3-7.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years (10)

| $\begin{gathered} \text { SI. } \\ \text { No. } \end{gathered}$ | Name of the teacher | Title of the book/chapters published | Title of the paper | Title of the proceedings of the conference | Year of publicatio n | ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding | Whether at the time of publication Affiliating Institution was same Yes/No | Name of the publisher | Page <br> No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015-16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $01-08$$09-22$ |
| 1 | Dr.S.N.Kadam |  | Bhartatil Anndhanya Surksha v Dusri Haritkranti | Bhartatil annsurksha : Saddyasthiti,Sansya va Upay | 2015 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { ISBN978-93- } \\ 5240-042-3 \end{array}\right\|$ | Yes | Deshbhakt Sambhajirao Garad College, Mohol |  |
| 2 | Dr.S.N.Kadam | Maharashtracha Gramin Vikas:Aavhane va Upay |  |  | 2015 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { ISBN 978-93 } \\ 82888-17-8 \end{array}$ | Yes | Shramik Pratishthan,Kolha pur |  |
| 3 | Dr.S.N.Kadam | Nispruh Adharstmbh |  |  | 2015 | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \mid S B N ~ 978-81 \\ 910912-5-0 \end{array}\right\|$ | Yes | Dr. Vasantrao Jugale Karyagaurav samiti Sangli | $23-24$ |
| 4 | Mr.Vaibhav N.Gaikwad |  | Electronic CommerceTechonology and prospects | International Confernce on Contemporary Issues in Commerce, Economics and mangemant | 2015 | 2394-207x | Yes |  | $25-28$ |
| 5 | Mr. Dede D. K. |  | Allocation of scheduled Castes in Solapur District |  | 2015 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISSN 2319- } \\ & 5789 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Maaz Publication | 29-31 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| 6 | Mr. J.L. More |  | Bhaskar Chandanshiv Yanchya Kathetil Dalitanche Vyathamay Jeevan | Dvidivshiy Rashtriy sangosti - Hindi tatha Marathi Sahitya me Dalit avan Gramya Chitran | 2015 |  | Yes | Deshbhakt <br> Anandrao <br> Balavantrao Naik Arts, and Science <br> College | $32-33$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | Mr H.L.Jadhav |  | Agricultural landuse and irrigation facilities in Nimbargi village in south solapur tahsil: A | Land use water climate and urban health in changing urben environment | 2015 |  | Yes | SNDT Womens University | $34-35$ |
| 8 | Mr. C. S. Mulage |  | A Study of Influence of mother Tounge on second Language Acquisition with Reference to Nissim Ezekiels Poem Goodbye |  | 2015 |  | Yes |  | $36-37$ |
| 9 | Mr. C. S. Mulage |  | Depiction of Human Violence Against Nature in Dilip Chires Poem the Felling of the | National Seminar on Emerging Treands in Postmodern Leterature in English | 2015 | 2231-2137 | Yes | Shivaji <br> Mahavidyalaya <br> Barshi | $38-44$ |
| 10 | Mr. R. M. More |  | Bhartatil jatisambandhit asamanta | inequality in indian soceity | 2016 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISSN } 2277- \\ & 2340 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Anup Publication, Solapur | $45-49$ |
| 2016-17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Dr. C.S. Mulage | A Study of Influence of Mother Tongue on Second Acquisition with Ref. to Nissim Ezekiels Poem |  |  | 2016 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISBN-978- } \\ & 93-83119- \\ & 91-2 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Indotech <br> Publication, Latur | $50-54$ |


| 2 | Mr. M.P. Kasbe |  | A Historical study of devolpment of turisum and transport in British era | Socio economic historical, Political,Com mercial Managirial and Enviormental Approach towards make in India through | 2016 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISSN } 2249- \\ & 295 \mathrm{x} \end{aligned}$ | Yes | vivekand college kolhapur | $55-57$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Dr S.N. Kadam | Indian Economy |  |  | 2016 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { ISBN 978-81 } \\ 934102-6-4 \end{array}\right\|$ | Yes | Phadke <br> Publication, Kolhapur | $58-60$ |
| 4 | Dr.B.M. Bhanje |  | Impact of water management in Solapur District with Special reference of Ujani Dam. | Indian Agricultural and Socio-Economic development after Globalization | 2017 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { ISBN 978-93 } \\ 83013-43-9 \end{array}$ | Yes | Wizcraft Publication Solapur | $61-63$ |
| 5 | Dr.B.M. Bhanje |  | An utilization prospective of waste fly as for Energy Generating | Indian Agricultural and Socio-Economic development after Globalization | 2017 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { ISBN 978-93 } \\ 83013-43-9 \end{array}$ | Yes | Wizcraft Publication Solapur | $64-66$ |
| 6 | Dr.B.M. Bhanje |  | Change in sex ratio of rural population for Solapur District 19712011: A Geographical Study | Indian Agricultural and Socio-Economic development after Globalization | 2017 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { ISBN 978-93 } \\ 83013-43-9 \end{array}$ | Yes | Wizcraft <br> Publication Solapur | $67-69$ |
| 7 | Dr.B.M. Bhanje |  | Financial literacy of scheduled caste women in Solapur District | Agriculture,social and environmental issue for sustainable development in india | 2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISSN 2319- } \\ & 5118 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Sou.Suvarnalata Gandhi Mahavidyalaya, V airag | $70-73$ |
| 8 | Dr. C.S. Mulage |  | Value education today and Rudyard kiplings if | New Trends in Higher Education | 2017 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { ISSN } 2278- \\ 8158 \end{array}\right.$ | Yes | Ajanta Publication Aurangabad | $74-2 g$ |


| 9 | Dr S.N. Kadam | Bhartiya Bankancha Pravas: Khajagi te jagtikikaranan vhaya Rashtriyakaran |  |  | 2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISBN-978- } \\ & 93-84593- \\ & 79-7 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Chinmay Publication, Aurangabad | $80-85$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | Dr S.N. Kadam |  | The impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture | Indian agriculture development after globalisation | 2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISBN-978- } \\ & 93-86013- \\ & 43-9 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Wizcraft <br> Publication <br> Solapur | $86-87$ |
| 11 | Mr.J.L. More |  | Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkaranche Samaj uddharache Karya | Rayat Mauli | 2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISBN-978- } \\ & 81-921752- \\ & 7-0 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | L.B.P.M.Solapur | $88-90$ |
| 12 | Mr.J.L. More |  | Dalit Sahitya he ambedkari Vicharanche Sanchit | Rayat Mauli | 2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISBN-978- } \\ & 81-921752- \\ & 8-7 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | L.B.P.M.Solapur | $91-93$ |
| 13 | Dr.R.M. More |  | Jeffrey Alexander Ka Navprakarya mein yogdan | New Trends in Higher Education | 2017 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 S S N 2278- \\ & 8158 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Ajanta Publication Aurangabad | $94-96$ |
| 14 | Dr.R.M. More |  | Bhartiya shetichya samasya | Indian agriculture development after globalisation | 2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISBN-978- } \\ & 93-86013- \\ & 43-9 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Wizcraft Publication Solapur | $97-98$ |
| 15 | Mr.P.K.Labhane |  | Revelance of Gandhi's ideal of self-sufficient village economy | eco.\& pol. Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi | 2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISBN-978- } \\ & 93-82962- \\ & 61-8 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Arts \& commerce college, Bhisi, Chandrapur | 99-102 |
| 16 | Mr.P.K.Labhane |  | Bhartiya Shetivaril Jagtikikaranacha Parinam | Indian agriculture development after globalisation | $2017$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISBN-978- } \\ & 93-86013- \\ & 43-9 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Wizcraft <br> Publication <br> Solapur | 103-106 |


| . 17 | Mr.D.K.Dede |  | Conservaluon of biodiversity in Maharashtra | Indian agriculture development after globalisation | 2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISBN-978- } \\ & 93-86013- \\ & 43-9 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Wizcraft <br> Publication <br> Solapur | $107-109$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | Mr.H.L.Jadhav |  | Agricultural landuse in Wadakbal village in south solapur tahsil: A case study | Geographical and Historical Perspective of Global problems | 2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISBN-978- } \\ & 81-927095- \\ & 5-0 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | D.P. Bhosale <br> College, <br> Koregaon | $110-115$ |
| 19 | Mr.M.C. Hajare |  | Globalisation and it's impact on Indian economy | Indian agriculture development after globalisation | 2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISBN-978- } \\ & 93-86013- \\ & 43-9 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Wizcraft Publication Solapur | 116-119 |
| 20 | Mr. Kale R. M. |  | Quest for black identity and Racial Consciousness the selected Novels of | New Trends in Higher Education | 2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISSN-2278- } \\ & 8158 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Ajanta Publication Aurangabad | $120-121$ |
| 21 | H.L. Jadhav |  | New trends in teaching geography | New Trends in Higher Education | 2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISSN-2278- } \\ & 8158 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Ajanta Publication Aurangabad | $122-126$ |
| 22 | Dr. C.S. Mulage | A Psychological study of Richard Cory | A Psychological study of Richard Cory | Recent trends in English studies | 2017 |  | Yes | Sant Damaji College, Mangalwedha | $127-138$ |
| 23 | Mr. P.K. Labhane |  | Higher education in India - Trends and issues | New Trends in Higher Education | 2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISSN } 2278- \\ & 8158 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Ajanta <br> Publication <br> Aurangabad | $139-145$ |
| 2017-18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 1 | Dr.S.N.Kadam | Business Economics |  |  | 2017 | \|SBN 978-93 | Yes | Phadake Publication, Kolhapur | $146-$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Dr.S.N.Kadam | Money, Banking and Public Finance |  |  | 2017 |  | Yes | Phadake <br> Publication, Kolhapur | $148-149$ |
| 3 | Dr.S.N.Kadam | Demography |  |  | 2017 | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \mid S B N ~ 978-93 \\ 86766-02-1 \end{array}\right\|$ | Yes | Phadake <br> Publication, Kolhapur | 150-151 |
| 4 | Dr.S.N.Kadam | Money,Banking and Public Finance |  |  | 2017 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { ISBN } 978-93 \\ 86766-38-0 \end{array}$ | Yes | Phadake <br> Publication, Kolhapur | $152-15 x$ |
| 5 | Dr.S.N.Kadam | Demography |  |  | 2017 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { ISBN 978-93 } \\ 86766-39-7 \end{array}\right\|$ | Yes | Phadake <br> Publication, Kolhapur | $\begin{aligned} & 153- \\ & 1597 \end{aligned}$ |
| 6 | Dr.B.M. Bhanje |  | Ground water responses to recharge through rooftop rain water in Solapur district | Agriculture, social and environmental issue for sustainable development in india | 2018 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISSN 2319- } \\ & 5118 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Sou.Suvarnalata <br> Gandhi <br> Mahavidyalaya,V airag | $155-$ <br> 157 |
| 7 | Mr.J.L.More | Kolhapur via mandrup Pravas Runanubandhacha |  |  | 2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISBN- } 978+ \\ & 93-81351- \\ & 99-4 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Sayan publication ,Pune | 158-161 |
| 8 | Dr. B.M. Bhanje |  | Application of Geographypic information system | Appication of geoinformatics on economic development |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISSN-2278- } \\ & 5655 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Social college ,Solapur | $162-166$ |


| 9 | Mr.R.M.Kale |  | Globalisation and loss of Human Values in Arundhati Roy's The God of Small Things | Interdisciplinary National Level Conference | 2018 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISSN 2349- } \\ & 638 x \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya, M alkapur | $167-172$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | Mr.P.B.Kamble |  | The Impact of Globalization on Thermal Pollution | Interdisciplinary National Level Conference | 2018 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISSN2349- } \\ & 638 x \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,M alkapur | $173-175$ |
| 11 | Mr.P.B.Kamble |  | Role of GIS \& Remore Sensing in Climate Change | Multidiscplinary National Conference | 2018 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISSN } 2319- \\ & 8648 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | K.N.Bhise Arts and Commerce College ,Kurduwadi | $\begin{gathered} 176 \\ 10 \\ 179 \end{gathered}$ |
| 12 | Dr. S. N. Kadam | Karl Marx cha mulya siddhant |  |  | 2018 | ISBN-978- $93-5281-$ $361-2$ | Yes | Samajwadi <br> Prabodhini <br> ,Kolhapur | $\begin{gathered} 180 \text { to } \\ 195 \end{gathered}$ |
| 13 | Dr.S.N.Kadam |  | Soursheti:Jagtikikarnch ya kalatil sheticha nava marg | Interdisciplinary National Level Conference | 2018 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISSN } 2349-1 \\ & 638 \mathrm{x} \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya, M alkapur | 196-201 |
| 2018-19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Dr. B.M. Bhanje | Prakurtik Bhoogol( Havamanshashtra) |  |  | 2018 | $\begin{gathered} \text { ISBN-978- } \\ 93-87113- \\ 28-2 \end{gathered}$ | Yes | Publish World, Anand,Gujarat | $\begin{aligned} & 202- \\ & 204 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2 | Dr. B. M. Bhanje | Prakurtik Bhoogol( Bhooropshastraa) |  |  | 2018 | $\begin{gathered} \text { ISBN-978- } \\ 93-87113- \\ 39-8 \end{gathered}$ | Yes | Publish World <br> ,Anand Gujarat | $\begin{aligned} & 205- \\ & 207 \end{aligned}$ |

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| 3 | Dr.Kadam S.N. | Impact of Globalization on Cotton Farming in India |  |  | 2018 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l}\text { ISBN 978-93 } \\ 86578-32-7\end{array}\right\|$ | Yes | Bookwell,Dethi | 208 - <br> 211 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Dr.Kadam S.N. |  | Steps in Research Data Processing | Proceedings Book of National Seminar Research Methodology | 2018 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISBN 978-93 } \\ & 5240-186-4 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Aruna Prakashan Latur | $\begin{aligned} & 212- \\ & 215 \end{aligned}$ |
| 5 | Mr. Kambale P.B. |  | Steps in Research Data Processing | Proceedings Book of National Seminar Research Methodology | 2018 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISBN 978-93 } \\ & 5240-186-4 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Aruna Prakashan Latur | $\begin{aligned} & 212- \\ & 215 \end{aligned}$ |
| 6 | Dr. R.M. More |  | Samajik saunshodhanat vastunisthatechi aavashakta | Proceedings Book of National Seminar Research Methodology | 2018 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISBN 978- } \\ & 935240-186 \\ & -4 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Aruna Prakashan Latur | $\begin{aligned} & 216- \\ & 218 \end{aligned}$ |
| 7 | Mr.H.L.Jadhav |  | Types \& Importance of Tourism In Higher Education | New Approches in Higher Education | 2018 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISBN-978- } \\ & 93-86013- \\ & 80-4 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | College of Education ,Barshi. | $\begin{aligned} & 220- \\ & 223 \end{aligned}$ |
| 8 | Dr.Dede D.K. |  | Solapur Municipal Solid Waste Management |  | 2018 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISSN } 2278- \\ & 5655 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | AMIERJ | $\begin{aligned} & 224 \\ & 228 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 2019-2020 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Prin. Dr. B. M. Bhanje | Human Geography |  |  | 2019 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { ISBN 978-93 } \\ & 87113-36-7\end{aligned}\right.$ | Yes | Publish World, Anand Gujarat |  |




