding, such as less than 2 hector, 2.1 to 4 hector and more than 4.1 hector. This method is carried out conveniently and effectively to contact 246.

Total land holding of the surveyed families were 1074.48 hectares out of which 268.02 hectares land was held by the marginal farmers, 301.84 hectares by the small farmers and 504.62 hectares land was held by the big farmers. The lowest holding of the land is 0.80 hectares (2 acre) and highest of 25 hectares (61.77 acre) land is observed in the survey. Out of the total 289 villages in the region under operation area of Shri Siddheshwar Co-operative Sugar Factory 30 (10 percent) villages are included in the survey.

#### SELECTION OF CASE STUDY VILLAGES:

Thirty villages have been selected for analysis in the region under operation. There are five tahsils in the command area namely Akkalkot, South Solapur, North Solapur and Mohad from Solapur district as well as Tuljapur from the Osmanabad district. The details regarding case study villages are given in table 1

#### CHANGES IN THE SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME:

Since, an attempt has not been made for family incomes of the members because most of the farmers could not provide reliable information about their annual income. The purpose is only to consider changes in the sources of income of the members during the last three decades. For the purpose of analysis the source of income is divided into following types:

##### i) Agriculture:

Here, the land owner do its own management such as supply of fertilizers, pesticides, credit supply etc. because of high yield own management is necessary.

##### ii) Labour:

The marginal and small land holders get less income from land, therefore, they have to work as labour on the farms of the big farmers and thereby get wages to satisfy basic needs and to maintain their standard of living.

**Table 1 Sample Design for Selection of Village and Households**



## AT A GLANCE OF GIS IN HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE

Vandana Sandipan Shinde

K.N.Bhise College Kurduwadi

Mandrup Tal- Madha, Dist-Solapur

Pravin Bhanudas Kamble

SBP College

Tal-South Solapur, Dist-Solapur

**Abstract:-**

Technology offers a means to assess, plan, and implement sustainable programmes that can affect us into the future. A GIS-based framework helps gain a scientific understanding of the earth at a truly global scale. GIS with updated data helps people to know what happens in our planet, how water takes place and where impacts of environment. Remote sensing was also identified as a foundational technology. Tying in remote sensing technologies and data with GIS is a powerful combination of understanding spatial patterns in the earth's ever changing surface. Combining Remote sensing information in a GIS allows us to track, model, and observe Water trends across the planet's surface.

**Keywords:-** Geographic information system, remote sensing, Hydrological cycle & DEM

**Introduction:-** The increase of carbon dioxide and Water in our planet, combine with climate variability will likely bring about more extreme weather events, such as tropical storms, floods and droughts. Using GIS and Remote sensing techniques allows us to utilize complex statistical methods to view trends and change at specific times or over periods of times GIS can help us study potential solutions to problems and potential outcomes of implementing the potential solutions. It can help us become visionary rather than reactionary.

The first application of geospatial technologies to climate science is in assessing the current state of water cycle, greenhouse gas emissions, land use, forestry and other critical factors. GIS is often seen primarily as a tool for educated analysis of causes and impacts of phenomena related to climate change. Many fields benefit from geoinformatics, including urban planning and land use management, in-car navigation systems, virtual globes, public health, local and national gazetteer management, environmental modeling and analysis, military, transport network planning and management, agriculture, meteorology and climate change, oceanography and coupled ocean and atmosphere modelling, business location planning, architecture and archeological reconstruction, telecommunications, criminology and crime simulation, aviation, biodiversity conservation and maritime transport. The importance of the spatial dimension in assessing, monitoring and modelling various issues and problems related to sustainable management of natural resources is recognized all over the world. Geoinformatics becomes very important technology to decision-makers across a wide range of disciplines, industries, commercial sector, environmental agencies, local and national government, research, and academia, national survey and mapping organisations, International organisations, United Nations, emergency services, public health and epidemiology, crime mapping, transportation and infrastructure, information technology industries, GIS consulting firms, environmental management agencies), tourist industry, private companies, market analysis and e-commerce, mineral exploration, etc. Many government and non government agencies started to use spatial data for managing their day-to-day activities.



(evapotranspiration, infiltration, and groundwater) may be treated similarly. Precipitation is an area event measured using data from point locations. The difficulty in using point data lies in extrapolating these point measurements to areas. One useful method to extrapolate data is to construct Thiessen polygons which assess the distance and geometry of points in a plane and determines representative areas for which to assign precipitation values. GIS applications like ArcGIS are capable of constructing Thiessen polygons, and other methods of determining area precipitation are viable with GIS as well. As mentioned earlier, 98% of the available freshwater for human and environmental uses is in groundwater. With increasing demands placed on surface water resources, it is likely the demand for groundwater will increase. In some places, this resource has already been severely tapped, and even mismanaged. Although not as apparent as surface water flow, groundwater can also be characterized spatially in a GIS and analyzed by scientists and natural resource managers.

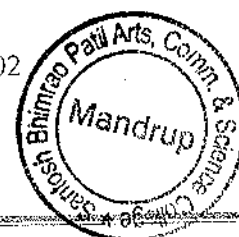
It can be argued that the depiction of groundwater is an even more complex task than that of surface water. The two resources are by no means disjoint, as knowing where surface water recharges groundwater and where groundwater flows supply surface water is an important aspect of the hydrologic cycle. Hydrogeology is especially well suited to GIS. Groundwater moves much more slowly than surface water, on the order of less than a meter per day up to perhaps a hundred meters per day, and is 3-dimensional in flow. In contrast, surface water flows much faster and is more two-dimensional. Groundwater flow is a function of geology and "head," the total potential energy at a location. Groundwater flows from higher head to lower head at a travel rate and flow path dictated by geology. Head values, geology, groundwater flow direction, even water table height and location of aquifers are among the quantities which may be presented spatially in GIS and used for analysis, management of water availability and water quality, and land use practices.

**Recommendation :-** As a decision support tool, it is essential in tracking the threats of water emissions at both the National and State level. GIS and Remote sensing in cooperated unable us to understand events that are inaccessible, yet significant in regards to environment pollution.

**Conclusion :-** Sustainable land management is essential for effective hydrological cycle management, hence it is important to acquire data on land cover. Remotely sensed land cover changes are used in calculations of emission levels, and data collected on a national scale will enable Government to develop response measures.

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## NEW TRENDS AND TECHNOLOGY EFFECTS ON ACADEMIC LIBRARY SERVICES

Mr. Gadagi V .S.

Librarian, Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts,  
Commerce and Science College,  
Mandrup, Taluka.- S.Solapur , Dist. Solapur .



### ABSTRACT

*It is a common accepted fact that digital technology has made room for itself in every field and sphere of life. Libraries are no exception in this regard. In this modern era, all the libraries store information in not only the form of books, but also in the form of audio, video and other multimedia sources. The paper in hand investigates the impact of emerging technologies on academic library. A reasonable number of libraries have been responded. The findings of the study reveal that the implementations of emerging library technologies have positive impact on library services and resources in the public sector universities in academic library. It was pinpointed that inadequate funding for library automation, lack of skilled library professionals, lack of user education programs on emerging library technologies, frequent power failure are the major barriers to the implementation of latest technologies in academic library of the country. These obstacles can be eradicated by giving due attention and maximum opportunities to the libraries of the country.*

*Today's age academic libraries have been facing new trends and technology in their services. The effect on library services in digital way. Students and users can easily access library services through social media and other way.*

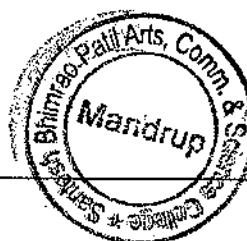
**KEYWORDS-** Trends, Technology, social media, Coding, Virtual reality.

### INTRODUCTION :-

In 2018 and beyond, it is critical for the Modern Library to take in changing faces of its students and patrons respond accordingly. The academic library can respond to recent trends and offer information and resources that are both innate and relevant to its users. Libraries are constantly evolving to meet the needs of their communities e. i. is student and user. Far from being a simple repository of books and media. Today's academic libraries serve as unmovable resources for everything from data analytics to 3- D pricing and begging lessons in coding.

Khana (2014) is of the view that students feel comfortable while using modern library technologies. Radio Frequency Identification system (RFID), a modern library tool will also reduce the workload of the library work force.

Das S.R. (2008) writes that the major technological changes that had a thorough impact are the growth and development of bibliographical utilities and integrated automated cataloguing system with the help of MARC format. The working environment of the technical section of the library is changing gradually and will assume a new shape in the near future in almost all academic libraries.





For those intrigued by the modern face of today's library systems, there are unique opportunities to become part of the change. Tomorrow librarians can help spearhead innovations in library technology.

#### CONCLUSION-

Some of these, trends and technologies in information age, can helps library users in their increasing knowledge and some in support of their achievements. So changeable trends and innovative technology has been adopted the situation.

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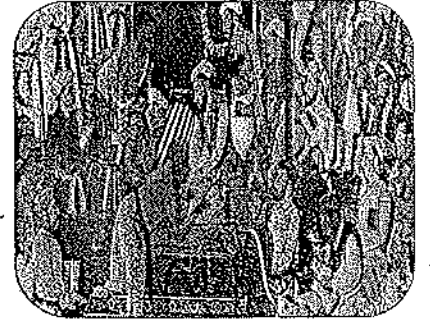
## मुघलकालीन संगीत कलेतील विकास एक अभ्यास

प्रा. नारायण दत्तात्रय बनसोडे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, इतिहास विभाग, संतोष भिमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय,  
मंदप, ता. द. सोलापूर, जि. सोलापूर.

### प्रस्तावना -

मध्ययुगीन भारताच्या इतिहासात मुघल कालखंडात संगीत, गायन, वादन क्षेत्रात विकास घडून आलेला होता. संगीत कलेसाठी हा कालखंड वैभवशाली मानला जातो. मुघल बादशहांनी अशा अनेक कलाकारांना दरबारात राजाश्रय दिलेला होता. यांच्या कलेची कदर करून वेळोवेळी अशा कलाकारांना बक्षीसे, इनाम व पदव्या देवून त्यांचा आदर सत्कार केलेला होता. त्यामुळे आपली कला दाखवण्यासाठी अनेक कलाकार भारताच्या विविध प्रदेशातून मुघल दरबारात येत होते. मुघलपूर्व काळात सुफी संतानी संगीत कलेला महत्त्व दिले. संगीत, गायन व वादन याच्या माध्यमातून सुफी संत परमेश्वराच्या भक्तीत लीन होत होते. वास्तविक पाहता इस्लाम धर्मात संगीत कला निषिद्ध मानली जाते. तरीही सुलतानापासून मुघलापर्यंत अनेक सत्ताधिकांनी संगीत कलेला स्विकारले. मनोरंजनाचे साधन म्हणून या कलेला महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले. मुघलकाळात संगीत कलेचा मोठा विकास झालेला दिसून येतो. बाबर, हुमायुन, अकबर, जहाँगीर, शहाजहान यांनी या कलेला राजाश्रय दिला. औरंगजेबाच्या काळात मात्र संगीत कला अधोगतीला गेली. औरंगजेब कट्टर सुन्नी पंथीय होता, तो कडवा मुसलमान होता. त्यामुळे त्याने सर्व कलांवर बंदी आणली. कलाकारांना दरबारातून हाकलून लावले, त्यामुळे अनेक कलाकार राजस्थानातील सत्ताधिकांच्या दरबारी गेले. मुघलकाळातील तानसेन हा प्रसिद्ध गायक व संगीतज्ञ होता. त्याचे 'दिपराग' व मल्हार राग इतिहास प्रसिद्ध आहेत. एकुणच मुघल काळात संगीत कलेचा विकास झालेला दिसून येतो.



### संशोधन विषयाची उद्दिष्टे :-

- १) मुघलकालीन संगीत कलेची माहिती घेणे.
- २) संगीत, गायन, वादन या कलेविषयीचे मुघल राजांचे धोरण कसे होते याची माहिती घेणे.
- ३) मुघलकालीन संगीत साधनांची माहिती जाणून घेणे.
- ४) मुघलकाळातील विविध कलेतील कलाकारांची माहिती घेणे.

### संशोधन विषयाचे महत्त्व :-

इस्लाम धर्मात संगीत, गायन, वादन, नृत्य अशा कला निषिद्ध मानण्यात आल्या होत्या. तरीही मुघल काळात सर्व बादशहांनी संगीत कलेची कदर केली, या कलेला राजाश्रय दिला. मुघल सम्राटांनी ही कला आत्मसात करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. अनेक गुणवंत कलाकारांना संरक्षण दिले. म्हणून संगीत कलेच्या अभ्यासाला महत्त्व आहे.

### मुघल सम्राटांच्या दरबारातील संगीत कलेचा विकास :-

संगीत कलेसाठी मुघल काळ हा वैभवाचा मानला जातो. कारण मुघल बादशहांनी कलाकारांना राजाश्रय दिला व त्यांचे संरक्षण केले. त्यामुळे अनेक गायकांना व संगीतकारांना आपली कला व प्रतिभा दाखविण्याची संधी मिळाली. बाबर व हुमायुनची कारकिर्द छोटी होती, त्यापेक्षा अकबराने ५० वर्ष राज्यकारभार केला. त्यामुळे त्याच्या काळात जास्त विकास झाला. तरी बाबर व हुमायुन यांना कमी लेखून चालणार



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(M.A.Mar.& Pol.Sci.,B.Ed.Ph.D.NET.)

विद्येविना मति गेली, मतीविना नीति गेली  
नीतिविना गति गेली, गतिविना वित्त गेले  
वित्तविना शूद्र खचले, इतके अनर्थ एका अविद्येने केले

-महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले

❖ विद्यावार्ता या आंतरविद्याशाखीय बहुभाषिक त्रैमासिकात व्यक्त झालेल्या मतांशी मालक, प्रकाशक, मुद्रक, संपादक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही. न्यायक्षेत्र:बीड



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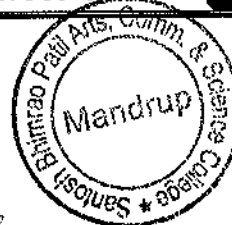


# Index

01) SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE- A CONEPTUAL STUDY Snigdharani Behera	10
02) POIGNANT VOICE OF WOMAN IN ANITA DESAI'S WHERE SHALL WE GO THIS... Prof. Ashish D. Deorkar & Dr. (Prof.) D. P. Mishra, Jaipur. (Raj)	17
03) CHILD LABOUR IN MAHARASHTRA CASE STUDY OF NON-AGRICULTURAL ... MR. MOHAN SHINDE, Aurangabad	22
04) Reengineering Financial Inclusions in India –Challenges and opportunities Makarand Dhatingan & Dr. G. V. Kayande patil, Nasik	25
05) DEMONETIZATION IMPACT ON DOMESTIC REMITTANCE Prof. Suresh N. Gawai, Buldana	31
06) Fuzzy Logic – An Assortment to life Ridhu Saini, Hoshiarpur	33
07) Impact of Financial inclusion on saving with reference to Nanded district Shivraj Bhagwanrao Aundhekar, Nanded	38
08) "Socio-economic Aspects of Agriculture Labour : A case study of ... Mr. Dattatray Shivaji Gaikwad	40
09) The Garos in Meghalaya: Domestic Life of the Garos Abdul Goni, Gauhati University	44
10) GEOGRAPHICAL REASON FOR BECOMING BANGLADESH Dr. Manoj Kumar, Nehtaur (Bijnor) U.P.	54
11) Socialite Evenings: A Chronicle of Karuna's journey towards emancipa... Dr. R. M. Patil, Amravati, Maharashtra	58
12) JUSTIFYING EUTHANASIA AND ITS VARIOUS ETHICAL APPROACHES RUBEL ISLAM, Dist-Murshidabad	63



- 13) A Married Woman: an analysis in Feminist Perspective  
Mr. V. P. Shekokar, Amravati ||67
- 14) Relationship Between Economics and Sociology  
Dr. Vijay Surve, Aurangabad ||71
- 15) BIOACCUMULATION OF HEAVY METALS FROM RADISH COMMONLY CONSUMED ...  
Dr. Kishore Nabaji Koinkar, Dist. Beed(MH) ||75
- 16) SOCIAL STATUS OF KASHAL VILLAGE IN MAVAL TAHSIL OF PUNE DISTRICT IN ...  
Dr. Shubhada Londhe, Pune ||78
- 17) An Analytical Study on Liquidity and Solvency of Selected Private Sector ...  
Madhavi S. Popat & Dr. Prakash Rachchh, Rajkot ||82
- 18) Rural Housing Schemes in Karnataka: A study on the Socio- economic ...  
Dr. Y. Gangadhara Reddy & Nagendrappa K. T, Shimoga District-Karnataka ||87
- 19) A Study on Government Support for Promoting Women Entrepreneurs in...  
Dr. Shambunath , Kalaburagi, Bidar ||97
- 20) संगीताचे धनी उ. अमीर खॉं "साहित्य संगीत कलाविहीन साक्षात पशु: पुच्छ...  
कु. विश्वेश्वरी जगन्नाथ ठाकरे, जि.अमरावती ||104
- 21) रामवाडी या गावाचा समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास  
प्रा. डॉ. वायभासे शिवाजी विठ्ठलराव, जि. हिंगोली ||108
- 22) संत कवयित्री - कान्होपात्रा  
डॉ. भारती अशोक बेंडाळे, जि. जळगाव ||114
- 23) आधुनिकतेमुळे ग्रामीण समुदायाच्या विविध घटकात झालेले बदल - एक अध्ययन  
प्रफुल ठोके, नरखेड ||116
- 24) मराठवाड्यातील मराठी माध्यमिक शाळेतील शारीरिक शिक्षणाचा अभ्यास  
सय्यद समियोद्दीन & डॉ. सय्यद शफियोद्दीन, बीड ||120
- 25) शहरी आणि ग्रामीण भागातील खेळाडूंनी जिल्हा अथलेटिक्स स्पर्धेमध्ये पटकाविलेल्या पदकांचे तुलना...  
डॉ. शरद सुर्यवंशी, नागपूर ||122



- 26) शाश्वत ग्रामीण विकासाचे आदर्श प्रारूप : पाटोदा गाव  
डॉ. योगेश भादे & कदम दयानंद अंबादास, औरंगाबाद ||126
- 27) स्त्री मुक्तिगाथेचा प्रत्यय देणारा काव्यसंग्रह - 'हिरवे व्रक्षु उतरवून'  
प्राचार्य डॉ. हरिदास फेरे & प्रा. बिभिषण देशमुख ता. जि. उस्मानाबाद ||130
- 28) महात्मा गांधीजीची ग्रामस्वराज्य संकल्पना  
प्रा. डॉ. प्रभाकर रामलिंग किर्तनकार, जि. परभणी ||133
- 29) लोककथागीते  
प्रा. डॉ. मच्छिंद्र केरुजी मालुंजकर, अहमदनगर ||135
- 30) राजर्षी शाहू महाराज आणि ब्राह्मणेत्तर चळवळ  
प्रा. डॉ. मोरे बब्रुवान केरबाजी, जि. लातूर ||139
- 31) अनुसूचित जातियों में सामाजिक—आर्थिक रूपान्तरण— जनपद बरेली के विशेष...  
वैभव राघव ||142
- 32) १८५७ का स्वतंत्रता संग्राम तथा रूहेलखण्ड की संक्षिप्त घटनाये  
डा० अश्विनी कुमार ||150
- 33) महासमुन्द जिले में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के अन्तर्गत आवासीय ऋण का मूल्यांकन  
रेणुका प्रशांत बक्षी & डॉ. उमेश गुप्ता, रायपुर (छ.ग.) ||155
- 34) ऐतिहासिक एवं साहित्यिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में बौद्ध एवं जैन धर्म के सिद्धान्तों का तुलना...  
इति कुमारी, देवघर ||158
- 35) प्रयोजनमूलक हिन्दी : राष्ट्रीय संदर्भ और संचार माध्यम : एक अध्ययन  
श्रीमती पूनम विष्णोई & डॉ. (श्रीमती) आभा मिश्रा, ग्वालियर (म.प्र.) ||162
- 36) बौद्ध धर्म का भारत पर प्रभाव  
डॉ. सुरेन्द्र सिंह यादव, प्रयागराज ||167
- 37) माध्यमिक स्तर पर अध्ययनार्थ बंगाली समुदाय की बालिकाओं की शैक्षिक ...  
अंकिता & मनोज जोशी, नैनीताल, उत्तराखण्ड ||169
- 38) भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत के सूर्य :—श्रद्धेय पं. रामाश्रय झा  
डॉ० विकास फोन्दणी, श्रीनगर, उत्तराखण्ड ||173





39) तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का विकास क्रम  
प्रा. डॉ. भगवान आदटराव, मंड्रुप

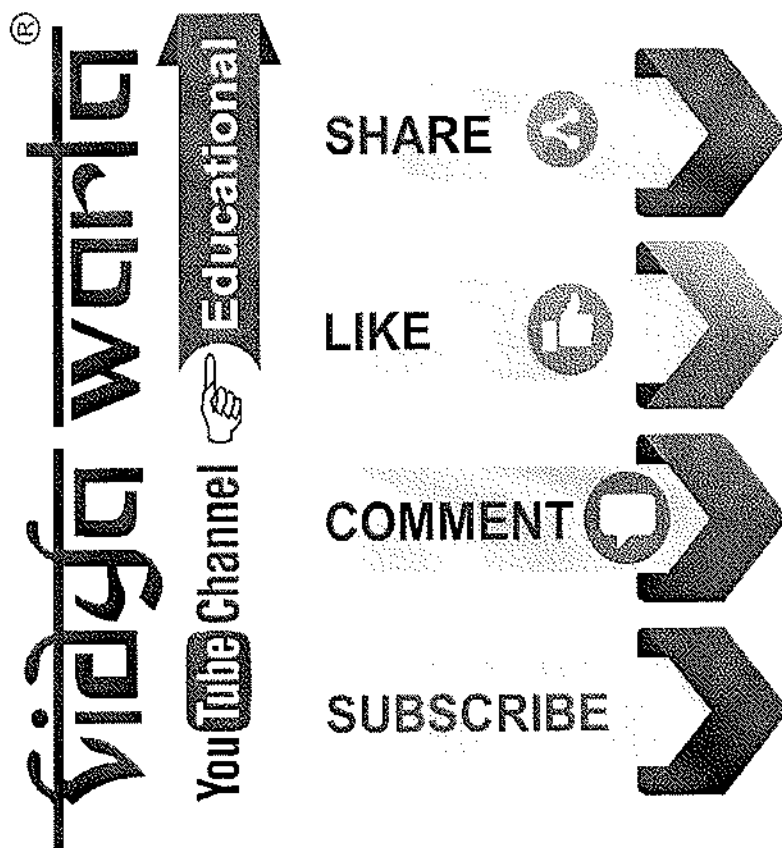
||176

40) डॉ. ए. पी. जे. अब्दुल कलाम : प्रारंभिक जीवन एवं अंतरिक्ष यात्रा  
मनोज जोशी, नैनीताल

||180

41) आदिवासी समुदाय विकास : वनहक्क कायदा (२००६) आणि समाजकार्य मध्यस्थी  
डॉ. गणेश आर. गाडेकर, यवतमाळ.

||186



39

## तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का विकास क्रम

प्रा. डॉ. भगवान आदरसव  
एस. बी. पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंड्रप

\*\*\*\*\*

तुलनात्मक साहित्यिक अध्ययन के अंतर्गत साहित्य में सामान्य कला — प्रतिमानों के अनुप्रयोग, युग विशेष के विभिन्न साहित्यिक आंदोलनों तथा प्रवृत्तियों के बोध, विभिन्न साहित्यों में निहित प्रतिपाद्य विषयों के अनुशीलन और अंततः शैली, रचनाविधान एवं प्रतिमानों के विश्लेषण का समावेश होता है। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का प्रचलन साहित्य ही नहीं बल्कि सभी ज्ञान शाखाओं के अंतर्गत होता रहा है। विकासक्रम की दृष्टि से देखने पर पता चलता है कि, सर्वप्रथम अमरीका में तुलनात्मक अध्ययन विधि का वैज्ञानिक पद्धति से सूत्रपात हुआ। इस संदर्भ में डॉ. नगेन्द्र लिखते हैं — शिक्षातंत्र में तुलनात्मक साहित्य का प्रवेश सबसे पहले अमेरिका के विश्वविद्यालयों में बीसवीं शती के दूसरे चरण से आरंभ हो गया था।

फिर धीरे — धीरे तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का प्रचार — प्रसार हुआ। संसार के अनेक विश्वविद्यालयों में तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के लिए स्वतंत्र विभाग की भी स्थापना की गई है। परंतु यह भी सच है कि, यूरोप के अधिकांश विश्वविद्यालयों में अब भी तुलनात्मक साहित्य लोकप्रिय नहीं हो सका है। यह भी सच है कि, ऑक्सफोर्ड तथा कैम्ब्रिज जैसे प्रतिष्ठित विश्वविद्यालयों ने तुलनात्मक साहित्यिक अध्ययन को विशेष महत्व नहीं दिया है। जर्मनी, फ्रांस तथा रशिया में विदेशी भाषाओं के अध्ययन क्रम में तुलनात्मक पद्धति का मुक्त रूप से प्रयोग हो रहा है। तुलना करना या किसी एक की तुलना में अन्य को श्रेष्ठ मानना पुशनी प्रक्रिया है। भारत में तुलनात्मक साहित्यिक

अध्ययन का प्रचलन अंग्रेजी, फ्रांसीसी, जर्मन तथा रूसी साहित्य के स्वतंत्र अध्ययन के बाद का है। सोवियत संघ में विश्व की विभिन्न भाषाओं के साहित्य का अध्ययन प्रायः मार्क्सवादी दृष्टिकोण से मार्क्स, एंजिल्स और लेनिन के विचारों, वर्ग — संघर्ष, सामाजिक यथार्थवाद, प्रगतिशील प्रवृत्तियों एवं जन — आंदोलनों आदि के संदर्भ में किया जाता है। प्रो. लेन कूपर ने तुलनात्मक साहित्य शब्द को स्थापित किया। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन को लेकर पाश्चात्य साहित्य को तीन क्षेत्रों में विभाजित किया जाता है — (१) अमरीकी स्कूल, (२) पेरिस — जर्मन स्कूल, (३) रूसी स्कूल

### (१) अमरीकी स्कूल :

तुलनात्मक साहित्य की व्यापक अवधारणा को स्वीकार करते हुए अमरीकी स्कूल के विद्वान तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के अंतर्गत ज्ञान के विविध क्षेत्रों के बीच साहित्य के संबंधों को स्वीकार करते हुए, साहित्यालोचन को भी तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का महत्वपूर्ण अंग मानते हैं। एच. एच. पासनेट ने अपने कम्पेरेटिव लिटरेचर ग्रंथ में यह विचार प्रस्तुत किया है कि तुलना करना विद्वानों और समीक्षकों का परंपरागत कार्य है। विद्वान और समीक्षक अपने विचारों की प्रस्तुति में जाने — अनजाने तुलनात्मक पसलिका का हो प्रयोग करते हैं। अमरीको तुलनात्मक साहित्य का स्वरूप निर्धारण करने का कार्य रेने चेलेक, हेरी लेविन और डेविड मेलोन जैसे विद्वानों ने किया। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के क्षेत्र में अमरीकी स्कूल के योगदान के संदर्भ में अपना मौलिक मत प्रकट करते हुए डॉ. मनोरमा शर्मा लिखती हैं। शिक्षातंत्र में तुलनात्मक साहित्य का प्रवेश सबसे पहले अमरीका के विश्वविद्यालयों में बीसवीं शती में हुआ। सर्व प्रथम कारनेल विश्वविद्यालय में तुलनात्मक साहित्य के स्वतंत्र विभाग की स्थापना हुई। तब से लेकर आज तक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के क्षेत्र में निरंतर विकास हो रहा है। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन को सैद्धांतिक तथा सिद्धांतों का निर्माण भी निरंतर रूप से हो रहा है।

### (२) पेरिस — जर्मन स्कूल :

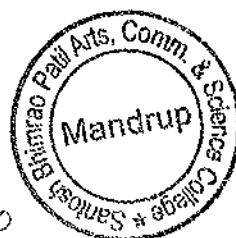


तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के विकास में पेरिस — जर्मन स्कूल का योगदान भी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण माना जाता है । नरेश गुहा जैसे विद्वान मानते हैं कि, तुलनात्मक अध्ययन को अनुशासन के रूप में स्थापित करने का कार्य पेरिस जर्मन स्कूल ने ही किया । साहित्य के अध्ययन के प्रति यूरोप में जो नया दृष्टिकोण विकसित हुआ और जिसे आगे चलकर तुलनात्मक साहित्य नाम दिया गया, उसकी सामान्य पृष्ठभूमि यही है । यह अध्ययन पहले इटली और फ्रांस में आरंभ हुआ । इस अनुशासन को समर्पित आरंभिक विभागों में से एक सारबोन में है और इसकी सबसे पहली पत्रिका रेव्यू द लितरेत्यूर कम्प्रे भी फ्रांसीसी भाषा में पेरिस विश्वविद्यालय की ओर से प्रकाशित हुई । कई अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों ने भी बाद में इस अनुशासन को स्वीकार किया । इससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि, तुलनात्मक अध्ययन को स्थापित करने में तथा उसे सुव्यवस्थित रूप देने में पेरिस — जर्मन स्कूल का योगदान अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है । जर्मन — पेरिस स्कूल के साहित्यकारों के अनुसार तुलनात्मक अध्ययन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों का इतिहास भी है । इन विद्वानों का मानना है कि तुलनात्मक अध्ययन मानवजाति के विकास में सहायक है । विभिन्न संस्कृतियों के विनिमय का माध्यम तुलनात्मक अध्ययन है । साथ में यही भी माना जाता है कि, तुलनात्मक अध्ययन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने का एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन है । जर्मन प्रोफेसर रेलफ हेन्केल ने दिसंबर सन १९४९ ई. और जनवरी सन् १९५० ई. में कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय में तुलनात्मक साहित्य के अध्ययन पर दिए तीन भाषण अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण माने जाते हैं । इन भाषणों में तुलनात्मक साहित्यिक अध्ययन की सीमाओं का भी परिचय हो जाता है तथा पेरिस — जर्मन स्कूल का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन की ओर देखने का दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट हो जाता है । तुलनात्मक साहित्य का अध्ययन भले ही सार्वजनिक आंदोलनों से अनिवार्यतः दूर होगा, वह उच्च शिक्षितों के लिए ही संभव होगा, पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग की वृद्धि का वह एक अद्भुत साधन बन

सकेगा. . . वह प्रथमतः उन मनोवैज्ञानिक स्थितियों का निर्माण करेगा जिनसे वास्तविक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय साहित्य में एक चिंतन के क्षेत्र में विकास होगा । पेरिस — जर्मन स्कूल के विद्वान तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के अंतर्गत तथ्यात्मक संपर्क तथा मूल दस्तावेजों के विश्लेषण पर अधिक बल देते हैं । तुलनात्मक अध्ययन को सुव्यवस्थित रूप देनेवाले पेरिस जर्मन स्कूल के विद्वानों में गोइथे, श्लेगल, बुवली तथा सैत ब्यूव का योगदान अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण माना जाता है । साथ ही जॉन ऐतिहम्बल तथा अन्य विद्वानों के सहयोग भी महत्वपूर्ण है । इन विद्वानों ने विभिन्न साहित्यों के आपसी संबंधों, प्रभाव — सूत्रों, आदान — प्रदान तथा रुपांतरों का अध्ययन किया ।

### (३) रूसी स्कूल :

रूसी में तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का आरंभ १९ वीं शती में हुआ । रूसी विद्वानों के अनुसार तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के अंतर्गत साहित्यिक विधाओं, आंदोलनों, प्रकारों तथा साहित्यिक संवृत्तिका अध्ययन होता है । प्रसिद्ध विद्वान ए. एन. बेसेलोव्स्की को इसका श्रेय दिया जाता है, जिन्होंने छोटे लेखकों पर महान साहित्यिक परंपरा के लेखकों के प्रभावों का तुलनात्मक आकलन प्रस्तुत किया । तुलनात्मक अध्ययन को अध्ययन विशेष प्रणाली के रूप में स्थापित करने में तथा इस अध्ययन को विशिष्ट आकार प्रदान करने में रूसी स्कूल का योगदान भी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है । इस स्कूल के विद्वान मानते हैं कि, तुलनात्मक अध्ययन केवल दो रचनाओं का अध्ययन नहीं होता बल्कि इसके अंतर्गत साहित्य विधाओं, आंदोलनों, प्रकारों तथा साहित्यिक प्रवृत्तियों का भी तुलनात्मक पद्धति से अध्ययन किया जाता है । रूसी स्कूल की विशेषता का विवेचन करते हुए डॉ. मनोरमा शर्मा लिखती हैं तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के क्षेत्र में रूसी स्कूल का भी महत्त्व कम नहीं है, इसलिए रूसी तुलनात्मक साहित्य का एक स्वतंत्र स्कूल ही बन गया है । इस स्कूल के विद्वानों के लिए यह तुलनात्मक साहित्य एक सार्विक साहित्यिक संवृत्ति (Phenomena) का सार संग्रह है, जो विभिन्न देशों के



जनसमूह के सामाजिक जीवन के ऐतिहासिक विकास पर निर्भर है। रूसी स्कूल के विद्वान मानते हैं कि समाज साहस्य का आवश्यक आयस्तर है तथा साहित्य संयोग से उसकी अधिरचना है। यही कारण है कि कला और साहित्य का विकास सामाजिक, ऐतिहासिक विकास के समानंतर होता है। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन में रूसी स्कूल का योगदान असाधारण माना जाता है। व्ही. एम. मिडुत्स्की के तुलनात्मक अध्ययन से संबंधित ग्रंथों को इस क्षेत्र में मील का पत्थर समझा जाता है। सी स्कूल में तुलनात्मक साहित्यिक अध्ययन में समाज और साहित्य को विशेष महत्व दिया गया है। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन को एक अनुशासन के रूप में स्थापित करने में रूसी स्कूल का योगदान विशिष्ट रहा है। शासनसत्ता की विचारधारा और साहित्यिक विचारधारा के द्वंद्व को समझते हुए रूस में तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का एक नया दौर आरंभ हुआ। सन १९६७ ई. (प्राग) तथा सन १९७३ ई. (वासा) में संपन्न हुई स्लाववादी तुलनात्मक अध्ययन — पद्धति और अधिक परिष्कृत हो गई। रूसी रूपवाद तथा मार्क्सवाद ने साहित्य — समीक्षा के नये मानदंड निर्धारित किए। इस संदर्भ में रूसी तुलनात्मक अध्येताओं के प्रयास विशेष सराहनीय माने जाते हैं। भारतीय तुलनात्मक अध्येताओं पर रूसी स्कूल का प्रभाव अधिक दिखाई देता है।

**भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में तुलनात्मक साहित्य का विकास :**

भारत जैसे बहुभाषिक देश में तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के लिए अत्यंत उचित वातावरण है। यहाँ अनेक भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं तथा इनमें साहित्य सृजन भी होता है। यही कारण है कि, भारत में प्राचीन काल से तुलनात्मक अध्ययन की परंपरा दिखाई देती है। संस्कृत तथा हिंदी में तुलनात्मक अध्ययन हुआ है। परंतु इस अध्ययन को तुलनात्मक अध्ययन की संज्ञा न ही दी गई। संस्कृत में कालिदास और दंडी की, हिंदी में सूर, तुलसी, देव और बिहारी की तुलना प्रसिद्ध है। स्वतंत्र अध्ययन के रूप में भारत में बीसवीं

सदी में तुलनात्मक अध्ययन प्रणाली का आरंभ हुआ। इसकाल में भारतीय विद्वानों ने तुलना के लिए अंग्रेजी साहित्य का चयन किया। भारत में तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का आरंभ करने में यूरोपीय विद्वानों का योगदान अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। यूरोपीय विद्वानों के प्रयासों से ही भारत में तुलनात्मक साहित्यिक अध्ययन के प्रति रुचि जागृत हुई। डॉ. मनोरमा शर्मा के मतानुसार यह सर्वविदित है कि, यूरोपीय विद्वानों ने सर्वप्रथम भारतीय तुलनात्मक साहित्य की नींव रखी। राबर्ट काल्डवेल ने तुलनात्मक व्याकरण लिखा तो अलबर्ट वेबर ने संस्कृत ड्रामा पर यूनानी प्रभाव की छानबीन की। मैक्समूलर ने संस्कृत और यूनानी साहित्य की बात की और इससे विश्व साहित्य के प्रति एक स्वस्थ दृष्टिकोण का प्रसार हुआ। भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में भी तुलनात्मक साहित्य के प्रति रुचि जागृत हुई। यूरोपीय विद्वानों के प्रयासों का ही परिणाम था कि, भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में तुलनात्मक साहित्यिक अध्ययन का आरंभ हुआ। इस दृष्टि से जादवपुर विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के पचास वर्ष पूर्व, इस विश्वविद्यालय की जनक संस्था, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा परिषद ने तुलनात्मक अध्ययन हेतु विभिन्न उपक्रम चलाए। परिषद ने सन १९०६ ई. में रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर को तुलनात्मक साहित्य पर विशेष भाषण देने के लिए आमंत्रित किया था। इस भाषण में रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर ने तुलनात्मक साहित्य को विश्वसाहित्य कहा था। भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के लिए विशेष प्रयास हो रहे हैं। इस संदर्भ में काबूल विश्वविद्यालय के जर्मन प्राफेसर रेलफ हेन्केल के प्रयास विशेष उल्लेखनीय माने जाते हैं। तुलनात्मक साहित्य पर दिये अपने प्रसिद्ध तीन भाषणों में उन्होंने विस्तारपूर्वक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन की प्रविधि, पद्धति पर विचार — विमर्श किया। आपकी ही प्रेरणा का परिणाम है कि भारत के अनेक विश्वविद्यालयों में एक स्वतंत्र अध्ययन के रूप में तुलनात्मक साहित्य के पाठ्यक्रमों का आरंभ हुआ। भारत में उत्तर आधुनिक देशीवाद से जुड़ी सचेतना के विस्तार के फलस्वरूप विभिन्न

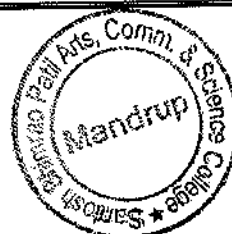


विश्वविद्यालयों के अंग्रेजी विभागों में भी तुलनात्मक साहित्य पद्धति के आश्रय से भारतीय साहित्य के अध्ययन — अध्यापन को बल मिला है। अब तो बहुत सारे विश्वविद्यालयों में भारत की विभिन्न भाषाओं के एम. ए. तथा एम. फिल. के पाठ्यक्रमों में तुलनात्मक साहित्य का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। सन १९५६ई. में भारत में पहली बार जादवपुर विश्वविद्यालय में तुलनात्मक विभाग की स्थापना हुई। दक्षिण भारत हिंदी प्रचार सभा का उच्च शिक्षा और शोध संस्थान पहला विश्वविद्यालय था, जहाँ एम. ए. हिंदी के पाठ्यक्रम में तुलनात्मक साहित्य को स्थान दिया गया था। इन दिनों मुंबई विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, अन्नमलाई विश्वविद्यालय, तथा देश के अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों में तुलनात्मक साहित्यिक अध्ययन पर विशेष प्रश्नपत्र रखे गये हैं। डॉ. नगेंद्र, डॉ. रवींद्रकुमार दासगुप्त, नरेश गुहा, वसंत बापट, टी. जी. मयंकड, डॉ. भ. ह. राजुरकर, डॉ. बोरा, डॉ. सोनवणे, डॉ. भगवानदास वर्मा, डॉ. जयप्रकाश, डॉ. टी. मोहनसिंग जैसे अनेक भारतीय चिंतकों ने तुलनात्मक साहित्यिक अध्ययन के क्षेत्र में अपना बहुमूल्य योगदान दिया है। आज तुलनात्मक साहित्य का प्रसार — प्रचार पश्चिम से कई अधिक भारत में दिखाई पड़ता है। भारत जैसे बहुभाषिक देश के लिए तुलनात्मक अध्ययन समाज की उन्नति के लिए उपयोगी है। विश्वविद्यालयों में भाषा अध्ययन के साथ तुलनात्मक रूप का भी विकास हो रहा है।

□□□

#### संदर्भ

१. संपा. डॉ. नगेंद्र. तुलनात्मक साहित्य, (१ई दिल्ली, शिवाल पब्लिशिंग हाऊस : प्रथम संस्करण, सन् १९८५ इसी)
२. संपा. डॉ. भ. ह. राजुरकर डॉ. राजमल बोरा, तुलनात्मक अध्ययन : स्वरूप और समस्याएँ. (नई दिल्ली, वाणी प्रकाशन : प्रथम संस्करण, सा १००० इसवी)
३. डॉ. इंद्रनाथ चौधुरी, तुलनात्मक साहित्य की



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## प्राचीन काळातील पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृती व स्त्री जीवन

प्रा.नारायण दत्तात्रय बनसोडे  
संतोष भीमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय मंदुप, सोलापूर.

### प्रस्तावना :-

प्राचीन काळापासून समाजात पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृतीला महत्त्वाचे स्थान असून, भारतीय संस्कृती ही पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृती आहे. भारतीय समाजात कुटुंब संस्थेला महत्त्व आहे आणि कुटुंबसंस्थेत पुरुषाला महत्त्व आहे. तोच कुटुंबाचा प्रमुख आहे. त्यामुळे निश्चितपणे स्त्रीपेक्षा पुरुषाला जास्तीचे हक्क व अधिकार असल्याचे दिसून येते, असे असले तरी वैदिक काळात स्त्रीला धनसंपत्तीवर अधिकार सांगता येत होता. तिला पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने शिक्षण घेता येत होते असे दिसून येते. परंतु काळाच्या ओघात स्त्री वर अनेक प्रकारची बंधने आली. कुटुंबातील तिचे स्थान दुय्यम बनले. कुटुंबातील महत्त्वाच्या निर्णय प्रक्रियेत तिला महत्त्वाचे स्थान राहिले नाही.



स्त्री म्हणजे एक उपभोग्य वस्तु आहे असा दृष्टिकोन समाजाचा बनला. त्यामुळे तिला दयनीय अवस्थेला सामोरे जावे लागले. स्त्री चुल आणि मुल यापुरती मर्यादीत बनली. पुरुष प्रधान समाजाने स्त्रीच्या मनावर हे बिंबवले, त्यामुळे तिच्या वाट्याला प्रचंड मोठे दुःख आले. पुरुषाचे सर्व अन्याय, अत्याचार ती मुकाट्याने सहन करित होती. या सर्व दुःखास पुर्व जन्मातील कर्म, पाप जबाबदार आहे, अशी धारणा स्त्रीची बनली होती. स्त्रिला शिक्षणाचा अधिकार नव्हता, तिला पतीची निवड करता येत नव्हती, वडील व पतीच्या संपत्तीत तिला वाटा नव्हता, त्यामुळे स्त्री अज्ञानी बनली होती, सदैव तिला पुरुषांवर अवलंबून राहावे लागत होते, त्यामुळे ती सर्व अन्याय निमुटपणे सहन करित होती. बालविवाह, बहुपत्नीकत्व, विधवांना दुसरा विवाह करण्याचा नसलेला अधिकार यासारख्या वाईट चालिरिती समाजात अस्तित्वात होत्या. त्यामुळे स्त्रीयांचे जीवन दयनीय बनले होते.

### संशोधनाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :-

- 1) पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृतीमध्ये स्त्रीकडे बघण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 2) स्त्रीजीवनासंबंधी विवाह, कुटुंबसंस्था आणि संस्कार याची माहिती घेणे.
- 3) प्राचीन काळातील समाजात स्त्रीला कोणते अधिकार होते. याशिवाय कोणते कर्तव्य सांगण्यात आलेली होती ते पाहणे.
- 4) पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृतीत स्त्री-जीवन कसे होते याची माहिती घेणे.

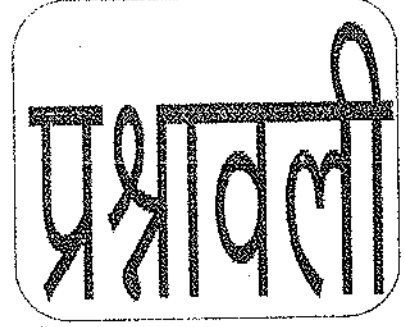
### पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृती व स्त्रि-जीवन :-

पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृतीत स्त्रीला - जन्मापासून मृत्युपर्यंत सर्व अवस्थामध्ये पुरुषापेक्षा हीन लेखले आहे, याला ऐतिहासिक सत्य मानावे लागेल. याला सर्वस्वी धर्मसंस्था जबाबदार आहेत. तसेच हिंदू धर्मातील ग्रंथे जबाबदार आहे. निसर्गाने स्त्री व पुरुषांना समान हक्क व अधिकार बहाल केले, परंतु धर्मसंस्था, ग्रंथे आणि स्वार्थी पुरुष वर्गाने या निसर्गदत्त अधिकारांना मानले नाही. स्त्रीला कायम बंधनात ठेवले. इतकेच नव्हे तर





## सामाजिक संशोधनात प्रश्नावली तंत्राचे महत्त्व (Importance of Questionare Technique in Social Research)



प्रा. डॉ. रामेश्वर एम. मोरे  
समाजशास्त्र विभाग, संतोष भीमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंदूप  
ता. द. सोलापूर जि. सोलापूर (महाराष्ट्र)

### प्रस्तावना :

सामाजिक संशोधनात प्रश्नावलीला फार महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. गुड व हॅट यांच्या मते, सामान्यतः प्रश्नावली म्हणजे प्रश्नांची उत्तरे प्राप्त करून घेण्याची पद्धती असून या पद्धतीत प्रश्नपत्रिकेचा उपयोग केला जातो व त्यातील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे उत्तरदात्याला स्वतः द्यावी लागतात. प्रश्नावली पद्धतीत प्रश्नाची एक तालीका तयार करून ती पोष्टाच्या माध्यमाने आवश्यक त्या व्यक्तीकडे पाठविण्यात येते. त्यात विषयाशी संबंधीत असे विविध प्रश्न विचारून त्यांची उत्तरे मागविली जातात. व अशा रीतीने आवश्यक तथ्ये संकलीत केली जातात. प्रश्नावलीत उत्तरदात्याशी प्रत्यक्ष संबंध नसतो म्हणून उत्तरदात्यांना उत्तर देताना संकोच वाटत नाही. प्रश्नावलीद्वारे दूरवरच्या व्यापक क्षेत्रातील व्यक्तींशी अप्रत्यक्ष संपर्क साधला जातो व उत्तरे गोळा केली जातात. थोडक्यात, प्रश्नावली म्हणजे एखाद्या समस्याशी संबंधीत असलेल्या व्यक्तीकडून पूर्वीच तयार केलेल्या प्रश्नांच्या क्रमबद्ध तालीकेची पोस्टाद्वारे मागवलेली उत्तरे होय. प्रश्नावली एकत्रीत करून त्यातील उत्तरांचा अभ्यास करून त्या आधारे निष्कर्ष काढले जातात.

### प्रश्नावलीचे प्रकार

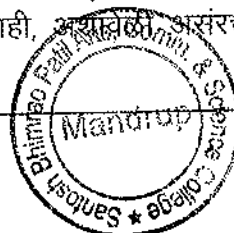
प्रश्नावलीच्या प्रकारांबाबत सामाजिक संशोधनातील विचारवंतांचे एकमत नाही. अभ्यासविषयाचे स्वरूप, प्रश्नांचे स्वरूप, प्रश्नावलीची रचना अशा अनेक आधारावर प्रश्नावलीचे प्रकार करता येतात.

### संरचित प्रश्नावली :-

या प्रश्नावलीत संशोधक आपला विषय, हेतू इत्यादीचा विचार करून कोणते प्रश्न विचारावयाचे व कोणत्या क्रमाने विचारावयाचे हे पूर्वीच निश्चित करतो. या प्रश्नावलीत काही प्रश्नांची पर्यायी उत्तरे दिली जातात त्यातूनच उत्तरदात्याला उत्तरांची निवड करावयाची असते. अशा प्रश्नांना बंदिस्त प्रश्न म्हणतात. संरचित प्रश्नावलीत बंदिस्त प्रश्नांसोबतच काही प्रश्नांची उत्तरे ही उत्तरदात्यांनी 3 ते 4 वाक्यामध्ये लिहून द्यावी अशी अपेक्षा असते. अशा प्रश्नांना मुक्त प्रश्न म्हणतात. अशा उत्तरांमधून उत्तरदात्याचे विचार, भावना व मते स्पष्ट होतात. संरचित प्रश्नावलीचा उपयोग संशोधन क्षेत्र विशाल असेल तर करण्यात येतो. संरचित प्रश्नावलीद्वारे प्राथमिक स्वरूपाची तथ्ये संकलीत करणे व तथ्यांचे पुनर्परिक्षण करणे सुलभ जाते. या प्रश्नावलीतील प्रश्न सर्व उत्तरदात्यांसाठी सारखेच असल्यामुळे एखाद्या घटने विषयी सूक्ष्म आणि वस्तुनिष्ठ तथ्ये सहजतेने प्राप्त करता येतात.

### असंरचित प्रश्नावली :-

असंरचित प्रश्नावलीत संशोधन विषयाशी व संशोधन क्षेत्राशी संबंधीत प्रश्न पूर्वीच तयार केले जात नाहीत. या प्रश्नावलीत मुक्त प्रश्नांची संख्या जास्त असते. ज्यावेळी एखाद्या समस्यासंबंधी फारसी माहिती उपलब्ध नसली किंवा निश्चित प्रश्न किंवा पर्यायी उत्तरे देता येत नाही, अशावेळी असंरचित प्रश्नावलीचा उपयोग होतो.





## आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबांना भेडसावणाऱ्या समस्या

डॉ. रामेश्वर एम. मोरे, सं. भी. पा. महाविद्यालय, मंदप ता. द. सोलापूर जि. सोलापूर. मो. ९८५०८२८१०४

**प्रस्तावना :-** भारतात सद्यस्थितीत शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या या समस्येने गंभीर स्वरूप धारण केले आहे. महाराष्ट्रात तर या समस्येची तीव्रता अधिकच आहे. शेतकरी आत्महत्यापैकी जवळजवळ २० टक्के शेतकरी आत्महत्या या महाराष्ट्रातील शेतकऱ्यांनी केल्या आहेत. आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकऱ्यांपैकी बहुतांश शेतकरी हे कुटुंब प्रमुख होते तर काही कुटुंब प्रमुख नसणारे परंतु कुटुंबात प्रमुख भूमिका बजावणारे होते. परंतु त्यांनीच आत्महत्या केल्यामुळे अशा कुटुंबांना अनेक समस्या भेडसावत आहेत म्हणून प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखात उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्यातील आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबांचे अध्ययन करून त्यांना भेडसावणाऱ्या समस्यांचे विश्लेषण केले आहे.

**कौटुंबिक समस्या -**

**मार्गदर्शनाचा अभाव :-** कुटुंबातील कर्ता व्यक्तीच गेल्यामुळे कुटुंबातील व्यक्तींनी काय करावे यासंबंधी मार्गदर्शन करणारी व्यक्तीच राहिली नाही. त्यामुळे कुटुंबात विस्कळीतपणा येऊ लागला आहे. कुटुंबात आधार देणारा कोणी नाही अशी भावना कुटुंबातील सदस्यात निर्माण झाली आहे. त्याचबरोबर काही कुटुंबातील मुले नियंत्रणाअभावी वाममार्गाच्या लागत आहेत.

**उदरनिर्वाह चालवणे कठीण :-** कमावत्या व्यक्तीनेच आत्महत्या केल्यामुळे अनेक कुटुंबात उदरनिर्वाह कसा चालवायचा? हा प्रश्न निर्माण झाला आहे. अशा कुटुंबाचे शेतीचे उत्पन्नही कमीच आहे, त्यामुळे त्याच्या पत्नीला मजुरी करून आपल्या उदरनिर्वाह चालवावा लागतो. परंतु मिळणारी मजुरी कमी असते ती सातत्याने मिळतेच असे नाही. त्यामुळे अशा कुटुंबाचा उदरनिर्वाह चालवणे देखील कठीण झाले आहे.

**मुलांच्या शिक्षणाचा प्रश्न :-** आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबातील बहुतांश लोकांची मुले शिक्षण घेत आहेत परंतु बहुतांश मुलांच्या वडिलांनीच आत्महत्या केल्यामुळे त्यांच्या शिक्षणावरील खर्चाचा प्रश्न निर्माण झाला आहे. अनेक मुलांना इच्छा असूनदेखील पैशाअभावी शिक्षण सोडावे लागत आहे.

**मुलींच्या विवाहाचे प्रश्न :-** वर्तमानस्थितीत हुंड्याच्या समस्येने गंभीर स्वरूप धारण केले आहे. हुंड्याशिवाय विवाह ही आता कल्पनादेखील केली जात नाही. परंतु अशा कुटुंबात उदरनिर्वाह चालवणे कठीण आहे. तेथे हुंडा देऊन विवाह कसा करायचा?

हा मोठा प्रश्न आहे. त्याचबरोबर वडिलांनी आत्महत्या केली आहे म्हणून अनेक मंडळी अशा कुटुंबातील मुलींना नापसंती दर्शवितात. त्यामुळे मुलींच्या विवाहाचे प्रश्न निर्माण होत आहेत.

**कौटुंबिक तणावात वाढ :-** आत्महत्येनंतर कुटुंबाच्या दारिद्र्यात आणखीनच भर पडत चालली आहे. तसेच कुटुंबात खंवीर भूमिका घेऊन सर्वांवर नियंत्रण ठेवणाऱ्या कोणी राहिलेला नाही. त्यामुळे कौटुंबिक तणावात वाढ होत चालली आहे.

**आर्थिक समस्या -**

**आर्थिक अडचणी :-** कुटुंबातील कमावत्या व्यक्ती गेल्याने या कुटुंबांना सातत्याने आर्थिक अडचणींचा सामना करावा लागत आहे. लहान मोठ्या कामासाठी पैसे काढून आणावे? हा प्रश्न या कुटुंबासमोर आहे. त्याचबरोबर या कुटुंबातील कर्त्या व्यक्तीने आत्महत्या केल्यामुळे यांची पूर्वीसारखी पत् राहिली नाही. त्यामुळे आर्थिक मदत देखील कोणी सहजासहजी करत नाही.

**कर्ज परतफेडीची समस्या :-** आत्महत्येपूर्वी घेतलेले कर्जच अनेक कुटुंबाकडे आहे. व्याजामुळे ती रक्कम वाढतच चालली आहे. शेतीतील उत्पन्न व मजुरी यातून घर भागवणेच अवघड आहे. त्यात कर्ज कसे फेडायचे हा प्रश्न या लोकांसमोर आहे. काही लोकांची तळेची कर्ज भाफ झाली आहेत, परंतु सावकार, नातेवाईकांचे कर्ज फेडण्याची समस्या त्यांच्यासमोर असलेली दिसून येते.

**कृषी विपयक समस्या -**

**कर्त्या पुरुषाचा अभाव :-** सामान्यपणे शेतीची प्रमुख कामे पुरुषांकडून केली जातात. परंतु आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबातील कर्त्या व्यक्तीनेच आत्महत्या केली आहे. त्यामुळे शेतीकामात अनेक अडचणी येतात. कर्ता पुरुष कुटुंबात नसल्यामुळे अनेक कामे इतरांकडून करून घ्यावी लागतात. परंतु ती वेळेवर होत नाहीत. त्यामुळे देखील उत्पादनात घट होते.

**भांडवलाचा अभाव :-** शेती करताना शेतीच्या विविध कामासाठी शेतकऱ्यांना भांडवलाची गरज असते. परंतु आत्महत्या केलेल्या बहुतांश शेतकरी कुटुंबाकडे शेतीसाठी स्वतःचे भांडवल नसते व बँक, सावकार अथवा इतर कोणाकडूनही वेळेवर भांडवल मिळत नाही. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या उत्पादनात घट होते.

**वैल वारदानाचा अभाव :-** शेतीसाठी वैल वारदाना म्हणजेच वैल व शेतीसाठी लागणारी सर्व



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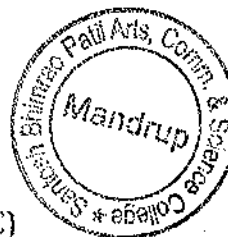
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SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS



25	Disappearance Changes of Traditional Agricultural Effect on Land-Cover Solapur District Dr. Nagnath Dhayagode	151
26	Flood and its Impact: A Geographical Study of Kerala District of India Dr. Raut Prakash Soudagar	155
27	A Geographical Analysis of Crop Concentration in Beed District (M.S.) Dr. Jaideep Solunke	159
28	Role of Agriculture in Regional Development and Associated Agricultural Problems in Osmanabad District (Ms) Mr. Vaibhav Ingale	164
29	Impact of Agricultural Development on Rural Settlements of Daund Taluka in Pune District, Maharashtra Dr. D.J. Durgade	171
30	Impact of Climatic Changes on Cropping Pattern of Solapur District Dr. Sangram Chavan	180
31	The Role of Technologies For Future of the Agriculture Development Dr. Bapu Raut	183
32	Zone wise Agriculture Land Transformation in Solapur City of Maharashtra Dr. D. S. Narayankar	187
33	A Geographical Study of Agro- Tourism in Maharashtra Mr. D. S. Kadam, Prof. M.S. Jadhav & Mr. V.C. Wardule	192
34	Impact of Climate Change on Crop Diversification in Donaj Village (Ms) Dr. D. N. Ligade & Dr. S. J. Awate	196
35	Regional Disparities Among Agriculture Development in Solapur District (MS): A Geographical Analysis Dr. Govindrao Todkari	202
36	Impact of Chemical Fertilizer on Agriculture Production: A Geographical Analysis of Solapur District Dr. V.K. Pukale	208
37	Attitude of Farmers Towards Utilization of Draught Bullock Power in Dry Land and Wet Land Farming Dr. S. G. Sontakke	214
38	Challenges of Agriculture and Government Schemes in Indian Dr. Sheela Rampure	218
39	Psycho-Social Condition of Indian Agriculture and Indian Farmers Dr. Bajrang Metil	223
40	New Trends in Agriculture Library and Information Science Miss. Sapnarani Ramteke	225
41	Geographical Study of Chemical Fertilisers Use In Agriculture of Osmanabad District Dr. R.V. Tatipamul	231
42	The Study of Meteorological Drought Due to Rainfall Variability in Latur District of Maharashtra State (India) Mr. Kishor Shinde & Dr. Parag Khadke	236
43	Library Resources in Information Center for Agriculture Mr. Rishi Gajbhiye	242
44	A Geographical Study of Rural Settlement Types and Factors Impact the Rural Settlements in Hingoli District Balaji Avhad	251
45	Geographical Study of Fruit Farming in Akkalkot Tahsil of Solapur District Dr. Ankush Shinde	255
46	Agriculture Landuse and Irrigation Facilities of Vinchur Village in South Solapur Tahsil : A Case Study Dr. H. L. Jadhav	259
47	Changes in Agricultural Land Use Pattern of Solapur District Dr. S.A. Nimbargi	263
48	Problems in Indian Agriculture Development Dr. Ramdas Madale	268
49	Problems and Prospects of Ground Water Resources in Pune District of Maharashtra Prof. A. K. Phalphale & Dr. R. S. Dhanushwar	271
50	Monsoon and Indian Climate: A Geographical Study Dr. Sachin Rajguru	276
51	Geographical Study of Major irrigation Project in Marathwada Region Dr. M. T. Musande	286



## **Agriculture Landuse and Irrigation Facilities of Vinchur Village in South Solapur Tahsil : A Case Study**

**Dr. H. L. JADHAV**  
Dept. of Geography  
S.B.Patil College, Mandrup  
Email. jadhavhl@gmail.com

### **Abstract:**

India is a primarily agricultural country. Agriculture is the basic occupation of the people. Agriculture sector provides food to the people and raw materials to the industrial sector. So Indian agriculture has got very important place in the Indian economy. Out of the total population in India 65 percent people have directly or indirectly depending on agriculture. Agriculture is the most important sector which provides number of employment opportunities. While studying about land and its use, agricultural sector can not be kept aside. In any country out of the available land most percentage of it will be used for agriculture. Due to the study of land, we will come to know about structure of crops, the capability land output per hector. Apart from these things we will come to know the Climatical conditions of the study area, irrigation pattern, physical structure and different types of soils and its fertility. The aim of present paper is to assess the agriculture land use in Vinchur village in South Solapur tahsil in Solapur district of Maharashtra. The entire investigation is based on secondary sources of data and field observations. The data has obtained from gram panchayat office and Talathi karalaya of the village. It is also observed that the highest land under nine Jawar and Wheat crops.

**Keywords:** Land use pattern, Agriculture land use, Cropping pattern, Irrigation Facilities

### **Introduction:**

India is a primarily agricultural country. It is the ancient occupation of the nation. Agricultural sector provides not only food to the growing population but also raw materials to the industrial sector. So the Indian agriculture has gained more importance in the economy. This sector provides near about 70 % employment opportunities to the people. Its contribution to the total national income is near about 34% is the contribution of agriculture. Out of the total available land much part of the land will be used for cultivation and it is necessary to study the use of land for agriculture. While we are studying the use of land, we will come to know the pattern of crops, per hector production capacity of the land and the use of land for residential purpose etc. Apart from the above matters we will study the climatic conditions, new changes in the cultivable land, adopted technology, water drainage system of the selected area. We will study about the land structure and relation between climate and use of land. All the above said matters are studied in detail in this research paper.

### **Objective :**

The basic objective of present research paper is to study the agriculture land use and irrigation facilities in Vinchur village in South Solapur tahsil of Solapur district.

### **Source of Data and Methodology:**

The study is based on secondary data and field observations. General land use, means of irrigation and cropping pattern data is obtained from gram panchayat karalaya of Vinchur village

and Socio-economic abstract of Solapur district. Collected data is processed and presented in the tabular and cartographic technique.

#### Study Area:

Vinchur village is one of the most important villages of the south Solapur tahsil of Solapur District. The area of this village is 2189 sq. hectors. The location of this village is towards the south-west of Solapur and it is only 40 km from Solapur city. The latitudinal extension is  $17^{\circ} 30'$  north to  $17^{\circ} 32'$  north and the longitudinal extension is  $75^{\circ} 53'$  east to  $75^{\circ} 56'$  east is the location of this village. The location of this village is also affected on land use pattern. The climatic conditions, temperature, geographical conditions and structure of land have been affected on the vegetation and agricultural occupations.

#### Discussion and Result:

##### Land use pattern:

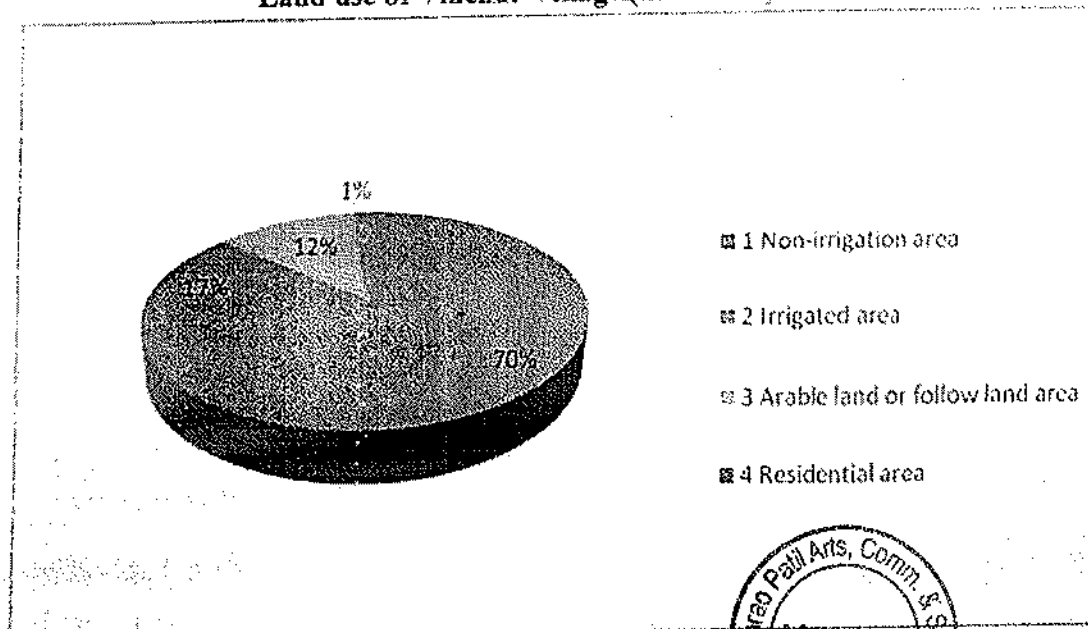
Land use of any region will be decided by man with the observation, of physiographic structure, fertility of the land, river-pattern and natural vegetation of the area. While observing the land use of Vinchur Village is 2189 square hector, out of this, the residential area, follow-land area, non irrigated area, irrigated area is shown on the table no. 1

**Table No 1. Landuse Pattern In Vinchur Village**

Sr. No.	Unit	Area in Hector	Percentage
1.	Non-irrigation area	1534.10	70.00%
2.	Irrigated area	364.80	16.66%
3.	Arable land or follow land area	263.50	12.10%
4.	Residential area	26.60	1.24%
<b>Total geographical area</b>		<b>2189</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Talathi karalaya Vinchur Village

**Land use of Vinchur Village (in hectors) 2017**



**Fig. 1**





- 2) In this village area 38% irrigation is by wells, 19% by Tube-wells, and 32% land by water tanks and 11% agriculture is provided irrigation facilities from other sources.
- 3) The Wells and water tanks are most useful sources of irrigation in this village.
- 4) The Bore-wells and other sources are less used for irrigation for agriculture in this village area.

### Suggestions:

- 1) It is necessary to provide more irrigation facilities as those are no areas.
- 2) It is essential to extend two cultivable lands.
- 3) It is necessary for year's plan of crops according to the seasons of the year.
- 4) Modern's methods of irrigation like drip and sprinkler should be used for agriculture.

The above measures must be adopted to bring to the green revolution in the study area of Village of South-Solapur Taluka.

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## Study of Traffic Noise Pollution in Different Major Locations in Solapur City

Assistant Professor,  
Department of Geography,  
Santosh Bhimrao Patil College of Arts and Science, Mandrup,  
South Solapur, Solapur. (Maharashtra)

### Abstract :

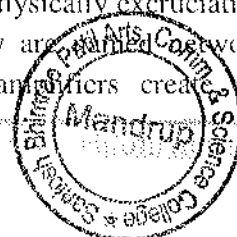
*Clamor is characterized as undesirable sound. Natural clamor comprises of all the undesirable sounds in our networks aside from that which begins in the working environment. Ecological clamor contamination, a type of air contamination, is a risk to wellbeing and prosperity. It is more extreme and across the board than any other time in recent memory, and it will keep on expanding in size and seriousness as a result of populace development, urbanization, and the related development in the utilization of progressively ground-breaking, shifted, and exceedingly versatile wellsprings of commotion. It will likewise keep on developing as a result of maintained development in interstate, rail, and air activity, which stay real wellsprings of natural commotion. In production line work environment, specialists are presented to high commotion because of hardware in schedule. The potential wellbeing impacts of commotion contamination are various, inescapable, tireless, restoratively and socially huge. Commotion creates immediate and combined antagonistic impacts that debilitate wellbeing and that corrupt private, social and workplace with comparing genuine (financial) and elusive (prosperity) misfortunes. Clamor speaks to an imperative general medical issue that can prompt hearing misfortune, rest disturbance, cardiovascular sickness, social impairments, diminished profitability, negative social conduct, irritation responses, non-attendance and mischances. It can debilitate the capacity to make the most of one's property and recreation time and builds the recurrence of reserved conduct. Clamor antagonistically influences general wellbeing and prosperity similarly as does incessant pressure. It unfavorably influences future ages by corrupting private, social, and learning conditions with relating financial misfortunes. The point of illuminated administrative controls ought to be to shield subjects from the unfriendly impacts of airborne contamination, including those created by commotion. Individuals have the privilege to pick the idea of their acoustical condition; others ought not to force it.*

**Keywords:-**Pollution area, Sound Level Meter, Decibel

### Introduction :

Clamor is gotten from the Latin word "queasiness" inferring 'undesirable sound'. Physically, there is no refinement between sound and clamor. Sound is tangible observation and the perplexing example of sound waves is named as commotion. Clamor is normally thought of as a disturbance as opposed to wellspring of contamination.

A decibel is the standard for estimation of clamor. '0' on the decibel scale is the meeting edge of human ear the most minimal weight contrast that can be distinguished and 140 dB is limit of agony which is the level at which sound turns out to be physically excruciating. The wellsprings of clamor contamination are amazingly assorted and they are divided into network commotion and mechanical clamor. Amid celebrations and capacities and officers create a ton of irritating







commotion.. Indian celebrations are customarily celebrated with melody and move in expansive gatherings, utilizing melodic instruments, drums and so forth. Blasting of fireworks amid festivities create discontinuous and high recurrence 'motivation clamor'.

**Objective:-**

1. To study of Road, traffic noise pollution in different major 30 locations in Solapur city.

**Methodology:-**

In this investigation, an exertion is made to look at the commotion level in some primary territories of Solapur city amid the morning hour and night hour movement utilizing sound level meter. Since clamor, level differs with climatic conditions, in every region particular temperature and its stickiness has been recorded. The clamor level likewise fluctuates as indicated by the no of vehicles passing so the aggregate vehicles were additionally recorded amid the examination. The readings were taken amid early surge hours (9.00 AM to 8.45 PM) and with those readings examination of commotion level are finished. The correlation of clamor information is plotted as outline with the goal that it makes helpful to separate the activity commotion. In every region for each a moment readings were taken nearly for one-hour minutes.

**Study Area:-**

Solapur city is one of the quick developing urban areas in Maharashtra. The Solapur city is the locale home office of regulatory offices. The Solapur city is situated in the middle of  $17^{\circ} 41'$  north scopes  $75^{\circ} 55'$  east longitude. Its greatest temperature up to  $44^{\circ}\text{C}$  and least temperature is  $15.9^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Yearly precipitation is 620.57mm. The aggregate regions of Solapur city is 178.57 Sq.km. The arrangement of Solapur University, NTPC venture and proposed International Airport pull in people groups from encompassing locale. The Solapur city is renowned for material and Chadder industry. Distinctive religious individuals, diverse dialects and culture are the fundamental attributes.

**Noise Pollution And Its Impact:-**

The city of Solapur has been subjected to constant increment in street activity because of generally increment in flourishing, quick advancement and development of economy, travel and tourism. The creator had researched movement clamor contamination in Solapur. Clamor estimations were completed at these 30 areas two times each day for a time of one hour amid the early morning and early night surge hours, in the nearness and nonattendance of a hindrance. The figuring of street movement clamor (CRTN) forecast demonstrate was utilized to anticipate commotion levels at the areas decided for the investigation. Information required for the model included movement volume, speed, level of substantial vehicles, street surface, inclination, checks, remove, commotion way, interceding ground, impact of protecting, and edge of view. The aftereffects of the examination demonstrated that the base and the greatest clamor levels are 46 dB (an) and 81 dB (an) amid day-time and 60 dB(a) and 120dB(a) amid evening. The deliberate commotion level surpassed the 62 dB (a) worthy utmost at the vast majority of the areas. The CTRN forecast show was effective in foreseeing commotion levels at a large portion of the areas decided for this examination, with more precise expectations for evening time estimations. This examination was completed to assess the natural clamor contamination in the city of Solapur because of activity commotion, to explore the diurnal varieties of movement commotion levels in the city, to survey and rate clamor introduction in the diverse urban zones of the city, to anticipate



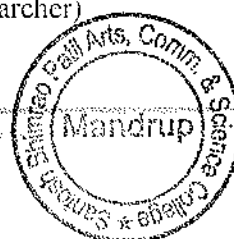
activity clamor levels in the city utilizing the CTRN technique beginning from the information of activity stream and organization.

This paper reports the assessment consider emotional investigation of the activity commotion irritation affect on the personal satisfaction among inhabitant's around the major arterials in middle of the road city; Solapur city put in Maharashtra state (India). The wellbeing impacts of clamor contamination were examined with the assistance of poll review. The greater part of the aggregate example populace around two noteworthy arterials in Solapur city communicated disturbance with movement clamor amid day by day exercises. Of these, 16.8percent were amazingly and 21.1percent particularly irritated, 18.3percent to some degree and little and 25.5percent none irritated. The detailed irritation level achieved its greatest amid the twelve hours for about 47percent of the example populace.

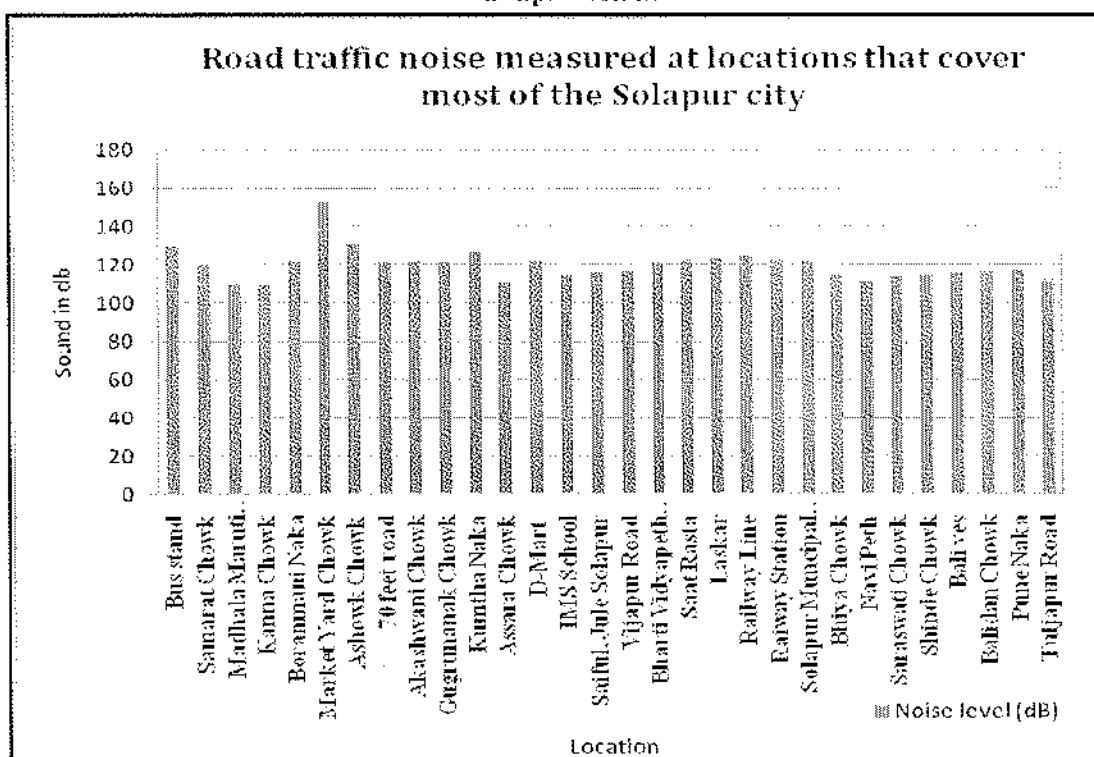
**Table No. 1.1****Road traffic noise measured at locations that cover most of the Solapur city**

Sr. No	Location	Time	Noise level (dB)
1.	Bus stand	9.00am to 8.45 pm	130
2.	Samarat Chowk	9.00am to 8.45 pm	120
3.	Madhala Maruti Chowk	9.00am to 8.45 pm	110
4.	Kanna Chowk	9.00am to 8.45 pm	110
5.	Boranmani Naka	9.00am to 8.45 pm	122
6.	Market Yard Chowk	9.00am to 8.45 pm	154
7.	Ashowk Chowk	9.00am to 8.45 pm	131
8.	70 feet road	9.00am to 8.45 pm	121
9.	Akashwani Chowk	9.00am to 8.45 pm	122
10.	Gugrunanak Chowk	9.00am to 8.45 pm	121
11.	Kumtha Naka	9.00am to 8.45 pm	127
12.	Assara Chowk	9.00am to 8.45 pm	111
13.	D-Mart	9.00am to 8.45 pm	122
14.	IMS School	9.00am to 8.45 pm	115
15.	Saiful, Jule Solapur	9.00am to 8.45 pm	116
16.	Vijapur Road	9.00am to 8.45 pm	117
17.	Bharti Vidyapeth chowk	9.00am to 8.45 pm	121
18.	Saat Rasta	9.00am to 8.45 pm	123
19.	Laskar	9.00am to 8.45 pm	124
20.	Railway Line	9.00am to 8.45 pm	125
21.	Raiway Station	9.00am to 8.45 pm	123
22.	Solapur Muncipal Co-operation	9.00am to 8.45 pm	122
23.	Bhiya Chowk	9.00am to 8.45 pm	115
24.	Navi Peth	9.00am to 8.45 pm	112
25.	Saraswati Chowk	9.00am to 8.45 pm	114
26.	Shinde Chowk	9.00am to 8.45 pm	115
27.	Bali ves	9.00am to 8.45 pm	116
28.	Balidan Chowk	9.00am to 8.45 pm	117
29.	Pune Naka	9.00am to 8.45 pm	118
30.	Tuljapur Road	9.00am to 8.45 pm	112

(Source: Compiled by researcher)



Graph No.1.1



### Conclusion :

Commotion contamination is developing as an ecological issue in Solapur city. This can cause negative effect on general wellbeing and welfare. Thinking about the above angles, we can presume that clamor overwhelms the range of natural commotion. The general population remaining in loud territory particularly over 100 dB (A) should take prudent steps with the end goal to dodge clamor prompted hearing misfortune.