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| 18 | Dr. S. N. Kadam | Business Economics ( sem 2) |  |  | 2019 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { ISBN 978-93 } \\ 89343-15-1 \end{array}$ | Yes | Phadake Prakashan, | $\begin{aligned} & 282 \\ & 285 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 | Dr. S. N. Kadam | Indian Economy (sem 1) |  |  | 2019 | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { ISBN 978-93 } \\ 86766-92-2 \end{array}\right\|$ | Yes | Phadake Prakashan, | 28610 289 |
| 20 | Dr. S. N. Kadam | Indian Economy (sem 2) |  |  | 2019 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { ISBN 978-93 } \\ 89343-21-2 \end{array}\right\|$ | Yes | Phadake <br> Prakashan, | 290-293 |
| 21 | Dr. R.M. More | Koradvahu Shetakaryanche Samajik va Arthik Jeevan |  |  | 2019 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { ISBN 978-93 } \\ 90019-01-4 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Yes | Aruna Prakashan, Latur | 294-296 |
| 22 | Dr. C.S. Mulage | Linguistics Basic concepts Simplified |  |  | 2020 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Isbn 978- } \\ & 81948-93- \\ & 86-0 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Akansha Pustakalay, Solapur. | $\begin{array}{r} 297- \\ 299 \end{array}$ |
| 23 | Dr. R.M. More |  | Bharatatil <br> Samajshatrachya Vikasat Dr. M. N. Shrinivas yanche | The Century of the sociology in India | 2020 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISBN 978-81- } \\ & 941195-4-8 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Shabdkanti Prakashan Amravati | $\begin{aligned} & 300- \\ & 3081 \end{aligned}$ |
| 24 | Dr.H.L. Jadhav |  | Role of Water conservation in agricultural development | Recent Techniques of water conservation and management | 2020 |  | Yes | Suman Prakashan ,Latur | $\begin{aligned} & 301 \\ & - \\ & 306 \end{aligned}$ |
| 25 | Mr. S. B. Dhanshetti |  | Effective Presentation and leadership skills: A key to professional success | Integrated commuciation through technology | 2020 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ISBN-978- } \\ & 93-88671- \\ & 19-4 \end{aligned}$ | Yes | Skylight <br> Publication | $\begin{gathered} 307 \\ \text { to } \\ 311 \end{gathered}$ |
| 26 | Dr. D. K. Dede |  | Protection of Environment for sustainable Development | Changing trende in Man and Environment Relationship | $2020$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { ISBN 978-93 } \\ 5396-846-2 \end{array}$ | Yes | Late Abasaheb Kakade college Sevgaon | $\begin{gathered} 312 \\ 10 \\ 317 \end{gathered}$ |


| 27 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dr. B. N. } \\ & \text { Adatrao } \end{aligned}$ | Satyashodhak Mahatma Jyotiba Phule (Sahitya aur Vichar) |  | 2020 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { ISBN 978-93 } \\ & 89194-41-8 \end{aligned}\right.$ | Yes | Adhikaran Prakashan | $\begin{aligned} & 318 \\ & 70 \\ & 322 \end{aligned}$ |
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$1 \mathrm{SBN} 978.95-5240.0423$

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वडक सरॉप, असा सेड, लाखर

(C) सर्व हस्क लेखकापनेन

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प्रा.डॉ.संतोष एन.कदम
व्यवसायीक अअर्धशास्त्रा विभागाप्रभुख
संतोष भी.पाटोल कॉलेज मंद्रुप

## प्रस्तावना :-

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था एकेकाळी अनधान्याच्यय बाइतीत पूर्णतः परकीय देशातून अनचध्नान्याच्य्या होगणान्या आयातीवर अवलंबून होती आज चित्र पालटलेले आहे, भारतीय शेतीच्या प्रगतीच्त्या आलेंग्राचा विच्चिर गेल्या कांही दशक्कंचा संदर्भ घ्वेकन केल़ा तर ती चिताजनक व़ाटतो.



 का याकर प्रस्तूत शोधनिबंधात चर्चा करणयाचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

## पुर्व संशोधन साहित्याचा आढावा :-

 केली असून कृषि उत्पादनाचा वेग वादविण्यासाही सद्या दुसन्या हीरतक्रकंतीची गरज प्रकर्षाने ज्ञाप्वू लागल्ली अंहे.

अब्दुल कलाम (२००४) यांच्या मते, सद्याचे देशातीतल सेती उत्पादन व लोकसंख्या यांचे प्रमझण पाहता भविष्यक्याळइसाठी देशाल़ा मोठ्या प्रमाणावरील अन्नधान्य सुरक्षिततेची तयारी कराबी लगग्गणार आहें. तसेचेच भारतालाँ संन २०२० मध्यंभे जागतीक महासन्ता बनवायचे



 प्रमाणात वाद्ब घड्रन येईल.

## शोधनिबंधाचे उद्देश :-

प्रस्तूत शोर्धनिबंधाच्या सादरीकरणा मागील पुढ़ल उद्देश आहेत.
१. अन्रधान्य सुरक्षिततेमध्ये पहिल्या हरितक्रांतीचे योगदान तपासेणे.
२. भारत्ततील अन्नधान्य सरक्षिततेच्या प्रश्नावर चर्चा करणे.
३. भारतात अन्धधान्य सुरक्षितता पुर्रवण्यासाठी दुसन्या हरिरतक्रांतीची गरजज स्पष्ट करणे।

## अभ्यासपद्धती :-

 विषयावर तर्कसंगत विश्लेषण करण्यासाठी तज्ञांच्या संदर्भ्र्गंश्याचा अभ्यास केला आहे. ल्योचबरोबर विश्लेषगासाटी आवश्यक असणारी दुय्यम स्वरूपाची आकडेवारी तज्ञांचे संदर्भ ग्रंथ, विविध शासकीय व खाजगी संस्शांचे संख्याशास्त्रीय अहबाल यांच्यु वापर केला आहे. तसेच


 ठेवण्यासाठी दुस-्या हरितिक्रांतीची गरज का आहे यावर प्रक्कश टाकला आहे.
पहिल्या हरितक्रांतीचे योगदान :-
 १० दशलक्ष टन इतके, तर दुसन्वा वर्षी ११ दशलक्ष टन अन्नधन्न्य आयात करावे लागले होंने. अर्शी अत्यंत भयछबह व भविष्यंबद्दल भग्सूचक

घंटानाद करण्गरी स्थिती होती. कारण कुठल्याही क्षेत्ऱत, त्यात पुन्हां अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत ज़र आपण सुमारे २ रूहस्त्र मेलावरून येणान्या




या वर्रील अभृतपूर्व पेंचप्रसंगातून आपण एक गोष्ट शिक्रिलो ती म्हणजे अन्ध्रान्याच्या क्षेंत्रात स्वयंप्रूण्ण होण्याची आवश्यकत्ता, त्यातून

 उत्पादनात्त) पुर्वी तीन वर्षात जेवडे उत्प्रादन झाले होते त्याच्या दुण्यट उल्य़दन केवल एका वर्षात झाले आणिण अशार रितीने ९९७० च्या दशक्य आपण अन्नधान्याच्या बाबलीत्त स्वयंपूर्ण झालो. ९९७९ व्व २९८'s मध्ये देशात पडलेग्ल्या दुष्काळात सुद्धा आपण दुस-्या देशातून अन्नधान्य मागविले नाही. आर्जमितीस आपल्याकडे ३५ दशलक्ष टन पेक्षा जास्त रारी़ीव अंन्रधान्य सठठा आहे. त्याचबरोब्र गहूं व तांदक्छाबरोबरच इतर


 कृषिउत्पादनात विशेषतः अन्नधम्याच्या उत्प्यद्नात वाद होत गेली आहे.
 आक्रतीवंधात बदल होऊन परंप्रागत पिकांची ज़ागा व्यापारी पिक्कांनी घेतली. शिंव्वय वर्षातून किमान दोन, तीन तर करहो वेढा चार पिके घेतली जाऊ लागल़ी आहेत.

 दिसते.
 अवलंबून होती. परंतु १९७० पासूऩ पुदे हे हित्र बदलले, हरिरतक्तोंतीमूले देशात अन्नधान्याच्या उत्पादनात् भरमसख़ वाद झल्याने देश

 शेतूतून होणारी नियांत वाढत गोली, अर्जमिनहीस देशःच्या एकुण निर्यातीत शोतीचा वाटा ६४ टक्केच्या जक्लपास आहे.

 ठरले आहे, हे मान्य करावेच लागेल.

## देशातील अन्नधान्य सुरक्षितता :-

 देणारी पिके यामूले आज आएपण अन्रधान्य उत्पादनाबाबत तसं निश्चित उसहोत. थोडक्यात आपण पहिली रिरितक्रांती यूशख्वीपणो राबवली है

 ओ. उपलब्ध लागवडीयोग्य जमिनीचा अंद्जने छ० टक्के भाग पाबसावर अवल्बून्न असल्थाने हा प्रदेश आजही शेंतोलील आर्धुनिक सोईसुविधांपासून वंचित आहे, दुसरीकडे जिधले पर्जन्यमान वर्षाल़्र $\% 00$ मि. मिं. आहे असे कोरड़ाहू क्षेत्र ३० एक्के ड़तके आहे. परिणामंतः शेतीतून उत्पादन वाढवून अन्वधान्य, भाजीपाला, फळफफळावळ, दुछ, मांस ग नगदी पिके यांची सतत वाढत जागचारी मागणी कशी़ी भांगधायची हम
 भविष्यकाळातील स्थिती यावर चर्चा करता देईल.
2. विविध पाहणया, निरीक्षणे, अहवाल, शोधनिबंध याद्बरुन पारतातीले रे०० पर्यंत अन्नधान्याची मागगी किती असेल या विष्धीचे
 आकडेवरी दिली आहे.

तक्ता क्रं.?
भारतातील सद्याची व भरविष्यकालीन अन्नधान्याची मागणी (दशलक्ष मेट्रीक टन)

अन्नधान्यार्ची मागणी
(दश्लक्ष मेंट्रीक टन)


आधार- भारत २०२० न्वया रहहस्त्रकाचा शोध, डॉ. ए.पी.जे अद्दुल कलाम, पान नं. ज्र०
 गृहीत धरल्थास भारताल ₹.स. २०२० पर्यंत ३०० दशालक्ष में्रीक टन इतके अमधधान्य निमाण कराबें लोगेल. या बाढीव अन्नधान्याच्या

 प्रंतु तितकीच पर्रेणामकता असलेल्धा तंत्रज्ञानाची गरज fिर्माण झाली आहे.


 दिली आहे.

तक्ला क्र.२
विविध देशांची भविष्यातील अंत्रधान्याची आयात
(दशलक्ष टन)

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| पाकिस्तान | $8.4(8.49)$ |
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| चीन | $29 . \xi(29 . ६ 6)$ |
| एकुण | $99 . \xi(900)$ |

वर्रील तक्ता क्रमांक २ नुसार इ.स.२०१० या वर्षो अप्प्राला २२.२ दशलक्ष टन ड़तके अन्न्रंजन्म आयात करावे लगगेल. शिदाय त्यानंतर हीच आयात दरवर्ष्यी २ टक्के दराने वाढत् जाईल असी अंदाज आहे. ही अंदीजिए आयात कमी करावयाचीं असेल तर भारताकडे कृष्डित्पादकता वाद्विण्यासाठीचे आवश्यक ते तंत्रज्ञान विकरिसत करणे अत्यावश्यक बनृणार आहे.
 आणि ही गोष्ट गोल्या कांही वर्षातील भारतीय शेतीतले अन्षिधान्य उत्पादनेघाद्धी वा वेग पाहता सत्यात उतरते. या दुसन्या अवस्थेचे वैशिष्ट्य


अशा वेळी एकीकडे अन्नधन्द्धाची वाढत जाणारी मागणी तर दुसरीकड्डे कृषिउत्पादन् वाछीचची स्थिर अवस्थाम यामूलेंच भाइतीग्र शेतीमध्ये पुन्हा एक्का दुसन्या हरितक्रांतींची गरज निर्माण झाली आठे़.

 कृषिउत्पादने आपल्यद बाजारपेठंनधध्ये आल्याने त्यांच्या बरोबरच्या स्पर्धेत राहण्यासाठी आपल्या वस्तूंची गुणुणक्ता उत्तम ठेवारी लागणार आहे.
 पीकांचे उत्पादन घंतान्य़ त्यासाठी वा़्परल्ल्या जा़ानान्या रासार्यनिक खतांचे, कीटकनाशकोचे प्रमाण है अंतरराष्ट्रीयद्य मान्यतेच्या क्सोटी इतकेच व

 यासाठीच दुसन्या हरितक्रांतीचीं गरज โिर्माण होते.





 शेंक्टी येत्वा कांही वर्षात भारताल्गा निश्चितच दुसन्या हरितक्रांतीची गरज़ अदे हैे मान्यच करावे लागते.

## दुसन्या हरितक्रांतीद्वारे अन्नधान्य सुरक्षितता :-




 जैवतंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून शेतीची उत्पादकता वादू शकते. या बाबतचे संशोधन जगात व भारतातही झाते आहे लस्सेच ते अज़ुनही चालू आहे, जैवतंत्रज़ानामूके पीकांची गुणवत्तः तर वाढतेच शिवाय मिके कीड व रोगांपासूनही सुरक्षीतः राहतात. त्यामूळेच दर एकरी उत्पदन्नात वाढ


म्हणूनच भारतातील महत्वाच्या पिकांना केंद्रस्थानी ठेवून अछ्प्रण जैवतंत्रज्ञानात आणगी संशंधनन केले पाहिेे. ज्यूवर भारताची अन्नधान्याच्या क्षेत्राहील स्वयंपूर्णता व सुरक्षीतता अवलंबून आहे अश्रा प्रकांवर खास लक्ष ठेऊँचच या क्षेत्रार्ंलन संशोधनाची दिशा ठरवली तर दुसरी हरितक्रांती नक्करेच दशस्त्वी होईल.
 कमी कमी होत जाणार आहे, अशा वेली पाण्याचा अपव्यय टाळ्न्न, त्याच योग्य कारणासाठी वापर करून प्याण्याची बचत करणें आवश्यक

 याद्धारे दुसज्या हरितक्रांतीसाठी अवश्यक असणारे प़ण़ी मोठ्या प्रमागात् उपलऩ्थ करता येंडल
 भाग्तील नैसर्गीक संधनसंपत्ती, जमिनीधी होणारी धूप, भुव्र्मातील जलस्त्रोलंचा शोध, जमिनीची सुपीकता तसेच हव्रमान्यचा शास्त्रशुद्ध अंदाज यासाठी या अवकाश तंत्राचा वापर करता येतो. संध्या कांही प्रगते देश या तंश्राद्रारे अपपल्या देशीतील पिकांच्या उत्पादनांच्या अंद्धाज
 करून घेता येते. एखाद्या भागाची उत्पादकता पाहण्यासाठीही वापर केलः जातो. लसेच्च ही मीहिती विश्वासाहं मानली जाते. थोडक्यात दुसन्या हरित क्रांतीसाठी अवकाश संशोधन व तंत्रज्ञानाचा बूपच नहलयक्षण सहभाग राहू शकेल.



अस्स्याने त्याचा वापर योग्य दिशेने करण्दाबाबतची त्यांची मार्नसक्ता बदल्ले गर्लेचे आहे,
 एखाद्या उद्योगसमुहाची मदत्त घेऊन उद्यायवत्त ज्ञान व तंत्र वंची माहिती देंणो आवश्यक आनें

 वार्ढविणे गरजेचे आहे.
७. दुस्य्या हरितक्रांतीच्चा यशस्बीतेमध्ये गहू व तांदळाच्या उत्पादनात व्राद होणें ख़ुपच आवश्यक आहे, कारग या कोन वस्तूंचाच
 उत्पादनात्त व्वद करणें आवश्यक ठरेल.
6. भारतीय शेतीमध्रे तसे पाहता आजही जगातील इतर देशांच्या तुलनेत उत्पादन् खर्च्च जास्त आहे, महणूनच्न अन्नधान्याची पिके,
 आवश्यक आहे.
१. बटाख्यासारख्या पिष्टमय कंदमुछांत्यों उत्पादनावर अधिक्र भर देकन ही उत्पादने जनलेला स्वस्त किमतीत उपलख्य करून

 उत्पादन वार्विणयाकडे लक्ष ह्यावे लागेल.

 वाहलूकीची व्यचस्था करून देणे गरजेचे ठरणार आहे.


 शेती क्षेत्रातील सहभाग व इतर पर्याय तपासूटन पन्कावे लागतील.
निष्कर्ष :-


 जैव्यतंत्रशानासारख्या गहल्वाच्य्या घटकांवर प्रामुख्याने लक्ष केंद्रित करणे गर्रजेचे मानले जाते आहें या शित्राय लंद्धुळ व गहू या सारख्या



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प्रथमाव्ती : १मे २०६४

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R:- महाष्ट्र्राती रुजगाराच विक्य
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डो. विजय वक्ते
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जिनन ब्वात

## नाय ८ सेना क्षेत

₹१, बँकिग विकाशचा ेेटे
औदास तुजापरक

डों. विनानके त्रिधा द्याधेडे

## चाल 9 महारा्ट्रचे गजस्व

## ३४. तहाराल्टालयो सार्व चकक खर्चाची रचना व पृतीलीख बदल

## भाग $\varsigma \odot:$ नारेकरण व पयावग्न


शै, महाश्रोतील श चरोकरण व रहराचा चाश्वत विकास न1. डॉ. शक्रुतलो पातोत
अै. नागष्टालन तागीकरण न्वरूप व आव्हाने

## भा। $\{?:$ सामाजिक न्याय






डॅ. अजM सुसमए

प1. सभाप दि. दाड

हों जरोती जैएयदे


व राज्यसरकार, तच्या प्रमाणात ही

लाभदायक किंमत । जब री आहे. रुषांवर असमर्थनीय

आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत वर्ग व लिंगभेद नसणारी समता ग्रामीण भागात विकसित होणे व त्याचवेळी ग्रामीण जनतेच्या जीवन्नमानाचा दर्जा, साक्षरता, आयुर्मान, व बालमृत्यूदर इल्याद्दी बाबतीत प्रगती होणे म्हगजजे ग्रामीण विकास होय. यामध्ये राज्कीय व संस्थात्मक विकास सुद्धा ग्रामीण विकासाच एक महत्त्वाचा घटक गृहित धरला आहे. (हॅरी ब्लेअर, १९९७)

महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या निर्मितीनंतर ग्रामीण विकासाला महत्व प्राप्त झाले. तसे पहिले तर $२ 400$ वर्षांच्या ज्ञात इतिह्मासाची परंपरा असलेले महाराष्ट्र राज्य मूलतः कृषीप्रधान राज्य मानले जाते. महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे एक्षूण क्षेत्रफळ ३,0८,000 चौं.कि.मी. इतके असून यातील ग्रामीण भागाच्चे क्षेत्र २,८५,000 चौ.कि.मी. इतके आहे. $२ 0 १ १$ च्या जनगणनेनुसार महाराष्ट्र राज्याची लोकसंख्या ११.१६ कोटी इतकी असून राज्यातील ग्रामीण कुटुंबांची संख्या १.३० कोटी एवढी आहे. याशिवाय राज्यात दारिद्रचरेषेखालील कुटुंबसंख्या $૪ ५$ लाख आहे, तसेच राज्यात ३३ जिल्हा परिषद, ३५१ पंचायत समित्या व २७८९६ ग्रामपंचायती आहेत, तर 90 ते 40 हजार लोकसंख़या असलेल्या गावांच्या ग्रामपंचायतींची संख्या ३८९ आणि 4 हजार लोकसंख्या असलेल्था गावांच्या ग्रामपंचायतींची संख्या १३२६ इतकी आहे.

महाराष्ट्र राज्याची आजन्ची प्रगती ही शासन, राज्यक्ते, शासकीय अधिकारी व जनतेची भूमिका यामुळेच शक्य झाली आहे. प्रस्तुत लेखात महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण विकासाच्या कार्यक्रमाची चर्चा करून ग्रामीण विकासं खर्चातील प्रवृत्तीवर प्रकाश टाकला आहे. तसेच महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण विकासातील उणिका किंवा आठहाने स्पष्ट करून त्यावर उपाययोजना सुचविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

## महाराष्ट्र सरकारचे ग्रामीण विकासाचे कार्यक्रम

महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या ग्रामविकास विभागांत्तर्गत गाव संपन्न ग्रामस्थ व पर्यावरण संतुलित परिसर विकासित करणे या दृष्टीने ग्रामविकासासाठी भौतिक व सामाजिक मूलभूत सुविधा सुनिम्च्चित करणे, गावातील प्रत्येक कुटुंब व कुटुंबातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीचा सामाजिक अर्थिक विकास करणे आणि गावात रोजग़ारसंधी उपलबध करण्यासाठी आवश्यक साधनसुविधा व पोषक वातावरणन्निर्मिती कर्णे ही मुख्य निर्णय क्षेत्रे ठरविण्यात

आली. महाराष्ट्र शासनाने महत्व्वाचे निर्णय घेऊन ग्रामविकासाचे महत्त्वाचे कार्यक्रम आखले. त्यातूनच आज आपण स्वच्छ सुंदर ग्रामीण महाराष्ट्र पहात आहोत, या दृष्टीने महाराष्ट्र शासन व केंद्र सरकार पुस्क्कृत ग्रामीण विकासाच्या विविध कार्यक्रमावर एक दृष्टिक्षेप टाकूया.

## ९. रोजगार हमी योजना

श्रमिकाला काम करणयाचा कायदेशीर हक्क आहे असे मानणारे व हे तत्त्व रोजगार हमी योजनेद्दारे प्रत्यक्षात आणणारे, महाराष्ट्र हे देशातील एकमेव राज्य आहे, या योजनेमुके मजुरांची रोजगारासाठी होणारी वण्वण थांबली. शिवाय मजुरांना स्थनिक पातळीवरच रोजगार मिब्ठू लगगला. परिणामी स्थलांतराचा दर कमी झाला. दुसन्या बाजूला या योजनेतून उत्पादक स्वरूपाची कामे केली जात असल्याने विकास कार्यक्रमांसाठी आवश्यक पायाभूत सुविधांची निर्मितीही झाली.

कायमस्वरूपी उत्पादकता वाढवणारी व ग्रामीण भागात दारिद्धयेषेखालील लोकांना रोजगाराची व स्वाभिमानाने जगण्याचीही संधी देणारी योजना म्हणूू, या योजनेला विशेष महत्व आहे. थोडक्यात महराष्ट्रातील या योजनेच्या यशस्वी वाटचालीची दखल घेत केंद्र शासनाने संपूर्ण देशात ही योजना २००५ मध्ये महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोज़गार हमी योजनेच्या रूपाने अमलात आणली.

## २. आदर्श गाव योजना

१९९२ मध्ये रालेगण्जसिद्धी या गावाच्या विकासाच्या धर्तीवर 'आदर्शगाव' कल्पनेचा जन्म झाला. पुढे १९९४-९५ पासून शासनाने कामाला सुरुवात केली. लोकसहभागातून ग्रामविकास व लोक कार्यक्रमात शासनाचा सहभाग या संकल्पनेवर ही योजना आधर्तित आहे. या योजनेद्धरे गावच्या सर्वरीणण विकासाबरोबरच गावातील सामाजिक शिस्तीत सुधारणा, स्वावलंबी व स्वयंपूर्ण गावाची निर्मिती करणे हे या योजनेचे मुख्य उद्दिष्ट आहे,

## ३. भ्राम सूक्ष्म नियोजन

सूक्ष्म नियोजन प्रक्रियेत प्रत्येक ग्रामपंचायतीमध्ये लोकसहभागाची विविध मनोरंजक तंत्राद्वांरे (उदा. मशालफेरी, शिवार फेरी, संसाधन नकाशा, सामाजिक नकाशा, ॠनु चक्रांचे विश्लेषण) गावातील विकासाचे प्रश्न व त्यावर सर्वांच्या सहभागातून चर्चा होते. कुटुंब सर्वेक्षणाद्वारे प्रत्येक घरातील स्थिती व समस्या जाणून घेऊन पायाभूत सेवासुविधा व त्यातील त्रुटी/कमतरता यांची नोंद घेतली जाते. गावपातळ्ठीवर लोकसहभागातून चर्चा, माहिती संकलन चार दिवस करून पाचव्या दिवशी गावातील वॉर्डिनहाय सभा घेतल्या जातात, त्यांनतर महिला ग्राम्सभा घेतल्या जातात. शेवटी सहाव्या दिवशी सर्वसाधारण श्रामसभेत सर्व माहिती, समस्या व प्रस्तावित उपाययोजना यावर सविस्तर चर्चा होते. या प्रक्रियेतून ग्रामपंचायतीमध्ये पुढील $\$ 4$ वर्षे कालावधीतील विकासाचा दृष्टिक्षेप, विविध शासकीय योजनांद्वारे घ्यावयाची कामे व निधी यांचा विकास आराखड़ा

व गावपातळी० आराखडा ग्रामश

## ४. गावांतर्गत

महाराष्ट्र ई गटारे, पाऊसपा कार्यालय बंधव प्राथमिक प्रक्रिये सर्व मूलभूत सु 4. तीर्थक्षेत्र टि

गाव किव वातावरण आप पुरातन आणि वा मिळतात. परंतु पुरविणे शक्य है भाविकांना आ तीर्थक्षेत्रांचा वि अंतर्गत तीर्थक्षेड स्वच्छतागृहे, वा इत्यादी सुविधा

## ६. ग्रामसभा ब

पंचायतीरा संस्थांना जास्ती लोकशाहोतील परिण्ममी ग्रामस यातून ग्रामपंचाय

## ७. यशवंत पंच

यशवंत ग्री दलित/अदिवास टक्के लोकवर्ग सहभाग शासना ग्रामपंचायतीला इमारती, दहन इत्यादींचा समा

२०६ । महाराष्ट्राच्ची आर्थिक पाहणी... पयांयी दृष्टिकोन-२०२५


ाचे महत्वाचे कार्यक्रम वहात आह्होत. या दृथीने वेविध कार्ष्रक्रमावर एक

दुणारे ${ }^{-}$हे तत्त्व रोजगार ज्य अह, या योजनेमुळे गा स्थनिक पातळीवरच「. दुसन्या बाजूला या मार्यक्रमांसाठी आवश्यक

अध्येषेखाखालील लोकांना ाून, या योजनेला विशेष चालीची दखल घेत केंद्र :ेय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी
'आदर्शगाव' कल्पनेचा केली. लोकसहभागातून क्र ही 'जना आधारित लल सामाजिक शिस्तीत नेचे मुख्य उद्दिष्ट आहे.

गाची विविध मनोरंजक माजिक नकाशा, ॠतु सहभागातून चर्चा होते. घेऊन पायाभूत सेवाळीवर लोकसहभागातून Tतील वॉर्डनिहाय सभा गेवटी सहाव्या दिवशी योजना यावर सविस्तर जावधीतील विकासाचा ांच्चा विकास आराखडा

व गावपातळ्कीवर लोकसहभागातून स्वयंस्फूर्तीने करावयाच्या कार्यक्रमाचा गाव कृती आराखडा ग्रामसभेत संमत केला जातो.

## ૪. गवांतर्गत मूलभूत सुविधा योजना

महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या मे, $२ ० १ १$ च्या निर्णयानुसार लोकग्रतिनिधींना गावांतर्गंत रस्ते, गटारे, पाऊसपाणी निचरा, दहन व दफनभूमीची सुधारणा करणे, संरक्षक भिंत, ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालय बांधकाम करणे, आठवडा बाजारासाठी सुविधां, गावामध्ये कचरा डेपोसाठी व प्राथमिक प्रक्रियेसाठी सुविधा, सार्वजनिक जागेत वृक्ष लागवड व त्याचे संरक्षण इत्यादी़ सर्व मूलभूत सुविधांची कामे सुचविता येतात.

## ५. तीर्थक्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम

गाव किंवा खेड्यातून फिरताना अचानक एखादे मंदिर, त्याचे बांधकाम व तेथील वातावरण आपले लक्ष वेधून घेत असते. कधी कधी तर प्रकाशझोतात नसलेली पण पुरातन आणि वास्तुकलेन्चा उत्कृष्ट नमुना असलेली मंदिरे आपल्याला खेडोपाडी पाहायला मिळतात. परंतु ग्रामपंचायतींच्या तुटपुंज्या उत्पन्नामुळे येणान्या भाविकांना सर्व सुविधा पुरविणे शक्य होत नसते. यासाठीच महाराष्ट्र शासनाने अशा धार्मिक स्थळ्ठी येणाच्या भाविकांना आवश्यक सोई-सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देण्याच्या हेतूने ग्रामीण भागातील तीर्थक्षेत्रांचा विकास करण्यासाठी तीर्थक्षेत्र विकास योजना राबवली जाते. या योजने अंतर्गत तीर्थक्षेत्राच्या ठिकाणी अंतर्गत रस्ते, पाणीपुरवठ्याची व्यवस्था, सार्वजनिक स्वच्छतागृहे, वाहनतळ, यात्रीनिवास, रस्त्यांकरील दिवाबत्ती, बागबरीचा, प्रदक्षिणा मार्ग इत्यादी सुविधा निर्माण केल्या जातात.

## ६. ग्रामसभा बळकटीकरण अभियान

पंचायतीराज संस्थांना मजबूत करण्यासाठी ७३ व्या घटनादुरुस्तीनुसार पंचायतराज संस्थांना जास्तीतजास्त अधिकार प्रदान करण्यात्त आले. त्यानुसार ग्रामसभा ही ग्रामीण लोकशाहीतोल सर्वोच्च यंत्रणा असल्याने ग्रामसभेला महत्तम अधिकार देग्यात आले. परिणामी ग्रामसभेत गावातील प्रत्येक नागरिक निर्णय प्रक्रियेत सहभागी होऊ शकतो. यातून ग्रामपंचायतींच्या कारभारात पारदर्शकता येते शिवाय लोकामध्ये जागृती होते.

## ७. चशवंत पंचायतराज अभियान

यशवंत ग्रामसमृद्धी योजना २००२-०३ फासून राबवण्यात येत आहे. या योजनेत दलित/अदिवासी भागातील लाभाथ्याना १० टक्के तर सर्वसाधारण भागासाठी १५ टक्के लोकवर्गणी निश्चित केली आहे, तर उर्वरित अनुक्रमे ९० व८५ टक्के आर्थिक सहभाग शासनाचा आहे. या योजनेअंतर्गत 90 लाख रुपयांपर्यतची कामे एका वर्षात ग्रामपंचायतीला करता येतात. या कामांमध्ये गावांतर्गत रस्ते, गटारी, नाले, अंगणवाडी, इमारती, दहन व दफनभूमी, ग्रामविद्युतीकरणाची कामे, वाचनालय, व्यायामशाळा इत्यादींचा समावेश होतो.

## ८. पर्याव्ररण संतुलित समृद्ध ग्राम योजना

महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या सुवर्णमहोत्सवी वर्षात ग्रभवविकास विभागाने सुरू केलेली पर्यावरण संतुलित समृद्ध ग्राम योजना ही गावांच्या शाप्व्वत विकासासाठी टाकलेले महत्वाचे पाऊल मानले जाते. वाढत्या तापमानाचा गावावर होणारा परिणाम लक्षात घेऊन या योज़नेंतर्गत पर्यावरण संरक्षित ग्रामविकास आरखख्रा केला गेला असून; यासाठी एक व्यक्ती 90 झाडे, ही नुविन्यपूर्ण कल्पना राबविए्यात येत आहे. या येजनेमध्ये १० हजार पेक्षा जास्त लोकसंख्या असलेल्या गावांचा विकास केंद्र म्हणून विकास करण्याला प्राधान्य देछ्यात येते.

## १. रमाई आवास योजना

रमाई आवास योजना अनुसूचित जातीतील दारिद्रघरेषेखालील लाभार्थ्यांसाठी राबविण्यात येत असून तिची अंमलबजावणी जिल्हा ग्रामीण विकास यंत्रणेमार्फत राज्यालील ३३ जिल्ह्यांमध्ये सुरू आहे. या योजनेंतर्गत केवळ 2020-११ या वर्षात ६८, 400 घरकुले मंजूर करून त्याची अंमलबजावणी सुरू केली आहे.