A definitive objective ought to be to recognize approaches to enhance the acoustic condition, yet largely, just simple measures (dB) have been accounted for. These acoustic measurements might be excessively shortsighted for healing facility conditions. In addition, various "component" considers assessing changes in the acoustic condition are required with the end goal to advance the adequacy of acoustic or conduct modifications. We ought to forestall presentation of commotion in workplace to spare our valuable life.

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Executive Editor of the issue:

Dr. R. J. Moharkar  
Head, Dept. of Geography  
Sangameshwar College, Solapur  
Dist. - Solapur [M.S.] INDIA



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## Urban Sprawl Its Influence on Solapur City, India

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Santosh Bhimrao Patil College of Arts and Science, Mandrup, South Solapur, Solapur. (Maharashtra)

### Abstract

*This paper talks about the impacts on nourishment and cultivating of an undeniably urbanized world and a declining proportion of sustenance makers to nourishment purchasers. Urbanization has been supported by the quick development on the planet economy and in the extent of gross world item and of specialists in modern and administration undertakings. All around, horticulture has taken care of the requests from this quickly developing urban populace, including nourishment that is more vitality, arrive, water-and ozone harming substance outflow serious. However, countless urban inhabitants endure under-nourishment. Therefore, the key issues with respect to farming and urbanization are whether the developing and changing requests for rural items from developing urban populaces can be supported while in the meantime supporting agrarian thriving and decreasing rustic and urban destitution. To this are added the need to lessen ozone depleting substance emanations and to manufacture flexibility in horticulture and urban advancement to environmental change impacts. The paper gives specific thoughtfulness regarding low-and center pay countries since these have more than seventy-five percent of the world's urban populace and the greater part of its biggest urban communities and these incorporate countries where issues of sustenance security are generally squeezing.*

**Keywords:** urbanization, migration, food, farming, hunger

### Introduction:

In 1900, around the world, there were 6.7 rustic tenants to each urban occupant; now there is short of what one and projections recommend near three urban inhabitants to two country tenants by 2025. This has been supported by the fast development on the planet economy and in the extent of gross world item and of the financially dynamic populace working in industry and administrations (since most modern and administration undertakings are in urban territories). Universally, rural generation has figured out how to meet the requests from a quick development in the extent of the workforce not delivering nourishment and fast changes in sustenance requests towards more vitality and ozone harming substance emanation concentrated nourishment. Be that as it may, a huge number of urban occupants look under-sustenance today, in spite of the fact that this is definitely more identified with their absence of pay than to an absence of ability to create nourishment. There is a huge urban populace worldwide with wages so low that their wellbeing and wholesome status are in danger from any staple sustenance cost rises wound up obvious with the rising craving among urban populaces after the nourishment value ascends in 2007 and the principal half of 2008 (Cohen and Garrett 2009).

Numerous improvement experts consider urbanization to be an issue. However, no country has flourished without urbanization and there is no prosperous country that isn't dominantly urban. In the course of recent years, there is a solid relationship between financial development and urbanization and the majority of the world's poorest countries stay among the slightest urbanized countries. Urban zones give numerous potential focal points to enhancing





living conditions through the economies of scale and closeness they accommodate most types of framework and administrations. This can be found in the high futures apparent in the best administered European, Asian and North and South American urban areas. Urbanization in the course of recent hundreds of years has likewise been related with star poor social changes in which aggregate association by the urban poor has had critical jobs (Mitlin 2008).

Urban spread is a normal for developing city. Each city is experiencing this experience. Urban spread is commonly characterized as the expanded improvement of land in rural and provincial zones outside of their particular urban focuses. Urban spread is in charge of changes in the physical condition, and in the frame and spatial structure of the urban areas. Be that as it may, some town organizers see urban spread as an indication of monetary imperativeness.

The impact of urban spread on Solapur city is separated into two classifications i.e. positive and negative impact. Nevertheless, negative impacts are commonly more featured because spread is frequently uncontrolled and clumsy and along these lines the negative impact abrogates the positive impact. Positive impact of urban spread on Solapur city incorporates the higher monetary generation, open doors' for underemployed and jobless and better way of life. Urban spread can broaden better fundamental administrations like transportation, water supply, instructive offices, social insurance offices and fire unit administrations and so on for the people groups.

#### **Study Area:-**

Solapur city is the head quarter of Solapur district. It is situated on the southeast fringe of Maharashtra state and lies between  $17^{\circ}10''$  and  $18^{\circ}32''$  north-latitude,  $74^{\circ}42''$ , and  $76^{\circ}15''$  east longitude. Solapur is of general importance, an isolated phenomena, a predominantly industrial town. It might be described as a milling community super-imposed on an old Indian town. It is situated in the Bhima Basin, on the watershed of the Adila, a feeder of River Sina. The Marathas in their wars with Nizams and other southern rivals recognised its strategic importance as the gateway of the Bhima and Krishna valleys.

#### **Objectives:**

1. To study influence of urban sprawl on Solapur city

#### **Population Solapur City:-**

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick commented in 1921 "The City (of Solapur) has experienced a few changes in the method for good and bad times at populace. The number of inhabitants in the city in 1921 remained at the figure of 2,77,087. This was the main Census year when the populace crossed the quantity of one lakh and the populace crossed the quantity of 5 lakhs in the 1981 Census. Last figures of aggregate populace in each locale in the state according to 1981 Census have been distributed by the Census Department. As indicated by that distribution, add up to populace of Solapur area was 26.10 Lakhs. The populace is 22.54 Lakhs and 18.60 Lakhs according to the populace Census of 1971 and 1961, separately.

Out of the aggregate populace of 26.10 Lakhs in 1981, 18.43 Lakhs (around 71 percent) lived in rural zones and the staying 7.67 Lakhs (29 percent) lived in urban territories. It is seen that the level of urban populace expanded from 27% to 29% amid a time of 10 years from 1971 to 1981. According to 1961 Census, about 28% populace of the locale was in urban regions.

**Table No.1**





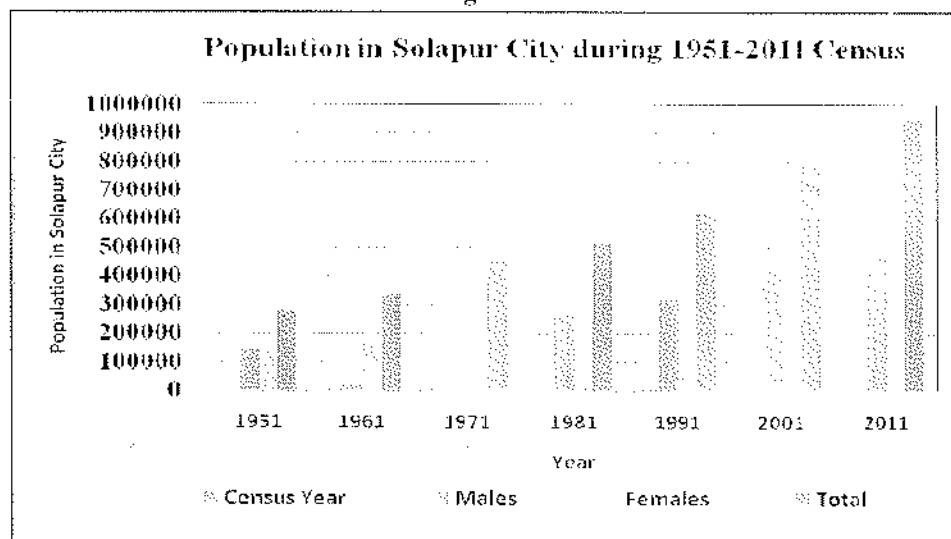
**Population in Solapur City during 1951-2011 Census**

Census Year	Males	Females	Total
1951	1,44,545	1,32,542	2,77,087
1961	1,72,475	1,61,108	3,33,583
1971	1,32,044	2,16,749	4,48,793
1981	2,65,736	2,48,220	5,13,956
1991	3,19,128	3,03,371	6,20,499
2001	4,15,252	3,89,998	8,05,250
2011	481,064	470,494	9,51,558

(Source:- "Solapur Municipal Corporation")

The figures no.1 shows that, of total population of Solapur city as per 1991 Census have been published by the Census Department. According to that publication, the total population of Solapur city was 6, 20,499 including males and females 3, 19,128 and 3, 03,371 respectively. In the year 2011, the total population of Solapur city was 9, 51,558.

**Figure 1**



**Influence of Urban Sprawl:-**

The urban spread impacts each city. It incorporates positive and negative effect. As contrast with positive impact negative effect on city is more featured. The urban spread leads numerous issues as though natural, social, social, temperate and so on these are as beneath.

**Loss of Farmlands:**

The expanding urban spread has results the transformation of rural land into human settlement. As far as possible is expanded as of late, it incorporates 13 towns. Presently multi day, parcel of ranchers changes over their horticultural land into non-agrarian land and moving for business and private reason. Naturally and grain creation perspective, decrease of farming area is unsafe. The decrease of vegetation cover saw in last tree decade.

**Degradation of Natural Environment:**

Urban spread leads corruption of indigenous habitat and decrease of common territories, for example, wetlands, forests, woods, untamed life and so on expanding local locations in the





outside city results cutting of backwoods regions. The field region for wild oxen in Degaon territory is currently lessening.

**Scarcity of Water Resources:**

Expanded local locations in the external zones expanded the populace which results devour huge measure of water. The developing populace require water supply for consistently, however SMC can't give day by day water to the spread zones. For giving offices, it needs substantially more cash. By and by new bundle region has no linkage of drinking water pipeline.

**Scarcity of Electricity:-**

The urban spread has made numerous issues among them power utilization is indispensable. To give power to recently developed regions has numerous limitations. In addition, high power utilization makes stack shading. The external region has more loads shading in examination with center territory.

**Extension of Pollution Areas Boundary:-**

When limit of a city is reached out in external regions of recently developed region, contamination is likewise stretched out outside. The increments of vehicles and long excursions of vehicles make air and commotion contamination in spread zone of Solapur city. Changed activity plan for control air contamination in Solapur city (Maharashtra contamination control board, 2004) report demonstrate that, air contamination is likewise expanded in study region. Number of vehicles enrollment expanded in most recent multi decade. Because of this reason, contamination territories limit broadened.

**Changes In Land Use Pattern:-**

The urban spread direct impacts the land utilization of the examination region. The spread prompts negative land use changes have which isn't appropriate for city condition. The significant changes happened in the developed regions. The consistently expanding developed zone diminished the infertile land. The territory under the horticultural and open land zone that is changed over into local location. It influences on the city arrive use design.

**Increase In Fuel Consumption:-**

The degree of city limit results expands the vehicle benefits and expanded outing length which eventually result high utilization of fuel. The number and assortment of transport administrations created in the examination region to satisfy the vehicle offices. Amended activity plan for control air contamination in Solapur city (Maharashtra contamination control board, 2004) report show that, number of vehicles enlistment quickly expanded in most recent multi decade.

**The High Prices of Perishable Goods:-**

The general population living in the spread territories have their essential needs, similar to drain and vegetables. The spread zone of Solapur city faces a few issues with respect to the supply of drain and vegetables. The external zone is far from the center region. The area of fundamental vegetable market is far away. This long separation length influences transport cost of merchandise. Because of this reason, the rates of short-lived merchandise are high in the Jule Solapur, Vijapur Street, Aasara, Saiful and Hotagi bar regions. A large portion of the rich individuals remains here. They will moderate the products and enterprises, yet needy individuals have low acquiring limit. The region of Damani Nagar, Vijapur Naka, Saiful and Aasara has high costs of vegetables.







**Lack of Entertainment Facilities:-**

Most of the amusement offices are packed in the center territories of the examination region. The recently broadened regions incorporate Jule Solapur and spread region on NH 9 Street has absence of amusement offices. Individuals of these regions drive deeply region of study zone.

**Delays In Emergency Services:-**

The spread zones are far from the downtown area. The crisis administrations like healing centers and fire detachment administrations are not in the spread region. Individuals of these zones confront issues of these administrations. The separation from crisis administrations to spread zone is long. The all-encompassing territory of Solapur city has absence of claim to fame doctor's facilities. It results delays in crisis administrations.

**Inflated Infrastructure And Public Service Costs:-**

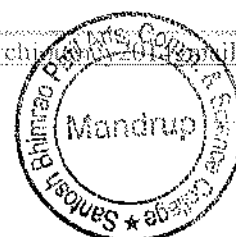
Urban spread in Solapur city results swelled foundation and staggering expense of open administrations. For the most part, urban spread is reprimanded because of ecological expense and monetary expense. The developing populace drives expands the interest for open administrations. It likewise requires consistently upkeep and enhancement of urban open administrations. It incorporates fire detachment administrations, police headquarters, elementary schools, healing centers, and so on. In Solapur city, recently created spread zone requires to create streets, water. Sewers, pipelines, link and wire administrations.

**Increase In Temperature:-**

Generally, in the mid year season urban zones are hotter than the encompassing regions, it's known as urban warmth Island. The warmth islands are caused by different reasons. The dim surface like roadways, housetops assimilates warm from daylight and reradiates it as warm infrared radiation, this surfaces has higher temperature than encompassing zones. The urban region in Solapur city absence of territory under vegetation, the region of jule Solapur and zone alongside Hyderabad street demonstrates increment in temperature. The warmth Island impact extends as far as geographic degree. The urban spread territory of Solapur city with long travel separations creates huge number of vehicles which results more fuel burnings deliver more carbon dioxide and add to expand nearby temperature. These temperature changes escalate the warmth Island in spread zones of Solapur city. In most recent 20 years temperature is constantly expanding. The expanding developed zone results increment in temperature. Solapur Super Thermal Power Station is under development. This power venture has situated at Pathatewadi and Aaherwadi town in Solapur. The power plant is one of the coal-based power plants of NTPC. This task is under development additionally creating air contamination. It is one of the significant reasons of expanding temperature of external region. Water for the power undertaking will be given from store of Ujani Dam on Bhima stream (Deshmukh, Nikhil, 2011)

**Poor Air Quality:-**

Urban spread of Solapur city creates the low quality of air. The spread zones are for the most part portrayed vehicle subordinate way of life. Spread leads the over utilization of petroleum product utilization and emanation of ozone harming substances. Urban spread of Solapur city contributes the low quality of air because of vehicle use, which produces different contaminations included the air of the city.





**Impact On Water Quality And Quantity: -**

Urban spread of Solapur city influences water quality and amount. Streets, local locations, business edifices having cleared over the city. Water cannot permeate into the ground and recharge the groundwater aquifers is absurd. It results decrease of groundwater level and nature of water of the city.

**Conclusion:-**

This part manages urban spread impact on Solapur city. It incorporates both positive and negative impacts. Street advancement, improvement of sub urban region, decrease of house thickness in center zones, decentralization of work of various parts of city, these are worried about positive impacts. The negative impacts, for example, loss of farmlands, corruption of regular habitat, shortage of water assets, stack shading, changes in land use design, absence of crisis offices and so forth were talked about in this section.

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5

## REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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### TOURISM IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Dr. Dede Deepak Kashinath

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Santosh Bhimrao Patil College of Arts and Science,  
Mandrup, South Solapur, Solapur, (Maharashtra).

#### ABSTRACT :-

The movement and the travel industry have developed as one of the biggest and quickest developing financial parts all around. Its commitment to the worldwide Gross Domestic Product and business has expanded altogether. The Indian the travel industry has risen as one of the key drivers of development among the administrations division in India. The travel industry in India is a sunrise industry, a work generator, a noteworthy wellspring of outside trade for the nation and a monetary action that helps neighborhood and host networks. Rising pay levels and evolving ways of life, advancement of differing the travel industry contributions and arrangement and administrative help by the legislature are assuming a significant job in forming the movement and the travel industry division in India. Nonetheless, the part is confronting difficulties, for example, absence of good quality the travel industry framework, worldwide concerns with respect to wellbeing and security of vacationers, dissimilar traveler/street charge structures crosswise over different states and deficiency of sufficiently prepared and gifted work compel. Purposeful endeavors by all partners, for example, the focal and state governments, private division and the network everywhere are appropriate for manageable advancement and support of the movement and the travel industry segment in the nation.



Keywords: inclusive growth, Skill development.

#### INTRODUCTION :-

The movement and the travel industry has developed as one of the biggest and quickest developing monetary parts all inclusive. As per the UNWTO (2013), the travel industry's aggregate commitment to overall GDP is evaluated at 9 percent. The travel industry trades in 2012 added up to USD 1.3 trillion representing 6 percent of the world's fares. New vacationer goals, particularly those in the developing markets have begun picking up noticeable quality with customary markets achieving development. Asia Pacific recorded the most astounding development in the quantity of worldwide vacationer landings in 2012 at 7 percent pursued by Africa at 6 percent. Progressively, travel and the travel industry is developing as a critical classification of administrations trades around the world.

The travel Industry in India The movement and the travel industry area holds key significance in the Indian economy giving a few financial advantages. Arrangement of work, pay and outside trade, improvement or extension of different ventures, for example, horticulture, development, crafted works and



so forth are a portion of the critical financial advantages given by the travel industry part. Likewise, interests in infrastructural offices, for example, transportation, convenience and other the travel industry related administrations lead to a general improvement of foundation in the economy. As per the World Economic Forum's Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report 2013, India positions eleventh in the Asia Pacific area and 65th all around out of 140 economies positioned on movement and the travel industry Competitiveness Index. India has been seeing unfaltering development in its movement and the travel industry division in the course of recent years. Add up to visitor visits have expanded at a rate of 16.3 percent per annum from 577 million travelers in 2008 to 1057 million sightseers in 2012.

The movement and the travel industry part straightforwardly contributed INR 1920 billion to India's GDP in 2012 mirroring a development CAGR of 14 percent since 2007. This is determined to develop at a CAGR of 12 percent from the assessed INR 2222 billion in the year 2013 to INR 6818 billion by 2023. The movement and the travel industry division bolstered 25 million occupations in 2012 straightforwardly identified with the travel industry part. Establishing 4.9 percent of the aggregate work in the nation in 2012, this is relied upon to add up to 31 million employments by 2023. Capital interest in the movement and the travel industry area in 2012 was assessed at INR 1761.4 billion adding up to roughly 6.2 percent of aggregate interest in the Indian economy. It is required to increment by 14.2 percent in 2013, and witness further yearly development rate of 10.5 percent by 2023 adding up to INR 5459 billion. Growth of

#### TOURISM IN INDIA:-

The development of the Indian travel and the travel industry is being affected by a few industry drivers.

Solid financial development and rising pay levels Favorable development in the Indian economy, ascend in white collar class populace (National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) Study: number of working class family units expected to increment from 31.4 million out of 2010 to 113.8 million by 2025-2026) and expanding dimensions of discretionary cash flow with expanded liking for relaxation travel are a portion of the main impetuses.

Changing shopper ways of life with more than 65 percent of the Indian populace falling in the age gathering of 15-64 years, Indian voyagers are progressively open to occasions and are quick to investigate more current goals. 3.3 Diverse item contributions differing the travel industry contributions in India, for example, rustic, restorative, journey, experience and different structures are driving the travel industry development.

Simple back accessibility Increased reception of credit culture and accessibility of occasions on Equated Monthly Installments (EMI) is another development driver.

Rich normal/social assets and geological assorted variety With 28 world legacy destinations, 25 biogeography zones alongside a 7000 km long coastline India possesses large amounts of common assets and offers a rich social legacy through numerous religions, customs, fairs and celebrations.

Government activities and strategy bolster Rise in FDI in the travel industry division (part pulled in second most astounding FDI in 2013 at USD 3.2 billion as on Feb 2013) is giving fillip to its development. Strategy activities, for example, 100 percent FDI, plans for expansion of visa on entry plan to a bigger number of nations and a multi year impose occasion for 2, 3 and 4 star classification lodgings situated around UNESCO World Heritage locales among others are required to drive future development.

Host country for real global occasions India is quick rising as the favored country for facilitating of real universal occasions, for example, the Commonwealth Games held in 2010. Gatherings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions (MICE) the travel industry is on an ascent because of expanded business travel in India.



**KEY ISSUES IN TOURISM SECTOR IN INDIA****Training and Skill Development**

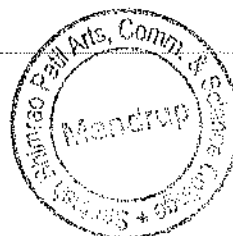
Travel and the travel industry area in India incorporates representatives, for example, inbound visit administrators, travel specialists, vacationer transport administrators, experience visit administrators and residential visit administrators in the movement exchange section and those utilized in inns and eateries in different elements of front office, F&B and housekeeping among others. While the travel industry segment in India is focused to develop at a yearly rate of 12 percent amid 2011-2016, sufficient preparing and aptitude improvement framework and henceforth accessibility of prepared work compel has not kept pace with development. This has prompted a current and in addition estimated deficiency of prepared work drive in different portions of the travel industry area in India. The friendliness area alone saw a deficit of 0.5 million workers amid 2011-2012 which is required to ascend to 0.8 million by 2017 and 1.1 million by 2022 according to the objective development levels.

There exists a guage prerequisite of around 2.8 million representatives for eateries, 4.1 million workers for inns and 0.3 million representatives for the movement exchange fragment by 2022 bringing about a steady necessity of an aggregate of 2.7 million representatives for the travel industry area when contrasted with 2012 business. An evaluation of the preparation foundation assesses a sum of 337 preparing establishments in the Hospitality division and 101 travel and visit organizations offering courses identified with ticketing and the travel industry as in March 2010, which has all the earmarks of being altogether low. According to an investigation by the Ministry of Tourism, just 50 percent of the representatives in the key utilitarian areas of lodgings are completely prepared with this insights decreasing to 35 percent for eateries and other eating outlets. This requires the quick requirement for formal preparing particularly for the accommodation segment representatives. Likewise, appropriate determination of inn the board understudies, expanded spotlight on prepping and relational abilities, at work preparing, courses in outside dialects and institutionalization and checking of educational program in private foundations might be required.

**SAFETY AND SECURITY OF TOURISTS:-**

Wellbeing and security of voyagers is of central significance in any nation as it significantly influences the inflow of remote sightseers in the nation. Residential vacationer developments are affected in states and visitor areas where sightseers think about a danger to their wellbeing and security. It holds exceptional criticalness for India, which has been positioned, at a low dimension of 74 among 140 worldwide economies on wellbeing and security parameters according to the World Economic Forum's Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report 2013. Government has tried coordinated endeavors towards expanding the wellbeing and security of visitors in India. One of the principle endeavors toward this path incorporates setting up of an exceptional visitor police. Following Kochi in Kerala where the main vacationer police headquarters in the nation was set up in 2010, a few different states, for example, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh have conveyed Tourist Police in one frame or the other. The demonstrative undertakings of the traveler police incorporate guaranteeing wellbeing and security of sightseers by giving them data on safe cabin and transportation, successful and quick treatment of enquiries and protests, standard reconnaissance and prompt activity if there should arise an occurrence of any distinguished offense.

The Tourism Ministry is likewise endeavoring endeavors towards sharpening different partners through electronic and print battles for guaranteeing the wellbeing and security of sightseers. Arrangement of assets under the Central Financial Assistance to conditions of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Tourist Facilitation and Security Organization on a pilot premise and issuance of rules for selection of implicit rules for sheltered and good the travel industry issued to inns, guides, visit administrators and different experts and establishments are other essential advances. With ascend in



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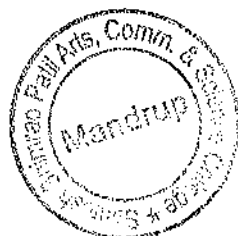
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Sr. No.	Title and Name of The Author (S)	Page No.
1	CURIE TEMPERATURE OF $\text{Li}_{0.35}\text{Cd}_x\text{Ti}_x\text{Mn}_{0.1}\text{Fe}_{2.55-2x}\text{O}_4$ FERRITE SYSTEM Dr. Vidya Jaisingrao Deshmukh and Dr. Ketaki Ketan Patankar	1
2	नागपुर विभाग के बीमा निगमों में प्रशिक्षित लाभार्थी की आर्थिक स्थिति का अध्ययन प्रा. निशिता गोपाल चिमोटे	3
3	वस्तु व सेवा कर : एक वरदान डॉ. आसावरी आर. दुर्गे	7
4	EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE CHAKMAS IN MIZORAM WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WOMEN Dr. Pulak Chandra Devnath	14
5	REPRESENTATION OF RIVER BY A K RAMANUJAN AND AJU MUKHOPADHYAY Dr. Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage	21
6	ANALYSIS OF $\alpha\text{-M}^X / G / 1$ QUEUE WITH A WAITING SERVER AND VACATIONS Dr. Sheeja S. S. , Dr. V.R. Saji Kumar and N. Jayasree	26
7	SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL FUNCTIONING OF TEACHER TRAINEES IN DIET CENTRES AND OTHER TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTES Helen Edward , Dr. R. Portia and Dr. K. Anandan	35



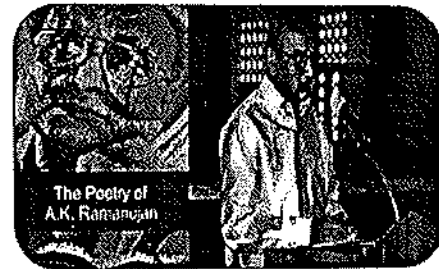


# REPRESENTATION OF RIVER BY A K RAMANUJAN AND AJU MUKHOPADHYAY

Dr. Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage  
Associate Professor and Head, Department of English,  
Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts, Commerce and Science College,  
A/P: Mandrup, Tal: South Solapur, Dist: Solapur.

## ABSTRACT:

Attipate Krishnaswami Ramanujan and Aju Mukhopadhyay are two of the leading Indian poets writing in English. They belong to different periods of time. However, they both have written poems on river like many other poets writing in English. The present paper aims to discuss the delineation of river by both these poets, and then compare and contrast them. The paper also proposes to highlight Indian ethos in them by studying both the literal and implied meanings in them and bring out the contribution of the poets to Indian Writing in English and our understanding of human life. The paper hypothesises that the poems on river by both the writers under study definitely enrich our understanding of human life, in particular and life on the earth, in general.



**KEYWORDS :** river, life, suffering, water, floods.

## INTRODUCTION TO THE POETS:

Attipate Krishnaswami Ramanujan popularly known as A. K. Ramanujan was born on 16 March 1929 in Mysore and died on 13 July 1993 in the city of Chicago in America. He was a polyglot; he had mastery over five languages, viz. English, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, and Sanskrit. He carried out academic research in all these five languages. As far as literature is concerned he preferred English and Kannada. Though he tried his hands at many genres, he is remembered today for his poetry. Sahitya Akademi Award, the second highest literary honour in India, was given him posthumously for his collection of poems *Selected Poems*. He was also honoured with *Padma Shri*. His poem under study gives the realistic representation of a river that flows through the beautiful South Indian city of Madhurai; he was a realistic at the time when many other Indian poets were not realistic in the treatment of their subjects.

The other poet whose poem has been chosen for the present study is Aju Mukhopadhyay. He writes in English and Bangla. He is a poet, critic, essayist, and biographer. However, it is his poetry that has brought him honour and awards like Excellence in World Poetry Award, 2009 by the International Poets Academy. Many of his poems have been anthologized. In short, he is rapidly rising as one of the important Indian poets in the present times. He has written two poems on river so far; they are *A River*, and *Teesta the name of a river*. However, the present study has chosen the former and left the latter for the study sometimes in future.

## A K RAMANUJAN'S POEM RIVER:

Attipate Krishnaswami Ramanujan realistically represents the river that flows through Madhurai in this poem. He delineates the river realistically – both in its ugly and beautiful form. At the very outset he



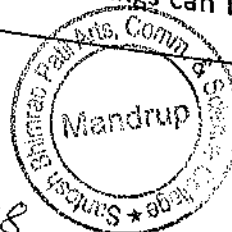
briefly describes the city of Madurai famous for temples like 2500 year old Meenakshi Amman Temple and the poets. A K Ramanujan sarcastically writes that these poets write only about cities and temples, but human life implying that they are not interested in the depiction of human reality in their poems. Unlike them, the poet prefers to write about the life of the common man and give voice to their problems through his poetry rather than writing about non-human entities. Therefore, he describes, unlike other poets of his city, the river Vaigai that flows through Madurai and its effects on surrounding human life, especially when it is flooded. It looks different during different season – beautiful during monsoon and ugly during summer. The river is worth writing a poem on only during rainy season for other poets who like to write only beautiful things. However, A K Ramanujan writes about both the forms of the river; in fact he writes about human life depended on the river and affected by it in all seasons. He thus describes Vaigai during summer:

every summer  
a river dries to a trickle  
in the sand,  
baring the sand ribs,  
straw and women's hair  
clogging the watergates  
at the rusty bars  
under the bridges with patches  
of repair all over them

The above description of the river presents its ugly form during summer when it dries to a trickle with sand on its both sides making it look like the ribs of a person who has been starving for days together. 'Straw and women's hair clogging the watergates at the rusty bars under the bridges with patches of repair all over them' makes it look uglier. The river is the lifeline of the city; people depend on it for many things – it provides drinking water for humans, animals, and other living beings; humans and animals bathe in it, people wash their clothes here, etc. Hence, women's hair are blocking the water of the river which has become just a trickle in the summer at the rusty pillars of the bridge on the river. The wet and dry stones in the river which have become bare are compared with 'sleepy crocodiles' and 'water-buffaloes lounging in the sun'. Here, the poet makes an apt use of simile to present the realistic image of Vaigai River in summer. It also indicates his deep roots in Indian culture. He knows Indian society inside out. He knows the importance of rivers in Indian culture; in fact humans settled on the banks of rivers since ancient times. These deep roots of him in Indian ethos enable him to give the realistic representation of River Vaigai as well as the life of the people of the ancient city Madurai depending on it. However, realistic depiction of the river the human life dependent on it is not the aim of the poet. His aim is to criticize those of his contemporary poets who ignored human suffering and wrote only on beautiful things – real or imaginary. He gives the caustic comments on such poets in the latter half of the poem.

The poets only sang of the floods.  
He was there for a day  
When they had the floods.  
The poet goes to Vaigai river only in monsoon season when it is flooded for:  
He said:  
the river has water enough  
to be poetic  
about only once a year

He does not go to the river during summer when it looks ugly to him because he loves and writes on only beautiful things. According to him only beautiful things can be the subject of poetry or worth writing





poems on. There is no place in his scheme of things for the fact that even ugliness is a part and parcel of life. He is indifferent towards this fact and the suffering of humans and other living beings. It becomes clear from the following lines:

The new poets still quoted  
the old poets, but no one spoke  
in verse  
of the pregnant woman  
drowned, with perhaps twins in her,  
kicking at blank walls  
even before birth.

Neither the old poets nor the new ones have concern for suffering – of humans, let alone of all living beings. For them suffering is not a topic worth writing a poem on. According to them, the river in the floods will obviously cause loss of life and material things; there is nothing to write about it. One such a new poet says:

the river has water enough  
to be poetic  
about only once a year  
and then  
it carries away  
in the first half-hour  
three village houses,  
a couple of cows  
named Gopi and Brinda  
and one pregnant woman  
expecting twins

These lines imply that for both the old and new poets it is natural that a river in floods will cause the loss of life and material things by carrying away 'three village houses, a couple of cows' and a 'pregnant woman'. According to them it is not worth taking note of, let alone writing a poem on; they care for only the beautiful form of the river in floods. It shows their indifference towards human suffering. They live in their own imaginary world, in a ivory tower completely cut off from life and reality. Hence, A K Ramanujan, who believes in art for life's sake, obliquely criticizes them in the poem.

#### Aju Mukhopadhyay's poem *A River*:

Aju Mukhopadhyay's poem *A River* is a beautiful poem of two stanzas wherein he personifies a river. The poet depicts different forms a rivers takes in its journey in the first stanza and in the second the poem takes a philosophical turn making a comment on life. The following lines of the first stanza depict various forms the river takes in the course of its journey from its birth to its end.

Like a brook sneaking through the rocks unseen  
Like a stream flowing through the meadows green  
Roaring like an Amazon furioso  
Flooding like a Hwang-Ho  
Meandering through innumerable towns and cities

A river is just a trickle at its birth place and then it gradually increases in its size as it moves towards the sea or ocean. As it flows forth a trickle becomes a brook, and then a stream. It meanders through rocks, meadows, forests, valleys, villages, towns, and cities. It is gentle at some places, while furious like the Amazon River at some others; it is sometimes even destructive like the Hwang-Ho River, which is also known as the Yellow River. Here the poet intends to convey to the readers that like Lord Shiva a river both nourishes as well as destroys. It nourishes the life and fields on its banks that runs many a mile. It also causes great loss of life and material when it is flooded. It is both life-giver and life-taker.

Regardless of the numerous struggles the river is engaged daily, it has been flowing forth leaving on both the shores, friends and enemies' for thousands of years. The environmental crusaders and the ones who pollute the river can be taken as its friends and enemies respectively. It enjoys all sorts of experiences. It says:

Nothing is hackneyed, nothing is old  
Each experience is precious gold.  
Each dawn, each sunset is a marvel  
Though each day begins with a tantalizing tale.  
Sorrow and joy, shame and fame  
Each is a different game.  
Bitter and sweet, passionate, ignorant  
I have enjoyed every moment.

The attitude of the river is exemplary; it teaches us how we should face life, what should be our attitude towards the world and things in it. We need to live in now and here to savour every moment of life which is not 'hackneyed' or 'old', but 'precious gold'. Everything in this world is a wonder, we just need to have an eye for it to experience. It does not mean that life is only full of joy and wonder. In fact, life is made of contradictory things; it is a mixture of 'sorrow and joy, shame and fame'. It is both 'bitter and sweet'. However, we need to experience both with the same poise and peace of mind. Like the river, we need to enjoy every moment for we get life only once; we need to drink the cup of life to its brim.

The last stanza gives a philosophical turn to the poem. The stanza reads:  
Forever afloat moving beyond the sea  
Forever towards the glowing infinity.

The journey of the river does not end when it meets the sea, but continues even after it – it keeps flowing 'towards the glowing infinity'. It suggests that life does not end with one's death, but there is life even after death; death is not the end, but the beginning of infinite life.

Thus two meanings or themes run parallel in the poem – one literal and the other implied. On its surface, the poem is about a river. On the deeper implied level, it is about human and his/her life. The poet seems to convey to the readers that we should strike balance between the present life on the earth and the eternal life after death; we need to prepare for the both, but should enjoy every bit of the present life of which we are certain. It all shows the influence of Indian philosophy on the poet.

#### CONCLUSION:

Thus the two Indian poets writing in English A K Ramanujan and Aju Mukhopadhyay present two images of river as they wrote with different purpose or intention in their minds. The former wrote the poem to criticize those poets who lived in an ivory tower and wrote only on imaginary and beautiful things neglecting the ugly fact, the suffering of living beings, while the latter wrote the poem to comment on human life and the need to have the right attitude towards it which would enable us to enjoy the present to the fullest without forgetting the certainty of death and afterlife. Whatever the differences, one thing is

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certain that the poems on river by both the poets have made a great contribution to Indian Writing in English as well as to our understanding of human life.

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## “चंद्रपूर जिल्ह्यात एकात्मिक आदिवासी विकास प्रकल्पा अंतर्गत आदिवासीना राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या कृषी व संलग्न योजनांचा अभ्यास”

प्रा. प्रशांत लमाने<sup>1</sup>, डॉ. प्रज्ञा बागडे<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, संतोष भिमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय मंदूप.

<sup>2</sup>सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, पी. डब्ल्यू. एस. महाविद्यालय नागपुर.

### प्रस्तावना :

1975 - 76 पासून समुदायाच्या विकासासाठी खऱ्या अर्थाने सुरुवात झाली असून एस. सी. दुबे यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली पाचव्या योजनेत आदिवासी उपयोजना या कार्यक्रमा अंतर्गत भारतातील विविध भागात विखुरलेल्या आदिवासी समुदायाची दारिद्र्य, गरीबी, बेकारी, शेतीचे परंपरागत स्वरूप, अंधश्रद्धा, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था, आरोग्याची अवस्था, निरक्षरता व राहणीमानाची खालची पातळी इत्यादी सर्व समस्या लक्षात होता. या समस्या आदिवासी समुदायातून दूर करून आदिवासी समाजात आर्थिक, सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक स्थान निर्माण करून त्यांना विकासाच्या प्रवाहात आणण्यासाठी आदिवासी उपयोजना कार्यक्रमाची भारतात 22 राज्यात व 2 केंद्रशासीत प्रदेशात सुरुवात झाली.

### संशोधनांची उद्दिष्टे -

- 1) प्रकल्पा अंतर्गत राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या कृषी व संलग्न शिर्षाखालील योजनांचा आढावा घेणे.
- 2) प्रकल्पा अंतर्गत राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या कृषी व संलग्न शिर्षाखालील योजनांवर झालेला खर्च व प्राप्त निधी व लाभार्थ्यांचा अभ्यास करणे.

### संशोधन माहिती संकलन व संशोधन पद्धती :

प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी प्राथमिक व दुय्यम स्त्रोतांचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे. प्राथमिक स्त्रोतात प्रत्यक्ष मुलाखती अनुसूचीचा उपयोग केला तर दुय्यम स्त्रोतात प्रकल्पा अंतर्गत प्रकाशीन अहवाल व प्रत्यक्ष प्रकल्पातील कार्यालयीन उपलब्ध साहित्याचा उपयोग केला आहे.

प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी चंद्रपूर जिल्ह्यातील 10 आदिवासी बाहुल्य तालुक्याची निवड केली व 10 तालुक्यातून सहेतूक पद्धतीने उत्तरदात्याची नमुना म्हणून निवड केली आहे.

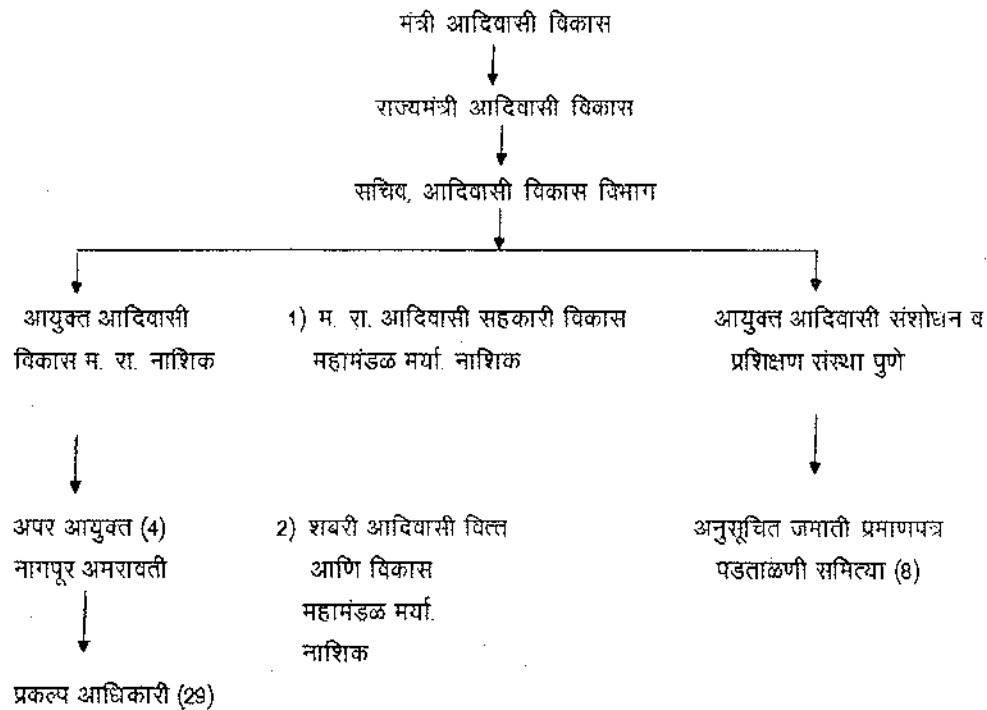
### एकात्मिक आदिवासी विकास प्रकल्पाची पार्श्वभूमी :-

पहिल्या पंचवर्षीक योजनेत आदिवासी विकास करण्याच्या दृष्टीकोनातून प्रथम प्रयत्न करण्याची सुरुवात झाली. त्या योजनेत आदिवासी विकासासाठी काही प्रमाणात कार्यक्रमाची आखणी करून कार्यक्रम राबविण्यात आले. परंतु पहिल्या योजनेत विशेष फलश्रुती आली नाही.

दुसऱ्या पंचवर्षीक योजनेत आदिवासी विकासाच्या दृष्टीकोनात काही नवीन योजना तयार करण्यात आली त्यात विविध तत्व दृष्टीकोनातून भारतातील आदिवासी विकास करण्यासाठी काही आदिवासी क्षेत्राची निवड करण्यात आल्यामुळे बाकी क्षेत्र विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत बाहेर राहिले.

तिसऱ्या पंचवर्षीक योजनेत Varrier elevin कमिटीची स्थापना करून आदिवासी विकासासाठी Block System चा अवलंब करून आदिवासी विकास करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. चवथ्या पंचवर्षीक योजनेत 489 Block ची विभागणी करून आदिवासी विकास करण्याचा याही योजनेत प्रयत्न केला परंतु वरील चारही योजनेत





कृषी व संलग्न सेवा शिर्षाखाली प्रकल्पा अंतर्गत राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या योजना

प्रकल्पात कृषी व संलग्न सेवा या उपशिर्षाखाली खालील शिर्षांतर्गत विविध योजना सबविषयात येतात त्या खालील प्रमाणे आहेत.

पिकसंवर्धन - आदिवासी शेतकऱ्यांना अर्थसहाय्य देण्याची योजना कृषी विभागामार्फत आदिवासी उपयोजनेखाली क्षेत्र, बाह्यक्षेत्र व माडा क्षेत्रात प्रामुख्याने 16 जिल्ह्यात राबविण्यात येते, या योजनेअंतर्गत आदिवासी कुंटूबांना विविध बाबीसाठी पुढीलप्रमाणे अर्थसहाय्य देण्यात येते. - जमीन विकास कामे जुन्या विहिरीची दुरुस्ती, बैलजोडी व बैलगाडी पुरवठा, 300 मीटर पाईपलाईन, नलिका विहिरी, पंपसंच, नविन विहिरी, पुष्पोत्पादन विकास कार्यक्रम, परसबाग, तांडपत्री पुरवठा, तारेचे कृपण, धान्यकोटी, तृषार/ ठिबळ सिंचन संच पुरवठा.

फलोत्पादन -

फलोत्पादन हा आदिवासीसाठी कृषी क्षेत्राशी संलग्न असलेला आदिवासी उत्पन्नदायी ठरणारा महत्वाचा कार्यक्रम आहे. त्यात फलोत्पादन रोप संरक्षण व बागायती रोपमळ्यांची स्थापना / बळकटीकरण या कार्यक्रमाद्वारे लहान व सीमांकीत आदिवासी शेतकऱ्यांना या योजनेतील 100 टक्के अनुदान देण्यात येते.

मुदा व जलसंधारण —

पाणवहाळ विकास कार्यक्रमाखाली पुढील कामे हाती घेण्यात येतात. समतल /श्रेणीबद्ध बांध, बांध बदिस्ती नाला बांध, ब्रशवुड कारणे, झाडा-झुडपांच्या बांधासह मातीचे बांधकाम, अपवाहन बंधारे भुमीगत बंधारे, लाईव्ह चेक धरणे, शेततळे, सुटया सुटया धोडयाने केलेले बांधकाम ईत्यादी,

**पशुसंवर्धन—** या कार्यक्रम हेतू आदिवासींना केवळ उत्पन्नाचे दुय्यम साधन द्यावे एवढ्या पुरताच मर्यादीत नसून त्यापासून त्यांना सकस आहार सुध्दा मिळू शकतो या कार्यक्रमा अंतर्गत गायी व म्हशीचे वाटप दुभत्या जनावरांचा खाद्य पुरवठा करणे, पशु वैद्यकीय केंद्राची स्थापना पायाच्या व तोंडाच्या रोगाचे नियंत्रण पशु वैद्यकीय चिकीत्सालयाचे बांधकाम इत्यादीवर अनुदान व खर्च करण्यात येतो.

उत्पन्ननिर्मिती असलेल्या वैयक्तिक लाभाच्या व कुटुंबाच्या लाभाच्या योजनेचा समावेश होतो. अध्ययन क्षेत्रातील एकात्मिक आदिवासी विकास प्रकल्पामार्फत कृषी व संलग्न सेवा या शिर्षावर विविध वर्षाखाली प्राप्तानिधी व खर्च निधि वरील सारणीत दर्शविलेला आहे.

वरील सारणीतील विविध वर्षाखालील प्राप्त निधी व खर्च निधीचे अवलोकन केले असता असे दिसून येते प्राप्त निधीपेक्षा सर्व वर्षात खर्चनिधीतील तफावत दिसून येते म्हणजे प्राप्त निधीतून कृषी व संलग्न या शिर्षाखाली होणारा खर्च कमी केलेला सारणीत निदर्शनास येते.

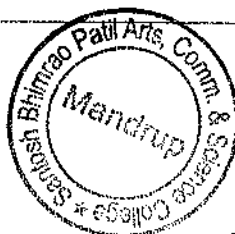
**कृषी व संलग्न सेवा योजनेवर अध्ययन क्षेत्रात प्राप्तनिधी, खर्च निधी व लाभार्थी**

अ. क्र	योजनांची नावे	प्राप्त निधी (लाखात)	खर्च निधी (लाखात)	लाभार्थी	राबविलेले वर्ष
1.	पी.व्ही.सी पाईप पुरवण	857.50	845	19950	2000 ते 2012
2.	कोटेरी कुंपण तार वाटप	23.492	20.13	247	2006 ते 2012
3.	किटक नाशके वाटप	13.18	12.05	658	2000 ते 2003
4.	तेलपंप पुरवण	730.50	723.18	3217	2000 ते 2012
5.	वीजपंप पुरवण	169.83	164.50	793	2000 ते 2000
6.	लोखंडी बैलगाडी पुरवठा	8.30	8.30	62	2006 ते 07
7.	फवारणी पंप पुरवठा	16.20	16.20	1385	2007 ते 09
8.	नवीन विहार बांधकाम	48.47	47.35	59	2002 ते 06
9.	ताडपत्री पुरवठा	52.11	50.15	572	2007 ते 12
10.	ग्रेजर मशीन पुरवठा	16.50	16.00	48	2006 ते 09
11.	ठिंबक सिंचन योजना	प्रस्ताव मजूर	अनुदान प्राप्त	नाही.	
12.	वाटररोड डेव्हलपमेंट	25.18	24.25	113	2009 ते 11
13.	रेनवॉटर हार्वेस्टिंग	8.00	योजना कार्य प्रलंबित		
14.	जुन्या विहारीची दुरुस्ती	13.50	12.48	103	2002 ते 09
15.	संदीप खत पुरवठा	2.15	2.05	83	2006 ते 07
16.	किटकनाशके वाटप	13.98	13.00	671	2000 ते 08 2006 ते 08
17.	शेती अवजारे	5.15	4.95	147	2006 ते 08
	एकुण	2003.14	1959.59	28108	

स्त्रोत - चंद्रपूर व चिमूर क्षेत्र प्रकल्प कार्यालय

आदिवासी समुह हा शेती क्षेत्रावर जास्त प्रमाणात अवलंबून असल्यामुळे शेती क्षेत्राची असणारी परंपरागत पद्धत जागतिकीकरणात निभाव धरणे शक्य नसल्यामुळे आदिवासी समुहाला विकासाच्या प्रवाहात आपणत्यासाठी शेती क्षेत्रात प्रगती करण्यासाठी आधुनिक तंत्राचा तसेच इतर संलग्नीत बाबीत बदल होणे आवश्यक बाब आहे त्यासाठी आदिवासी समुहाच्या विकासाच्या दृष्टीकोनातून प्रकल्पा अंतर्गत कृषी व उत्पन्न वाढीच्या योजना कार्यक्रम राबविणे आवश्यक आहे.

वरील कृषी संलग्न व उत्पन्न वाढीच्या योजनांची सारणी वरून असे निदर्शनात येते की, चंद्रपूर क्षेत्र प्रकल्पाला व चिमूर क्षेत्र 2003.84 लाख रुपये इतका निधी प्राप्त झाला. असून 1959.59 लाख रुपये निधी 28108 एवढ्या लाभार्थ्यांवर खर्च करण्यात आला तर 99.25 लाख रुपये एवढा निधी प्रकल्पा अंतर्गत खर्च करण्यात आला नाही. तेलपंप व PVC पाईप पुरवठा योजना सलग 12 वर्षात राबविण्यात आल्या असून इतर सर्व



## ६६. श्री पांडुरंग सहकारी साखर कारखाना मर्या, श्रीपूर यांचे सह-विज निर्मिती (उपारंपारिक) उर्जा प्रकल्प अभ्यास

प्राचार्य डॉ. बी. एम. भांजे

प्राचार्य, संतोष भिमराव पाटील कला, सायन्स कॉमर्स महाविद्यालय, मंदूप.

प्रा. बी. एल. सांळुखे

सहा. प्राध्यापक, शंकरराव मोहिते-पाटील महाविद्यालय, अकलूज.

### प्रस्तावना (INTRODUCTION)

आजच्या युगात उर्जा ही अत्यंत निगडीची गोष्ट झाली आहे. केवळ उर्जेच्या वापरावर त्या देशाची प्रगती व विकास अवलंबून आहे. दरडोई उर्जेच्या वापरावर देशाची उन्नती ठरवू शकते. २१व्या शतकात उर्जा क्षेत्रात स्थित्यंतरे घडून येत आहेत. भारताची विद्युतशक्ती निर्माह्य करण्याची १,२३,४६२MW एवढी स्थापित क्षमता आहे. औष्णिक विद्युत क्षमता - ८१,८५९MW, जलविद्युत क्षमता - ३२,१३५MW, अणू उर्जा क्षमता ३,३१०MW, आणि पारंपारिक उर्जा स्त्रोत क्षमता ६,१५८MW आहे. संपूर्ण जागामध्ये भारताचा उर्जा वापरासाठी सहावा क्रमांक आहे. तरीसुद्धा आज आपल्या देशात विद्युत उर्जेच्या मागाही आणि पुरवठा यांच्यामध्ये तफावत ही स्थापित क्षमतेच्या १४टक्के एवढी आहे. दिवसेंदिवस लोकसंख्यावाढीमुळे ही तफावत रुढावत आहे. भारतदेशाचा विकासाचा वेग ६-८% अधिक दराने पुढील दहा वर्षासाठी झाला तर त्याचा विद्युत निर्मितीची क्षमता ही सन २०२० पर्यंत २,१५,८०४MW एवढी असेल, म्हणजेच आजच्या विद्युत निर्मिती क्षमतेच्या दुप्पट वाढवावी लागेल. परंतु आजच्या स्थितीत एकूण मिळालेल्या उर्जेपैकी ७०% वीज औष्णिक व २५% वीज ही जलविद्युत प्रकल्पातून म्हणजेच पारंपारिक स्रोतांपासून तयार होत आहे. पृथ्वीवरील सर्वच पारंपारिक उर्जा स्रोतांमुळे पर्यावरणाच्या समस्या निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत. तसेच ही उर्जास्रोते काही कालावधीत संपन्नार आहेत.

महाराष्ट्र हे सर्वात मोठ्या प्रमाणात विद्युतनिर्मिती व वापर करणारे राज्य आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्याची विद्युत उर्जेची स्थापित निर्मिती क्षमता ही १५,५५९MW, इतकी असून ही वीज प्रामुख्याने जलविद्युत व औष्णिक प्रकल्पामधून निर्माण होते. महाराष्ट्र राज्यात साधारणतः दररोज ३,००० ते ३,५०० MW एवढा विजेचा तुटवडा निर्माण होत आहे. या विज तुटवड्याचा परिणाम ग्रामीण भागाबरोबरच शहरांमध्ये होऊ लागला आहे. कृषी उत्पादनास सिंचनासाठी वीज मिळू शकत नाही. याचा परिणाम रोजगारावरही जाणवत आहे. शहरातील उद्योगधंदे, औद्योगिक अस्थापने इत्यादी विजेच्या भारनियमनामुळे बाधित झालेले आहेत. त्यामुळे बदलत्या उर्जा संकटावर मात करण्यासाठी अपरंपारिक उर्जा स्रोतांना महत्व देण्यासाठी भारत सरकारच्या



अपारंपारिक उर्जा मंत्रालयाने विविध योजना अनुदान तत्वावर सुरू केल्या आहेत. या अपारंपारिक उर्जा स्रोतांचा अभ्यास करीत्याचा हेतू प्रस्तुत प्रकल्प अभ्यासा मध्ये केला आहे.

अ) अपारंपारिक उर्जास्रोते - अपारंपारिक उर्जा ही मुख्यत्वे सौर उर्जेचे विविध रूपे आहेत. यात सौर उर्जा, बायोगॅस, पवन उर्जा, उर्जेचा समावेश होतो. महाराष्ट्रात वेगवेगळ्या अपारंपारिक उर्जा स्रोतांद्वारे एकूण ६,९१८ MW क्षमतेचे वीज प्रकल्प अस्थापीत करण्यास वाव असून त्यापैकी एकूण १०१०.७ MW क्षमतेचे प्रकल्प सध्या उभारण्यात आलेले आहेत. भारतात कृषी अवशेषांचे प्रमाणा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर उपलब्ध आहे. सर्व साधारणपणे कृषी अवशेष बाँयलरमध्ये अधिक कार्यक्षमतेने जळून त्यावर होणाऱ्या वाफेवर वीज निर्मिती करता येते. महाराष्ट्रात कृषी अवशेषावर आधारीत ७८१ MW वीजनिर्मिती प्रकल्प स्थापित करण्यास वाव आहे व आत्तापर्यंत दोन ठिकाणी मिळून एकूण ७३.३ MW प्रकल्प अस्थापीत करण्यात आले आहेत.

ब) भारतातील उद्योग क्षेत्रातील एकात्मिक उष्णतेद्वारे वीज निर्मिती प्रकल्पांची क्षमता - औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात वीज ही महत्वाची व मुलभूत गरज मानली आहे. भारतातील काही औद्योगिक अस्थापने व स्वतः उष्णतेद्वारे वीज निर्मिती करून गरज भागवू शकतात. टाटा एनर्जी रिसर्च इन्स्टिट्यूट, नवी दिल्ली यांनी ३०० औद्योगिक क्षेत्रांचा अभ्यास करून त्यांच्या मधील वीज निर्मितीची क्षमता विषद केली आहे. भारतातील विविध उद्योगक्षेत्रांमधून ७४५४ MW एवढी वीज तयार केली जाऊ शकते. तसेच साखर उद्योगातून सर्वात जास्त ६८% वीज तयार होऊ शकते. त्यामुळे औद्योगिक कारखाने विजेच्या बाबतीत स्वयंपूर्ण होतीलच परंतु भारतातील ग्रामीण व शहरी भागांनाही ते वीज पुरवू शकतील.

विविध कारखान्यांची एकात्मिक उष्णतेद्वारे वीज निर्मिती क्षमता

(POTENTIAL OF INTEGRATED CO-GENERATION PLANTS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES)

कारखाने	विजनिर्मिती क्षमता MW	बाँयलरसाठी गुंतवणीक दशलक्ष रु. पर्यंत
अॅल्युमिनियम	५९	५९०
कास्टीक सोडा	३९४	३९४०
सिमेंट	७८	७८०
सत व कापड उद्योग	५०६	५०६०
लोखंड	३६३	५४३०
हातमाग कापड उद्योग	१४४	१४४०
कागद	५९४	५९४०
पेट्रोल शक्तीकरणा प्रकल्प	२३२	३०१०
साखर	५१३१	६६७००
सल्फुरिक आम्ल	७४	७४०
एकूण	७५७४	९३६३०

संदर्भ - TERI, २००६





ऊसाच्या चिपाडापासून सह वीज निर्मिती प्रकल्पास भारतामध्ये खूप मोठा वाव आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्यात १२५० MW क्षमतेचे प्रकल्प उभारण्याची क्षमता आहे. आज मात्र या स्रोतांद्वारे केवळ ७३.५ MW वीज तयार केली जाते.

**क) ऊसाच्या चिपाडावर किंवा भुस्स्यावर आधारीत सह-वीजनिर्मिती** ऊसाचा भुस्सा जाळून एकाच वेळेस दोन प्रकारच्या किंवा त्यापेक्षा अधिक उपयुक्त उर्जा उदाहरार्थ बाष्प व विद्युत किंवा तांत्रिक व विद्युत निर्माणा केल्यास त्यास सहवीज निर्मिती म्हणतात. महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये १७४ साखर कारखाने अस्थापीत असून त्यापैकी १५४ सहकार क्षेत्रातील आहेत. सहवीज निर्मिती संबंधी अपारंपारिक उर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार यांच्या अभ्यासानुसार सध्या ७ साखर कारखान्यांमधून (अस्थापीत क्षमता ७३.५ MW) सहवीज निर्मिती प्रकल्पाद्वारे अंदाजे ३२.५ MW इतकी वीज निर्मिती केली जाते.

प्रस्तुत प्रकल्प अभ्यास श्री.पांडुरंग सहकारी साखर कारखाना मर्या., श्रीपूर, जि.सोलापूर यांच्या मार्फत भुस्स्याद्वारे (Bagasse) चालविण्यात येणाऱ्या सहवीज निर्मिती प्रकल्पाचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे या संशोधन अभ्यासामध्ये प्रकल्पाची रचना, कच्चा माल, तयार होणारी वीज व तिचे वितरण तसेच सह-विज निर्मिती प्रकल्पाचे फायदे तत्सम गोष्टी अभ्यासात आल्या आहेत.

#### संशोधन अभ्यास क्षेत्र (STUDY UNIVERSE) -

श्री.पांडुरंग सहकारी साखर कारखाना मर्या., श्रीपूर हा महाराष्ट्रातील सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील माळशिरस तालुक्याच्या पूर्वे दिशेस आहे. श्री.पांडुरंग सहकारी साखर कारखाना मर्या., श्रीपूर हा १९९२ पासून सहकारी व्यवस्थापनाखाली चालू केलेला आहे. सध्या या कारखान्याची ऊस गाळप क्षमता ३५०० मे.टन असून कारखाने देशपातळी वरील व राज्य पातळीवरील अनेक पुरस्कार मिळविलेले आहे. या कारखान्यामध्ये भुस्स्यापासून सह-विज निर्मिती प्रकल्पाची सुरुवात २३ जुन २००६ रोजी झाली आहे. सह-विज निर्मिती प्रकल्पाची गळीत हंगामाधील क्षमता ८.५MW असून बिगर गळीत हंगामाधील क्षमता ७.७५MW एवढी आहे.

#### उद्दीष्टे (OBJECTIVES) -

१. श्री.पांडुरंग सहकारी साखर कारखाना मर्या., श्रीपूर यांच्या भुस्सा याद्वारे होणाऱ्या सहविज निर्मिती प्रकल्पाची पाहणी.
२. श्री.पांडुरंग सहकारी साखर कारखाना मर्या., श्रीपूर यांच्या भुस्स्याद्वारे सहविज निर्मिती प्रकल्पात लागणाऱ्या कच्चा माल, विज निर्मिती उपकरणांची तयार व वितरित होणारी विज ,प्रमाण विज निर्मितीचा अर्थाशास्त्रीयदृष्ट्या परिक्षण करणे.
३. अपारंपारिक विजस्रोत निर्मितीत व साखर कारखान्यांची भूमिक.



**संशोधन अभ्यास पद्धत (RESEARCH METHODOLOGY)**

अ) प्राथमिकसंशोधन अभ्यास पद्धती

१. प्रत्यक्ष भेट - श्री.पांडुरंग सहकारी साखर कारखाना मर्या., श्रीपूर, जि.सोलापूर ठिकाणाच्या भूस्स्यापासून निर्माणा होणाऱ्या सहविज निर्मिती प्रकल्पास प्रत्यक्ष भेट दिली.
२. मुलाखत पत्र - अभ्यास क्षेत्रातील सह-विज निर्मितीत प्रकल्पावर कार्यरत असलेल्या अभियंत्याकडून मुलाखत पत्राद्वारे माहिती घेतली.
३. केंद्रीय मुलाखत - सहविज निर्मिती प्रकल्पातील उपकरणांचे काम कशा पद्धतीने चालते हे जाणून घेण्यासाठी त्या प्रकल्पावरील कार्यरत असाऱ्या कामगारांबरोबर संवाद साधून विजनिर्मिती उपकरणाबाबत माहिती घेतली.

ब) द्वितीय संशोधन अभ्यास पद्धत

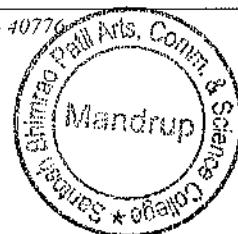
यामध्ये सहविजनिर्मिती बाबतचे महत्त्व, विजेचे समस्या व पर्यावरणा संरक्षण इत्यादि बाबतीत अपारंपारिक उर्जास्रोतांचे महत्त्व ही अभ्यास सामुग्री पुस्तके, संशोधन पत्रिका यामधून घेतली.

**उत्पत्ती व विवेचन (RESULT & DISCUSSION)**

साखर कारखान्यामध्ये ऊस गाळप होण्यापासून साखर पाठवेपर्यंत विविध प्रक्रियांसाठी विज लागते. या विजेसाठी कारखान्यामध्ये १४केजी/सेमी एवढ्या दाबाचे बॉयलर वापरले जातात. तसेच विज महामंडळाकडून विजही घेतली जाते. परंतु विज मंडळाकडून सातत्याने विजपुरवठा होत नसल्याने साखर कारखान्यामधील विविध उत्पादन प्रक्रीया बाधीत होतात. याचा परिणाम साखर उत्पादन प्रक्रियेवर होतो. साखर कारखान्याकडे ऊसाचा रस गाळपानंतर तयार होणाऱ्या भूस्साच्या (बायोगॅस) उपयोग सह-विज निर्मितीसाठी मोठा असून सध्या या प्रकल्पातील तांत्रिक अडचणी दूर झाल्या आहेत.

अ) सह-विजनिर्मितीसाठी लागणारा कच्चा माल

साखर कारखान्यामध्ये ऊस गाळपानंतर ऊसाच्या वजनाच्या ३०% पर्यंत भूस्सा (बॅगॅस) तयार होते. भूस्सा हा जैव वस्तुमान (BIOMASS) चा स्रोत असून त्याची Calorific Value ही २५०० Kcal/Kg एवढी आहे. त्यामुळे भूस्सा जळल्यानंतर उपरि तयार होणाऱ्याचे प्रमाण ही इतर तत्सम इंधन स्रोतांपेक्षा जास्त आहे. श्री.पांडुरंग सहकारी साखर कारखाना मर्या., श्रीपूर, जि.सोलापूर यांच्या सह-विज निर्मिती प्रकल्पामध्ये १६० मेट्रीक टन एवढा भूस्सा वापरला जातो. महिन्याला साधारतः ४६०० मेट्रीक टन एवढ्या भूस्साची गरज कारखान्याला भासते. कारखान्याचा गळीत हंगाम सुरू असताना ही गरज कारखान्यामार्फत भागवली जाते. मात्र बिगर गळीत हंगामामध्ये इतर आसपासच्या कारखान्यातून भूस्सा घेवून विज निर्मिती प्रकल्प खंडीत न होता सुरू ठेवला जातो. वर्षातून श्री.पांडुरंग सहकारी साखर कारखाना मर्या., श्रीपूर, जि.सोलापूर सह विज निर्मिती प्रकल्प १० महिने सातत्याने सुरू ठेवला जातो व दोन महिने दुरुस्ती आणि साफसफाईसाठी बंद करायत येतो.



**ब) भूस्यापासून सह-विज निर्मिती प्रक्रिया**

श्री.पांडुरंग सहकारी साखर कारखाना मर्या., श्रीपूर कारखान्यात भूस्यापासून निर्माणा होणाऱ्या सह-विज प्रक्रियेत बॅक प्रेशर टर्बाईन (Back Pressure Turbine) व एक्स्ट्रॅक्शन कम कन्डेन्सिंग (Extrafaction Cum-Condensing) हे तंत्रज्ञान वापरले आहे. यापैकी गाळप हंगामाच्या व्यतिरिक्तच्या काळात वीज निर्मिती ही एक्स्ट्रॅक्शन कम कन्डेन्सिंग या प्रक्रीयेद्वारेच होते. भूसा जाळल्यानंतर त्यापासून निर्माणा होणाऱ्या उष्णिताचा बॉयलर मधील पाणी गरम करून त्याची वाफ केली जाते. तयार झालेली वाफेचा दाब वाढवून अशी उच्चदाबेची वाफ विद्युत जनित्रात सोडून त्यातील पंखे उच्च गतीने फिरवले जातात. अशाप्रकारे स्थितीज उर्जेचे गतीज उर्जेमध्ये केले जाते. जनित्रातील पंखे फिरल्यामुळे जनित्रामध्ये विद्युत चुंबकीय क्षेत्र (Electromagnetic Field) तयार होते. यामुळे विद्युत प्रवाह वाहने सुरू होते व त्यापासून वीज मिळते म्हणजे परत गतिज उर्जेचे रूपांतर विद्युत उर्जेत केले जाते. उर्जा अक्षयतेच्या पहिल्या नियमानुसार असे सांगण्यात येईल की, उर्जा कधीही निर्माणा करता किंवा नष्ट करता येत नाही. एका प्रकारे उर्जेचे रूपांतर दुसऱ्या प्रकारच्या ऊर्जेत करता येते. म्हणजेच सूर्यापासून उष्णिता घेवून जैव वस्तुमान (Bio-mass) ऊर्जाच्या चिपाडात तयार करून त्याचे ज्वलन करून पायाचे वाफेत रूपांतर केले जाते व या वाफेतून विद्युत जनित्रात विद्युत उर्जेच्या स्रोतात रूपांतरीत होते.

**क) भूस्यापासून तयार होणाऱ्या सह-विजनिर्मितीच्या प्रकल्पामधील उपकरणे -**

श्री.पांडुरंग सहकारी साखर कारखाना मर्या., श्रीपूर यांच्या सहविजनिर्मिती उर्जा प्रकल्पामध्ये खालील उपकरणांचा उपयोग होते.

बॉयलर (Boiler) टर्बाईन (Turbine) प्लॉन्ट बॅलन्स (Plant Balance)

- १) **बॉयलर** - बॉयलरची रचना एका बंद खोलीसारखी असते. या बॉयलरमध्ये वरच्या बाजूस पाण्याच्या नलिका फिरवलेल्या असतात व यामधून क्षारविरहीत पाणी फिरवले जाते. बॉयलरमध्ये भुसा टाकून तो जाळला जातो. भुसा ज्वलनासाठी हवा मिळाल्यासाठी FD फॅन बसविले असतात. त्यामुळे भुसा लवकर, पूर्ण जळतो व उष्णिता तयार होते. बॉयलरमध्ये फिरणाऱ्या नळ्यांमध्ये तीन अश्वशक्तीचे तीन पंप पाणी भरण्यासाठी वापरले जातात. बॉयलरमध्ये साधारतः ८०० ते ९०० डिग्री सेल्सियस एवढे तापमान तयार होते. बॉयलरमध्ये इकॅनोमायझर (Ecanomyzer) नावाचे एक उपकरण बसले असून या उपकरणात १०० डिग्री सेल्सियसचे पाणी सोडून ते पाण्याचे तापमान १२० डिग्री सेल्सियसपर्यंत वाढते. या तंत्रज्ञानामुळे इंधन बचत होते. बॉयलरमधून उच्च तापमान पाण्याचे रूपांतर वाफेत होते. नलिकेतून ही वाफ फिरते तेव्हा दाब तयार होते त्यामुळे उच्चदाब तयार केली जाते.



- २) **टर्बाइन** - टर्बाइन याला मराठीत विद्युत जनित्र असे म्हणतात. सह-विजनिर्मितीत विद्युत जनित्र हे एक महत्वाचे उपकरण आहे. श्री.पांडुरंग सहकारी साखर कारखाना मर्या., श्रीपूर यांनी ८.५MW क्षमतेचा विद्युत जनित्र प्रकल्प बडोदा येथून आणला आहे. या विद्युत जनित्रात पंखे असतात व हे पंख चुंबकीय विद्युत सयंत्रात जोडलेले असतात. जेव्हा विद्युत जनित्रातील पंखे १५००RPM (Revolution Per Minute) या वेगाने फिरतात तेव्हाच विज तयार होते. उच्च दाब असलेली वाफ वेगाने पंख्यांना फिरतात तेव्हाच विज तयार होते. व त्यामुळे विद्युततीय चुंबकीय क्षेत्र निर्माणा झाल्यामुळे ८.५MW एवढी विज तयार होते.
- ३) **प्लॅन्ट वॅलन्स** - या तयार होणाऱ्या विजेचे वितरण सह. साखर कारखान्यात विविध प्रक्रिया दरम्यान उपकरणांना, आवासी व्यवस्था इत्यादी ठिकाणी पुरवली जाते. कारखान्यामध्ये गळीत हंगामामध्ये २MW एवढी वीज वापरली जाते. तसेच बिगर गळीत हंगामामध्ये १MW एवढी विज कारखान्यामध्ये वापरली जाते.
- ४) **सहविज निर्मिती प्रकल्पातून तयार होणारी व वितरीत होणारी विज** - श्री.पांडुरंग सहकारी साखर कारखाना मर्या., श्रीपूर यांच्या विज निर्मिती प्रकल्पातून प्रतिदिन ८.५MW एवढी विज तयार होते. साधारणतः कारखान्यास २MW एवढीच विजेची गरज असते त्यामुळे तयार झालेल्या विजेपैकी ५ ते ६MW एवढी विज महाराष्ट्र राज्य विद्युत महामंडळास विकली जाते. महाराष्ट्र विज नियामक मंडळाने १६ ऑगस्ट २००२ रोजी अपारंपारिक उर्जा स्रोतांमधून तयारी होणारी विज महाराष्ट्र राज्य विद्युत मंडळाने कारखान्यातील सह-विज निर्मितीतून तयार होणाऱ्या विजेची खरेदी करायचा करार केला आहे. या कारखान्याच्या सह-विज निर्मिती प्रकल्पातून तयार होणारी विज महाराष्ट्र विज मंडळाच्या माळीनगर, ता.माळशिरस, जि.सोलापूर याठिकांच्या उपकेंद्रास पुरविली जाते.
- ५) **सहविज निर्मिती प्रकल्पाचे आर्थिक परिक्षण** - श्री.पांडुरंग सहकारी साखर कारखाना मर्या., श्रीपूर यांच्या सह विजनिर्मिती प्रकल्पातून १ युनिट विज तयार करायचा १ रुपये २५ पैसे एवढा खर्च येतो. तसेच महाराष्ट्र विज मंडळास कारखान्यातर्फे ३ स्वये १५ पैसे या दराने विजेची विक्री केली जाते. भूसापासून सह विजनिर्मिती करून मिळणारा आर्थिक उत्पन्न आहे.

कारखान्यातील सहविज निर्मिती प्रकल्प कार्यान्वित झाल्यापासून आजपर्यंत ६४६८६.१MW एवढी वीज तयार झालेली असून त्यापैकी ५३६४८.४MW एवढी विज मंडळास विकली आहे. प्रस्तुत विज निर्मिती प्रकल्पाची स्थापित किंमत ४४ कोटी रु आली असून त्यातील ४०% रक्कम केंद्र सरकारीकडून अुदान स्वखाती मिळालेली आहे. अपारंपारिक उर्जा स्रोत व पर्यावरण संरक्षण - अपारंपारिक विज निर्मिती प्रकल्पांना जगभरातून प्रोत्साहन दिले जात आहे. जगातील पारंपारिक स्रोत जे कोळसा, डिझेल, पेट्रोल इत्यादींचा साठा मर्यादित आहे. येत्या ५० वर्षात हा साठा संपुष्टात येईल असा अंदाज आहे. त्यामुळे अपारंपारिक उर्जा स्रोत दिवसेंदिवस महत्व प्राप्त होत आहे. पर्यावरण संरक्षणाच्या दृष्टाने अपारंपारिक उर्जा स्रोत महत्वाची



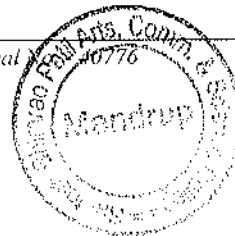
ठरताहेत. जगातील पातळीवरील तापमान वाढीसाठी पारंपारिक इंधन स्रोतांचे होभार ज्वलन महत्वाचे कारणा मानले गेले आहे. यामुळे पारंपारिक उर्जा स्रोतांच्या उपयोगाद्वारे विजनिर्मिती करून हवेतील कार्बनडाय ऑक्साइडचे प्रमाणा कमी करून कार्बन क्रेडीट वाचविण्यासाठी जगातील विकसनशील राष्ट्रे प्रयत्न करीत आहेत. ऊसाच्या चिपाडापासून अथवा भुस्सापासून विज निर्मिती झाल्यास पर्यावरणा प्रदूषण समस्या तर कमी होतीलच तसेच वैश्वीक तापवृद्धी (Global Warming) चा दरही बऱ्याच अंशी कमी करता येईल. भारतातील साखर कारखान्यातून निर्माणा होणाऱ्या भुस्साचे ज्वलन करून मोठ्या प्रमाणावर विज तयार करण्यास वाव आहे. यासाठी गरज आहे सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोनाची व योग्य नियोजनाची त्यामुळे सहकारी किंवा खाजगी साकर कारखान्यांनी श्री.पांडुरंग सहकारी साखर कारखाना मर्या., श्रीपूर कारखान्याच्या भुस्सापासून होभारी सहविज निर्मिती या पथदर्शक प्रकल्पां अनुकरणा केल्या विज निर्मितीचा प्रश्न सुटेल तसेच पर्यावरणातील समस्या कमी होतील.