## १०. संगणर्कीकृत ग्रामीण महाराष्ट्र कार्यक्रम/ई-पंचायत (संग्राम)

राज्यातील जिल्हा परिषद, पंचायत समित्या आणि ग्रामपंचायतींमध्ये कागदाला कागद जोडून वर्षानुवर्षे एकाच प्रकोरे काम करण्याच्या सवयीला बाजूला सारून गावातील जनतेला पारदर्शक, दर्जेदार आणि गतिमान सेवा देण्याच्या हेतूने ग्रामविकास विभागाने हा कार्यक्रम राबविला आहे. यासाठी शासनाने वेगवेगळ्यया १२ प्रकारचे सॉप्टवेअर्स तयार केली असून, याद्वारे ग्रामपंचायतींचा कारभार लोकाभिमुख व्हावा; तसेच जनतेला सर्व प्रकारचे दाखले व इतर आनुषंगिक स़ोई-सुविधा एकाच ठिकाणी मिळाव्यत्त हा उद्देश आहे.

## ११. राजमाता जिजाऊ कुपोषणमुक्त ग्राम अभियान

सहा वर्षाखालील मुलांचे पोषण व आरोग्य सुधारण्यासाठी व संपूर्ण राज्य कुपोषणमुक्त करण्यासाठी महारष्ष्र शासनाने सप्टेंबर, $202 ?$ मध्ये राजमाता जिजाऊ कुपोषणमुक्त अभियान सुरू केले आहे, अभियान सुरू करताना कुपोषणांच्या कारणांवर बराच अभ्यास करण्यात आला.

## १२. बचतगटांच्या वस्त्रूंसाठी विक्री केंद्र

मह्हराष्ट्र शासनाने बचतगटांनी तयार केलेल्या वस्तूंसाठी विक्री केंद्र उभारण्याची योजना पुढे आणली. बचतगटांना व्यापक बाजारपेठ उपलब्ध व्हावी हा त्यामागचा हेतू आहे, यासाठी दरवर्षी विभागीय तसेच जिल्हुस्तराकर बचतगटांच्या वस्तूंचे प्रदर्शन भरविले जाते. बचतगयंच्या उत्पादित मालाच्या विक्रीसाठी तालुका व जिल्हास्तरावर कायमस्वरूपी विक्री केंट्रे बांधण्यास शासनाने प्राधान्य दिले आहे. त्याअंतर्गत प्रत्येक जिल्हा केंद्रासाठी 40 लाख रूपये, तर तालुका केंद्रासाठी २५ लाख रुपयांचा निधी दिला जातो.

## १२. स्थानिक

पंचायतराज त्रिसूत्रीमुले सत्तेचे ठ्हावे व महिलांन बळकट करण्यास टक्के आरक्षणाचे

## १४. राजीव गांध

आधुनिक व गरीब ज़नतेच्या आघाडी सरकारने लाभ वार्षिक उत्व किडनी, मेंदू इत्य जातो. अशा आड यादी केली आहे यांच्यात करार के १५. संपूर्ण स्वः

स्वच्छता व नियंत्रणात आणाए आहे, यम्ध्ये ग्रा देगे, स्वच्छतादूत शौचालये बांधण लावण्यासंदर्भत्त

## केंद्र सरकार पु

राज्य शासना राज्य शासनाचे ग्र केंद्र सरकार पुरस योजना, प्रधानमंत्र राष्ट्रीय रोज़गार है अभियझन यांसारख महाराष्ट्रातील

महाराष्ट्र सर ११ या पाच दशव

२०८। महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी... पर्यायी दृष्टिकोन-२०१५

ने सुरू केलेली पर्यावरण कलेले महत्त्वाचे पाऊल ₹ घेऊन या योजनेंतर्गत साठी एक व्यक्ती १० ११० न्नार पेक्षा जास्त ण्याला ग्राधान्य देण्यात

ालील लाभार्थ्यांसाठी । यंत्रणेमार्फत राज्यातील : या वर्षात ६८, ५००

## iग्राम)

तींमध्ये कागदाला कागद आरून गावातील जनतेला I विभागाने हा कार्यक्रम अर्स तयार केली असून, । सर्व प्रकारचे दाखले व आहे

प्रंपूर्ण राज्य कुपोषण्मुक्त जिजाऊ कुपोषणमुक्त तारणांवर बराच अभ्यास

केंद्र उभारण्याची योजना गगचा हेतू आहे. यासाठी यविले जाते. बचतगटांच्या गपी विक्री केंदे्रे बांधण्यास , लाख रुपये, तर तालुका

## १३. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये महिलांना 40 टक्के आरक्षण

पंचायत्तराज व्यवस्थेतील जिल्हा परिषद, पंचायत समित्या व ग्राभपंचायती या त्रिसूत्रीमुळे सत्तेचे विकेंद्रीकरण होण्यास मदत झाली. हेच विकेंद्रीकरण अधिक व्यापक व्हावे व महिलांना सामाजिक व राजकीयदृष्ट्या सक्षम करून लोकशाहीचा पाया अधिक बळकट करण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्र शासनाने महिलांना स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांभध्ये 40 टक्के आरक्षणगाचे धोरण लागू केले आहे.

## १४. राजीव गांधी जीवनदायी आरोग्य योजना

आधुनिक काळात मानवाला उद्भवणारे आजार व त्यावर करावा लागणारा खर्च हा गरीब जनतेच्या आवाक्याबाहेरचा असल्याने युती शासनाने सुरू केलेल्या या योजनेत आघाडी सरकारने बरेच बदल करून ही योजना सुरू ठेवली आहे. सह्या या योजनेचा लाभ वार्षिक उत्पन्र मर्यादा एक लाख असणाज्यास घेता येतो. यामध्ये हृद्यरोग, कर्करोग, किडनी, मेंदू इत्यादी आजारांच्या शस्त्रक्रियेसाठी दिड लाख रुपयांपर्यंत मदतनिधी दिला जातो. अशा आजारांवरील शस्त्रक्रिया करण्यासाठी शासनाने काही खासगी रुग्णालयांची यादी केली आहे, तसेच या योजनेच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी खासगी रुणालये व शासन यंच्यात करार केला आहे.

## १५. संपूर्ण स्वच्छता अभियान

स्वंच्छता व आरोग्य यांचा जवळचा संबंध असल्याने अस्वच्छतेमुळे होणारे आजार नियंत्रणात आणण्याच्या दृष्टीने महाराष्ट्र राज्यात संपूर्ण स्वच्छता अभियान राबविले जात आहे. यामध्ये ग्रामीण भागातील जनतेचे राहणीमान सुधारणे, स्वच्छतेला व्यापक स्वरूप देणे, स्वच्छतादूत तयार करणे, शुष्क शौचालये-फ्रश शौचचालयात बदलणे, घरोघरी शौचालये बांधण्यास प्रोल्साहन देगे, सांडपाणी व धनकचन्यारी योग्य विल्हेवाट लावण्यासंदर्भात गावांमध्ये जागूती करणो इत्यादी उद्दिष्टांचा समावेश होतो.

## केंद्र सरकार पुस्क्कृत्योजना

राज्य शासनाच्या या ग्रार्मीण विकासाच्या योजनांशिवाय केंद्र सरकार पुरस्कृत्त योजनांचीही राज्य शासनाचे ग्रामविकास मंत्रालय परिणामकारकपणे अंमलबजावणी करत आले आहे. केंद्र सरकार पुरस्कृत योजनांमध्ये इंदिरा आवास योजना, स्वर्णजयंती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना, प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सडक योजना, राष्ट्रीय बायोगेस विकास योजना, महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय रोजगार हमी योजना, ग्रामीण भागात सौर पथदिवे योजना, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आरोग्य अभियान यांसारख्या योजनांचा परिणामकारकपणे अंमलबजावणी करत असल्याचे दिसते.

## महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण विकासावरील खर्चाचे विश्लेषण

महाराष्ट्र सरकारने राबविलेल्या ग्रार्मीण विकासाच्या कार्यक्रमांवर १२७०-७१ ते २०१०$१ १$ या पाच दशकाच्या काळ्ठात शासनालेकेलेल्य्या खर्चांचे विम्लेषण करणे गरजेचे ठरेल.

महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण विकासावरील खर्चाचे विक्लेषण करताना या ठिकाणी ग्रामीण खर्चांचे महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या एकूण खर्चाशी，महसूल खर्चाशी，विकास खर्चाशी，अर्थिक सेवा खर्चाशी असेलेली टक्केवारी दिली आहे．पुढील तक्ता क्र．श मध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण विकासावरील खर्च व त्याचे इतर प्रकारव्या खर्चाशी असलेले प्रमाण दर्शाविले आहे．

तक्ता क्र．？
महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण विकासावरील खर्च
（खर्च कोटी रुपयेमध्ये）

| अ．क्र． | वर्ष | ग्रामीण विकासावरील खर्च | एकूण खर्चाशी प्रमाग（\％） | महसूल खर्चाशी प्रमाण（\％） | विकास <br> खर्चाशी श्रमाण（\％） | आर्थिक <br> खर्चाशी ग्रमाण（\％） | ग्रामींण विकासावर्वरल दरडोई खर्च（कोटी रुपयांमध्ये） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ？ | 9990－b9 | 4.4 | 0.60 | 2.99 | Q． 63 | 3.09 | 2.46 |
| २ | १9C0－6？ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ro.६ } \\ (\varepsilon ३<. श C) \end{array}$ | ？．う१ | 2.92 | 2．ç | 4.82 | $\begin{array}{r} 9.94 \\ (4 \text { PQ. } 89) \end{array}$ |
| ३ | 9990－9？ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { २49 } \\ (4 \beta ७ . ९ ३) \end{array}$ | 2.80 | 2.94 | 8.88 | 6.40 | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \beta, द र \\ (\gamma ३ ८, C \vartheta) \end{array}$ |
| $\checkmark$ | 2000－0\％ | $\begin{array}{r} 406 \\ (94.04) \end{array}$ | 2.04 | 2.34 | २．२₹ | ६．दर | $\begin{array}{r} 99.0 \gamma \\ (89.08) \end{array}$ |
| 4 | 2090－9\％ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { २२४३ } \\ (३ ४ २ . \gamma 0) \end{array}$ | 2． $0 \%$ | $2.90$ | २．र६ | ११．६३ | $\begin{array}{r} 999.44 \\ (999.20) \end{array}$ |
| \＆ | 20श३－१\％＊ | $\begin{gathered} 3427 \\ (46.02) \end{gathered}$ | 2.32 | $2.8 \%$ | ३．३？ | ११．७ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ३Q२.३४** } \\ & (4 ७ .0 २) \end{aligned}$ |
| $\checkmark$ | ११७०－७१ ते | （8409．09） | － | － | － | － | （३२く३．१३） |
| 6 | १९९？ १९९१ ते 20श३－१\％ | （१२७२．6३） | － | － | － | － | （ $8<3.99$ ） |
| $\rho$ |  | （६३९३६， | － | － | － | － | （१९७२२．\＆） |

संदर्भ ；महाराष्ट्र आर्थिक पाहणी－विविध वर्षाचे अहवाल
टीप ：१．ग्रामीण विकासावरील दरडोई खर्च＝ग्रमीण विकासावरील खर्च／राज्यातील ग्रामीण लोकसंख्या
२．कंसातील आकडे टक्के बदल दर्शवितात
३．＊अंदाजपत्रकीय，＊＊＊००१ ची जनगणन्ना
वरील तक्त्यावरून मह्राराष्ट्र शासनाच्या ग्रामीण विकासावरील खर्चात सातत्याने वाढ झाल्याचे दिसते．तरीही त्याच काळात राज्यातील ग्रामीण लोकसंख्या खर्चातील वाढीपेक्षा जास्त वेगाने वाढली असेल तर मात्र ग्रामीण विकासावरील

२२० 1 महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी．．．पर्यायी दृष्टिकोन－२०२५

वाढत्या खर्चाला ： दरडोई खर्च महत्त्व $१ १$ मध्ये १९९．५। १९८०－८？मध्ये ते २०१०－११ या ：
वाढल्याचे दिसते． रुप्यापर्यंत वाढल्या

याशिवाय मह शेकडा बदल लक्षार काळात ग्रामीण विव ग्रामीण विकास काट दशकात खर्या अथ ग्राभीण विकासासाई सुंदर व स्वच्छ ग्रार्म

थोडक्यात，म विकासावर केलेल्य प्रमाण समाधनकार विकासावर केलेला शासनाच्या एकूण र वाढ होणे आवश्यक महाराष्ट्राच्या ग्रा

महाराष्ट्र शास मिळालेले चांगले ？ दिसत आहेती．त्याँ १．ग्रापविकास अ

सद्या राज्य सर दिसते की，महाराष्ट्र वर्षापासूनच ग्रामीण दिसते．परंतु देशातीर पद्धती पाहता ग्रामीण प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम अत
२．लोकशाही विकें
लोकशाही विवे


करताना या ठिकाणी ग्रामीण $\dagger$, विकास खर्चाशी, आर्थिक ग क्र.श मध्ये महुराष्ट्रातील ससलेले प्रमाण दर्शविले आहे.


लोकसंख्या

भाल्याचे दिसते. तरीही त्याच ( मात्र ग्रामीण विकासावरील

वाढत्या खर्चाला यश मिकेलच असे नाही. महृपूनच राज्यातील ग्रामीण विकासावरील दरडोई खर्च महत्त्वाचा ठरतो. वरील तक्त्यात ग्रामीण विकासावरील दरडोई खर्च २०९०११ मध्ये १९९.५५ कोटी रुपये इतका असल्याचे दिसते. तर हाच खर्च १९७०-७१ व २९८०-८१ मध्ये अनुक्रमे केवळ्ड १.५८ व ९.९५ कोटी रुप्ये होता. मात्र २०००-०१ ते २०९०-११ या काळात हाच खर्च ९१.०२ कोटी रुपयांवरून १९९,५५ कोटी रुपयांपर्यंत वाढल्याचे दिसते. सन २०१३-१४ च्या अंदाजपत्रकातील हाच खर्च ३१३.३४ कोटी रुपयांपर्यंत वाढल्याचे दिसते.

यशशिवाय महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील ग्रामीण विकासावर झालेला दरडोई खर्च व त्यातील शेकडा बदल लक्षात घेता असे स्पष्ट होते की, १९७०-७१ ते २०१३-१४ या ५३ वर्षांच्या काळ्ठात ग्रार्मीण विकासावरील खर्चात ६३९३६. $\begin{array}{r}\text { टक्क्याने वाढ झाली आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील }\end{array}$ ग्रामीण विकास कार्यावर शासनाने केलेल्या एकूण खर्चात तसेच दरडोई खर्चात अलीकडच्चया दशकात खन्या अर्थनि मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ होताना दिसते आहे. अर्थात हा खर्च शासनाने ग्रामीण विकासासाठी आखलेल्या विविध कार्यक्रमांवर होत असल्याने ही बाब भविष्यातील सुंदर व स्वच्छ ग्रामीण महाराष्ट्राच्या दृष्टीने उत्तम मानता येईल.

थोडक्यात, मह्दाराष्ट्र शासनाने १९७०-७१ ते २०१०-११ या कालावधीत ग्रामीण विकासावर केलेल्या खर्चांचे शासनाच्या महसूल खर्चाशी व आर्थिक सेवा खर्चाशीचे प्रमाण समाधानकारकपणे वाढलेले आहे. तसेच राज्य सरकारने याच काळात ग्रामीण विकासावर केलेला दरडोई खर्च पाहता तो सातत्याने वाढत असल्थाचे दिसते. तथापि, शासनाच्या एकूण खर्चाशी व विकास खर्चाशी असलेले प्रमाण पाहता त्यात आणखीन वाढ होणे आवश्यक असल्याचे दिसते.

## महाराष्ट्राच्या ग्रामीण विकासासमोरील आव्हाने

महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या ग्रामीण विकासाची धोरणे, त्याची अंमलबजावणी व त्यातून मिळालेले चांगले यश पाहता राज्यातील ग्रामीण विकासासमोर काही आव्हाने जरूर दिसत आहेत. त्याचाही विचार करणे याठिकाणी अगत्याचे ठरेल.

## १. ग्रामविकास अधिक प्रभावी कारणे

सद्या राज्य सरकारच्या ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमांचा आढावा घेतला असता असे दिसते को, महाराष्ट्राच्या गेल्या पन्नास वर्षाच्या काळात केवळ अलिक्डील पाच-दहा वर्षांपासूनच ग्रामीण विकासाच्या कार्यक्रमाला जास्त प्राधान्य देग्यास सुरुवात केल्याचे दिसते. परंतु देशातील जगतिकीकरणाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर ग्रामीण अर्थकारणाच्ची बदलती पद्धती पाहृता ग्राम्मीण विकासावर आता पूर्वींपेका अधिक लक्ष देऊन ग्रामीण विकासाचे प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम अत्यंत प्रभावापणे राबविणे गरजेचे ठरेल.
२. लोकशाही विकेंद्रीकरणांचों पभावी अंमलबजावणी

लोकशाही विकेंद्रिकरणाच्या दृष्ही क्हिचार करता महाराष्ट्रामध्ये आजही जिल्हा

परिषदांकडे व पंचययत संमित्यांकडे बरेचसे विषय हस्तांतरीत झाल्याचे दिसत नाही किंबहुना त्यात यश आले नाही.

## ३. ग्राम व शंहरी शिक्षणातील भेद दूर करणे

जागतिकीकरणानंतरच्या काळात आजही महाराष्ट्रामध्ये गावतील शिक्षण व शहरी शिक्षण असा भेद मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे. यात केवळ संख्यात्मक व गुणात्मक शिक्षण असा भेद पहायला मिळतो आहे. तो पुढील काळ्ठात नाहीसा करण्याचे आव्हान महाराष्ट्रासमोर असणार आहे.

## ४. ग्रामपंचायतींना संगणक दिले पण ऑपरेटर नाही

महाराष्ट्र शासनाने ई-ग्ठ्नन्न्स संकल्पना राबविली असून त्यात स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमध्ये संगणकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेला वेग दिला आहे. परंतु सद्याची ग्रामपंचायतीसारख्या संस्थेची स्थिती संगणक आहे, पण ऑपरेटर नाही अशी आहे. यासंदर्भात तत्काळ व्यवस्था पुरविण्याची गरज निर्माण झाली आहे,

## 4. गावातील कचरा व सांडपाणी व्यवस्थापनाचे आव्हान

गावातील कचरा व सांडपाण्याचे गावातच प्रक्रिया करून व्यवस्थापन करण्याचे एक आव्हान असण़ार आहे. यासाठी गावातील कचरा व सांडपाण्याचे गावातच प्रक्रिया करून व्यवस्थापन करता आले तर, त्यातून गावाच्या किकासाला वेगळी दिशा मिळ्ळू शकते. त्यामध्ये कचन्यापासून ख़त किवा वीजनिर्मिती सारखे प्रकल्प गावातच सुरू करता येतील.

## महाराष्ट्राच्या ग्रामीण विकासासाठी उपाययोजना

मह्राराष्ट्रातील जवळ्पास ५७ टके लोकसंख्या खेङयात राहते. अशावेळ्ठी महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण विकास व त्याचे प्राधान्य राज्य सरकारने ओक्खूून पुढील काही उपाथयोजनांची अंमलबजावणी करणे, मह़ाराष्ट्राच्या वेगष्य्या ओळखीसाठी गरजेचे ठरेल.

## १. खेडेड ग्रामविकासाचा केंद्रबिंदू मानावा

ग्रामविकास हा देशाच्या विकासातील महृत्वाचा टप्पा आहे. महाराष्ट्र शासनानेही ग्रामविकासाला प्राधान्यक्रम देऊन ग्रामविकासाची सर्व धोरणे खेडेगाव केंद्रबिंद् मानून आखावीत व राबवावीत. परिणामी यातूनच खन्या अर्थाने राज्याला देशाच्या विकासात मानाचे स्थान मिव्ूू शकते.

## २. पंचयातराज संस्थांना जास्त निधी, अधिकार व जबाबदान्या द्याव्यात

ग्रामीण विकासात महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावणान्या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांना आजप्यंत फारसा निधी, अधिकार तसेच जबाबदान्याही वाटून दिल्या नाहीत, परिणामी खन्या अर्थाने गावपातळीवर काम करणाज्या या संस्थांचे ग्रामविकासात 900 टक्के योगदान देता आलेले नाही. यासाठीच अशा संस्थांना महाराष्ट्र शासनाने ग्र्रमविकासासाठी मोठ्या

प्रमाणात निधी त्यांच्यावर ग्रा
३. लोकांचा

महाराष्ट्र
पुढाकार त्यात सुरुवातीला लं त्यात शासनाने नक्कीच मदत
૪. स्थानिक

स्थानिक निवडून आल्या अशा वेगवेग $\propto$ अंमलबजावणी
५. शाभ्वत ग्र

ग्रामीण है विकासप्रणालीक्ठ व त्यात शासन

अशा प्रक ग्रामीण विकास विकासाचे एक सारांश

महाराष्ट्र्न गोष्ट लक्षात ये विकासाकडे पा विकासावरील महाराष्ट्राच्या व्हायला हव्या विकासावरील सुधारणा करणे ? क्षेत्र, ऊर्जा क्षेत इत्यादी बाबींव नक्कीच वाढढि

२१२ । महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी..: पर्यायी दृष्टिकोन-२०८५

झाल्याचे दिसत नाही

आतील शिक्षण व शहहरी क व गुणात्मक शिक्षण आ० म्नहाराष्ट्रासमोर जयात स्थांनिक स्वराज्य वी ग्रामपंचायतीसासख़्या ह. यासंदर्भात तत्काळ वस्थापन करप्याचे एक गावातच प्रक्रिया करून ळी दिशा मिण्ठू शकते. । ग़वातच सुरू करता

अशावेळी महाराष्ट्रत्तील ल काही उपाययोजनांची बेचे ठरेल.

हे. महाराष्ट्र शासनानेली खेडेगाव केंद्रबिंदू मानून ाला देशाच्या विकासात

## न्या द्याव्यात

श्रराज्य संस्थांना आज़पर्यत नाहीत. परिणामी खन्या ती 900 टक्के योगदान ग्रामविकासासाठी मोठ्या

प्रमाणात निधी उपलब्ध करून देतानाच्च त्यांना जास्त अधिकारही द्यावेत व त्याचवेळी त्यांच्यावर ग्र्रमविकासाची मोठी जबाबदारहही सोपवावी.

## ३. लोकांचा पुढाकार त्यात्त शासनाचा पुढाकार तत्त्वाचा अवलंब

महाराष्ट्र शासनाने आजपर्यंत ग्रामीण विकासाचे राबविलेले कार्यक्रम शासनाचा पुढाकार त्यात लोकांचा सहृभाग अशा पद्धतीनेच्च चालले. परंतु आता खन्या अर्थाने सुरुवातीला लोकांनी पुढाकार घेऊन एखादा ग्रामीण विकासाचा कार्यक्रम आखावा व त्यात शासनाने पुढाकार घ्यावा, या तत्वाने वागले तर ग्रामीण विकासाचा वेग वाढायला नक्कीच मदत होईल.

## ४. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था निवडणूक सुधारणा

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थामध्ये निवडणुकीला उभे राहणाज्यांची किमान शैक्षणिक पत्रता, निवडून आल्यानंतर सक्तीचे प्रशिक्षण, ग्रामसभांचे बढकटीकरण, सामाजिक लेखापरीक्षण अशा वेग्वेगक्या पातळीवर निवडणुक व इतर प्रकारच्या सुधारणा करणे व त्यांची अंमलबजावणी करणे पुढ़ील काळात वेगवान ग्रार्मीण विकासासाठी अगत्याचे ठरेल.

## ५. शाश्वत्त ग्रामीण विकास

ग्रामीण विकासाचा वेग वाढतानाच लोकांनी, लोकांची, लोकांसाठी राबविलेल्या विकासद्रणलीद्यद्योई शाश्वत ग्रामीण विकास करण्यासाठीची पावले महाराष्ट्र शासनाने उचलावी व ल्यात शासनाला यशस्वी होणे गरजेचे ठरेल.

अशा प्रकों वरील काही उपाययोजनांच्या कार्यक्षम अंमलबजावणीमुके महाराष्ट्रात्तील ग्रामीण विकासाला पूर्वीपेक्षा अधिक गती मिछ्छू शकते व त्यातून देशासाठी ग्रामीण विकासाचे एक वेगळे उदाहरण मिब्कू शकते.

## सारांश

महाराष्ट्राच्या ग्रारीण विकासावर वरीलग्रमाणे सविस्तर विवेचन केल्यानंतर एक गोष्ट लक्षात येते की, खरंच महाराष्ट्राच्या ग्रामीण विकासाचा वेग शासनाच्या ग्रामीण विकासाकडे पाहण्याच्य्या सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोनामुले सतत वाढत आहे. शासनाचा ग्रामीण विकासावरील वाढता खर्च है त्याचेच्च एक उदाहरग म्हणाता येईल, असे असले तरी महाराष्ट्राच्या निर्मितीपासून ते आजपर्यंतचा काळ पाहता, यामध्ये अजून काही सुधारणा वहायलग हृव्या होत्या विशेषत: ग्रामीण भागातील दारिद्रघ कमी करण्यासाठी ग्रामीण विकासावरील खर्च्च हे मोठे हत्यार व्हायला हवे, परंतु त्यात आजही मोठ्या प्रमाणात सुधारणा करणे गरजेचे आहे. त्याचाच एक भाग म्हण्न ग्रामीण भागात शेती व अन्नप्रक्रिया क्षेत्र, ऊर्जा क्षेत्र शिक्षण व आरोग्य माहिती तंत्रजान व दळणवळण विषयक सुविधा इत्यादी बाबींवर विशेष लक्ष केंद्रित करेख्नेग्रामी विकासाचा वेग बदलत्या परिस्थतीत नक्कीच वाढविता येईल यादृष्टीने शससेक्यो ग्रामीण भागात मोठ्या प्रमाणात शहरी

महराष्ट्राच्या निम्मितपपसून ते आजपयंतचा काळ पाहता. यामध्ये अजून काही सुधारणा ठहायला हव्या होत्या. विशेषत: ग्रामीण भागतील दारिद्रिय कमी करष्यासाठी ग्रामीण विकासावरील खर्च हे मोठे हल्यार क्हायला हवे, परंतु त्यात आजही मोख्या प्रमाणात सुधारणा करणे गरजेचे आहे. त्याचाच एक भाग म्हणून ग्रामीण भागत शेती व अन्न्रक्रिया क्षेत्र ऊर्जा क्षेत्र शिक्षण व आरोग्य माहिती तंत्रज्ञान व दळणवळण विष्यक सुविधा इत्यादी बबौंवर विशेष लक्ष केंद्रित करून ग्रामीण विकासाचा वेग बदलन्या परिस्थ्तीत नक्कीच वाढविता येईल.

सुविधा दिल्या तर शहराकडे होणारे स्थलांतर नक्कीच रोखता येईल. यासंबधीची माहिती शासनाने सविस्तरपणे आपल्या आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण अहृवाल्गत सविस्तर नमुद करावी. जेगेकरून विविध उद्योजक, व्यापारी व व्यावसायिक यांना ग्रामीण भागात नव्याने निर्माण होणार्या बाजारपेंठेचे ज़्ञन होईल. याशिवाय शासनाने दरवर्षीच्या आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण अहवालात ग्रामीण विकासासंबंधी पुढील काही घटकांबाबत विस्ताराने माहिती द्यावी. ज्याचा उपयोग अभ्यासकांना, संशोधकांना व विविध बिगर शासकीय संस्थांनाही होऊ शकतो. यामध्ये ग्रामीण विकासाच्या विविध योजनांप्रमाणे खर्चांची माहिती द्याही, नवीन योजनांची सविस्तर माहिती द्यावी, नवीन योजनांचा उद्देश व त्यातून काय प्राप्ती होईल हेही सांगावे, पूर्वीच्या योज़नांना लोकांचा किती सहभाग राहिला हे सांगावे तसेच कोणत्या ग्रामीण योजनांची पुनर्माडणी गरजेचे आहे याचेही अवलोकन करावे. थोडक्यात, महाराष्ट्राच्या ग्रामीण विकासाबाबत महाराष्ट्र शासन जितके जास्त जागरूक राहील तितका जास्त महाराष्ट्राचा भविष्यकाळ चांगला राहील याबाबत शंका नाही.

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## निस्पृह आधारस्तंभ

प्रा. डॉ. संतोष एन. कदम, संतोष भीमराव पाटील मदृविद्यालय, मंद्रुप, सोलापूर
कर्नाटकातील एका शेतकरी कुटुंबात जन्मलेल्या व लहानपणापासूनच अतिउच्च ज्ञानप्राप्तीची केवळ आस न बाळगता ती पूर्णत्त्वास नेऊन एक उच्च विद्याविभुषित व खन्या अर्थाने ज्ञानी व बुद्धिमान नागरीक म्हणून महाराष्ट्रातच नव्हे तर भारतासही आपली ओळख निर्माण केलेल्या महनीय व्यक्तीमध्ये डॉ. जुगळे सरांचे नाव अग्रक्रमाने घ्यावे लागेल. उच्च विद्याविभूषत व अतिउच्च ज्ञानाचा कधीही अहंम न बाळगता निस्पृह शिक्षण व्यवस्थेचा आधारस्तंभ त्यांनी रोवला आहे. विद्याथ्यांच्या नजरेस जेव्हा हे व्यक्तिमत्त्व पडते तेव्हा केवळ एक ज्ञानी, सतत अभ्यासू व बदलत्या काळाबरोबर विचार करणारा एक अर्थतजच त्यांच्यामध्ये दिसतो आणि याच आपल्या गुणाच्या जोरावर ज्यांनी नाबार्ड, यु.जी.सी., महाराष्ट्र शासन, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ तसेच देशातील इतर विद्यापीठांतील सर्वोच्च संस्थांमध्ये आपले योगदान दिलेले आहे. त्यातून एक आदर्श प्रशासक कसा असावा याचे उत्तम उदाहरण त्यांनी घालून दिले आहे. देशातील अनेक अर्थशास्त्र विषयक परिषदांमध्यें आपली स्वतःची एक वेगळी ओळख निर्माण करुन अर्थशास्त्र विषयक अनेक परिषदांचे आयोजन व नेतृत्त्व त्यांनी केले आहे. व्यातूनच ज्यांना आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातकीवरील नामांकित अशा नियतकालिकाचे संपादकत्व बहाल केले गेले. आपल्या गरजांचे क्रिमानीकरण अंगीकारुन समाधानाचे महत्तमीकरण कसे उपभोगता तु यांचा एक वेगळा आदर्श संपूर्ण समाज व आपल्या विद्यार्थ्यांसमोर क्रूनी ठेवला आहे. त्यांनी सहकार, शेती, विकासाचे अर्थशास्त्र,

चलनविषयक अर्थशास्त, गणिती अर्थशास्त्र व संख्याशास्त्र यासारखे अर्थशास्त्रातील प्रमुख विषय स्वतःच्या अभ्यासाचे व लेखनाचे विष्य ठेवले. गरीब, दुर्लक्षित समाज घटक, प्रादेशिक विषमता यावर मात करण्यासाठी त्यांनी देशातील आर्थिक सुधारणांच्या पहिल्याच टप्यात व्हिलेज बँकिंगची संकल्पना मांडली. नंतरच्या काळात या संकल्पनेची वेगक्या धाटणीवर 90 व्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेपासून अंमलबजावणी सुरु झाली, त्यांच्या शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील योगदानाची यु.जी.सी.ने नोंद घेऊन महत्चपूर्ण पुरस्काराने गौरविले. त्यांनी शिवाजी विद्यापीठाचे सामाजिक शास्त्र शाखेचे अधिष्ठाता म्हणून तसेच अर्थशास्त्र विभागाप्रमुख म्हणून आपल्या कार्याचा वेगळा ठसा प्रशासनावर उमटवला, त्याचबरोबर त्यांनी अनेक गोरगरीब होतकरु व हुशार विद्यार्थ्यांचे शैक्षणिक करिअर घडविले.