### निष्कर्ष (Conclusion)

सन २०२० पर्यंत २,१५,८०४MW एवढी विज भारतामध्ये वापरली जाईल असे तज्ञांचे मत आहे. पारंपारिक उर्जा स्रोते एवढी विज निर्माणा करू शकणार नाहीत कारण त्यांच्या निर्मितीवर मर्यादा आहेत व जगभरातील त्यांची स्रोते संपण्याच्या मार्गावर आहेत. त्यामुळे अपारंपारिक उर्जास्रोत आज महत्वाची मानली जातात. अपारंपारिक उर्जास्रोतांमध्ये जैविक स्रोते ही निसर्गतः मुबलक उपलब्ध आहेत. त्यामुळे साखर कारखान्यामार्फत भुस्सामार्फत (Baggase) निर्माणा होणारे विज प्रकल्पाची माहिती जाहून घेण्यासाठी श्री.पांडुरंग सहकारी साखर कारखाना मर्या., श्रीपूर यांच्या भुस्सापासून तयार होणाऱ्या सह विजनिर्मिती प्रकल्पाचा अभ्यास प्रस्तुत प्रकल्पांतर्गत केला आहे.

श्री.पांडुरंग सहकारी साखर कारखाना मर्या., श्रीपूर मध्ये ८.५MW विज निर्मिती करायची क्षमता असलेला सह-विज निर्मिती प्रकल्प असून त्याद्वारे निर्माणा होणारी विज कारखान्यामध्ये विविध ठिकाणी वापरली जाते. तसेच त्यापैकी ५ ते ६MW एवढी विज महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या विज नियामक मंडळास ३ रुपये १५ पैसे या दराने विकली जाते. श्री.पांडुरंग सहकारी साखर कारखाना वर्षांमध्ये या सहविज निर्मिती प्रकल्पापासून १७०५.६८ लाख चे आर्थिक उत्पन्न मिळवित आहे. तसेच इतर पारंपारिक उर्जा स्रोतांपासून विजनिर्मिती प्रकल्पांच्या तुलनेत कमी प्रमाणात कार्बनडायऑक्साइड हा वायू हवेत सोडण्यात येतो. यामुळे वैश्वीक तापमान परिणाम कमी होण्यास या सहविज निर्मितीमुळे नक्कीच मदत होऊ शकेल. तसेच भुस्सापासून सहविज निर्मिती प्रकल्पापासून तयार होणाऱ्या विजेची किंमत १ रुपये १५ पैसे प्रति युनिट असून यामुळे २ रुपये प्रति युनिट कारखान्यास नफा राहत आहे. यामुळे साखर कारखान्यांनी आर्थिक स्थिती उंचावेल.

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**Editor**

**Dr. Bapu g. Gholap**

(M.A.Mar.& Pol.Sci.,B.Ed.Ph.D.NET.)

**Co-Editor**

**Dr. Ravindranath Kewat**

(M.A. Ph.D.)

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# Index

01) PROBLEMS AND PROSPECT OF FLORICULTURE IN ASSAM: A case study of Hajo ... Dr. Bhanu Hazarika, Guwahati	10
02) INFORMATION USE BEHAVIOUR OF FACULTY MEMBERS OF ENGINEERING ... Ramesh Jabnoor, BIDAR, Karnataka State	14
03) The need of Pygmalion method application in teaching learning process of... Dr. Dilip Kumar Jha, Lakhimpur, Assam	16
04) Banda Bahadur's Fall : An Unconditional Surrender or a Negotiated Settle... Dr. SUPREET KAUR, Amritsar	19
05) English Language Curriculum in Karnataka: A Case Study of UG Programme... Arunkumar P. Lokare & Dr. M. G. Hegde, Kumta – North Kanara	24
06) Import of Crude oil and its effects in India Dr. Manoj Kumar, Badaun	29
07) FUZZY SUBRINGS AND FUZZY IDEALS OF RINGS Mukul Buragohain, Digboi	33
08) CRITICAL EVALUATION OF AFFECTIVE AND NORMATIVE COMMITMENT OF PHYSI... Dr. Satya Bhushan Nagar, Udaipur (Raj)	36
09) Indian English literature and Spirituality Dr. Rashmi Nagwanshi, Chhindwara	45
10) B. R. Ambedkar: A Great Nationalist Haresh Narayan Pandey, Gaya, Bihar	46
11) PHOTOABSORPTION AND PHOTOLUMINESCENCE STUDIES ON LOW DENSITY ... SHRUTI PATEL, JABALPUR (M.P)	52
12) A Study on Role of SHG's towards Women Empowerment (With reference to... Mr. Shashidhar S. & Mr. Satish T., Mysore	55





13) IMPACT OF CASHLESS ECONOMY ON COMMON MAN IN INDIA Dr. Rajesh G. Umbarkar, Nanded	60
14) Social Changes Among The Rural People Through MGNREGA; A Geographi... Vikash Ranjan, Chapra, Bihar	64
15) Comparative Study of Motor Fitness components among football and ... Mrs. Meera Yadav, Sonebhadra, U.P. (India)	68
16) Scope of Intervention in International Law Dr. Priyanka Samant, Bhilwara	72
17) सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा व लग्न सोहळ्यातील अवाढव्य खर्च डॉ. ज्ञानेश्वर अंकुशराव देशमुख	77
18) लोककल्याणकारी राजा - राजर्षी शाहू महाराज प्रा. बोकारे स्वाती पंढरीनाथ, वसमत, जि. हिंगोली	73
19) दलित साहित्याचे स्वरूप: नकार आणि विद्रोह डॉ. गौतम ढवळे, जि. लातूर	80
20) स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत समूहांचा ग्रामीण आर्थिक विकासाचा घटक सामाजिक स्थितीवरील प्रभावाचा अभ्यास ... अनंत शत्रुघ्न गावंडे & डॉ. आर. एम. भिसे, अमरावती	82
21) दलित कवितेत 'लोकनाथ यशवंत यांच्याव कवितांचे निराळेपण' शितल वासुदेव निमगडे, चंद्रपूर	86
22) नादिरशाह विषयक मराठा धोरण प्रा. डॉ. एस. पी. चव्हाण, खामगांव	91
23) वर्धा जिल्ह्यातील अल्पभूधारक शेतकऱ्यांच्या विकासात नाबार्डचे योगदान प्रा. गजानन शिवहरी जाने, जि. वर्धा	93
24) राजमाता अहिल्यादेवी होळकर : एक उत्कृष्ट प्रशासक प्रा. डॉ. दत्ताजी हुलप्या मेहत्रे, मुदखेड जि. नांदेड	96
25) जागतिक लोकसंख्यावाढीचा मानसशास्त्रीय अभ्यास प्रा. रविंद्र वि. मोरे, शिरपूर जि. धुळे	99



- 26) गुर्जर बोलीतील म्हणीतून दृगोचर होणारे समाजजीवन  
डॉ. सुधाकर सीताराम चौधरी, जि. धुळे ||103
- 27) खानदेश की फड पद्धति का इतिहास  
डॉ. रमाकांत अंबादास चौधरी, जि. धुलिया ||107
- 28) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के शैक्षिक विकास में सामुदायिक रेडियो की चुनौतियाँ एवं संभावनायें  
Mohd Meraj Ahmad, Dr. Rashmi Bohra & Dr. Subodh Kumar, Kota .RJ. ||110
- 29) भूमंडलीकरण के परिवेश में स्त्री एवं दहेज प्रथा  
डॉ. ज्ञानेश्वर अंकुशराव देशमुख ||114
- 30) ओलम्पिक खेलों में भारत : एक विश्लेषण  
डॉ. अरूण कुमार नायक, अम्बिकापुर (छत्तीसगढ़) ||115
- 31) मानव संसाधन प्रबंधन में डिजीटलीकरण अर्थव्यवस्था का प्रभाव—  
डॉ. पि.वीरय्या & श्रीमती रेखा बाथम, भोपाल ||118
- 32) औरैया जनपद (उ०प्र०) के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं : एक अध्ययन  
डा० प्रेम प्रकाश राजपूत & डा० अवधेश बाबू, औरैया (उ०प्र०) ||121
- 33) अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्गों के उत्थान में शिक्षा के योगदान  
डॉ. ममता कोशरिया ||127
- 34) जनपद बागेश्वर में खनन् कार्य में खनन् कार्य के रूप में एक अध्ययन  
भरत कुमार, नैनीताल ||131
- 35) राष्ट्रीय मुद्दे एवं चुनौतियाँ जनसंख्या विस्फोट, पर्यावरण एवं प्रदूषण की चुनौती  
डॉ. शिवालिका हुक्कू, ग्वालियर ||135
- 36) महिला सशक्तिकरण में ७३वां संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम की यथार्थता —एक ...  
डॉ. रिखबचंद जैन, नीमच (म.प्र.) ||138
- 37) ममता कालिया के उपन्यासों के शोधित नारी पात्र  
प्रा. सौ. सविता शिवलिंग मेनकुदळे, सातारा ||142
- 38) नगरीय स्वशासन का संवैधानिक अध्ययन  
संतोष कुमार सान्डेय, जिला—जांजगीर चाम्पा ||146



39) वैश्वीकरण एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी — आधुनिक परिदृश्य के संदर्भ में  
शक्ति सिंगारे, जिला छिन्दवाड़ा (म.प्र.)

||150

40) तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का स्वरूप एवं विशेषताएँ

प्रा.डॉ. भगवान आदटराव, मंडुप

||152

41) पंचायती राज व्यवस्था दशा — दिशा एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन

डॉ. उत्तरा कुमार, अकलतरा, जिला—जांजगीर चाम्पा (छ.ग.)

||157

42) नगरीय स्वशासन का विकासात्मक अध्ययन

संतोष कुमार सान्डेय, जिला—जांजगीर चाम्पा (छ.ग.)

||160

43) A Study of Power in the form of Culture in Shobhan Bantwal's Novel The ....

Dr. N. B. Masal, Gadhinglaj

||163

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माध्यम से भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों की बंजर भूमि पर अपना पैर पकड़ना और सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों पर वैश्वीकरण के सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक प्रभाव दोनों रहे हैं।

**वैश्वीकरण में संचार प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग**

लंदन के पाठकों के लिए प्रकाशित एक समाचार पत्रिका की डिजायनिंग और छपाई दिल्ली में की जानी है। पत्रिका का पाठ्य-विषय इंटरनेट के द्वारा दिल्ली कार्यालय को भेजा जाता है, दिल्ली कार्यालय में डिजायनर दूरसंचार सुविधाओं का उपयोग करके लंदन कार्यालय से पत्रिका की डिजायन के बारे में निर्देश प्राप्त करते हैं। डिजायन तैयार करने का काम कम्प्यूटर पर किया जाता है। छपाई के बाद पत्रिकाओं को वायुमार्ग से लंदन भेजा जाता है, यहां तक की डिजायन और छपाई के पैसे का भुगतान इंटरनेट (ई बैंकिंग) के द्वारा लंदन के एक बैंक से दिल्ली के एक बैंक को तत्काल कर दिया जाता है।

**निष्कर्ष**

उपर्युक्त तथ्यों से स्पष्ट हो चुका है कि वैश्वीकरण के दौर में समग्र विकास हेतु सूचना एवं प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग आवश्यक है आज हर क्षेत्र में चाहे वह बैंकिंग हो, रेलवे हो, अस्पताल हो या अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान हर क्षेत्र में आई टी का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि विद्यार्थियों के एक बड़े वर्ग को इससे संबंधित शिक्षा प्रदान की जाये। और इन्हें तकनीकी रूप से कुशल बनाये जाये ताकि वह इस प्रतिस्पर्धि विश्व में अपने भविष्य को सुरक्षित बना सकें।

अतः निष्कर्षतः यह निर्विवाद सत्य है कि वैश्वीकरण एवं सूचना एवं प्रौद्योगिकी एक दूसरे पूरक एवं पर्याय बन चुके हैं।

**संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची**

१. योजना सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली।
२. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था : प्रतियोगिता दर्पण उपकार प्रकाशन आगरा २०१७-१८
३. भारत की अर्थनीति : नए आयाम चक्रवर्ती रंगराजन (आरबीआई पूर्व गवर्नर) राज्यपाल एण्ड सन्स कश्मीरी गेट दिल्ली ११०००६

## तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का स्वरूप एवं विशेषताएँ

प्रा.डॉ. भगवान आदरराव

संतोष पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंड्रुप

तुलनात्मक अध्ययन आधुनिक अध्ययन की एक नवीन अवधारणा है। अंग्रेजी में इसे Comparative study कहा जाता है। पश्चिम के शैक्षिक तथा साहित्यिक क्षेत्र में इस अवधारणा का निरंतर विकास एवं प्रचार हो रहा है। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन की अनिवार्यता को भारत जैसे विविधताओं से युक्त देश ने भी बखूबी समझा है। इसलिए भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का महत्त्व और अधिक बढ़ गया है। पिछले कुछ सालों से तुलनात्मक अध्ययन की प्रणाली का सूत्रपात हुआ। इसका निरंतर विकास हो रहा है। तुलनात्मक शास्त्र का सुव्यवस्थित अध्ययन कर एच. एम. पोसनेट ने सन् १८८६ ई में कम्परेटिव लिटरेचर शीर्षकांतर्गत ग्रंथ लिखा। प्रस्तुत ग्रंथ की काफी चर्चा रही। किसी एक लेखक के साथ दूसरे लेखक की, किसी एक भाषा के साहित्य के साथ दूसरी भाषा के साहित्य की, एक काल के रचनाकार के साथ दूसरे काल के रचनाकार की तुलना कर अध्ययन करने की पद्धति का सूत्रपात हुआ। महाविद्यालयीन तथा विश्वविद्यालयीन स्तर पर अंतर्विद्याशास्त्रीय अध्ययन (Interdisciplinary Study) ने तुलनात्मक अध्ययन की सीमाओं को और अधिक विस्तृत कर दिया। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का अर्थ है, किसी दो संकल्पनाओं अथवा विषय वस्तुओं के बीच तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से अध्ययन करना। साहित्य के क्षेत्र में तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का विषय किसी भिन्न भाषा, रचना, रचनाकार, कालविशेष तथा विधाओं से संबंधित हो सकता है। कुछ विद्वान तुलनात्मक अध्ययन को



तुलनात्मक साहित्य कहने के पक्ष में दिखाई देते हैं। मात्र यही हो सकती है कि तुलनात्मक साहित्य अपने तक का स्पष्ट करते हुए डॉ. नगेन्द्र लिखते हैं, क्या तुलनात्मक साहित्य केवल अध्ययन की एक विधि या पद्धति मात्र है अथवा वह साहित्य की एक स्वतंत्र अवधारणा है? मेरे विचार से वह दोनों ही हैं — इसका आरंभ होता है अध्ययन की विधि के रूप में, लेकिन अंत में वह स्वतंत्र अवधारणा का रूप धारण कर लेता है। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि, आज भी तुलनात्मक अध्ययन और तुलनात्मक साहित्य दोनों अवधारणाओं में मूलतः भेद बना हुआ है। तुलनात्मक साहित्य के लिए अंग्रेजी में कम्पेरेटिव लिटरेचर पद का प्रयोग किया जाता है और इसी का अनुकरण हिंदी में तुलनात्मक साहित्य के रूप में हुआ है। हिंदी में इस विषय पर लिखे गये ग्रंथों के शीर्षक में तुलनात्मक साहित्य पद का ही प्रयोग मिलता है। डॉ. भ. ह. राजुरकर इसे अर्थ विस्तार के रूप में देखते हुए लिखते हैं, वस्तुतः तुलनात्मक साहित्य पद में साहित्य के अर्थ में विस्तार आ गया है। वस्तुतः मूल अर्थ से हटकर अर्थात् वाङ्मय — साहित्य की किसी विधा विशेष या रचनात्मक स्वरूप के लेखन — से हटकर, नया अर्थ लिया जाने लगता है और यह अर्थ सामग्री (Matter) के रूप में है। साहित्य शब्द अपने विशेष अर्थ को खोकर किसी भी विषय की सामग्री के अर्थ के रूप में उसका प्रयोग होने लगा है। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि तुलनात्मक साहित्य अर्थात् तुलनात्मक अध्ययन ही है। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के संबंध में अंग्रेजी का अनुकरण करने से ही भूल हो गई। परंतु उसका प्रचलन आगे इतना बढ़ गया कि विद्वानों को यह नाम बदलने के प्रयास भी व्यर्थ लगने लगे। वस्तुतः प्रचलन में इतना प्रभाव होता है कि वह वास्तविकता की ओर ध्यान नहीं देने देता और जो अर्थ लोगों में प्रचलित है, उसकी मीमांसा करते हुए भी पुनःस्थापित तथा प्रचलित अर्थ ही स्वीकार किया जाता है। तुलनात्मक साहित्य के संबंध में यही कहा जा सकता है। डॉ. इंद्रनाथ चौधरी ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि, तुलनात्मक साहित्य से तात्पर्य तुलनात्मक अध्ययन है — भारत जैसे बहुभाषी देश की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए तुलनात्मक साहित्य की परिभाषा

मात्र यही हो सकती है कि तुलनात्मक साहित्य विभिन्न साहित्यों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन है तथा साहित्य के साथ प्रतीति एवं ज्ञान के दूसरे क्षेत्रों का भी तुलनात्मक अध्ययन है। हम देखते हैं कि, डॉ. इंद्रनाथ चौधरी जी ने इस संबंध में अपना निर्णय देते हुए तुलनात्मक साहित्य को तुलनात्मक अध्ययन कहा है। वे परिभाषा तुलनात्मक साहित्य की देते हुए तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के रूप में स्पष्ट करते हैं। तुलनात्मक साहित्य का स्वरूप तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के आधार पर ही स्पष्ट हो सकता है। यह मात्र नाम भेद है। तुलनात्मक साहित्य — तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का ही दूसरा नाम है।

**तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का अर्थ तथा स्वरूप :**  
तुलनात्मक साहित्य — अध्ययन का तात्पर्य है, एक की अपेक्षा अधिक साहित्यों का तुलना की सहायता से किया गया अध्ययन। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के अंतर्गत किसी विषय से संबंधित सभी अंगों को किसी दूसरे पक्ष के परिप्रेक्ष्य में परखा जाता है। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन एक दृष्टिकोण होने के साथ साथ एक प्रविधि, एक तकनीक है। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन की प्रवृत्तियों का निर्धारण अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन तथा अनुसंधान के बीच एक बहुत ही हल्की — सी विभाजक रेखा है। जहाँ अध्ययन खत्म होता है, वहीं अनुसंधान का प्रारंभ होता है। अनुसंधान के लिए जिन दो क्षेत्रों को तुलनार्थ चुना जाता है, वे क्षेत्र दो भिन्न भाषा के साहित्यों के हो सकते हैं। ये क्षेत्र एक ही भाषा के दो कालों, दो धाराओं, रचनाकारों आदि के हो सकते हैं। उदा. — मध्यकाल के रीतिकाल की रीतिबद्ध और रीतिसिद्ध धाराओं की प्रवृत्तियों का अध्ययन किया जा सकता है। अध्येता चाहे तो एक ही काल के दो कवियों की तुलना कर सकता है। कभी — कभी एक ही कवि की दो रचनाओं की तुलना की जा सकती है।

विभिन्न साहित्यिक अध्ययन में तुलना का प्रयोग मूलतः सादृश्य संबंध, परंपरा विवेचन तथा प्रभाव सूत्रों की खोज के लिए किया जाता है। परंपरा या रीति से तात्पर्य है, ऐतिहासिकता की दृष्टि से अथवा कालानुसार या कालगत दृष्टि से सम्बन्ध एक



ही वर्ग के समतुल्य कृतियों की साम्यमूलक तुलना । उदा. — निराला पर रवींद्र का प्रभाव, रवींद्र पर शैली, उपनिषद् तथा कबीर का प्रभाव य तुलनात्मक विवेचन है । कभी — कभी वैषम्यमूलक तुलना को भी इसके अंतर्गत स्थान दिया जाता है । तुलनात्मक साहित्य के अध्ययन को मूल रूप से ऐतिहासिक अथवा कालक्रमिक न मानकर एक कलात्मक दृष्टि से स्वतंत्र, संपूर्ण प्रणाली ही माना जाता है और तभी तुलनात्मकवादी आलोचक तुलनात्मक साहित्य का जाति, परिवेश तथा काल के उत्पाद के स्थान पर एक संस्था के रूप में प्रकाशित कर पाता है । इसके लिए विशुद्ध कलागत आयामों का ही महत्व अधिक है । साहित्यिकता के आश्रय से जब तुलनात्मक साहित्य का प्रसार होता है तभी एक स्वतंत्र विद्याशाखा के रूप में इसकी प्रामाणिकता स्वीकृत होती है । तुलनात्मक साहित्य के विरोधी लोग साहित्य के संदर्भ में तुलनात्मक साहित्य की भूमिका अप्रधान मानते हैं । जबकि तुलनात्मक साहित्य विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय साहित्यों में एक संबंध सूत्र की स्थापना करता है तथा मौलिक रूप से सम्बन्ध एवं भौतिक दृष्टि से असम्बन्ध मानस की नाना सृजनशीलताओं के बीच सेतु बंधन का काम करता है । यह निश्चय ही साहित्य को एक पूर्ण रूप के साथ प्रस्तुत करता है और एक स्वतंत्र विद्याशाखा के रूप में भी हमें प्रतिष्ठित कर पाता है । तुलनात्मक साहित्य — अध्ययन के अंतर्गत प्रायः उन्हीं रचनाओं का अध्ययन किया जाता है, जो उच्चकोटि की रचना मानी जाती रही है । आज हम देखते हैं कि, साहित्य के क्षेत्र में तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का प्रचलन बढ़ रहा है । भारत में तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के अंतर्गत दो भाषाओं के साहित्य, दो विचारधाराओं का दो साहित्यों पर प्रभाव तथा दो साहित्यकारों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया जा रहा है । तुलनात्मक साहित्य — अध्ययन का उद्देश्य किसी रचना को महान और किसी रचना को साधारण सिद्ध करना नहीं होता है । वह तो दो साहित्या, दो रचनाकारों या दो विधाओं को जानने का साधन मात्र है, जिससे उनकी विशिष्टताओं को उजागर किया जा सके । साहित्यिक अनुसंधान की अनेक पद्धतियाँ हैं, जैसे आलोचनात्मक पद्धति, ऐतिहासिक पद्धति, भाषा

वैज्ञानिक पद्धति, समस्यामूलक पद्धति आदि के समान ही तुलनात्मक पद्धति भी एक है । विभिन्न भाषाओं तथा साहित्यों की विशेषताओं में से साहित्यगत एकरूपता या समानता का विवेचन करना तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य माना जाता है । तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के चर मानव समुदाय के हृदय एवं मस्तिष्क में विचलित भाव साधर्म्य का उद्घाटन करते हुए विश्व साहित्य की अवधारणा को मूर्त रूप देने की अभिक्रिया को गतिमान किया जाता है । तुलनात्मक अध्ययन से अनुसंधान को व्यापक परिप्रेक्ष्य प्राप्त हो जाता है ।

तुलनात्मक अनुसंधान के द्वारा विभिन्न साहित्यों की समानताओं एवं भिन्नताओं का विवेचन करते हुए उनके कारणों का विश्लेषण किया जाता है । विश्वमानव एवं विश्वमानवतावाद की सम्यक प्रतिष्ठापना करने में तुलनात्मक अध्ययन अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वाह भी करता है ।

#### तुलनात्मक अध्ययन की परिभाषा :

तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का स्वरूप तथा उसकी परिभाषा के संबंध में विद्वानों ने अपने मौलिक विचार प्रकट किए हैं । जिनमें से प्रमुख इस प्रकार हैं —

(१) डॉ. नगेन्द्र : तुलनात्मक साहित्य वास्तव में एक प्रकार का साहित्यिक अध्ययन है, जो अनेक भाषाओं के साहित्य को आधार मानकर चलता है और जिसका उद्देश्य होता है — अनेकता में एकता का संधान । यह अध्ययन विभिन्न साहित्यों के अनेक तुलनात्मक पक्षों और रूपों के इर्द — गिर्द केंद्रित रहता है । यह अनेक साहित्यों के पारस्परिक प्रभाव का अनुसंधान करता है ।

(२) वसंत बापट : तुलनात्मक साहित्य अध्ययन का तात्पर्य है, एक की अपेक्षा अधिक साहित्यों की तुलना की सहायता से, किया गया अध्ययन ।

(३) टी. जी. मयंकड : तुलनात्मक साहित्य का आशय साहित्यों का साम्य — वैषम्य प्रकट करने के विचार से उनकी तुलना — मात्र नहीं है, यहाँ तो मुख्य आशय है साहित्य — विशेष को पृष्ठभूमि प्रदान करनेवाली सांस्कृतिक प्रवृत्तियों के संधान द्वारा अपने परिप्रेक्ष्य को व्यापक बनाना और इस प्रकार साहित्य तथा मानवीय



कार्यकलाप के अन्य क्षेत्रों के पारस्परिक संबंध से होता है ।  
अवगत होना ।

(४) डॉ. टी. मोहनसिंह : तुलनात्मक अनुसंधान के अंतर्गत — एक ही साहित्य के दो युगों, काव्य प्रवृत्तियों या दो लेखकों की तुलना, एक साहित्य का दूसरे साहित्य पर प्रभाव आदि की तुलना तथा दो कवियों, लेखकों, कृतियों, प्रवृत्तियों आदि की तुलना की जाती है ।

तुलनात्मक साहित्यिक अध्ययन अनेक भाषाओं को आधार मानकर चलता है और जिसका उद्देश्य होता है, अनेकता में एकता का संधान । वस्तुतः साहित्य का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किसी एक साहित्य के अध्ययन से केवल इस बात में भिन्न होता है कि, यहाँ एक साथ एकाधिक साहित्यों का अनुशीलन किया जाता है । तुलनात्मक अध्ययनों में सीमाओं का विस्तार हो जाता है अथवा जान बुझकर उनका अतिक्रमण किया जाता है, ताकि प्रस्तुत विषय का अधिक सार्थक रूप से और समनता से विवेचन किया जा सके ।

#### तुलनात्मक अध्ययन की विशेषताएँ :

तुलनात्मक साहित्य का अध्ययन करते हुए सभी बातों की ओर ध्यान देना जरूरी है । इस साहित्य का अध्ययन करना आज महत्वपूर्ण बन गया है । इस साहित्य से देशी ही नहीं विदेशी साहित्यों का भी ज्ञान हमें मिलता है । दूसरे विषयों का भी ज्ञान, जानकारी के साथ — साथ राजकीय, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षिक और सामाजिक स्तर का भी ज्ञान मिलता है । तुलनात्मक अध्ययन साहित्यविशेष को पृष्ठभूमि प्रदान करनेवाली सांस्कृतिक प्रवृत्तियों के संधान द्वारा मानवीय कार्यकलाप के अन्य क्षेत्रों के पारस्परिक संबंध से अवगत भी कराती है । डॉ. बोरा एवं डॉ. राजूरकर के अनुसार तुलनात्मक साहित्य अध्ययन की विशेषताएँ निम्नानुसार हैं

१. तुलनात्मक अध्ययनों के द्वारा ऐसी विशेषताएँ उजागर होती हैं, जो सामान्य अध्ययन से संभव नहीं ।

२. नवीन संदर्भ नवीन रूप में प्रकट होते हैं ।

३. भाषा और साहित्य का गहन संबंध स्थापित

४. तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के द्वारा मशीन ट्रांस्लेशन में सहायता मिलती है ।

५. पारस्परिक आदान — प्रदान द्वारा भाषाओं और साहित्यों के क्षितिज विस्तृत होते हैं ।

६. तुलनात्मक अध्ययन पूर्वाग्रहों से मुक्ति दिलाता है ।

७. एक ही देश की विविध इकाइयों को परस्पर निकट आने का प्रोत्साहन मिलता है ।

रेने बेलेक तुलनात्मक साहित्य के गुण बतलाते हुए लिखा है कि, तुलनात्मक का अपार गुण यह है कि, राष्ट्रीय साहित्य के इतिहासों के झूठे अलगाव के खिलाफ लड़ता है । तुलनात्मक अध्ययन से परम्परा दृढ़ होती है और अलगाव के कारणों पर प्रकाश पड़ता है । यही नहीं अलगाव के कारण स्पष्ट होने पर एकता के सूत्रों का अनुसंधान होता है । तुलनात्मक अनुसंधान राष्ट्रीय भावना की पहचान में सहायक है और इससे राष्ट्र की संकल्पना दृढ़ होती है । भारत बहुभाषी देश है । भारत की किसी भी भाषा के साहित्य का इतिहास तुलनात्मक अनुसंधान को आधार बनाकर ही लिखा जा सकता है । तुलनात्मक अध्ययन से समस्याओं के विवेचन में सुविधा होती है । डॉ. रामविलास शर्मा, आ. रामचन्द्र शुक्ल, आचार्य हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदीजी के इतिहास लेखनों को समझने — समझाने में मदद मिलती है । डॉ. रामविलास शर्माजी ने तुलनात्मक अनुसंधान को गति प्रदान की है । तुलनात्मक अध्ययन तुलना करने के लिए क्षेत्र का फलक निश्चित करता है । इसमें क्षेत्र का व्यापक होना आवश्यक है । तुलनात्मक अध्ययन स्थूल रूप में सर्वेक्षण का कार्य प्रतित हो सकता है । चुनना और विकल्पों से संकल्पों की ओर आना चयन का काम है । भाषाओं का पारिवारिक स्वरूप पहचानने में तुलनात्मक पद्धति का उपयोग होता है । तुलनात्मक अध्ययन बहुआयामी होता है । इसके माध्यम से दृष्टिकोण में विस्तार आता है, संकुचित मनोवृत्ति से मुक्ति मिलती है । विश्व — संस्कृति को एक मंच पर लाने का प्रयास तुलनात्मक अध्ययन की ओर से ही हो रहा है । तुलनात्मक अध्ययन से परिचय क्षेत्र का विस्तार होता



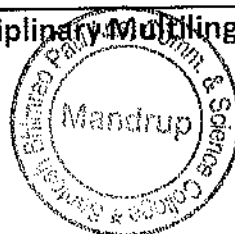
है। हम पूर्वग्रहों से मुक्त होना सीखते हैं। इस तरह मूल्यों के संधान में अनायास ही तुलनात्मक पद्धति कार्य करती रहती है। पंडित प्रावर के अनुसार तौलनिक साहित्याभ्यास का स्पष्ट लक्षण यह है कि, इसमें एक से अधिक भाषा के साहित्य का परस्पर प्रभाव एवं साधर्म्य — वेधर्म्य का अनुसंधान करते हुए की गई समीक्षा ही तौलनिक साहित्याभ्यास है। तुलनात्मक साहित्य का भी एक दृष्टिकोण है, एक प्रविधि है और एक तकनीक है। तुलनात्मक अध्ययन विशेषों में सामान्य तत्वों की खोज करने में सहायता पहुँचाता है। विषय वस्तु की पहचान का आधार तुलनात्मक अध्ययन है। पॉल वा टिंगहेम के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय साहित्य का अध्ययन मात्र एक ही साहित्य से सम्बंधित प्रश्नों से सरोकार रखता है पर तुलनात्मक साहित्य का अध्ययन दो साहित्यों से जुड़ी हुई समस्याओं का विश्लेषण करता है। इस प्रकार उपर्युक्त सभी विशेषताएँ तुलनात्मक अध्ययन की हैं। इस अध्ययन के द्वारा सामाजिक, मानसिक, सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिकोण में बदलाव लाने में मदद मिलती है। यह विश्वस्तरीय संस्कृति की ओर झाँककर देखने में बाध्य करती है। तुलनात्मक शोध कार्य में किन्हीं दो वस्तुओं के बीच विद्यमान समानता — असमानता के आधार पर निष्कर्ष निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। अनुसंधाता जितनी अधिक मात्रा में प्रयोग करेंगे, उतनी अधिक मात्रा में साहित्यशास्त्र, भाषाशास्त्र, मानविकी, तुलनात्मक अध्ययन तथा शोधकार्य में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियाँ पा सकते हैं। सिर्फ इस दिशा में प्रामाणिक एवं सुनियोजित प्रयास करने की आवश्यक है। तुलनात्मक शोध कार्य में किसी दो वस्तुओं के बीच विद्यमान समानता — असमानता के आधार पर निष्कर्ष निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। भाषा तथा साहित्य के क्षेत्र में जो भी अनुसंधान आज हो रहे हैं, उनमें एवं आंतरविषय अध्ययनों में, तुलनात्मक अध्ययनों में अनुसंधाता सामग्री विश्लेषण अधिक व्यापक बनाते हुए उसे जितनी अधिक मात्रा में प्रयोग में लेंगा, उतनी अधिक मात्रा में साहित्यशास्त्र, भाषाशास्त्र, तुलनात्मक अध्ययन तथा आंतरविषय शोध कार्य में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियाँ पा सकता है। अतः इस दिशा में सुनियोजित एवं प्रामाणिक प्रयास की

आवश्यकता है।

#### संदर्भ

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[mbkamble2010@gmail.com](mailto:mbkamble2010@gmail.com)

[drkamblebg@rediffmail.com](mailto:drkamblebg@rediffmail.com)

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## INDEX

Sr. No	Title for Research Paper	Page No
1	Recent Financial Inclusion Schemes in India G. C. Khamkar, Dr. S. S. Suryavanshi	1
2	Literacy Scenario in Maharashtra : A Geographical Analysis Vijay C. Ithape	10
3	रहीम के काव्य में नीतिपरक विचार डॉ. भगवान आदटराव	17
4	मनु भण्डारी के कथा साहित्य में चित्रित पारिवारिक समस्या डॉ. पंढरीनाथ शिवदास पाटील	23
5	भारतातील नगदमुक्त आर्थिक व्यवहार डॉ. जे. एम. काळे, अजित गोपालराव कुलकर्णी	28
6	महाराष्ट्रातील गहू पिकाखालील क्षेत्राचे स्थल व कालसापेक्ष विश्लेषण डॉ. हरिदास पिसाळ	33
7	महात्मा फुले यांचे अस्पृश्यतेसंबंधी विचार वसंत निवृत्ती वंडे	38
8	भारतीय संस्कृतीतील भाषिक सौंदर्याचा शोध पांडुरंग भिवाजी गोरे	43
9	जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी ग्रामीण कवितेतील शिक्षणव्यवस्थेचे वर्तमान वास्तव डॉ. मोहन श्रीरंग कांबळे	48
10	मराठी कवितेतील जागतिकीकरण प्रक्रियेचे चित्रण बालाजी शिंदे	53
11	संक्षिप्त तबला व साधारणतः एक विचार अमोल दावुराव जाधव	59
12	राजर्षी शाहू महाराज यांचे आरक्षणविषयक विचार डॉ. प्रदिप लक्ष्मणराव अंभोरे	66





## रहीम के काव्य में नीतिपरक विचार

डॉ. भगवान आदटराव

हिंदी विभाग,

एस. पी. पाटील महाविद्यालय,

मद्रुप, जि. सोलापूर

3

Research Paper - Hindi

भक्तिकालीन हिन्दी साहित्य में रहीम का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। अब्दुल रहीम खान खाना सम्राट अकबर के नवरत्नों में से एक माने जाते हैं। उन्होंने अरबी, फारसी, संस्कृत हिन्दी आदि भाषा एवं साहित्य का गहन अध्ययन किया था। वे सम्राट अकबर के राजदरबार में अनेक पदों पर कार्य करते हुए भी साहित्य सेवा में लगे रहे। रहीम का व्यक्तित्व बहुत प्रभावशाली था। वे काव्य और संगीत के मर्मज्ञ थे। अद्भुत स्मरण शक्ति एवं हाज़िर जवाबी उनके व्यक्तित्व की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ थीं। वे युद्धवीर के साथ-साथ दानवीर भी थे। रहीम ने अपनी कविताओं में अपने लिए रहीम के बजाय रहिमान का प्रयोग किया है। य इतिहास और काव्य जगत में अब्दुल रहीम खान-खाना के नाम से प्रसिद्ध हैं। रहीम मुसलमान होते हुए भी कृष्ण भक्त के रूप में भी जाने जाते हैं। रहीम के काव्य में नीति, भक्ति - प्रेम तथा शृंगार आदि के दोहों का समावेश है। रहीम ने अपने अनुभवों को सरल एवं सहज शैली में मार्मिक अभिव्यक्ति प्रदान की है।

रहीम की रचनाएँ :-

रहीम अनेक भाषाओं के ज्ञाता थे। उन्होंने तुर्की भाषा के एक ग्रंथ वाक्यात बाबरी का फारसी अनुवाद किया है। साथ ही फारसी भाषा में कविताओं की रचना भी की है। उनके खेत कौतुक जातकम् नामक ज्योतिष ग्रंथ में फारसी और संस्कृत शब्दों का अनुवाद मेल मिलता है। इसके अतिरिक्त उनकी प्रमुख आठ रचनाएँ इस प्रकार हैं - दोहावली नगर शोभा बरवै नायिकका भेद बरवै, मदनाष्टक, फुटकर छंद तथा पद, शृंगार सारठा, एवं संस्कृत काव्या \*





### रहीम के नीतिपरक विचार :

काव्य वस्तुतः जीवन मूल्यों की चिरंतन अभिव्यक्ती होता है। युगांतकारी कवी अपने युग के अतीत की सुदृढ़ आदर्शमयी नींव पर वर्तमान को इस प्रकार संवारता है कि आनेवाला भविष्य स्वर्णिम बन सके। रहीम के दोहे आज भी जन-जन के हृदय में इसलिए बसे हुए हैं कि उनमें युगीन आदर्श की अभिव्यक्ती के साथ-साथ शाश्वत जीवन मूल्यों की चिरंतन छाप विद्यमान है। रहीम ने अपने दोहों में यत्र-तत्र से नीतिपरक जीवन मूल्यों को गुंथा है कि रहीम ने दोहे जनमानस में रच-बस गए हैं। अपने दोहे में मानव जीवन की अनुभूत सच्चाई को ध्वनित करते हुए रहीम कहते हैं -

"कही रहीम संपत्ती सगे, बनत बहुत बहु रीत।

विपत्ती कसौटी जे कसे, तेई साँचे मीत ॥"

अर्थात् रहीम के अनुभव का सच कहता है कि जब किसी के पास संपत्ती आ जाती है, तब जाने कहाँ-कहाँ से सगे-संबंधी पैदा हो जाते हैं। वास्तविक में सच्चे मीत तो वो ही होते हैं, जो संकट की कसौटी पर खरे उतरते हैं।

कहु वचन बोलने वाले व्यक्ति हमें कभी प्रिय नहीं होते। रहीम इसी तथ्य को अपने दोहे में व्यक्त करते हुए कहु वचन बोलने पर होने वाले परिणाम को भी बताते हैं -

"रहीमन जिह्वा बवारी कहि गई सरग पाताल।

आपु तौ कही भीतर रही, जुती खात कपाल ॥"

अर्थात् पागल जीभ तो अनाप-शनाप, बकवास कहकर भीतर चली जाती है, लेकिन उसके कारण सिर को जूतियाँ खानी पड़ती हैं। अतः हमें सदैव मधुर वचन ही बोलने चाहिए।

जो व्यक्ति किसी कारणवश आपने गुण और सामर्थ्य से अधिक कुछ पा लेता है, तो वह घमंडी हो जाता है तथा अपना मुल व्यवहार का त्याग कर इतराने लगता है। इसी बात को व्यक्त करते हुए रहीम कहते हैं -

"जो रहीम ओछो बड़े, तो अति ही इतराय।





प्यादे सी फरजी भयो, टेढो-टेढी जाय ॥"

अर्थात् रहीम कहते हैं कि यदि किसी सामान्य व्यक्ति को उसकी योग्यता से अधिक सफलता प्राप्त होती है, तो वह उसी प्रकार इतराने लगता है, जैसे शतरंज के खेल में प्यादा वजीर बनते ही टेढा-टेढा चलने लगता है। इसका मतलब स्पष्ट है कि जब किसी व्यक्ति को उसकी शक्ति और सामर्थ्य से अधिक सफलता, पद, पैसा तथा संपत्ति मिल जाती है तो वह अपना मूल स्वभाव छोड़कर घमंडी बन जाता है।

रहीम के अनुसार चाहे लाख भलाई कसे, परंतु दुष्ट व्यक्ति अपना दुष्ट स्वभाव कभी नहीं छोड़ता। इसी बात को अधिक स्पष्ट करते हुए रहीम कहते हैं -

"रहीमन लाख भली करो अगुनी अगुन न जाय।

राग सुनत पय पियत हूँ, साँप सहज धार खाय ॥"

अर्थात् साँप को कितना ही दुध पिलाओ या मधुर संगीत सुनाओ वह उसका डरने का स्वभाव नहीं छोड़ता। कभी न कभी वह दुध पिलाने वाले को डस ही लेता है। इसलिए हमें सदैव दुष्ट व्यक्ति से दूर ही रहना चाहिए।

कवि रहीम के अनुसार हमें उचित - अनुचित तथा कर्तव्य-अकर्तव्य का निर्णय अपने विवेक के आधार पर ही करना चाहिए। इसी अर्थ का उनका यह दोहा दृष्टव्य है -

"अनुचित बचन न मानिए, जदपि गुराइसु गाडि।

है रहीम रघुनाथ तै, सुजस भरत को बाडि ॥"

यहाँ रहीम कहते हैं कि, यदि तुम्हारी अंतरात्मा ऐसी किसी बात को उचित नहीं समझती जिसको मानने के लिए सम्मानित लोगों की और से दवाव पड़ रहा हो, ऐसे समय तुम केवल अपनी अंतरात्मा की सुनो और दूसरों की बात को असम्मान अस्विकार करो।

रहीम आत्मसम्मान की बात तो करते ही हैं, परंतु प्राण रक्षा के समय में वह स्वाभिमान रक्षा को गौण समझते हैं -

"असमय परै रहीम कहि, मांगि जात तजि लाज।

ज्यों लछमन मांगन गए, पारासर के नाज ॥"





अर्थात् रहीम कहते हैं कि, जब संकट गहराया हुआ हो तो ऐसी विशेष परिस्थिती में की गई याचना से व्यक्ति याचक नहीं बनाता। जैसे वनवास काल में राजकुमार लक्ष्मण अपनी भुख मिटाने के लिए मुनी पराशर के आश्रम में भिक्षात्र माँगने गए थे। इससे वे भिक्षुक नहीं हुए। वैसे ही किसी स्वाभिमानी व्यक्ति को अपने प्राणों की रक्षा के लिए किसी से याचना करनी पड़े तो उसे निःसंकोच याचक बनना चाहिए।

कवि रहीम मनुष्य जीवन में दातृत्व की भावना को अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मानते हैं। ने स्वयं एक दानशूर व्यक्ति थे। दानशीलता को ही सज्जन व्यक्ती का कर्तव्य मानते हुए वे कहते हैं

"तरुवर फल नहीं खात है, सरवर पियत न पान।

कहि रहीम पर काज हित, संपत्ती - सचाहें सुजान ॥"

अर्थात् रहीम के अनुसार सज्जनों का वैभव ही परमार्थ के लिए होता है। जिस प्रकार पेड़ अपने फल स्वयं नहीं खाते और सरोवर अपना पानी स्वयं नहीं पीते, उसी प्रकार सज्जन व्यक्ति परोपकार के लिए ही धन - संचय करते हैं।

रहीम व्यक्ती के जीवन में संयम को विशेष महत्व प्रदान करते हैं। उनके अनुसार कोई भी कार्य करने से पहले हमें उसके दुरगामी परिणामों का विचार करना चाहिए। क्योंकि

"विगरी बात बने नहीं, लाख करो किन कोय।

रहीमन बिगरे दुध को, मथे न माखन होय ॥"

अर्थात् एक बार यदि कोई बात बिगड़ जाए तो लाख प्रयत्न करने पर भी वह बात नहीं बनती। जैसे एक बार यदि दुध फट जाय तो उसे मथने से मखन नहीं निकलता। इसलिए रहीम कहते हैं कि हमें अपना प्रत्येक कार्य विवेकपूर्ण तरीके से ही करना चाहिए।

रहीम के अनुसार प्रत्येक व्यक्ती का अपना एक उपयोगी गुत्वा होता है। जीवन में कोई बड़ा या छोटा नहीं होता। अपनी बात को सोदाहरण स्पष्ट करते हुए रहीम कहते हैं

"रहीमन देखे बडेन को, लघु न दिजीए डारी।

जहाँ काम अर्वि सुई, का करे तलवारी ॥"

अर्थात् किसी बड़े व्यक्ती या वस्तु की प्राप्ती की अशा में छोटे व्यक्ती या वस्तु को हमें





त्यागना नहीं चाहिए। तलवार चाहे कितनी ही बड़ी क्यों न हो, वह कपड़े सीने के काम नहीं आती। उसके लिए छोटी-सी सुई की ही आवश्यकता होती है।

व्यक्ती के जीवन में कभी न कभी किसी बात या विषय को लेकर चिंता अवश्य होती है। कवी रहीम चिंता को अत्यंत घातक मानते हुए कहते हैं -

"रहीमन कठिन चितान ते, चिंता को चित चेत।

चिंता दहती निर्जीव को, चिंता जीव समेत ॥"

अर्थात् रहीम कहते हैं की, चिंता मनुष्य को कहीं का नहीं छोड़ती। चिंता चिंता से भी कहीं अधिक दाहक है। चिंता तो केवल निर्जीव को जलाती है, किंतु चिंता जीवित व्यक्ती के जीवन को ही जलाकर राख कर देती है। अतः हमें सदैव चिंतामुक्त जीवन यापन करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

चिंता मुक्त जीवन के साथ - साथ व्यक्ती की प्रतिष्ठा भी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस बात को स्पष्ट करते हुए रहीम कहते हैं -

"रहीमन पानी राखिए, बिन पानी सब शुन।

पानी गए न उवरै, भोती, भानुष चुन ॥"

अर्थात् रहीम के अनुसार प्रत्येक व्यक्ती को अपना पानी (प्रतिष्ठा) बनाए रखना चाहिए। जिस प्रकार मोती से उसका पानी (घमक) चला जाए तो वह निष्प्रभ हो जाता है और बिन पानी के चुना अपनी उपयोगिता खो देता है, उसी प्रकार बिना प्रतिष्ठा के मनुष्य भी केवल जिंदा लाश होता है। इसलिए हमें हर हालत में अपनी प्रतिष्ठा बनाए रखनी चाहिए।

**निष्कर्ष:**

निष्कर्ष रूप से हम कह सकते हैं कि दोहों प्रकृती 'गागर में सागर' भरने की होती है। हृदय की जितनी गहराई से उठा भाव दोहे की शकल लेता है, उतना उसका घाव गहरा होता है। रहीम के दोहों में ये दोनों खुबियाँ हैं। उनमें तेज धार है और गजब का पैनापन भी है। उनके नीतिपरक दोहों में अपने - पराए, ऊँच-नीच तथा सही - गलत की समझ है





। रहीम के नीतिपरक दोहों की सबसे प्रमुख विशेषता यह है कि, उनमें उपदेशात्मकता नहीं है। उनमें सामान्य जीवन की विसंगतियों और अनुभूतियों का निचोड़ है। रहीम के नीतिपरक विचार हमें जीवन में नीति और ज्ञान की व्यावहारिक शिक्षा देते हैं। निश्चित रूप से रहीम एक ऐसे कवी है जो हमारे जीवन में कल भी थे और आज भी है। क्योंकि नैतिक आचरण की आवश्यकता हमें कल भी थी और नैतिक विचारों की प्रासंगिता आज भी है।

#### संदर्भ संकेत :-

- १) रहीम के दोहे - संपा. आबेद रिजवी
- २) रहीम ग्रंथावली - संपा. राजा विद्यानिवास मिश्र
- ३) हिन्दी में नीतिकाव्य का विकास - डॉ. राजस्वरूप शास्त्री
- ४) रहीम का नीतिकाव्य - डॉ. बालकृष्ण अकिंचन

#### पत्रिका :

- १) गगनांचल (मई - जून २०१४) संपा - अनवर हलीम (रहीम विशेषांक)





## ६७. माळशिरस तालुक्यातील साखर कामगारांमध्ये पर्यावरणीय प्रदुषणामुळे निर्माण झालेल्या समस्यांचे चिकित्सात्मक मनोवैज्ञानिक परिक्षण

प्राचार्य डॉ. बी. एम. भांजे

प्राचार्य, संतोष भिमराव पाटील कला, सायन्स कॉमर्स महाविद्यालय, मंदूप.

प्रा. बी. एल. साळुंखे

सहा. प्राध्यापक, शंकरराव मोहिते महाविद्यालय, अकलूज.

### प्रस्तावना (Introduction)

मानसिक आरोग्याचा संबंध हा संपूर्ण विकासाशी निगडित आहे. व्यक्ती मानसिक दृष्ट्या निरोगी असेल, स्वस्थ असेल तर आयुष्यात चांगल्या प्रकारे प्रगती करतो. सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी, प्रगतीसाठी मानसिकदृष्ट्या स्वस्थ असणे आवश्यक असते. मनाचा आणि शरीराचा अतुट संबंध आहे. दोन्ही गोष्टी परस्परांवलंबी आहेत. दोन्हीतील नाते जोपर्यंत परस्परपूरक असते, तोपर्यंत व्यक्ती स्वस्थ, निरोगी शरीराला रोगात बनवते. शरीरस्वास्थ्य हे प्रामुख्याने शारीरिक घटकांवर अवलंबून असले तरी काही प्रमाणात ते मानसिक घटकांवरही अवलंबून असते. म्हणूनच व्यक्तीच्या स्वास्थ्यविषयक धारणांना (Health beliefs) या संदर्भात विशेष महत्त्व दिले जाते. World Health Organisation (WHO) ने केलेल्या काही मानसिक आरोग्याच्या व्याख्या

अ) मानसिक आरोग्याच्या अभाव, उत्पादकता, घटनात्मक अभिवृत्ती आणि समयोजनाची तयारी या गुणांनी युक्त असे वर्तन म्हणजे मानसिक आरोग्य होय.

ब) मानसिक स्वास्थ्य म्हणजे आंतरीक स्वास्थ्य, शांतता व इतरांबरोबर सुसंवाद करता येणे.

क) व्यक्तीची इतरांबरोबर सुसंवाद करता येण्याची, एकतानतेने सहसंबंध प्रस्थापित करण्याची किंवा सामाजिक परिस्थितीतील बदलांमध्ये विधायकरित्या योगदान करण्याची क्षमता म्हणजे मानसिक आरोग्य.

मानसशास्त्राचा उगम १९ व्या शतकात झाला. मन हा शब्द लक्षात घेवून मनासंबंधी अभ्यास करणारे शास्त्र म्हणजे मानसशास्त्र होय. आपल्या करणारे शास्त्र म्हणजे मानसशास्त्र होय. आपल्या भोवतालच्या पर्यावरणाचा आपल्या वर्तनावर कसा परिणाम होतो याचे अध्ययन मानसशास्त्राच्या ज्या शाखेत केले जाते त्यास पर्यावरण मानसशास्त्र (Environmental Psychology) असे म्हणतात. वर्तनाला प्रभावित करणारे पर्यावरण हे जसे प्राकृतिक असू शकते तसेच ते मानवनिर्मित ही असू शकते. भविष्यात मानवाच्या अस्तित्वाला आव्हाने देणा-या बऱ्याचशा समस्या आहेत. त्यातील पर्यावरण प्रदुषण नैसर्गिक आपत्ती या प्रमुख समस्या आज उद्भवल्या आहेत. मानसशास्त्रीय दृष्टीने पर्यावरणाचा विचार करताना पर्यावरण -हासामुळे मानवी आरोग्याशी निगडित असणारे आजार यांचा अभ्यास विविध निगड दृष्टीने



केला आहे. जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रवाहात औद्योगिकीकरण वेगाने वाढेल. तेवढ्याच वेगाने शहरीकरण वाढेल यामुळे विविध सामाजिक व पर्यावरणीय समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. विशेषतः पर्यावरणीय समस्या मानवाच्या आरोग्यावर दूरगामी परिणाम घडवून आणू शकतात. जल प्रदूषण, हवा प्रदूषण, ध्वनी प्रदूषण, भू प्रदूषण इत्यादीमुळे सजीव सर्वात जास्त बाधित होतात. भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशात लोकसंख्या वाढीचा वेग प्रचंड आहे. लोकसंख्या जर खूपच वाढली तर गुन्हेगारी वाढेल, वर्तनात विकृती बळावेल आणि ताणनिर्मित रोगांचे प्रमाण वाढेल.

मानव ज्या वातावरणात काम करत असतो. त्या सभोवताच्या वातावरणाचा अर्थात पर्यावरणाचा मानवाच्या शारीरिक व मानसिक आरोग्यावर अनुकूल किंवा प्रतिकूल परिणाम दिसू शकतात. ज्या व्यक्ती उत्पादनाच्या संदर्भातील औद्योगिक अस्थापनेत काम करत असतात त्यांच्यावर पर्यावरणीय घटकांचा परिणाम दिसून येतो. आधुनिक वैद्यकीय सोयी सुविधांमुळे मानवाचे सरासरी आयुमान वाढेल परंतु मानवी शरीर पुर्वीपेक्षा निरोगी नाही. काम करताना येणारा थकवा, चिडभाव, मोठ्या आवाजात बोलणे, सततचे आजार या गोष्टी पर्यावरणीय बदलामुळे घडू शकतात. ताण आणि चिंता, आक्रमकता वाढ, बौद्धिक कार्यक्षमतेत -हास आणि कामगारांच्या उत्पादन क्षमतेत घट असे परिणाम तीव्र कोलाहाला मुळे घडून येत असल्याचे काही संशोधकांनी नमूद केले आहे. (बेल आणि त्यांचे सहकारी, १९८१, डॉनरस्टेन आणि रिंगर, १९७२) ज्यांची घरे प्रदूषित वातावरणात उभारली गेली आहेत अशा कुटुंबांमधील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या तुलनेत कमतरता दिसून आल्याचेही काही संशोधकांनी नमूद केले आहे.

औद्योगिक अस्थापनेत उत्पादन प्रक्रियेत रसायने वापरली जातात. मोठा आवाज निर्माण करणारी उपकरणे, उष्णता, गोंधळाचे वातावरण, इतरांशी संवाद साधताना मोठ्या आवाजात बोलावे लागणे या व इतर घटनेशी कामगारांमध्ये विविध मानसिक व शारीरिक विकृती उद्भवू शकतात. अशा मानसिक समस्यांचे निदान करणे आज शक्य आहे परंतु पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषण अथवा परिणामांच्या आणि जाणिवेतून अशा घटनांचे शारीरिक निदान करणे किचकट किंवा अवघड आहे. प्रस्तुत संशोधन अभ्यासात साखर कारखान्यातील उत्पादन, निर्मिती व प्रक्रिया या विभागातील कर्मचा-यांचे मानसिक व शारीरिक समस्यांचे निदान पर्यावरणीय परिणामांच्या दृष्टीने करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

### अभ्यास क्षेत्र (Research Study Universe)

माळशिरस तालुका हा सोलापूर जिल्ह्याच्या पश्चिम-उत्तर दिशेला वसलेला आहे. या तालुक्याचा विस्तार १७ ३६-१८ १ उत्तर अक्षवृत्तापासून ७४ ४२-७५ १३ पुर्व अक्षवृत्तापर्यंत पसरलेला आहे. क्षेत्रफळाच्या तुलनेत माळशिरस तालुक्याचे जिल्ह्यात पाचवे स्थान आहे व लोकसंख्येच्या तुलनेत जिल्ह्यात तिसरे स्थान आहे. तालुक्याचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ १६०८०९ हेक्टर ऐवढे आहे.

अ) भूपृष्ठ रचना- १. समुद्र सपाटीपासून उंची-४८० मी. २. डोंगराळ भाग-माळशिरस तालुक्याचा ९.४७ % प्रदेश डोंगराळ भागात समाविष्ट होता.

ब) पाणी पुरवठा-माळशिरस तालुक्यात निरा व भिमा नद्यांद्वारे मुख्यत्वे करून पाणी पुरवठा केला जातो. निरा नदी १८० कि.मी.च्या प्रवासात ४० कि.मी.चा प्रवास माळशिरस तालुक्यातून होतो व पुढे भिमा नदीशी संगम या गावी मिळते.

क) पर्जन्यमान-मान्सूनचा पाऊस जून ते सप्टेंबर पर्यंत पडतो. माळशिरस तालुक्याचे एकूण सरासरी पर्जन्यमान ६१० मी.मी.ऐवढे आहे. उन्हाळ्यामध्ये माळशिरस तालुक्याचा पश्चिम भागास तिव्र पाणी टंचाई जाणवते.

ड) तापमान-ऑक्टोबर ते फेब्रुवारी पर्यंत माळशिरस तालुक्याचे तापमान न्युनतम (१७.२७ से.अं.) असते तर मार्च ते जून पर्यंत तापमान अधिकतम (३३.२५ से.अं.) नोंद झाली आहे.

संशोधन अभ्यास क्षेत्रामध्ये चार कारखाने आहेत त्यातील तीन साखर कारखाने प्रस्तुत संशोधन अभ्यासासाठी निवडले आहेत.

### उद्दिष्ट्ये (Objective)

१. उत्पादन, निर्मीती व प्रक्रियेशी निगडीत साखर कामगारांचे वय अनुभव व काम करत असलेला विभाग यांची वारंवारता तपासणे.

२. उत्पादन, निर्मीती व प्रक्रियेशी निगडीत साखर कामगारांच्या चिंतेचे मापन करणे.

३. उत्पादन, निर्मीती व प्रक्रियेशी निगडीत साखर कामगारांच्या मानसिक, शाररिक समस्यांचे चिकीत्सात्मक अभ्यास करणे.

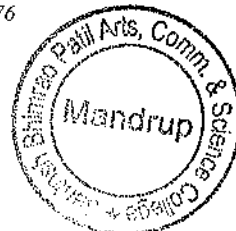
४. उत्पादन, निर्मीती व प्रक्रियेशी निगडीत साखर कामगारांचे वय व अनुभव यांचा मानसिक व शाररिक समस्यांचा सहसंबंध तपासणे.

### संशोधन अभ्यास पध्दती (Research Methodology)

माळशिरस तालुक्यातील साखर कामगारांवर पर्यावरणीय प्रदुषणामुळे निर्माण झालेल्या या संशोधन अभ्यासासाठी अभ्यास क्षेत्रातील साखर कारखान्यातील उत्पादन, निर्मीती व प्रक्रिया विभागात काम करणा-या २२० साखर कामगारांकडून प्रश्नावली मार्फत माहिती घेतली आहे. या माहितीचे विश्लेषण करण्यासाठी वारंवारता, आणि इतर सांख्यिकिय पध्दतीचा (Statistical Methods) वापर केला आहे.

### विवेचन (Discussion)

प्रस्तुत संशोधन अभ्यासामध्ये माळशिरस तालुक्यातील साखर कारखान्यांमध्ये उत्पादन, निर्मीती व प्रक्रियेशी निगडीत असणा-या २२० कर्मचा-यांचे प्रश्नावलीमार्फत उद्दीष्टाला अनुसरून माहिती गोळा केली आहे. साखर कारखान्यांमध्ये कामगारांचा निर्मीती प्रक्रियेशी जवळून संबंध येतो. हे कामगार विविध विभागामध्ये नेमून दिलेली कामे करत असतात. साखर निर्मीतीमध्ये उपकरणांचा समावेश असल्याने कामगारांना ही उपकरणे सांभाळावी लागतात. ही

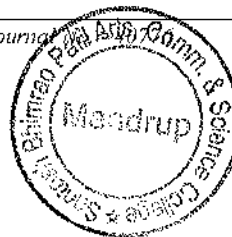


उपकरणे मोठा आवाज निर्माण करतात. तसेच काही प्रक्रियांमध्ये रासायनिक अभिक्रीयतून विविध प्रकारचे वायु निर्माण होतात. यांच्याशी कामगारांचा जवळून संबंध येतो. त्यामुळे कामगारांना शारीरिक व मानसिक व्याधी होऊ शकतात.

संशोधन अभ्यास क्षेत्रातील साखर कामगारांचे सरासरी वय ४२ वर्षे आहे. सर्वात कमी वयोमान असणा-या व्यक्तीचे वय २१ वर्षे आहे तर सर्वात जास्त वयोमान असणा-या कामगारांचे वय ६४ वर्षे आहे. वास्तवीक ६० वर्षांनंतर कामगार निवृत्त होतो. परंतु संशोधन अभ्यासातील हा कामगार कारखान्यात रोजंदारीवर मजुर म्हणुन काम करतो आहे. सरासरी ५० वर्षे वयोगटातील कामगारांचे प्रमाण सर्वात जास्त आहे. त्यांचे प्रमाण ७.७ % ऐवढे आहे. तसेच ५५ वर्षे वयोमान असणा-या कामगारांचे प्रमाण ५.९ % ऐवढे आहे. संशोधन अभ्यास क्षेत्रातील ३० वर्षांच्या आतील कामगारांचे प्रमाण केवळ १६.४ % ऐवढे आहे. तर ४० वर्ष ते ५० वर्षांमधील आत वय असणा-या कामगारांचे प्रमाण ३४.५ % ऐवढे आहे.

पर्यावरणीय प्रदूषणामुळे निर्माण झालेल्या शारीरिक व मानसिक समस्यांचा अभ्यास करताना कामगारांचा अनुभव महत्वाचा ठरतो. संशोधन अभ्यास क्षेत्रातील कामगारांचा सरासरी अनुभव १८ वर्षे ऐवढा आहे. सर्वात कमी २ वर्षे अनुभव असणा-या कामगारांची संख्या ५ असून त्याचे प्रमाण २.३ % ऐवढे आहे तर सर्वात जास्त ४८ वर्ष अनुभव असणारा वर उल्लेख केलेला कामगार आहे. १० वर्षांचा अनुभव असणा-या कामगारांचे प्रमाण २७.३ % आहे. २० वर्षे ते ४० वर्षा दरम्यान अनुभव असणा-या कामगारांचे प्रमाण ३३.६ % आहे. यावरून असे दिसून येईल कि, प्रस्तुत संशोधनातील बहुतांशी कामगारांचा अनुभव हा २० वर्षांच्या पुढे आहे. यामुळे कामगारांकडून मिळालेल्या माहितीचे विश्लेषणात तथ्याचे प्रमाण जास्त असू शकेल.

संशोधन अभ्यास क्षेत्रातील ४०.९ % कामगार कधीतरी थकवा जाणवतो. १३.२ % कामगारांना कामादरम्यान ब-याचदा थकवा जाणवतो तर ६.४ % कामगारांना नेहमी थकवा जाणवतो. थकव्यामुळे काम व्यवस्थित होऊ शकत नाही. इतर शारीरिक व्याधीही लवकर जडू शकतात. काम करताना थकवा जाणवण्याचा कामगारांच्या वयाचा व अनुभवाचा सहसंबंध धन (+ve) आहे. कामगारांना थकवा जाणवण्याचा वयाचा सहसंबंध ०.०७९ आहे. यावरून असे सांगता येईल कि, कामगारांच्या वयाचा व थकवा येण्याचा सहसंबंध आहे. परंतु हा कमी स्वरूपातील (Low Degree of Positive correlation) आहे. यावरून असे दिसते की, थकवा येण्याचा अनुभवाशी सहसंबंध आहे. अनुभव जास्त असणा-या कामगारांमध्ये कामादरम्यान थकवा येण्याचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. संशोधन अभ्यास क्षेत्रातील १६.४ % कामगारांना काम करताना कधीतरी चिंता वाटते. ६.४ % कामगारांना काम करताना ब-याचदा चिंता वाटते तर १०.५ % कामगारांना काम करताना नेहमी चिंता वाटते. चिंता (Anxiety) वाटणे ही एक मानसिक विकृती असून काम करताना उद्भवणा-या मानकिस विकृती पर्यावरणीय घटकांमध्ये असू शकतात. साधारणतः ४४ वर्ष वयापासून पुढील कामगारांना नेहमी चिंता



जाणवते. यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने मशिन ऑपरेटरचे प्रमाण इतरांपेक्षा जास्त आहे. काम करताना चिंता वाटण्याचा कामगारांच्या वयाचा व अनुभवाचा सहसंबंध धन (+ve) आहे. कामगारांच्या वयाचा काम करताना चिंता वाटण्याचा सहसंबंध ०.०८७ ऐवढा आहे तर अनुभवाचा सहसंबंध ०.०७१ ऐवढा आहे. साखर कारखान्यातील उत्पादन, निर्मिती, प्रक्रियेशी निगडीत असणा-या कामगारांचे ध्वनी प्रदूषणाच्या त्रासांचा, कामावर असताना दुरवर ऐकु येण्याचा आणि सरासरी ४० वर्ष वयाच्या आतील कामगारांमध्ये कधीतरी ध्वनी प्रदूषणाचा त्रास जाणवतो. मशिन ऑपरेटर, फीटर, मजूर, वेलडर या कामगारांमध्ये काम करताना ध्वनी प्रदूषणाचा त्रास जाणवतो. कामगारांच्या वयाचा आणि अनुभवाचा काम करताना जाणवणा-या ध्वनी प्रदूषणाचा सहसंबंध ऋण (-ve) अनुक्रमे ०.०७५ आणि ०.००९ आहे. यावरून असे सांगता येईल कि, कामगारांच्या वयाचा आणि अनुभवाचा व ध्वनी प्रदूषणाच्या त्रासाचा काहीही संबंध नाही. वरील विभागात काम करणारे कामगारांना उपकरणांपासून निर्माण होणा-या मोठ्या तिव्रतेच्या ध्वनीला सामोरे जावे लागते. याच कारणांमुळे ध्वनी प्रदूषणाचा त्रास उद्भवतो. मशिन ऑपरेटर, फीटर, मजूर, वेलडर या ठिकाणी काम करणा-या कामगारांना कर्ण अच्छादने (Air Plugs) पुरवणे गरजेचे आहे.

### निष्कर्ष (Conclusion)

संशोधन अभ्यास क्षेत्रातील साखर कामगारांचे सरासरी ४२ वर्ष व सरासरी अनुभव १८ वर्ष आहे. हवा व ध्वनी प्रदूषणामुळे साखर कारखान्यातील कामगारांमध्ये श्वसनसंबंधीचे विकार उद्भवलेले आहेत. जास्त अनुभव असणा-या कामगारांमध्ये थकवा येण्याचे प्रमाण जास्त आढळते साखर कारखान्यातील ४४ वर्षांपासून कामगारांना चित्तेसारखे मानसिक विकार जडले आहेत. हवा व ध्वनी प्रदूषणामुळे कामगारांमध्ये चित्तेसारखे मानसिक विकारांची लक्षणे आढळून येतात. ४० वर्ष वयाच्या आतील मशिन ऑपरेटर, फीटर, मजूर व वेलडर या श्रेणीच्या कामगारांमध्ये काम करताना ध्वनी प्रदूषणाचा त्रास जाणवतो. जास्त वयोमानामुळे आणि अनुभव जास्त असलेल्या कामगारांना दुरवरचे ऐकु येत नाही. साधारणतः ३० % कामगार ध्वनी व हवा प्रदूषणामुळे नेहमी अस्वस्थ होतात. कारखान्यातील उपकरणांच्या आवाजामुळे, हवा प्रदूषकामुळे व एकाच विभागात सातत्याने काम केल्यामुळे कामगारांमध्ये अस्वस्थता दिसून येते.

साखर कारखान्यातील कामगारांना चित्तेमुळे निदानासाठी विकार जडला आहे. अपघाताच्या भितीमुळे कामगार दबावाखाली काम करतात तसेच हवा व ध्वनी प्रदूषणामुळे देखील कामगार दबावाखाली काम करण्याचा सहसंबंध दिसून येतो. कामगारांना कामाच्या ठिकाणाशी निगडीत विभागावरून मोठ्याने बोलावे लागते. मशिन ऑपरेटर, फीटर व मजूर श्रेणीतील कामगारांना कामच्या वेळेत श्वास घेण्यास अडचण आढळून येते. मशिन ऑपरेटर, मजूर, फीटर या श्रेणीतील कामगारांमध्ये हवा प्रदूषणामुळे श्वास घेण्यास अडचण होते आहे. हवा व ध्वनी प्रदूषणामुळे कामगारांना थाप लागते तसेच कामगारांचे डोके जड होणे समस्या आढळतात.



कामगारांमध्ये कौटुंबीक वातावरणात चिडचिडपणा जाणवण्याचा हवा व ध्वनी प्रदूषणाशी सहसंबंध आढळतो. जास्त व्योमान असणा-या कामगारांमध्ये कामावर मानसिक संतुलन बिघडण्याचे प्रमाण अर्थपूर्णरितेने अधिक आढळते. साखर कारखान्यातील जास्त वय व अनुभव जास्त असणा-या कामगारांमध्ये हवा प्रदूषणामुळे घशासंबंधीचे विकार उद्भवलेले आहेत. तसेच हवा प्रदूषणामुळे कामगारांमध्ये डोळ्यासंबंधीचे विकारही आढळून येतात. कमी अनुभव असणा-या कामगारांना अपघाताची भीती वाटते. रात्रपाळीत काम करताना सर्वच कामगारांना जास्त त्रास जाणवतो. तसेच निवृत्तीनंतर भविष्यात या कामामुळे कामगारांचे आरोग्य ठिक राहू शकणार नाही याची भीती सर्वच कामगारांना वाटते. सर्व कामगारांना कामावर जाण्यापूर्वी पुणे आराम भेटतो. उपकरणांच्या मोठ्या व तीव्र आवाजामुळे बहुतेक सर्वच कामगारांना अशा उपकरणांपासून दुर जावेसे वाटते. ध्वनी प्रदूषणामुळे कामगारांच्या श्रवण शक्तीवर परीणाम घडलेला आढळून येतो. ऐवढे असून सुद्धा ८४.१ % कामगारांना कामाबद्दल नेहमीच आत्मसन्मान किंवा समाधान वाटते.

कामगारांच्या इतर अभ्यासलेल्या शारीरिक विकारांमध्ये श्वसनासंबंधीचे विकार उद्भवण्याचे प्रमाण इतर सर्वापेक्षा अर्थपूर्ण रितेने अधिक आढळते. तसेच कामगारांच्या मानसिक विकारांमध्ये चिंतेचे विकार उद्भवण्याचे प्रमाण इतर मानसिक विकारांपेक्षा अर्थपूर्ण रितेने अधिक आढळते. कामगारांना ध्वनी प्रदूषणाच्या त्रासामुळे मोठा आवाज निर्माण करणा-या उपकरणांपासून दुर जावेसे वाटते. कामगारांमधील इतर समस्यांमध्ये कौटुंबीक वातावरणातील चिडचिडपणा याचे प्रमाण अर्थपूर्ण रितेने अधिक आहे. कामगारांना कामापूर्वी मिळणा-या विश्रांतीपेक्षा आठवड्याच्या सुट्टीत पुर्ण विश्रांती भेटते. साखर कारखान्यातील कामगारांमध्ये विविध प्रकारचा शारीरिक व मानसिक समस्या उद्भवण्याच्या मागे हवा प्रदूषण व ध्वनी प्रदूषण हे घटक कारणीभूत आहेत.

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2000 2001 2002 2003

**Keywords:** *depression, mood, mood disorder, mood disorder with anxiety, mood disorder without anxiety, mood disorder with anxiety, mood disorder without anxiety, mood disorder with anxiety, mood disorder without anxiety*

**Keywords:** Agriculture, Drop & smaller irrigation facilities, water conservation, technology

India is one of the developing countries. Due to industrialization, urbanization, modernization and increase in population water and food demand is increasing. Out of the Agriculture is only one sector to complete the food clothing and shelter want of all people. It

the agriculture production is totally depending on irrigation facilities and the irrigation facilities are totally depending on annual rainfall. Rainfall in India is highly irregular and there is significant special imbalance in water resource available and water demand for agriculture and another sectors. Out of total rainfall in India, runoff is about 85 %, percolation is about 11 %, evaporation is about 5% and human use is about 3%. Urbanization and increase in population in the recent decades have contaminated water bodies, thus making them unsuitable for irrigation and drinking use. Therefore it is becoming necessary to complete the water need for agricultural sector and India is a primarily agricultural country. It is the ancient occupation of the nation. Agricultural sector provides not only food to the growing population but also raw materials to the industrial sector. So the Indian agriculture has gained more importance in the economy. This sector provides near about 70 % employment opportunities to the people. Its contribution to the total national income is near about 34% is the contribution of agriculture. While we are studying the agriculture development we will come to focus on the need of water for agriculture sector in India. So we will study about the new irrigation facilities and importance of it for agriculture development in present research paper.

### **Objective**

The main objective of this research paper is to study the new irrigation facilities for agriculture development.

### **2. Importance of Irrigation for Agriculture in India**

Agriculture is primary activity in India but it is a developing country. In India a vast territory, complex topography, varied climate and a large population. The precipitation and runoff in the country is not only unevenly distributed, but also uneven with regard to time of distribution of water during the year. According to Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) there are only 40 rainy days in India and hence a long dry period. India is being an agricultural country, its economic development is linked with agriculture. The major limiting factor for agriculture is water. A growing population and consequent need for increase in food production requiring increasing area of agricultural fields and irrigation are resulting in over use of water. So the irrigation facilities are basic need for agriculture development in India. Due to overexploitation of water resources through traditional irrigation system it has become creates many major problems in agriculture sector in our country. So uses of recent irrigation techniques are mostly needed in India for agricultural development.





#### **v. Management of Growing Pattern of Crops**

In water scarce areas the crop selection should be based on efficiency of the crop to utilize the water. Some of the plants suitable for water scarce areas are plants with shorter growth period high yielding plants that require no increase in water supply plants with deep and well trenched roots and plants which cannot tolerate surface irrigation. In Maharashtra the jawar crop is cultivated in mostly areas. This crop is needed very less water in growth period and this is major crop in food crops in Maharashtra. So the selection and management of this type crop is useful for agricultural development in India.

#### **4. Conclusion**

- Recent irrigation techniques are better than traditional irrigation facilities for agriculture development in water scarce areas in India.
- Drip irrigation can reduce water consumption by 50 to 70 percent. In drip irrigation water loss is significantly less.
- About 80% water consumption can be reduced by sprinkler irrigation system and it also controls crop diseases. So this method is useful for irrigation in India.
- Reducing the evapotranspiration rate of soil is increase the soil moisture and this technique is increased the growth rate of crop.
- Crop management is the best technique of saving the water for irrigation in agriculture in India and it complete the basic need of peoples.