माइ्यासारख्या अनेक विद्यार्थ्यांच्या जीवनात स्थैर्य मिळवून देऊन त्यांच्या जीवनातील अनिश्चितता दूर केली. प्राध्यापक पदाच्या मुलाखतीला जाण्यासाठी मी त्यांचा आशीर्वाद मागितला पण त्यांनी केवळ आशीर्वाद न देता कायम स्वरुपी प्राध्यापक पदाची नोकरी मिळवून दिली. माझे आईवडील एका 9000 ते 9200 लोकवस्तीच्या गावात तीन मुली व एका मुलाच्या सुभविष्यासाठी रात्रंदिवस काबाडकष्ट करत पै पै जमा करुन माझ्या उचच शिक्षणाबरोबरच मुलींच्याही शिक्षण व विवाहाची तजवीज करल होते. एक दिवस रात्री सातच्या सुमारास माझ्या नोकरीची बातमी कळताच माझी आई माझ्या वडिलांना म्हणाली, मी आज जेवणारच नाय.

जेवण करत असलेले वडीलसुद्धा अर्धव्ट जेवण सोडूून माइ्या नोकरीची बातमी ऐकून आनंदाच्या भरात डोळ्यातील आनंदाश्रू ढाळ्ळू लागले आणि आईला म्हणाले आगं पोरगं आपल्या गावातलं सगक्यात पहिलं डॉक्टर होऊन सर झालं. आपण सगळ्या गावाला पेढं वाटू आणि दुसन्याच दिवशी सगळ्या गावात घरोघरी जाऊन आईवडिलांनी पेढे वाटले. माझ आईवडिलांच्या डोक्यातील आनंदाश्रू जुगळे सरांच्यामुळे पहायला मिळाले. माइया नियमित व साध्या जीवनाचे रुपांतर यशस्वी जीवनात करणारे डॉ. जुगळे सर यांना मी गुरु व देव मानतो. जुगळे सरांमधील शांत, संयमी व अभ्यासू अर्थतज्ञ पाहून मी नक्कीच प्रभावित झालो आहे. सरांनी मला गुरुच्या भूमिके बरोबरच वडिलकीच्या भूमिकेतूनही मार्गदर्शन केले आहे.

माइया विद्यार्थी व शिक्षकी जीवनात डॉ. जुगळे सरांच्या रुपाने मला एक आदर्श शिक्षक व अभ्यासू अर्थतज्ञ लाभला. त्यांचे ज्ञान व अनुभव आमच्याबरोबर त्यांनी शेअर केले हे खन्या अर्थाने माइयासारख्या विद्यार्थाचे भाग्यच आहे. कारण विद्यार्थी हा शिक्षकाकडे पाहत आणि त्यांचे अनुभव व विचार ऐकूनच घडत असतो. सुदैवाने आम्हाला हे सगळं देणारे जुगळे सरांच्यासारखे शिक्षक लाभले. आज आम्हाला माहिती नाही की शिक्षण क्षेत्रात आल्यापासून आम्ही कितपत यशस्वी होत आहोत. पण आमच्या समोरचा आदर्श जुगळे सरांच्यासारख्या शिक्षकांचा असल्याने आम्ही एक आदर्श शिक्षक नाही बनता आले तरी एक चांगला शिक्षक मात्र नक्कीच बनण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करु.


# Electronic Commerce-Technology and Prospects 

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 Solapur (Maharashtra)


#### Abstract

: This paper is an athenpt to research of electronic commerce technoluger and prospects. For the present work,  trading of goedsi has bech a major imperus for human survinal since the begiming of recorded histraty and beyond. The mass adoption of the memet hats created a paradign shift in the way besinesses are condacted toder: So will many on-line retailess who have to cough ap set up chad transiction cessss und $2-3 \%$ of every pelament. Moreover credit cards are not suitulle for person to person trate on the Intemet. In show, e-commerce has created a demand for tow cost fucility for micro peryments and flexible payment.


Keyword: e-commerce, technolugy und wility
Introduction: The past decade has seen the emergence of a new kind of commerce: c commerce, the buying and selling of goods through human-computer interaction over the Internet. Traditional physical trading of goods and cumency is becoming increasingly unpopular and more businesses are jumping on the commerce bandwagon. Today, the line betwen e commerce and traditional commerce is becoming more blured as more businesses start and continue to integrate the Intemet and e-conmerce technologies into their business processes.
The Concept of E-Commerce: E-commerce consists of buying and selfing of products and services over electronic systems such as the intemet and other computer networks (Mahadavan, 2000). Modern electronic commerce typically uses the World Wide Web at some point in the transactions lifecycle, athough it can cncompass a wide range of technologies such as e-mail. A small percontage of e-commerce is conducted entirely electronically for virtual items such as access to premium content on L- Commerce Services and Products
E-commerce products and services are methods used by banking organizations to carry out their transactions without necessarily coming into physical contact with their clients. These service include Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs), Electronic Fund Transfer (ETF), mobile banking, online banking, Elechonic Data Interchange (EDI) and telecommunication scrvices. Credit card is one of the few remarkable innovations introduced successfully by banks in the last five decades, and it is currenly being used extensively in $B 2 C$ electronic commerce. But it is an expensive mems of payment for e-commere and many on-line shoppers will prefer other forms of paying for their purchase (Long 2000).

## Objectives:

- To study the uility of E-commerce in various phases of business.
- To study various technological products offered by E- commerce

Definition of E-Commerce: The e commerce can be defined as modern busincss methodology that addresses the needs of organizations, merchants, and consumers to mitigate the costs while improving the quality of goods and services and increasing the speed of service delivery, by using Internet. It differs from the traditional dectronic commerce (e-commerce) in the way that it
cnables the trading of grods, money and information electronically from computer to computer. Business is done electronically and there is no longer a need for physical currency or goods to conduct business.

## Electronic Commerce-Technology and its Utility:

1. Online Billing:- Companies whose bill can achieve significan cost savings and marketing benefits through the use of Internet-based bill-delivery and receiving systems.
2. Secure Information Distribution:- To many businesses, information is their most valuable asset. Although the Intemet can enable businesses to reach huge new markets for that infomation, busincsses must atso safeguard that information to protect their assets. Digital Rights Management provides protection for intellectual and information property, and is a key technology to secure information distribution.
3. Maintenance, Repair, and Operations (MRO):- The Intemet also offers tremendous time and cost savings for corporate purchasing of low cost, high-volume goods for maintenance, repair, and operations (MRO) activities. Typical MRO goods include office supplies (such as pens and paper), office equipment and furniture, computers, and replacement parts. The Internet can transfom corporate purchasing from a labor and paperwork intensive process ino a self-service application. Company employees carn order cquipment on websites, company officials can automatically enforce purchase approval and policies through automated business rules, and suppliers can keep their catalog information centralized and up-to-date. Purchase order applications can then use the Intenct to transfer the order to suppliers. In response, suppliers can ship the requested goods and invoice the company over the Internet. In addition to reduced administrative costs, Intmet based corporate purchasing can improve order-tracking accuracy, better coforce purchasing policies, provide better customer and supplicr service, reduce inventories, and give companies more power in negotiating exclusive or volume diseoun contracts. In oher words, the Lutcrnet and ebusincss have changed the way enterprises serve customers and compete with each other, and have heighened awareness for competing supply chains.
4. Value-Chain Incorporation:- No other business model highights the need for tight integration across suppliers, manufacturers, and distributors quite tike the value chain. Delays in inventory tracking and management can ripple from the cash register all the way back to raw material production, creating inventory shortages at any stage of the value chain. The resulting out-of stock events can mean lost busincss. The Internet promises to increase business efficiency by reducing reporting delays and increasing reporting accuracy. Speed is clearly the business imperative for the value chain.
Issues In Implementing Flectronic Commerce:- Alhough it is simple to describe their benefits, it is not nearly as easy to develop and deploy commerce systems. Companies can face significant implementation issues:

## E-Commerce:

- Security
- Leveraging existing systems

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- Interoperability

1. Cost:- Electronic commerce requires significant investments in new icchnologies that can touch many of a company's corc business processes. As with all major business systems, electronic commerce systems require significant investments in hardware, software, staffing, and training. Businesses nced comprehensive solutions with greater ease-of-use to help foster cost-effective deployment.
2. Value:-Businesses want to know that their investments in electronic commerce systems will produce a return. Business objectives such as lead ereneration, business.process automation, and cost reduction must be met. Systems used to rach these goats need to be flexible enough to change when the business changes.
3. Security:-The Intemet provides universal access, but companies must protect their assets aqainst accideutal or malicious misuse. System security, however, must not create probibitive complexity or reduce flexibility. Customer information also needs to be protected from internal and external misuse Privacy systems should safeguard the personal infomation critical to building sites that satisfy customer and business needs.
4. Leveraging Existing Systems:- Most companies already use information technology (TT) to conduct business in non- Intemet cnviromments, such as marketing, order manaement, billing, inventory, distribution, and customer service. The Intemet represents an alternalive and complementary way to do business, but it is imperative that electronic commerce systems integrate existing systems in a maner that avoids duplicating functionality and maintains usability, performance, and reliability.
5. Interoperability:-When systems from two or more businesses are able to exchange documents withom manual intervention, businesses achieve cost reduction, improved peffomance, and more dynamic value chains. Failing to address any of these issues can spell failure for a systen's implementation effort. Therfore, your company's commerce strategy should be designed to address all these issues to help customers achieve the benefits of clectronic commerce. Your company's vision for electronic commerce should also be to help businesses establish stronger relationships with customers and industry parners. For example, a successful strategy for delivering this vision is described by three work-flow elements (platform, portal, and industry parmers), cach backed by comprchensive teclmology, product, and service offerings.

## Electronic Commerce-Technology and Prospects:

From self-service portals to transaction processing, a successful work-flow strategy can be the underlying engine delivering state-based, processed focused control services for c-business applications. Human labor is expensive, and work-flow technology allows ebusinesses to supplement, and in some cascs climinate, reliance on human supervision and intervention.

## Comparison between Traditional Commerce and E-Commerce:

In many cases business processes use traditional commerce activities very effectively, and these processes cannot be improved upon through technology. Products that buyers prefer to touch,
smell, or examine closely are dificult to sell using electronic commerce. For example, customers might be reluctant to buy high-fashion clothing and perishable food products, such as meat or produce, if they cannot examine the products closcly before agecing to purchase them. fo the case of traditional commerce retail merchants have years of experience in crating store enviromments that help convince a customer to buy. This combination of store design, hayout and product display knowledge is called merchandising. Sales people in course of time develop skills that aftow them to identify customer needs and find profucts and services that meet those needs. The ats of merchandising and personal selling can be difficult to practice over an clectrouic link. Through e-commerce branded products such as books or CDs can be casily sold. As one copy of a new book is identical to oher copies and because a customer would not be concerned about fresmess he would willingly order a title without cexaming the specific copy they would receive. The advantage of electronic commerce, mamely the ability of one site to offer a wider selection of tilles than even the largest physical bookstore, can outweigh the advantage of a traditional bookstore, namely the facility to browse. Some examples of business processes are listed in the following table that suit to the ecommerce and traditional conmerce respectively. Business processes well-suited to: Electronic commerce Traditional commerce

- Sale/purchase of books and CDs
- Sate/purchase of high fashion clohing
- Online delivery of software
- Ontine tracking of shipments
- Sale/purchase of perishable food products
- Sale of expensive jewelry and antiques on-line payments are appeaing in the market, such as deduction from a pre-paid accoum, electronic billing services. direct transfer out of bank accounts.


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ALLOCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

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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 sociocultural, 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 no 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 humbitgetc:
A density of population will imply grater economic activities and an apparent support for an improved standard of living, a grater struggle for existence and continuph competition. All these are helpful for
better economic life. Hence, it is necessary to the study distribution and density of scheduled cast 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 Chl Shahu Maharaj. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had attended the conference along with S. J. Kamble, G. Kamble, Eithale-Bhosale and Shiratalkar. 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 tho sub-caste leaders and advised them responding to which every leader sent one person from their caste añ 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 th study region from the year 1981 to 2011. The distribution of Scheduled Caste population is uneven, becaus variety of plysical, cultural, and economie factor effected on the distribution of population However, it impossible to note communication between each individual physical, cultural, and economic factor upol 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 urbat population. In 1981, it was recorded decreed rural population 70.34 percent and urban increasing 29.65 precent. There were no much changes after 1991 in rural and urban population. In the year 2011, it i 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, Solapar bad 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 difficull 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 Pandhrpur 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 Sotamer (hincholi and Akkalkut) MIDC run by government of Maharashtra. These one tahsil emerged as the nadar trban centers of commercial and industrial activities. Due to development of industry, trade and commettig facilities and administrative services supply more employment opportunities and increased demand of fgricultural labors. In agricultural practices led to

[^1]The

## in a



Indertake technological applications due to irrigation facilities. Therefore, this zone characterized as gro-based industries zone. This has led to in migration of Scheduled Caste population. In turn these sosulting into increasing in Scheduled Caste population and also proportion of total population.
MEDIUM PERCENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION (8 to 16 Percent).
Gable No. 1 represented that medium percent of Scheduled Caste population occurred in Madha tahsil firing the year 1981. It was observed 8.35 percent. Madha tahsil remained their position from 1981 to 0991. After 1991, Madha tahsil moved-up to medium percent category. Likewise Madha tahsil after 1981 ooved up to Medium percent category and remained their position up to 2011 . In the year, 2011 there as no single tatisil recorded in Medium percent.
the study region, North Solapur is major urban center. The North Solapur tahisil lies in moderate anfall region. There is high range of variation in climatic and topographical condition: However, evelopment of canal and lift irrigation facilities, there are also concentrate sugar industries and dairy arming industries. This agro-based industry supplied more employment leading sugarcane cultivation, in

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

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 tabsil 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 percer 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 observe from Table No. 3.2 and Fig. No. 3.2 that Akkalkot, Barshi, Mohol, Pandharpur, and Sangola tahsỉ covers this category. It was 8.76 percent, 8.12 percent, 7.43 percent, and 7.37 percent respectively in tho year 1981. Barshi tahsil increased the percent of Scheduled Caste population in 1981, and decreased 2001. It is noted 89.43 and 7.40 percent respectively. Table No. 1 and Fig. No. 1 shows that the proportio of total population. Akkalkot, Barshi, Mohol, Pandharpur, and Sangola tahsil recorded moderate perce from 1981 to 2011. These tabsils 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, was recorded $6.19 \%, 5.10 \%, 6.25 \%$ and 7.75 percent respectively Table No. 1 represents that this 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 imrigation resulted tow productivity and absences of commercial cropping pattern In this category Akkalkot and Sangola tahsil is small uzban 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 popalation 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 tahisil.

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## भास्कर चंदनशिव यांच्या कंथेतील दलितांचे व्यथामय जीवन

प्रा.जवाहर लक्ष्मण मोरे<br>संतोष भीमराव पट्टील महाविद्यालय मंद्रुप ता.द.सोलापूर जि.सोलगपूर

## प्रस्तावना :-

मराठी वाड्मयाच्या इतिहासात कादंबरी, कविता, नाटक, चरित्रे, आत्मचरित्रे, आत्मकथन, प्रवासवर्णन या विकसित वाड्मयाबरोबरच कथा हा एक वाड्मयय्रकार देखील बहुतांषी आणि चौफेर बाजूने विकसित झालेला दिसून येतो. कथा या प्रकाराची दखल ग्रामीण, नागरी, दलित, आदिवासी, विझ्ञान आणि लोककथा या साहित्यप्रवाहानेही घेतलेली आहे. आनंद यादव यांच्यापासून व्यंकटेष माडगूळकरापर्यंत व त्यानंतर अनेक सिध्दहस्त लेखकांची नावे डोळयासमोर येतात सर्वांच्याच कथेतून रान, शेती, बिवार गावगाडा, दलित व्यथा, राजकारण, संघर्ष, वास्तव, दुष्काळ, सामाजिक प्रष्न व समस्या, विनोदी व व्यक्तिवर्णन असे अनेक प्रकारचे विषय तर येतातच. षिवाय बदलत्या खेडयाचं आणि वास्तवाचं चित्रणही बदलत्या कालानुरुप आलेले दिसते. त्यामुळे प्रत्येक साहित्यकृतीने आपले दर्जेदार आणि यषस्वी दालन खुले केले आहे. ब-याच लेखकांनी ग्रामीण कथेतून ग्रामीणत्व साकारत असताना दलित कथांनाही स्थान दिल्याचे दिसते. ग्रामीण कथेच्या बाजूला मांडी लावून बसण्याचा मान ग्रामीण साहित्यात दलित कथेला ज्यांनी ज्यांनी दिला त्यापैकीच प्रा. भास्कर चंदनषिव यांच नाव घ्यावं लागेल
अंगभूत सामश्थ्याचा कथाकार :-
प्रा.भास्कर चंदनषिव यांचा परिचय मराठी वाँकाला नवा नाही. शालेय व महाविद्यालयात जपलेले छंद आणि राबवलेले उपक्रम त्यांना कथालेखनास प्रेरणादायी ठरले. पुदे कथा-कादंबरी वाचनाचे संस्कार, श्रीम.माटे रा.रं. बोराडे, शंकर पाटील, अण्णाभाउ साठे यांच्या कथेचा आणि म. फुले यांच्या विचारांचा प्रभाव यामुळे त्यांचे कथालेखन समृध्द होत गेले. त्यामुळे त्यांची कथा ही ग्रामीण किंवा दलित अषा चौकटीत बसत नाही. गावातील सबंध माणसांचे चित्रण. जीवनव्यवहार यांचे प्रभावी चित्रण कथेत येते. म्हणूनच तर मराठी वाड्मयातील नव्या जग़ीवांच्या आधुनिक प्रवाहाला प्रगल्म आणि प्रतिष्ठित करणारं भास्कर चंदनषिव घांचं कथा साहित्य प्रदेषाच्या भाषेच्या जातीपातीच्या सीमा पार करुन निखळ जीवांच्या जवळीकतेचे जलाष्य जतन क्हावेत म्हणून जन्माला येते.' हे फ.भु. बिंदे यांचे मत चंदर्नषिव यांच्या प्रभावी लेखनाची साक्ष देते.

अंगभूत सामर्थ्याचा आणि उपजत प्रतिभेचा कथाक्टान म्रणन प्रा.चंदनषिव यांची ओकख सर्वांनाच आहे. म्हणून स्यांच्याच जांभळढव्ह या कथासंग्रहतीव कर्में मसणवटा आणि निवड्डूक या चार
 केला जाणार आहे.
जांभळढव्ह ते बिरडं कथालेखनाचा प्रवास
भास्कर चंदनषिव यांचे जांभळढव्ह, मरणकळ, अगझरमीती, नवी वारुळ व बिरडं इ. कथासंग्रह प्रसिद्ध झाले आहेत प्रत्येक कथासंग्रहातील कथेत ग्रामीण भागातील खेडूत आणि दलित मांणसं कष्टक-यांसह त्यांच्या दुखासह नेमकी उभी केली आहेत. प्रत्येक कथासंग्रहात साधारणप्णे $15-16$ कथा वेगवेशळया विषयानुस्प येतमत चंदनषिव यांच्या कश्नसंग्रहःतील कथांचं वेगळेपण म्हणजे : ग्रामीण समाजातील सवर्णांसोकत राहणारा व मोटया संख्येने असलेओ दलित माणूसही ग्राभीण सीहित्यात येतो. ग्हणजे दलित म्हणून वेगळ्ठ कथाप्रवाह न मांडता त्यांनी प्रत्येक कथासंग्रहात दलित कथेला रश्नान दिले

आहे. त्यांच्या जांभळढव्ड या कथासंग्रहात आग,पाणी, मसणवटा, निवड्ूक. मरणकळा या कथासंग्रहात कावड, गुन्हेगार, सरपंच, इलाज, वतनाचा इनाम, अंग़ारमाती या कथा संग्रहात मला काय त्येचं नवी वारुळ या कथासंग्रहात आगटी, माती, संगर, नवं वारुळ तर बिरडं या कथासंग्रह!त वासना इ. सर्व कथामध्ये दलित शोषित वर्गाचे व्यथामय जीवनाचे वर्णन येते. ग्रामीण भागात बहुस्तरीय समाजरचना पध्दत, आलुतेदार आणि बलुतेदार यांचे एकत्रिकरण या विषेषत्वानेच चंदनषिव यांची कथा स्वतंत्र दलित प्रवाह म्हणून येत नाही. परंतु दारिद्रय, दैन्य आणि उपासमार, मालकीविना शेतीत कष्ट गावकुसाबाहेर असलेली वस्ती आणि गुलामगिरीचं जगणं या सर्वांमुळेच दलित कथा ही परंपरेप्रमाणे वेगळी ठरतेच असे मला वाटते. षिवाय ग्रामीण भागातील दलित माणसाला जीवन जगण्यासाठी अनेक प्रकारचा संघर्ष त्या संघर्षासाठी भोगाव्या लागणा-या यातना आणि संघर्ष करीत करीत जगणे त्या जगण्यातूनच उज्वल भविष्याचा शोध घेणे याचे प्रभावी चित्रण केले आहे. उदाहरण म्हणून जांभळढव्ह मधील दलितांचे व्यथामय वर्णन पुढील प्रमाणे

## आग कथेतील बंकाची मानसिक अवस्था

दलित लोकांना इतरांच्या शेतावर काम केल्याष्विवाय पर्याय उरत नाही. पुरुष आणि स्त्री दोधांनाही नाईलाजास्तव सधन शेतक-याच्या शेतावर कासाला जावे लागते. याचाच गैरफायदा सधन पर्यायाने सवर्ण शेतकरी किंवा तरुण घेतात. हाच धागा पकडून चंदनषिव यांनी आग कथेत धना पाटलाचा मुलगा बंका महाराच्या फुला नावाच्या सुनेवर बलात्कार करतो. बंका महाराकडे अस्वस्थ होण्याषिवाय दुसरा पर्याय नसतो, म्हणून तो तळमळत असतो. यात अजून एक अडचण म्हणजे सामाजिक स्थान आणि आर्थिक परिर्थिती यामुले तो झालेल्या अन्यायाची वाचा फोडू शकत नाही. त्याच्या मानसिक अवस्थेचे समर्थपणे वर्णन करताना लेखक लिहतात - बंका खाली गुडघ्यात मान घालून बसला हता. काय बोलावं? कसं बोलावं ? हयेच त्याला कळत नव्हतं. दुख-या मनाला चारी बाजूनी काढण्या लागल्यातगत झालं... फाटोस्तर ताणतच चाललं... लाख लाख सुया काळजाला झोंबत व्हत्या सारखी आग आग हहत व्हती. काय करावं ? बसल्या बसल्या आपल्याच हातानं आपला गळा दाबून घ्यावा? ${ }^{2}$ वर्णव्यवस्थेमुळं बंका महाराची होणारी कुचंबणा, लेखक समर्थपणे मांडतात. पाणी कथेतील वास्तव -

ग्रामपंचायतीने उन्हाळयात पाणी टंचाई भासू नये म्हणून पाणी पुरवटयासाठी विहीर खोदलेली असते. प्रत्येक गावात अषी विहीर असतेच. पण या कथेतील सार्वजनिक विहीरीवर मात्र दलितांना पाणी भरण्याचा किंवा पिण्यांचा हक्क असत नाही. त्याकाळी ग्रामीण भागात दलितांना पाणी, मंदिर अषा टिकाणी मज्जाव असे. मग ऐन उन्हाळयात पाणी कुठुन आणायचे ? हा फार गोठा प्रष्न या कथेतील दलितांना पडला होता. घागरभर पाण्यासाठी वणवण फिरावं लागू नये म्हणून दलित सर्वजण एकत्र येउन अलोनात कष्ट करुन दुसरी स्वतंत्र विहीर खोदतात, पाणी लागते, सर्वानाच आनंद होतो. वा-यासारखी बातमी गावात पसरते. दलितांनी खोदलेली विहीर सर्वांनाच मान्य नसते. शेवटी गाव एकत्र येउन एका रात्रीत खोदलेली बुजवून टाकतात. कथेतील हे भयाण वास्तव यथायोग्यपणे वर्णन करताना लेखक लिहतात - सदया तूच सांग आता करच्या झ--याचं बाटल्यालं पाणी झिरपून खालच्या झ-्-यात न्हायका यायचं मग हयो खोटेपणा जाणून बुजून बुजवूनच केलाय का न्हाय? ${ }^{3}$ असा विंचार सवर्ण करतात आणि विहीर बुजवण्याच्च निर्णय घेतात.

## प5. CAPथण वटा कथेतील मरणानंतरही अन्याय

दलितांना सर्वांकडून जीवनच नाकारले जाउन त्यांच्यावर अन्याय केला जातो, पण त्याही पुंढ) क्रुणन मरणानंतरही अन्याय त्यांची पाठ सोडत नाही हे चंदनषिव यांनी मसणक्टा या कथेतूू दुख़्य दिले आहे या कथेतील जिवा रामोषी गावाच्या येस्करकीचे काम करीत अरातो. दिवस्रात्र दरशभक्त आनंदराव नळवंतराव नाईक आट्स्स ऑण्ड सायन्स कॉलेज, चिखली

गावाची कामे करीत असताना स्वतःच्या कुटुंबाकडे मात्र लक्ष दयायला वेळ मिळत नाही. दिवस रात्र गावची कामे करायची आणि मोबदल्यात जे अन्न मिळेल ते खायचं हेच जिवाचं उपजिविकेच साधन असतं. बाकी अठरा विष्व दारिद्रय भयाण दारिद्रयाचं वर्ण्णन लेखक विदारकपणे करताना लिहितात भिजून चिंब झालेला जीवा टोपल्याचं पाणी गाळीत मांगवाडयात विरला. तीन गळकी खोप्टं वलांडून तिस-या कोपटात बिरला. पत्रीचिमणी मिणमिणत हती. जणू कवूळ झालाय त्या थरथरत्या उज्याडात लेकरं डुकराच्या पिलागत अंगच्चा आळ्या करुन पडली हती अषा दरिद्री अवंस्थेत जगणारा जिवा आपल्या आजारी मुलाचा उपचार करु शकत नाही. शेवटी मुलगा मरतो पण सा-या गावाची कामं करणारा जिवा जातीभेदाच्या तिरस्काराला सामोरे जातो. कारण अंधा-या रात्री पावसाळ्यात मुलाचं प्रेत चुकुन सवर्णाच्या जागेत पुरतो. गाव खवळते, एवढेच नदे तर पुरलेले प्रेत परत उकरुन दतिलाच्या मसणवटयात पुरले जाते. इतका सवर्णाकडून होणारा निष्ट्रपणा मरणानंतरही पाठ सोडत नाही हे तितकेच खरे.

## निवडणुक मधील आर्थिक विषमतेचा बळी

या कथेत लोकषाही पद्दतीने निवडणूक लढविण्याचा व मलदान करण्याचा अधिकार घटनेने दिला असला तरी वर्णव्यवस्था आणि आर्थिक विषमतेचा बळी ठरलेला पांडुरंग दाहक वास्तवाचे प्रतिनिधीत्व करतो. ग्रामीण खेडयामध्ये दलितांना राखीव जागा या वरदान न ठरता शापच कषा ठरतात यावा प्रत्यय या कथेत येतो. पाटील. देषमुख हे जुन्या काळात गावपंचायत चालवायचे पण बदलत्या काळनुसार मात्र गावच्या राजकारणात बदल जरी झाला असला तरी गावचे प्रतिष्टित आणि अट्टल राजकारणी मात्र स्वतःच्या स्वार्थासाठी दलितांना सत्तेचे गाजर दाखवून छळ करतात. मनासारखे नाही घडले तर त्या छळचा शेवट भयंकर होतो. कथेतील नायक पांडबा नको म्हणताना राखीव जागेवर अर्ज भरतो. पण गावातील जनार्दन आणि भीमा या दोधांकडून धमक्या येतात. एकजण अर्ज माधारी घे आणि एकजण अर्ज काढू नकोस अषा धमकीवजा कात्रीत पांडबा अडकलेला असतो. यावेळी पांडबाच्या मानसिक कोलाहलाचं चित्रण करताना लेखक लिहतात - पर आता कषाचाच उपेग नव्हता पांडा बसल्या बसल्या भुईच्या खपल्या काढीत इचार करतोय पर मनात सारा गुंता झालेला डोकं भणाणून गेल्याचं काय कराव? अर्ज काढावा का तसाच ठेवावा? काढावा तर जनार्दन पोत्यात बांधून नदीत फेकीन म्हणतोय आन् न्हाय काढावा तर भीमराव एंड्रीन पाजीन म्हणतोय. ${ }^{5}$ कोणताही पाठींबा अथवा पाठबळ नसलेला पांडबा गावच्या राजकारणात बळी ठरतो. एवढयावरच हे प्रकरण थांबत नाही तर एके रात्री पांडबाचं कोपाट पेटवलं जातं अर्धमेल्या अवस्थेत पांडबा आणि जळकं मढंही न दिसलेली गायब झालेली त्याची बायको अषी अवस्था दोघांची शेवटी होते. अषोक देषमाने यांच्या मते गावागावातून राबत असललल्या गुंडषाहीमुके लोकषाही इथल्या समाजात रुजलीच नाही. लोकषाहीची कड्डू फळंच गरीब दलित माणसाच्या वाटयाला आली. ${ }^{6}$

अशाप्रकारे भारकर चंदनषिव यांच्या दलित कथा मध्ये दलित, शोषित, पिडीत वर्गाचे कसे शोषण केले जाते याचे व्यथामय जीवन लेखकांनी जिकंतपणे रेखाटले आहे असे मला वाटते.

## निष्कर्ष

1. तत्कालीन दलित समाजाला दिली जाणारी वागणूक कषी होती? याची जाणीव होई्ल
2. ग्रमीण साहित्थिकाची दलित कथामधील उत्कट लेखन शैली जाणवते
3. शैक्षणिक प्रवाहात दलितांनी प्रवेष केला नसल्याने त्यांचे आयुष्य बिकट वाट्याला येते
4. कथेलील समस्या अन्याय हा एकट्या कथानायकाचा विष्य राहत नाहीं तर संबंध समाजाचा बनतो
5. तैक्कालीज सगजज्यवस्था तितव्याच ताकदीने मांडण्यात लेखक कमालीचे यमस्वी झाले कीत,

शेवटी अशोक देशमाने म्हणतात त्याप्रमाणे गावकुसातील आणि गावकुसाबाहेरील माणसांचे जीवन् व्यवहार प्रकट करुन शोषित कष्टकरी दुबलेपणाचा त्यांना मिळालेला शाप व शापमय जीवनात जागणारी ही माणसे रंगवून चंदनषिवांनी इथल्या समाजव्यवस्थेचा बुरखा फाडण्याचे कामे केले आहे. ${ }^{7}$

संदर्भ

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## S.N.D.T. Women's University

 Department of Geography, Pune, India
## EIGHTH INDIA INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL UNION (IGU) CONFERENCE on

Landuse, Water, Climate and Urban Health in Changing Urban Environments


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Agriculture Landuse and Irigation Facifiles in Nimbargi Village in South Solapur Tahsil :
ACase Study
in the Eighth India IGU Conference held in Pure, India:


Dr. Virendra Nagarale (Convener)










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(indla) - $P$ ( ( (Indla) - Vardan Madhrra P and Ramotra $K_{i} C$.