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17

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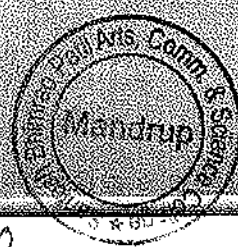
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340



## CONTENTS OF MARATHI



अ.क्र.	लेख आणि लेखकाचे नाव	पृष्ठ क्र.
८६	मद्यपान एक ज्वलंत सामाजिक समस्या प्रा. डॉ. गोरे बी. एम.	४३१-४३३
८७	१९८० नंतरच्या मराठी कवितेचे प्रवाह प्रा. जवाहर लक्ष्मण मोरे	४३४-४३७
८८	गांधींच्या संकल्पनेतील समाज डॉ. अमिता जावळे	४३८-४४१
८९	शहरी समाज आणि बालगुन्हेगारीचे बदलते स्वरूप प्रा. जयश्री डंके	४४२-४४५
९०	मुंबई महानगरीय प्रदेश एक भौगोलिक अध्ययन प्रा. कांबळे डी. एस.	४४६-४४९
९१	महात्मा गांधी यांचे आर्थिक विचार प्रा. सुलक्षणा हरी कोळी	४५०-४५३
९२	उत्तर आधुनिकतावाद सहा. प्रा. घांडुरंग विष्णू पाटील	४५४-४५८



# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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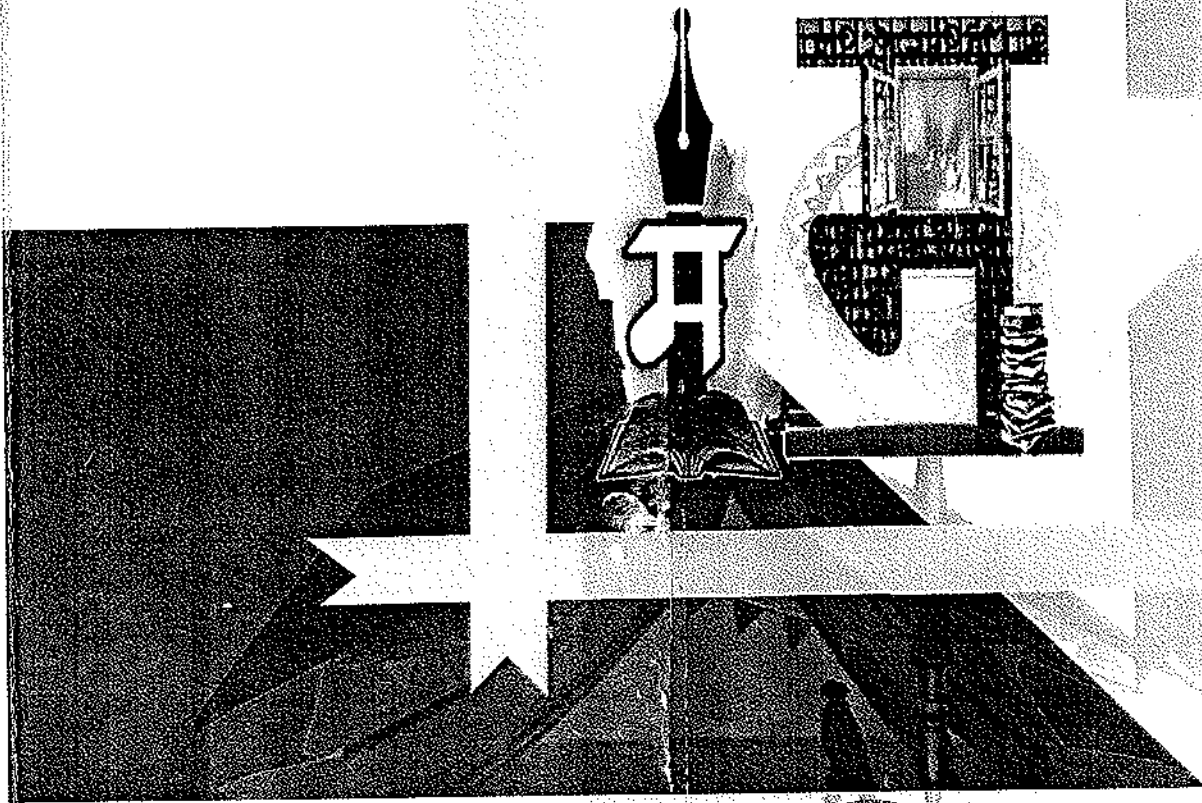
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‘स्वातंत्र्योत्तर मराठी कथनसाहित्यातील बदल’

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# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

## Content

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Sr. No	Title and Name of The Author (S)	Page No
1	महात्मा फुले यांची भाषाशैली महेंद्र कदम	1
2	भाषा आणि प्रयोगशीलतेच्या संदर्भातील बदल प्रा. डॉ. नवनाथ अंगद शिंदे	9
3	स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व मराठी कथनसाहित्य : स्थिती गती डॉ. बाळासाहेब दास	17
4	स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कथन साहित्य संकल्पना : मराठी साहित्य चळवळ प्रा. डॉ. राजेंद्र खंदारे	22
5	स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंडातील ग्रामीण कथेचे बदलते स्वरूप प्रा. जयशंकर शशिकांत श्रीरंग	25
6	स्वातंत्र्योत्तर नवकथालेखनातील बदल प्रा. जवाहर मोरे	30
7	ग्रामीण कथेतील कृषिकेंद्रित जीवन प्रा. डॉ. बबन शिदाम गायकवाड	33
8	स्वातंत्र्योत्तर व शमकालीन ग्रामीण कथेतील परिवर्तन प्रा. लीला भास्करी झांबरे	36
9	स्वातंत्र्योत्तर आधुनिक कथालेखिका प्रा. डॉ. सुनिता श्रीपती कांबळे	39
10	स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील कथा : एक आकलन प्रा. पुन. व्ही. मोहीले	43
11	स्वातंत्र्योत्तर मराठी कथन साहित्यातील बदल प्रा. स्वाती माने शिंदे	45
12	साहित्यिक महात्मा फुले यांनी लिहिलेला "छत्रपती शिवाजी राजे भोसले यांचा पवाडा" प्रा. संजय साठे	49
13	ग्रामीण साधन साधने यांच्या गुरुदाणी कथासंग्रहातील भाषाशैलीचा अभ्यास प्रा. वी. व्ही. भास्कर	53
14	स्वातंत्र्योत्तर ग्रामीण कादंबरीतील स्थित्यंतरे प्रा. डॉ. शिवाजी सुकाशम पाटील	56
15	स्वातंत्र्योत्तर ग्रामीण साहित्यात धर्मसुधारणाविषयक कार्य प्रा. डॉ. संजय मांडुरंग श्रीवरी	59
16	विशुद्ध साहित्यात ग्रामीण कवितातील समाजकेंद्री बदल डॉ. सुवर्णा गुंड - सहाय	63





## 40. Feminism and Sensibility in Kamala Das' Poetry

Mr. Kale Rajesh Mahesh

Assist Prof., Santosh Bhimrao Patil Art, Commerce and Science Senior College, Solapur.

### Abstract

Kamla Das is a bilingual writer in her mother tongue, Malayalam. Das has published three books of verse in English. She is also known for her confessional attitude at expressing her emotions as well as her personal experience through her poems. In her poetry there are several faces of Eve are exhibited here women as sweetheart, flirt, wife woman of the world and above all, Das' poetry also expresses the feminine sensibility. In her poetry, she throws light on the problems faced by women in the patriarchal society. She shows her thought provoking womanhood in her prose work, "My Story". All her professional experience found a frank expression in her poetry. Her poetry shows realistic picture of our male dominated society. In this paper I would like to show how Kamala Das has been showing the feminine psyche and the deep buried emotions through her poetry. This paper also aims at how Das has been expressing her victimization, love, ideal wife marriage, betrayal, predicament of woman and exploitation. It would be no wrong to say that her poetry are strong protest against victimization of women in contemporary Indian society.

**Keywords:** Feminine sensibility domination, identity predicament, victimization

### Introduction

Kamla Das is the one of the prominent poetess in literary horizon. All her personal expression found a frank expression in her poetry. Her poetry shows the feminine psyche and deep buried emotions. Das tried to assert her individuality, to maintain her feminine identity. Das' poems are related to women's suffering from a number of discriminations, inequalities, injustice, torture, exploitation. They do not enjoy an equal status with men. It would be no wrong to say that ours is no doubt a male dominated world. Exploitation of women is not a recent phenomenon. It has been going on for centuries. Women have been deprived of their just and rightful place in society. Das' main inspiration of writing came from her real experience of hatred of the evil attitude of men towards women in traditional Indian society. Das' poetry are related to issues of feminine sensibility in which Das presents the inner feelings of the woman's



**IMPORTANCE OF SOFT SKILLS IN THE CHANGING SCENARIO OF HIGHER EDUCATION****Dr Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage**Associate Professor & Head, Department of English,  
Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, A/P: Mandrup, Tal: South Solapur, Dist: Solapur.

**Abstract:** Soft skills have gained greater importance than ever before at both workplaces as well as in life. Higher education institutions prepare their student for future. Therefore, it becomes necessary to inculcate soft skills in them besides imparting them quality education. In fact, it should be made a part of curricula of higher education for today soft skills have become as essential as hard skills to succeed in any field. It is imperative for higher education system to be described as a man-making system. Therefore, the present paper attempts to list and discuss the most important and essential soft skills recommended by behavioural experts. It also tries to highlight the need of making them a part of higher education curricula and to teach or inculcate them in the students pursuing higher education in colleges and universities. It hypothesizes that it will certainly benefit the youths of today pursuing higher education and make them future ready.

**Key words:** Soft skills, higher education, students, workplace, career.

**Introduction**

In the present world soft skills have become as important as hard skills, which are technical competencies or subject knowledge of a person. They complement hard skills. One may even go to the extent of saying that in fact soft skills have become more essential than hard ones or subject knowledge nowadays. The term soft skills refer to a set of skills or traits in a human being that help him/her deal with people in the right manner, and therefore they prove to be of great help at workplace as well as in life. In other words, soft skills involve amicable interpersonal relations, proper/positive attitude, proper communication skills, etc. Soft skills require emotional and social intelligence. Nowadays, employers expect soft skills in the candidates while giving them jobs. Education is often described as a man-making industry. Therefore, it is our duty to create manpower that will be well-equipped, well prepared, and ready to face any challenges of the modern world. Therefore, we need to make teaching soft skills a part of the curricula of higher education. It is the duty of us teachers working in higher education institutions to make deliberate efforts to inculcate soft skills in the young minds who are pursuing higher education. These students are the nation builders



## 7. Relevance and Need of Basavanna's thoughts in Today's Society

Mr. S. B. Dhanashetti

Asst Professor, Dept of English, Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts, Commerce and Science College,  
Mandrup, Tal. South Solapur, Dist Solapur.

### Abstract

Caste system in India deeply rooted. It is in Indian's blood. Our forefathers designed our society into castes. It was purely for the smooth functioning of the society. And it was based on profession. But, the same caste became the reason of clashes. And ultimately social reformers preached and guided the people to come out of this evil.

Basaveshwar was a social reformer who spent his whole life to free the society from this social evil. Though he belonged to upper caste, but his views were humanitarian. He was a champion of equality among castes, gender, etc. He lived in 12<sup>th</sup> century in Karnataka. He was a forerunner of his society. But, after 800 years of his preaching still we are fighting on the name of castes. The present research paper is an effort to point out Basavanna's thoughts and their relevance and need and how they are applicable to modern Indian society in India.

**Keywords:** caste, social reform, Anubhav mantap,

**Social Condition in 12<sup>th</sup> century:** 12<sup>th</sup> century belongs to medieval period which is also called Dark Age. It was a period before Enlightenment. People were surrounded by superstitions and ignorance. And some selfish people who were so called learned people made an intrigue to get their vested interested fulfilled. And they started dominating the other castes. It gave birth to untouchability. We can experience this in Taledanda when Malliboma, a so called lower caste boy hesitates to enter his friend Jagadeva's house who belongs to upper caste. Bhagirathi, a Brahmin woman says:

"This is a Brahmin household. Do you mind standing a little aside so the women of the house can move freely?" (Page 3)

### Social Condition in Modern Society

In 800 years, many things have changed or rather everything has changed except the caste system. Human being has advanced in science, inventions, discoveries, medical science,





agriculture, etc. Society has changed out and out. But caste, religion, torture, atrocities are as old as of medieval age. Everyday, we read in newspapers about the reports of atrocities of upper caste people. Another social evil is of honour killing. There are many social reformers who have contributed and some are contributing today. Girish Karnad, therefore, decided to write a play on the medieval story of Basavanna and his works. He states his objective in the preface:

"I wrote Taledanda in 1989 when the 'Mandir' and the 'Mandal' movements were beginning to show again how relevant the questions posed by these thinkers were for our age. The horror of subsequent events and the religious fanaticism that has gripped one national life today have only proved how dangerous it is to ignore the solution they offered."

This is the soul of the play Taledanda. Here, Mandir means Ram Mandir in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh. The Mandir is the reason for religions disharmony and fanaticism. It has been haunting Indian people since 11<sup>th</sup> century. Another issue is of Mandal. This is nothing but B.P Mandal commission which recommended reservation for OBCs for the first time after Independence. Reservation is related to backwardness and subsequently it gives birth to discrimination between castes. Still today many castes are demanding a reservation in India.

Caste system in India has a long history. In vedic Period there were four varnas namely Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and shudra. This classification was based on needs of society. Brahmin used to perform religious duties like performing pooja and rituals. Kshatriya used to fight with the enemy and protect their own kingdom. They were like the modern soldiers. Vaishya's job was of a merchant of to provide goods and material to society and at the end shudras' duty was to keep the area clean and to serve the above three varnas. It was purely based on the practical needs of the society and for the smooth functioning of the same. These varnas were later changed into castes.

We learned from history that the villages in India in olden times were independent. There were 12 Balutedars and 18 Alutedars. And these 30 people were serving the village to remain totally independent for their daily household needs. This classification was purely based on the nature of job and the proficiency of the people in the particular task. All castes were equal of father & nobody thought of superiority over others. People were identified by their job or profession in caste.

In this way, caste became a very important component of Indian society. And the same caste unfortunately became the issue of conflict that their profession is noble and superior while



others are inferior and this deep rooted thought of superiority and inferiority gave birth to many clashes with the people of one's own society. Many social reformers tried to eradicate the idea of caste discrimination. In modern Indian society reformers like mahatma Phule, Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj, Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar, etc have spent their whole life to eradicate this caste system and its drawbacks.

But, we can not forget the contribution of the social reformer and revolutionary Mahatma Basaveshwar who is popularly known as Basavanna. He lived in 12<sup>th</sup> century in Karnataka and practiced and preached equality among all castes. He was the pioneer and champion of inter-caste marriage. He has written "Vachanas" in kannada and now they are translated into almost all important Indian languages including English. His thoughts are still relevant in modern society.

Girish Karnad wrote a play "Taledanda" in kannada in 1990 and later translated into English. Karnad is a prolific writer and a versatile personality. He is one of the vital pillars of modern Indian theatre. He has been conferred by the prestigious "Dnyanapeeth Award" in 1998. He is sensible writer to think and reflect the contemporary society. It is said that literature is a mirror of the society to show good things as well as follies. Girish Karnad has tried to do the same thing. In Taledanda he has tried to throw light on the burning social evil i. e. untouchability and caste discrimination.

And here we remember Basavanna and his thoughts. Basavanna had preached and enlightened the medieval India that is also called "Dark Age" in history. Dark means ignorance or lack of rational thinking. Karnad very sadly admits that even after 800 years Indian society and people's mindset have not changed. George Bernard Shaw rightly said:

"We have learned from history that we don't learn anything from history"

Karnad has applied the above saying to Indian people. Though the Indian people have got education, they have invented and advanced themselves in science, their living standard and physical facilities and luxuries have increased but their orthodox and traditional mindset has not changed. Though we are living in 21<sup>st</sup> century but our thoughts are of medieval or dark age.

Therefore, Basavanna and his thoughts are unavoidable. Karnad discusses and narrates a revolution occurred in kalyan in Karnataka in 1168 A.D. It was against an intercaste marriage. It has opened a page from the book of history but he aptly relates it to the modern social, religious and various other issues. In this way religion and caste are in are blood. Karnad says in the



preface: "In Karnataka, as elsewhere in India, a man has only to open his caste, his geographical origins, even his economic status."

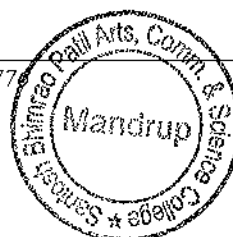
The play Taledanda is divided into two acts. The protagonist of the play is Basavanna Who was an Accountant and later became the Prime Minister of Kalyan. King Bijjala of Kalchurya dynasty was ruling the state. Bijjala was a barber by caste. Barbers have no right to rule the kingdom. Their duty in vedic Varnashrama was to cut hair and shave men. But Bijjala's forefathers were ambitious. They wanted to gain power by hook or crook. And they achieved it. Bijjala narrates it to his wife Rambhavati:

"For ten generations my forefathers ravaged the land as robber barons. For another five they ruled as the trusted feudatories of the emperor himself. They married into every royal family in sight, bribed generations of Brahmins with millions of cows. All this so they could have the caste of Kshatriyas branded on their foreheads. And yet you ask the most innocent child in my empire : what is Bijjal, son of Kalachurya Permadi, by caste? And the instant reply will be: a barber! Once caste is like the skin on one's body. You can peel it off top to toe, but when the new skin forms, there you are again a barber, a shepherd scavenger!" ( P.150)

The people who have suffered and experienced the evil things of caste system will understand the problems of others. Bijjala is the best example of it. Basavanna had established "Anubhav Mantap" a platform to decrease and solve various social, religious issues. The members of Anubhav mantap were called sharana or sharani. They belonged to almost all castes of Kalyan and nearby places. They used to gather in the evening and sang the poem written by themselves. The themes and issues of their discussion was equality, honesty, loyalty, hardwork, respect for labour, opposing idoltry, etc.

And then some sharanas opined that to bring back all the castes on equal status inter caste marriage is must and Madhuvasasa's daughter Kalavati who was a Brahmin and Havalyya's son who was a cobbler got married. Sharanas believed that it was not a marriage of a Brahmin girl and cobbler boy but a Sharan marrying a sharani.

These are the rational thinkers of Kalyan in 1168 AD. But, it was not digested by the orthodox people of Kalyan. Mob became violent and they killed the people of the two families and later other sharanas and sharanis. And at the end the mob beheaded the king Bijjala as well.



### **Conclusion**

After studying and comparing the society of the 12<sup>th</sup> century and modern society, we certainly come to a conclusion of the following things:

1. Caste system is deeply rooted in the people's mind.
2. Caste system is deeply rooted in the people mind.
3. Caste created barriers among people.
4. There is always a need of social reformer to enlighten people's mind and keep them away from ignorance.
5. Though these social reformers pass away, but their thoughts remain forever.
6. Basavanna's thoughts are still fresh and relevant to apply to the modern present Indian society.

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## 64. Recent Trends in Online Marketing

**Smt. Kore Bhangarewa Shrimant**

Assist. Prof. Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, Mandrup, South Solapur, Dist. Solapur.

### Introduction

The internet is one of the more recent developments in communications and information transfer. The Internet has brought media to a global addresses. Any business can display their web advertisements into several good numbers of highly popular websites like google.com, yahoo.com, hotmail.com, facebook.com etc. Online marketing has lots of advantages and disadvantages over conventional, customary & traditional marketing. It has fast implementation time, considered to be measurable and flexible. Using online marketing makes your store open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The consumers worldwide can reach and can shop and basically do business anytime they want to.

During the past decade, the popularity of the internet has been growing explosively besides the number of companies that create web presence to communicate with customers as well as other firms. Also the internet has been accepted by broad consumer segments for various purposes, such as information search and online purchasing. Online marketing is a new way of performing the task of marketing.

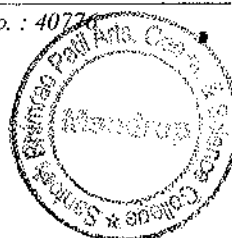
The concept of online refers to the interactivity between two parties ( the buyer and the seller in the case of online marketing ) through the use of modern technology without the two being present or interacting physically, online marketing also referred to as web marketing, Internet marketing, or e-marketing, is the marketing of products, or services over the internet.

### Methodology

This study is completely based on the secondary data available on various articles, thesis, papers, on internet and books etc.

### Objectives

- 1) To study the meaning of online marketing.
- 2) To study the basic Advantages of online.
- 3) To study the recent types of online marketing.



## Meaning

Online marketing is the practice of leveraging web-based channels to spread a message about a company's brand, products, or services to its potential customers.

Online marketing is a set of tools and methodologies used for promoting products and services through the internet. Online marketing includes a wider range of marketing elements than traditional business marketing due to the extra channels and marketing mechanisms available on the internet. Online marketing is also known as internet marketing, web marketing, digital marketing and search engine marketing (SEM). The broad online marketing spectrum varies according to business requirements. Effective online marketing programs leverage consumer data and customer relationship Management ( CRM) systems. Online marketing connects organizations with qualified potential customers and takes business development to a much higher level than traditional marketing.

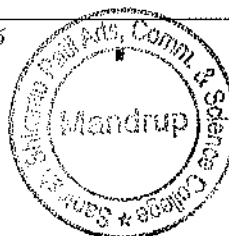
## Advantages of Online Marketing

Online Marketing has several advantages :-

- Low costs- large audiences are reachable at a fraction of traditional advertising budgets, allowing business to create appealing consumer ads.
- Flexibility and convenience – consumers may research & purchase products and services at their leisure.
- Analytics – Efficient statistical results are facilitated without extra costs.
- Multiple options- Advertising tools include pay- per-click advertising, email- marketing & local search integration ( like google maps).
- Demographic targeting- consumers can be demographically targeted much more effectively in an online rather than an offline process.

## Types of Online - Marketing

- 1) **E- Commerce:** Electronic commerce or EC- is the buying and selling of goods and services, or the transmitting of funds or data, over an electronic network, primarily the internet. These business transactions occur either as business to business, business to consumer, consumer to consumer or consumer to business.
- 2) **Pay-per-click Ads. (PPC) :-** PPC ads are widely used by a number of networks that can include Google Bing and facebook. In this method of advertising advertisers pay for each click on a link to the website.



- 3) **Affiliate Marketing :-** In Affiliate marketing the advertisers pays for conversions rather than clicks. The rates can be much higher but the risk can be lower since he/ she is only paying for conversions.
- 4) **Email Marketing :-** Email marketing can be one of the best converting channels for a marketing campaign. Sending emails to a subscriber base helps nurture a relationship by providing value & trust through email updates. Overtime subscribers can be converted into customers.
- 5) **Social Media Marketing – (SMM) :-** Social Media has rightfully earned a place on just about any marketers list. Social media uses platforms such as Instagram, facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn to name a few to share information. In essence social media is about conversations to increase awareness of a product or brand.
- 6) **Content Marketing :-** Content marketing , when done right, can be powerful medium for any marketing campaign. This method uses content to tell a story and provide valuable information with the intention of increasing brand awareness and driving targeted referral traffic to your site.
- 7) **Search Engine Optimization (SEO) :-** SEO is an ongoing process of optimizing content so that they are positioned to show up in search results on sites like Google, Yahoo and Bing. There are multiple strategies for optimizing a website but the fundamentals principles are generally accepted by most professionals.
- 8) **Search Engine Marketing (SEM) :-** While SEO focuses on unpaid traffic from search engines, SEM targets paid traffic from search engines. The most common of these is Google Adwords, which is the system Google had development for users to market their brand on google and its affiliate sites. SEM is a form of PPC.

### Conclusion

Now-a-days, market is observing a changes into buying and selling products at several levels. People are changing their attitudes for preferring and purchasing options. It changes consumer consumption habits and has changes market dynamics, threatening the competitive positions of firms and increasing the power consumers. Most populare traditional marketing tools are television and print media, but the major benefits of online marketing are its capability of interaction between consumers and advertisers followed by availability of wide range of



information and easy of shopping. The benefits made online marketing superior than traditional marketing. But at the same time consumers are susceptible about the user safety side of internet.

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## HUMAN RESOURCE POLICIES AND ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT

Smt- Kore Bhangarewa S.

(Assist. Professor) Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, Mandrup Solapur.

### Introduction :

Human resources are the people who make up the workforce of an organization business sector or economy. Human capital is sometimes used synonymously with "human resources". The human resources of organization is the sum of total qualification abilities knowledge skills views of the employees working in the organization. The scope of human resources is starts with entry of the employee in the job and ends with his/her exit from the job. Human resources is the most important and very versatile and dynamic resource of any organization. It is an approach to the management of people, man powers, and work force at work place within the organization. Therefore it is essential that the management succeeds in developing a team of efficient competent people. A good human resources can insure proper utilization of all other materials resources and thereby increasing in the productivity and profitability of the organization. If any organization desirous of expanding its operations at the national and international levels has to ensure that they selects right person for right place job.

A policy is a man-made rule of predetermined courses of action that is established to guide the performance of work towards the organization objectives. Policies are statements of the organization over all purposes and its objectives in the various areas with which its operations are concerned personnel, finance, production, marketing and soon. Peter Ducker says that, the management must gear its policies and objectives in such a fashion that the employees perform their work.

**Objectives:** Following are the objectives of the present research study-

- 1) To know the meaning of human resources policies.
- 2) To study the objectives of human resources policies.
- 3) To study the workplace policies in any typically organization.

### Research methodology and collection of data:

This research paper is totally based on secondary data. The secondary data is obtained by use of reference books, recommended books, research articles and E-sources.

### Meaning:

Human resource policies are continuing guidelines on the approach of which an organization intends to adopt in managing its people. A good human resources policy provides generalized guidance on the approach adopted by the organization has therefore its employees concerning various aspects of employment. Each organization has a different set of circumstances and so develops an individual set of human resource policies. The establishment of policies can help an organization demonstrate both internally and externally human resources policies can also



be very effective in supporting and building the desired organization culture. In actually policies and procedures serve a number of purposes.

- 1) Organization provide clear communication between the organization and their employees regarding their condition of employment.
- 2) Organization form a basis for treating all employees fairly and equally.
- 3) Organization are a set of guidelines for supervisors and managers.
- 4) Organization create a basis for developing the employee handbook.
- 5) Organization establish a basis for regularly reviewing possible changes affecting employees.
- 6) Organization form a context for supervisor training programs and employee orientation programs.

#### **Objectives of HR Policies:**

- Fulfilment of the organizational objects.
- Informing the employees about the policies.
- Development of sincere sense of duty within the enterprise.
- Providing adequate and trained personnel at all levels.
- Protection of the common interest of all parties.
- Establishment of mutual confidence and avoidance of misunderstanding.
- Opportunity for growth who are willing to learn and train.
- Recognition of work and accomplishments by offering rewards.

#### **Workplace Policies:**

Some laws require employers to communicate workplace information to employees in writing. In the absence of a specific requirement, employers should also implement policies that communicate company expectations and benefits. While the contents of your company's handbook will depend on a number of factors, including your company's size, industry, and location, consider including these key policies.

##### **1) Employment classifications:**

It is a best practice to clearly define employment classifications, such as full-time, part-time, exempt or non-exempt since an employee's classification can dictate eligibility for benefits and overtime pay.

##### **2) At-will employment:**

This statement reiterates that either you or the employee can terminate the employment relationship at any time and for any reason, as long as the reason is a lawful one. It is a best practice to prominently display this statement in the beginning of your employee handbook



(except in Montana, where at-will employment is not recognized). Reinforce at-will status in your handbook acknowledgment form as well.

**1) Meal and break periods:**

A policy on meal and break periods informs employees of the frequency and duration of such breaks as well as any rules or restrictions related to break periods. Rest periods, lactation break, and meal periods must be provided in accordance with federal, state and local laws.

**2) Anti-harassment and non-discrimination:**

These policies prohibit harassment and discrimination in the workplace. Non-discrimination laws are governed by federal, state and local provisions, so review your applicable law and account for all appropriate protections.

**3) Safety and health:**

Safety policies describe safety and emergency procedures and require employees to report work-related injuries immediately. Additionally, some regulations under the Occupational Safety and Health Act require employers to have specific policies and programs in place if certain workplace hazards exist (such as a hazard communication program if certain chemicals are present in the workplace).

**4) Leave of absence:**

Have employees submit requests time off or other types of leave in writing. In some cases, the federal government or your state government may provide sample forms, such as those used for Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) purposes.

**5) Timekeeping and pay:**

A timekeeping policy informs employees of the method for recording time worked and the importance of accurately recording their time. A policy on paydays lets employees know the frequency of paydays, the methods available for receiving pay, and any special procedures for when a payday falls on a holiday or when an employee absent from work.

**6) Handbook acknowledgments:**

When an employee signs this form, he or she acknowledges that they are responsible for reading and complying with all company policies. Obtain signed acknowledgments when you first issue the handbook, at the time of hire for new employees, and whenever you make changes to the handbook.

**7) Employee conduct, attendance and punctuality:**

Attendance policies make it clear that employees must be ready to work at their scheduled start time each day and provide procedures for informing the company of an unscheduled absence or late arrival. It is also a best practice to have policies on standards of conduct, drug and alcohol abuse, disciplinary action, confidentiality, conflicts of interest, and workplace violence.



**10) Performance and discipline:**

Document all performance and disciplinary events, whether positive or negative. This includes annual performance reviews, recognitions received, promotions, and disciplinary action, such as written and oral warning and performance improvement plans.

**11) Receipt of company property:**

If you provide employees with equipment, tools, or other company property, use this form to document what was provided to the employee. This can help ensure that all property is returned and accounted for at the time of separation.

**12) Reasonable accommodation requests:**

Federal and some state laws require employers provide reasonable accommodations for applicants and employees with disabilities, or sincerely held religious beliefs and practices. While employees aren't required to make reasonable accommodation request, all communications regarding the request, and the resulting accommodation.

**13) Hiring forms:**

There are a variety of forms that can help you identify qualified candidates during the pre-hire process, such as a job application and candidate evaluation form. Once a candidate is hired, you must complete certain new hire paperwork, including a Form W-4 and a Form I-9. Additionally, certain notices must be provided to new hires.

**14) Business expenses:**

If employees travel for work, or incur other business-related expenses, have them maintain an expense log and submit reimbursement requests in writing.

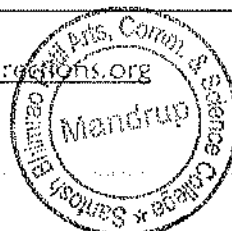
**15) Leave and time off benefits:**

These policies address a company's rules and procedures regarding holidays, vacation, sick, and other types of time off benefits, or leave required by law (such as voting leave, family leave, and domestic violence leave) or company policy. Check your state and local law to ensure all leave requirements are included in your employee handbook.

**Conclusion:**

Now human resources focus on the people side of management. There are two real definitions of human resources management one is that it is the process of managing people in organization in a structured and thought manner. This means that it covers the hiring, firing, pay and perks and performance management of people in organization from a macro management perspective like customers and competitors in a market place. This involves the focus on making the employment relationship fulfilling for both management and employees.

The majority of a company's human resources services policies will be derived from employment legislation and best practices. Human resource policies should be transparent and applicable to all employees. Human resource policies ensure prompt action for taking decisions because they serve as standard to be followed. Employees know what action to expect in circumstances covered by the policies. Policies set patterns of behavior and permit employees to



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work more confidently. Organizations went to consider how realistic it is to enforce a policy fairly or keep it up-to-date to create issues amongst employees of an organizational development.

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## १५. डॉ. भिमराव रामजी आंबेडकर एक इतिहासकार

प्रा. नारायण दत्तात्रय वनसोडे

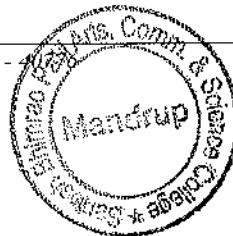
सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, इतिहास विभाग, संतोष भिमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंड्रुप, ता. द. सोलापूर, जि. सोलापूर.

### प्रास्ताविक

क्रांतीकारी इतिहासकार म्हणून भारताच्या इतिहासालेखनात डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांना ओळखले जाते. इतिहासाकडे बघण्याची डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची एक स्वतंत्र दृष्टी होती. इतिहासाचे लेखन करित असताना डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी भावनेपेक्षा जास्त पुराव्यांना महत्त्व दिले. म्हणून त्यांच्या लेखणीतून उत्कृष्ट व सत्य इतिहास लिहला गेला. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर म्हणत की, 'इतिहास म्हणजे बदल होय' डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या लेखणीतून निर्माण झालेले ग्रंथ इतिहास लेखनाचे उत्कृष्ट नमुने होत. शुध्द पूर्वी कोण होते ? क्रांती आणि प्रतिक्रांती, हिंदुत्वातील कुटप्रश्न, मिलिंद प्रश्न, जातीभेद निर्मुलन, अस्पृश्य मुळचे कोण, पाकिस्तान अथवा भारताची फाळणी, प्राचीन भारतातील संशोधकांस मार्गदर्शक ठरलेले आहेत. या वेगवेगळ्या ग्रंथामधून भारतातील वर्णव्यवस्था, जाती व्यवस्था आणि धार्मिक संस्था यावर डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी मोठा प्रश्न टाकला आहे. इतिहासकार हा काटेकोर, तळमळीचा आणि पंक्तिप्रपंच न करणारा असा असला पाहिजे. तो भावनारहित, आपुलकीची भावना, भीती, तिरस्कार किंवा प्रेमाची ओढ यांच्यापासून मुक्त असा असला पाहिजे आणि इतिहासाची जननी जी सत्यनिष्ठा ती त्यांच्या रोमरोमात भिनलेली असली पाहिजे. महत्कृत्यांना सुरक्षित ठेवणारा, अंधाराचा संहार करणारा, पुर्वकाळाचा साक्षी आणि भावी काळाचा नेता असा तो असला पाहिजे. थोडक्यात सांगावयाचे म्हणजे अगदी रिकामे नसणारे नव्हे पण उघड असणारे असे त्याचे मन पाहिजे आणि खोटेनाटे पुरावे जरी त्याच्या हाती लागले तरी त्या सर्व पुराव्यांची छाननी करण्याची त्याची तयारी पाहिजे, या मताशी डॉ. आंबेडकर सर्वस्वी सहमत होते. म्हणून ते म्हणत की, मी संशोधन करित असताना असल्या कोणत्याही वृत्तीच्या आहारी गेलो नाही. शुध्द पूर्वी कोण होते या ग्रंथाचे लेखन करित असताना, वारंवार शुद्रासंबंधी लिहिताना माझ्या मनात शुध्द इतिहासाच्या विचाराशिवाय दुसरा कोणताही विचार आला नाही, हे ते खात्रीने सांगत. यावरून डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा इतिहास संशोधनाविषयीची दृष्टीकोन स्पष्ट होतो. इतिहास संशोधन करित असताना डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी जे प्रमेय मांडले ते आदर्श आहेत. शुद्रासंबंधी जे सिध्दान्त मांडले त्या सिध्दांताला कोणत्याही इतिहासकाराने आव्हान दिले नाही. यावरून डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या इतिहास लेखनाची सत्यता व स्पष्टता दिसून येते.

### डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे इतिहास विषयी मत

"इतिहास म्हणजे बदल होय" अशी व्याख्या डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी केलेली आहे. म्हणून डॉ. आंबेडकर म्हणतात की, "प्राचीन भारताच्या इतिहासाच्या पुर्नमांडणीची आवश्यकता आहे. कारण "ज्याला आपण प्राचीन भारताचा इतिहास म्हणुन गृहित धरतो त्यातील बहुतांश भाग हा प्राचीन भारताचा खरा इतिहास नाहीच. परंतु याचा अर्थ असा नाही की, प्राचीन



1818 ची भीमा कोरेगांवची लढाई आणि मराठा सत्तेचा अंत – एक अभ्यास

प्रा.नारायण दत्तात्रय बनसोडे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, इतिहास विभाग संताष भीमराव पाटील कॉलेज, मंदुप ता.द.सोलापूर, जि.  
सोलापूर

प्रस्तावना –

इ.स. 1818 मध्ये मराठा सत्तेचा ब्रिटिषांनी षेवट घडवून आला. 1818 मध्ये मिळविलेल्या या विजयामुळे इंग्रज हे भारताचे स्वामी बनले. 19 फेब्रुवारी 1818 मध्ये सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील आष्टी येथील लढाईत पेशव्यांचा निर्णायक पराभव झाला, आणि पेशव्यांच्या सत्तेचा षेवट घडून आला. परंतु 1 जानेवारी 1818 मध्ये भिमा-कोरेगांव येथे झालेल्या लढाईत इंग्रजांनी विजय मिळविला, खऱ्या अर्थाने हा पेशव्यांचा पराभव म्हणजे पेशवाईचा षेवटच होता असे म्हणावे लागेल. कारण पराभवामुळे पेशव्यांचा आत्मविश्वास नष्ट झाला होता, यापुढे आपण विजय मिळवू शकणार नाही, याची खात्री त्यांना पटली होती. भिमा-कोरेगांव येथे झालेल्या पराभवाने पेशवे सावरू शकले नाहीत. त्यामुळे आष्टीच्या लढाईत दारूण पराभव झाला, म्हणून या लढाईला भारताच्या इतिहासात महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. ब्रिटिषांच्या सैन्यापेक्षा 40 पटीने सैन्यसंख्या पेशव्यांची जास्त होती, तरीही पेशव्यांचा पराभव झाला. इंग्रजांच्या लष्करातील जी प्रमुख तुकडी होती. ती पुर महार सैनिकांची होती. जगाच्या इतिहासातील ही एक अद्भुत लढाई मानावी लागेल. म्हणून या लढाईला अतिशय महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. परंतु पेशव्यांच्या इतिहासात या लढाईला महत्त्वाचे स्थान दिलेले दिसत नाही. असे असले तरी पेशव्यांच्या सत्तेचा अंत होण्यात ही लढाई महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरली आहे.

मराठा सत्तेची स्थापना व साम्राज्यविस्तार :-

छत्रपती शाहुने ताराबाईच्या पक्षातील कान्होजी आंग्रे याचा बंदोबस्त करण्याची जबाबदारी पेशवा बहिरोपंत पिंगळे यास सोपविली होती. परंतु कान्होजी आंग्रे याने बहिरोपंत पिंगळे व निळो बल्लाळ या शाहुंच्या सरदार मंडळींना पराभूत करून कैद केले व त्यांना कुलाबा येथे अटकेत ठेवले. अशा वाईट प्रसंगी छत्रपती शाहुने पेशवेपद बाळाजी विष्णूनाथ यास देण्याचे ठरविले. 17 नोव्हेंबर 1713 रोजी पुणे जवळील मांजरी येथे बाळाजी विष्णूनाथला पेशवाईची वस्त्रे देण्यात आली, तसेच पुणे हे कार्यक्षेत्र म्हणून देण्यात आले. तेव्हापासून पुणे हे पेशव्यांच्या सत्तेचे





## आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबाच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थितीचा समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास - विशेष संदर्भ उस्मानाबाद जिल्हा

डॉ. रामेश्वर एम. मोरे

समाजशास्त्र विभाग, संतोष भीमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंदप.

ता.द. सोलापूर, जि. सोलापूर.

### प्रस्तावना :-

भारतात १९९७ ते २०१२ या कालावधीत २,६०,२४५ शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या आहेत. भारतातील शेतकरी आत्महत्यात सर्वाधिक आत्महत्या या महाराष्ट्रातील शेतकऱ्यांनी केल्या आहेत. महाराष्ट्रात १९९७ ते २०१२ या कालावधीत ५४,५४० शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या आहेत. देशातील एकूण शेतकरी आत्महत्यात हे प्रमाण २०.९५% इतके सर्वाधिक आहे. महाराष्ट्रात सर्वाधिक शेतकरी आत्महत्या या विदर्भ आणि मराठवाड्यातील शेतकऱ्यांनी केल्या आहेत. मराठवाड्यात बीड, नांदेड व उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्यात शेतकरी आत्महत्याचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. सद्यस्थितीतही उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्यात शेतकरी मोठ्या प्रमाणात आत्महत्या करत आहेत. कृषीप्रधान देशात एवढ्या मोठ्या संख्येने शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या करणे ही अत्यंत लाजिरवाणी बाब आहे. म्हणून शेतकरी आत्महत्यांचे प्रदेशनिहाय सखोल अध्ययन करून ही समस्या सोडविणे गरजेचे आहे. म्हणून प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी "आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबाच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थितीचा समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास" - विशेष संदर्भ उस्मानाबाद जिल्हा असा विषय निवडला आहे व त्याद्वारे आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबाच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थितीच्या माध्यमातून शेतकरी आत्महत्यांची कारणे व आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबाच्या सद्यस्थितीचे सखोल अध्ययन करून निष्कर्ष मांडले आहेत. तसेच आवश्यक त्या शिफारशी केल्या आहेत.



### संशोधन पद्धती-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबाच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थितीचे अध्ययन करण्यासाठी नमुना निवड पद्धतीतील साधा यादृच्छिक नमुना निवडीद्वारे उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्यातील आत्महत्या केलेल्या १०० शेतकऱ्यांच्या कुटुंबांची निवड करून अनुसूची व निरीक्षण तंत्राच्या माध्यमातून प्राथमिक तथ्यांचे संकलन करण्यात आले. दुय्यम तथ्यांसाठी संदर्भ ग्रंथ, मासिके, संशोधन अहवाल इत्यादींचा आधार घेतला. संकलित तथ्यांचे संख्यात्मक व गुणात्मक विश्लेषण करून निष्कर्ष मांडले आहेत.

### संशोधनातील प्रमुख निष्कर्ष

- (१) कुटुंबाची संपूर्ण जबाबदारी पार पाडणाऱ्या ३६ ते ४५ या वयोगटातील सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच ३६% शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या आहेत. त्याखालोखाल ४६ ते ५९ या वयोगटातील ३३% शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या आहेत. तर १८ ते २५ या वयोगटातील ०३%, २६ ते ३५ या वयोगटातील १३% व ६० वर्षे व त्यापेक्षा अधिक वय असलेल्या १५% शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या आहेत.
- (२) बहुतांश निरक्षर आणि प्राथमिक व माध्यमिक पर्यंतचे शिक्षण घेतलेले शेतकरी प्रामुख्याने परंपरागत पद्धतीने शेती करतात तसेच खोट्या जाहिरातीला बळी पडतात. परिणामी उत्पन्नात घट होऊन दारिद्र्य व कर्जबाजारीपणात वाढ होते. त्यामुळे शेवटी ते आत्महत्याचा मार्ग अवलंबतात. म्हणून आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकऱ्यात सर्वाधिक म्हणजेच ४०% आत्महत्या या निरक्षर शेतकऱ्यांच्या आहेत. त्याखालोखाल प्राथमिक १९% व माध्यमिक स्तरापर्यंतचे शिक्षण घेतलेल्या २७% शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या आहेत. तर उच्च माध्यमिक पर्यंत शिक्षण घेतलेल्या १०% व पदवीपर्यंतचे शिक्षण घेतलेल्या ४% शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केलेल्या आहेत. विशेष बाब ही की, आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकऱ्यात पदव्युत्तर शिक्षण घेतलेला एकही शेतकरी नव्हता.



**हुंडाबळी :- कारणमिमांसा व उपाययोजना**

प्रा. डॉ. रामेश्वर एम. मोरे

समाजशास्त्र विभाग, संतोष भीमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंदप,

ता. द.सोलापूर जि. सोलापूर

**प्रस्तावना :-**

भारतीय समाजात वर्तमान स्थितीत हुंडाबळीची ही एक गंभीर समस्या निर्माण झाली आहे. हुंड्यासाठी नववधूचा शारिरीक आणि मानसिक छळ केला जातो व नववधूला माहेराहून पैसे आणण्यास भाग पाडले जाते. परंतु जेव्हा ही नववधू माहेराहून पैसे आणत नाही त्यावेळी तिला मारून टाकले जाते. हे कृत्य एकटा पती करत नाही तर कुटुंबातील इतर सर्व मंडळी मिळून करतात. व सर्व पुरावे नष्ट करून आत्महत्या केल्याचे सांगतात. नववधूच्या माहेराकडील मंडळी या लोकांच्या विरुद्ध गुन्हा नोंद करतात परंतु बहुतांश वेळी पुराव्याअभावी अशा लोकांची सुटका होते.

भारतात उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मध्यप्रदेश आणि बिहार मध्ये हुंडाबळीचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. डॉ. राम आहुजाच्या मते ही समस्या कनिष्ठ जातीपेक्षा उच्च जातीमध्ये अधिक प्रमाणात आहे. तसेच कनिष्ठ किंवा उच्च वर्गापेक्षा मध्यम वर्गात या समस्येचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे. प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात हुंडाबळीच्या कारणांचा आढावा घेऊन हुंडाबळी समस्येवर उपाय सुचवले आहेत.

**हुंडाबळीची कारणे :-**

हुंडाबळीसाठी अनेक कारणे उत्तरदायी आहेत ती खालीलप्रमाणे सांगता येतात.

**१) हुंडा पध्दती :-**

हे हुंडाबळीच्या समस्येचे प्रमुख कारण आहे. हुंडा पध्दतीमुळे अनेक नववधूंचा सासरी छळ होतो. विवाहात बोललेल्या हुंड्याची रक्कम अनेकदा शिल्लक राहते ती वधूच्या पालकांनी दिली नाही तर तिचा छळ करून जाळून मारले जाते. तसेच विवाहानंतर मुलाच्या नोकरीसाठी, व्यवसाय करण्यासाठी पैसा मागितला जातो. याची पूर्तता झाली नाही तर सासरकडील मंडळी तिचा खून करतात.

**२) इच्छेविरुद्ध दुसऱ्या मुलीशी विवाह :-**

अनेकदा मुलाच्या इच्छेविरुद्ध पालक दुसऱ्या मुलीशी विवाह करतात. या पाठीमागचे कारण म्हणजे त्यांना जो व्यक्ती अधिक हुंडा देतो त्याच्या मुलीशी ते विवाहकरतात. परंतु विवाहानंतर पती पत्नीशी चांगले वागत नाहीत परिणामी घरात संघर्ष सुरू होतो. तसेच या मुलाला आपल्या आवडत्या मुलीशी विवाह करावायचा असतो व ही वधू त्यातील प्रमुख अडथळा ठरते. म्हणून वधूला मारले जाते.



## ७७. कुटुंब संस्थेचे बदलते स्वरूप

प्रा. डॉ. रामेश्वर एम. मोरे

समाजशास्त्र विभाग, संतोष भीमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंद्रूप ता. द. सोलापूर, जि. सोलापूर.

### प्रस्तावना

सामाजिक संस्थामध्ये कुटुंबसंस्था ही एक आधारभूत व सार्वत्रीक संस्था आहे. मानव समाजाची कल्पनादेखील कुटुंबसंस्थेशिवाय करता येत नाही. मानवी समाजाच्या विकासाच्या टप्प्यांतील पहिली अवस्था म्हणजे कुटुंब संस्था होय. म्हणूनच मानवी समाजाचा इतिहास म्हणजे कुटुंबाचा इतिहास होय असे म्हटले जाते. कुटुंबसंस्थेमुळेच समाजाचे स्थैर्य व सातत्य टिकून राहते. मानवी समाजातील मूलभूत एकक म्हणून कुटुंबाचा उल्लेख केला जातो. चार्ल्स कुलेनी कुटुंबाला प्राथमिक समूह म्हटले तर पार्सेन्स यांनी समाजसंरचनेतील मूलभूत उपव्यवस्था असा उल्लेख केला आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे बर्जेस यांनी परस्पराला आंतरक्रिया करणाऱ्या संघटीत व्यक्तींचा गट म्हणून कुटुंबाला संबोधले आहे. तर झिम्मरमनच्या मते, कुटुंब हे सार्वत्रीक संघटन आहे. समाजातील प्रत्येक व्यक्ती जन्मापासून मृत्यूपर्यंत आपला सर्वाधिक काळ कुटुंबसंस्थेतच व्यतीत करते. व्यक्तीसाठी कुटुंब हे सौख्याचे माहेरघर असते. कुटुंबातच व्यक्तीचे प्राथमिक सामाजीकरण केले जाते. व्यक्तीच्या व्यक्तीमत्त्वाच्या जडणघडणीत कुटुंबसंस्थेची मोलाची भूमिका असते. त्याचप्रमाणे कुटुंबसंस्थेद्वारे लैंगिक गरजांची पूर्तता, प्रजोत्पादन, बालसंगोपन ही प्रमुख कार्ये पार पाडली जातात. म्हणून समाजात कुटुंबसंस्थेला केंद्रीय स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे. परंतु वर्तमानस्थितीत औद्योगीकरण, नागरीकरण, शिक्षणाचा प्रसार, दळणवळण व संदेशवहनाच्या साधनात झालेली वाढ, कायदे इत्यादी अनेक घटकामुळे कुटुंबसंस्थेत मोठ्या प्रमाणात बदल झालेले दिसत येतात. म्हणून प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये कुटुंब संस्थेतील बदलाचे अध्ययन केले आहे.

### उद्देश

भारतीय समाजातील कुटुंब संस्थेतील बदलाचे अध्ययन करणे.

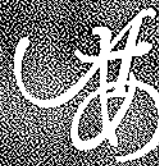
### संशोधन पद्धती

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात भारतीय समाजातील कुटुंब संस्थेतील बदलाचे अध्ययन करताना प्राथमिक तथ्य संकलनासाठी निरीक्षण तंत्राचा उपयोग केला आहे. तर दुय्यम तथ्य संकलनासाठी संदर्भ ग्रंथ, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रे, इंटरनेट इत्यादींचा उपयोग केला आहे. संकलित तथ्यांचे गुणात्मक विश्लेषण करून निष्कर्ष मांडले आहेत.





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**Ajanta Prakashan**



## 6. Assessment of Economic Impact of Tourism in India

**Dr. Dede Deepak Kashinath**

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Santosh Bhimrao Patil College of Arts and Science, Mandrup, South Solapur, Solapur. (Maharashtra).

### Abstract

The travel industry is world's biggest industry without making smoke. It possesses one of every nine worldwide employments and contributes 10 percent to the world's Gross Domestic Product. It is a progressively creating territory of outside financial exercises. It influences distinctive different parts of the economy through its high development and advancement rates, significant measures of remote cash inflows, framework extension and presentation of new administration and instructive encounters. Successively it adds emphatically to the social and monetary improvement of the nation all in all. Its genuine and potential financial effect is astounding. In this way, this paper is an endeavor to quantify the monetary effect of the travel industry in India. At present numerous measures are there to gauge the effect. The critical measures are Input-Output Method, Multiplier Method, Economic Impact Assessment Scale, Tourism Satellite Accounts Method, Impacts of Visitor Spending Method and Computable General Equilibrium Model. In this examination, the creator is utilizing the Visitor Spending Method.

**Keywords:** Tourism, economy, impact, measurement, development

### Introduction

The travel industry is a quickly developing industry of the world. It is increasing all inclusive acknowledgment as a powerful motor for exhaustive financial advancement on account of the work openings it made and the framework improvement because of it. It has the imminent to move other monetary pointers through its forward and in reverse linkages. Likewise it has the ability to create greater work because of its multiplier impact in the economy. The travel industry in India has grown gradually throughout the years. India is popular for its rich social legacy. This social custom of the nation depended on the maxims 'Athidi Devo Bhava' and 'Vasudhaiva Kudumbakam'. The commercial crusade 'Extraordinary India' presented by the Ministry of Tourism is to advance India's way of life and vacation spots in a new and exceptional way. The advancement of Indian the travel industry in the nineteenth and twentieth century was comprised by the foundation of railroad framework, modernisation of ports and improvement of slope



stations. India's travel industry amid post autonomy depends on the comment of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that "welcome a visitor and send back a companion".

Travel and the travel industry comprise an indispensable piece of India. The travel industry is considered as a motor of development. It is additionally a generator of business. The division has the capacity to create work for the different areas of the general public in a vast scale way including both immediate and backhanded. Indian the travel industry improvement has gone through various stages. Vacationer offices advancement in an arranged way was taken up in 1956. India Tourism advancement Corporation was framed in 1966 to advance India as a traveler goal. Later government took a ton of measures for the improvement of the travel industry in the nation. The significant activity taken by the legislature for the traveler development incorporate 'Unar se Rozgar' Program and Visa on Arrival. With 30 universes legacy locales and solid inventive businesses India scored eighth position in regular assets and 24th position in social assets. Indian air transportation organize scored 39th and ground transport framework 43rd.

<sup>TMIM</sup> The significant vacation spots in India incorporates wide-running ways of life, tremendous social legacy, lovely sun washing shorelines, beautiful fairs and celebrations, timberlands and natural life, appealing fauna and greenery, superb engineering, innovative parks and science historical center, yoga, ayurveda and handiworks particularly gems, floor coverings, cowhide merchandise, ivory and metal work. Diverse the travel industry items in India include:

<sup>TMIM</sup> Medical/Health Tourism, Spiritual Tourism, MICE Tourism, Adventure and Wild Life Tourism, Heritage and Culture Tourism, Cruise Tourism, Polo Tourist, Eco Tourism and Film Tourism and so forth.

### **Growth of Tourism in India**

The acknowledgment of the travel industry as an instrument of financial and social advancement has been somewhat late in the vast majority of the creating nations particularly in India. It was just amid 1946 that the significance of the travel industry was first perceived in India, when a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir John Sargent was delegated to educate the legislature on the advancement regarding the travel industry. From there on, post-autonomy, the Government of India observed the travel industry wonder and its financial ramifications consequently prompting the foundation of a 'Visitor Traffic Branch' in 1949, under Ministry of Transport. In 1952, the legislature of India opened a vacationer office at New York and this started a nearby relationship between Department of Tourism.

India in elevating air traffic to India. In 1955, Air India built up a "Travel industry Cell" in their home office at Bombay and an administration of India Tourist Office was opened at



London. The improvement of vacationer offices was taken up in an arranged way in 1956 agreeing with the Second Five Year Plan. Another noteworthy improvement was the extension of the 'Travel industry Segment' in the Ministry of Transport into an undeniable 'Directorate of Tourism' in 1958.

The methodology towards the travel industry has advanced from being the disengaged arranging of single unit offices in the Second and Third Five Year Plan to that of accomplishing a predominant personal satisfaction in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. It was amid the Sixth Plan that travel industry started to be viewed as a noteworthy instrument and financial advancement (Sharma, 2014). Amid the 1980s, the travel industry action picked up energy as the administration made a few huge strides. A National Policy on the travel industry was reported in 1982. Later in 1988, the National Committee on Tourism figured a thorough arrangement for accomplishing a supportable development in the travel industry. In 1992, a National Action Plan was readied and in 1966 the National Strategy for Promotion of Tourism was drafted. In 1997, a draft for another travel industry approach, tuned in to the monetary strategies of the legislature and the patterns in the travel industry improvement, was distributed for open discussion.

<sup>TMTM</sup> Special Economic Zones are to be situated in visitor goals, urban areas along the coastlines. Government ought to give single window leeway to setting up of these zones. Zero percent charge exclusion for a time of ten years. Every Special Economic Zone ought to have the capacity to give 2000 to 3000 lodgings. Offices for shopping, excitement ought to be accessible. Exclusion from import obligation on capital products to be allowed.

The states Kerala, Goa, Gujarat and so on have been distinguished as Special Tourism Zones for the development of the areas Bekel, Malabar and Wayanad districts in Kerala, Kevadia in Gujarat, Commemorative town in Delhi, Kundil-Manesar-Palwal in Haryana, Gorai-Manori-Uttan, Manandargarh and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Manali and Kullu in Himachal Pradesh. The usage of Tourist Visa on Arrival framework by the administration added to the colossal development rate of the remote traveler entries to the nation. This framework empowered with Electronic Travel Authorisation (ETA) Scheme was propelled on 27-11-2014. This is for natives of 43 nations to make a trip to India for the travel industry for a short remain of 30 days. In any case, the main condition is that their expectation to visit India is for touring, entertainment, easygoing visit to meet companions and relatives, easygoing business visit and brief length of therapeutic treatment. In October 2013 an assertion was marked by the International Finance Corporation (World Bank Group), Ministry of Tourism, Government of India and the Departments of Tourism of the Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. This assertion was for





the up degree and nature of the administrations and items to the travelers in the "Buddhist Circuit" in India. Accordingly "Putting resources into the Buddhist Circuit" was propelled on 17 July 2014. In the 2014-15, Budget two new plans were declared for the advancement of Tourism.

### **Impacts of Tourism**

The improvement of the travel industry prompted the advancement of the territories by expanding the pay of the general population because of the expansion in the visitor consumption. The travel industry adds to the advancement are from European mainland. Outline 2 displays the rate offer of best 10 nations for remote visitor landings. Of different segments of the economy and furthermore energizes the social trade in the area. Accordingly, the effects made by the travel industry are changed. Largely, they are isolated into Economic Impacts, Social and Cultural Impacts and Environmental Impacts. The most critical effect made by the travel industry is upon the monetary state of the economy. Along these lines, the major financial effects are increment in the work openings, increment in venture, advancement and framework spending, increment in assessment income, make new business openings and add to salary and way of life of the general population. The impacts of the travel industry upon the economy can be grouped into direct impacts, roundabout impacts and actuated impacts. Coordinate impacts are connected straightforwardly with the guest spending. Then again, backhanded impacts are changes in the economy as consequence of the optional rounds of buys made in the immediate spending. Nevertheless, the incited impacts are identified with the adjustments in the economy as a result of salary got from the vacationer use (either specifically or in a roundabout way).

Social and social effects can be sure or negative. The essential constructive social and social effects, which are made by the travel industry, incorporate increment in the civilities like parks, diversion offices and so forth. Enhancement in the personal satisfaction of the general population, enhances comprehension of various networks and interest in expressions and culture. Then again, the negative social and social effects are loss of local character, social conflicts, social pressure like expanded interest for assets, avoidance of local people from normal assets and moral issues like sex the travel industry or youngster work. The travel industry depends altogether on the common habitat. Accordingly, it makes impacts upon the earth moreover.

### **Economic Impact**

Sightseers add to the economy as their use. Thus, the monetary effect evaluation centers around the adjustments in business, deals and salary of the economy coming about because of the travel industry exercises. In this manner, the monetary effect of the travel industry covers the impacts of guests in a territory, their exhibitions and their spending. These impacts incorporate



the financial changes like profit including compensation, profits, premium, lease and benefits business continue work age government income including charges, receipts of government ventures, client expenses and fines esteem added to the gross household and provincial items changes in government spending changes in the remote trade rates externalities and open merchandise changes in the conveyance of salary multiplier consequences for exchanges, yield, pay, business and government income changes in the property and resource esteems new business arrangement incorporating business interest in plant and gear changes in imports, fares and parity of installments.

Accordingly, the travel industry is considered as a vehicle for monetary improvement. Worldwide the travel industry is an undetectable fare. Where, cash streams from remote nation to the vacationer nation. So it specifically adds to the equalization of installment current record. This stream creates work, business turnover, family unit salary and government income. This essential impacts lead to the optional impacts of further financial action. The essential segments which straightforwardly influenced by the travel industry are beguilements, lodging, transportation, retail exchange and eateries. The positive monetary impacts of the travel industry can be comprehended under through the age of national pay, age of remote trade, ascending of assessment income, development of work openings and change of provincial economy.

#### **Generation of National Income**

Distinctive administrations like transportation administrations, lodging and Restaurants, diversion focuses, entertainment meccas, deals outlets, visitor resorts, crafted works and jewellerys are incorporated into the travel industry. Along these lines, it adds to the national pay age. The travel industry contributes 7.3 percent of GDP and records for 6.5 percent of all out fares. Notwithstanding this travel industry segment, contribute 2.7 percent of the all out work in the economy. As it is a very work escalated industry, it gives work to gifted, semi-talented and untalented people. The work capital proportion is most astounding in this part. Ladies specialists are additionally high in this segment and they are utilized in various parts like travel.

#### **Economic Impact Assessment**

Effect examination is a financial methodology used to quantify entomb alia the measure of pay, government income, business and import produced in an economy by the immediate and optional (roundabout and initiated) impacts of guest consumption (Archer, 1989). Monetary effect examination estimates the commitment of the travel industry exercises to a district's economy. It additionally uncovers the associations of various areas of the economy. Monetary effect can be estimated by utilizing distinctive techniques like Input-Output Method, Multiplier

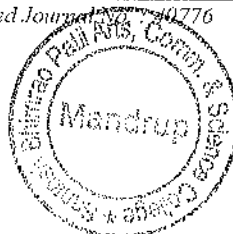




Then again, multiplier estimates the effect of extra consumption started into an economy. This extra consumption appears as venture by outside sources, government spending including both household and remote government (for instance local government spending on foundation in a district or outside government help), fares of merchandise animated by the travel industry and spending on products and enterprises by visitors visiting the zone. Multipliers speak to the monetary interdependencies between areas inside a specific district's economy. They differ significantly from locale to area and division to part. The travel industry multiplier mirrors the travel industry improvement of an economy alongside the guest spending profiles. There are various types of multipliers mirroring the kinds of optional impacts included and the proportions of financial exercises are utilized (deals, salary, or business). The Input-Output investigations the results of the travel industry by thinking about the advancement of introductory guest use through various divisions of an economy.

## Conclusion

In this way to finish up, we can say that Indian the travel industry has an immense potential for producing work and outside trade income. Since it is a multi-dimensional, benefit situated industry all divisions of the Central, and State governments, private area and intentional associations wind up dynamic accomplices in the endeavor to achieve feasible development in the travel industry of the nation. The all out number of outside visitor landings in the nation has enlarged a few times. It demonstrated an expanding pattern with the exception of couple of years



amid the investigation period. It indicates that the Indian government is giving consideration both on the advancement of the travel industry and connected practically all the realized places of interest by street, railroad and common flight. The outside trade incomes of the nation through the travel industry have expanded in excess of multiple times from 2000 to 2018. It demonstrates that the prudent, political and social friendship has positive effect on the entry and receipts of the vacationer business in nations.

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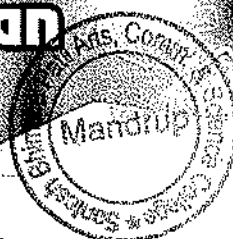
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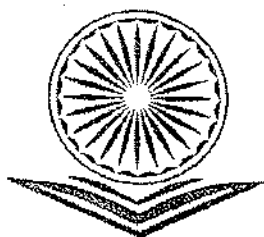
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## ❖ EDITOR ❖

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## CONTENTS



S.No.	Title & Author	Page No.
1	Assessment of Tourism Potential in Khed Tahsil of Pune District (Maharashtra, India) <b>Mr. Muluk Dilip Dnyaneshwar</b>	1-14
2	Ecotourism for Sustainable Development of Warvand Village in Daund Tahsil of Pune District <b>Dr. Durgade D. J.</b>	15-23
3	Prospects for Sustainable Rural Tourism in Semi-Arid Regions: A Case Study of Pedgaon Village (Shrigonda) Maharashtra, India <b>Devne Manojkumar</b> <b>Dhawale Ganesh</b> <b>More Jyotiram</b> <b>Nitin Mundhe</b>	24-36
4	Beach Sediment Characteristics of Velneswar Beach, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra <b>Raghunath N. Sawant</b> <b>Dr. Sunil Y. Kelkar</b> <b>Dattatray P. Karande</b>	37-46
5	Ecotourism Potentials in Mutha Valley Catchment, Pune District, Western Maharashtra <b>Sumitra H. Shinde</b> <b>Sunil W. Gaikwad</b> <b>Jitendra V. Madake</b>	47-53
6	Present Tourism Scenario & New Technology Models for Development of Buddhist Tourism in India <b>Dr. G. K. Chavhan</b> <b>Dr. R. E. Najan</b> <b>Dr. P. N. Salve</b>	54-57
7	Buddhist Tourism Scenario: A Brief Global View <b>Dr. B. G. Rashinkar</b> <b>Dr. D. K. Dede</b> <b>Dr. A. S. Doke</b>	58-62
8	Agricultural Productivity Regions Based on Bhatia's Productivity Method: A Case Study of Ahmednagar District <b>Dr. Wani Babasaheb Kacharu</b>	63-68



## 7. Buddhist Tourism Scenario: A Brief Global View

Dr. B. G. Rashinkar

Aabasaheb Kakade Arts College, Bodhegaon.

Dr. D. K. Dede

S B P Arts, Commerce & Science College, Mandrup, Solapur.

Dr. A. S. Doke

Mahatma Phule Nutan Mahavidyalaya, Mirajgaon Tal.- Karjat.



### Abstract

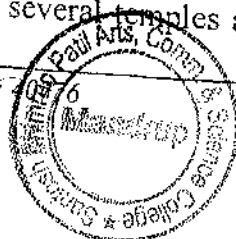
Buddhism, one of the major religions of the world, finds its roots in Northeastern India. Siddhārtha Gautama or Buddha's teaching laid the founding stone for new line of thinking called Buddhism. Born in the Himalayan foothills, Siddhartha left his palace to live the life of a mendicant at the age of 29. Buddha travelled to Sarnath (Isipathana), where he delivered his first sermon - Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta. Dharmekha Stupa at Mrigadava or Deer Park in Sarnath is believed to be the spot where the sermon was given. The archaeological museum near the site has a rich collection of Buddhist Relics and antiques. Buddha established his first disciples (sangha) here to promote his new doctrine.

Buddhism binds the cultures of India and its neighboring countries like Butan, China, Indoneshia, Janpan, Thaniland and Vietnam. About 488 million, Buddhists worldwide represent 7 percent of the words total population, making the Buddhists the fourth largest community in the world. The peace and harmony spread by the Buddhism and Buddhist places in the world. This paper presented the worldwide impact of Buddhist tourist places aboard India.

**Keywords:** *Buddhism, Tour, Sangha .*

### Introduction

Buddha wandered through the modern day States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in India. His footsteps covered nearly a 1000km stretch from Kajangla in the East to Mathura in the West. The Tripitaka, ancient Buddhist scriptures provides us with an insight of the Buddha's journey. After many years of meditation, Buddha attained enlightenment at Bodh Gaya. The temple complex in Gaya, Bihar is the most important pilgrim site associated with the life of Buddha. In 2002 it was also declared as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Buddha is believed to have travelled to Rajagaha, Nalanda, Patna, Urvela and Lativanna. Monasteries identified by archeologist include Ghositarama, Jivakarama, Jetavana and Veluvana. Buddha visited Nalanda several times during the course of his life, and excavations reveal several temples and vihara ruins at the site. Many



famous Buddhist scholars had studied or taught at Nalanda, and seeds of religious forms such as Mahâyâna Buddhism were laid here. Kushinagar, in modern day eastern Uttar Pradesh is believed to be the final resting place of Lord Buddha. He delivered his last sermon here and the place is venerated as the site of Buddha's Mahaparinirvana (freedom from the cycle of birth and death). He was cremated at the Ramabhar Stupa.

The mortal remains of Buddha were preserved in eight commemorative chortens, and then further distributed by King Ashoka into 84,000 Stupas across his kingdom and beyond. Since Buddha's journey covered a wide area of the Gangetic plain and was later spread to Southeast Asia through his disciples, Buddhism encompasses diverse and vibrant practices and traditions.

## Objectives

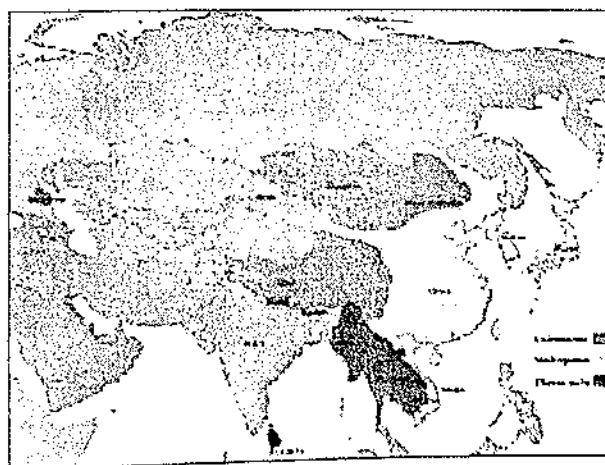
1. To highlights the Buddhist Tourist Places in aboard India.
2. To understand the impact of Buddhist Tourism on tourism development.

## Database and Methodology

Present paper based on the secondary database which is available in various books, Journals and websites regarding the tourism development through Buddhist tourism.

## International Status of Buddhist Tourism

Buddhism has now been established across almost every continent. About 488 million Buddhists worldwide represent 7% of the world's total population, making Buddhism the 4<sup>th</sup> largest religion in the world<sup>1</sup>. Buddhism has evolved into three major branches: Mahayana, Theravada and Vajrayana. Despite of regional variations and different schools of thinking, Buddhism has retained its unique identity.



**Map: Buddhist Tourism developed centers**

Buddha's disciples spread Buddhism beyond the borders of India to Southeast Asia, where these ideas have played a major role in shaping culture and traditions. The map shows various regions of Southeast Asia and their affiliation with particular branches. Mahayana, the most widely accepted form, is concentrated in China, Japan, South Korea and Vietnam. Theravada Buddhism, the second-largest branch, is concentrated in countries such as Thailand, Burma (Myanmar), Sri Lanka, Laos and Cambodia. Vajrayana, Buddhism, the smallest of the three major branches, is concentrated in Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan and Mongolia.

### China

Indian monks travelled north through the silk route to teach Buddhism. It was at its peak during the Sui Dynasty (589-617 CE) and Tang Dynasty (618-907 CE). Temples and traditional religions were denigrated and smashed during the rise of Cultural Revolution in 1966. Over the last few decades, local authorities in China encourage projects undertaken for development and restoration of Buddhist temples boosting the tourism industry. These temples attract many believers spurring the local economy. Jing'an Temple, Shanghai was converted into a plastic factory during the Cultural Revolution. Municipal Government's worked on rebuilding and enlarging the Jing'an Temple, completing renovation in 2010. Development of planned commercial district and pedestrian street alongside the Temple.

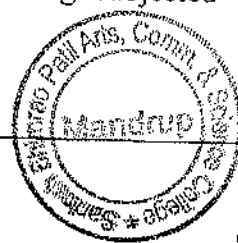
Initiatives undertaken by the Government:

- Rebuilding Buddhist Sites
- Exploiting the tourist potential of existing monasteries
- Organizing celebrations and tourism festivals around great temples
- Religious institutions, monasteries and the State are committed to a relationship of cooperation towards developing tourism.

### Thailand

Theravada is believed to be the first form of Buddhism to be introduced in Thailand around the 3rd century B.C. Since then Buddhism in its various forms: Mahayana, Burma (pagan), Ceylon (Landkavamsa) have influenced cultural practice in Thailand. Named as 'The Land of Yellow Robes', Buddhism is the main religion followed in Thailand.

Thailand is dotted with several Buddhist temples and world heritage sites along with rich natural heritage which draws tourists from around the world. A secular Government ministry supervises Buddhist temples and monks Buddhist institutions and clergy are being granted special benefits by the Government, as well as being subjected to a certain amount of Government oversight.





## **Bhutan**

Buddhism has a major foothold in Bhutan. Tantric Mahayan practiced in Bhutan was established by Guru Rinpoche in the eight century. He established the dual system of religion and secular Government, building the system of dzongs. Vajrayana Buddhism is the state religion of Bhutan.

Initiatives undertaken by the Government:

- Religion has long been supported financially by the Government through annual subsidies to Buddhist monastery, shrines, monks, and nuns.
- Construction of numerous chorten (stupas) throughout the country was supported by the Government
- Originally a Government agency, Bhutan Tourism Corporation Limited (BTCL) was privatized in 1991. The company along with promoting tourism works towards protection of cultural heritage and environment

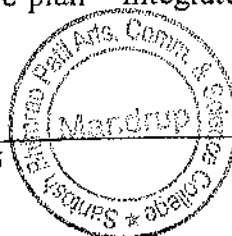
## **Indonesia**

Indonesia has the world's largest Buddhist Temple, Borobudur in Central Java, which was built in the 9<sup>th</sup> century.

- A master plan to restore Borobudur was evolved
- Along with UNESCO, major restoration of the site was undertaken. It was declared as a UNESCO heritage site in 1991
- The Government has successfully organized Borobudur International 10K, a festival that is a unique combination of tourism and sports. The competition has three main categories, which are - the General Category (international professional athletes, national athletes, international and national runners), the Local Category (citizens of Central Java and Yogyakarta), and Students Category. This has helped attract athletes and tourists from across the world.

## **Conclusion**

Buddhism is also gaining momentum in the West, across America and Europe. It is one of the largest religions in the United States. Socially engaged Buddhism has developed in the U.S, which applies Buddhist values to larger social problems, including war and environmental concerns. The Government has demonstrated a strong focus in the sector through significant budget allocations such as INR 500 crore for developing five tourist circuits. In India the Ministry of Tourism has launched a comprehensive plan - Integrated Tourism Development of



the Buddhist Circuit in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar - which will further boost infrastructure development, skill development, increased market access and involvement of communities.

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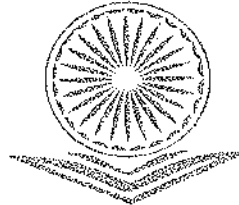
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## CONTENTS OF MARATHI



अ.क्र.	लेख आणि लेखकाचे नाव	पृष्ठ क्र.
१४	स्त्रीयांवर होणारे अत्याचारांचे समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण प्रा. डॉ. शुरके नागोराव संभाजी	५८-६१
१५	डॉ. भिमराव रामजी आंबेडकर एक इतिहासकार प्रा. नारायण दत्तात्रय बनसोडे	६२-६९
१६	भारतीय समाजातील सरोगसी माता डॉ. नानासाहेब जाधव	७०-७३
१७	भारतातील अलीकडील लिंगभेदाची समस्या : एक तात्विक दृष्टिक्षेप प्रा. डॉ. नरवाडे बालाजी मारोतराव	७४-७८
१८	होटगी परिसरावर साखर कारखान्यामुळे झालेल्या प्रदुषणाच्या पर्यावरणीय समस्या - एक भौगोलिक अभ्यास प्रा. नायब डेड. ए.	७९-८४
१९	भारतातील कृषी उत्पादकतेचा दृष्टिक्षेप प्रा. प्रशांत काशिनाथजी लभाने	८५-९०
२०	ईशान्य भारतातील उपराष्ट्रवादी चळवळी व सामाजिक समस्या प्रा. पाटील प्रमोद जगन्नाथ	९१-९५
२१	लोकप्रशासनातील उदयोन्मुख प्रवाह-माहितीचा अधिकार प्रा. अजय श्रीधर फड	९६-९८
२२	सुशासन-लोकप्रशासनातील नवप्रवाह प्रा. संजय अंकुशराव जगताप	९९-१०१
२३	वर्तमान हुंडा प्रथेचे वास्तव : एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन (संदर्भ मुदखेड तालुका जि. त्रावेंड) प्रकाश जनार्दन कोथळे	१०२-१०६
२४	कुटूंबसंस्थेमधील नवे विचार प्रवाह एक समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास प्रा. डॉ. बिरादार प्रतिभा रंगराव	१०७-११०
२५	भारतातील लोकसंख्या वाढीचा अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील परिणाम प्रा. डॉ. बिराजदार एस. एम.	१११-११५
२६	मद्यपान : एक भारतीय समस्या डॉ. चंद्रशेखर एस. पाटील	११६-११९



## ४७. महाराष्ट्रातील काँग्रेसप्रणीत आघाडीचे राजकारण

प्रा. मारुती चांगदेव हजारे

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग, संतोष भीमराव पाटील, आर्ट्स कॉमर्स सायन्स कॉलेज, मंदूप.

### प्रस्तावना

भारताने संसदीय लोकशाही स्वीकारलेली आहे. त्यामुळे संसदीय लोकशाहीचे संकेतही अपोआप भारतीय राजकारणाचा लागू होतात. संसदीय लोकशाहीत राजकीय पक्षाची भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वाची बनलेली आहे. राजकीय पक्ष सत्ता मिळविण्याचे महत्वाचे साधन बनले. संसदीय लोकशाहीत जेव्हा कोणत्याही एका राजकीय पक्षाला बहुमत प्राप्त होत नाही तेव्हा गंभीर समस्या निर्माण होते. अशावेळी लगेच दुसऱ्यांदा निवडणुका घेणे खर्चिक असते आणि संयुक्तिकदेखील नसते. अशा परिस्थितीत निवडणुकोत्तर आघाडी करण्याचा पर्याय वापरला जातो. दोन किंवा दोनपेक्षा अधिक पक्ष एकत्र येऊन सरकार स्थापन केले जाते. यास समविचारी पक्षाचा मुलामा दिला जातो. तर कधी धर्मनिरपेक्ष विचारसरणी किंवा हिंदुत्ववादी विचारसरणी असा शब्दप्रयोग करून भत्तेसाठी राजकीय पक्ष एकत्र येतात. अशा प्रकारचे निवडणूकपूर्व किंवा निवडणुकोत्तर प्रयोग देशपातळीवर तसेच विविध श्रवणराज्यामध्ये देखील झालेले दिसून येतात. आघाडीचे किंवा युतीचे सरकार म्हणजे एक प्रकारची सहकार्यात्मक पद्धतीच होय ज्यामध्ये वेगवेगळ्या राजकीय पक्षांचे सदस्य सरकार स्थापन करण्यासाठी एकत्र येतात.

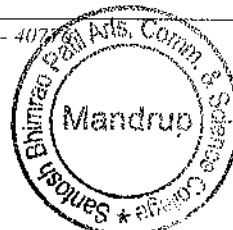
महाराष्ट्रात पर्यायी राजकीय शक्ती तयार होण आणि काँग्रेस एकसंध न राहण यामुळे महाराष्ट्राची वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण अर्थराजकीय व्यवस्था आज गोडकळीला आलेली दिसते. या प्रक्रियेची पाळेमुळे काँग्रेसची एकूण राजकारणावरील पकड ढिली होण्यात आणि महाराष्ट्रातील सर्वच पक्षांनी आर्थिक-सामाजिक हितसंबंधांचे राजकारण करण्यास नकार देण्यात दिसतात. आज महाराष्ट्रच राजकारण कोणत्याही अजेंड्याशिवाय चालत आहे.

### उद्देश

- १) महाराष्ट्रातील काँग्रेसप्रणीत आघाडीच्या राजकारणाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- २) १९९९ नंतरच्या महाराष्ट्रातील राजकीय समीकरणे समजावून घेणे.

### पुलोदचा प्रयोग

"महाराष्ट्रामध्ये १९७८ च्या विधानसभा निवडणुकीमध्ये कोणत्याही राजकीय पक्षाला बहुमत प्राप्त झाले नाही त्यामुळे महाराष्ट्रातील पहिले आघाडी सरकार स्थापन झाले. या आघाडी सरकारचे मुख्यमंत्री म्हणून स्व. बसंतदादा पाटील यांनी शपथ घेतली. बसंतदादा पाटील यांच्या नेतृत्वाखालील आघाडी सरकार केवळ ४ महिनेच टिकले. नंतर या सरकारमधील काँग्रेसचे शरद पवार यांनी ४४ आमदार मोठे घेवून जनता पक्ष, शेकाप, कम्युनिस्ट पक्ष आणि आरपीआय या राजकीय पक्षांच्या सहकार्याने आपल्या नेतृत्वाखालील सरकारची स्थापना केली या सरकारला 'पुलोद' असेही म्हटले जाते. १९७८ चा आघाडीचा प्रयोग, १९७८ ते १९८० पर्यंतचा 'पुलोद' चा प्रयोग व १९९५ चा युतीचा प्रयोग बघता १९९९ पर्यंत महाराष्ट्रामध्ये आघाडी सरकारची निर्मिती करण्याची वेळ आली नाही कारण महाराष्ट्रामध्ये राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेसचा प्रभाव मोठ्या प्रमाणात होता.



## २००४ चा आघाडी प्रयोग

१३ ऑक्टोबर २००४ मध्ये महाराष्ट्रात विधानसभा निवडणुका संपन्न झाल्या. काँग्रेस-राष्ट्रवादी लोकशाही आघाडी आणि भारतीय जनता पक्ष-शिवसेना युती या दोन आघाड्यांमध्ये लढत झाली. राष्ट्रवादी व काँग्रेस आघाडीने भाजप-शिवसेना युतीचा पराभव करून १४१ जागा मिळविल्या. काँग्रेस- ६९, राष्ट्रवादी-७१, शिवसेना-६२, भाजप-५४ अशा जागा निवडून आल्या. यावेळी पवारांनी मुख्यमंत्री पदाची मागणी केली पण काँग्रेसने त्यास दाद दिली नाही. या निवडणुकीमध्ये कुठल्याच राजकीय पक्षाला स्पष्ट बहुमत न मिळाल्यामुळे काँग्रेस व राष्ट्रवादी काँग्रेसने आघाडी करून पुन्हा मुख्यमंत्रीपदी ना. विलासराव देशमुख यांना बसविले.

"२००४ मध्ये राज्यात आणि केंद्रातही सत्ता मिळाल्यानंतर पक्षांच्या या स्थितीत फारसा फरक पडलेला नाही. राष्ट्रवादी काँग्रेस पक्षाची अपरिहार्यपणे युती करणे काँग्रेस पक्षाला भाग पडले असले तरी या युतीविषयी कायम धरसोडीची, संशकातेची भूमिका पक्षाने घेतली. या कारणांमुळे सध्याकालीन स्थितीत एक समर्थ राजकीय पक्ष म्हणून बहुल पक्ष पद्धतीत वावरण्याची काँग्रेसची शक्यता जवळपास लोप पावलेली दिसते. काँग्रेसच्या पक्ष संघटनेच्या या बिम्बकीत स्वरूपामुळे दाव्यातील एकंदर पक्ष व्यवस्थेतील बिम्बकीतपणा वाढून तिच्यासमोरील गेचप्रसंग अधिक गडद बनला आहे." (पळशीकर सुहास व कुलकर्णी सुहास 'महाराष्ट्रातील सत्तासंघर्ष राजकीय पक्षांची वाटचाल', समकालीन प्रकाशन, पुणे, २००८, पृ. २९)

## २००९ चा आघाडीचा प्रयोग

काँग्रेस अंतर्गत झालेल्या नेतृत्वबदलांमुळे ना. अशोकराव चव्हाण यांच्याकडे मुख्यमंत्रीपदाची जबाबदारी आली व त्यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली काँग्रेसने १३ ऑक्टोबर २००९ च्या विधानसभा निवडणुका लढवून विजय मिळवला. या निवडणुकीत साधारणपणे ६०% मतदारांनी मतदान केले. मुंबई शहरामध्ये ४८% मतदान झाले. निवडणुकीचा निकाल २२ ऑक्टोबर २००९ ला घोषित करण्यात आला. सत्ताधारी काँग्रेस-राष्ट्रवादी लोकशाही आघाडीने विरोधी भाजप-शिवसेना युती आणि तिसरी रिपब्लिकन डावी लोकशाही आघाडी (रिडालोस) यांच्या विरोधात निवडणुक जिंकली. काँग्रेस- ८२, राष्ट्रवादी-६२, शिवसेना-४४, भाजप-४६ अशा जागा निवडून आल्या. राज ठाकरे यांनी महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेना स्थापन केली त्यामुळे युतीचा फार गोठा पराभव झाला. महाराष्ट्र नवनिर्माण सेनेमुळे चौरंगी राजकारण पंचकोनी बनले. युतीला अवघ्या ९१ जागा मिळाल्या. आघाडीला एकूण १४५ जागा मिळाल्या. त्यामुळे पुन्हा मुख्यमंत्रीपदाची जबाबदारी काँग्रेसकडे आली. त्यानंतर पुन्हा महाराष्ट्रात काँग्रेस नेतृत्वात बदल झाला व ना. पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण महाराष्ट्राचे मुख्यमंत्री झाले.

## २०१४ ची निवडणूक

२०१४ मध्ये झालेल्या विधानसभा निवडणुकीमध्ये भाजप-१२३ (१२२ + १), शिवसेना-६३, काँग्रेस- ४२, राष्ट्रवादी-४१ जागा निवडून आल्या. या विधानसभा निवडणुकीमध्ये सत्ता बदल होऊन युतीचे सरकार सत्तेवर आले व महाराष्ट्रात पहिल्यांदाच भाजपाचे ना. देवेंद्र फडणवीस महाराष्ट्राचे मुख्यमंत्री झाले.

## निष्कर्ष

- १) काँग्रेस नेहमीच या दोन आघाड्यांमध्ये जेष्ठ भागीदार राहिलेला आहे. तरीही त्याला राष्ट्रवादी काँग्रेस पक्षासारख्या आक्रमक सहकारी पक्षाबरोबर काम करावे लागत आहे.
- २) केंद्रातल्या आघाडी सरकारसाठी राष्ट्रवादी काँग्रेसचा पार्टीचा आवश्यक असल्यामुळे राष्ट्रवादी काँग्रेसची दादागिरी अनेकदा सहन करावी लागली.



Sr No	Author Name	Title of Article / Research Paper	Page No.
23.	Mr. Shrikant S. Deshmukh	Study Of E-Marketing With Its Glaring Components	75
24.	Mr. Vasudev Govind Barve	An Overview of New Pension Scheme (NPS)	79
25.	Dr. Arshad Razi	A Study of Work Stress and Its Impact on Teacher's Performance	82
26.	प्रा. ज्योती ललित अम्हाने	ई-कॉमर्सचे फायदे व तोटे	85
27.	प्रा. एस बी कर्डेकर डॉ. बी. एस. पवार	आदिवासी व्यवसाय-समस्या व उपाययोजना	89
28.	डॉ. बी. एस. पवार	विपणन व्यवस्थेमध्ये ई-कॉमर्सचे योगदान	91
29.	Dr. D. R. Gholkar	Recent Government Social, Economic and Fiscal Policies and their Impact on Indian Economy	94
30.	प्रा. डॉ. शिवांगी संजयराव दहटणकर	जागतिकीकरण नंतर जागतिक बँके संबंधित आर्थिक क्षेत्रातील भारताची कामगिरी	97
31.	Prof. Annasaheb B Wasekar	E-Marketing In India: A SWOT Analysis	99
32.	Dr. Ghadage Jotiram S.	A Study On Problems Of Public Sector Banks In India	102
33.	प्रा. डॉ. कार्तिक पोळ	नविन तंत्रज्ञान व बँके व्यवसाय	105
34.	Dr. R.V. Varshetti Dr. S. G. Birajdar	Impact of Demonitisation & GST	108
35.	भारोती सदाशिव कदम	भारतीय व्यापारी बँकांच्याविकासाची वाटचाल	110
36.	Dr. Pallavi S. Bhavsar	Poverty: A Socio-Economic Problem	113
37.	प्रा. डॉ. जगन्नाथ मोतीराम साळवे	भारतातील ग्रामीण व नागरी बेरोजगारी एक अभ्यास	115
38.	प्रा. डॉ. रामेश्वर एम. मोरे	भारतातील भ्रष्टाचाराची समस्या	119
39.	डॉ. रामनाथ बाबुराव सांगुळे	वस्तु व सेवा कर (GST) चा आढावा	122
40.	डॉ. शेखर सुरेश पाटील	भारतातील शहरी व ग्रामीण बेरोजगारीचा आढावा	125
41.	डॉ. गित्ते राजकुमार केशवराव	प्रधानमंत्री पीक विमा योजनेचे मूल्यमापन	128
42.	प्रा. प्रमोद केशवराव मुळे	भारतातील वित्तीय क्षेत्रातील सुधारणेचे अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील परिणाम	131
43.	डॉ. प्रमोद बालाजीराव बेरळीकर	वस्तु व सेवा कर प्रणाली व भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था	134
44.	Dr. Balasaheb G. Patil	Modern Agricultural Systems in India	137

## भारतातील भ्रष्टाचाराची समस्या

प्रा. डॉ. राधेश्याम लाल शर्मा

समाजशास्त्र विभाग

गोवा प्रमाणित राष्ट्रीय महाविद्यालय, गदग

सा. ४, गोवापूर वि. महाराष्ट्र

## प्रस्तावना :-

एक सार्वजनिक पद अथवा जबाबदारीत असलेला विशेष स्थिती राखण याचा तसेच प्रभावाच्या अनुगुण किंवा स्वयंसेवक प्रमाण भ्रष्टाचार ठरतो. भारतात प्राचीन काळापासून भ्रष्टाचार होतो. योदीत्याच्या अर्थशास्त्रात भ्रष्टाचाराचा उल्लेख आढळतो. परंतु प्रत्येक काळातही भ्रष्टाचाराचे प्रमाण अत्यंत होते. ब्रिटीश राजवटीत यात वाढ होण्यास सुरुवात झाली. स्वातंत्र्यनंतर मात्र भारतात भ्रष्टाचाराचे प्रमाण वाढत गेले. वर्तमानस्थितीत भारतात भ्रष्टाचार या समस्याने उग्र स्वरूप धारण केले आहे. गव्हर्नरपासून दिवलीपर्यंत प्रत्येक टिप्पणी भ्रष्टाचार होत आहे. तर एक ही क्षेत्र भ्रष्टाचार विरहीत असलेले दिसून येत नाही. दूरसंपर्काची इंटरनेशनलने केलेल्या एका सर्वेक्षणानुसार जगातील १८० देशांमध्ये जगातील भ्रष्टाचाराच्या आधारे भारताचे ७८ वे स्थान होते. भारतात राजस्थान, बिहार, उत्तरप्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, कर्नाटक, तामिळनाडू, आंध्र, गुजरात या राज्यात अधिक भ्रष्टाचार होतो तर दिल्ली, हरियाणा, गुजरात, पश्चिम बंगाल, केरळ व ओरिसा या राज्यात भ्रष्टाचाराचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. परंतु एकंदरीत भारतातील सर्वत्र सध्या ही समस्या कमी अधिक प्रमाणात दिसून येते. भ्रष्टाचाराचे सामान्य लोकांच्या जीवनावर अत्यंत विपरीत परिणाम होत आहेत म्हणून प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात भारतातील भ्रष्टाचाराच्या समस्यांची कारणे, भारतातील भ्रष्टाचाराचे क्षेत्रे व कसे द. कसे द. आढावा घेतला आहे.

## उद्देश :-

- १) भारतातील भ्रष्टाचाराची कारणे शोधणे.
- २) भारतातील कोणकोणत्या क्षेत्रात भ्रष्टाचार होतो याचा शोध घेणे.

## संशोधन पद्धती :-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध हा प्रामुख्याने दुय्यम स्त्रोतांवर आधारित असून त्यासाठी प्रामुख्याने संदर्भ ग्रंथ, मासिके, वर्तमान पत्रे इ. या अन्वये घेऊन गुणात्मक विश्लेषणा आधारे निष्कर्ष मांडले आहेत.

## भारतातील भ्रष्टाचाराची कारणे

## चारित्र्य व नैतिकतेचा न्हास :-

चारित्र्य व नैतिकतेचा न्हास भ्रष्टाचारासाठी कारणीभूत ठरतो. वर्तमान स्थितीत पेशाला आर्थिक महत्त्व प्राप्त झालेले आहे. ज्याच्याकडे पैसा आहे त्यालाच समाजामध्ये किंमत आहे. हा पैसा कोणत्या मार्गाने मिळवला याचा लोक विचार करत नाहीत. तर ज्या व्यक्तीने ईमानदारीने जगतात व ज्यांच्याकडे पैसा नाही अशा व्यक्तीला आज समाजात किंमत नाही. तर वेईमान व श्रीमंत व्यक्तीलाच समाजात किंमत आहे. त्यामुळे लोक अनैतिक मार्गांचा वापर करून लोक पैसा मिळवत आहे. त्यातूनच भ्रष्टाचार वाढत आहे.

## अपूरे वेतन :-

काही कर्मचाऱ्यांना वेतन कमी मिळते कमी वेतनामुळे त्यांच्या सव्य गरजांची पूर्तता होत नाही. अशावेळी ते भ्रष्ट मार्गांचा अवलंब करून पैसा कमवतात थोडक्यात अपूर्ण वेतनामुळे देखील भ्रष्टाचार वाढत आहे.

## अत्याधिक स्पर्धा :-

वर्तमान स्थितीत प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात खूप स्पर्धा निर्माण झाली आहे. या स्पर्धेत प्रामाणिकपणा इमानदारीने जर वग मिळत नसेल तर लोक भ्रष्ट मार्गांचा अवलंब करून यश मिळवत आहेत. त्यामुळे भ्रष्टाचाराचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे.

## संपत्ती संचयाची प्रवृत्ती :-

सद्यस्थितीत संपत्तीला अधिक महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले आहे. त्यामुळे लोकांमध्ये संपत्ती संचयाची प्रवृत्ती वाढत चालली आहे. मरठ लोक मार्गाने फारशी संपत्ती प्राप्त होत नाही. त्यामुळे भ्रष्ट मार्गांचा अवलंब करून लोक संपत्तीचा संचय करत आहेत. संपत्ती कितीही मिळाली, तर त्यात अजून भर पडावी अशी लोकांची प्रवृत्ती झाली आहे. त्यामुळे भ्रष्टाचाराचे प्रमाण वाढलेले आहे.

## बेकारी :-

बेकारी देखील भ्रष्टाचारासाठी कारणीभूत ठरते. बेकारी व्यक्ती बेकारीतून मुक्ती मिळविण्यासाठी व नोकरी प्राप्त करण्यासाठी भ्रष्ट मार्गांचा अवलंब करतात. तसेच नोकरी मिळाली नाही तर लोकांना विविध आमीष दाखवून फसवण्याचे धंदे करतात.

## शिक्षणाचा अभाव :-

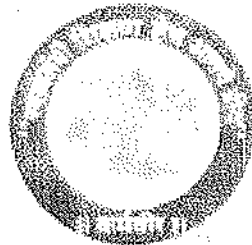
भारतात ६५% लोक शिक्षित आहेत. तर जवळपास ३५% लोक अशिक्षित आहेत. अशिक्षितांना बऱ्याच प्रशस्तक्रीय जागी येऊ नसते. त्यामुळे अशा लोकांची कामे करतांना अधिकारी लोक त्यांची मोठ्या प्रमाणात लुट करतात. लहान-लहान कामे फार किचकट आहेत म्हणून अधिक पैसे घेतात. थोडक्यात शिक्षणाच्या अभावामुळे देखील भ्रष्टाचार वाढला आहे.

## दारिद्र्य :-

दारिद्र्य देखील भ्रष्टाचारासाठी कारणीभूत ठरते. ज्यावेळी व्यक्तीच्या मुलभूत गरजांची पूर्तता देखील होत नाही. अशावेळी व्यक्ती कोणते काम आणि अयोग्य काम याचा अजिबात विचार करत नाही. तर जमेल त्या मार्गाने पैसा मिळविण्याचा प्रयत्न करते व त्यातून गरजा भागवते.







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Sl.No.	Title	Author	Page No
1.	Best Practices In Enhancing Quality Services In Libraries	Dr.V.N.Mulimani	1
2.	Best Practices In College Library: A Case Study Of Shrikrishna Arts And Science College, Gunjoti	Mr. Kaldate A.R./ Mr. Ghante Pradipkumar Bahurao	8
3.	Bibliography	Prof. S.T. Lokhande	17
4.	Cetv Applicationand Biometrics System In Library Security And Management	Vinayak S. Gadagi	22
5.	Challenges For Lis Professionals In Digital Era	Dr. Vandana Santosh Gavali	25
6.	Changes In Information Management In Special Libraries: Over View	Dr. Sambhaji G Pati/Dr. G N Panchal	29
7.	E-Granthalayasoftware For Library Automation	Prof. Honnute P.N.	33
8.	Ict Based Teaching And Learning In Higher Education	Prof. Nagrath Shankar Navgire	36
9.	Ict In Academic Libraries Special Reference To Cloud Computing	Mrs Smita Prakash Patole	38
10.	Impact Of Mobile Technology On Libraries: A Study	Mrs. Archana S. Gaddam	44
11.	Information Literacy In Digital Era	Dr. Manisha K. Tank	50
12.	Initiatives Of Distance Education Through M-Learning	Dr. Pranali B. Gedam/Dr. Anol D. Khobragade	54
13.	Introduction To Plagiarism Process In Research	Shri Yashwant R. Chavan	62
14.	Plagiarism	Mrs. Kanade Manjusha Laxmanrao	66
15.	Best Practices In Library And Information Services (Lis) Naac	Mrs. Savita Mallade	71
16.	Mobile Based Library Services	Supriya Nawale	76
17.	Current Trends In Library And Information Science	Dr. Sachin Suryawanshi /Miss. Rathood Pooja	80



## CCTV Application and Biometrics System in Library Security and Management

Vinayak S. Gadagi

Librarian, Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts, Commerce And Science College, Mandrup

### Abstract-

Today's most of the Academic Libraries follows the open access systems which allows Users directly to the stacks to ensure optimum Utilization Knowledge available in the Library. Some of the Libraries are suffering from book theft by its Readers. due to this security of library resources are very important. Therefore, it is necessary to all Libraries to use biometric systems along with CCTV Cameras for better Security and Safety.

**Keywords** - CCTV, Biometric, Security, Management

### Introduction-

Now a days Library and its centres are suffering the problems of security in digital Environment security we sure play a vital role in today's insecure world. when it is beyond human capacity, such technology helps us. CCTV and Biometric Systems as a security methods is also being used in the academic Libraries for internal security. Libraries are becoming keeping readers centered and providing facilities to the Readers. Hence, the Readers get free access. but nowadays people are taking disadvantage of this open access method. theft of valuable Books, Computer equipment are taking place in Library.

The price of CCTV cameras and Fingerprints scanners are in an affordable range. The Libraries and Institutions should use these methods to monitor and control the Activities in the Library. Which results in better Management of the Libraries.

### Types of CCTV Camera -

- i) **Indoor Camera** : Indoor Camera as the name suggests are used for indoor security mechanism. Depending upon your security needs. You can mount it at suitable location inside the Library Building.
- ii) **Outdoor Camera** : Outdoor CCTV Camera is used for Entry and Exit Points with limited in.
- iii) **Night Camera** : Night Camera are used for high alert security areas where Surveillance needs to happen Throughout Day and Night. In the Daytime the Camera Function like a normal camera with Standard Colors and at Night, it swithes to low lux black and white mode.
- iv) **Bullet Camera** : Bullet Cameras are placed inside a bullet shaped Housing, and are used in residential places as well as really effective. They offer illuminate viewing even in darkness and are weatherproof as well.

### \* How Security CCTV Cameras can Benefit Libraries -

a) **Security** : Patrons of all ages and types use Libraries Everyday. Security Cameras Placed around the Library can help keep them safe, while Reading, Researching and Browsing.

b) **Prevent theft** : It doesn't matter whether its a Gutenberg Bible or a Judy Blume Book, every part of a Library Collection is valuable. A Video Surveillance system working in conjunction with Barcode and magnetic book control system could help prevent book theft.



c) Remote Monitoring - Video Surveillance system that use IP Camera and Network Video Recorder (NVR) allows Libraries to broadcast their surveillance footage over the Internet. This allows management and security to check in Libraries at any time should security concerns arise. The Broadcast Function could also be used to archive speakers.

## BIOMETRICS :

### What is Biometrics.

Biometrics is the science and Technology of measuring and analyzing Biological Data.

### Why Biometrics :

- i) Convenient
- ii) Nothing To Remembering and Thing to Forget.
- iii) Unique
- iv) Authentication
- v) Fast, Accurate Non-Transferable

Biometric is gaining the acceptance as a visible method of access control several parts of human being are used Fingerprints, Face, hand, And Voice. All in advanced mode Biometrics is no more a dream. Nothing to wear, Nothing to Remember and Nothing to be Stolen.

### \* Fingerprints :

Fingerprints is the most used technology just for simple pattern processing and faster Data recognitions.

Each Biometric technology has different level of complexity in capturing, analysing, compressing and archiving patterns. Some are memory hungry and other of computing power. For all of them, there are different level of reliability and effectiveness that is reflected in system cost.

### \* Signature Verification :

The Biometric signature verification system, analysing the act of writing and examines the pressure one applies while writing, the speed and rhythm with which one writes. This method also record the sequence in which one forms the letters. For Example, some individuals may add dots and crosses as they keep writing or after they finish the word.

### \* Voice Recognition .

The voice recognition operates by translating voice into a unique corresponding mathematical pattern. Only a microphone, sound card and software are required for implementation.

### Biometrics And Libraries .

The Following are the some major library areas where the biometric system can be used.

- i) Library Entry Record - All Libraries follows the manual gate checking system. At least two to three persons are engaged for entrance gate for this job. If we install biometric system in library only the authorized library members would be able to enter in library.
- ii) Entry Record of different section: from our daily work experience it is observed that the readers are not maintaining the manual record properly, because they felt that this record is unnecessary and they avoid it. the biometrics system can solve these problems of a library if it is fixed in entry points of different sections of the library. For example, stack room, reading room, rare section, periodical section etc.



III) Circulation Section: In Daily circulation, there is a chance of misusing library cards. One member can use the other members card. Biometric based authentication can solve this problem.

IV) Internet Searching: There is increase in cyber crimes and misuse of the social media sites. Biometric System can identify automatically the library computer users. And this will help to identify such persons which are misusing internet for such activities.

The day to day library management may easily be covered with the application and use of biometric system. Some of the major Areas are.

1) Surveillance: It is the record keeping of library user, staff visitors who came into the library. Biometrics system can successfully manage to record of the library.

2) Staff Attendance: It is Essential record for the library and this can be maintained with the introduction of biometric system. As this system records the person entrance and entry time of the user.

3) Staff Computer Automatic Recognition: Staff working with desktop PC's for essential routine jobs by using the library management software or other works with computers can be authenticated with this biometric system which welcomes the library staffs recognizing their identity automatically.

#### Conclusion:

Technology is growing rapidly at the same time, there is increase in transaction frauds all over the world. Therefore, it is necessary to all agencies including the libraries to use biometric systems alongwith CCTV cameras for better security, surveillance, safety and management of libraries with manpower.

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## 42. Social Networking Sites Effects on Academic Library Services

**Mr. Vinayak S. Gadagi**

Librarian, Santosh B. Patil Arts, Commerce and Science College, Mandrup.

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### Abstracts

Today's age is not only information age, but social networking site and social media. Most of the reader used to Social Networking sites like Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, etc. It is true, the Library professionals are used to these social sites properly in their Academic Library services. So the effect of social networking sites as Library services till today.

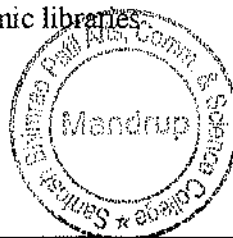
**Keywords** - Social sites, Academic Libraries, Library Services.

### Introduction

In 21<sup>st</sup> century social networking sites like Facebook, LinkedIn, WhatsApp, Twitter, Youtube, Flickr, Instagram, Skype, Pinterest etc are the latest example of the communication Technology, those who have been widely and gradually adopted by the students of academic libraries, and its various services. Academic libraries play a very important role in providing services to use social networking sites. The academic library professionals need to take proper training for use social networking sites and Technology properly. The fact is that Facebook, LinkedIn, WhatsApp, Twitter, YouTube are the most popular Social networking sites used by Librarians to promote library services and resources, and also all types of libraries including academic libraries around the world are covering towards social networking facilities in their daily life. These Sites and social media sites explore the new world of information collection and distribution.

### Objectives

1. To use of social networking sites in digital era.
2. To find out effective use of social networking sites.
3. To use of social networking sites in academic libraries.



### **Social Network and Social Media**

According to dictionary .com social networks means , “ A dedicated website or other application which enables users to communicate with each other by posting information , comments , messages, images, etc. “

According toTechopeadia.com, “ Asocial networking site is an online platform that allowos users on the website .”

### **Uses and Purposes of Social Networking Sites**

The main purpose of social networking and social media is to connect with the people around the user and collection of information , According to Meredith Farkas , users spend maximum time to visit social sites online because of the advantage of those sites which include- It can be syndicated , shared reusking or remixed or it facilitated syndication . it lets people learn easily from and capitize

On the behaviour or knowledge of others .

Social networking site are introduced for open communication. These technology allow students to discuss ideas and share information. Libraries are using social networking sites to promote new and existing content . According to Brian Mathews in his article – ‘ Why does my library use social media ? active social media is used to;

1. To promote library services, workshops, and events.
2. Provide better access to information.
3. Be where the users are.
4. Enhance instruction.
5. Collect feedback from patrons .

### **Popular Social Networking Sites**

There are some sites Face book, Twitter, and WhatsAppetc. Which are the mostly used by students in academic libraries.

#### **FaceBook**

Features and activity of Face Book in the education world;

- Face Book allows people to keep in touch with their near and dear through computer and mobile communication system.
- Face Book is freely accessible to all and library professionals promote library services and activities using Face Book page.



### **You Tube**

Features and activity of You Tube in the education world.

In 21<sup>st</sup> century video lecture is a very popular and successful learning process and You Tube is a resource for library services and information which can disseminate the video lectures.

Online video learning will change the scenario of academic library services and biggest learning cycle.

### **Twitter**

Basically Twitter has been used as a communication as well as learning tool in the academic library services .like, New arrivals of books , notices of library events. etc.

Twitter as a tool of quick and effeciant resoures sharing .

Twitter is the most advanced and growing microblogging service in academic library.

### **WhatsApp**

This application has so many advantages in academic library services in the world.

This is a free messenger application.

Nowadays WhatsApp Application treated as teaching learning tool. Users of library used this app. For interaction among students , sharing learning material , because this application is very easy accessibility to learning ,material.

### **Conclusion**

**Most of** the Academic libries mainly use the social networking sites for their announesment , advertisement and for posting their photo gallery. If the libraries provide their services through Face book , twitter, and other sites. It would be promoting the library services and help for discussions. Library can take a part in various activities through social networking sites in varios ways-

- Provide book reservation facility.
- posting important instruction.
- book due date extension.
- Library holidays list.

Although the students communicate much more with social networking sites.







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## Content

Sr. No.	Title and Name of The Author (S)	Page No.
1	THEME OF LOVE IN <i>BEYOND THE HORIZON</i> Dr. Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage	1
2	Pioneering Kudumbasree Programme and Empowering Kadar Women of Anapantham Colony in Kerala Sindhu Thomas and Reji Thomas	8
3	The Consequence of <i>Metarhizium Anisopilae</i> on Cabbage Pest Miss. Komal Sanjay Sonawane and Miss. Shital Ganesh Powale	16
4	Changing Profile of Urbanization in Maharashtra Prof. Vrushali Vishwasrao Patil	20
5	Financial Inclusion: A Review of Current Literature and The Future Ahead Sumit Khanna and Dr. Alka Singh	26
6	Status of Psychological Performance among Pre University College Students of Udupi District Dr. M. Manoj Kumar	34
7	Development and Availability of Land: Emerging Issues Dinesh Kumar	40
8	Variations of Protein Contents in The Muscle of Fish <i>Cirrhinus Reba</i> (Hamilton, 1822) From Godavari River at Nanded Region, Maharashtra, India. K. S. Shillewar and D. V. Totawar	46
9	A Review on The Environmental Awareness Towards Secondary School Students in Moradabad District Pradeep Kumar	50
10	An Effect of Impetus Drugs on Sportsmen's Mental and Physiological Attributes Pankaj G. Yadav and Dr. Juzarsingh N. Siledar	58





## THEME OF LOVE IN *BEYOND THE HORIZON*

Dr. Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage  
Associate Professor & Head, Department of English,  
Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, A/P: Mandrup,  
Tal: South Solapur, Dist: Solapur.



### ABSTRACT :

*Beyond the Horizon* is the first collection of poems by Prof. Dr Annie John who has been working as Head, Department of English in A. R. Burla Womoen's College, Solapur, in the state of Maharashtra in India. She has authored and edited over twenty textbooks and reference books so far. She is in the editorial boards of many esteemed journals. *Beyond the Horizon* is her first book on creative writing which contains heart-touching and thought-provoking poems on varied subjects. They deal with various themes. However, the present paper aims to explore only the theme of love in this collection of poems. It is an attempt to study various facets of love as delineated in it.

**KEYWORDS :** love, promise, trust, time, life.

### INTRODUCTION:

Dr Annie John is a budding poet of great promise. Her first collection of poems *Beyond the Horizon* vouches for it as it contains the poems of great quality. It contains the poems written by her over the period of ten years as she said in the preface. Her poetry has evolved with her over the span of ten years. Obviously the poems are autobiographical. The major themes she deals with in these poems include love, life, passion, bliss, trust, companionship, desire, disappointment, loneliness, death, etc. However, the most dominant theme of the most of the poems in the collection is love.

### Delineation of various aspects of love:

Various facets of love, a noble feeling are delineated in this collection of beautiful poems *Beyond the Horizon* by the poet ranging from filial love to spiritual love. Here is the detailed description of the delineation of the different dimensions of love in her poems.

#### Filial love:

In the very first poem titled *Father* she expresses her filial love for her beloved father. In the poem *Bliss* she writes:

Bliss it was  
to lie in your arms  
your steady heart whispered  
infinite love

Her father's unconditional, protective love for her made her childhood blissful. He was her father, guide, and philosopher; he was 'a lighthouse' guiding and protecting her in her 'wreckful times'.



He had solutions to all her problems and led her 'through life's tumultuous path'. She had not an iota of worry for her father was always there by her side to guide and protect her. He was her pillar of strength and a protecting angel. That is why, his untimely death leaves an unbridgeable deep chasm in her heart. However, she takes heart for she knows that he must be still showering love on her and protecting her from all kinds of dangers from the heaven.

The last poem in the collection *Mother* too expresses filial love, but this time love between mother and daughter. If the poet's father was her pillar of strength and a protecting angel, her mother was the light of her life. The poem expresses a strong bond and intense love between the poet and her mother. She loves her mother so much that the ravaging impact of powerful, unsparing Time on her once beautiful mother fills her with great anguish. She states many virtues of her beloved mother: dignity, charity, spirituality, loving nature, forgiveness, 'soothing' speech, etc. These qualities of her mother make her a beloved person among her relatives and acquaintances. In short, the poem depicts the poet's deep filial love towards her beloved mother.

**Conjugal love:** Her life partner's intense and infinite love for the poet brings her bliss, Edenic bliss. She basks in joy due to his immeasurable love for her. There is intense love between them which makes time fly. Therefore, she says in the poem *Time*:

Time  
assumes the  
wings of a bird  
and flies hastily when  
with you  
Wish I could lock it in  
the cage of my heart  
and throw away the keys  
into the deep  
dark ocean

His love for her makes his company blissful; therefore she longs to be in his company all time. She wishes that time should freeze so that they do not have to part from each other. He too knows how to love for in the poem *The Melody of My Life* she says:

You touch  
the cords of my heart  
and at a time  
solitary  
produce a music  
exquisite  
The melody of my Life

Like Edmund Spenser in his poem *One Day I Wrote Her Name on the Strand* (Sonnet 30, *Amoretti*) the poet talks about the love's permanence in the following lines:

You and Me  
And our distinct bodies  
With our lips locked in ecstasy  
Proclaim loves permanence, potential  
You and Me  
Although for a short time now  
The relics we leave on the shore of time



Hypothesise the soul's solidarity, singular.

According to the poet love is more powerful than the powerful time that affects everything, but Love triumphs over time though it otherwise regarding other baser things. Love, for her, is the God and hence eternal. Death i.e. Time cannot defeat it. This idea is expressed in her poem *Love Triumphs*:

The moss around the grave  
My dewy canopy  
The half visible tulip with fragrance mild  
Flutters and proclaims  
*Love is here to stay*  
The autumn leaves spread on the tomb  
My shield from prying eyes  
Combating evil forces even deep below  
Questions  
*Oh! Death where is thy power?*  
The north star with its silver lining  
Pierce deep within the silent casket  
Tenderly touches me and  
Reassure  
*Love triumphs perpetual*

Though love triumphs over death and lives even after death of lovers, love in the life on the earth is incomparable. Therefore, the poet wishes to relieve her life with him in the following lines:

**Passionate love:** The poet has expressed the need of this primitive urge to be fulfilled. *Primitive Desire* is one such poem in which she expresses her desire for passionate love in the following words:

Having once traversed enforced enclosures  
My soul now seeks deliverance  
My repressed self  
Primeval passions  
A desire so primitive  
Flows unobstructed

In her other poem *I Carry Thee* she writes:

I carry thee within myself  
And during some temptuous moment  
Live life to the fullest  
The ecstasy of my life

When her life partner makes her intense, passionate her joys know no bounds; she is on cloud nine. Her ecstasy is expressed in the poem *On Cupid's Wings* in the following words:

You filled my life with love  
Immeasurable intense  
Took me into your arms  
And unfolded a world of blissful delight

**Unrequited love:** The poet's love for her life partner is not reciprocated by him. The poet, who loves him from the bottom of her heart, is disappointed by him. Her disappointment in love is expressed in some her poems, especially later poems. In the poem *Promise* she writes:

You promised me joy but  
left me with sorrow

You promised me companionship but  
left me with solitude

You promised me bliss but  
left me with a curse

You promised me life but  
left me with impending death

Are promises made to be broken?

The whole poem is permeated with her sorrow caused by the disappointment in love. He made her tall promises which he did not keep. He promised her joy, pleasure, companionship, bliss, and life but left her with sorrow, pain, solitude, curse, and impending death instead. The distrust between them is the root cause of their problem. It has made hell out of their marital life. This cause is mentioned in her poem *Trust* in the following words:

What should I do to prove my fidelity?  
Trust does not demand proof  
Trust does not torture  
Trust does not question  
Trust does not expect an answer  
Trust does not raise her voice  
Trust does not maintain a dreadful silence  
Trust is a truthful relation you share together.

Distrust i.e. suspicion was the cause of Othello's tragedy; the same is the cause of the rift between the poet and her life partner. It has destroyed many lives, is destroying many and will destroy many more in future. Could Sita, an epic heroine of Ramayana convince her husband of her fidelity after going through such great ordeals? The poet also asks her life partner what she needs to do to prove her fidelity to him. She also knows that he will not believe whatever she does. The only remedy is to trust each other; trust is the most essential ingredient of successful marriage. Trust only ends torturous unnecessary annoying questions, arousal of temper and dreadful silence, and brings bliss in marital life. His lack of trust in her brings tears in her eyes. In the poem *Tears* she writes:

Tears flow incessant  
When overwhelmed with pain  
They fail to cease  
When at a loss of things  
The crystal clear tear makes its way  
Through realms of grief

However, she also talks about the necessity of crying in the same poem as she finds healing power in tears. She writes:

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Tears do what tongues fail  
 They begin where words stop  
 Healing the heart and soothing the soul

She is distressed because of her estranged relationship with him. Nonetheless, she is hopeful that those old golden days will return with the return of the trust between them. In the poem *You and Me* she expresses this hope in these words:

You and Me  
 Under the sycamore tree,  
 And the taste of juniper  
 On our parched throat  
 Revives our passion, dreary

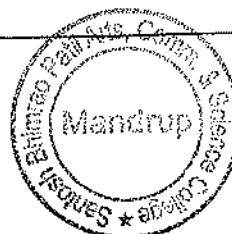
You and Me  
 On the golden shore,  
 And the heat of the scorching sand  
 On our bare feet  
 Burns our ego, fake

That the poet begins the word me, which she uses for herself, with the capital letter implies that she wants equality with him that man is unwilling to recognize, let alone hence the use of the word 'ego' in the last line of the second stanza. Ego has destroyed many happy marriages. Therefore, the poet wants their ego to be burnt as she is well aware that ego is one of the major reasons of break-ups. Her disappointment in love is also expressed in another poem titled *Sad Inheritance* in these words:

My desires carry a legacy of sad inheritance  
 A desire to inherit primordial love  
 A desire to inherit unconditional love  
 But  
 In my kingdom  
 Love a faux pas  
 Trust ephemeral  
 My desires carry a legacy of sad inheritance

Here the poet expresses her longing for true love that emanates from mutual trust. However, she is well aware that her wish is against the wish for there is no place for trust or love in his 'kingdom', which implies his inflated opinion of himself. He does not care for her, her feelings. Therefore, he has broken all the promises that he once made to her. In the poem *Broken Promises* she writes:

You promised to come and share  
 all my sorrow  
 You promised to be there for  
 all my tomorrow  
 But your promises lay shattered  
 Like pearls from a string  
 .....  
 My screeches, screams, and laments  
 proved fruitless  
 Your hasty thoughtless act  
 has drowned me into a



## Crevasse of solitude

Her life became miserable for she loved him from the bottom of her heart, but he never. Therefore, he broke all his promises to her, which left her dejected, and lonely. Her loneliness is also expressed in the poem of the same name in the following words:

Today, my loneliness and I  
Speak our hearts out  
We have promised to remain true to each other  
To the end of all times

She is so lonely that loneliness is the only company to her for he has broken promise to remain true to her 'to the end of all times'. She is so dejected due to this rude shock in life that it is difficult for her to believe that good things exist in this world. Therefore, in the poem *Illusion* writes:

I was content with what I believed  
But all my beliefs  
Shattered to fragments  
.....  
Today when they say  
*Life is beautiful!*  
I sadly nod and respond  
*Everything is an illusion!*  
*Everything is an illusion!*

Her state is beautifully delineated in the poem *Silence - II* in the following words:

Your silence proved me guilty  
The storm that followed  
Broke down my nest so meticulously built  
The turbulence rocked every foundation  
And rendered me helpless  
The burden so cumbersome  
Chipped my wings  
Hopeless and hapless  
I still wait

She is well aware that her wait is 'hopeless and hapless' for as Oliver Wendell Holmes Sr. says, "one's mind, once stretched by a new idea, never regains its original dimensions", life too, once changed, never gets its original dimension, its earlier state. The lovelorn poet knows full well that she will never relieve those happy old golden days. Her hellish present life will never turn heavenly. In fact, she is living a life-in-death. That is what she expresses in the poem *Fears, Unknown*:

Disillusioned my tears could drown a billion griefs  
Desperate, my legs travelled a million miles  
Depressed, died many a death every moment

The phrase 'a billion griefs' expresses her infinite and inconsolable grief. The line: 'Depressed, died many a death every moment' suggests her immeasurable anguish; it implies that death is better than such loveless, grief-stricken life.





**spiritual love:** The poet also brings out the spiritual aspect of love in her poems. Two of such poems are *Novelty* and *Remembering You - II*. In the former poem the poet writes:

What makes our love so true?  
Its spirituality which transcends all time  
What seals our relationship?  
The mating of our minds an undenyng reality

The poet rightly thinks that for love to be true it needs to be spiritual. Love at physical level is not all love. It needs to be at mental level - the 'mating' of 'minds'; it should be the unification of two souls. In the poet's opinion, true love is spiritual or vice-versa; it 'transcends all time'. She brings forth the spiritual aspect of love in her another poem *Remembering You - II* also in the following words:

An urge to relive life, a regeneration  
My renewed passions  
And a spiritual awakening  
Remind me of you

The poet wishes to relive her life which will be filled with true love i.e. spiritual love which will make her life beautiful and meaningful. She longs to live her life again sans the negative things of the present life and to fulfill this purpose the life renewed and relived need to be spiritual. Spiritual life alone can ensure true love, true happiness - meaningful life.

#### CONCLUSION:

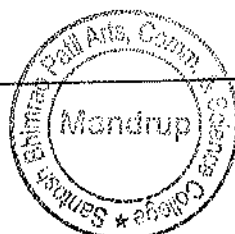
The poet has delineated various aspects of love, a noble feeling needed for happy, meaningful life. Filial, conjugal, passionate, unrequited, spiritual are a few kinds of love that she has dealt with in some of the poems of the collection. Love in its myriad forms is a major theme of the poems in the collection and this is what makes this work of art precious for love can be hoped to understand only when we come to know its many facets. Therese Nyetam underlines the importance of getting familiar with different aspects or facets of love in her book *The Different Facets of Love: That Make Us Human Beings* in these words:

Why speak about love in all its facets? Love is a diamond - we cannot fathom its depths. By a combination of all its facets, we hope to reach a vision of true love.

As the title of aforementioned book suggests, we become human beings - separate from other living beings- only when we know and experience love, to be specific various facets of love. This explains the greatness of the poetic collection *Beyond the Horizon*.

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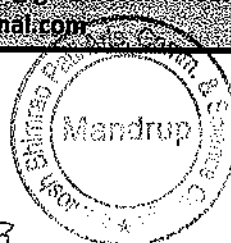
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Sr.No.	Author Name	Research Paper / Article Name	Page No.
1	Dr. Rajeshkumar S. Upadhyay & Dr. Kuldeep Housrao Pawar	Randomized Control Trial to Evaluate Efficacy Of Nirgundi Kwatha Gandush ( Nirgundi decoction Gargling) On Mukhagat Vishalakshan Aasya Daah W.S.R to Tobacco Chewing	1 To 4
2	Dr. Anil Balasaheb Bidve	A Study Of Marma With Special Reference To Trimarma	5 To 6
3	Dr. Rushikesh Thakre & Ketaki Harné	Comparative Antimicrobial Study Of Polar And Non Polar Extracts Of Ehretia Laevis Roxb.( Khandu Chakka) Plant	7 To 9
4	Dr. Nitin Pandurang Shende & Prof. Dr.PrashantA.Suru	Concept Of Dooshivisha With Special Reference To Psoriasis	10 to 14
5	Dr. Ghanasham Suryawanshi & Dr. Raghavendra L.Kolachi	The Efficacy Of Elaadi Bidalak In Abhishyand	15 To 20
6	Dr. Mrs. Poonam G. Belgaonkar & Dr. Raghavendra L. Kolachi	To Study The Efficacy Of Jalaukavacharan And Shadanga Guggulu In Puyalasa W.S.R. To Acute Dacryocystitis	21 To 23
7	Dr. Lalita Nivrutti Patole	Importance Of Breast Milk, Breastfeeding Related To W.B.W (World Breastfeeding Week)	24 To 28
8	Makori Felix Asande	Eco-Tourism And Environmental Sustainability In India: An Appraisal	29 To 33
9	Dr. Patil Hanumant S., & Mr. Paralkar Prashant P.	A Study On Training & Development Practices Of Private Polytechnics In Latur District	34 To 39
10	Yogesh R. Vispute & Dr. S. D. Sindkhedkar	Political Novels: An Alternative Print Media With Reference To Selected Modern Indian Novelists	40 To 43
11	Dr. Mule Shahuraj Sugriv	Economy of India and Major Economies of the World	44 To 47
12	Prof. V.M. Deshmukh	Exploring The Environment To Find Self In Richard Wrights Native Son	48 To 50
13	Mr. S. V. Mamdapure	Evaluation of Antimicrobial Activity of Different Pepsodent and Colgate Toothpastes on Oral Flora of 'Lactobacillus acidophilus'	51 To 56
14	Mr. S. V. Mamdapure and Dr. P. S. Shete	Antimicrobial Activity of Different Colgate Toothpastes on Oral Flora of Bacillus subtilis	57 To 60



15	Mr. Sujan Barman & Dr. Avinash C. Shahare	Delineation of the Aerobic Capacity Norms of All India Inter University level Volleyball Players	61 To 65
16	Mr. Sujan Barman & Dr. Avinash C. Shahare	Development of Norms of Selected Body Composition Components of All India Inter University Level Volleyball Players	66 To 72
17	Bhumika Bhimrao Thorat & Dr. Ravindra R. Jape	An Ayurvedic Concept On Apastamba Marma - A Review Article	73 To 75
18	Prof. V. M. Deshmukh	Horror Of Mob Lynching Through The Eyes Of Protagonist In Big Boy Leaves Home	76 To 78
19	Nagesh Sakhare, Vd. Ankur Kadam, & Vd. Monika Patil	Chaturvidha Siddhanta- An Understanding And Application	79 To 83
20	प्रा. अरविंद दाजी घुडे	जनवादी कविता में अभिव्यक्त सामाजिक जीवन सत्य	84 To 89
21	कु० रुबी जमाल प्रो० सुचित्रा मलिक	नासिरा शर्मा का कथासाहित्य में योगदान	90 To 93
22	जय श्री	संविधान एवं संविधानवाद : एक विवेचन	94 To 96
23	प्रा. किरण प्र. चिकाटे	बौद्धकालीन शैक्षणिक तत्त्वज्ञान	97 To 100
24	प्रा.डॉ. के. बी. गिरसे	कृषी विपणन आणि ग्रामीण आठवडे बाराजांची (हाट) भूमिका	101 To 104
25	विश्वास गोरखनाथ वळवी	ख्रिस्तात सुवार्ता देण्याची आता आमची पाळी आहे	105 To 107
26	लक्ष्मण गोरे	गोंड : पूर्व इतिहास	108 To 112
27	प्रा. डॉ.शाहुराज मुळे	भारतीय दारिद्र्य: एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास	113 To 117
28	विश्वास गोरखनाथ वळवी	पंडिता रमाबाई - महाराष्ट्रातील प्रेरणादायी कन्या	118 To 120
29	डॉ. एल.बी. डोंगरे	इंदिरा गांधी आणि आण्णबाणी	121 To 122
30	प्रा.डॉ.शिवाजी गाढे	मराठा साम्राज्यातील स्त्रियांची सामाजिक स्थिती	123 To 125
31	Dr. Snehlata B. Patil	A Review of Cervical Erosion W. S. R. Karnini Yonivyapada And Ayurvedic Management with Kshara	126 To 127



32	M.V.Dawande	Plane Symmetric Polytropic Gas Dark Energy Model in $f(T)$ Theory of Gravity	128 To 131
33.	Suhas Anirudha Morkhade	Synthetic Reactivity Of Substituted 2,4,7,8-Tetraazabicyclo[4,2,0]-Oct-1(6)Ene-3-Thione Towards The Synthesis of Novel Heterocycles	132 To 136
34.	Mr. Vinayak Sayanna Gadagi	Explore of Library and Information Science	137 To 140



## Explore of Library and Information Science

Mr. Vinayak Sayanna Gadagi

Librarian, Department of Library and Information Science,  
Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts, Commerce and Science College, Mandrup,  
Taluka South-Solapur,  
District-Solapur Maharashtra

**Abstract**

*this research paper suggests the studies is primary motive is to assist train the abilities necessary for a librarian to behavior rigorous, primary studies. yet among the methods, strategies, and tenets of simple research are applicable for implemented research, and a person accomplishing applied studies ought to benefit from a solid understanding of basic studies strategies. The librarian wishing to perform a cost look at, compare the performance of his or her library, or survey the library's users will want with a purpose to apply the various concepts and techniques handled on this book to his or her particular project. The more rigorous the research, the extra useful its outcomes, whether it's primary or applied in nature.*

**Keywords:** - Research, Rudimentary research, Imminent of Library and Information Science

**Introduction: -**

**T**he growing complexity and specialization of studies has tied in with a in addition improvement the professionalization of studies. there are numerous ways of defining a "profession." All agree that it ought to shape one's most important paid profession, that it involves a excessive stage of expert knowledge, and that it should entail maintenance of appropriate standards of competence both in my opinion and throughout the professional group. standard popularity that studies satisfies those necessities only came within the many years around 1800. this does not suggest that recognizably expert researchers had not existed before 1800. medication is an average instance of a profession, and a number of its practitioners were well-known researchers long earlier than that time. further, surveying become a properly-appeared career in North the united states from the early days of ecu settlement, and a number of its individuals contributed to early American studies. but, in surely these kinds of cases, the research was regarded as ancillary to their paintings, in place of as a crucial factor of it. Even within the educational world, even though a number of professors or fellows of faculties contributed to investigate, the main justification for their posts turned into coaching.

The perception that college posts must require capability in both coaching and research grew progressively all through the 19th century. once more, Germany led the manner. The unique German states competed to gain the maximum eminent team of workers for their universities. Such eminence turned into assessed most readily in terms of what that they had published. Professors acquired research college students to help broaden their studies programmes. these college students wanted a few certificates of their research ability, and so grew up the method of awarding the Ph.D. The research popularity of German universities and the availability of doctorates attracted both German college students and others from abroad. in the latter half of the nineteenth century, the ownership of a German Ph.D. changed into a widely widespread sign of an expert researcher. even though Germany in particular attracted could-be researchers in science-primarily based fields, its importance for research education prolonged into other fields.

**Library Research Inclinations: -**

Worley stated: "there's a bent amongst statistics experts to put in writing and post inside the 'How I completed it top' genre, a style this is very scenario-particular." In short, as turned into noted in advance, and as Harter indicated of their textbook, the preponderance of library-associated research has been implemented in nature. A 1984 difficulty of Library tendencies turned into





dedicated to research in librarianship, and it reviewed studies as related to the history of library and data science, economics of libraries, political technological know-how, sociology, psychology of records use, corporation theory, public administration, and operations research. This work as a consequence supplied a categorization of library research in phrases of both method and concern. in the first bankruptcy of this issue of Library trends, Mary Jo Lynch recognized her own widespread classes for describing distinctive studies activities as sensible studies, bibliographical studies, scholarly studies, and scientific research. She characterized practical research as problem fixing with facts; bibliographical studies as reordering the thoughts of others; scholarly research as systematic accumulating, organizing, and analyzing of information; and clinical studies as coming across new know-how.

Mathews described research accomplished by the U.S. department of schooling from 1977 to 1988, at the side of reading the goods of the studies; she additionally discussed recent research schedule efforts of the branch and implications for future studies. McClure and Bishop furnished a beneficial precis of stories published from 1976 to 1988 related to the reputation of studies in librarianship. numerous of the reviews contained analyses of the varieties of research methods utilized in the course of diverse time periods. Powell summarized some methodological research starting from an analysis of dissertations courting returned to 1925 to an examination of research articles published in 1984. He also characterized more current trends along with qualitative, interdisciplinary, and generation-based research. Buttler analyzed library and facts technological know-how (LIS) dissertations to pick out the authors' gender, the nature of the most distinctly cited substances, the maximum extraordinarily mentioned journals, the literature cited in disciplines apart from LIS, the countries of beginning of courses cited, and the forex of the referred to literature. She did now not become aware of the form of methodologies used, however did report that the literature from the LIS subject is referred to approximately 50 percent of the time and identified education, computer science, fitness and medicinal drug, psychology, communications,

and commercial enterprise as disciplines that impact LIS research.

all through this procedure, but possibly specifically at this point, the librarian will want to broaden a plan for attempting to remedy the trouble. In other words, it will be essential to determine what method and data series strategies, amongst different strategies, to make use of within the research. The librarian could go with to behavior an test in the course of which a specific sort of library guidance might take delivery of, and then the scholars' library competencies might be put up tested or a survey may be carried out in which students would, for example, be asked approximately their library use. any other characteristic of studies inherent to most of the process is the need to address statistics and their meanings. This hobby is especially crucial at some stage in the data collection and analysis tiers. it's miles right here that the researcher ought to try to accumulate records needed to clear up the hassle, prepare it in meaningful classes, and analyze its significance. facts collected for the duration of the library training observe should include scores on tests, attitudes closer to the library, and self-perceptions of library abilities.

And remaining, however not least, the librarian must remember the fact that this system is almost always circular in nature. The researcher's analysis and interpretation of the outcomes of his or her observe may additionally properly result in new questions or fail to answer the authentic question, thereby beginning the studies system again. Leedy and Ormrod evolved a diagram, reproduced. which enables to illustrate the circular nature of research. As they kingdom, "every researcher soon learns that proper studies yield as many problems because it resolves". Such is the character of the discovery of expertise.

#### **Rudimentary Research Of Library And Information Science: -**

In period with Kunge shows that 'learning to master theoretically and in realistic utility, the floor guidelines of research creates the nice foundation for persevering with boom in a profession.' but possibly even more primary to the development of the profession "is the need for the field to test the numerous myths, assumptions,



rules-of-thumb, and different conventions by way of which it has operated for goodby a time, to link concepts which have been proven through testing to be valid, and thereby establish theories indigenous to the field itself."

Further, the profession wishes to enhance past its heavy dependence on descriptive statistics and set up standards and theories on which libraries and records structures and offerings can be based totally. "one of the hallmarks of a career is the potential of its individuals to offer advice to purchasers derived from a body of generalized and systematic know-how that contains its theoretical middle."

"Setting OUR understanding to paintings: The role of studies in unique Libraries, "defining library and information technology research as now not properly developed, with fewer peer-reviewed journals and grant-funded studies in contrast to different disciplines. The statement identifies approaches that unique librarians, researchers, and SLA can work collectively to make contributions to the library and records career and to construct a foundation for proof-primarily based exercise.

#### **The Imminent of Library Research: -**

The beyond weaknesses of library-associated studies can as a minimum partially be defined by the reality "that research in librarianship is still rather younger. clean conceptions of the desires, goals, and methodologies of library technology research are best now beginning to be solidly formulated."

It does seem clear, but, that it will become increasingly more "vital to apply the method of different disciplines particularly, the ones of sociology, psychology, economics, linguistics, records and to rent greater typically applicable methodologies" in an effort to have a look at the many troubles dealing with librarianship today.

The American Library association, a sizeable quantity of packages and committee meetings at once address studies and information. ACRL established a study Mentoring program to help participants with numerous aspects of the research technique. ALA's Committee on studies and information is charged with selling studies to reply questions concerning library offerings.

"Research statement" calls for proof-primarily based exercise, that is selection making "based totally on the strongest evidence" of what's going to paintings first-rate for the libraries' customers. With the expanding position of library and facts specialists and the good-sized accessibility of records, SLA advocates for the choice, acquisition, corporation, and management of records sources to be primarily based on research findings.

The imaginative and prescient of the society includes: "Advancing understanding approximately facts, its creation, houses, and use; presenting analysis of thoughts, practices, and technology; valuing concept, studies, applications, and service; nurturing new perspectives, pursuits, and thoughts; and increasing public cognizance of the facts sciences and technologies and their blessings to society." ("undertaking and imaginative and prescient," ASIS&T: The information Society for the information Age)

It is usually difficult to predict the future, but studies in LIS will probably continue to contain more multidisciplinary and qualitative techniques. research addressing the affects and use of digital sources and technology are currently represented within the literature and will probably continue to pique interest in researchers and practitioners as the sources and technologies evolve and library customers grow to be greater state-of-the-art in their needs for and use of these assets.

#### **Conclusion: -**

Research is countless method, there's mounting proof that the first-rate, if now not the amount, of Library and information technology research is enhancing. And, with a bit of luck, there's increasing recognition "that the consequences of research in a broad spectrum of attempt extending properly past librarianship will, in huge degree, determine the future guidelines of library offerings and the nature of the profession itself".

Through the curriculum in graduate faculties, reference and information get right of entry to experts should be organized to alter to the exceptional ranges of consumer enjoy and class. to evolve to numerous roles as providers of assistance on having access to records, and to assist customers



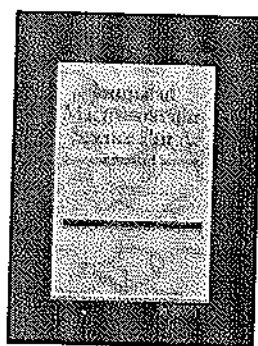


to clarify their information desires in physical or virtual environments. Graduates must be prepared to enforce and layout services with a knowledge of cognitive styles and their effect at the statistics-searching for conduct of customers. facts providers need to recognize and recollect the contextual setting in which humans searching for, use, and create records.

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## Soluble aromatic polyamides modified by incorporation of 1,2,4-triazole and pentadecyl units into the backbone of polymer

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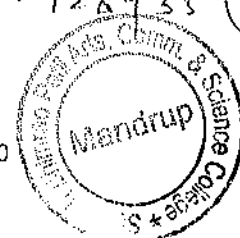
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# Soluble aromatic polyamides modified by incorporation of 1,2,4-triazole and pentadecyl units into the backbone of polymer

Aslam B. Tamboli, Rajesh G. Bhorkade, Basavraj S. Kalshetti, Shivaji D. Ghodake, and Noormahmad N. Maldar

School of Chemical Science, Solapur University, Solapur, India

## ABSTRACT

A new series of soluble aromatic polyamides was synthesized by low temperature solution polycondensation of novel aromatic diamine namely 3,5-bis-(4'-amino phenyl)-4-(4"-methoxy-2"-pentadecyl phenyl) 1,2,4-triazole (VII) with aromatic diacid chlorides, viz. isophthaloyl chloride (IPC) and terephthaloyl chloride (TPC). The aromaticdiamine (VII) was characterized by elemental analysis, FT-IR, NMR ( $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ ), and mass spectrometry. Copolyamides were also synthesized by employing various mole proportions of IPC and TPC with diamine (VII). Inherent viscosities of these polyamides were in the range of 0.50–0.65 dL/g in DMAc, indicating formation of moderate to high molecular weight of polyamides. These polyamides showed good solubility in polar aprotic solvents such as N,N-Dimethyl acetamide (DMAc), N-Methyl 2-pyrrolidone (NMP), N, N, Dimethyl formamide (DMF), and Dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO), which may be due to incorporation of pendant methoxyphenyl moiety with pentadecyl units. The amorphous morphology of polyamides as evidenced by XRD. These polyamides had lower glass transition temperatures, as determined by DSC, compared to the  $T_g$  of conventional aromatic polyamides due to internal plasticization effect of long alkyl pentadecyl group. Polymers showed good thermal stability, with initial decomposition temperature above 300 °C.

## ARTICLE HISTORY

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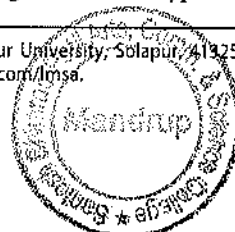
1,2,4-triazole; soluble aromatic polyamides; heat resistant; pentadecyl substituent; cashew nut shell liquid

## 1. Introduction

Thermally stable high performance polymers are important as they can replace metals and ceramics in several industrial applications. Specifically, some aromatic polyamides exhibit excellent mechanical, electrical and other properties, making them high performance materials.<sup>[1–3]</sup> However, their industrial processing is affected by their remarkable intractability caused by the strong molecular interactions through hydrogen bonding of amide groups.<sup>[4]</sup> Aromatic polyamides are the class of thermally stable polymers and have good mechanical properties. However these polyamides encounter processing difficulties because of their infusibility and poor solubility in organic solvents due to strong interaction bonding of amide and aromatic hydrogens. To overcome these problems there is need to chemically and structurally modify aromatic polyamides by the incorporation of pendent, cardo, aliphatic chain, halo group, methylene spacer group, flexible ether linkage etc. into the backbone of aromatic polyamide chain. Thus pi-pi catenated Kevlar dissolves only in concentrated sulfuric acid from which it has to be processed; Viz. Kevlar<sup>®</sup>, Nomex<sup>®</sup>. With the aim to reduce the intermolecular bonding energy, many structural modifications have been made in polyamides, such as the incorporation of cardo or flexible units, 1,3-substituted aromatic units, bulky pendant groups or irregular structure in the main chain.<sup>[5]</sup> These structural<sup>[6–8]</sup> modifications provide increased interchain

distance, decreased H-bonding and consequently, higher free volume and solubility, without affecting the thermal properties.<sup>[9–11]</sup> Several modified aromatic polyamides based on natural renewable agricultural resources were also reported.

Cashew nut shell liquid (CNSL) based polyamides showed better processability due to the long linear pentadecyl aliphatic substituent group.<sup>[12–14]</sup> Similarly cyclic side group such as fluorene or cardo moiety were effective to improve the solubility of the polyamides.<sup>[15,16]</sup> Polyamides have wide application in different fields; however, application of polyamides as membrane for gas separation are generally limited. Many strategies have been proposed for the improvement in permeability without affecting the permselectivity of the polymer gas separation membranes, for example polymers chain consisting alternating bulky structural unit and flexible segment gave combination of high selectivity and high permeability. Thus phenylenediamine units, flexible ether, ketone linkages and bulky pendant groups, improved the permeability of the polyamides with high selectivity. For such application these polyamides have to be soluble in organic solvents so that desired polymer film can be obtained. Therefore to explore the similar possible application of polyamides; building block having 1,2,4-triazole heterocyclic moiety containing pendant methoxy, pentadecyl substituted phenyl; derived from renewable agricultural byproduct resource CNSL was



10 mmol) and xylene (65 mL). The reaction contents were heated to 130 °C with stirring for 48 h. After cooling, the solvent was evaporated and the residue was washed with ethyl acetate. The product (VI) was recrystallized from ethanol. Yield 3.5 g (70%) m.p. 120 °C (Lit. m.p. 120 °C). FT-IR (KBr,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) 1593 ( $\text{C}=\text{N}$ ), 1346, 1526 ( $-\text{NO}_2$ ).

vii Synthesis of 3, 5-bis (4'-amino phenyl)-4-(4''-methoxy-2''-pentadecyl phenyl) 1, 2, 4-triazole (VII):

In a 250 mL three neck round bottom flask, a mixture of (6.47 g, 0.01 mol) (VI), hydrazine hydrate (8 mL), ethanol (80 mL), 10% Pd/C (0.2 g) was refluxed at 80 °C for 24 hrs. The mixture was filtered to remove catalyst and the filtrate was poured into cold water to precipitate the product which was collected by filtration, dried, recrystallized from toluene to give (VII). Yield 4.7 g (80%), mp. 103 °C.

Elemental Analysis Found: C 75.82, H 8.54, N 12.06%.

Analysis calculated for  $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{49}\text{N}_5$ : C 76.19, H 8.64, N 12.34%.

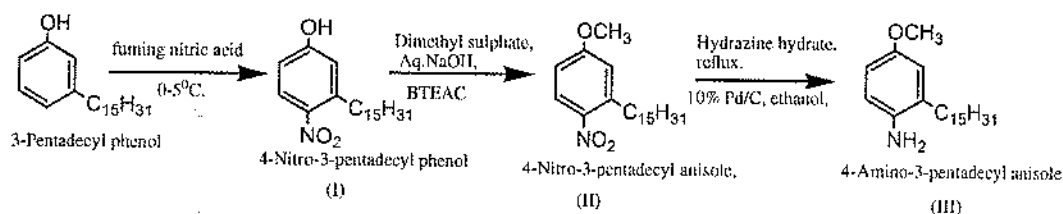
FT-IR (KBr,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3369, 3461 ( $-\text{NH}_2$ ).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , ppm), 0.96 (t, 3H), 1.2 (m, 26H), 2.03 (t, 2H), 3.7 (s, 4H,  $\text{NH}_2$ ), 3.8 (s, 3H), 6.6 (d, 1H), 6.7 (s, 1H), 7.1 (d, 1H), 7.2 (dd, 8H).

$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR, ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , ppm) 14.09, 22.67, 28.74, 29.26, 30.68, 55.42, 112.49, 114.62, 115.42, 127.20, 129.39, 130.01, 141.61, 147.61, 154.69, 160.23.

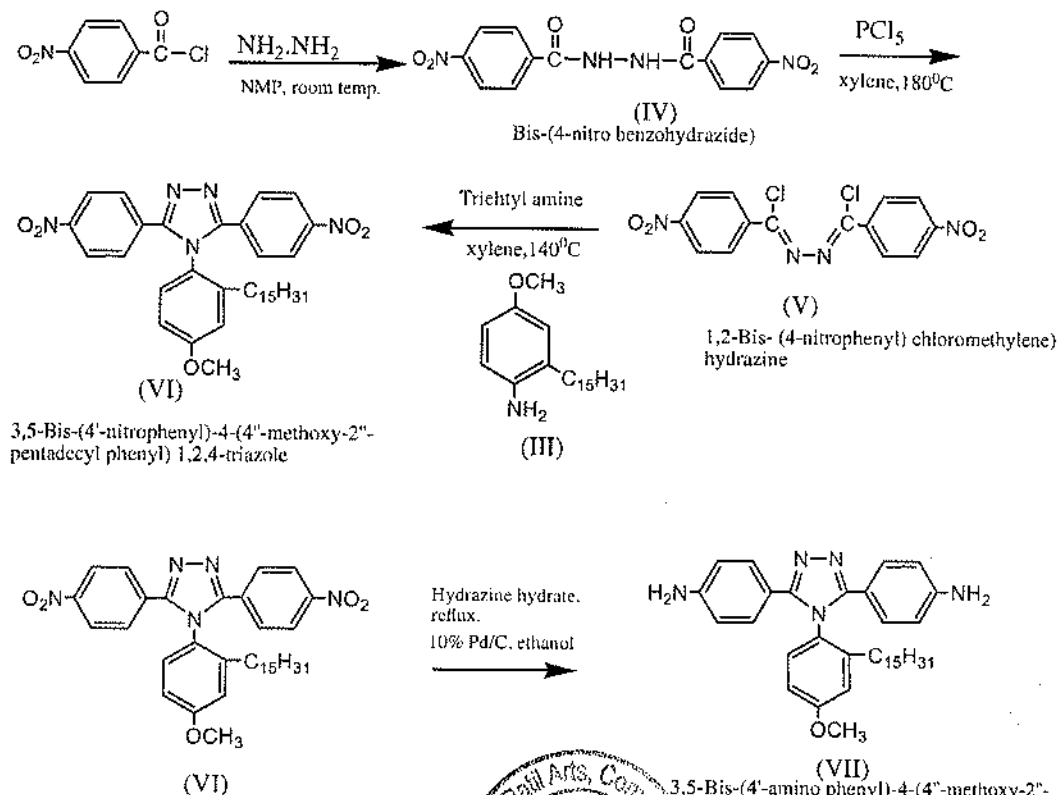
Mass spectrum of (VII) in (Fig. 6) showed ( $M+1$ ) peak as strong base peak at 568.

### 2.3. Synthesis of polyamide PA-1 by low temperature solution polycondensation

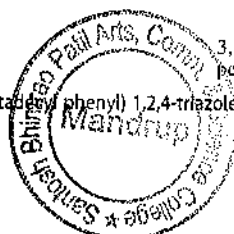
In a flame dried 100 mL three neck round bottom flask equipped with a nitrogen gas inlet, magnetic stirrer, were placed diamine (VII) 0.587 g (1 mmol) and dry NMP (4 mL). Mixture was stirred at 30 °C till clear solution was obtained. The solution was cooled to 0 °C in ice salt bath and solidi-sophthaloyl chloride 0.203 g (1 mmol) was added in small portion over period of 10 min; and mixture was further stirred at 0 °C for 1 hr. After 1 hr, triethylamine (0.7 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 hr, mixture was allowed to attain 30 °C temperature gradually and stirring was continued for 12 hr at this



Scheme 1. Synthesis of 4-amino-3-pentadecyl anisole (III).



Scheme 2. Synthesis of 3,5-bis-(4'-amino phenyl)-4-(4''-methoxy-2''-pentadecyl phenyl) 1,2,4-triazole (VII).



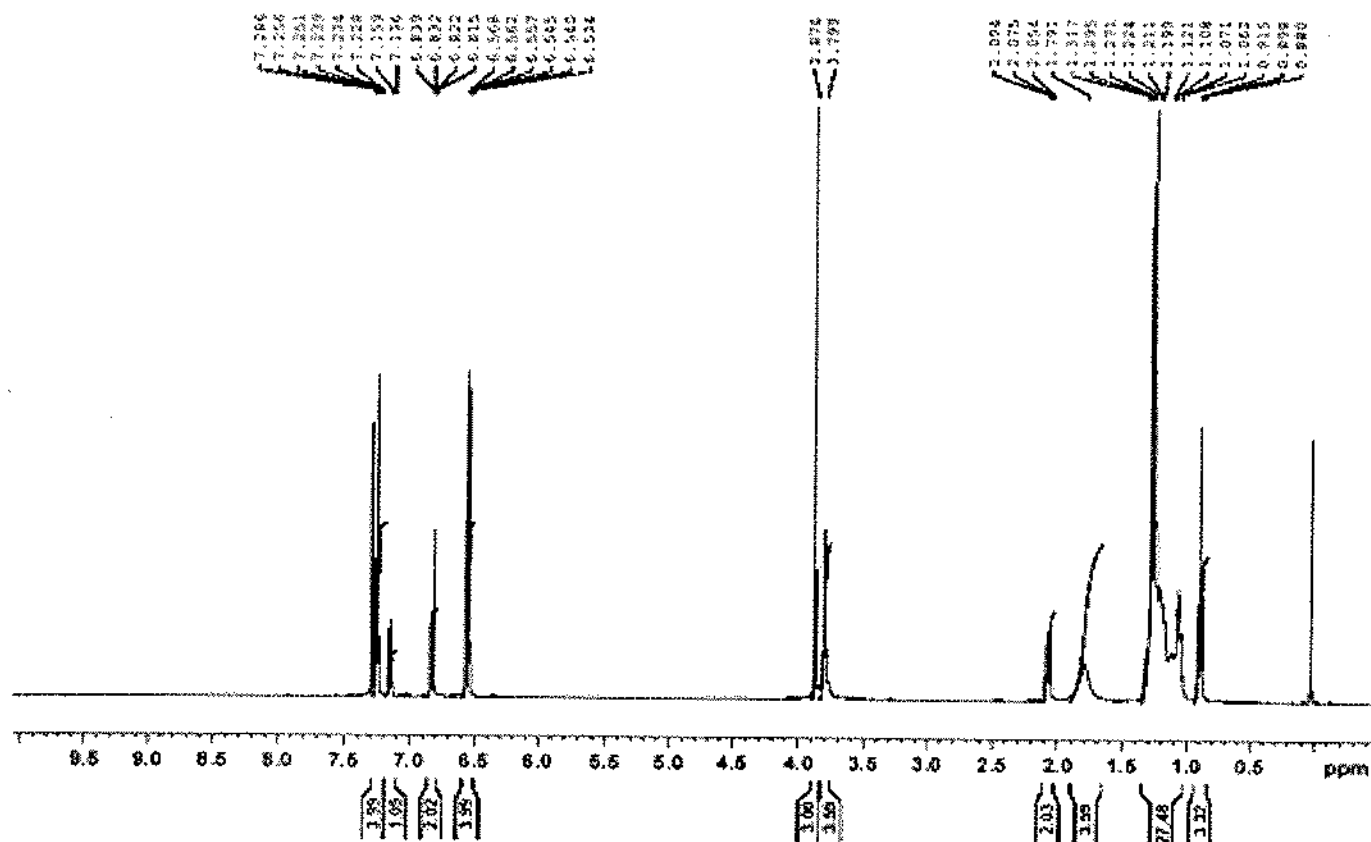


Figure 3.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of 3,5-Bis-(4'-amino phenyl)-4-(4''-methoxy-2''-pentadecyl phenyl) 1, 2, 4- triazole (VII).

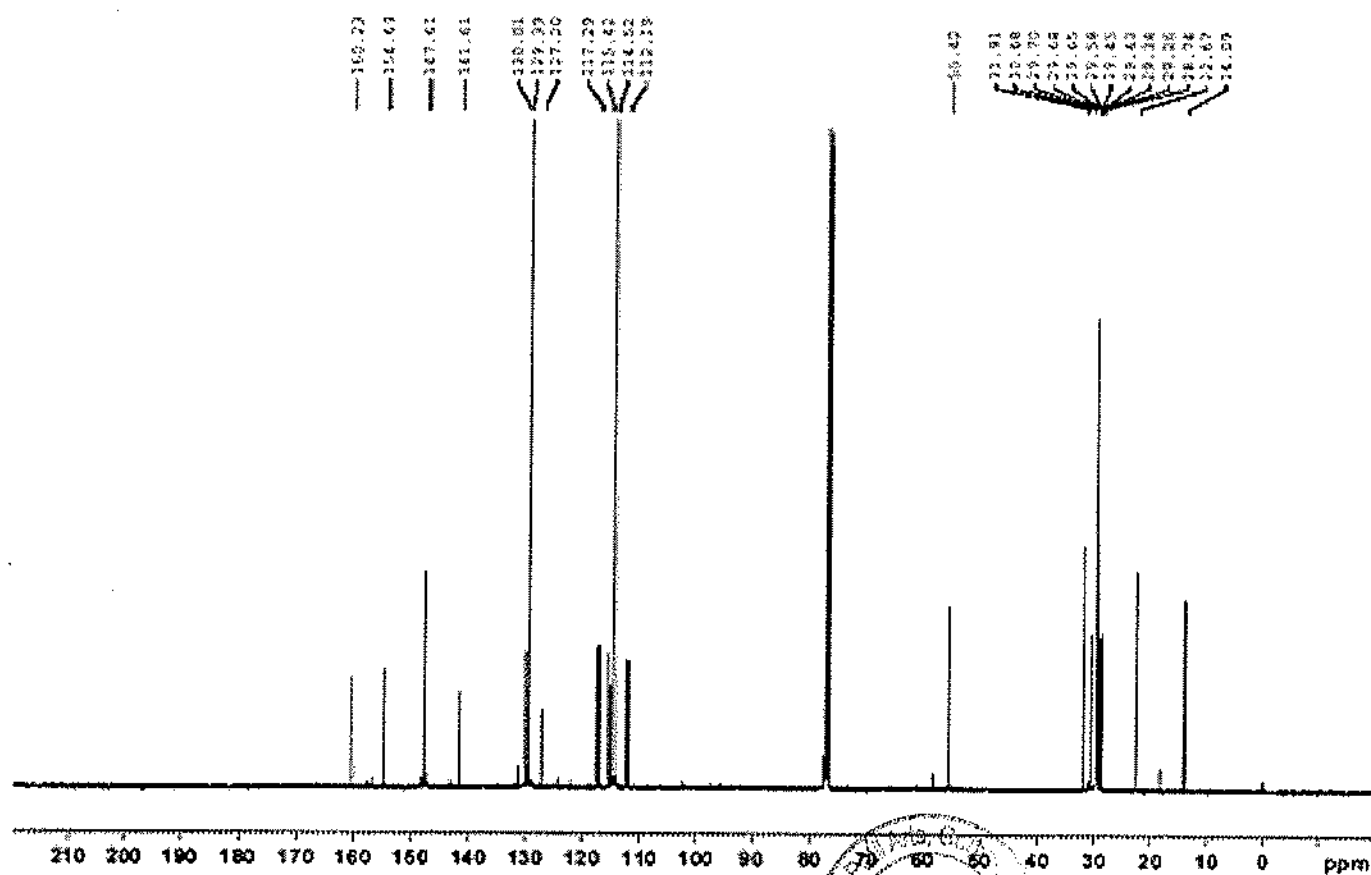


Figure 4.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of 3,5-Bis-(4'-amino phenyl)-4-(4''-methoxy-2''-pentadecyl phenyl) 1, 2, 4- triazole (VII).

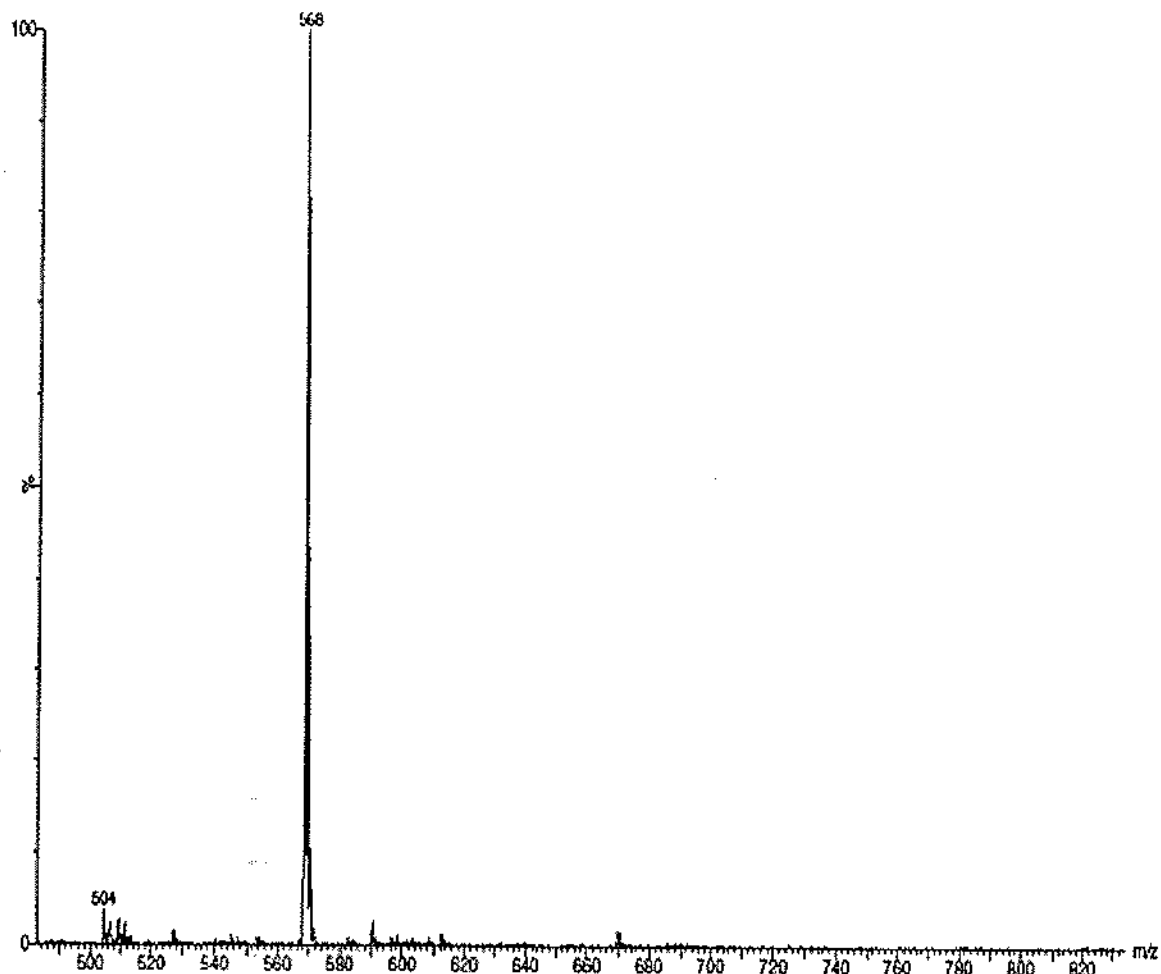
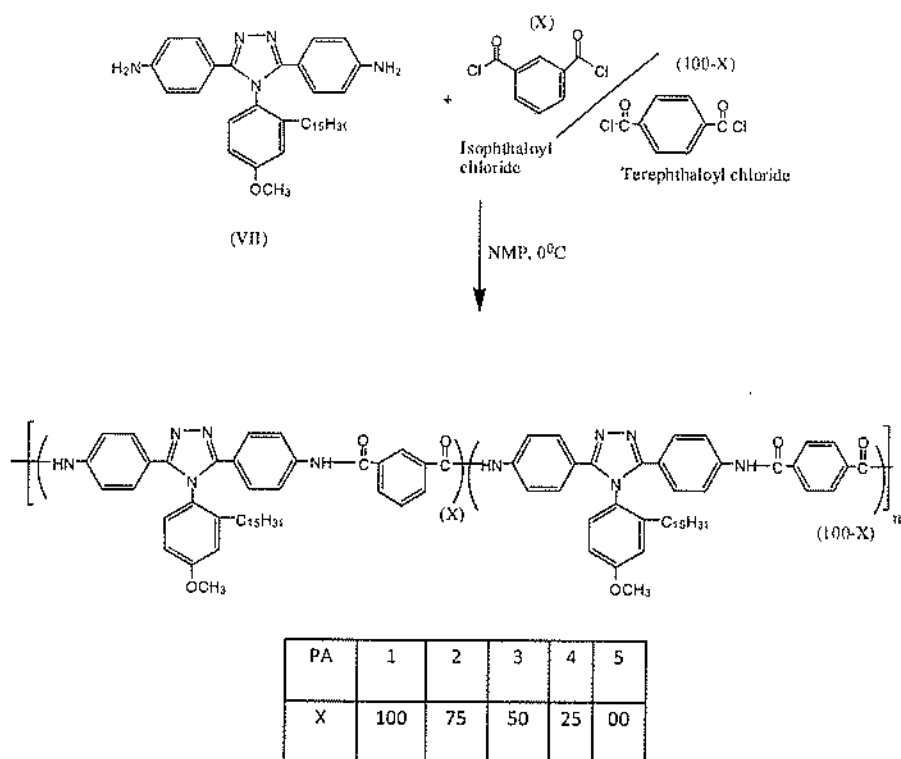


Figure 6. Mass spectrum of 3,5-Bis-(4'-amino phenyl)-4-(4''-methoxy-2''-pentadecyl phenyl) 1,2,4-triazole (VII).



Scheme 3. Polyamide synthesis from aromatic diamine 3,5-Bis-(4'-amino phenyl)-4-(4''-methoxy-2''-pentadecyl phenyl) 1,2,4-triazole (VII) and IPC/TPC by low temperature solution polymerization.

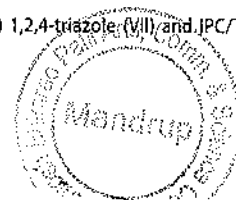


Table 2. Solubility of polyamides PA-1 to PA-5.

Polymer Solvent	PA-1	PA-2	PA-3	PA-4	PA-5
DMAc	++	++	++	++	++
NMP	++	++	++	++	++
DMSO	++	++	++	++	++
DMF	++	++	++	++	++
m-cresol	++	++	++	++	++
CHCl <sub>3</sub>	-	-	-	-	-
Acetone	-	-	-	-	-

Where, ++: soluble at room temperature, -: insoluble at room temperature.

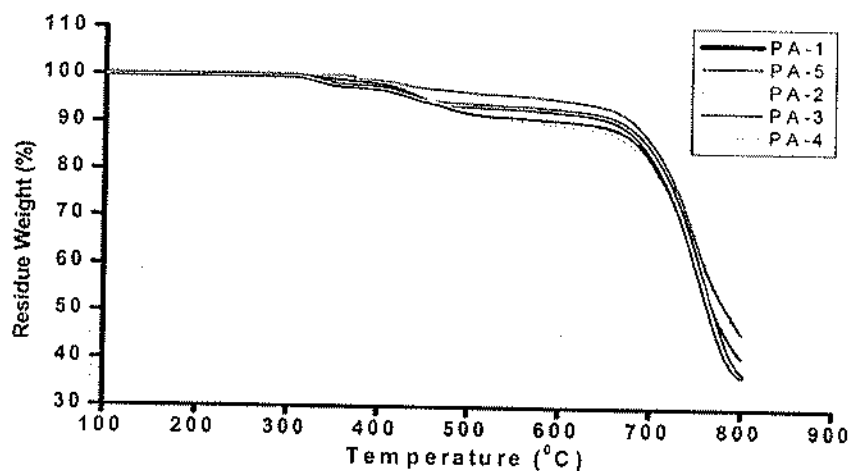


Figure 8. TGA curves of polyamides PA-1 to PA-5.

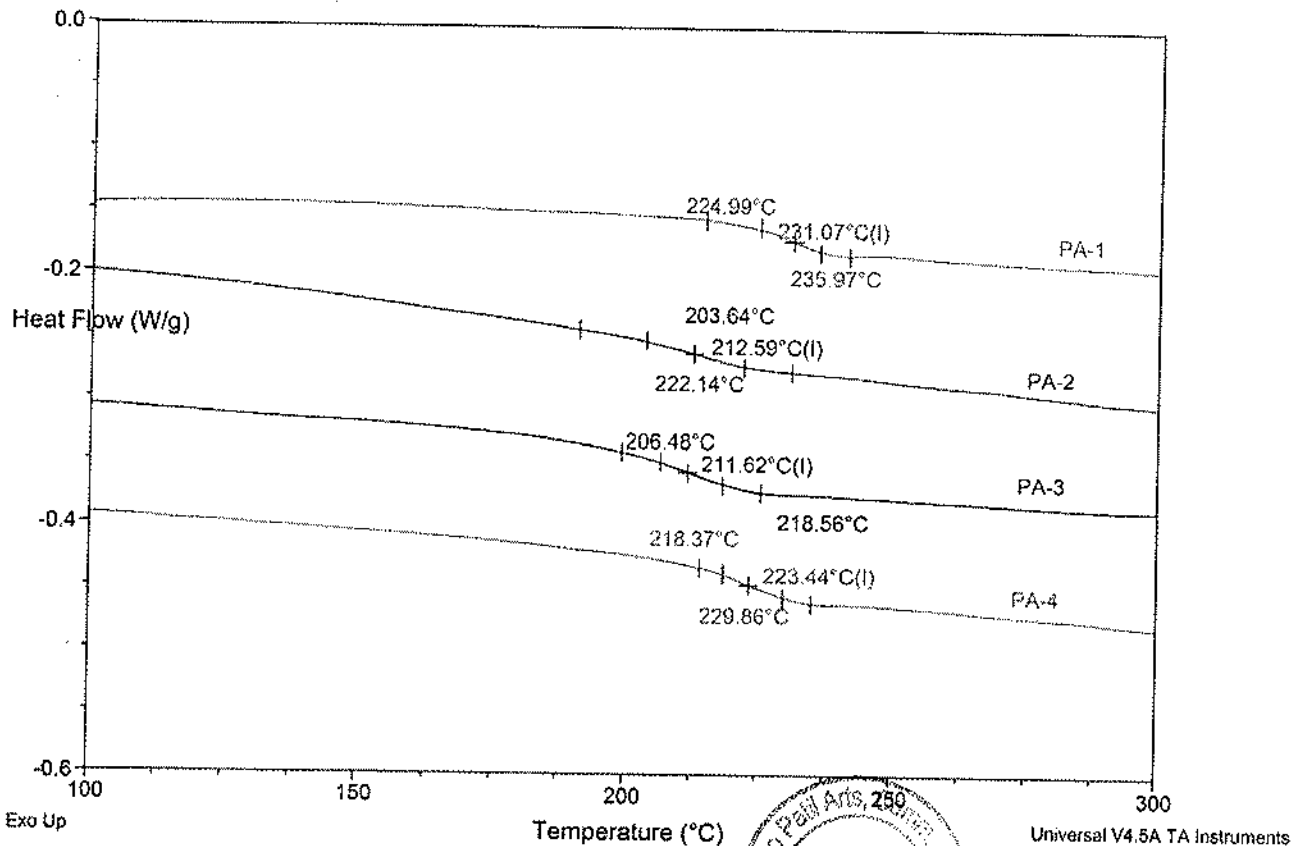
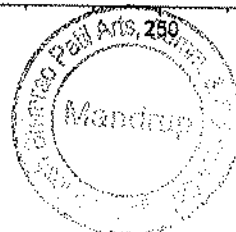


Figure 9. DSC curves of polyamides PA-1 to PA-4.



415

novel aromatic polyamides. These polyamides exhibited good thermal stability and solubility in polar aprotic solvent such as DMAc, NMP, DMSO, DMF and *m*-cresol. Transparent and flexible films of polyamides could be cast from DMAc solutions. Thermogravimetric analysis of polyamides under nitrogen showed  $T_i$  in the range of 350 to 370 °C indicating their high thermal stability. The lower glass transition temperature of polyamides; determined by Differential Scanning Calorimetry were in the range of 211 to 231 °C and lowering of  $T_g$  in these due to internal plasticization effect of long aliphaticpentadecyl chain. Wide angle X-raydiffraction studies of these polyamides revealed broad halos in the region  $2\theta = 15$  to 30°; the amorphous nature.

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## Soluble aromatic polyamides containing pendant pentadecyl substituted methoxy phenyl unit

A. B. Tamboli<sup>1</sup> · N. N. Maldar<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

A new aromatic diamine 4-(3',5'-diamino benzoyl amido)-3-pentadecyl anisole; (V) containing pendant pentadecyl substituted methoxyphenyl moiety was synthesized and characterized by FT-IR, NMR (<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C) and mass spectrometry. New aromatic polyamides were prepared from the diamine (V) and two aromatic diacid chlorides, Isophthaloyl chloride (IPC), Terphthaloyl chloride (TPC) using low temperature solution polycondensation method. Inherent viscosities of the polyamides were in the range 0.30 to 0.52 dL/g in N,N-Dimethylacetamide(DMAc) indicating moderate to high molecular weight of polyamides. The resulting polyamides were soluble in N-Methyl Pyrrolidone(NMP), N, N, Dimethyl formamide (DMF), N, N, Dimethyl acetamide (DMAc), N, N, Dimethyl sulphoxide(DMSO) and m-cresol. These polyamides showed relatively lower glass transition temperatures which were in the range 196–249 °C; Probably due to pendant alkyl substituted anisole structure which could impart internal plasticization effect. Thermal stability with T<sub>10</sub> weight loss temperature in the range of 359–387 °C under nitrogen atmosphere illustrated good thermal stability. XRD of all polyamides showed that polyamides are amorphous in morphology; which is well reflected in good solubility of these polyamides in polar aprotic solvents named above. Thus incorporation of pendant methoxyphenyl unit with pentadecyl substituent brought improvement in their solubility and processable properties by lowering T<sub>g</sub> values; without any significant deterioration of their thermal stability.

**Keywords** 3-pentadecyl phenol · Mm-catenated · Pendant · High-performance · Heat resistant

### Introduction

Aromatic polyamides are characterized by their excellent thermal and mechanical properties, good flame resistance and electrical properties, and good chemical resistance. The major factors that account for low solubility of aromatic polyamides due to intermolecular order, chain stiffness provided by high density of aromatic rings and strong interchain attractive forces mainly hydrogen bonding, that enhance effective molecular packing. The

fabrication most of unsubstituted aromatic polyamides is difficult as result of their high softening temperature and their insolubility in common organic solvents.

Therefore, many efforts have been focused to enhance the solubility and processability [1–4] of polymer without affecting thermal stability. In this topic we report long aliphatic chain containing pentadecyl unit via meta-oriented diamine with pendant methoxyphenylene 1, 3-catenated diamine moiety containing amide linkage provide kinks to the polymer backbone.

The purpose of this study is to show that the solubility and processability can be imparted to polymer by using appropriate diamine that having kink aromatic structure; wherein bulky pendant group have been introduced [5, 6]. It is part of our extensive research in this area to develop new polymers incorporating connecting group like ether, amide, phenyl, pendant pentadecyl groups, from renewable natural resources; namely cardanol, a byproduct of cashew industry. Aromatic

✉ N. N. Maldar  
maldar.n@gmail.com

<sup>1</sup> School of Chemical Sciences, Solapur University, Kegaon (Solapur-Pune national highway), Solapur, Maharashtra 413255, India



## Soluble aromatic polyamides containing pendant pentadecyl substituted methoxy phenyl unit

A. B. Tamboli<sup>1</sup> · N. N. Maldar<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

A new aromatic diamine 4-(3',5'-diamino benzoyl amido)-3-pentadecyl anisole; (V) containing pendant pentadecyl substituted methoxyphenyl moiety was synthesized and characterized by FT-IR, NMR (<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C) and mass spectrometry. New aromatic polyamides were prepared from the diamine (V) and two aromatic diacid chlorides, Isophthaloyl chloride (IPC), Terphthaloyl chloride (TPC) using low temperature solution polycondensation method. Inherent viscosities of the polyamides were in the range 0.30 to 0.52 dL/g in N,N-Dimethylacetamide(DMAc) indicating moderate to high molecular weight of polyamides. The resulting polyamides were soluble in N-Methyl Pyrrolidone(NMP), N, N, Dimethyl formamide (DMF), N, N, Dimethyl acetamide (DMAc), N, N, Dimethyl sulphoxide(DMSO) and m-cresol. These polyamides showed relatively lower glass transition temperatures which were in the range 196–249 °C; Probably due to pendant alkyl substituted anisole structure which could impart internal plasticization effect. Thermal stability with T<sub>10</sub> weight loss temperature in the range of 359–387 °C under nitrogen atmosphere illustrated good thermal stability. XRD of all polyamides showed that polyamides are amorphous in morphology; which is well reflected in good solubility of these polyamides in polar aprotic solvents named above. Thus incorporation of pendant methoxyphenyl unit with pentadecyl substituent brought improvement in their solubility and processable properties by lowering T<sub>g</sub> values; without any significant deterioration of their thermal stability.

**Keywords** 3-pentadecyl phenol · Mm-catenated · Pendant · High-performance · Heat resistant

### Introduction

Aromatic polyamides are characterized by their excellent thermal and mechanical properties, good flame resistance and electrical properties and good chemical resistance. The major factors that account for low solubility of aromatic polyamides due to intermolecular molecular order, chain stiffness provided by high density of aromatic rings and strong interchain attractive forces mainly hydrogen bonding, that enhance effective molecular packing. The

fabrication most of unsubstituted aromatic polyamides is difficult as result of their high softening temperature and their insolubility in common organic solvents.

Therefore, many efforts have been focused to enhance the solubility and processability [1–4] of polymer without affecting thermal stability. In this topic we report long aliphatic chain containing pentadecyl unit via meta-oriented diamine with pendant methoxyphenylene 1, 3-catenated diamine moiety containing amide linkage provide kinks to the polymer backbone.

The purpose of this study is to show that the solubility and processability can be imparted to polymer by using appropriate diamine that having kink aromatic structure; wherein bulky pendant group have been introduced [5, 6]. It is part of our extensive research in this area to develop new polymers incorporating connecting group like ether, amide, phenyl, pendant pentadecyl groups, from renewable natural resources; namely cardanol, a byproduct of cashew industry. Aromatic

✉ N. N. Maldar  
maldar.nn@gmail.com

<sup>1</sup> School of Chemical Sciences, Solapur University, Kegaon  
(Solapur-Pune national highway), Solapur, Maharashtra 413255,  
India



# NORDIC JOURNAL OF BOTANY

## Research

### *Curculigo sabui* sp. nov. (Hypoxidaceae), a new species from Balaghat Ranges of Maharashtra, India

Sayajirao P. Gaikwad, Ramchandra D. Gore, Krushnadeoray U. Garad and Avinash R. Gholave

S. P. Gaikwad, R. D. Gore (<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7662-6446>) ✉ ([ramdgore@gmail.com](mailto:ramdgore@gmail.com)) and A. R. Gholave, Dept of Botany, Walchand College of Arts and Science, Solapur-413006 (MS), India. – K. U. Garad, Shankarrao Mohite Mahavidyalaya, Akhij, Taluka-Mahiras, District-Solapur-413101 (MS), India.

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A new species, *Curculigo sabui* S.P.Gaikwad & Gore is described from margins of temporary fresh water streams in Yedshi-Ramling Wild Life Sanctuary of Balaghat Ranges of Maharashtra, India. Morphologically it resembles *Curculigo janarthanamii* Gore & S.P.Gaikwad and *C. multiflora* Zimudzi but differs in having elliptic-lanceolate to obovate (20–52 × 3.0–4.5 cm) leaf lamina, flowers three to five in umbel-like racemes or sometimes solitary, seed coat with irregular striations and somatic chromosome number  $2n = 36$ . A detailed morphological description with line drawings, photographs and comparative account of the species is provided here.

Keywords: *Curculigo*, dehiscent capsules, India, spongy clausome, taxonomy

#### Introduction

The genus *Curculigo* Gaertn., with about 19 species and four varieties (Govaerts 2016, Gore and Gaikwad 2018), is widespread in tropical Africa, Asia and America (Wiland 1997, Nordal 1998). The genus is characterized by pseudopetiolate leaves, subterranean beaked ovaries, indehiscent fruits and strophiolate seeds (Zimudzi 1994). In India, the first detailed taxonomic treatment of *Curculigo* is that of Baker's publication 'A synopsis of Hypoxidaceae' (1878), in which he recorded seven species and three varieties from British India. Roxburgh (1832) in his 'Flora Indica' included three species namely *Curculigo orchoides* Gaertn., *C. recurvata* W.T. Aiton and *C. sumatrana* Roxb. Hooker (1892) recorded six species and two varieties from British India and divided them into two sections *Molineria* with *Curculigo recurvata* W.T. Aiton, *C. gracilis* (Kurz.) Wall. ex Hook.f., *C. crassifolia* Hook.f., *C. finlaysonian* Wall. and *C. finlaysoniana* var. *linearifolia* Thwaites and *Curculigo* proper with *C. orchoides* Gaertn., *C. latifolia* Dryand. and *C. latifolia* var. *villosa* Baker. Kartikeyan et al. (1989) enumerated five species of *Curculigo* from India. Thomas (2000) has recorded nine species of *Curculigo* for India, of which *Curculigo capitulata* (Lour.) Kuntze, *C. crassifolia* Hook.f., *C. gracilis* (Kurz.) Wall. ex Hook.f., *C. latifolia* Dryand., *C. oligantha* (C.E.C. Fisch.) Bennet & Raizada, *C. prainiana* (Deb) Bennet & Raizada and *C. strobilifera* (Wight) Bennet & Raizada are transferred

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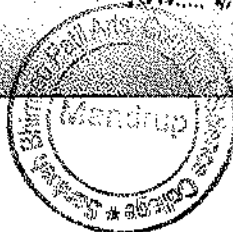
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## अनुक्रमणिका

अ.क्र.	लेखाचे शिर्षक	लेखक	पृ. क्र.
१.	भारतातील समाजशास्त्र अध्ययन शतकपूर्ती	डॉ. उत्तम भोंईटे	...१
२.	भारतीय समाजशास्त्राची शतकपूर्ती : स्थिती आणि स्थित्यंतरे	डॉ. पी. जी. जोगदंड	...४
३.	भारतातील सामाजिक चिंतन	डॉ. जगन कराडे	...६
४.	भारतातील सामाजिक चळवळीबाबत समाजशास्त्रीय संशोधकांची उदासीनता	डॉ. प्रदीप आगलावे	...१२
५.	मानवशास्त्राची वाटचाल : महाराष्ट्रातील साहित्य आणि संशोधन परंपरा	डॉ. शौनक कुलकर्णी	...१४
६.	कमल भसीन : एक दुर्लक्षित समाजशास्त्रज्ञ	प्रा. संदीप चौधरी	...१८
७.	शासतंत्राची मनोवृत्ती व अवकाशाचे राजकारण....	डॉ. धनराज पाटील	...२०
८.	दलित अभिजनासंबंधीचा अभ्यास.....	प्रा. प्रियदर्शन भवरे	...२५
९.	स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारतातील निवडक समाजशास्त्रीय संशोधने	डॉ. एन. टी. कांबळे	...३४
१०.	प्रा. शर्मिष्ठा रेगे यांचे समाजशास्त्रातील योगदान	प्रा. संजय कांबळे	...४०
११.	डॉ. सुभाषाई काळदाते : चतुरस्र समाजशास्त्रज्ञ	डॉ. स्मिता अवचार	...४९
१२.	पोएच. डी. संशोधन पर्व : निकड बदलाची	डॉ. नारायण चौधरी	...५१
१३.	भारतीय समाजशास्त्राची शतकपूर्ती : स्थिती आणि स्थित्यंतरे	डॉ. श्रीकांत गायकवाड	...५३
१४.	भारतातील समाजशास्त्र विषयाची शताब्दी अवलोकन आणि वाटचाल	डॉ. वालाजी केद्रे	...५८
१५.	मराठवाडा विद्यापीठांतर्गत समाजशास्त्र विषयाची वाटचाल	डॉ. सोडगे, डॉ. मोटे	...६०
१६.	समाजशास्त्राच्या विकासात रा. तु. म. नागपूर विद्यापीठाचे योगदान	डॉ. बी. के. स्वाई	...६२
१७.	भारतीय समाजशास्त्राचा विकास : आव्हाने आणि भविष्य	डॉ. भगवान मनाळ	...६४
१८.	जागतिकीकरणाचा भारतीय समाजावरील परिणाम	डॉ. कालीदास भागे	...६७
१९.	प्रसार माध्यमे, सामाजिक परिवर्तन आणि लिंगभावाचे वास्तव...	डॉ. मोहन नाराळे	...७१
२०.	वर्तमानकाळात विवाहसंस्थे समोरील आव्हाने...	डॉ. दिपक पवार	...७३
२१.	भारतीय समाजशास्त्राच्या विकासात मुंबई विद्यापीठाचे योगदान	डॉ. धारवा गणवीर	...७५
२२.	वाडत जाणारी वृद्धांची लोकसंख्या: एक नवे आव्हान	डॉ. राजेंद्र वणाटे	...७७
२३.	भारतात समाजशास्त्राचा विकास	डॉ. रामेश्वर मोरे	...८०
२४.	ई-सिगारेट: सामाजिक समस्या	डॉ. रविंद विखार	...८३
२५.	भारतामधील समाजशास्त्राच्या विकासात समाजशास्त्रज्ञांचे योगदान	डॉ. प्रतिभा बिरादर	...८५
२६.	भटक्या-विमुक्त जमातींच्या चळवळींची विचारसरणी	डॉ. अर्जुन जाधव	...८७
२७.	ग्रामविकास कार्यक्रमाविषयक स्थानिक प्रशासकीय यंत्रणेचा दुष्प्रभाव	डॉ. साहेबराव हिवाळे	...९३
२८.	महाराष्ट्रातील स्त्रावरील समाजशास्त्र अभ्यासक्रमाविषयी शिक्षकांची .....	डॉ. मंजुषा नळगोरकर	...९७
२९.	भारतीय प्रसारमाध्यमातील जातोवाद	डॉ. प्रदीप गजभिये	...१००
३०.	वापुनिक भारतातील स्त्रीभूषण हत्या	डॉ. हेमंत सोनकांबळे	...१०२
३१.	आदिवासी जमातींचे बदलते स्वरूप	प्रा. मनोहर येरकलवार	...१०५
३२.	सायबर गुन्हा आणि सायबर सुरक्षितता: उक्त अध्ययन	डॉ. ज्योती पोटे	...१०८
३३.	भारतातील ग्रामीण विकास	डॉ. श्रीराम खाडे	...१११
३४.	ई-माधुरता : शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील नवप्रवाह	डॉ. नलिनी बोरकर	...११३
३५.	२५ व्या मराठी समाजशास्त्र परिषदेच्या अभिवेशनाचा अहवाल	डॉ. दिपक पवार	...११६

मराठी समाजशास्त्र परिषदेचे मुखपत्र..... भारतातील समाजशास्त्राची शतकपूर्ती विशेषांक



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## Index

Sr. No.	Article Title	Author	Page No.
1	Regular Exercise: A Need of Time	Dr.Nirajkumar N. Uplanchwar	5
2	लोक साहित्य के विविध रूप	स. प्रा. डॉ. राजेश प्रल्हादराव आरदवाड	8
3	खरगोन जिलेमें लाल मिर्चव्यवसाय में कार्यशील पूँजी का विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन	विष्णुप्रसाद वैसवार डॉ दिनेश अग्रवाल	11
4	स्त्री सबलीकरण काळाची गरज	डॉ.एस.पी. गायकवाड	15
5	पेशवेकालीन न्यायमुर्ती राम शास्त्री प्रभुने	डॉ. पाटील विनायक उद्धवराव	19
6	आयसीटी साधनसामुग्री आर्टम्, कॉमर्स आणि सायन्स कॉलेज- कराड आणि पाटण तालुका: एक अभ्यास	प्रा. अनिल शिवाजी पाटील	22
7	स्वातंत्र्याचा जाहिरामा : जे समुत्तिसुत	डॉ. बालाजी मा. गव्हाळे	34
8	मनोरंजन	डॉ. सतीश नारायण लोमटे	38
9	साहित्यरत्न अण्णाभाऊसाठे यांचे कादंबरीलेखन	डॉ. समहरी एम. सुर्यवंशी	41
10	आधुनिक स्त्री की दास्तान-“चाक”	डॉ. सुभाष इंगळे	45
11	“हिंदी दलित काव्य में सामाजिक चिंतन”	प्रा.डॉ. भगवान आदराव	47





## "हिंदी दलित काव्य में सामाजिक चिंतन"

प्रा.डॉ. भगवान आदटराव

एस. बी. पाटील कॉलेज, मंदूप, जिला - सोलापुर ( महाराष्ट्र )

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर ज्ञान के भंडार और दलितों एवं शोषितों के मसीहा बनकर भारतीय समाज में अवतरित हुए। हजारों वर्षों से शोषित, पीड़ित, दलित अछूतों के शामक पोषक सवर्ण वर्गों के अमानवीय शोषण, दमन, अन्याय के विरुद्ध डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर ने संघर्ष किया। आंबेडकर दर्शन में दलित मुक्ति की अवधारणा की अभिव्यंजन ही वर्तमान हिंदी दलित साहित्य की विशेषता है। डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर एक समाज चिंतक थे। उन्होंने तत्कालीन समाज में व्याप्त विसंगतियों, बुराईयों का डटकर सामना किया। भारतीय समाज में व्याप्त जातिव्यवस्था, असमानता, ऊँच - नीचता का भेद, छुआछूत के विरोध में उन्होंने अपना अलग मोर्चा खोला था। डॉ. आंबेडकर का प्रतिपादन यह रहा है कि सामाजिक, धार्मिक, क्रांति के बाद राजनीतिक क्रांति होती है। डॉ. आंबेडकर जी ने शिक्षित बनो, संगठित बनो और संघर्ष करो ' का मंत्र समस्त दलित समाज को दिया। डॉ. आंबेडकर ने हमेशा सामाजिक नीतिमता व भूव्यधिष्ठित समाज व्यवस्था का समर्थन किया है। उन्होंने दलित पीड़ित जाति के लोगों को संघर्ष शीलता की ओर अग्रसर किया। डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर ने स्त्रियों को ज्ञान साधना का अधिकार दिलवाया। गरीब, अनपढ़, दीन, दलित, झुग्गी - झोपड़ियों में रहनेवाले गरीब, अछूत, शोषित, पीड़ित सर्वहारा वर्ग के कल्याण यही उनके चिंतन का मूल विषय रहा है। उन्होंने अपने सामाजिक जीवन में कार्य करते समय देखा था कि हिंदू समाज व्यवस्था में नारी सबसे उपेक्षित है। उन्होंने नारी विकास की दृष्टि से भरसक प्रयास किए। दलित नारी वर्ग के प्रति उनको काफी हمدर्दी थी। दलित स्त्रियों को विशेष उपदेश देते थे। लक्ष्मीनारायण मुधाकर अपने शब्दों में कहते हैं - " महिलाओं को संबोधित कर जननायक ने समझाया था। अपने को अछूत नहीं मानों सम्मान का सबक सिखाया था, पति, पुत्र शराबी यदि हो तो मत भोजन दो बहिष्कार करो शिक्षा पाने का अपना भी जीवन में कुछ उपचार करो "। डॉ. आंबेडकर ने अपने विचारों के माध्यम से भारतीय समाज को एक नई दृष्टि प्रदान की। उन्होंने जाति व्यवस्था की अमानवीय प्रथा को वैज्ञानिक तथ्यों के आधार पर अध्ययन

करके यह सिद्ध किया कि जाति प्रथा ईश्वर निर्मित न होकर मानव निर्मित है। इस प्रथा के कारण सामाजिक विकास नहीं हुआ है। लक्ष्मीनारायण मुधाकर ने लिखा है " सामाजिक विषमता कौड़ है, भीम उन्हें समझाते थे जाति व्यवस्था पराधीनता का कारण बताते थे। "। सभी शोषित, पीड़ित किसी एक प्रबल नेतृत्व के नेतृत्व में संघटित होकर संघर्ष करेंगे तो सभी शोषित का भला हो जाएगा। शोषित अपना एक स्वतंत्र दल बनाकर सत्ता की कुंजी अपने हाथ में ले सकते हैं। वामनदादा कर्डक तमाम शोषितों को डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर के नेतृत्व में संघटित होने का आह्वान करते हैं। सेठ साहुकार, उद्योगपति, व्यापारी, अफसर, राजनेता, दलाल सभी संघटित है। इन शोषकों ने शोषितों को कभी संघटित नहीं होने दिया। अंधश्रद्धा, रुढ़ि परंपराओं में लिप्त रखकर निरंतर इनका धार्मिक शोषण किया गया। इन शोषितों को जगाने का प्रयास वामनदादा कर्डक जी किया है। वे बार बार कहते हैं " संघटित हो जाओ - - - अब जाग जाओ, संघर्ष करो "। कवि कहते हैं -

जाग उठो, जाग उठो जाग उठो, आग बन के इस वतन के नाग उठो।

मेहनत का फल जो तुम्हें पाना है, फल मिले तो, जलाने बाग उगे।



427



खींच करके लाना है, रोटी को, तो लगाने एकता की आग उठो \_

\_ मांग, मेहर, धेड़, चमारों धोने अपने अछूत के दाग उठो।"

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर के अथक प्रयासों में शोषित में जान आ गई। उनमें नवचेतना आ गई। अपने अस्तित्व के लिए वे संघर्ष करने लगे। अत्याचार, अन्याय का विरोध करने लगे। बाबासाहेब की एक आवाज में शोषित हजारों की संख्या में इकट्ठा होने लगे। अन्याय के विरुद्ध में सत्याग्रह करने लगे। कवि वामनदाद कहते हैं -

" आंबेडकर की बात हमारे साथ है,

उनकी सारी साथ हमारे साथ है, क्रांति का ऐलान हमारा आज है, वामन तेरे साथ अराजक बन जाते

सारे - सारे हाथ अराजक बन जाते लेकिन दिल में आज हमारे बुद्ध है ॥

दलित कविता में कभी आक्रोशपूर्ण अभिव्यंजना भावपूर्ण है। वह एक परिवर्तन का आह्वान करती है। वह यथार्थ की ओर प्रेरित करती है। मुक्ति की छटापटाहट में वह हर प्रकार के बंधने को तोड़ देना चाहती है। उस में वैचारिक तीव्रता भी है। सूरजपाल सिंह कृत " धन्यवाद शहर " कविता में

" गाँव में मैं होता हूँ दलित

समाज के विभिन्न रूपों में

टुकड़े - टुकड़े अलग - थलग

शहरों में हम होते हैं सिर्फ हम

होते हैं शेडयुल्ड कास्ट धन्यवाद शहर तुमने मुझे मैं से हम बनाया "

आज दलित साहित्य चर्चा के केंद्र में है। डॉ. आंबेडकर शोषित जनता के शासक बनाना चाहते थे। दीन, दलित, शोषित, पीड़ित सर्वहार, वर्ग, अभावग्रस्त जिंदगी जीने वाले वर्ग के उत्थान के प्रति डॉ. आंबेडकर का कार्य सराहनीय रहा है।

निष्कर्ष:

निष्कर्ष रूप में स्पष्ट है कि डॉ. आंबेडकर से प्रभावित होकर रचनाकारों में ओमप्रकाश, वाल्मिकी, सुशीला टाकभोरे, कुसुम बियोगी कंबल भारती, मोहनदास नैमिशराय, जयप्रकाश कर्दम, दयानंद बटोही, सी. बी. भारती, विमल थोरात, डॉ. तुलसीराम आदि हैं। उन्होंने सामाजिक न्याय के लिए मानवीय मूल्यों, स्वतंत्रता, समता, करुणा, मैत्री, शांति, परोपकारिता, और बंधुता को अत्याधिक महत्व दिया है। दलित में अस्मिता जगाने का कार्य डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर ने किया है। दलित लोगों की अपनी अलग दुनिया होती है। अपनी अलग संस्कृति होती है। वह अपनी, पीड़ा, वेदना, गुलामी, शोषण को अभिव्यक्त करा देते हैं। दीन, दलित, शोषित, पीड़ित, सर्वहार वर्ग अभावग्रस्त, जिंदगी, जीनेवाले, वर्ग के उत्थान के प्रति डॉ. आंबेडकर का कार्य सराहनीय रहा है। दलितों में अस्मिता जगाने का कार्य डॉ. आंबेडकर ने किया है। जो दलित हाशिए पर था। सदियों से ज्ञान, शिक्षा, अधिकारों से कोसों दूर था। डॉ. आंबेडकर की वैचारिकता के कारण उनके जीवन में ज्ञान, शिक्षा अधिकार प्राप्त हुए।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ:

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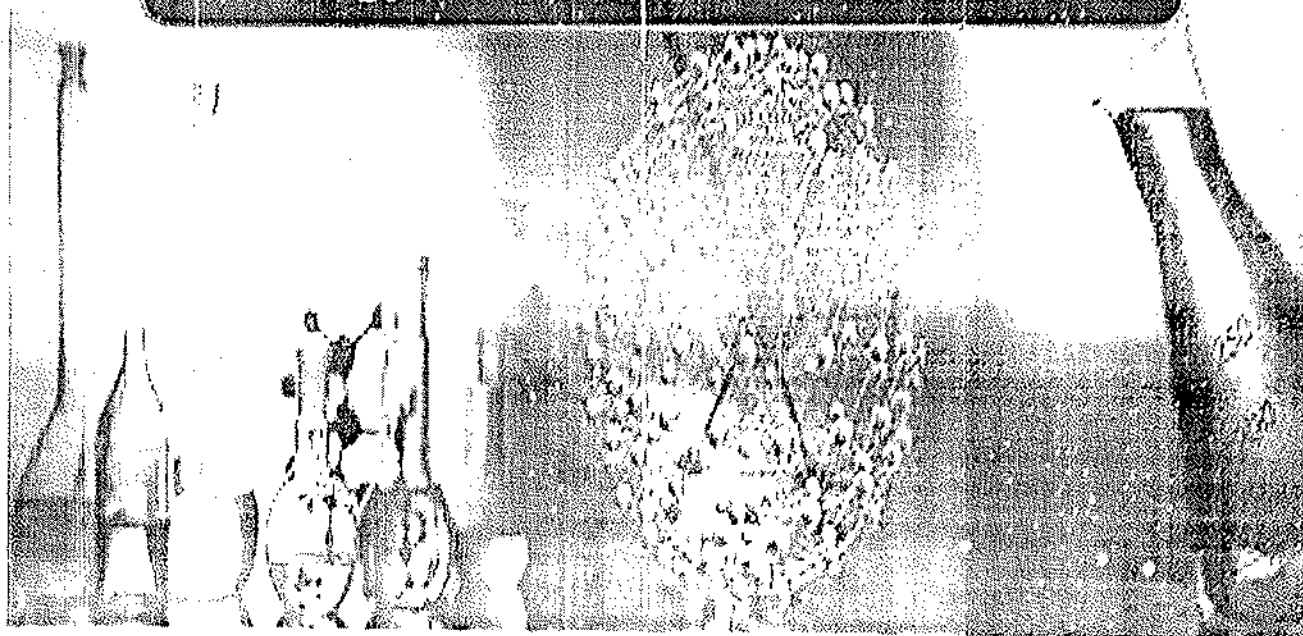
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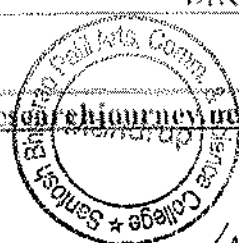


SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS



## INDEX

No.	Title of the Paper	Author's Name	Page No.
1	Road Transportation in Southern Konkan Region of Maharashtra	S.T. Garav, Dr. D. C. Kamble	06
2	Spatial Pattern of Cropping Intensity and Irrigation in Solapur District: A Geographical Analysis	Dr. Govind Bhosale	11
3	Spatial Pattern of Development in Medical Facility: A Special Reference to Satara District	Dr. T.R. Nagar	20
4	Distribution of Water in Solapur District: A Geographical Study	Dr. Z.A. Nayab	26
5	Precipitation Trend in Shrigonda Talahil of Ahmednagar District, (M.S.)	Kadam S.M., Parkhe S.B.	37
6	The Study of Land Use and Land Cover Pattern: A Case Study of Vijaypur District	Dr. B.N. Konade	41
7	A Geographical Analysis of Agricultural Productivity in Lower Sina Basin	Dr. Arjun Nanaware, Amar Wakade	46
8	Geographical Study of Water Pollution in Upper Bhima River Basin (Maharashtra)	Dr. Arviad Dalavi	53
9	Irrigation Projects of Solapur District: A Geographical Study	Dr. Vijaya Gaikwad	61
10	Irrigation Status of Drought Prone Region in Maharashtra State: with Special Reference to Solapur District	Dr. Ankush Shinde	65
11	Role of NGOS and Society in the Management of Water Resources	Dr. Rahul Surve, Dr. C.V. Tate	72
12	Water Tank and its use in Malshiras Tahsil, Solapur District (Ms), India	Dr. Nagnath Dhayagode	77
13	Rainfall Variability in Marathwada Region Through PCI	Mr. Kishor Shinde, Dr. Parag Khadke	81
14	Availability and Distribution of Water in Maharashtra State	Dr. Shivaji Maske	87
15	Socio-Economic Condition of Farmers in Western Hilly Area of Kolhapur District: A Case Study	Dr. B. B. Ghurake, Dr. R. V. Hajare, Prof. P. S. Chougule	93
16	Socio-Economic Status of Women in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra	Dr. Deepak Gadekar, Mr. S.D. Gulave, Vijay Sonawane	103
17	Sustainable Development of Rainwater Harvesting in Drought Prone Region of Maharashtra, India	Dr. V. P. Gaikwad	113
18	Modern Irrigation Systems: A Better Way of Water Management	Dr. H.L. Jadhav	120
19	Geographical Analysis of Watershed in Kalamb Tahsil of Osmanabad District	Dr. M.T. Suryawanshi & Mr. R.G. Koli	123
20	Indicators of Economic Development: A Theoretical Approach	Dr. Sachin Rajguru	128
21	Well and Tub Well Water and its uses in Malshiras Tahsil, Solapur District - A Geographical Perspective	Dr. P. P. Ubale	133
22	Comparative Study Between Land use Practices and Wetland in Punjab, India	Ramhari Bagade, N. G. Shinde	138
23	Decrease of Ground Water Depth in Solapur District: A Geophysiscal Analysis	Dr. N. J. Patil	147
24	Drinking Water Supply Status in Habitations with Population Coverage - A Geographical Study	Dr. C. Mallanna, Prof. D. A. Kolhapure	153





## Modern Irrigation Systems: A Better Way of Water Management

Dr. H.L. Jadhav

Dept. of Geography

S.B. Patil Arts, Commerce & Science College, Mandrup

email:- jadhavhl@gmail.com

### Abstract

*In recent years, the traditional concept of an irrigation system has been changed. Irrigation system is depending on Physiographic topography, geological structure, fertility of soil, water storage capacity of region, conveyance and distribution of the water. It is now being regarded as a more complex system, including farmers participation. Its implement is needed in all sectors, from reservoir operation to farm management, and therefore the change from simple operation and maintenance to operation and maintenance to management. In this research paper major irrigation techniques are identified and it is showed how research can be oriented towards an improved water management and improve irrigation. So regarding the conveyance and distribution systems as well as the on farm systems to solve the water scarcity problem in agriculture sector. Finally becomes evident that beyond the technical problems to be solved, the involvement and participation of farmers must be improved at all levels of management. Hence, there is also a need for implementing programs on education, training and extension in water irrigation system in all sectors especially in India and whole over in the world.*

**Keywords:** modern irrigation systems, irrigation management, irrigation research, irrigation design.

### I. Introduction:

The concept of irrigation systems has been changed in recent years by enlarging the scope of activities to be considered. In particular, the expression operation and maintenance is being replaced by operation, maintenance and management much richer and adapted to the overall activities to be performed in order to achieve the success of an irrigation project. Management is therefore a key issue to be considered in all phases of a project. Modernization, like rehabilitation, is a process that not only responds to technological needs but introduces as well new approaches of management in a given irrigation project, namely the change from traditional operation and management to modern operation, maintenance and Management. Modernization should reformulate the project concept from just a traditional design of hydraulic and irrigation structures, into a new planning concept that relates infrastructures with operation, maintenance and Management activities and farmers participation. The analysis presented hereafter is an example of such an approach.

### Objectives:-

- ✓ To study the need and importance of modern irrigation systems in water management field.
- ✓ To study the importance of farmers participation in irrigation and water management systems.

### II. Irrigation and Water management techniques:

Primary the source of water for agriculture in India and maximum part in the world depends on monsoons. Monsoonal rainfall is erratic and irregular. So the water supplied



sources to the agriculture are very less. So there is a better to supply the to agriculture sector is to used the modern irrigation techniques and water management methods. The techniques for agriculture are irrigation and water management are as below

#### ➤ Drip irrigation System

Surface irrigation methods, which are traditionally used in our country, are unsuitable for water scarce areas, as large amount of water is lost through evaporation and percolation. Drip irrigation is an efficient method of irrigation in which a limited area near the plant is irrigated by dripping water. It is suitable method for any area and especially for water scarce areas. This method is particularly useful in fruit farming and cash crop. The drip irrigation can reduce water consumption by 50 to 70 percent.

#### ➤ Sprinkler irrigation System

The another most important method in modern irrigation systems is sprinkler irrigation system. The sprinkler irrigation method is also useful in water scarce areas to save water and irrigated thousands of agriculture land. About 80% water consumption can be reduced by this method. In this modern irrigation method we can used the pipes and sprinkle the water by pressurly. This method is also useful to reduce the crop diseases. We can also sprinkle the chemicals and fertilizers on the crop to reduce the crop diseases.

#### ➤ Farm Ponds System

This method is also called the surface storage method. Storage of water by construction of various water farm ponds are like a smaller water tanks. This is have been one of the new popular technique of irrigation and water conservation and management. The scope of this technique is varies from region to region depending on water availability and topographic condition. The environmental impact of such storage also needs to be examined for developing environment friendly strategies.

#### ➤ Reducing rate of evapotranspiration

Evapotranspiration losses can be reduced by reducing the evaporation from soil surface and transpiration from the plants, in arid zones, considerable amount of water is lost in evaporation from soil surface. This can be prevented by placing water tight moisture barriers or water tight mulches on the soil surface. Non-porous materials like papers, asphalt, plastic foils or metal foils can also be used for preventing evaporation losses. Transpiration losses can be reduced by reducing air movement over a crop by putting wind breaks and evolving such types of crops which possess xerophytes adaptations.

#### ➤ Reduce the loss of water

There are numerous methods to reduce loss of water due to evaporation and to improve soil moisture. Mulching the application of organic or inorganic materials such as plant debris, compost, slows down the surface runoff, improves soil moisture, reduces evaporation losses and improves soil fertility. Soil covered by crops, slow down run-off and minimizes evaporation losses hence, fields should not be left bare for long periods of time. Pouching helps to move the soil around. As a consequence it retains more water thereby reducing evaporation. Shelter belt of trees and bushes along the edge of agricultural fields slow down the wind speed and reduce evaporation and erosion. Planting of trees, grass, and bushes breaks the force of rain and helps rainwater penetrate the soil. Fog and dew contain substantial amounts of water that can be used directly by adapted plant species. Artificial surfaces such as netting surface traps or polythene sheets can be exposed to fog and dew; the resulting water can be used for crops. Contour farming



434

is adopted in hilly areas and in lowland areas for paddy fields. Farmers recognize the efficiency of contour based systems for conserving soil and water. Salt resistant varieties of crops have been also developed recently. Because these grow in saline areas, overall agricultural productivity is increased without making additional demands on fresh water sources. Thus, this is a good water conservation strategy. Desalination technologies such as distillation, electro dialysis and reverse osmosis are available

### III. Conclusion

- ✓ These irrigation methods are a useful technique to give minimum water to crops and increased maximum irrigation land in agriculture sector. So the main aim this of irrigation techniques is to develop the intensive agriculture growth and to control the waste of available water in the root zone. In order to increase agricultural production, by using the best combination of available water and structure of soil.
- ✓ Contour farming is adopted by farmer in hilly areas and in lowland areas for paddy fields. Farmers recognize the efficiency of contour based systems for conserving soil and water. Salt resistant varieties of crops have been also developed recently. Because these grow in saline areas, overall agricultural productivity is increased without making additional demands on fresh water sources. Thus, this is a good water conservation strategy.
- ✓ Artificial surfaces such as netting surface traps or polythene sheets can be exposed to fog and dew the resulting water can be used for crops.

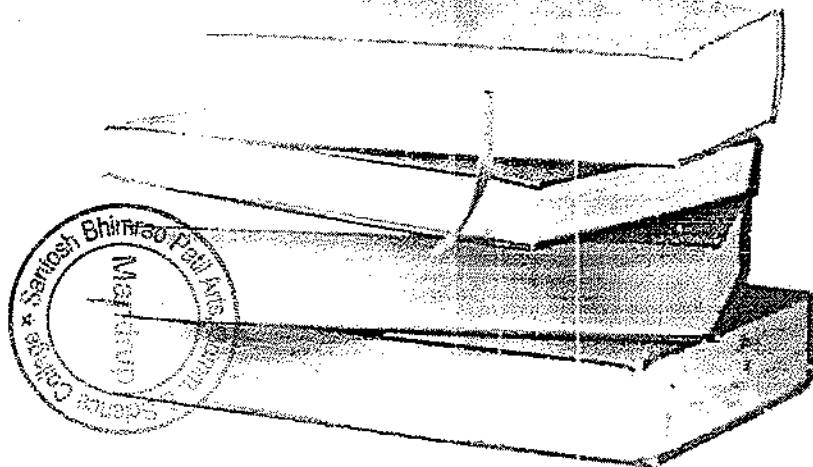
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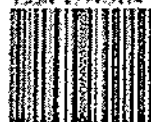
436



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10-15



Dr. Dipali Suresh Patil

PDF

## IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON ADOLESCENT'S BEHAVIOR

IMPACT OF EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION ON ADOLESCENT'S BEHAVIOR



58-63



Dr. Ganesh Vishnu Lokhande

PDF

## General Agriculture Landuse Patterns of Rajur Village in South Solapur Tahsil: A Case Study

General Agriculture Landuse Patterns of Rajur Village in South Solapur Tahsil: A Case Study



63-70



Dr. H. L. JADHAV

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## DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE CONTENT ENRICHMENT THROUGH ICT FOR B.ED. STUDENTS

DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE CONTENT

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## General Agriculture Landuse Patterns of Rajur Village in South Solapur Tahsil: A Case Study

**Dr. H. L. JADHAV**  
Dept. of Geography  
S.B.Patil Arts, Science & Commerce College, Mandrup  
Email: jadhavhl@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT:

India is a primarily agricultural country. Agriculture is the basic occupation of the people. Agricultural sector provides food to the people and raw materials to the industrial sector. So Indian agriculture has got very important place in the Indian economy. Out of the total population in India 70 percent people have directly or indirectly depending on agriculture. Agriculture is the most important sector which provides number of employment opportunities. While studying about land and its use, agricultural sector can not be kept aside. In any country out of the available land most percentage of it will be used for agriculture. Due to the study of land, we will come to know about structure of crops, the capability land output per hector. Apart from these things we will come to know the climatic conditions of the study area, irrigation pattern, physical structure and different types of soils and its fertility. The aim of present paper is to assess the agriculture land use in Rajur village in South Solapur tahsil in Solapur district of Maharashtra. The entire investigation is based on secondary sources of data and field observations. The data has obtained from gram panchayat office and talati karayalya of the village. It is also observed that the highest land under nine jawar and Wheat.

**\*\* Keywords:** Land use pattern, Agriculture land use, Cropping pattern, Irrigation Facilities

### INTRODUCTION:

India is a primarily agricultural country. It is the ancient occupation of the nation. Agricultural sector provides not only food to the growing population but also raw materials to the industrial sector. So the Indian agriculture has gained more importance in the economy. This sector provides near about 70 % employment opportunities to the people. Its contribution to the total national income is near about 34% is the contribution of agriculture.





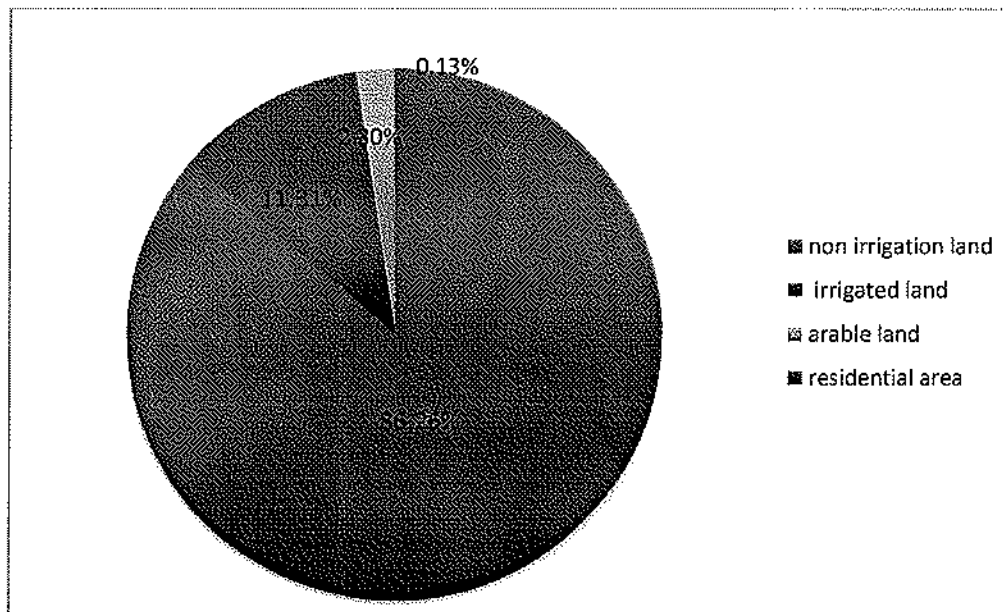
Land use of any region will be decided by man with the observation, of physiographic structure, fertility of the land, river-pattern and natural vegetation of the area. While observing the land use of Nimbargi Village is 2881 square hector, out of this, the residential area, follow-land area, non irrigated area, irrigated area is shown on the table1

**TABLE NO 1. LANDUSE PATTERN IN RAJUR**

Sr. No.	Unit	Area in Hector	Percentage
1.	Non-irrigation area	2485.18	86.26%
2.	Irrigated area	325.50	11.31%
3.	Arable land or follow land area	66.27	2.30%
4.	Residential area	3.95	0.13%
<b>Total geographical area</b>		<b>2881</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Talati karyalay Rajur

**Land use of Rajur Village (in hectors) 2018**



**Fig. 1**



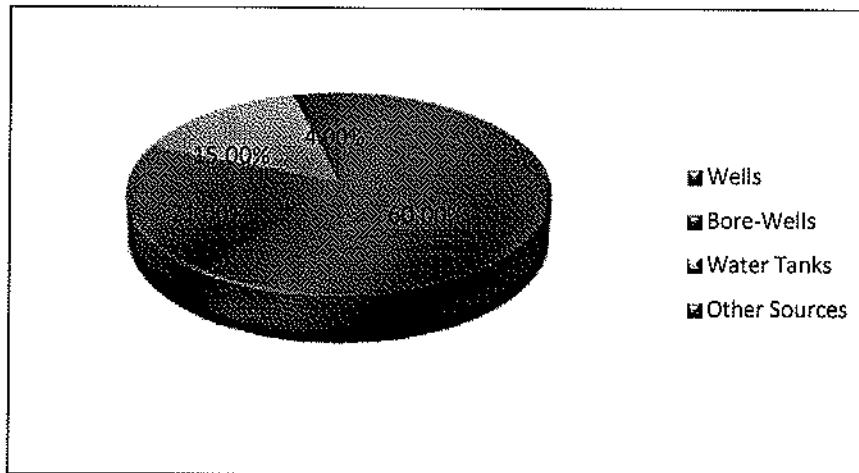


Fig. 2

As we see the above diagrams we will come to know that wells play very important role in irrigating the land. Tanks bore-wells, other sources are so meager.

TABLE NO.3 CROPPING PATTERN IN RAJUR

Sr. No.	Crops	Kharip (Area in hector)	Rabbi (Area in hector)	All seasons (Area in hector)
<b>Food crops</b>				
1.	Jawar	-	1249.00	-
2.	Bajara	197.00	-	-
3.	Wheat	-	78.00	-
4.	Maize	46.00	-	-
<b>Legunse or pulses</b>				
5.	Tur	242.00	-	-
6.	Moog	68.00	-	-
7.	Gram	-	120.70	-
<b>Oil seeds</b>				
8.	Groundnut	39.00	-	-
9.	Kardai	-	5.00	-
10.	Sunflower	58.00	-	-



- 1) It is necessary to provide irrigation facilities as those are no areas.
- 2) It is essential to extend two cultivable lands.
- 3) With the crops like Jawar, Wheat and like Sugar-cane and Cotton by providing water.
- 4) It is necessary for year's plan of crops according to the seasons of the year.
- 5) Modern's methods of cultivation should be adopted by providing chemical and bio-fertilizers.

The above measures must be adopted to bring to the green revolution in the study area of Rajur Village of south Solapur Taluka.

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74

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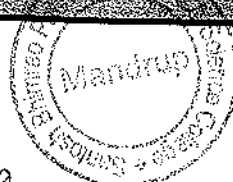
**CHIEF EDITOR – PRAMOD PRAKASHRAO TANDALE**

442



Sr.No.	Author Name	Research Paper / Article Name	Page No.
1	A. G. Nilmase	Development of Agro-Tourism in Rural Maharashtra: Challenges and Disturbances	1 To 2
2	Dr. Appayya V. Melavanki & Dr. Dasharath R. Alabal	Schemes and Facilities for Physically Handicapped	3 To 7
3	Dr.S J Mahesha S/o Javaraiah	Analysis Of Rural Scheduled Caste Female Students In India: A Sociological Study	8 To 14
4	I. G. Shere	Molecular Correlation Study of Acetonitrile and Dichloromethane Mixture at 250C Temperature Using Microwaves	15 To 20
5	Poonam Rani & Dr. Poonam	Kamala Markandaya's Nectar in a Sieve: as a Tale of Hapless and Desperate	21 To 25
6	Pragya Sharma	Style and Techniques Adopted in Cather's Novels	26 To 31
7	Prof. Shweta Aglawe	Role of Intelligence, Family Climate , School Environment in Relation to Study Habits of Secondary School Students in Vidarbha Region	32 To 34
8	Prof. Kasturi VRK Sarma	A Study on Teachers' Perceptions on English Language Teaching Learning	35 To 39
9	Dr. S J Mahesha S/o Javaraiah	Ageing of Health Care in Old Widows in Rural Karnataka: A Study of Koppal District	40 To 46
10	Ishwar G. Shere	Molecular Dynamics of Acetonitrile And 1, 2 Dichloroethane Mixtures At 350c Temperature	47 To 49
11	Dr. Vishal Y. Charde & Dr. Rohit Gadkari	Role of Rasayana and Panchakarma in Kaumarbritya	50 To 53
12	Prof. Kasturi VRK Sarma	Aspects Involved in Teaching Learning Activity in English Language Class Room	54 To 56
13	Dr. J.D. Gupta & R. O. Oza	A Study on Current Scenario and Issues of Higher Education With Reference to Commerce Education	57 To 59
14	Dr. S.V. Rankhamb	Assessment of Physico-Chemical Water Quality in the Saikheda Water Reservoir from Parbhani District (M.S.) India	60 To 63
15	Pragya Sharma	Impact of Different Novelists in Willa Cather's Writing	64 To 68

Sr.No.	Author Name	Research Paper / Article Name	Page No.
16	Sakshi Grover & Dr. Poonam	Gandhian Ideology: A Study Of Raja Rao's Kanthapura	69 To 73
17	Dr.Biradar Jeetendra G. & Dr.Mahantesh R. Sajjanshetty	Study Of Sara – Asara Parikshana- Specially "Majja Sara -Parikshana"	74 To 78
18	Dr. Sayali Rajendra Misal & Dr.Sharada	Clinical Study on the Effectiveness Of Pippali Khanda in the Management of Amlapitta	79 To 85
19	Vd. Preeti Girish Verma & Vd. B.N. Deshpande	A Comparative Clinical Study Of The Efficacy Of Shodhsnkeshari Lepa With Framycetin Sulphate In The Management Of Dushta Vrana	86 To 92
20	Dr.Vaibhav Anil Jha & Dr Uttam K. Bande	Review on Adharniya Vega	93 To 95
21	Dr.Mohan Shrinivas Channa & Dr.Saikumar V. Potdar	Agnimandya and it's Ayurvedic Management: A Review	96 To 100
22	Dr.Shital Salve	Environmental Awareness And Attitude Of Intentional Ecological Behaviour Among B.Ed Trainee Teachers	101 To 104
23	Nita Mahalle & Sandip Aute	A Conceptual Study of Essential Hypertension in View of its Nidanpanchak According to Ayurved	105 To 108
24	Amrapali P. Wasnik	Blanchi Type III String Cosmological Model With Bulk Viscosity	109 To 111
25	Deepak Manoharrao Throat	Methods and Approaches of Teaching English: An Overview	112 To 119
26	Dr.Manisha Nikam	A Review on Tamra Jal or Copperized Water Being Useful in Today's Lifestyle	120 To 121
27	इरफान बाळासो नायकवडे	ज्योति जैन के लघुकथाओं में स्त्री-विमर्श	115 To 117
28	प्रो. डॉ. बालाजी श्रीपती भुरे	' पचपन खंभे लाल दीवारें ' उपन्यास में व्यक्त स्त्री समस्याएँ	118 To 123
29	ममता रानी	उपन्यासकार प्रेमचंद का जीवन दर्शन	124 To 126



Sr.No.	Author Name	Research Paper / Article Name	Page No.
30	पूनम रानी	मैथिलीशरण गुप्त के काव्य में उर्मिला की विरह वेदना	127 To 129
31	डॉ. अनिल उत्तम मोरे	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे शैक्षणिक विचार	130 To 133
32	डॉ. पद्मा मोहनराव जाधव	महाराजा सयाजीराव गायकवाड	134 To 136
33	पिरजादे सहामसो हजरतसो	कोरोग्रस्त जागतीक आर्थव्यसस्था	137 To 140
34	डॉ. लहू दिगंबर वाघमारे	आंबेडकरी विचाराला वाहिलेले काव्यपुष्प "क्रांतिपर्व"	141 To 147
35	डॉ. सुभाष कदम	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे तत्त्वज्ञान व चळवळींचा मराठी साहित्यावरील परिणाम	148 To 150
36	डॉ. अनिल उत्तम मोरे	शिक्षणाची दिशा आणि दृष्टी - एक चिंतन	151 To 154
37	प्रा.डॉ. किशन मुनेवार	वैदिक साहित्यातून प्रतित होणारे सरस्वती नदीचे ऐतिहासिक महत्त्व	155 To 159
38	डॉ. विभा देशपांडे	ग्राम सक्षमीकरण कार्यात बचत गट व सहकारी संस्थांची भूमिका	160 To 163
39	डॉ. कैलास सर्जराव मोटे	भारतातील सामाज्यवस्था व मानवी हक्क/मानवाधिकार : एक दृष्टीक्षेप	164 To 168
40	डॉ. पद्मा मोहनराव जाधव	प्रभावी अध्यापनासाठी प्रशिक्षणाध्यांद्वारे शिक्षक मूल्यमापनाची उपयुक्तता	169 To 174
41	प्रा. डॉ. डी. डी. माने प्रा. पद्माकर बळीराम तटाळे	स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था उदय व विकास	175 To 178
42	प्रा.परमेश्वर माणिकराव वाकडे	सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से किन्नर समुदाय	179 To 181
43	प्रा.परमेश्वर माणिकराव वाकडे	हालातों से जूझता किसान	182 To 184
44	प्रा. जनार्दन भाऊ वारघडे	मोखाडा तालुक्याच्या आदिवासी विकासासंदर्भात कृषि योजनांचे योगदान	185 To 187



Sr.No.	Author Name	Research Paper / Article Name	Page No.
45	Mr. Vinayak Sayanna Gadagi	Challenges and Future of LIS Education in India	188 To 192





## Challenges and Future of LIS Education in India

Mr. Vinayak Sayanna Gadagi

Librarian, Department of Library and Information Science,  
Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts, Commerce and Science College, Mandrup,  
Taluka South-Solapur,  
District-Solapur, Maharashtra

### Abstract

Every stage of societal development calls for an instructional system that can thoroughly reflect its needs and needs. The records era revolution has already taken its root in India and this has profound implication for the statistics professionals. nowadays present-day librarianship is a career with a diversity of possibilities and challenges and LIS professionals have to play a crucial function in the technique of records company, retrieval, repackaging and its verbal exchange. The foremost obligation of the LIS departments in India is to groom LIS college students inside the philosophy, expertise, and professional values of librarianship, as practiced in libraries and in other contexts, and as guided with the aid of the imaginative and prescient of the 21<sup>st</sup> century librarianship. LIS education and education centers in India are undergoing speedy adjustments. in the course of the beyond 10 years, the range of library colleges has grown drastically, each for ordinary and distance education programmes. Reorientation has been commonplace in maximum LIS departments, and evaluate and revision in curriculum has also been observed. The quality of LIS educators has additionally stepped forward and research output is experiencing new dimensions. boom in the use and get entry to records and Information Technology (ICT) for LIS training is now greater glaring. This paper discusses the challenges LIS training faces within the twenty first century and a way to make LIS training more relevant and effective.

**Keywords:** LIS education, terminology, challenges, future of LIS education

### Introduction

Library and statistics technology education in India is largely a 20<sup>th</sup> century phenomenon. It has a history of a century behind it and has advanced right into a wonderful field to fulfill the growing dimensions of library provider and the converting desires of the society. Realising the importance of professionally skilled employees to manipulate libraries successfully and correctly, library education programmes were commenced at numerous places even earlier than independence. the first formal course for librarianship education in India became started out someday in 1911 in Baroda.

LIS schooling is connected with the growth of libraries. The foundation and increase of the libraries rely on the educational and cultural conditions of the society at any time. Library as a social organ has sure social obligations. these duties range with the educational and cultural needs. The employees working in libraries have to have proper

library training then handiest they are able to use and implement the library techniques efficiently to suit the necessities of the customers. The LIS specialists ought to take obligation to train the users in accessing required records and must keep them update to cope up with the ever-converting facts necessities.

### Overview of LIS Education In India: -

The beginning of librarianship, the temporal changes in its discourse and transport offers a metamorphosis of the impact of numerous elements. as an instance, the library training started with training till a formal direction in library science become started within the US via Melvil Dewey. today, examine of knowledge control and understanding organization inherently stands on the edifice constructed through him.

Training and schooling in LIS in India dates back to 1911 and has kept pace with the evolved nations of the world. it's miles gradually evolving and has unfold its roots in the course of the USA. The credit for beginning a formal direction in library training in India is going to



William Alonso Borden and Asa Don Dickinson, both college students of Melvil Dewey. Alonso Borden started out an education course in 1911 on the significant Library, Baroda, observed with the aid of Dickinson in 1915 on the Punjab university, Lahore. Thereafter, other universities and library institutions additionally began putting in place library colleges.

Madras Library association in 1928, and Bengal Library affiliation in 1935 started a certificate course for librarians. amongst the colleges, Madras university beneath the leadership of Dr S.R. Ranganathan, took over the certificate route from Madras Library association in 1931, and later in 1937, transformed the direction into a Postgraduate diploma in Library technological know-how. It became the first-degree direction in library technological know-how in India. The Andhra university in 1935, Banaras Hindu university in 1941, and the university of Delhi in 1947 are a few other universities which started out this course. The college of Delhi in 1948, under the guidance of Dr Ranganathan, started out a grasp's diploma path in library technology and additionally provided facilities for studies main to PhD.

Currently, library education is being provided by means of a variety of institutions which includes traditional universities, open universities, deemed universities, polytechnics, affiliated schools, professional associations, and documentation facilities, and many others. currently, there are approximately a hundred and twenty universities, along with correspondence and open universities, in India presenting LIS education at Bachelor's and grasp's ranges, and 63 universities which provide doctoral diploma in library technological know-how. except, countrywide Institute of science communication and facts sources, New Delhi, and Documentation research and schooling Centre, Bangalore, offer Associateship in information Science.

The LIS education has extended vertically, however there are marked disparities in its profile, curriculum, to be had infrastructure, and in the degrees of collaboration. The disparities are due to political interference, non-availability of resources and delayed adoption of

technological improvements at the part of planners and directors. The situation of LIS education in many growing nations is likewise the equal.

### **INCLINATIONS IN LIS EDUCATION IN INDIA**

Common traits mentioned in the growth of LIS faculties round the world are assessment and revision of curricula, expanded use of ICT, lower or increase inside the wide variety of students, amalgamation and reorientation. these trends cited in the context of Indian LIS programmes are relocation of the academic administration of LIS faculties (records technological know-how on the college of Madras, and NISCAIR in New Delhi), and enlargement of LIS departments.

#### **Stages of LIS Education:**

Modifications that occurred in India inside the area of LIS from the preliminary levels to the cutting-edge can be identified as casual schooling to formal education; certificates to diploma; diploma to diploma; and degree to research programme.

Further, adjustment in the curriculum of these publications have taken region in response to the converting conditions and demands. At master's degree, special publications consisting of pc programs, gadget evaluation, industrial information and scientific records systems, expert systems, know-how management, economics of facts, advertising of data, virtual libraries, and so on., have additionally been brought.

#### **Terminology Of LIS Schools:**

The nomenclature of the LIS schools in India isn't uniform. Maximum of the LIS schools is called department of Library and information technological know-how. However, sure LIS colleges are regarded with one-of-a-kind names as given beneath:

Branch of Library science and Documentation, university of Library and statistics technological knowledge, faculty of Library and facts science, Institute of Library and statistics science, Institute of Library technology, department of research and studies in Library and statistics technological know-how, college of Library and information science, branch of records technological know-how, Library technological know-how training university, school of research in Library and records



technological know-how, college of Library technology, Library and facts science department, department of Library and data control, anch of Library technology and Manuscriptology.

#### Some Challenges: -

Major demanding situations Many challenges exist before LIS specialists to march further to meet the present and destiny conditions and convey in pleasant each in coaching and exercise. The ultimate aim of any path consisting of LIS is to make job seekers enrolled in the device employable and marketable. the colleges that have correspondence courses in LIS aren't producing such candidates who have the specified talents. in the present scenario, maximum of the open universities has no limit in consumption of students as a result generating a huge institution of human beings having better ranges with a top percentage, however that is vain and unproductive in the area of expert work which results in an unemployment irritation.

Following are other challenges and issues that the LIS education system is facing currently;

1. **Deficit of finance:** The principal mission in improving the LIS schooling is the lack of finance. It is not possible to make any resource to be had without appropriate economic support. The corporations issuing offers like UGC, university government and different our bodies don't guide LIS colleges needing unique presents for infrastructure, college and different essential objects.
2. **Insufficient Infrastructure:** typically in maximum of the universities, have a look at facilities are carrying out LIS training in India, which are now not effectively hooked up with properly-provided computer laboratory and library centers because the management does no longer feel any want to offer computer lab centers, library centers, conversation equipment's, other data science components and essential infrastructures required for LIS departments. The fundamental constraint e-getting to know structures face in the Indian environment is the lack of infrastructure.
3. **Lack of Information and Training:** one of the primary constraints of e-mastering structures is that students need of know how to use the unique records generation. plenty extra interest will be required in the destiny web-based education that will be brought over the internet the usage of the non-propriety www server and patron technology.
4. **Inadequate Contact Classes:** Being a sensible orientated path, LIS schooling required computer

schooling and practical lessons for category and cataloguing with personal touch among instructor and pupil, however the number of days for touch instructions is very limited. a few universities are no longer even insisting that students attend touch instructions. there is no provision of credit score Hours for individual papers in the distance application

5. **Qualify Teaching Staff:** extreme of the LIS departments have senior instructors of old age and they are no longer prepared to be given the changing nature of the situation. Few departments have professional sparkling college and a revolutionary nature but they stand as juniors and work underneath strain of seniors. experienced ordinary instructors aren't lots involved in the distance training application, working librarians, fresh postgraduate student and studies scholars are dealing with maximum of the classes.
6. **Part Time Faculty for Distance Program:** Teaching as a method that includes supporting newcomers to create expertise via interactive and proper mastering reviews. There are no full-time faculty in the faculties who conduct correspondence guides, and expert.
7. **Evaluation:** There is no mechanism of assessing coaching effectiveness and first-rate of observe substances of distance application publications. college students' critiques of teaching will help to offer teachers and direction designers with feedback about the pleasant in their efforts etc.

#### LIS Education in Indian Languages: -

The medium of training performs a crucial position in presenting schooling, in particular expert schooling. Language is a vehicle to transmit knowledge and the library specialists exist to facilitate communicate. it is an unsolved debate whether to impart LIS education in English or in local languages. even though many faculties are coaching LIS in English, however permitting students to write their examinations of their mom tongue.

There are sure implications in supplying LIS education in nearby languages. these are: availability of know-how, curriculum, and route cloth; history of college students searching for LIS training; marketability of LIS graduates and postgraduates who have studied in local languages; national integrity; developments in LIS schooling at international degree and



worldwide village idea. subsequently, LIS schooling in India might be lots more powerful if imparted in English simplest. similarly, imparting LIS education in regional languages may additionally hinder the very philosophy of the issue. nevertheless, coaching at certificate and Bachelor's ranges in local languages is dominating in some Indian library faculties.

#### **Emergence And Salient Features Of Lis Education: -**

Spread of LIS colleges providing numerous ranges of schooling has led to quantitative expansion. The lifestyle of making use of the element- time college in extraordinary approaches has no longer improved the intellectual abilities of the scholars of LIS in comprehending the ultra-modern rising trends.

Inadequate infrastructure facilities within the current LIS colleges in the universities and mushrooming of distance schooling programmes throughout India have increased the productivity without any prepared planning of manpower requirement. Similarly, self-financing publications and programmes of a few personal institutions are simplest industrial ventures for earnings making. The truncated and the included publications, both in semester and non-semester schemes, lack uniformity almost about curriculum, marks allotment and practical publicity to the modern technologies. at the identical time, some of the LIS colleges have made considerable efforts in revising the route curriculum, and revamping the entire structure by using introducing desire-based totally credit score device (CBCS). CBCS goes to be a trendsetter inside the LIS training programme as it will equate the Indian ranges with any worldwide diploma.

UGC model Curriculum 2001 has given a new impetus by means of way of modular shape emphasizing two-year included MLISc programme. The version Curriculum has given enough freedom to the respective Board of studies to structure the curriculum as in step with the local and nearby necessities without diluting the original frame. Curriculum also has a clean emphasis to combination the culture with technology and to put off a few ordinary historical and traditional additives. by way of and huge, this will be in addition tested by way of a excessive strength countrywide frame which includes experts, teachers and practitioners, and

focusing extra on converging slicing aspect technology. The model Curriculum can pave the manner for maintaining the uniformity and high standards in LIS schooling.

To decorate the coaching competencies, strategies and strategies along with realistic orientation to the interdisciplinary cluster of topics, schooling programmes, workshops, refresher and orientation programmes need restructuring with the aid of including required technological price inside the modern context. "The Library career do no longer appeal to the nice talent in the USA. for a variety of motives; the first-class of entrants is very negative." this is an upright announcement taken from the Ranganathan's document (1965). Even after four decades of the record, the state of affairs, but stays to be the same, can be due to higher educational options available for the scholars after 10+2. The state of affairs isn't always precise to library technological know-how but is genuine for simple sciences also. students are choosing library technological know-how no longer via preference but by risk or by accident.

#### **Distance Education in LIS in India: -**

Distance Education (DE) in India has its roots within the early 1960. It became specifically limited to the guides in arts, social sciences and humanities at graduate and postgraduate stages. the primary open university in India became hooked up at Hyderabad. This was observed by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in 1985 on the strains of the British Open university. The DE in LIS become commenced within the early Eighties by Dr B.R. Ambedkar Open university (the then Andhra Pradesh Open university) and Annamalai college. for the reason that then, there may be a phenomenal growth and growth of the beginners through DE. The number of DE institutions has also accelerated substantially due to financial viability and as a means of additional useful resource generation.

An extensive attitude of LIS schooling inside the growing and evolved international locations offers an indication that LIS training in India desires to beautify a number of the critical components along with huge-scale integration of the allied challenge fields. Harmonisation of coaching- mastering



programmes, collaboration and alternate, use of the centers provided by using international and global firms and induction of the equity components are absolutely ought to get recognition in the national and international task marketplace. these days, the concept of assessment and accreditation has taken roots inside the higher education system. establishment of few version faculties of LIS training on the pattern of Royal college of LIS, Denmark, will inspire and enrich the pleasant of LIS schooling to suit the more than one requirement of employers within the job marketplace. this can also similarly the cost of LIS training, which could substantially make a contribution. Improvement of cultural and company sectors together with the carrier region.

In view of this, it's miles ideal that the library schools in India need to adapt themselves to the changing situations so that they can turnout better experts who can meet the challenges posed by way of the changing surroundings. Library faculties that aren't able to adapt themselves might also end up inappropriate and need to near down finally within the years yet to come. history has a lesson to teach. within the us those library colleges which did no longer moved with the time, were either closed or merged with other colleges coping with information technology/records studies.

### Conclusion

There are strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and boundaries in both popular and distance LIS training, however specially in distance schooling in India. knowledgeable, LIS training is not any more a training for the mangers of libraries best, however has become a schooling for the up-to-date of information also. it's miles a trade from handling libraries by means of librarians up to date control the flow of facts by using everyone. in advance, LIS students after the training have become librarians, now specialists educate this science and learners pick out this profession updated manipulate the facts.

The want of mere library colleges is over inside the gift context. better faculties having adequate finance, physical and library facilities, device, and qualified and experienced faculty is the want of the hour. The LIS colleges up to date goal at academic excellence and function pacesetters. Such colleges future produces a new breed of expert's

successful future efficiently carry out their position within the speedy converting statistics desires of the society using new information technologies consisting of phrase processors, devoted unique reason microcomputers, and telecommunication era. The library faculties must count on the function of management and responsibility up to date supply able manpower for the prevailing up-to-date destiny needs of various varieties of data centers along with university libraries. To conclude within the words of Lancaster:

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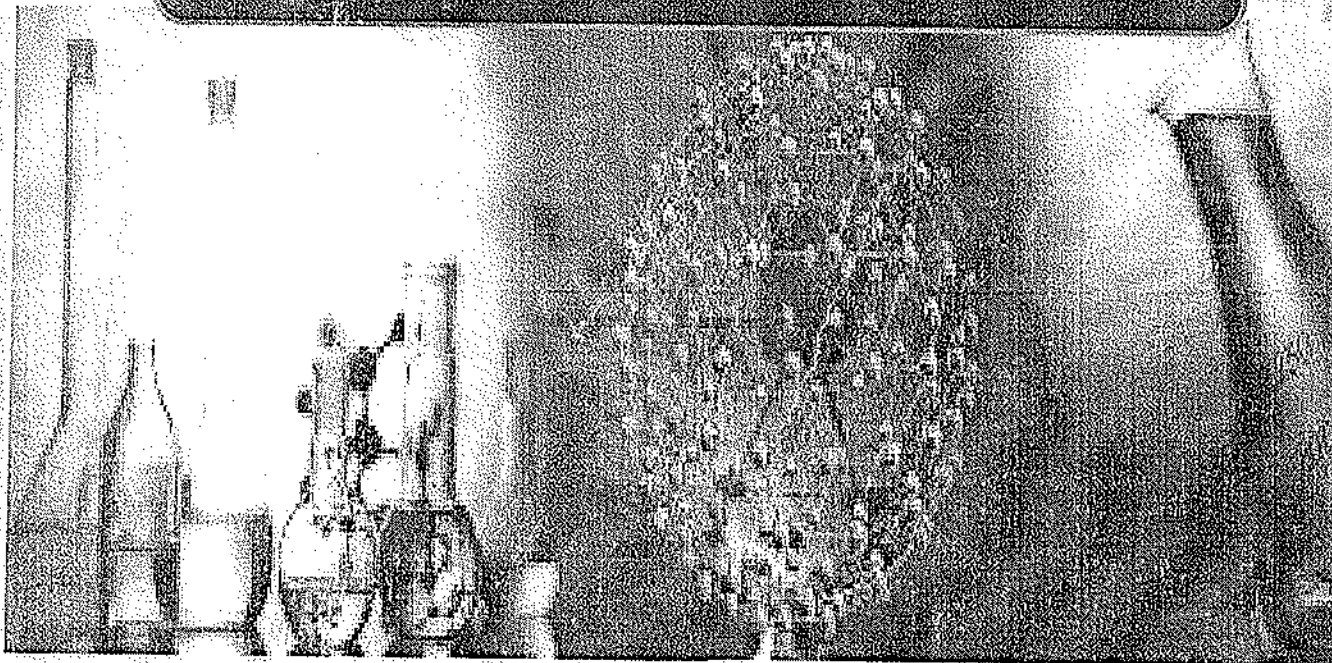
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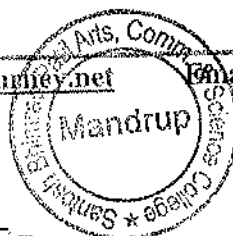


SWATIDHAN PUBLICATIONS



**INDEX**

No.	Title of the Paper	Author's Name	Page No.
1	Problems and Prospects Related to Micro Irrigation for Water use Efficiency	<b>Dr.Bapu Raut</b>	<b>05</b>
2	Population Projections in Drought Prone Area of Sangli District (Maharashtra): A Geographical Study	<b>Mr. R. R. Salunkhe, Prof. (Dr.) S. B. Gaikwad</b>	<b>11</b>
3	Slum Environment and its Impact on Human Health in Pimpri Chinchwad Urban Area	<b>Dr. S.A. Nimabrgi</b>	<b>15</b>
4	The Environmental Audit and its Implementation in Industries: A Case Study of Shri Vitthal Sahakri Karkhana Venunagar, Pandharpur	<b>Dr. B.T. Nikam, Dr. V. B. Bandgar</b>	<b>21</b>
5	Soil Fertility Status and Soil Quality in Kolhapur District	<b>Dr.Anubhuti Ghodake</b>	<b>27</b>
6	Spatio Temporal Analysis of Primary Milk Cooperative Societies in Pune Division	<b>Mr. Popat Shende, Dr. Ashish Jadhav, Dr. Subhash Kothawale</b>	<b>35</b>
7	A Study of Public Health Centre Distribution in Kolhapur District. (Maharashtra State)	<b>Dr. B.R. Phule, Mr. P.U.Ughade</b>	<b>40</b>
8	Agriculture and Irrigation Facilities in Sangli District	<b>Shri. G.M Kotagonde, Shri. P.Y sawaisarje</b>	<b>47</b>
9	Educational Scenario of Religious Mmnority Pupils in Satara District: A Geographical Perspective	<b>Dr. K.N.Sontakke, Dr. D.G. Gatade</b>	<b>51</b>
10	District Wise Distribution of Minor Irrigation Schemes in Marathwada Region	<b>Dr. M. T. Musande, Prof. R. U. Chochande</b>	<b>56</b>
11	Study of Hierarchy of Rural Service Centres in Satara District, of Maharashtra	<b>Dr. B.S. Naiknaware, Dr. V. L. Jawan</b>	<b>62</b>
12	Socio-Economic Profile of Health Beneficiaries of Primary Health Centers in Sangli District	<b>Mr. B.B.Mali, Prof. Dr. S.C.Adavitot</b>	<b>69</b>
13	Study of Crop Combination in Malshiras Tahsil Based on Raffiullah's Method	<b>Santosh Mane, Dr. D. C. Kamble, Dr. S. K. Pawar, Krishna Patre</b>	<b>75</b>
14	A Case Study of Watershed Development in Sangola Tahsil In Maharashtra	<b>Mr. Suresh Raybhan</b>	<b>80</b>
15	Phone Radiation On Harmful: A Special Reference To Solapur City (Maharashtra State)	<b>Dr. T. N. Lokhande, Dr.S.M.Mulani, Mr.Amol S.Shinde</b>	<b>84</b>
16	Sex Ratio Fluctuation in Solapur District (1961-2011)	<b>Dr. S.N.GUJAR</b>	<b>89</b>
17	Dimensioning the Impact of Irrigation on Sugarcane Cultivation in Solapur District: A Geographical Analysis	<b>Sule Bharat Maruti</b>	<b>94</b>
18	Role of Irrigation in Parbhani District - A Geographical Study (Ms)	<b>Dr. H. A Gandhale</b>	<b>101</b>
19	Water Resources and Agriculture Development in Satara District (Maharashtra)	<b>Dr. Shrikant Ghadge</b>	<b>107</b>
20	Water Management: Present Situation and Upcoming Challenges	<b>Mr. Sunil Gavit</b>	<b>112</b>
21	Rainfall Variability in Marathwada Region Through PCI	<b>Mr. Kishor Shinde, Dr. Parag A. Khadke</b>	<b>117</b>
22	Examination of Land use Land Cover Change of ZONE .No.1 of Solapur City	<b>Dr.D.S.Narayankar, Dr.M.D.Sangepag</b>	<b>123</b>
23	Impacts of Climate Change in Maharashtra	<b>Dr. Sominath Khade</b>	<b>127</b>
24	Growth of Medical Waste in Sangli -Miraj -Kupwad Municipal Corporation	<b>Mr. R. S. Kadam, Dr. S. S. Kothavale</b>	<b>131</b>





# Synthesis and characterization of processable aromatic poly(ether ether ketone amide)s modified by phenoxy and 1,3 ketone moiety linkages

A. B. Tamboli<sup>1</sup> · N. N. Maldar<sup>1</sup>

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## Abstract

New series of aromatic poly(ether ether ketone amide)s were synthesized by low-temperature solution polymerization of novel aromatic diamine, namely 1,3-bis-4'-(4"-aminophenoxy benzoyl)benzene (XIV), and aromatic diacid chlorides, viz. isophthaloyl chloride (IPC) and terephthaloyl chloride (TPC). Co-poly(ether ether ketone amide)s were also synthesized by employing various mole proportions of IPC and TPC with diamine (XIV). These poly(ether ether ketone amide)s were characterized by FTIR, solubility, inherent viscosity, TGA, DSC, and XRD. Inherent viscosities of these poly(ether ether ketone amide)s were in the range of 0.41–0.52 dL/g in DMAc, indicating the formation of moderate to high molecular weight of polymers. Poly(ether ether ketone amide)s showed good solubility in polar aprotic solvents such as *N,N*-dimethyl acetamide (DMAc), *N*-methyl 2-pyrrolidone, *N,N*-dimethylformamide, and dimethyl sulfoxide. These poly(ether ether ketone amide)s had glass transition temperatures, as determined by DSC, in the range of 252–302 °C. These polymers showed similar decomposition patterns and had no weight loss below 335 °C, and temperatures for 10% weight loss ( $T_{10}$ ) were in the range of 397–406 °C, indicating that these polymers showed good thermal stability.

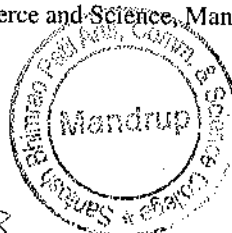
**Keywords** Kinks(1,3,-meta-oriented aroyl linkages) · Soluble aromatic polyamides · Heat resistant · Glass transition

## Introduction

Aromatic polyamides are the class of thermally resistant polymers, having excellent mechanical properties. These polymers usually are obtained by polycondensation of diamine and diacid or its derivatives. Actually modified high-performance polymer

✉ A. B. Tamboli  
aslam123tamboli@gmail.com

<sup>1</sup> Santosh Bhimrao Patil College of Arts, Commerce and Science, Mandrup, Maharashtra 413221, India





In a three-neck round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirrer, a reflux condenser, a  $N_2$  gas inlet, added dry distilled NMP 25 mL, 1,3 bis (4-fluoro benzoyl) benzene, 16.1 g (0.05 mol), and 4-(4'-nitro phenoxy) phenol (NPP) 23.1 g (0.1 mol), anhydrous  $K_2CO_3$  27.6 g (0.1 mol), 80 mL toluene. The reaction mixture was heated under stirring and was refluxed at 150 °C for 3 h. Then temperature was increased to 160 °C to remove excess toluene by azeotropically distillation method. Then maintained temperature 170 °C and stirring continued for 6 h. The reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and poured into excess of water to precipitate yellow (XIII). It was collected by filtration, washed with hot water, dried, and purified by crystallization from DMF/ $CH_3OH$  (9:1). Yield 43.5 g (95%). m.p. 160 °C.

(c) Synthesis of 1,3-bis-4'-(4''-aminophenoxy benzoyl) benzene (XIV):

In a three-neck round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirrer, a reflux condenser, a  $N_2$  gas inlet, purified 1,3-bis-4-(4'-nitrophenoxy benzoyl) benzene (XIII) 7.48 g (0.01 mol), 10% Pd/C (0.2 g), and ethanol 90 mL, placed and heated with stirring to 80 °C. To this, 20 mL hydrazine hydrate was added dropwise over a period of 1 h; further heating was continued for 12 h. The reaction mixture was filtered in hot conditions to remove palladium carbon catalyst. Filtrate was subjected to distillation to remove solvent ethanol, and residue was poured into cold water. Precipitated product was filtered, washed with water, dried, and recrystallized from ethanol. Yield 3.5 g (50%). m.p. 130 °C.

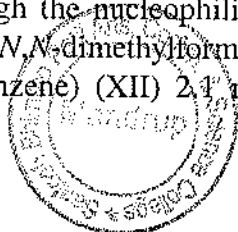
$^1H$  NMR spectrum (in  $CDCl_3$ , ppm), 3.66 (s, 4H) with broad peak of  $-NH_2$ , 6.67 (dd, 4H,  $H_a$ ), 6.89 (dd, 4H,  $H_b$ ), 6.9, (dd, 4H,  $H_b$ ), 7.0 (dd, 4H,  $H_c$ ), 7.4 (t, 1H,  $H_f$ ), 7.56 (dd, 2H,  $H_e$ ), 7.8 (s, 1H,  $H_d$ ).

## Results and discussion

Various moieties such as aryl ether and aryl ketone, containing in the main chain aromatic polyamides, improve solubility without affecting thermal stability of these polyamides. Therefore, new series of aromatic polyamides containing ether and ketone links between aryl groups [21–23] were synthesized by low-temperature solution polymerization method. These polyamides were characterized by FTIR, solubility, inherent viscosity, TGA, DSC, and XRD.

### Diamine synthesis

The aromatic diamine (XIV) 1,3-bis-4'-(4''-aminophenoxy benzoyl)benzene was synthesized in three steps: (Scheme 1) from 4-(4'-nitro phenoxy) phenol (NPP) and 1,3-bis-(4-fluoro benzoyl) benzene. In the first step, 4-(4'-nitro phenoxy) phenol, NPP (XI), was synthesized through the nucleophilic etherification of 4-chloronitrobenzene with hydroquinone in *N,N*-dimethylformamide. Then (XI) was reacted with 1,3-bis-(4-fluoro benzoyl) benzene (XII) 2.1 molar equivalent of the in presence



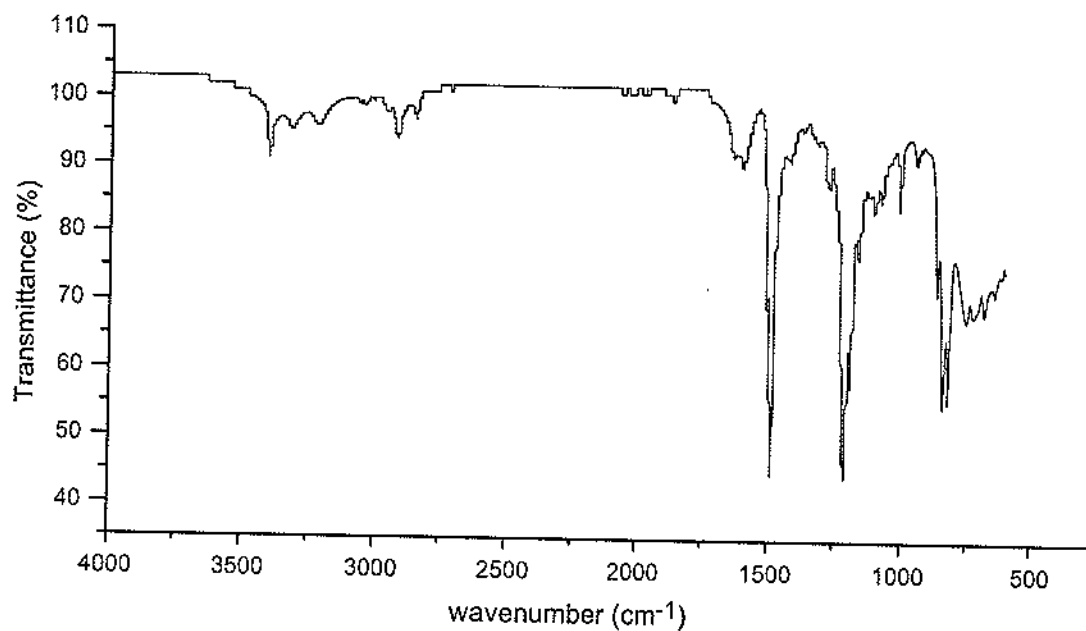


Fig. 1 FTIR spectrum of 1,3-bis-4'-(4''-aminophenoxy benzoyl) benzene (XIV)

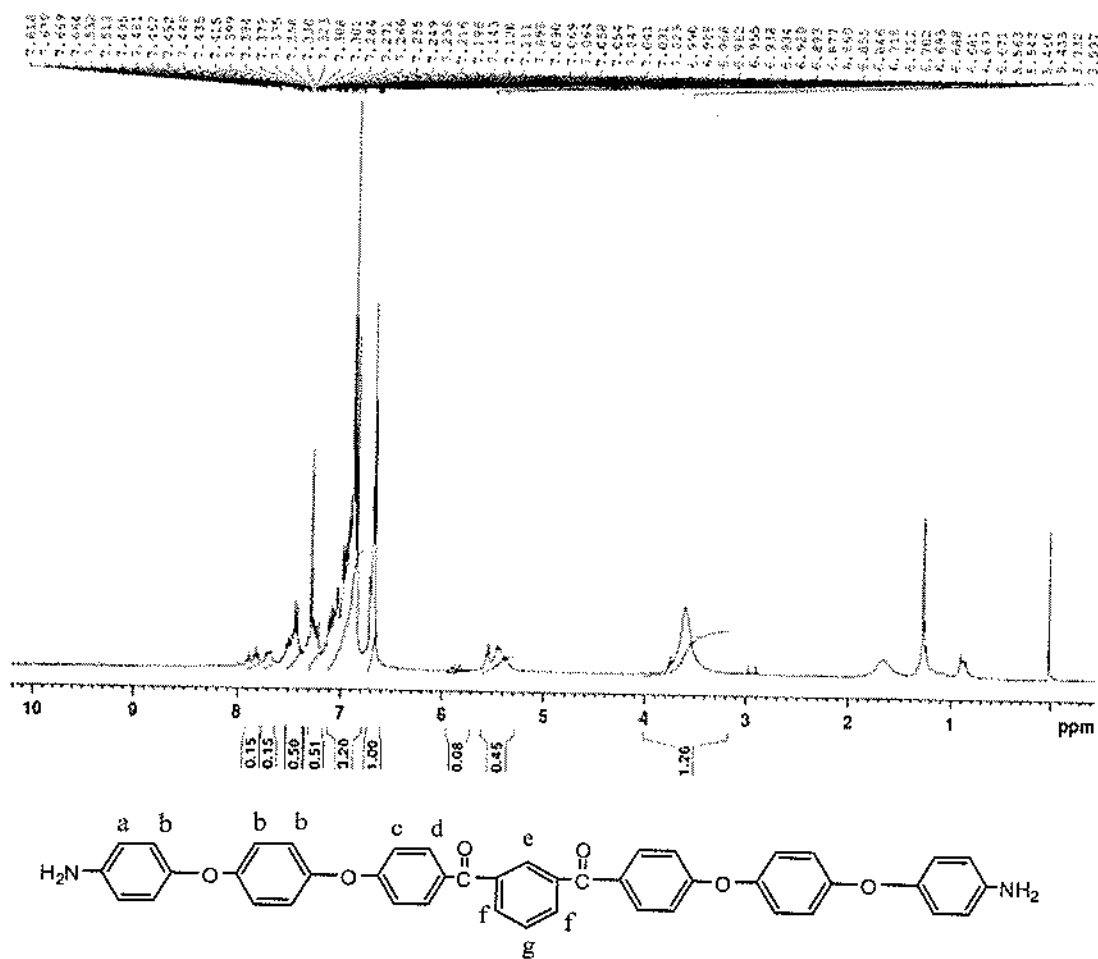
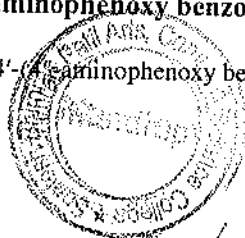


Fig. 2  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of 1,3-bis-4'-(4''-aminophenoxy benzoyl) benzene (XIV)



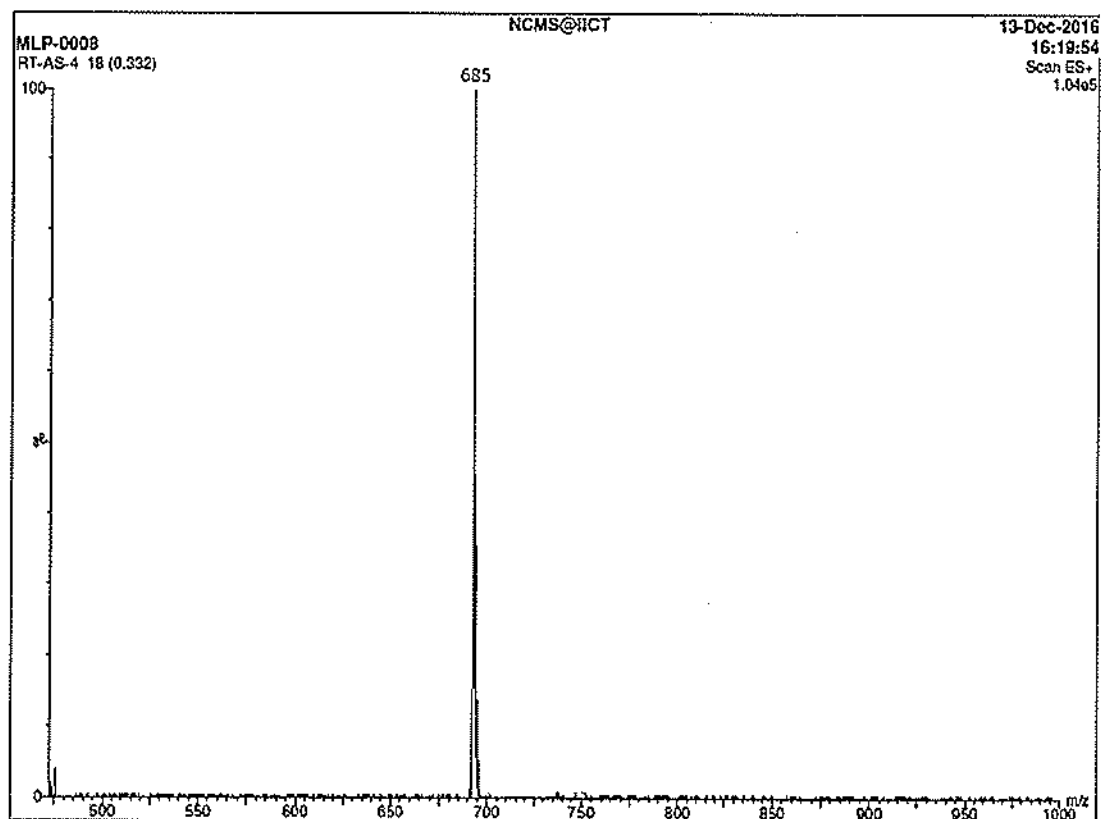


Fig. 4 Mass spectrum of 1,3-bis-4'-(4''-aminophenoxy benzoyl) benzene (XIV)

IPC, TPC, and combination mixture of (IPC + TPC) in different mole proportions; to form polyamides co-polyamides.

#### Synthesis of poly(ether ether ketone amide)s using low-temperature solution polymerization method

In a 100-mL three-necked round-bottom flask equipped with magnetic stirrer, a nitrogen gas inlet and a calcium chloride guard tube were placed 1,3 bis 4'-(4''-aminophenoxy benzoyl) benzene (XIV), 0.684 g (0.001 mol) and NMP, 3 mL, stirred to form homogeneous solution and cooled to 5–10 °C in ice salt bath. To the reaction solution, solid IPC, 0.203 g (0.001 mol), was added in small lots over a period of 15 min, and stirring was continued for additional 2 h at 5–10° at room temperature for 12 h. The viscous solution was poured into methanol, 400 mL, with rapid stirring. The precipitated polymer was filtered, washed with methanol, and dried under vacuum at 80 °C for 6 h. Yield 0.78 g (95%).

Other polyamides and co-polyamides were synthesized by similar procedure using TPC and various mole proportion mixtures of IPC/TPC as shown in Table 2C.1.

Aromatic polyamides were synthesized by low-temperature solution polycondensation of 1,3-bis-4'-(4''-aminophenoxy benzoyl) benzene) and aromatic diacid chlorides, namely IPC/TPC in NMP solution.

**Table 1** Inherent viscosity and yield of <sup>a</sup>poly(ether ether ketone amide)s from <sup>b</sup>diamine and IPC/TPC

Sr. no.	Polymer code	Aromatic diacid chloride (mol%)		Yield (%)	<sup>c</sup> Inherent viscosity ( $\eta_{inh}$ ) (dL/g)
		IPC	TPC		
1.	PEEKA-1	100	00	95	0.52
2.	PEEKA-2	75	25	96	0.44
3.	PEEKA-3	50	50	95	0.41
4.	PEEKA-4	25	75	97	0.47
5.	PEEKA-5	00	100	98	0.48

<sup>a</sup>Polymerization was carried out with 1 mmol each of aromatic diamine and diacid chloride

<sup>b</sup>1,3-Bis-4'-(4"-aminophenoxy benzoyl) benzene (XIV)

<sup>c</sup>Measured with a 0.5% (w/v) polymer conc. in DMA<sub>C</sub> at 30 ± 0.1 °C

### Polymer solubility

Solubility behavior of these poly (ether ether ketone amide)s was tested quantitatively in various organic solvents, and results are given in Table 2. A 3% (w/v) solution of polymer in solvent was taken as a criterion for solubility. All poly(ether ether ketone amide)s were soluble in aprotic polar solvents, such as NMP, DMA<sub>C</sub>, DMSO, and DMF. Good solubilities of these polyamides may be attributed to flexible connecting moiety namely aryl ether and ketone (two). This good solubility makes these polymers suitable for practical applications in spin coating and casting processes.

**Table 2** Solubility of poly(ether ether ketone amide)s

Solvent	Polymer				
	PEEKA-1	PEEKA-2	PEEKA-3	PEEKA-4	PEEKA-5
NMP	++	++	++	++	++
DMF	++	++	++	++	++
DMAc	++	++	++	++	++
DMSO	++	++	++	++	++
Chloroform	-	-	-	-	-
DCM	-	-	-	-	-
THF	-	-	-	-	-

(++) Soluble at room temperature, (-) insoluble

NMP *N*-methyl 2-pyrrolidone, DMF *N,N*-dimethylformamide, DMAc *N,N*-dimethyl acetamide, DMSO dimethyl sulfoxide, DCM dichloromethane, THF tetrahydrofuran



decomposition temperature  $T_i$  and  $T_{10}$  at 10% weight loss were in the range of 335–345 °C and 397–406 °C, respectively, and char yield (%) at 900 °C is in the range 8–34, indicating good thermal stability of polyamides, whereas PEEKA-1 char yield (%) at 900 °C is in the range 8 as compared to other polyamides is less because of flexible 1,3-phenyl linkages in IPC is higher than rigid 1,4-phenylene linkages [24]. This showed that the incorporation of ether and ketone linkages into the polymer backbone added to thermal stability of resulting polymers besides aromatic structures [25].

A comparison of the  $T_{max}$  values of polyamides indicates that  $T_{max}$  value of PEEKA-5, which is derived from TPC, is higher than that of IPC. This could be attributed to the rigid 1,4-phenylene linkages in TPC and kink structured 1,3 link of IPC. Thus due to rigidity of derived polymer from TPC, a higher temperature is required for the degradation than polymer derived from IPC.

DSC was used to evaluate the thermal transitions of the poly(ether ether ketone amide)s (Fig. 6) under nitrogen atmosphere at heating rate of 20 °C/min;  $T_g$  of poly(ether ether ketone amide)s was in the range of 252–302 °C. It was observed that  $T_g$  values of polyamides moiety depend on structural moiety of aromatic diamine (XIV) and various moles IPC/TPC. A comparison of the  $T_g$  values of polyamides indicates that  $T_g$  value of PEEKA-5, which is derived from TPC, is higher than that of IPC. This could be attributed to the rigid 1,4-phenylene linkages in TPC and kink structured 1,3 link of IPC. The  $T_g$  values of co-polyamides increased as the mole concentration of TPC increased. Thus we can see a clear increased  $T_g$  value trend as one goes from PEEKA-1 to PEEKA-5.  $T_g$  values increased in steps from 252 to 302 °C (Fig. 7).

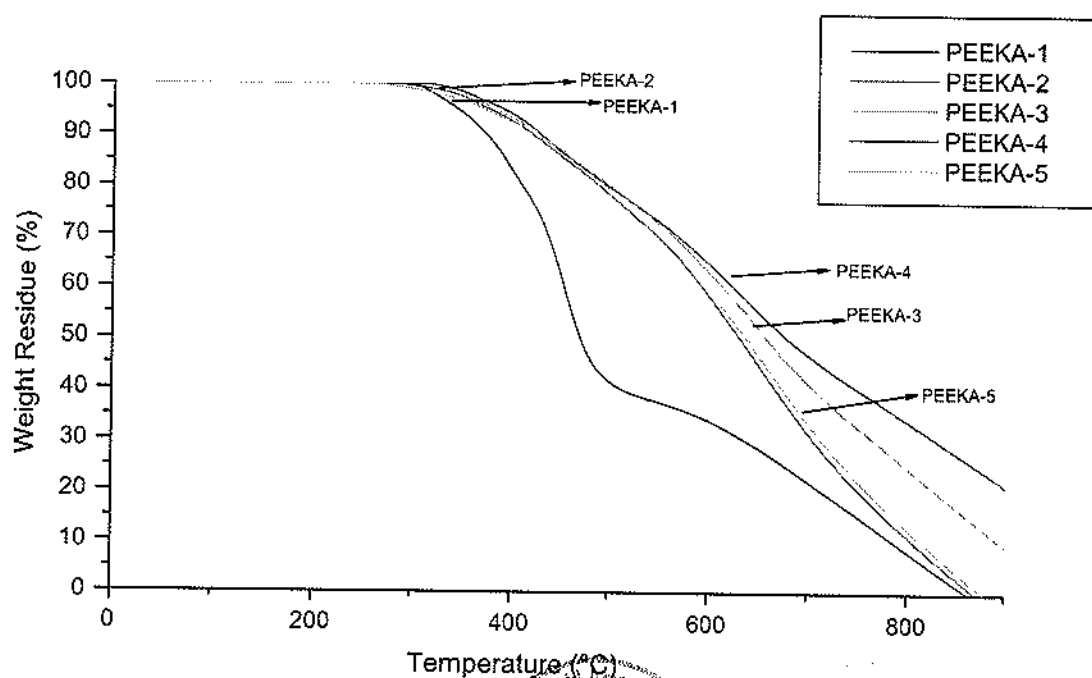


Fig. 6 TGA curves of PEEKA-1 to PEEKA-5

amorphousness in resulting poly(ether ether ketone amide)s. Ether as well as ketone linkages provided more flexibility to the polymer material and resulted in increase chain movement. The structural unit present in poly(ether ether ketone amide)s with 1,3 aryl link containing amide linkages showed more flexibility and broadness with less intensity, while 1,4 aryl link containing amide linkage showed more rigidity and sharpness with high intensity. This helped these polyamides to improve the solubility of poly(ether ether ketone amide)s.

## Conclusions

A series of poly (ether ether ketone)s with flexible ether, ketone, and phenyl units were synthesized in order to develop high-performance PEEKAs with great melt and solution processability. The poly (ether ether ketone)s were prepared by low-temperature solution polycondensation of aromatic diamine (XIV) and various mole proportions of aromatic diacid chloride namely isophthaloyl chloride (IPC) and terephthaloyl chloride (TPC). The resultant PEEKAs showed good mechanical and thermal properties. Their high glass transition temperature than other polyamides to improve flexibility and processability and good thermal stability with 10% weight loss temperature ( $T_{10\%}$ ) due to introduction of flexible functional moiety such as ether and ketone weakness the molecular packing interaction of chain. The main use of such type of high-performance PEEKAs as engineering application and processable to modify in various purposes. Our main focus to improve the solubility of polyamides by incorporation of various functional moiety such as ether and ketone group which are substituted at 1,3-aryl linkages. It suggests that resultant PEEKAs have excellent thermal stability, and they can be processed either by melt or by solution method. Hence these prepared PEEKAs with functional moiety could be applied as heat-resistant and processable polymer.

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## INDEX

- 01) स्त्री उद्धारक महात्मा फुले : एक ऐतिहासिक अभ्यास  
भिकाणे शोभा राजेंद्र || 17
- 02) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे सामाजीक विचार  
श्री. डी. एम. शिंदे, उस्मानाबाद || 20
- 03) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे कृषीविषयक विचार  
सहा.प्रा. दिपक हरी लहासे, बुलडाणा || 22
- 04) छत्रपती शाहू महाराज व डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे आरक्षण विषयक विचार  
प्रा. आर. एस. धप्पाधुळे, उस्मानाबाद || 26
- 05) शाहू महाराजांचे स्त्रीविषयक कायदे  
प्रेरणा दिलीप दीक्षित, औरंगाबाद || 28
- 06) सामाजिक क्रांतीचे जनक राजर्षी शाहू महाराज  
मा. प्रा. डॉ. दत्तात्रय बारबोले, अकलूज || 31
- 07) डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे कृषि विषयक विचार  
डॉ. भास्कर पाटील, अकोला || 35
- 08) छत्रपती राजर्षी शाहू महाराज यांचे शैक्षणिक कार्य  
प्रा. गायकवाड सी. एम., उस्मानाबाद || 38
- 09) महात्मा फुले यांचे शिक्षण विषयक विचार  
प्रा.डॉ. विलास भगवानराव भिल्लारे, बीड || 41
- 10) महात्मा फुले आणि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे मराठी साहित्यातील योगदान  
प्रोफेसर डॉ. मधुकर दगडुदेव क्षीरसागर, बीड || 44
- 11) राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांचे सामाजिक विचार  
डॉ. विठ्ठल भिमराव मातकर, बीड || 47





## डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी महारांच्या सैन्य भरतीसाठी केलेले कार्य

प्रा.डॉ. नारायण दत्तात्रय बनसोडे

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक,

संतोष भिमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंद्रुप ता.द. सोलापूर, जि. सोलापूर

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### प्रस्तावना :-

महार जात ही धाडसी, पराक्रमी आणि लढवय्यी म्हणून भारताच्या इतिहासात ओळखली जाते. महार जातीने शिवकाळ, पेशवेकाळ आणि ब्रिटिशकाळात विविध लढ्यात मोठ्या पराक्रम केलेला आहे. म्हणून त्यांना Martial Race म्हणतले जाते. शिवाजी राजांच्या लष्करात पायदळ, तोफखाना, किल्ले प्रशासन यांमध्ये महार सैनिकांचा लक्षणीक सहभाग होता. कर्तव्यनिष्ठा व प्रामाणिकपणा हे महत्त्वाचे गुण महार सैनिकात होते. शिवकाळात सिदनाक महार, नागनाक महार यांची स्वतःची लष्करी पथके होती. यांनी लष्करी पेशात प्रतिष्ठा मिळविली होती. पेशवेकाळात सिदनाक चौथे, रायनाक, तुकनाक, कोंडनाक या महार बीरांनी मोठे कर्तृत्व दाखवून दिले होते.

३१ डिसेंबर १६०० रोजी ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीची लंडन येथे स्थापना झाली. राणी एलिझाबेथ हिने कंपनीला भारतात वखार स्थापन करण्याचा, कायदे करण्याचा, युद्ध व तह करण्याचा अधिकार दिला. त्यामुळे ब्रिटिशांनी वखारीच्या रक्षणासाठी सैन्य तयार करण्यास सुरुवात केली.<sup>१</sup> इ.स. १७५४ मध्ये भारतातील सर्व जाती धर्माच्या लोकांच्या समावेश असलेले कंपनीचे अधिकृत लष्कर तयार झाले.<sup>२</sup> या लष्करात मराठा, महार, चांभार, रामोशी, मांग, बेडर या महाराष्ट्रातील जातींचा लक्षणीय सहभाग होता. बॉम्बे आर्मीत महारांचा समावेश मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होता. एकूण २९ महार सैनिकांच्या बटालियन होत्या. या बटालियनमधील महार सैनिकांनी इमाने ऐतबारे सेवा केली. अनेक युद्धांमध्ये पराक्रम दाखविला.

लष्करी पेशा हा महारांचा परंपरगत व्यवसाय बनला होता. हजारो कुटुंबांचा उदरनिर्वाह या लष्करी नोकरीवर होता. या नोकरीमुळे महार लोकांची आर्थिक स्थिती सुधारली होती, शैक्षणिक स्थिती सुधारली होती, यामुळे सामाजिक दर्जाही उंचावला होता, म्हणून लष्करी पेशा महार समुदायासाठी वरदान ठरला होता.

### इ.स. १८९३ मध्ये महारांच्या सैन्यभरतीवर बंदी

इ.स. १८५७ च्या उठावानंतर लष्करात पुनर्रचना करण्याचा निर्णय ब्रिटिश सरकारने घेतला, सरकारविरुद्ध बंडात सहभाग घेतलेल्या लढाऊ जमातीचा सैन्यात प्रवेश रोखला गेला. याच वेळी उच्चवर्णीय सैनिकांच्या मनात अस्पृश्याविषयी जाती द्वेषाची भावना वाढीस लागली होती. त्यामुळे ते अस्पृश्यांचा द्वेष करू लागले. लष्करी छावणीत स्मृश व अस्पृश्य सैन्यात तंटे होवू लागले. म्हणून जातवार फलटणी निर्माण करण्याचा निर्णय झाला इ.स. १८८५ मध्ये प्रत्येक जातीची स्वतंत्र फलटणी निर्माण करण्यात आली.<sup>३</sup> तरीही उच्चवर्णीय सैनिकांच्या वागण्यात फरक पडला नाही. त्यामुळे शेवटी अस्पृश्यांचा लष्करातील प्रवेश रोखण्याचा निर्णय सरकारने घेतला. जे लष्करात कार्यरत होते त्यांना जबरदस्तीने पेशावत काढण्याचा निर्णय झाला. इ.स. १८९३ रोजी आदेश काढून महारांच्या सैन्य भरतीवर बंदी घालण्यात आली.

सरकारच्या या निर्णयाविरुद्ध महार समाजातील पुढारी, निवृत्त लष्करातील सैन्य यांनी आवाज उठविला त्यामध्ये सुभेदार रामजी सकपाळ, गोपाळ बाबा वलंगकर, शिवराम जानबा कांबळे सरकार दरबारी अर्ज, विनंती व निवेदन देवून भरतीसाठी प्रयत्न केले. परंतु त्यास सरकारने प्रतिसाद दिला नाही.

### ११ व्या महार बटालियनची स्थापना आणि विसर्जन :-

इ.स. १९१४ मध्ये पहिले महायुद्ध सुरू झाले यामध्ये जर्मनी व त्यांच्या सहकारी राष्ट्रांची काही आघाड्यावर सरशी होत होती. तेंव्हा युरोपीय भूमीवर लढण्यासाठी ताज्या दमाच्या सैन्याची गरज इंग्लंड समोर निर्माण झाली त्यामुळे सरकारने महारांची लष्करात भरती करण्याचा निर्णय घेतला. त्यानंतर जून १९१७ मध्ये ११ वी महार बटालियन स्थापन करण्यात आली.<sup>४</sup> पहिल्या महायुद्धात बटालियनने प्लॅंडर्स, मेसोपोटेमिया, पॅलेस्टाईन, गॅलिलेजच्या टेकड्या येथील लढायात पराक्रम गाजविला.<sup>५</sup> तरीही महायुद्धाची समाप्ती होताच सरकारने आर्थिक कारण पुढे करून १९२२ मध्ये ११ वी महार बटालियन विसर्जित करण्यात आली. सरकारच्या या निर्णयामुळे महारांना धक्का बसला, याविरुद्ध संघटितपणे आवाज उठविण्यात आला. यावेळी अस्पृश्यांचे पुढारी म्हणून राजकारणात डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा उदय झाला होता. त्यांनी महारांना सैन्यात घ्यावे म्हणून संघटितपणे लढा उभारला.

### डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी महारांच्या सैन्यभरतीसाठी केलेले कार्य :

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना सैनिकी पेशाविषयी मोठे आकर्षण होते. त्याचे कारण म्हणजे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे वडील सुभेदार रामजी सकपाळ हे सातव्या बॉम्बे इन्फंट्रीमध्ये कार्यरत होते. त्यांचे आजोबा हे मालोजी हे सुद्धा मुंबई सेनेत सुभेदार म्हणून

उत्तर दिले. तसेच ब्रिटिशांच्या या धोरणाचे स्वागतही केले. या पत्रकात खरमरीत टीका केली. ब्रिटिश सरकार गरज भासेल तेव्हाच अस्पृश्यांची भरती करून त्यांच्या पराक्रमाचा उपयोग करून घेते अ,णि इतरवेळी महार लोकांच्या लष्करी पेशाकडे पाहत नाही. हे योग्य नाही. तेव्हा युद्ध समाप्तीनंतरही अस्पृश्यांना लष्करी सेवेतून दूर करून नये त्यांना लष्करी सेवेत ठेवावे, असे जाहीर करावे, तेव्हाच सर्व अस्पृश्य व इतर तुम्हाला मदत करतील असे त्यांनी आपल्या पत्रकात सांगितले. पुढे हे पत्रक दि. १५/०९/१९३९ च्या टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया वृत्तपत्रातील गुरुवारच्या अंकात पान नंबर ११ वर छापले आहे ते पत्रक पुढील प्रमाणे :-

### India Must Support Britain

#### Dr. Ambedkar On Mutual Duties.

The views that India should support Great Britain in the War is expressed by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, President of the Independent Labour Party, outlining the Party's Attitude, in a statement to the press.

Tracing the events that led upto the war and attitude of Germany towards other nations, Dr. Ambedkar states that, having regard to the aspirations and ambitions of the Indian people and having regard to the fundamental conflict between them and German ideal, India cannot avoid taking up the challenge of Germany and showing her readiness to vindicate her right to reach her destiny. The Independent Labour Party therefore has no hesitation in saying that this is a war which the Indian people, in their own interests should support and hold Great Britain to prosecute.

#### In The Commonwealth

Referring to the attitude of certain other parties towards the war, Dr. Ambedkar observes that so far as no one can visualize the near future, the best thing for India is to remain within the British Commonwealth of nations and strive to achieve the status of equal partnership therein. Good long part of the road to that status has already been covered and the part that remains is also with reach. There is no knowing what India's fate would be under a new master.

At the same time Dr. Ambedkar emphasizes that the British have certain duties

towards India and the first and foremost of them is to prepare Indians to defend their country and to introduce compulsory military training for all persons within certain age.

It is astonishing, Dr. Ambedkar adds, that Government should call Indians to become combatants only when the war is on and allow them to lapse into unserviceable non-combatants as soon as the war is over. There is feeling that the reason why the British do not wish to introduce compulsory military training in India, is that they cannot trust Indians. Steps must be taken to remove such a suspicion. Recruitment to the Standing Army must be open to all communities.

#### Status of Dominion

The second duty of the British towards India is to reassure her of the status she is to occupy in the British Empire. The reluctance of the British parliament to embody in the preamble to the Government of India Act the statement that India is ultimately to occupy the status of a Dominion has caused much heart-burning. The British must see that the doubts of India on this point are removed as early as possible.

The Independent Labour Party supports the appeal made by His Excellency the Viceroy to India to help Britain in the War. It agrees that this is no time for making conditions<sup>10</sup>.

"नानंतर भारताच्या व्हाईसरॉयने आश्वासन दिले की, इ. स. १८९५ मध्ये अस्पृश्यांना लढाऊ श्रेणीतील सैनिक म्हणून जी पाबंदी होती, ती रद्द करून महारांना लष्करात प्रवेश दिला जाईल त्यांच्या लष्करी फलटणी निर्माण केल्या जातील असे आश्वासन दिले होते. परंतु तसा प्रयत्न सरकारकडून झाला नाही"<sup>११</sup>. दुसरे महायुद्ध सुरु झाल्यानंतर इंग्रजांना लष्करात सैनिकांची मोठ्या प्रमाणावर भरती करावी लागणार हे ओळखून विनायक दामोदर सावरकर व अकाली दलाचे तारासिंग यांनी आपल्या अनुयायांना लष्करात मिळेल ते काम करावे, यासाठी भारतीयांनी लष्करात भरती व्हावे, असे निवेदन केले. तेव्हा ताबडतोब बाबासाहेबांनी महारांना लष्करात भरती व्हावे, असे आवाहन केले आणि महारांच्या भरतीसाठी मुंबईचे गव्हर्नर सर रॉजर लॅम्ले यांच्यामार्फत व्हाईसरॉय लिनलिथगो यांच्याकडे विनंती अर्ज पाठविला. यावेळी महारांनी फिलड ॲम्ब्युलन्स

rifle or a single cartridge from the Mahar battalion. It was expected that the British Government, having re-enfranchised the Mahars for military purposes, would continue the Mahar Battalion and add to it more mahar Battalions. But instead the British Government on the excuse of economy, disbanded the Mahar Battalion. This caused great bitterness in the minds of Mahars. When the present war came, the Mahars hoped that their turn would come. But the steps taken by the British Government in the early stage of the war only added insult to injury. The Mahars were only wanted for labour corps and not for the combatant ranks. The labour corps is safer than the combatant ranks, but the Mahars wanted to join the combatant ranks. One of the banalities of the British Government in India is their distinction between martial and non-martial classes. Nothing has been more disastrous. It is a pity that so great a catastrophe as the war was necessary to enforce the British Government to give up this senseless distinction. It is state that Government have directed to raise a Mahar battalion. The credit must go to H.E. The Governor of Bombay. On my making it a grievance, he took up the matter with the Central Government and brought it to a successful issue.. I appeal to the mahars to take advantage of this opportunity both for their sake as well as for the sake of the community and also appeal to the British Government to keep faith with the Mahars and not to disband them from the army after the war is over Bombay<sup>15</sup>.

अशा प्रकारे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी ब्रिटिश लष्कर महारांच्या भरती संदर्भात चळवळ उभी केली. महार समुदायाने आपल्या पूर्वजांचा इतिहास पहावा आणि त्यांच्याप्रमाणेच लष्करात शिरून शौर्य पराक्रम दाखवावा, असे आवाहन केले होते. यापेक्षा महत्वाचे म्हणजे महारांना लष्करात प्रवेश मिळावा म्हणून सभा, संमेलने भरविली सरकारला अर्ज विनंती केल्या, वृत्तपत्राच्या माध्यमातून आपले विचार व मागण्या शासन दरबारी मांडल्या. याचाच परिणाम म्हणजे ऑक्टोबर १९४१ मध्ये बेळगांव येथे पहिली महार बटालियन स्थापन झाली, त्यानंतर अनुक्रमे १९४२ मध्ये कामठी येथे दुसरी तर १९४३ मध्ये नौशेरा येथे तिसरी महार बटालियन स्थापन झाली.

निष्कर्ष :-

महार लोक हे Martial Race असून प्राचीन काळापासून लष्करी पेशात मोठे योगदान महारांनी दिलेले आहे. मुंबई सेनेत १८५७ च्या पुर्वी महारांची संख्या मोठी होती. जवळ-जवळ एकूण सैन्याच्या ३/४ अंश इतके होते. ते लढवय्ये आहेत. परंतु फक्त हलक्या जातीमुळे उच्चवर्णीयामुळे १८५७ नंतर महारांचा समावेश कमी होऊ लागला. इ. स. १८९२ पर्यंत मोठे कार्यकर्तृत्व महारांनी केलेले आहे. तरीही महारांना लष्करी सेवेपासून वंचित ठेवण्याचा निर्णय झाला. १९१४ मध्ये पहिले महायुद्ध सुरू झाल्यानंतर महारांची भरती केली गेली. अशा वेळी कमी अनुभव असतानाही एडन, फ्लॅंडर्स, गॅलिपोल च्या टेकड्या, वायव्य सरहद्द भागात मोठे कार्य महार सैनिकांनी केले. यावरून महार हे लढवय्ये असून, फक्त जातीमुळे लष्करी सेवेपासून दूर ठेवण्याचा निर्णय अन्यायकारक आहे. तेव्हा महारांना जास्त काळ लष्करी सेवेपासून दूर न ठेवता महारांना प्रवेश द्यावा, अशी विनंती डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी केली.

ब्रिटिश लष्करात महारांनी लष्करी पेशाबाबतीत एक प्रकारे मक्तेदारी केली होती म्हणून ज्यावेळी इ. स. १८९४ मध्ये महारांचा लष्करात प्रवेश रोखला गेला. तेव्हा आपल्या कर्तृत्वाचा फार मोठा अपमान आहे असे त्यांना वाटले होते. किंबहुना लष्करातील नोकरी गेली याचे दुःख तर महारांना होतेच. परंतु ब्रिटिश शासनाने महारांचा प्रवेश रोखताना महार जमात Martial Race नाही, असे कारण सांगितले याचे फार वाईट त्यांना वाटले होते. आपल्या क्षात्रवृत्तीचा हा अपमान आहे, म्हणून त्यांनी या अन्यायी निर्णयाविरुद्ध मोठा लढा सुरू केला. या लढ्याला इ. स. १९१६ मध्ये यश मिळाले आणि त्यानंतर जून १९१७ मध्ये १११ वी महार बटालियन स्थापन झाली. एक बाब या ठिकाणी आवर्जून नमूद करावी लागेल की, ब्रिटिश साम्राज्याला ज्या-ज्या वेळी महारांची लष्करात गरज भासली. तेव्हा त्यांनी महारांची भरती केल्याचे दिसून येते. यावरून ब्रिटिशांना महारांच्या लष्करी कार्यावर मोठा विश्वास होता, असे दिसून येते. त्यांच्या पराक्रमाचा प्रत्येक वेळी त्यांनी पुरेपूर फायदा करून घेतला.

अस्पृश्यांच्या चळवळीतील अग्रगण्य पुढारी म्हणजे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर होय. इ. स. १९२८ नंतर डॉ. बाबासाहेबांनी अस्पृश्य महार सैनिकांना भरती करून घ्यावे म्हणून चळवळ उभी केली. गोलमेज परिषदेत आवाज उठवला आणि महार जवानांस सैन्यात घेण्याची विनंती केली. भारतात ब्रिटिशांचे शासन निर्माण करण्यात महारांनी मोठे सहकार्य प्रारंभीच्या काळात केलेले आहे. हे सरकारने विसरू नये, याची जाणीव ठेवून लष्करात महारांना प्रवेश दिले पाहिजे, अशी मागणी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी केली होती. ब्रिटिश सरकारला तीन वेळा अर्ज व विनंती करून महारांना प्रवेश द्या, अशी



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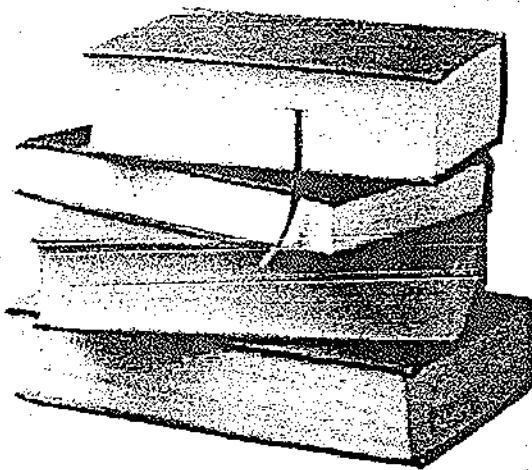
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## Articles

A Study of Difficulties in the Implementation of Constructivist Teaching Strategy in Geography Subject

A Study of Difficulties in the Implementation of Constructivist Teaching Strategy in Geography Subject

 1-9

 PDF



 Dr. Anand D. Shinde

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मंहुप, ता.द.सोलापूर, जि.सोलापूर  
Email - [bansode.narayan@gmail.com](mailto:bansode.narayan@gmail.com)

\* गोषवारा :- (Abstract)

शिवकाळ व पेशवेकाळात लष्करात मोठ्या प्रमाणात महार सैनिकांची संख्या होती. या महार सैनिकांनी अनेक लढायात धाडस, पराक्रम व शौर्य दाखवून दिले. त्यातील वेलंगचे सिदनाक महार आणि त्यांच्या वारसदारांनी जावळीवरील स्वारी, मराठ्यांचे स्वातंत्र्य युद्ध व पेशवेकाळातील खड्यांच्या लढाईत मोठे कर्तृत्व दाखवून दिलेले आहे. सिदनाक पहिले यांना ब्रह्ममनी काळात वेलंग गावची पाटीलकी मिळाली होती. सिदनाक तिसरे यांनी जावळीवरील स्वारी व अफजलखान संघर्षावेळी आपली पायदळाची तुकडी घेवून सदर मोहिमांमध्ये सहभाग घेतला होता. यामध्ये त्यांनी मोठा पराक्रम दाखवून दिला होता. संभाजी राजांच्या मृत्युनंतर स्वराज्यात मोठा गोंधळ निर्माण झाला होता. मुघलांविरुद्ध सर्व मराठा सरदार एक होवून लढण्यास तयार झाले त्या मराठ्यांच्या स्वातंत्र्या युद्धात लष्करी पथकासह सिदनाक तिसरे सहभागी होवून लढले होते. याशिवाय संभाजीपूत्रा शाहू यांना सातत्याच्या गादीवर बसविण्यासाठी सिदनाक तिसरे शाहुच्या बाजूने लढले. त्यामुळे छत्रपती शाहूंनी त्यांना कळंबी गावची पाटीलकी वतन म्हणून दिली होती. चौथे सिदनाक यांनी 1796 च्या खड्यांच्या लढाईत 500 सैनिकांच्या पथकासह सामिल होवून मोठा पराक्रम दाखविला होता आणि परशूराम भाऊ पटवर्धन यांचा जीव वाचविला होता. सिदनाक महार आणि त्यांच्या वारसांना लष्करी पेशाची परंपरा लाभली होती आणि लष्करी पेशा हा उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन बनले होते. धाडस, पराक्रम, शौर्य हे त्यांच्या रक्तात असून भरलेले होते असे दिसून येते.

\* प्रस्तावना :

शिवकाळ ते पेशवेकाळात लष्करात सिदनाक महार आणि त्यांच्या वारसदारांनी विविध लढायामध्ये मर्दमुकी दाखवून मोठा पराक्रम केला होता. त्यांनी दाखविलेल्या पराक्रमामुळे तत्कालीन शासकाकडून त्यांना वेलंग आणि कळंबी गावच्या पाटीलक्या मिळाल्या होत्या.



सिदनाक महार हे सरदार मुळचे मौजे वलंग, ता.कोरेगाव, जि.सातारा येथील होय, ते वेलांग गावचे वतनदार होते. इ.स.1646 मध्ये शिवाजी राजांनी आपल्या जहागिरीचे रुपांतर स्वराज्यात करण्यात सुरुवात केली. पुणे ही शिवाजी राजांनी परंपरागत जहागिरी होती. स्वराज्य निर्मितीच्या कार्यात शिवाजी राजांना सहयाद्रीच्या पर्वत रांगेत वाढलेल्या धाडसी, शूर व काटक मावळ्यांची मदत घेतली. मावळ प्रांतात जन्म घेतलेल्या व्यक्तीला मावळा असे म्हणतात. मराठा, महार, मांग, चांभार, रामोशी, कोळी, बेडर, ठाकूर या जातींचा लष्करात समावेश करून घेतला. स्वराज्य स्थापन होण्यापुर्वी हे सर्वजन बहामनी राज्यातील आदिलशाही, कुतुबशाही आणि निजामशाही यांच्याकडे लष्करी चाकरीत होते. परंपरागत हे सर्वजन लष्करात काम करित होते. उपजिविकेचे साधन व पेशा म्हणून याकडे पाहिले जात होते. शिवाजी राजांनी या जातीतील धाडसी लोकांच्या मदतीने राज्य निर्माण केले. शिवकाळातही स्पृश्य - अस्पृश्य भेद पाळला जात होता. महार, मांग व चांभार यांना समाजव्यवस्थेत खालचे स्थान होते. शिवाजी जारांनी यामध्ये कोणताही बदल केला नाही. रूढी परंपरेने जे चालत आलेले आहे. त्यामध्ये बदल करणे म्हणजे बंड करण्यासारखे आहे असे मानून त्यांना त्यात बदल करणे हितावह वाटले नाही. परंतु याच अस्पृश्य जातींचा त्यांनी सत्ता स्थापन करण्यासाठी उपयोग केला. मराठ्यांच्या लष्करात पायदळ, घोडदळ, तोफखाना हे स्वतंत्र विभाग होते. मराठा सत्तेचा उदय सहयाद्री पर्वताच्या डोंगर द-यात झालेला असल्यामुळे घोडदळ व तोफखान्यापेक्षा पायदळ उभारले. उंच डोंगर दऱ्याखोरे व किल्ल्यावर ये-जा करण्यासाठी पायदळ उपयोगी होते. या पायदळात मराठे, महार, मांग, चांभार, रामोशी यांचा भरणा करण्यात आला होता. मराठा लष्करातील पायदळ सैनिकांना पाईक असे म्हटले जात होते. या पाईक सैनिकांत जे महार सैनिक होते त्यांना नाईक असे म्हणत. पुढे नाईक या शब्दाचा अपभ्रंश होवून महार लोकांची सिदनाक, अमृतनाक, नागनाक, बलनाक अशी नाव होती.<sup>1</sup> या संदर्भात सुरेंद्रनाथ सेन म्हणतात, "The Brahman Could fight shoulder to shoulder with me meanest of the untouchables, the Mahar who is not allowed to live within the village walls and Shivaji excluded none from him army, not even the Mahar"<sup>2</sup> अशा प्रकारे शिवाजी राजांनी स्वराज्यात सर्वधर्म समभावाचे धोरण स्विकारून या सर्व जातींकडून स्वराज्याचे काम करून घेतले.





\* संशोधनाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :

- 1) सिदनाक महार आणि त्यांच्या वारसदारांनी विविध लढायात केलेल्या पराक्रमाची माहिती घेणे.
- 2) सिदनाक महार आणि त्यांचे वारसदार अप्रतिम लढवय्ये होते, ते प्रामाणिक होते याचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 3) सिदनाक महार आणि त्यांच्या वारसदारांना लष्करी पेशाची परंपरा होती का? याचा अभ्यास करणे.

\* सिदनाक महार पहिले :

शिवकाळात, सिदनाक महार हा पराक्रमी सरदार होता. याच्या पुर्वजाला बहामनी राज्यात सातारा जिल्ह्यातील कोरेगाव तालुक्यातील मौजे वेलंग या गावचे वतन देण्यात आले होते. त्याचे घराणे मुळ म्हेत्रे सामवंशी नाईक कांबळे होते. बहामनी राज्यात ते सेनापती होते. या घराण्याचा मुळ पुरुष पहिले सिदनाक होय. इ.स.1600 मध्ये दुसऱ्या सिदनाक महाराने अहमदनगरच्या निजामशहाकडून महार वतन इनामी सनदा आणल्या. यावेळी लखुजी जाधव, अंताजी खंडगळे, सुखाजी गायकवाड, ऋतोजी माने, मालोजी भोसले हे सर्व त्याचे सहकारी होते. शहाजीराजे भोसले व जिजाबाईचे लग्न लावून देण्याच्या कार्यात जजनपाल निंबाळकर व सिदनाक याचा मोठा सहभाग होता.<sup>3</sup> यावरून सिदनाक हा पराक्रमी सरदार होता. त्याला सर्व मराठा सरदार मान देत होते. त्याच्या पराक्रमामुळे त्याला वतन म्हणून इनामी जमीन व वेलंग गावची पाटीलकी देण्यात आली होती. ज्या - ज्यावेळी महारांना संधी मिळाली तेव्हा त्यांनी त्याचे सोने केल्याचे दिसून येते. त्यांना स्वताचे सैन्य उभारण्याची परवानगी देण्यात आली होती व हे प्रामाणिकपणे स्वराज्याची सेवा करित होते.

\* सिदनाक तिसरे :

शिवाजी राजाच्या कारकिर्दीत सिदनाक महाराचा नातु सिध्दनाथ बाजी ऊर्फ सिदनाक तिसरा हा वेलंगचा प्रमुख होता. शिवाजी राजांना स्वराज्याची बांधी करित असताना सिदनाक तिसरा याने मदत केली. जावळीचे चंद्रराव (यशवंत) मोरे यांने शिवाजी राजांना विरोध केला, तेव्हा त्याचा पाडाव करण्यासाठी शिवाजी राजांनी लष्करी कारवाई केली. (1656) यावेळी सिदनाक महार याने आपल्या लष्करासह या कारवाईत भाग घेतला व पराक्रम, शौर्य



दाखवून मोरेचा पराभव करण्यात मोठा वाटा उचलला, तसेच शिवाजी राजे व विजापुरी सरदार अफझलखान यांच्यात प्रतापगडाच्या पायथ्याशी 10 नोव्हेंबर, 1659 रोजी संघर्ष झाला. यात अफझलखानाचा शेवट झाला. यावेळी पारगाव व प्रतापगडाच्या डोंगरातील जंगलात झालेल्या लढाईत सिदनाक पराक्रम करून विजय मिळविला.<sup>4</sup> याच सिदनाक महार याने मराठ्यांच्या स्वातंत्र्य युद्धात सहभाग घेवून मराठ्यांच्या राज्याचे रक्षण केले. छत्रपती संभाजी, छत्रपती राजाराम व महाराणी ताराबाई यांच्या दरबारात पराक्रमाने नावलौकिक मिळविला. इतकेच नव्हे तर पुढे छत्रपती शाहु याला मराठ्यांच्या गादीवर बसविण्यासाठी मोठे सहकार्य केले. मराठ्यांचे स्वातंत्र्य युद्ध मराठ्यांच्या इतिहासात अतिशय महत्त्वाचे आहे. दिल्लीचा बादशहा औरंगजेब व मराठे यांच्यात 25 वर्षे स्वातंत्र्य युद्धाचा संघर्ष झाला. इ.स.1689 मध्ये छत्रपती संभाजी राजांचा मृत्यु झाला. त्यांच्या मृत्युनंतर मराठा राज्यावर मोठे संकट आले. तेव्हा स्वराज्यातील सर्व मराठा सरदार मान-पान सोडून स्वराज्य वाचविण्यासाठी औरंगजेब यांच्याविरुद्ध लढा दिला. इतकेच नव्हे तर त्याने ताराबाई व छत्रपती शाहु यांच्या यादवीत छत्रपती शाहुला मदत केली. यांच्यामुळे छत्रपती शाहु साताऱ्यांच्या गादीवर बसला. तिसऱ्या सिदनाकच्या या कर्तबगारीवर छत्रपती शाहु खुष झाला व त्याने त्यास वाई प्रांतातील "कळक" (कळकी) हे गाव इनाम (वतन) म्हणून दिले.<sup>5</sup> कळकी या गावाचे नामांतर कळंबी असे झाले. हे गाव सातारा जिल्ह्यात, तासगाव जिल्ह्यात होते. कळंबी गावाच्या सिदनाक तिसरा याने मराठ्यांच्या स्वातंत्र्य युद्धात पराक्रम दाखविला.

\* सिदनाक चौथे आणि खड्यांची लढाई :

"सिदनाक महार हे मुळचे मौजे वेलंग, ता.कोरेगाव, जि.सातारा येथील होय. वेलंग गावचे ते वतनदार होते. सिदनाक पहिले नाईक कांबळे हे मुळ पुरुष होते. त्यांना गोणीरनाक हा मुलगा होता तर गोणीरनाक यांना सिदनाक दुसरा व सिदनाक दुसरा यांना सिदनाक तिसरा हा मुलगा होता. सिदनाक तिसरा यांना कृष्णनाक व कृष्णनाक यास चौथा सिदनाक हा मुलगा होता. सिदनाक यांच्या घराण्याला लष्करी पेशाची परंपरा होती. या घराण्यातील सर्व पुरुषांनी रणांगणावर पराक्रम केला होता. पहिले सिदनाक बहामनी राज्यात सेनापती होते. दुसरे सिदनाक महार अहमदनगरच्या निजामशाहीत सरदार होते. तिसरे सिदनाक शिवकाळात मराठ्यांच्या स्वातंत्र्य युद्धात स्वातंत्र्य लष्करी फलटण निर्माण करून औरंगजेबाशी लढा देवून मराठ्यांच्या राज्याचे संरक्षण केले. इतकेच नव्हे तर तिसरे सिदनाक याने ताराबाई विरुद्ध



शाहुला मदत करुन शाहुला गादीवर बसविण्यास मोलाचे योगदान दिले म्हणुन छत्रपती शाहुने सिदनाक तिसरे यांना खुश होवून सातारा जिल्ह्यातील कळंबी हे गाव इनाम म्हणुन दिले. याच तिसऱ्या सिदनाकाचे सिदनाक चौथे हे नातु होते.<sup>6</sup> 11 मार्च 1795 रोजी झालेल्या खड्यांच्या लढाईत सिदनाक चौथे यांनी आपल्या लष्करी पथकासह सहभागी होते.

इ.स.1795 मध्ये झालेल्या खड्यांच्या लढाईत कळंबी गावाचे सिदनाक चौथे या महार सरदाराने मोठा पराक्रम केला. याची माहिती भारत इतिहास संशोधक मंडळ, पुणे यांच्या छापलेल्या हकीकती कै.पारसनीस यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली आहेत. त्यातील माहिती याविषयी मिळते. मराठे व निजाम हे एकमेकांचे हाडवैरी होते. निजामशाहीच्या स्थापनेपासून कोणत्या ना कोणत्या कारणांवरून मराठे व निजाम यांच्यात संघर्ष होत राहिला. पहिजे बाजीराव, नानासाहेब पेशवा व थोरले माधवराव यांनी वेळावेळी निजामाचा पराभव करुन त्याच्या सत्तेला चोष दिला होता. मराठ्यांनी दक्षिणेतील सहा प्रांतांची चौथाई व सरदेशमुखी वसुल करण्याचे अधिकार लेखी स्वरुपात बाळाजी विश्वनाथ याने आणले होते. तेव्हा पासूनची चौथाई व सरदेशमुखीचे देणे निजाम देणार होता, त्याचे बाकी 3 कोटी इतकी झाली होती. मराठ्यांनी याची मागणी वारंवार केली होती. परंतु ती देण्यास निजामाने टाळाटाळ केली. इतकेच नव्हे तर तो पैसा मराठ्यांना देण्यापेक्षा तो पैसा लष्करावर खर्च करुन मराठ्यांशी सामना करावा ही बाब निजामास पटली म्हणुन त्याने नवीन लष्कर तयार केले व मराठ्यांशी लढण्याची जय्यत तयारी केली. अशावेळी पेशव्यांनीही युद्धाची तयारी केली. यावेळी पेशवेपदावर सवाई माधवराव हे होते. त्यांच्या मदतीला सल्ला देण्याचे काम पेशव्याचे कारभारी म्हणुन नाना फडणवीस होते. यावेळी सवाई माधवरावाने सर्व मराठा सरदारांना पत्रा लिहून लष्करी कारवाईस येण्याचे निमंत्रण दिले. तेव्हा मराठा राजमंडळातील, रघोजी भोसले, दौलतराव शिंदे, तुकोजी होळकर, फत्तेसिंग गायकवाड, जानराव नाईक निंबाळकर, तुकोजी घोरपडे, फत्तेसिंग भोसले (अक्कलकोटचे), ज्योत्याजी जाधव, हणमंतराव जाधव, खंडेराव जाधव, पोदार, नगर देवळेकर, धारकर, मलठणकर, विंचुरकर, निलकंठराव रामचंद्र, भास्कर जगन्नाथ, बाबुराव अनंत, अवधुतराव यशवंत, परशुरामभाऊ पटवर्धन अशा मातब्बर सरदारांनी आपल्या लष्करी पथकासह सवाई माधवराव पेशव्याच्या लष्करात सहभागी झाले.<sup>7</sup> यावेळी कळंबीचे सिदनाक महार हे आपले लष्करी पथक घेवुन पेशव्याच्या लष्करात सहभागी झाले. मराठ्यांच्या स्वातंत्र्य युद्धात सिदनाक महार तिसरा याने मोगलांशी लढुन मराठा राज्य



वाचविण्याचे कार्य केले. मोठा पराक्रम यावेळी सिदनाक तिसरा याने केला होता. "इ.स.1707 मध्ये संभाजीपुत्रा शाहुची मोगली कैदेतून सुटका झाली. त्यावेळी मराठा राज्यातले अनेक लहान-मोठे सरदार शाहुला जाऊन मिळाले होते. त्यामध्ये सिदनाक याचाही समावेश होता. छत्रपती शाहुला ताराबाई विरुद्धच्या यादवी युद्धात अनेक मराठा सरदारांनी मदत केली. त्यामध्ये सिदनाक याचाही समावेश होता. शाहुने राज्याभिषेक करून घेतल्या नंतर अष्टप्रधान मंडळ तयार केले. अनेक सरदारांना महत्वाची पदे दिली. पदव्या देवून सन्मान केला, सरदारांना वतने इनामे दिली. त्याचवेळी सिदनाक तिसरा यास मदत केल्याबद्दल सातारा जिल्ह्यातील तासगाव तालुक्यातील कळंबी हे गाव इनाम म्हणून दिले. हा इनाम म्हणजे त्यांचा सन्मान होता. या सिदनाक तिसरे याचा नातु खड्यांच्या लढाईत सहभागी झाला.<sup>8</sup>

11 मार्च, 1775 रोजी लढाईला सुरुवात होण्यापुर्वी, "खड्यांच्या रणांगणावर मराठ्यांच्या फौजेचा तळ पडला तेव्हा सरदार आपापल्या लोकांसह भिसली (मानाचा हक्क) प्रमाणे उतरले. सिदनाकाच्या गोटाच्या आसपास दुस-या ब्राम्हण व मराठा सरदारांचे गोटे होते. पेशवाईत सोवळ्या ओवळ्याचा विचार बराच फाजील वाढत चालला होता. त्यामुळे कित्येकांनी सवाई माधवरावाच्या कचेरीच्या डेऱ्यात बसले असता विनंती केली की, महारांचा गोटा मध्येच आहे तो बाजुस काढावा, तेव्हा तो मराठा सरदार बोलला की, ही काही जेवणाची पंगत नव्हे, म्हणून मध्येच महारांचा गोटा असल्यास हरकत नाही, ही तलवार धरणाऱ्या शुरांची पंगत आहे. येथे जातीचा विचार नाही. "ज्याची तलवार खंदीर तो हंदीर, पाटणकरांचे बोलणे ऐकून पेशव्यांनी मान डोलावली."

"पुढे लढाईच्या दिवशी सरदार लोक पेशव्यास मुजरे करून लढाईस चालले. तेव्हा चौथे सिदनाकही मुजऱ्यास आले. मुजरा करून हात जोडून पेशव्यास म्हणाले. "महाराज मी सिदनाक महार आहे. मी महार म्हणून काही लोक माझा तिरस्कार करित आहेत. आज आपल्या पायाचा दास कामगिरी कशी करितो तो पाहावी." असे म्हणून तो निघून गेला.<sup>9</sup> पुढे 11 मार्च, 1796 मध्ये लढाईला सुरुवात झाली. प्रथमतः आकस्मित हल्ला करून निजामाने मराठ्यांना चकीत करून सोडले. परशुरामभाऊ सैन्याची पाहणी करित असताना अचानक हल्ला झाला. या हल्ल्यात परशुरामभाऊचा पुतण्या विठोजी पटवर्धन जागीच ठार झाला. यावेळी परशुरामभाऊ जखमी झाले. परशुराम भाऊवर पठाणांनी मोठी गर्दी करून



भाऊस घोडयावरून खाली आणिले. त्यावेळी मराठे व पठाण यांची मोठी चकमक झाली. त्यामध्ये सिदनाक याने अप्रतिम शौर्य दाखविले. त्यावेळी सिदनाक याची पटवर्धन मंडळीने मोठी तारीफ केली. पेशवाई बुडाल्यावर ही सिदनाक महार बरीच वर्षे होता. चिंतामणराव अप्पा सांगलीकर दुखण्याचने फार आजारी होता. तेव्हा त्याच्या भेटीस हा गेला होता तेव्हा त्यांनी मोठ्या समारंभाने याची मुलाखत घेतली आणि आपल्या पदरच्या मंडळीस त्याची माहिती करून दिली.<sup>11</sup> अशाप्रकारे सिदनाक चौथे यांनी खड्याच्या लढाईत मोठा पराक्रम केला. स्वताचा जीव धोक्यात घालून परशुरामभाऊ पटवर्धन यांचा जीव वाचविला. युद्ध होण्यापुर्वी याच सिदनाकाला उच्चवर्णिय सरदारांनी अस्पृश्य असल्यामुळे हिणवले होते. परंतु प्रत्यक्षात रणांगणावर धाडस, पराक्रम, व शौर्य दाखवून जातीपेक्षा माणसाचे अंगातील गुण श्रेष्ठ असतात हे दाखवून दिले. याच सिदनाकाचे वंशज शामराव कांबळे हे मौजे वेलंग पो.शिरंबे, ता.कोरेगांव, जि.सातारा येथे आहेत.

\* लष्करी कार्यात पाटील, किल्लेदार व मेटेनाईक महार :-

शिवकाळ व पेशवेकाळात लष्करी क्षेत्रात महारांनी वेगवेगळ्या भूमिकेतून कार्य केलेले आहे. पयदळात, घोडदळात व तोफखाना विभागात महार सैनिक मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होते. त्यांनी लष्करात उत्कृष्ट कार्य केलेले आहे. शिवकाळात लष्करात केलेल्या कार्यामुळे महारांना कळंबी, वेलंग, देहू, बांबुर्डी, भिमथडी, नागोवाडी येथील पाटीलक्या मिळाल्या होत्या.<sup>12</sup> तसेच शिवकाळात महार किल्लेदार म्हणून काम करित होते. शिवाजी राजांनी 'चिन्हे नाईक' या महार व्यक्तिला पूरंदर किल्ल्याचा किल्लेदार म्हणून नेमले होते.<sup>13</sup> दुसऱ्या बाजीरावाच्या काळात रायगडाचा किल्लेदार रायनाक महार होता.<sup>14</sup> शिवाजी राजांनी महादनाक वलद राजनाक या महारांकडे सातारा किल्ल्याची मेटेनाईक दिली होती.<sup>15</sup> पेशवा नानासाहेब यांच्या काळात रोहिडा किल्ल्याची मेटेनाईकी खंडनाक वलद रामनाक याला देण्यात आली होती.<sup>16</sup> यावरून शिवकाळ व पेशवेकाळात पाटील, किल्लेदार व किल्ल्याच्या उतरणीवर मेटेनाईक म्हणून महार कार्य करित होते.

\* निष्कर्ष :

शिवकाळ व पेशवेकाळात महारांची सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकिय स्थिती मागासलेली होती. तरीही लष्करी क्षेत्रात महारांनी संधी मिळताच त्याचे सोने केले. शिवकाळात सिदनाक महार पहिले सिदनाक महार तिसरे यांनी रणांगणावर कर्तृत्व व पराक्रम दाखवून दिले तर



पेशवेकाळात खड्यांच्या लढाईत चौथे सिदनाक यांनी स्वताचा जीव धोक्यात घालून परशुरामभाऊ पटवर्धन यांचा जीव वाचवून मोठी हिंमत दाखवून दिली होती. सिदनाक महार याची जात हिन असली तरी रणांगणावरील धाडस, शौर्य व पराक्रम हे श्रेष्ठ होते. जन्म व जातीपेक्षा कर्तृत्व श्रेष्ठ असते हे त्यांनी कर्माने दाखवून दिले.

सिदनाक महार आणि त्यांच्या वारसदारांना लष्करी पेशाची परंपरा होती. शिवाय धाडस, पराक्रम व प्रामाणिकपणा हे गुण त्यांच्यात परंपरागत असल्याचे दिसते. या गुणामूळेच त्यांना वेलंग, कळंबी येथील वतन व पाटीलकी मिळाल्या होत्या हे दिसून येते.

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## OUR HERITAGE (UGC Care Journal)

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One Day National Seminar on "Best Practices for Physical Education and Sports Faculty Development in the College"

Organized by:

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Maharashtra, India

& Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur,  
Maharashtra, India

Held on 15th February 2020



link Alahi

### Women in Sports : Changing Concept and Evolving Role

Dr. Toravi Shivanand Sharnappa

Director of Physical Education

Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts, Commerce & Science College, Mandrup

#### Abstract:

The fact that girls and women can successfully compete in strenuous athletic activities without physiological and psychological harm is gradually gaining belated acceptance in our society. In the past, female participation in sports and physical recreation was discouraged mainly for aesthetic and cultural reasons. The cultural conditions under which we have lived have insisted that there are distinct physiological and psychological differences between men and women that preclude the latter from participating in strenuous physical activity particularly of a competitive nature. But history reveals that in ancient Greece for example, the Spartan girls were trained by women trainers who employed a programme similar to that of boys including running, jumping, javelin, weight throwing and wrestling. At the time women indulged in strenuous physical activity and thrived on it. It was, in earlier days, a way of life and was accepted as such.

**Key words:** Women sports, Changing Concept, Evolving role

#### Introduction:

The difference between masculine and feminine behavior is associated with sharp contrasts in temperament. The male viewed as naturally aggressive and active, which are characteristics compatible with vigorous highly competitive sport. Conversely, the female is seen as naturally non aggressive and passive. Further, western culture has traditionally defined female as inferior and dependent on men, with their primary role responsibilities being as child bearers, rearers of children, home achievement and success. Their prevailing role of a feminine woman clearly was at odds with that of a competitive athlete which was seen as demanding aggressiveness, dominance, tough mindedness and risk taking. A factor of particular interest in continued resistance to full equality in sports participation for female are persistent effects of several social institutions which are traditionally slow to change. One's learning of their sexual identity is initiated by their family. And is subject to significant difference in childrearing practices. Children learn parental expectations of sex-appropriate behavior, which includes sports and vigorous physical pursuits being identified with the male role and negatively associated with the female role.

#### Women in Sports – Physiological Aspects:

Women by virtue of their sex at a disadvantage in a very large number of sports. Therefore they should be judged in terms of relative only to the performance standard of their sex. Sex has definite influence on training primarily because of physiological differences in the





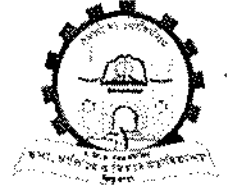


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### भारतातील दारिद्र्य — कारणमिमांसा व उपाययोजना

डॉ. रामेश्वर एम. मोरे

समाजशास्त्र विभाग

संतोष भीमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंदुप

ता. द. सोलापूर जि. सोलापूर, महाराष्ट्र

Email: [rameswarmore51@gmail.com](mailto:rameswarmore51@gmail.com)

#### संक्षिप्त गोष्टवारी (Abstract):

दारिद्र्य ही एक सार्वत्रिक समस्या आहे. परंतु भारतात या समस्येने गंभीर स्वरूप धारण केले आहे. भारतात २०११-१२ च्या आकडेवारीनुसार दारिद्र्य रेषेखाली जीवन जगणाऱ्या लोकांचे प्रमाण २१.०९ टक्के इतके होते. भारतातील दारिद्र्याच्या समस्येसाठी सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, लोकसंख्यात्मक व वैयक्तिक घटक जबाबदार आहेत. भारतातील दारिद्र्याच्या समस्येमुळे भिक्षावृत्ती, वेश्यावृत्ती, बालगुन्हेगारी, गुन्हेगारी, आत्महत्या, घटस्फोट इत्यादी अनेक समस्या निर्माण होत आहेत. भारतातील दारिद्र्याची समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी प्रामुख्याने लोकसंख्या वाढीवर नियंत्रण, शेती व्यवसायात सुधारणा, पूरक व्यवसायास प्रोत्साहन, रोजगारात वृद्धी व आर्थिक विषमता नष्ट करणे इत्यादी उपाय अवलंबणे गरजेचे आहे.

#### Keyword: दारिद्र्य

#### प्रस्तावना :-

अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा, अरोग्य, शिक्षण व मनोरंजनापासून वंचित असणे म्हणजे दारिद्र्य होय. दारिद्र्य ही सार्वत्रिक समस्या आहे. जगातील समृद्ध देशातही ही समस्या आहे. पाश्चात्य देशांच्या तुलनेत भारतातील दारिद्र्याची समस्या गंभीर आहे. भारतातील दारिद्र्यासंबंधी एक विधान करता येते ते असे भारत एक धनी देश हे जहाँ के निवासी निर्धन है। सद्य परिस्थितीतही भारतातील दारिद्र्यरेषेखाली असणाऱ्या लोकांचे प्रमाण खूप मोठे आहे. २०११-१२ च्या आकडेवारीनुसार भारतात दारिद्र्य रेषेखाली लोकांचे प्रमाण २१.०९ टक्के इतके होते. हे ग्रामीण भागात २५.७ टक्के तर शहरी भागात १३.७ टक्के होते. छत्तीसगढ, झारखंड, मणिपूर, अरुणाचल प्रदेश व बिहार या राज्यात दारिद्र्य रेषेखाली जीवन जगणाऱ्या लोकांचे प्रमाण सर्वाधिक आहे. गोवा, केरळ, हिमाचल प्रदेश, सिक्कीम, पंजाब या राज्यात दारिद्र्य रेषेखाली जीवन जगणाऱ्या लोकांचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. महाराष्ट्रात दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील लोकांचे प्रमाण १७.३५ टक्के इतके होते. दारिद्र्याचे अत्यंत विघातक परिणाम समाजावर होतात म्हणून प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात भारतातील दारिद्र्याचे अध्ययन करण्यात आले आहे.

#### उद्देश :-

- १) भारतातील दारिद्र्याच्या कारणांचा शोध घेणे.
- २) भारतातील दारिद्र्याच्या समस्येवर उपाय सूचवणे.





## Rural Women Entrepreneurship in India: Issues and Challenges

Smt. Kore B.S.

Assistant professor, Department of commerce

Santosh Bhimrao Patil College of Art's Commerce and Science, Mandrup, South Solapur,  
Solapur.

### Introduction:

An entrepreneur is an innovator who brings economic development through new combinations of factors of production. An entrepreneur is the person who bears risk, unites various factors of production and carries out innovation. Richard contillon a French banker, applied the word entrepreneur to mean a person who bears uncertainty and risk. It means that an entrepreneur is a person who sets up a business with the aim to make a profit and the entrepreneurship is the process of designing, launching and running a new business which is often initially a small business. The people who create these businesses are called as entrepreneurs.

Concept women entrepreneurs may be defined as the women or a group of women who initiate organize and operate a business enterprise. In other words any women or adapts an economic activity may be called women entrepreneur. In recent years they have made their identity in different walks of life and are competing successfully with men despite the social psychological and economic barriers. This has been possible due to education. They realize their power and reach out for new areas and new responsibilities. Women owned business enterprises are play a vital role in society inspiring others and creating more employment opportunities in the country.

According to 6<sup>th</sup> economic census released by the ministry of statistics and programme. Implementation, women constitute around 14% of the total entrepreneur. I.e. 8.05 million out of the total 58.5 million entrepreneur work in agro sector whereas 5.29 million women constituting more than 65% work in non- agro sector. The average employment in women owned enterprises in 1.67 people per business. The vice president said that lack of equal access to education and employment, inequalities in the labour market rising sexual and unequal division of unpaid care and domestic work remain the key barriers to their advancement. Women's active participation in decision making has a positive impact on education, health, nutrition, employment and social protection.

### Objectives of the study:

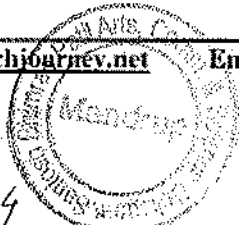
1. To study the meaning of rural women entrepreneur
2. To study the challenges faced by rural women entrepreneurs in India.
3. To study the Government schemes for women entrepreneurs.

### Methodology:

The study is based on secondary sources such as books, magazines, paper, report of appropriate governing body, reports of committees and projects on women entrepreneurship.

### Rural women entrepreneur

The phenomenon of women entrepreneur is largely confined to metropolitan cities and big towns. However now women's are also interested to start their own business in both rural





women have own property. The basic difficulty of a women entrepreneur is that she is a woman by this mean her double responsibility towards family and business work. Women entrepreneurs should also try their best and support their family members. The banks government should come forward to help women entrepreneurs for providing loans.

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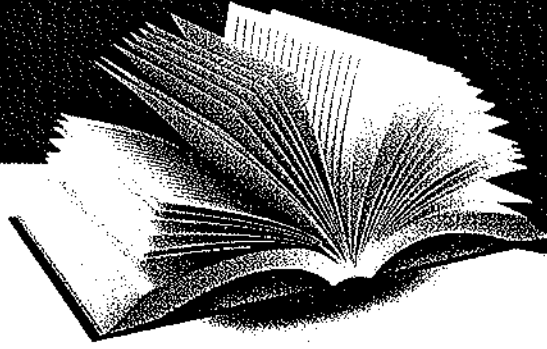


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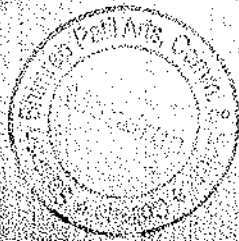
Peer Reviewed International Refereed Research Journal

# “साहित्य, समाज आणि संस्कृती”



संपादक  
प्रा. डॉ. औदुंबर जाधव

सहसंपादक  
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43) बदलती संस्कृती आणि साहित्य प्रा. हनुमंत मते, सोलापूर	157
44) संत साहित्य : एक अध्यात्मीक लोकशाही सौ.विद्यादेवी रामचंद्र बिल्ले, प्रा.यमुना कृष्णराव जाधव, सोलापूर	160
45) मुक्तिबोधांची काव्यशैली प्रा. डॉ. राकेश दे. कभे, नागपूर	163
46) संतसाहित्य आणि सामाजिक संदर्भ डॉ. राजेंद्र खंदारे, नातेपुते	168
47) १९ व्या शतकातील स्त्री समस्या आणि साहित्य प्रा.डॉ. सुनिता श्रीपती कांबळे, सोलापूर	172
48) संत साहित्याचे सामाजिक संदर्भ प्रा.डॉ. संजय चौधरी, जेऊर	174
49) संत साहित्यातील समाजप्रबोधन प्रा.जवाहर मोरे, मंडुप	177
50) मंगळवेढा शहर एक दुर्लक्षित धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थळ प्रा.दत्तात्रय साहेबराव गायकवाड, मंगळवेढा	180
51) संत साहित्याचे सामाजिक संदर्भ Navso Parab, Goa	183
52) आधुनिक मराठी साहित्य, समाज आणि संस्कृती प्रा. डॉ. सायली योगेश आचार्य, नाशिक	187
53) एका बोलीभाषेच्या स्वरूप विशेषांचा अभ्यास सौ. पद्मावती प्रभाकर पाटील, सोलापूर	191
54) स्त्रीवादी साहित्याची संकल्पना डॉ. सुनिता पांडुरंग सूर्यवंशी, सोलापूर	193
55) बोली आणि साहित्य डॉ.शिवाजी नारायणराव शिंदे, सोलापूर	195



## संत साहित्यातील समाजप्रबोधन

प्रा.जवाहर मोरे,  
संतोष भी.पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंडुप

प्रस्तावना :-

माणूस हा समाजशील प्राणी आहे. अनेक व्यक्तींनी एकत्र येऊन हा समाज बनलेला असतो. विविध भावभावना, संघर्ष, सहकार्य, धर्म, जात, भेदभाव, सहभाग, सहसंबंध अशा अनेक व्यूहरचनेतून समाजाचा, तेथील लोकांचा जीवनक्रम चालू असतो. अशा काळात भावना आणि प्रेम एकत्रित येऊन समाज संघटीत होतो. संघर्षाचे प्रमाण कमी कमी होत जाते. सहविचार, समूह, भावना, एकत्रितपणा, सामाजिक सलोखा, आनंद, प्रसन्नता या बाबींना समाज जवळ करतो. आणि स्वतःच्या व्यक्तिमत्वात बदल करून घेतो. मानवी मूल्ये, ज्ञान, भावना ही प्रबोधनाच्या बांधिलकीनेही समाज प्रबोधित होतो. याच आधारे माणसातला माणूस जगण्यास समर्थ बनतो. असे म्हणता येईल. या समर्थ बनण्याच्या प्रक्रियेला संतांच्या विचाराने अधिक ताकद दिल्याचे दिसते. देशातील अनेक संतांनी समाजप्रबोधन करतांना, अभंग, ओवी, ग्रंथ, विराणी, भारुड, भजन, प्रवचन, कीर्तन या मार्गांचा अवलंब केला. सत्य, अहिंसा, श्रद्धा, भक्ती, निष्ठा, समाधान, दया, क्षमा, शांती या तत्वांचा उपदेश संतांनी केला. वैदिक काळापासून सोळाव्या शतकापर्यंतचे अनेक संत, महात्म्ये यांनी समाजप्रबोधनाचे कार्य केले. प्रस्तुत लेखामध्ये निवडक संतांनी लेखणीच्या आणि विचारांच्या माध्यमातून जे कार्य केले आहे. याचा विचार मांडला जाणार आहे.

समाज प्रबोधन ही संकल्पना व्यापक आणि आधुनिक आहे. व्यापक, विविधांगी, समावेशक व समाजविषयकचे प्रबोधन म्हणजे समाजप्रबोधन होय, या विचारावरून असे म्हणता येईल की, संतांचे विचार व साहित्य हे समाज प्रबोधनाचे भांडारच आहे.

आद्य भारतीय समाजसुधारक : महात्मा बसवेंस्वर  
बाराव्या शतकातील आद्य भारतीय समाजसुधारक म्हणून महात्मा बसवेंस्वरांना ओळखले जाते. कर्नाटकातील विजयपूर जिल्ह्यातील बसवनबागेवाडी ही त्यांची जन्मभूमी, कुडलसंग ही ऐक्यभूमी, बिंदर जिल्ह्यातील बसवकल्याण ही कर्मभूमी असे वर्णन डॉ. सुर्यकांत घुगे करतात. महात्मा बसवेंस्वरांनी खऱ्याने अर्थाने समाजप्रबोधनाचा कृतिशील प्रारंभ केला होता. 'सर्व मानव समान आहे.' हा विचार महात्मा बसवेंस्वरांनी मांडला आहे. प्रत्येकाचा माणूस म्हणून गौरव झाला पाहिजे. सर्वजण परमेश्वरांनी लेकरी आहेत. सर्वजण आपलेच आहेत. असा समता व मानवतावादी विचार मांडताना ते एका वचनात म्हणतात.

हा कोण? हा कोण? हा कोण?

असे म्हणवू देऊ नका,

असा भाव ही माझ्या मनी येवू देऊ नका.

हा आमुचा, हा आमुचा, हा आमुचा

असेच म्हणवून घ्या.

सर्वांना तुमच्या घराचा पुत्र म्हणवा हे कुडल

संगमदेवा

मानवताभाव जोपासणे हे खरे समाजप्रबोधन आहे. ते महात्मा बसवेंस्वरांनी केले आहे. हे करत असताना त्यांनी विचार व आचार यांच्या शुध्दीला खूप महत्व दिले आहे. प्रत्येकाने कसा विचार करावा आणि आचार कसा ठेवावा? याबाबत नेमके समाजप्रबोधन केलेले आहे. विचार आणि आचार यातील शुध्दता टिकवण्यासाठी सात गोष्टी सांगितल्या आहेत.

चोरी करू नका, हत्या करू नका,

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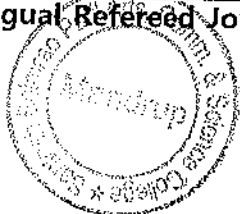
स्वयंस्तुती करू नका, परनिंदा करू नका

हीच अंतरंग शुध्दी आहे,

ईश्वराला प्रसन्न करण्याचा हाच मार्ग आहे

कुडलसंगम देवा !

याचबरोबरच महात्मा बसवेंस्वरांनी प्रबोधन करीत असतांना परस्पर, प्रेम, स्नेह सभाव, सहिष्णुभाव, सामंजस्य, सहानुभूती, सहकार्य, भक्ती, नीती, सभावना, कृती, आचार, नम्रता याविषयी आपल्या सहजसुंदर



गुरुवभावाची जाणीव करून देत भक्ती रसाचे घुटके पाजून समाजप्रबोधन करण्याचा यशस्वी प्रयत्न केला. विंचू सारख्या भारुडातून मानवाच्या स्वार्थी, लबाड, ढोंगी, वृत्तीचे दर्शन घडवत विंचवापेक्षा मनुष्याच्या कपटमनाचे दंश किती विषारी आहेत हे सांगितले आहे. समाजप्रबोधनाचे प्रकाश स्तंभ संत तुकाराम :-

डॉ.निर्मलकुमार फडकुले यांच्या मते संत हा एकांतापेक्षा लोकांतातच अधिक रमतो.त्यांच्या जीवन दृष्टीत करुणा, क्षमाशीलता, संयम आणि चिंतनाशिलता यांचे रंग मिसळलेले असतात. या सर्वांचे एकत्रित समीकरण म्हणजेच संत तुकाराम होय. तुकोबांची अभंगगाथा आजही लोकांच्या अंतःकरणात घर करून आहे. वैयक्तिक जीवनात आलेल्या उद्दिग्नतेला सामोरे जाण्यासाठी मनाचा लागणारा निःसंगपणा त्यांच्या व्यक्तीमत्वात उतरला आणि त्यातून अभंगगाथा जन्माला आली, त्याची ही बांधणी अभंगवाणी प्रबोधनविचाराने ओथंबलेली दिसते.

संत तुकारामांनी धर्म भोळेपण, अंधश्रद्धा, ढोंगीसाधु, तीर्थयात्रा, व्रतवैकल्ये, नवस, सायास यावर वैचारिक हल्ले चढवून लोकांना खऱ्या धर्माचा, जीवन मार्गाचा उपदेश केला आहे. अंधळा भोगवाद आणि लोचट हव्यास यामुळे अनेक गैरप्रकार वाढीस येत आहेत यासाठी संत तुकोबांचे विचारच आपले रक्षण करतील हे सर्वांनी लक्षात घेणे गरजेचे आहे.

अशाप्रकारे यापुढे संत ज्ञानदेवापासून संत निळोबापर्यंत झालेले अनेक संत पुन्हा जन्मास येणार नाहीत. पण तत्कालीन संतांचे विचार अमलात आणून आधुनिक संतांच्या आणि स्वार्थी भक्तांच्या मनाच्या गाभान्यात पवित्रता निर्माण करण्याचे कार्य करण्याची गरज आहे असे मला वाटते.

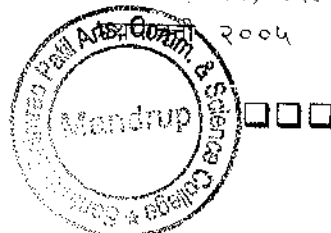
निष्कर्ष :-

१. संतांच्या अख्यायिका किंवा दंतकथेवर चिंतन न करता विचारांवर चिंतन करता येईल.
२. मनामध्ये शुध्द भावना ठेवल्यास, काहीही कमी पडणार नाही हे लक्षात येईल.
३. संतांच्या प्रबोधनाचा विचार अमलात आणून जातीभेदाचा समूळ नाश करू करता येईल याचे मंथन होईल.

४. सर्वधर्मसमभाव मनात रुजवून लोकशाहीची मूल्ये जनमानसात रुजवता येतील.
५. संत विचारातून स्त्रियांना सन्मान तर मिळेलच शिवाय त्यांचा उध्दारही होईल.
६. भारुडाकडे मनोरंजन किंवा करमणूक म्हणून न पाहिल्यास मानवी वैगुण्याचे रूपांतर समुणात करता येईल.
७. संत तुकारामांच्या जीवनानुभवातून व्यवहार ज्ञान कळेल.
८. श्रद्धा आणि अंधश्रद्धा यातील फरक लक्षात घेऊन जत्रा, यात्रा यावर खर्च करण्यापेक्षा कुटुंबांच्या उध्दारावर खर्च होईल.
९. संतवाणीच्या आचरणाने घरात दारिद्र्य असले तरी मनात ऐश्वर्य ठेवून आयुष्य सुखकर करता येईल.
१०. संतांनी ऐश्वर्याला लाथाडलं आणि सध्याच्या संतांनी प्रचंड संपत्ती कमवली यावर चिंतन आणि मंथन होऊन सात्विक विचारांची संपत्ती कमवून समाजप्रबोधनात खारीचा वाटा देता येईल.

संदर्भ :-

१. संपादक रा.तु.भगत- संत साहित्य आणि समाजप्रबोधन, दिलीपराज प्रकाशन, पुणे, प्रथम आवृत्ती २००५
२. संपादक निशिकांत ठाकर :- साहित्य सामाजिक अनुबंध, गायत्री प्रकाशन, सोलापूर नोव्हेंबर २००३
३. ल.रा.नसिरबादकर -प्राचीन मराठी वाङ्मयाचा इतिहास, फडके प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर नववी आवृत्ती २००८,
४. संपादक रा.तु.भगत-संत साहित्य आणि समाजप्रबोधन, दिलीपराज प्रकाशन पुणे २००५



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Sr No	Author Name	Title of Article / Research Paper	Page No.
100	डॉ. सुरेश विनायक जाधव सौ. शिल्पा जितेंद्र शिवभक्त	भाषा आणि सोशल नेटवर्किंग	270
101	डॉ. श्रीकांत श्रीधर कामतकर	वैद्यकीय पेशा : मराठी भाषा : उपयोजन व रोजगाराच्या संधी!	276
102	डॉ. शिवाजी नारायणराव शिंदे	मराठी भाषा अभ्यासाच्या प्रशासनातील रोजगाराभिमुख संधी	280
103	प्रा. राजकुमार पवार	मराठी भाषा अभ्यासातून रोजगाराची संधी उपलब्ध करून देणारे मुलाखत तंत्र	283
104	प्रा. नाना त्र्यंबक घुगे	भाषा अभ्यासाच्या रोजगाराभिमुख संधी	286
105	प्रा. जवाहर मोरे	मराठी भाषा आणि रोजगार	294
106	आफताब मुजावर	भाषा आणि रोजगाराच्या संधी (वृत्तपत्र, रेडिओ, दूरदर्शन)	296
107	श्री. संतोष मारुती लोंढे	फिचर रायटिंग आणि करिअर	298
108	डॉ. अमजद हारुण अत्तार	मराठी भाषा आणि रोजगाराच्या विविध संधी	302
109	डॉ. संग्राम गोपीनाथ थोरात	स्पर्धा परीक्षा : मराठीच्या विद्यार्थ्यांना रोजगाराची संधी	304
110	डॉ. एम. के. शिंदे	मराठी भाषा व प्रसारमाध्यमातील परिभाषिक शब्द आणि शब्दार्थ	306
111	प्रा. डॉ. तुळशीराम चंद्रशेन उकिरडे	रोजगाराभिमुख कीर्तन : नवा अध्याय	309
112	प्रा. डॉ. दत्तात्रय प्रभाकर डुंबरे	प्रसारमाध्यमे व भाषिक कौशल्य उपयोजन	311
113	प्रा. डॉ. वृंदा विजय देशपांडे	भाषा व प्रसारमाध्यमे - रोजगार संधी	314
114	प्रा. डॉ. रमेश तु. देशमुख	भाषा आणि प्रसारमाध्यमे	319
115	प्रा. जितेंद्र बाबुराव शेजवळ	प्रसार माध्यमे आणि समाज	321
116	प्रा. डॉ. जी. व्ही. शिंदे	मराठी भाषा अभ्यासाच्या रोजगाराभिमुख संधी	323
117	डॉ. एन. डी. चौधरी	मराठी भाषेतील प्रसारमाध्यमासाठी लेखन कौशल्ये	325
118	डॉ. दयानंद लिंगाजी भोवाळ	भाषा आणि प्रसार माध्यमे (मुद्रित व दृश्य माध्यमे)	328
119	डॉ. राखी सिद्धाम सलगर	भाषा व प्रसार माध्यमे	331
120	डॉ. दीपक सुभाषराव सूर्यवंशी	प्रसार माध्यमांसाठी लेखन कौशल्य विशेष संदर्भ: जाहिरात	333

## The Importance of Interview In The Selection of an Employee

Mr. Rajesh Mahesh Kale

(Assistant Professor)

Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts, Commerce and Science Senior College, Mandrup

### Abstract:

*It would be no wrong to say that Education should facilitate the process of getting suitable employment for leading a better life. It is necessary to establish a proper interview in the selection of an employee. The need of hour is to introduce interview techniques in the syllabus so that the students are better equipped to meet the challenges of future. I would like to show in the present paper the importance of interview in the selection of an employee. As we know an interview is one of the most important and popular techniques being used in a number of personality tests and in the selection of an employee. This method for screening candidates as well as testing their potential is generally used in interview. In the other words an interview is a conversation where questions are asked and answers are given. It is a face to face encounter. It means a conversation between interviewer and interviewee to assess candidate's potentialities for a job.*

**Key words:** Interviewing, potential, verification, objectives, opinions, purpose

### Objectives:

10. To focus on good conversation technique.
11. It aims at to bring out attitudes rather facts.
12. To find out the suitability of the candidate.
13. To judge the applicant's qualification as a basis for sound selection.
14. To find out more information about the candidate which is not written in the application.
15. To give the candidate an accurate picture of the job with full details of terms and conditions of the employment.
16. To judge the candidate's potentialities for a job
17. To offer an opportunity to understand and develop a clear picture of the personality of candidate.
18. To give an opportunity to self-assessment of candidate.
- 19) To enable the employer to evaluate candidate's personality.

### Introduction :

An Interview is a mutual exchange of information between an employer and a prospective candidate for a position that the employer advertises for. The word interview refers to one-on-one conversation between interviewer and interviewee. It is formal meeting at which people are asked questions by one or a panel to find out whether a candidate is suitable for a job. Being a form of oral communication, it can be usually conducted face to face, but this new also being done over telephone. The interview should aim to find out attitudes rather than facts. It is the oldest method of evaluating a man's potential for a job. In this way it is a two-way communication where the interviewee is also have a chance to ask any question about a job and a company freely. There is give and take between both and much of the conversation these two is carried on by gesture, posture, facial expression and other behavior. It would be no wrong to say that these means of communication the spoken words, the expression, the reflection contribute to the purposeful exchange of meaning, which is the interview. In other words interview is face to face communication between a panel and interviewee and offers an opportunity to understand and develop a clear picture of the personality of the candidate.

**\*Importance of Interview:** It would be no doubt that interview is the oldest and popular and most commonly used device in selecting and in appointing personnel at all levels. Even though Application forms provide much valuable and expected information about the candidate ;Yet they do not provide the complete and proper set of information required about the applicant. Interview helps the company/organization to find out much information about the candidate. The importance of interview in the selection can be judged from the following facts.

**\*Evaluation of a qualified candidate:** It helps and decides whether the candidate having the qualities in order to his/her qualities for required job. It also enable the employer to evaluate the candidate's personality and positive attitude in the terms of the demands of the organization.

**\*Selection of a suitable candidate:** It would be apt to say that the main purpose of the interview is to judge and find out the suitability of the candidate. It is taken into consideration that the way of judging temperamental qualities of candidate such as skill of problem solution, quality of leadership and so on.

**\*Skill-testing Questions:** One of the most purpose of interview is find out apt and suitable answers from skill-testing questions. It has also to judge how does a candidate face questions which being asked by a panel.

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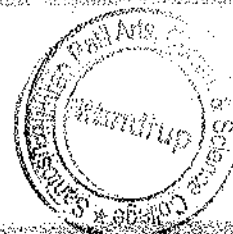
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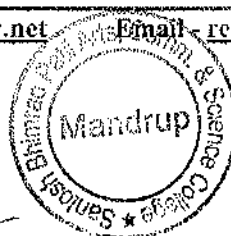
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## INDEX

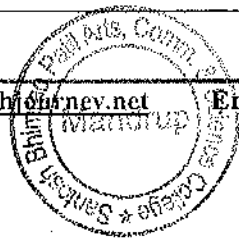
No.	Title of the Paper	Author's Name	Page No.
1	Road Transportation in Southern Konkan Region of Maharashtra	S.T. Gurav, Dr. D. C. Kamble	06
2	Spatial Pattern of Cropping Intensity and Irrigation in Solapur District: A Geographical Analysis	Dr. Govind Bhosale	11
3	Spatial Pattern of Development in Medical Facility: A Special Reference to Satara District	Dr. T.R. Magar	20
4	Distribution of Water in Solapur District: A Geographical Study	Dr. Z.A. Nayab	26
5	Precipitation Trend in Shrigonda Tahasil of Ahmednagar District, (M.S.)	Kadam S.M., Parkhe S.B.	37
6	The Study of Land Use and Land Cover Pattern: A Case Study of Vijaypur District	Dr. B.N. Konade	41
7	A Geographical Analysis of Agricultural Productivity in Lower Sina Basin	Dr. Arjun Nanaware, Amar Wakade	46
8	Geographical Study of Water Pollution in Upper Bhima River Basin (Maharashtra)	Dr. Arvind Dalavi	53
9	Irrigation Projects of Solapur District : A Geographical Study	Dr. Vijaya Gaikwad	61
10	Irrigation Status of Drought Prone Region in Maharashtra State : with Special Reference to Solapur District	Dr. Ankush Shinde	65
11	Role of NGOS and Society in the Management of Water Resources	Dr. Rahul Surve, Dr. C.V. Tate	72
12	Water Tank and its use in Malshiras Tahsil, Solapur District (Ms), India	Dr. Nagnath Dhayagode	77
13	Rainfall Variability in Marathwada Region Through PCI	Mr. Kishor Shinde, Dr. Parag Khadke	81
14	Availability and Distribution of Water in Maharashtra State	Dr. Shivaji Maske	87
15	Socio-Economic Condition of Farmers in Western Hilly Area of Kolhapur District: A Case Study	Dr. B. B. Ghurake, Dr. R. V. Hajare, Prof. P. S. Chougule	93
16	Socio-Economic Status of Women in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra	Dr. Deepak Gadekar, Mr. S.D. Gulave, Vijay Sonawane	103
17	Sustainable Development of Rainwater Harvesting in Drought Prone Region of Maharashtra, India	Dr. V. P. Gaikwad	113
18	Modern Irrigation Systems: A Better Way of Water Management	Dr. H.L. Jadhav	120
19	Geographical Analysis of Watershed in Kalamb Tahsil of Osmanabad District	Dr. M.T. Suryawanshi & Mr. R.G. Koli	123
20	Indicators of Economic Development: A Theoretical Approach	Dr. Sachin Rajguru	128
21	Well and Tub Well Water and its uses in Malshiras Tahsil, Solapur District - A Geographical Perspective	Dr. P. P. Ubale	133
22	Comparative Study Between Land use Practices and Wetland in Punjab, India	Ramhari Bagade, N. G. Shinde	138
23	Decrease of Ground Water Depth in Solapur District: A Geophysical Analysis	Dr. N. J. Patil	147
24	Drinking Water Supply Status in Habitations with Population Coverage - A Geographical Study	Dr. C. Mallanna, Prof. D. A. Kolhapure	153







25	Public Participation in Water Resource Management:Challenges and Perspectives Prof. Dr. G. G. Parkhe	161
26	Monitoring Land Use and Land Cover Change Detection in Eastern Part of Sangli District (Maharashtra): A Remote Sensing & Gis Perspective (1998-2018)\ Mr. Tushar Waghmare, Prof. (Dr.) K. C. Ramotra, Mr. Prakash T. Waghmare	165
27	Morphometric Analysis and Prioritization of Sindphana Sub Watersheds Using Geospatialtechniques Mr. P.L Unhale, Mr. V.M. Waghmare	175
28	Analnsis of Water Quality for Drinking Purpose A Case Study of Newasa Townin Newasa Tehsil Dist-Ahmednagar, MH Mr. R.G. Nipunge, Miss. Saraswati Devhare	184
29	Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Sc Population Literacy in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra Dr. Vikramsinh Patil, Dr. Baburao Ghurake	187
30	Hydro Biological Study of Water in Hingoli District Dr. Vilas Khadke& Dr. N.B Kadam	195
31	Assessment of Groundwater Resources in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra State: A Geographical Study Deepak Hujare , Dr.M.V.Surayawanshi	199
32	A Key Study of Some Diseases in Satara District (Ms) : A Geographical Analysis Mr. Santosh Patil, Prof. C. U. Mane	206
33	Importance of Water Literacy At Social Level Shailaja Mathane	212
34	Sources of Irrigation and Water Lift Facilities in Solapur District Dr. R.V Tatipamul	217
35	Sustainable use Water Resource of Drought Prone Area in Satra Distrtict A: Geographical Analysis Dr. T. P. Shinde	224
36	Clean Technological Solution for Sustainable Development Mr. B.M. Swami	230
37	Encouraging Water Literacy Dr. Rahul Pardeshi	235
38	Concentration and Probability of Water Borne Diseases : In Saryupar Plain of U.P. Prof. D.S.Gaikwad	243
39	Route Planning for Ecotourism in the Vicinity of Satara City (Maharashtra) Shri. S. S.Kambale, Dr. A. M.Pawar, Dr. D. G.Gatade	251
40	A Geographical Analysis of Spatial Distribution of Secondary Schools in Solapur District (Maharashtra) Dr. Ganesh Khatal, Prin. Dr. B.R.Phule	256
41	Agricultural Transformation in Drought Prone Region: A Case Study of Phaltan Tahsil in Satara District (Ms), India Mr. Mahadev Chavan	262
42	Impacts of Climate Change in Maharashtra Dr. Khade Sarangdhar	267
43	Rural Drinking Water Issues in India's Dry Season Inclined Territory: An Instance of Maharashtra State Dr. Deepak Dede	272
44	Study and Analysis of Water Resources in Indapur Taluka ( Pune District ) Prof. A. K.Phalphale	280
45	Geographical study ofIrrigation and Agriculture in Yavatmal District Dr.S. D.Hulpalle	285
46	Conservation Of Wetland Ecosystem As Water Sources For Flora And Faunna Dr. Arti Bhosale	290
47	Socio-Economic Status of Livestock Farmers In Mundhewadi Village of Mangalwedha Tahsil (Solapur District) Dr. D. N. Ligade	296
48	A Study of Ground Water Resources in Maharashtra Dr. Dadasaheb Kharat	302





## Rural Drinking Water Issues in India's Dry Season Inclined Territory: An Instance of Maharashtra State

**Dr.Dede Deepak Kashinath**

Assistant Professor, Geography Department,  
S.B.P.College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Mandrup,  
Taluka- South Solapur  
Dist:-Solapur Maharashtra

### Abstract:

*Acquiring adequate drinking water with satisfactory quality under conditions of need, for example, dry spells, is a test in dry season inclined zones of India. This examination analyzed provincial drinking water accessibility issues during an ongoing dry spell (2012) through 22 center gathering talks (FGDs) in a dry spell inclined catchment of India. Additionally, a little concoction water quality investigation was embraced to assess the appropriateness of water for drinking reason dependent on Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). The dry spell that started in 2011 and further weakened water supplies in 2012 caused a fast decrease in repository stockpiles and groundwater levels that drove, thusly, to the disappointment of general society water supply frameworks in the Upper Bhima Catchment. Evaporated and low-yield burrowed wells and borewells, tanker water conveyances from remote sources, inconvenient water conveyances, and debased water quality were the serious issues recognized in the FGDs. Notwithstanding extreme drinking water shortage during dry season, the nature of the drinking water was seen as a significant issue, and it evidently was disregarded by neighborhood governments and clients. Extreme pollution of the drinking water with nitrate-nitrogen, ammonium-nitrogen, and chlorides was found in the examined drinking water tests. Subsequently, notwithstanding the water shortage, the aftereffects of this examination point to a prompt need to research the issue of debased drinking water sources while structuring alleviation measures for dry season inclined territories of India*

**Keywords:** domestic water supply, water quality, drought mitigation, water treatment, Maharashtra

### 1. Introduction

Water shortage, which is extensively comprehended as the absence of access to sufficient amounts of water for human and ecological uses, is viewed as one of the most significant worldwide dangers for society. Worldwide water requests are relied upon to increment later on due to expanding populaces, urbanization, and industrialization. What's more, parts of environmental change and foreseen increments in extraordinary climate occasions are required to add to increments in the recurrence, seriousness, and term of dry seasons, which can intensify water benefit capacity issues.

Creating nations are more helpless against dry spell than created nations and India is among the most powerless dry season inclined nations on the planet. Around 66% of its territory is dry spell inclined and per capita water accessibility is logically diminishing as its populace increments. The normal yearly per capita water accessibility was 1816 m<sup>3</sup> in 2001, which diminished to 1545 m<sup>3</sup> in 2011. The nation is confronting water pressure and the interest for water is consistently expanding. India's drinking water emergency has gotten serious over the





previous decade. Expanding requests on accessible water assets for serious agrarian practices and modern use, together with disintegrating water quality, compel drinking water accessibility in spite of enormous costs for drinking water and sanitation framework. Albeit the vast majority of the water supply and sanitation conspires by India's legislature have entered into provincial regions and secured many house-holds (about 74% of country householders are completely secured), numerous family units (about 26%) had no drinking water offices until 2009. Besides, there are developing worries about the reasonable utilization of groundwater and surface water concerning rising issues of disparity of water dissemination and access. In spite of the fact that the administration guarantees that drinking water is accessible in most provincial territories, the nature of that water supply is an issue. As of now, an enormous extent of India's country networks is devouring water that doesn't meet the WHO drinking water quality guidelines.

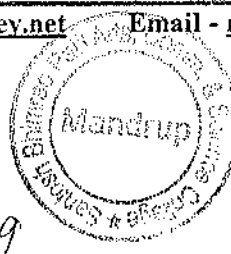
Dry spell conditions may additionally intensify the drinking water accessibility circumstance in territories where water pressure as of now exists and in zones inclined to dry season. In spite of the fact that dry seasons are being combatted with receptive measures and consideration is being given to the amount of water accessible to networks, the nature of the water is being ignored by neighborhood organizations. Absence of framework and offices to screen and keep up sufficient water quality is obvious by and large. Besides, in a large portion of the towns, clients are uninformed of the nature of the water being provided to them for drinking. Under dry season conditions, the nature of water will in general be ignored, and need is given to amount. Consequently, it is basic to look at the nature of the drinking water utilized by those rustic networks in dry season inclined regions that do not have an appropriate water supply foundation.

To configuration fitting dry spell readiness and alleviation methodologies and to conquer the issues in the country drinking water supply, it is urgent to under-stand the provincial drinking water issues through information gathered in field examinations. Representing open info is fundamental while managing issues of fittingness, desperation, value, and social mindfulness in dry spell arranging. Notwithstanding, restricted examinations have explored rustic drinking water issues with open investment in India's country dry spell inclined regions (DPAs). In this specific circumstance, this investigation inspected the condition of dry spell and water assets, provincial open water conveyance attributes, and drinking water accessibility and quality issues during the 2012 dry season. This examination concentrated on a drought prone catchment of India, The Upper Bhima Catchment, through open interest. The investigation represented the fol-lowing three inquiries:

If there should arise an occurrence of the third question, it ought to be noticed that a little pot water inspecting study was attempted. In any case, there was no real way to know whether this was more awful during the dry season. The consequences of this investigation are relied upon to help arrangement producers and partners gain recognition with existing drinking water issues in dry season inclined zones, and to help in planning fitting systems to defeat drinking water issues in provincial DPAs.

## 2. Research initiative:-

An agent dry season inclined catchment, the Upper Bhima Catchment in Southern Maharashtra State, was utilized as the examination site. The catchment territory is around 46 000 km<sup>2</sup>. Pune, Solapur, and Ahmednagar areas spread about 75% of the catchment zone and Satara,



Sangali, Osmanabad, and Beed locale spread the rest. The normal yearly precipitation in the catchment is 683 mm and repeating dry spell is one of the difficulties looked by its rustic networks. The circulation of precipitation is exceptionally lopsided crosswise over reality. Precipitation in the catchment changes from 2000–6000 mm at the Western Ghats to 500–800 mm in the center and lower catchment. A point by point depiction of the investigation region is given by Udmale et al. An investigation by Garg et al assesses that 12.8% and 21% of ordinary year precipitation is caught by the supplies and groundwater holds, individually, 7% sent out as spillover out of the bowl and the rest (59.2%) utilized in evapotranspiration.

The catchment is arranged in the Deccan Plateau, an enormous volcanic area made out of Deccan Trap basalts. The populace in the catchment vigorously relies upon basaltic spring water which serves to sustain the lives of about 16.7 million individuals (2011). The rustic and urban populaces were 8.8 and 7.9 million, individually in the year 2011. They are anticipated to increment to 11.3 and 12.5 million, separately, with an absolute populace of the catchment of 23.8 million by 2030. The groundwater assets of the bowl are widely used, with about 70% of the normal yearly energize pulled back for destructive employments. Before the year 1972, the utilization of groundwater in the State was generally irrelevant. In any case, because of the continuous event of dry seasons, impediments of the accessibility of surface water, advancement of ease boring gadgets, simple accessibility of institutional money, and empowerment, and so forth has prompted a multiplication of water system wells (burrowed wells and cylinder wells) in dry season inclined zones.

## **2. Materials and strategies:-**

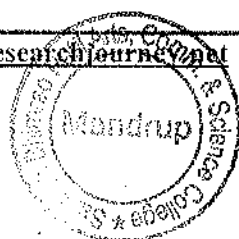
For this investigation, 22 towns were reviewed in 2013 (by a stratified efficient study examining procedure) over the Upper Bhima Catchment (figure 1). The catchment zone was separated into three strata-territories with under 15% (low inundated), between 15%–30% and over 30% (profoundly watered) water system of the all-out developed region, considering normal water system rates over each sub-locale. In the subsequent stage, towns were chosen by a likelihood corresponding to estimate (PPS) inspecting technique [16]. Center gathering exchanges (FGDs) were utilized for bunch talking with (one gathering for every town comprising 8 to 12 people). In a large portion of the cases, a key source or sarpanch (town pioneer or a neighborhood government part) was remembered for the FGDs to support proficient discussions. Different members of FGDs were chosen arbitrarily. The FGDs were the place information were gathered on the town socioeconomics, water supply qualities, and the most significant water issues during a year with typical precipitation (ordinary year) and in a time of dry spell. The synopses of the discussions in the FGDs were noted in 22 surveys. Moreover, 18 drinking water tests were arbitrarily gathered, one from every town (one family unit for each town, especially from one of the families partook in the FGDs). The scientist mentioned that the chose family gave water to drinking, at that point gathered an example from similar water and noticed its source. The examples were dissected in a research facility utilizing particle chromatography to decide the significant groupings of anions and cations and contrasted with the BIS principles and WHO drinking water quality rules. The essential and auxiliary information utilized in the examination and their sources are appeared.



### 3. Results

Status of water assets during a dry spell Between 1998 and 2015, the catchment experienced three significant dry seasons. There were dry spells in 2002–2003, 2011–2012, and an ongoing dry season 2014–15, all were tolerably serious dependent on a precipitation insufficiency somewhere in the range of 25% and half of the long haul normal for the general region (the dry spell force changed at the neighborhood [sub-district] level) [16]. The greater part of the sub-locale experienced back to back dry seasons in 2011 and 2012. The dry spell which started in 2011 went on for five back to back a long time until 2015 (with the exception of a couple of sub-locale from the upper scopes of the catchment). The most immediate impacts of the dry seasons were diminished water levels of the surface water bodies. Figure 4 shows the level of live stockpiling of anticipated stockpiling limit with regards to agent significant water system ventures (Ghod and Bhima Ujjani) in the Upper Bhima Catchment. The water stockpiling limits in these significant ventures were the most minimal (0% of live stockpiling limit) in May of 2012 and neglected to recuperate because of the frail 2012 storm season. The water shortage circumstance intensified during the 2012 post-rainstorm (October and November), winter of 2012–2013 (December through to March), and the mid-year or pre-storm (April through to June) of 2013. The ordinary storm season (June through to September) of 2013 in the upper scopes of the catchment brought about 100% live stockpiling limit of the Ghod and Bhima Ujjani dams in August and October of 2013, separately. Be that as it may, an ongoing storm in 2015 neglected to recuperate to full stockpiling in these repositories. Starting at 22 April 2016, the live stockpiles in these repositories were 0%, bringing about the water shortage circumstance like the dry season of 2011–12. The complete repository live stockpiling of Maharashtra State overall was 17% as of April 2016. The equivalent was 34% and 29% in April 2014 and 2015, individually. This is proof of present water shortage chiefly because of lacking precipitation in 2015. The circumstance will be more regrettable if the storm of 2016 misses the mark concerning the long haul yearly normal.

To battle the dry season (2012) circumstance, ground-water was utilized in the catchment as a support. The overwhelming groundwater deliberation pursued by low precipitation in ensuing years came about in groundwater consumption. The normal groundwater level (GWL) during the post-rainstorm season (November) of 2010 was 4.37 m subterranean level. By post-rainstorm period of 2011, it had dropped to 4.59 m bgl, as appeared in figure 5. This was a 0.22 m decline from the earlier year's post-rainstorm GWL, brought about by a 16% precipitation inadequacy in addition to overwhelming deliberation. The circumstance worsened after an exceptionally frail rainstorm season in 2012, in which there was a 38% precipitation inadequacy contrasted with ordinary precipitation detailed over the whole catchment. The normal GWL for the post-storm period of 2012 was about 7.25 m bgl, which was a lessening of 2.88 m contrasted with the 2010 post-rainstorm season. The normal GWL was at its most minimal (9.10 m bgl) in the 2013 pre-rainstorm season (May) because of dry spell driven overwhelming groundwater siphoning during 2011 and 2012. By and large, there was about a 4.73 m decline in GWL revealed for the period between November of 2010 and May of 2013. The pace of GWL decrease was 16 cm/month (or 1.9 m/year) for a similar period. This is proof that the meteorological dry season (downpour fall) prompted extreme surface water and groundwater scar-city (hydrological dry spell) in the catchment, which therefore influenced the agrarian and local water supplies. The circumstance is illustrative of the dry season inclined region of the





state. It gives brief bits of knowledge into the water shortage circumstance in the state. The dry season frequently brings about ceaseless drinking water shortage and different related issues in these regions. The following subsection gives experiences into the status of people in general drinking water conveyance framework and the significant issues as verified by the general population during a year with typical precipitation contrasted with a time of dry season (2012).

### **3.2. Impacts of drought on the rural domestic water supply**

As indicated by the Census of India, about 45.63% of the family units in the provincial territories of the catchment were furnished with faucet water (from surface or ground-water assets) during ordinary years. About 26.61%, 14.78%, and 10.01% of these family units were getting drinking water from burrowed wells, hand siphons, and additionally bore wells (groundwater), individually. As indicated by 2011 Census of India, over 51% of country family units in the catchment rely upon groundwater as a significant source. Little rates of the country families were acquiring their water from waterways, channels, lakes, etc. All things considered, about 45.38%, 36.58%, and 18.04% of the country families were getting water from sources inside their homes, close to their homes, or a long way from their homes, separately. Among the country family units, about 55% were depending on sources close or far away from the home, making them generally increasingly powerless against dry season driven water shortage.

In light of the 2011–2012 dry spell, water was made accessible to seriously influenced zones by methods for government and network water conveyance tankers. As of May of 2013, around 13 794 towns and villages were given 5060 water conveyance tankers in the dry spell influenced zones of Maharashtra. The all out costs brought about for the water supply relief measures (water tankers, fixes made to the current water offices, and development of bore wells in 2012–2013 was INR6.2 billion (US\$114.2 million; US \$1 = INR54.34 as of March 30, 2013). A larger number of tankers were conveyed in the seriously than the somewhat influenced locale, for example, Solapur, Beed, and Ahmednagar. The qualities of the town water conveyance tankers allotted to the towns that standard titivated in the FGDs. As of May 2013, around 12 of the 22 towns had tanker water conveyances to satisfy their residential water needs. Not many towns revealed tanker water conveyances after the 2011 post-rainstorm season, and barely any towns detailed beginning tanker water deliveries one month later (April of 2013). The tanker water supply was SW for ten towns and GW for two villages. The water was made accessible to the towns by methods for tankers shipping the water from close by repositories or waterways that had water in their dead storages. The tankers' separations to their sources extended from two to 30 km from the assigned towns. Tankers' conveying limits ran from 3000 to 12 000 liters for every excursion. The quantity of excursions every day went from one to five. At the point when the quantity of tankers, their abilities, the quantity of excursions every day, and the villages' populaces are represented, the volume of local water per individual every day was evaluated in the scope of 5 liters (in town 13) to 27 liters (in town 10). UNICEF suggests at any rate 20 liters for each capita every day of safe water supply, while the Government of India prescribes 40 liters for every capita every day. In any case, lacking water supplies during dry spells power the towns to get their water from remotely found, low-yield burrowed wells and bore wells utilized for horticultural purposes in typical years. This is a tedious, unwieldy movement. Low benefit capacity, less than ideal and unpredictable conveyances, debased quality, disparity in circulation,



etc were the serious issues announced in the FGDs. Open satisfaction with tanker water conveyance during dry seasons was accounted for as low in an investigation by Udmale et al.

### 3.3. Drinking water quality

Notwithstanding the residential water supply amount saw as a basic issue in provincial regions, the nature of the water supply additionally stays a test. As indicated by National Sample Survey by Government of India, about 32.3% and 87.7% of the provincial families in the nation in the year 2012 were treating drinking water preceding use and getting great quality drinking water, individually. Be that as it may, in rustic zones of Maharashtra, about 76.6% and 94.1% of the provincial family units for that year were treating drinking water preceding use and getting great quality drinking water, respectively. As brought up above, groundwater is the significant wellspring of savoring water the catchment. Table 4 shows the quantity of tried drinking water sources and their appropriateness for drinking reason for the regions considered in this examination. It very well may be seen that the nitrate defilement was unmistakable in Beed, Pune, and Sangali regions (14.4, 17.5, and 13.3% tried sources surpassing BIS reasonable points of confinement, individually). At the state level about 12.2% of tried sources revealed nitrate defilement past BIS permissible limit. The sources surpassing reasonable points of confinement of concoction contaminants (Iron, Fluoride, Salinity, Nitrate, and Others) are given in table 4. The following significant contaminant revealed after nitrate were bacteriological contaminants *E. coli*, and coliform (which will not be discernible in drinking water according to BIS). Every one of the sources surpassing BIS admissible breaking points of substance and bacteriological defilements are announced inadmissible for drinking reason and prohibited in the territory.

The issues in the provincial drinking water supply compound in dry spell hit zones where the accentuation is set on the amount of water accessible to the house-holds and water quality is regularly disregarded. The investigation endeavors to discover a proof of substance water quality issues of the drinking water (pot water being utilized for drinking) in dry spell influenced regions (alluding the BIS worthy breaking points). For this reason a little water testing study was done; anyway it was hard to know whether this was more regrettable during the dry spell year. The aftereffects of particle chromatographic investigation of the family unit drinking water tests (gathered from the pot water of the one of the respondents families engaged with FGDs) are given. The fluoride fixation limit for drinking water was surpassed BIS in only one example (3.8 mg/liter), while it was inside as far as possible for the remainder of the examples that were dissected. As per WHO rules, abundance utilization of fluoride in drinking water improves the probability of bone cracks in grown-ups and may prompt bone torment and delicacy. On account of kids more youthful than eight years of age, over the top fluor-ide utilization may cause tooth veneer rot and an assortment of negative corrective consequences for the teeth. From table 4 and particle chromatographic analy-sister found that the populace in the catchment was presented to fluoride in the drinking water.

The entirety of the debased examples' essential sources were groundwater. This is proof that features the genuine groundwater pollutions in those towns that surpassed the BIS (satisfactory and reasonable limits) and WHO rules of fluoride, chlorides, nitrate, magnesium, and calcium focuses. This situation was seen regardless of the sources announced unsatisfactory for savoring the areas by the IMIS database. Shockingly these are the outcomes gotten for pot





water which was being utilized for drinking. The purpose for this may be that the individuals were unaproduced of the source pollution or water.

#### **Conclusion:-**

Getting adequate measures of drinking water with satisfactory quality under conditions of need, for example, dry season, stays a test in dry season inclined regions of India. The dry season that started in 2011 and further disintegrated water supplies in 2012 caused a fast decrease in repository stockpiles and groundwater levels that drove, thus, to the disappointment of the general population water supply frameworks in the Upper Bhima Catchment. Evaporated and low-yield burrowed wells and bore-wells, tanker water conveyances from remote sources, less than ideal water conveyances, and corrupted water quality were the serious issues recognized in the FGDs. Drinking water was provided to the dry season influenced zones with administrative and private water conveyance tankers; be that as it may, the amount of water provided per capita was far beneath the necessity (40 liters for every capita every day). Notwithstanding drinking water benefit capacity, water quality is of significant worry during dry spells, and it obviously was ignored by neighborhood governments and clients. Extreme defilement of the drinking water with nitrate-nitrogen, ammonium-nitrogen, and chlorides were found in the examined drinking water tests.

To beat the drinking water emergency in India's dry season inclined zones, we prescribe the network based administration of provincial water supply framework consistently. The nearby organization (Gram Panchayat's) with network investment should look for dry spell like circumstances by observing precipitation, little repository stockpiles, and groundwater levels in the towns. They ought to likewise have the option to estimate the residential water request and accessible harsh ces, and evaluate their unwavering quality (in regards to amount and quality). In typical precipitation years, they ought to be answerable for the activity and support of water supply frameworks and furthermore for water preservation, sources improvement, and related strategies and administer once. On the off chance that a dry season like circumstance is evident, at that point they ought to be answerable for arranging moderation activities as evaluation of present water source dependability to give water to the networks. In the event that the ebb and flow water sources are not solid (or couldn't continue the drinking water request) against the apparent dry spell like circumstance, at that point they should search for other potential open or private water sources to fulfill the need. On the off chance that this falls flat, at that point they ought to request sub-region organization to give help to transient alleviation estimates like development of bore wells, and so on to relieve the dry season. On the off chance that nothing understands the star problem, at that point water ought to be brought from remote sources by water tanker trucks. Lastly, the nearby organization and network should guarantee the fair appropriation of water with drinkable quality to all. Not just the arrangement of adequate water quantity yet in addition observing its quality independent of nor-mal or a dry spell year and its appropriate treatment before dissemination ought to be embraced. For this reason, the examination suggests month to month observing of drinking water sources with water quality strip tests (for on field examination with less skill, less time, and low costs) aside from IMIS research center tests to recognize substance and bacteriological contaminants and utilization of network or family level little water treatment offices.



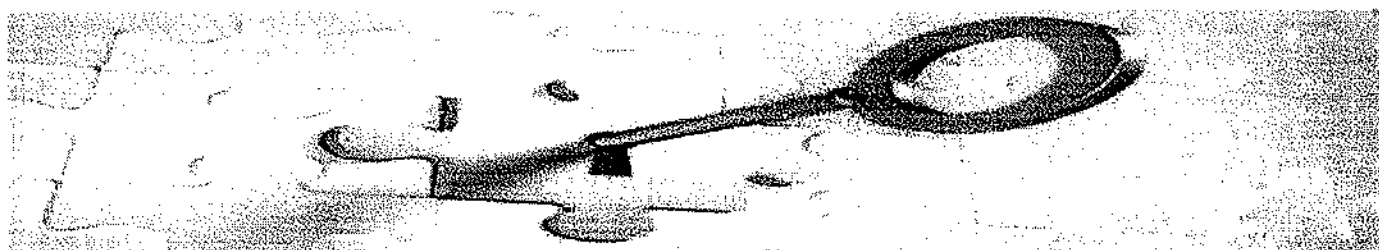


The present investigation has a few restrictions. In the first place, the extent of the examination is constrained to inclusion of a solitary dry season occasion from 2011 to 2012; second, it doesn't distinguish the source or wellsprings of the drinking water sully; and third, there was no proof to show whether the water quality was more awful during a dry spell year. The outcomes propose that there is a prompt requirement for: (1) spatio-transient appraisals of dry spell impacts on family drinking water accessibility and quality, (2) distinguishing proof of wellsprings of defilements, and (3) suggestions for sui-table (ease vitality proficient) water treatment preceding use in India's dry season inclined regions while dry spell relief procedures are being planned.

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Journal Discipline	General Science
Year of First Publication	2014
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Editor	Prof. Dharmaj Dhargur & Prof. Gajanan Wankhede
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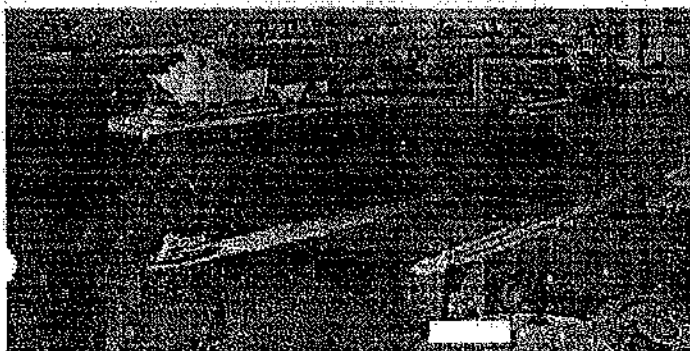
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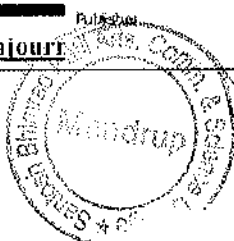
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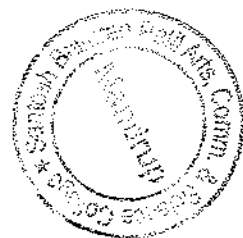
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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  on the rate of the reaction of the  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  with the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  in the presence of the  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  at  $[\text{H}_2\text{O}_2] = 0.001 \text{ M}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}^{3+}] = 0.001 \text{ M}$ ,  $[\text{H}^+] = 0.01 \text{ M}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 0.001 \text{ M}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 0.0005 \text{ M}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 0.00025 \text{ M}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 0.000125 \text{ M}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 0.0000625 \text{ M}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 0.00003125 \text{ M}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 0.000015625 \text{ M}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 0.0000078125 \text{ M}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 0.00000390625 \text{ M}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 0.000001953125 \text{ M}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 0.0000009765625 \text{ M}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 0.00000048828125 \text{ M}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 0.000000244140625 \text{ M}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 0.0000001220703125 \text{ M}$ ,  $[\text{Fe}^{2+}] = 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2	कैलास सावळीराव शिंदे १. डॉ. वैजयंता एन. पाटील २	कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांना भौतिकशास्त्र विषयाची प्रात्यक्षिके सुलभतेने करण्यासाठी बहुमाध्यम संवाचे विकसन व त्याच्या परिणामकारकतेचा अभ्यास	१. कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षक, भौतिकशास्त्र विभाग, के.टी.एच.एम. महाविद्यालय, नाशिक, महाराष्ट्र. २. अधिष्ठाता व प्रोफेसर, शिक्षणशास्त्र संकुल, स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, नांदेड, महाराष्ट्र	शिक्षणशास्त्र संकुल,	ksshinde147@gmail.com
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Suresh\_phute@yahoo.in



## कोविड -१९ चे भारतीय राज्यव्यस्थेवरील दुष्परिणाम

प्रा. मारुती चांगदेव हजारे

संतोष भीमराव पाटील आर्टस्, कॉमर्स, सायन्स

कॉलेज मद्रूप मो.नं.८८९६८१९०६३

### प्रस्तावना

कोविड -१९ हा विषाणू ३१ डिसेंबर २०१९ मध्ये चीन या देशाच्या वुहान शहरामध्ये आढळून आला. कोरोना विषाणू ही विषाणूची एक मोठी family आहे. या विषाणूचा संसर्ग झाल्यामुळे माणूस आजारी पडतो. कोरोना विषाणूमुळे साध्या सर्दीपासून ते मर्स MERS-Cov (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome) आणि सार्स SARS-Cov (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) असे आजार होतात. नॉवेल कोरोना विषाणू हा कोरोना विषाणूमधील नवीन strain आहे, की ज्याची संपूर्ण माहिती अजून मानवी संशोधकांना झालेली नाही. जागतिक आरोग्य संघटना जागतिक किर्तीचे तज्ञ संशोधक, विविध देशातील सरकारे आणि इतर आरोग्य संघटना यांच्या मदतीने कोरोना विषाणूवर सुरक्षितता आणि प्रतिबंध या दृष्टीकोनातून संशोधन व उपाय-योजना करीत आहे. एखाद्या व्यक्तीला संसर्ग झाला व त्या व्यक्तीची निसर्गता प्रतिकारशक्ती (इम्युनिटी) निट काम करीत नसेल तेव्हा त्या व्यक्तीमध्ये विषाणूची वाढ होत जाते आणि त्यासोबतच रोगाची लक्षणे दिसायला लागतात व अशा व्यक्ती दगावण्याची देखील शक्यता असते.

कोविड-१९ या विषाणूच्या संसर्गातून निर्माण झालेल्या जागतिक महामारीमुळे बहुतांश देशांच्या राजकीय व्यवस्थेवर दीर्घकालीन दुष्परिणाम झालेला आहे. ही महामारी जगभर पसरून मोठ्या प्रमाणात जिवितहानी झालेली आहे. आजघडीला जगामध्ये रुग्णांची संख्या ४५,२५,१०३ झालेली असून ३,००,०५१ इतके रुग्ण मृत्युमुखी पडलेले आहेत. तर १७,०३,७४२ इतके रुग्ण बरे झालेले आहेत. भारतात सरकारी आकडेवारीनुसार रुग्णांची संख्या ७८,००३ इतकी आहे. तर २४४९ मृत्यु झालेले असून २६२३५ इतके रुग्ण बरे होऊन घरी परतले आहेत. भारताबरोबरच जगातील विविध देशातील रुग्ण संसर्गाची संख्या, मृत्यूंची संख्या दिवसेंदिवस वाढतच आहे. कोविड-१९ च्या संक्रमणाचे स्वरूप एखाद्या झंजावातासारखे असल्यामुळे रोग प्रतिबंध, रोगनिवारण आणि रोग व्यवस्थापन या बाबतीत सर्वच देशांची सरकारे दुर्बल ठरत आहेत. या रोगावर कोणतीच लस अथवा औषध उपलब्ध नाही.

कोविड-१९ या विषाणूच्या संसर्गामुळे निर्माण झालेल्या महामारीविरोधात लढण्यासाठी भारत सरकारने सर्वात सोपा उपाय म्हणून संपूर्ण देशामध्ये लॉकडाऊनचा निर्णय घेतलेला आहे. हा निर्णय भारत सरकारने १८९७ च्या एपिडेमिक डीसीजेस कायद्याप्रमाणे व आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन प्राधिकरण कायदा २००५ प्रमाणे घेतलेला आहे. लोकांना विषाणूसंसर्ग होऊ नये म्हणून social distancing चे नियम केलेले आहेत. त्याचबरोबर विषाणूसंसर्ग झालेल्या व्यक्तीला ट्रेस करणे, त्यावर वेळेत औषधोपचार करणे, इतरांना त्यापासून संसर्ग होऊ नये म्हणून quarantine करणे व isolation ward मध्ये ठेवणे इत्यादी उपाय-योजना सरकार



2) राजकीय नेतृत्वाची लोकप्रियता:

कोविड-१९ च्या संसर्गातून भारतामध्ये निर्माण झालेल्या महामारीमुळे प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरिक मग त्याची जात, वर्ग, धर्म, प्रदेश, लिंग, वय कोणतेही असले तरी त्याच्या जीवनावर कमी-अधिक दुष्परिणाम झालेला दिसतोच. त्यामुळे राजकीय नेतृत्वाने लोकप्रियतेसाठी अतार्किक आणि अवैज्ञानिक युक्तिवाद करू नयेत. लोकशाहीमधील नेतृत्व अनुकूल, शांत आणि संयम बाळगणारे असले पाहिजे. सरकारी यंत्रणा उत्तमपणे काम करीत असताना, काम आणखी बिघडू नये याची काळजी नेतृत्वाने घ्यावी. असे असले तरी महामारीमुळे सर्वच राजकीय नेतृत्वाची लोकप्रियता कमी झालेली आहे.

3) आरोग्ययंत्रणेवरील दुष्परिणाम:

भारत हा एक विकसनशील देश आहे. लाखो नागरिकांना दर्जेदार पायाभूत आरोग्यविषयक सोयीसुविधा आणि मनुष्यबळ उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी भारतातील राजकीय व्यवस्था अपुरी पडत आहे. कोविड-१९विरुद्ध लढा देण्यासाठी डॉक्टर, परिचारिका, प्यारामेडीक्स स्टाफ, स्वच्छता कर्मचारी निस्वार्थ भावनेने काम करीत आहेत. या कर्मचाऱ्यावर कामाचा अतिशय ताण येताना दिसून येतो. यासाठी त्यांना सर्व वैद्यकीय उपकरणे आणि संसाधने शासनाकडून वेळेत पुरविणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यांच्यासाठी आरोग्यविमा सुद्धा सरकारने काढणे गरजेचे आहे. बेडची क्षमता नसणे, व्हेंटिलेटरची अपुरी संख्या, सुरक्षा किटची अपुरी संख्या, चाचणी किटची अपुरी संख्या आणि आरोग्यसेवा कर्मचाऱ्यांची अपुरी संख्या यामुळे आरोग्य यंत्रणा व शासन यामध्ये बऱ्याचवेळा संघर्ष निर्माण होताना दिसून येतो.

भारताच्या वार्षिक अंदाजपत्रकात आरोग्य क्षेत्रावर नेहमीच खूप कमी पैसे खर्च केले जातात. देशामध्ये अत्याधुनिक सोयी-सुविधा असणाऱ्या खाजगी व सरकारी हॉस्पिटलची संख्या एकूण लोकसंख्येचा विचार करता खूप कमी आहे. या महामारीने पुन्हा एकदा दाखवून दिले आहे की, भारताच्या सार्वजनिक आरोग्य यंत्रणेवर, संशोधनावर आणि सोयी-सुविधांवर भारताला आणखी जास्त गुंतवणूक करावी लागणार आहे.

4) पोलीसयंत्रणेवरील दुष्परिणाम:

कोविड-१९ विरुद्ध गंभीरपणे लढा देण्यासाठी व समुदायाचे संक्रमण रोखण्यासाठी केंद्र सरकारने लॉकडाऊनचा पर्याय निवडलेला आहे. लॉकडाऊनच्या सर्व नियमांची अंमलबजावणी करण्याची जबाबदारी पोलीस यंत्रणेवर टाकलेली आहे. नागरी पद्धतीने समाज कार्यरत राहण्याची हमी देत पोलीस नवीन आरोग्य व सामाजिक नियमांची अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी समर्पित भावनेने अधिक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावत आहेत. दुसऱ्या शब्दात सांगावयाचे झाले तर पोलीस स्वतःची काळजी न घेता जनतेच्या जीवाचे रक्षण करीत आहेत. विरांसारखे लढत आहेत. जनतेचे देखील या यंत्रणेला सहकार्य अपेक्षित आहे.

5) अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील दुष्परिणाम:



कृषीमाल प्रक्रिया उद्योग वेळेत न झाल्यामुळे कृषी क्षेत्राचे खूप मोठे नुकसान होऊ शकते. पुढील काळात शेतमालाची टंचाई निर्माण झाल्यास व मागणी मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढल्यास याचा अत्यंत वाईट परिणाम कृषी क्षेत्रावर व जन जीवनावर होऊ शकतो.

**8) समाज जीवनावरील दुष्परिणाम:**

कोविड-१९ चा संसर्ग कमी करण्यासाठी केंद्र सरकारने ५० दिवसांपासून हवाई, मेट्रो, रेल्वे, आणि बसचा प्रवास थांबविलेला आहे. हॉटेल, चित्रपटगृहे, मॉल्स, जिम, क्रीडा संकुले, शाळा, महाविद्यालये, याशिवाय राजकीय, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि धार्मिक कार्यक्रमावर निर्बंध घातलेले आहेत. त्यामुळे सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक-आर्थिक संरचना संकुचित झालेल्या आहेत. असे असले तरी प्रत्येकाने सामाजिकदृष्ट्या अधिक जबाबदार राहून आपल्या कर्तव्याचे पालन केले पाहिजे. निरोगी शरीर आणि मजबूत मनाने आपण कोरोनाला हरवू शकतो असा आत्मविश्वास प्रत्येक नागरिकांमध्ये असला पाहिजे.

**9) कायदा आणि सुव्यवस्था राखण्यातील अडथळे:**

केंद्र सरकारने जरी लॉकडाऊन, social distancing या प्रकारचे कायदे केले असले तरी भारतामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात असणारी गरिबी, बेरोजगारी यामुळे हे कायदे लोकांवर लादणे कठीण होत चालले आहे. आता लॉकडाऊनच्या काळात रस्त्यावरून अर्धपोटी उपाशीपोटी कामगार, मजूर मोठ्या शहरांकडून हजारो किलोमीटरवर असलेल्या आपल्या मुळगावी जात आहेत. रस्त्यावरून पोलीस अडवतील म्हणून रेल्वे रुळावरून जात आहेत. गाड्यांखाली चिरडले जात आहेत. स्थानिक कंत्राटी मजूर, हातावर पोट असणारे स्वयंरोजगारी मजूर हे अशाच परिस्थितीत झोपडपट्टीत अर्धपोटीच राहत आहेत. तीच बाब शेतकऱ्यांची आहे. त्यांना त्यांच्या उत्पादनाचा खर्चदेखील मिळालेला नाही. त्यांच्यापुढे जगण्याचा, सुरक्षिततेचा व भाकरीचा खूप मोठा प्रश्न निर्माण झालेला आहे. रोग संक्रमणामुळे जेवढे मृत्यू होतील त्यापेक्षाही भूकबळी, हालअपेष्टा, असुरक्षितता आणि अपघात यामुळे भारतात जास्त मृत्यू होतील अशी भीती काही तज्ञांनी व्यक्त केली आहे. टाळेबंदीचा निर्णय जेव्हा सर्वोच्च पातळीवरून घेतला जातो, तेव्हा या अल्प उत्पन्न असणाऱ्या, घरापासून व अनेकदा कुटुंबीयांपासून दूर राहावे लागणाऱ्या असुरक्षित घटकांचे काय करायचे? त्यांची व्यवस्था कशी करायची हे प्रश्न सत्ताधऱ्यांच्या व प्रशासनाच्या लक्षात आले नसतील का? हा प्रश्न अनुत्तरीतच राहतो.

**उपाययोजना:**

- 1) नागरिकांनी स्वतः स्वयंशिस्त पाळणे गरजेचे आहे. नागरिकांनी physical distancing चे नियम पाळावेत. जे पाळणार नाहीत त्यांना सरकारी यंत्रणेने बंधनकारक करावे, या नियमांचा भंग करणाऱ्यांना दंड करावा.
- 2) औषध व लसीचा शोध तसेच सार्वजनिक आरोग्य व्यवस्था बळकट करित कोरोनाच्या दुर्बल होत चाललेल्या विषाणूचे व्यवस्थापन करावे लागेल.