Frown oid traditions but not succeed.
6) Dodi

Dodi is grandmother. She is bind an avate of the denth of her son Verkaresh. She aways calls her son mo noks abont the


 Ghers.
Concinases
 difenemates of women. They bave no Ewom they cant cxpres: weit feeling, conotions, fee and fonky, They are victer of male dominated cuiture. They have not soope ithe faroity They do not take their decision. They are living like a cage bird We say thete is cquality of men and women. Bu: outcast we have not sech in the play. Women are suppressed under religious status.

## 

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## A Study of Maflueace of Mother Tongue on Seond Language Acquisition with Reference 

 A/iss Pushpat T.S.Chambasappa Sudamappa Matage

## Ab: AB

 widety considecet to be a parody of Indian Engisis. Modian Engtisin. is a recognized national varicty of English. The narrator of the poem speaks Indian English. He commits many errors while speaking Engish. It is because of the influence of his native tongue on his English, which is a foreign language to him. A person's spectis habits of the first language are bound to influcnec atid affect the iearning and use of his/her second language. Therefore, his/her ase of second language carries some features of his/her mo her tongue. The present paper aims to study Nissim Eyekie?s pocm Goodbyc Paty for Miss Pushpa 'I. S. From this perspective.

## Inetroduction:

Nissim Eyokic! was bom in the year 1924 in Mumbai, hodn We was educated in his home city and London. He worked ant




 (99\%. Beekicl was honored with the Sahtyafkademi amark the aexr bighest inerary award in andia after Donatheeth, for sis matable lickary contribution to Indian English Poetry in Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage: Asst Professor of : Engish Smetesi, Bhinrao Patil College, Mandrup, Solapur (MS) India.


Gatula and Ladine Wribgin English, in generai. He also has the Q. Giludyd Plays to his crcdit. Some of the major themes fond io his poerry are love, sex, loneliness and prayer. His poems are manty confessional, introspective, contemplative, and satirical. Fis poems are modern in terms of both theme and treatment.

Goodby Party for Miss Pubhoa T. $S$. is one of the most famous poms by Nassin Ezeficl. It is taken from bis collection of poom ted frame and Darknes. The poem is described as one of Ezekels 'Ta hataa poems in Indian English'. It is because both is thene ad asguge are fodian. In fact, the poem is widely bown as the

 Syis: The poce has been studied and mopetch manly as a Whery matan and ther Englan Thas no been studied forn are an of of the infuence of vemandor haguage on the
 Wix : wers at ine influeve of the mother torguc on sceost magegeacquision.

## Grdian Englisk in the Poem:

According to $D O^{\prime}$ Contor learning habits of the mother wogk interfere with and influcnce the acquisition of another haysage About grown-up people's mability to pick up the maceriste somed of forcign language as a chid can, he writes:

The answer to this is that our native language won't let us. By the time we atc grown up the habits of our owt language are so strong that they are very difficult to break. In our own haguage we have a fairly small number of sound-units which wept wegher in many different combinations to form the wher ad sontaces we use every day. Ane as we get older wandomimad by this small mumber of unts. ys as is wh

 We peract wo the sigh bex, and when we speak we go He boxes and rake out the sounds we want in the orde: we ware hem. And as we co this over the years the boves get

swonge and stronger whil everything we hear, whether it is otr owa language or anorber, has to be put inte one of these boxes, and everything we say comes out of one of them. But every language has a different number of boxes, and the boxes ate armanged differently $(2)$.
It is because of it, the non-rative speakers of English do not protounce the English phonemes and allophones the way they 2ee sposer by the native speakes of Enghsh. Thus, mother tongue has the bearing on the pronunciation of the speech sounds of a Ereign laguage. This is also me of the patters of phreses, clauses wathen terses. They ger agmed in childhood, and when the


 hage hat smeone has fact The exactly is the reason why

 Dogisi. The very tule of the poen is a good example of Indian Englisin. The word goodbe is wedinsteac of farewoll Many Indians ate acquanted with the fomer term ather than the latter. The mame Miss PuhtaT. S. too incticates the Indianness of the language. focinen use inidials both in tec begining and end of a name. The name in this case is of a South hadm woman; south Indian people ase the frist name in full and the iritials of sumame and midde rame. The narrator of the poem represents common Indian people who are crazy about using English even though they are not good at it. The expression 'our dear sister' is a typical Indian English asage Indians dell a womat 'siset' to show respect to her. The manar usen be adjective forfer as a nou because many nodaus Whage inven single wore to men 'a foregh country'. Another fersion inv the doys aso mbans the influence of the namator's



 Gy) we warth don tom (wo thee days). Where are
many expressions in the second sanza of the pocm which are found in only Incian English

You ate all knowing friends,
What swecthess is in Miss Pushpa
Bontran only extemai sweethess
bumbenal sweemess
Miss Pushots sming and smiling
Fret fore teraso
wemmery beaso she is fecing
 Etch on the Engish of the natraton Many hatians wangly ase vert phases in progressive form where they would use the veros in their bare form. The second line of the suava-what swetners is im Mis Pushot-is a ypical Indian expression mintead of saying Mis
 Many Indians use present continuous rense in place of simple present tense; and they repeat a verb in its progressive form to mean offen/always/all the time. A clause like but simply because she is teeling' can be used only in India and nowhere else. In the third stanzo the verb phrasesis coming fromand ath nat romombering are used wstead of comer from and don't remember respectively; the indefinite aricle $a$ is not used before the noun phases mory high famity and renomed admocte. Nany Indians End dit difficule to make the proper ase of the indefinite and definite article in tinglish. The narator safs chec only instead of saying only onec. In Bughish the acverb ory anows procedes an cnumerator. Floweres, in maty incar mageses, matike Engish, the word that mons only may precede

 Ton werane wrongy uses the vert phent in progressive fome
 bes male the poper usc of the modits uw ib, whild. They expecs a habitual action/regular activity in the pase uning the progressive form of the main verb with a be form' of past tense. The tiamation akso incortectly uses the adverb 'nicely' instend of using the propex
adverb 'woll'. Many Iudians use nocely' everywhere with the meaning of "good/weli'. Fie commits one more emor in his ato of the acver phase inng ime ago. It clearly shows the influence of Lis mother tongre on his English. The phrase in Hind for the Engliso insg aso is: Khwh/Bontsamopabale, the word samm in this thasemean lithe. In the fiftlanza the narrator does now asc to deftite article before most and croneously repeats the whe whe



 Gndars umecessaty use the word onh with the adverb mon to fodicate the willitgeness of a person to do something at the rime of the speaking. The narrator also wrongily uses the verb phras: in the statement That is shoming good spinit in the progressive fom instead of the simple past tense. Instead of saying $f$ ahayy approcici. he says I am ativa)s approciating which shows the habit of many Indians to usc present contauous tense in place of simpie present terase. The same is true of the verb phrases is never sayyg, is arking. in ahluys saing and ars wishing the first, second, thise and the has: line of the seventh stanza respectively. At the end of the poem the namator says aftervards Miss Pushpa will to the summent op ansead of saying the she will reply/xesponse to the folctatom offered to het The natrator, like tanay fodians, uses th inappropriate word want of the right word. Thas the pock: is: good example of indian English which proves the fart that : speaiser's first language infuences his/her leaming of antort layguage

## 



 I. D. O'Comor and Gcorge Yule, mother tongue of a perso: : bound to infuence his/her learning of a second language. Somts features of the mother tongue incscapably occur in the sccond

Tamane "herefore, English of the narmator of the poem camo


$\because \because$
 क \& 大at toy


 Taversity bess 2008.
\& Fanc. Margatet Ch. et ab. Pury Down the legs. Diwmbai Orient © andan Private Simited. 2009.


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## daction

Dip Purushottam Chitre is one of the major yem indian poets writing in English. He was an 17 September 1938 in Baroda and grew up iown and Bombay. He died at the age of 71 December 2009. He was a bilingual poet who in Maratili and English. Apart from poctry, he illithed a book of short stories, a travelogue, cullection of critical essays in Marathi. In the aliterary wordd, he is mainly known for his in Thuthing in a Caye (1980), a collection of his - He was a multi-faceted person; he was a wh columnist, cditor, advertiser, film maker, Pfenainter, translator, and creative writer.

1. ninent poet deals with various subjects $P_{\text {xins. }}$ One of the important subjects he deals "his poens is: Ecology. His poem The Felling of I Ihe deals with this subject. This poem is thic relation of human beings with their That, Ihe present paper attempts to analyze orst objis poem from eco-critical perspective. What oectives
Qfobectives. "f eting of the batical study of Dilip Chitre's Whloting ecocritical study Whinlight the foryan Thee.
3) To explore the poet's cco-concern in the poem.
4) To draw attention to man's cruelty to nature.
5) To reveal the oneness of man and nature.

## Theoretical Preliminaries

Ecocriticism or Green Studies is the study of the reciprocal relationship between literature and the ecosystem. This critical approach began in USA in the late 1980s and in UK in the early 1990s. The term ecocriticism is used in USA, while the term green studies is preferred in UK. However, green studies existed even before the birth of this school of criticism in the late $20^{\text {th }}$ century. But it was then the diffuse critical study which was known as 'the study of nature writing. It was Cheryll Glotfelty who first urged to adopt the term ecacritiosm. And it is also true that only after the publication of The Ecoctiticism Reader edited by Cheryll Glotfelty and Harold Fromm, this critical approach received the attention of major critical scholars/critics. This school of criticism is said to have started with the publication of this seminal work in 1996. This movement later received great impetus by the formation of 'Association for the Study of Literature and Environment (ASLE)', which publishes a journal, devoted to ecocriticism, titled Interdistiplinary Studies in Literature and Environment (ISLEE). It also hosts bienniad meetings for scholars who deal with environticmatmatters in literature. Ecocritics do not
belicve that 'everything is socially and/or linguistically constructed'. According to them nature really ceists, out here beyond ourselves. It is neither socially constructed nor linguistically, It is there on its own, as a separate existence. It is actually present as an entity which affects us and in turn which we can affect. 'this effect on nature becomes obvious if we mistreat it i.c. harm it. Ecocritics read literature from this perspective. They read literary works with particular attention to the representation of the natural world. They apply ecocentric concepts - such as 'growth and energy, balance and imbalance, symbiosis and mutuality, and sustainable or unsustainable uses of energy and resources' - to literary work under study. They emphasize ecocentric values of meticulous observation, collective ethical responsibility, and the claims of the world beyond ourselves. They give special canonical emphasis to writers who foreground nature as a major part of their subject matter. In a nutshell, ccocritics examine and foreground environmental issues in literary works. They study the ecological/environmental side of literature. Ecocriticism in USA takes its literary bearings from the American transcendentalists Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882), Margaret Fuller (18101850), and Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862) whose works celebrate nature. On the other hand, ecocriticism in UK takes its literary bearings from Wordsworth, Coleridge and other British Romantic Poets of the 1790s.

## Man's Cruelty to Nature in Dilip Chitre's poem the Felling of the Banyan Tree

Dilip Chitre's famous poem The Felling of
the Banyan Tree can be described as one of the green poems in Indian Writing in English as it deals with the reciprocal relation between man and nature. Its title indicates that it is a green poem. The poem revolves round the cruel felling of the age-old banyan tree.

The poct lives in a house on a hill with his family in Baroda at the time of the cutting down of the ancient banyan tree. It can be inferred from what is given in the first stanza that the poet's father owns a large part of land on the hill in Baroda, the poct's
hometown, on which stand many house. 'they live in the house which is surrounded by their other hemsers that they have rented to other families. Once, his father asks his tenants to vacate the houses. After they have vacated the houses, he gets them demolished one by one. After it he decides to ar down all the trees on his sprawling plot of hand probably because he has sold the land to someno else and has agreed to give it cleared of everything buildings and trees. Therefore, he begins to cut then down cruelly ignoring the wise counsel of his old mother. 'The poet says;

## Trees are sacred my grandmother used to say Felling thent is a crime

These lines remind us of what cco-feminists sap about the relationship between woman and natute; they say that there is a close bond between woman and nature as they both are the victims of man. According to them, man has ill-treated woman and nature since time immemorial. Therefore, womas identifies herself with nature; she empathizes with it Here, the poet's grandmother can be compared with the mother in A. K. Ramanujan's poem Ecology who prevents her son from cutting down Red Champls tree, despite its giving her 'blinding migraine' $A \bar{L}$ Ramanujan writes in Ecology:

But mother, flasbing her temper

## would not let ws cut down

a flowering tree
almost as old as ber, seeded, she said, by a passing bird's providential droppings to give ber gods and ber daughters and duughter's dumgbters basketfuls of annual flower. Tree, like the mother in A. K. Ramanujan's nac sie aware of the usefulness and importance of (rajde) nature in human life. Therefore, she righty on $^{\text {nid }}$ it a crime to cut down trees. However, de pers. father, being a male member of the op ${ }^{\text {fo f }}$, th patriarchal society, does not share the views ter old woman. Instead, he is cruel to the trest
fodly cuts them down. However, his son, who is jeef young and therefore, innocent, shares the views of the old lady. Therefore, he describes the cutting down of the trees by his father as 'massacre'. He says: ... but be massacred them all

The sbooga, the oudumber, the neen
The poet's grandmother is woll aware that every tree is useful, every tree has its own unique uses. They provide man so many things - fruits, flowers, wood, cool shade and oxygen, to name a few. In fact, no part of any trice is useless. But man, instead of being grateful to them, causes their destruction. The poct's father, too, destroys them cruelly. Though, he cuts dow the above mentioned trees relatively easily, it is diffitui for him to fell the ancient banyan tree that has stood firmly rooted in his plot of land. The banyan tree is very ancient which has 'a circumference of fifty fect' and whose 'aerial roots fell to the ground from thirty feet or more'. It stands for the union of the earth and the ait as it has two kinds of roots - ones that are firmly rooted in the earth that search for water in the womb of the earth and the ones that hang in the air. In fact, it suggests oneness of the whole universe. About the oneness of thant and nature Ashton Nichols writes in his book Byond Romantic Ecorriticism: Toward UTbanatural Roosting:

Humanity is a crucial part of every environment
it inbabits. There is no absolute separation ween a world outside (nature) and a world inside (mind) (79). ... Humans now need to share a world they did not create (call it "nature") mith the world they bave created (call it "culurre". These two yorlds are really one (80).

Lhe Ashton Nichols and other ecocritics, Dilip Chitre believes in the oneness of man and nature. Through his poern The Felling of the Banyan Tree, he thtends to sugyest that Felling of the Baryan
fact caused to one species in oretauses harm to all other species as there is thetress of life and the whole world is a kind of an therefore web of all living and non-living beings.
species are in the danger of extinction. The poct's grandmother has this wisclom, but his father lacks it; his growing up imbibing the patriarchal values prevents him from gaining access to this perennial truth. Therefore, the grandmother thinks it crime and sin to cut down trees. The poct has the similar thoughts. That is why, he is horrified when the banyan tree is felled. This is how, he delineates the cutting down, nay the killing of the age-old tree and his reaction to it:

## So first they cut the branches <br> Sauving them off for seven days and the beap was buge <br> Insects and hirds began to leave the tree <br> And then they came to its massive trune. <br> Fify men with axes chopped and chopped <br> The great tre revealed its rings of two bundred years <br> We watched in termor and fascination this slaughter

The words terror and slaughter used by the poet are noteworthy here. The word slaugbter denotes the mass killing of humans or animals. Here, the poet intends to suggest that trees too are living beings and their felling is as much a cruelty and crime as the murder of a human being.

After uprooting the bangan tree, the poet and his family members too are uprooted; they leave their house on the hill in Baroda and go to Bombay. The poet intends to convey that by cutting down the banyan tree which was the house to insects, birds and many unknown creatures, his father made these living beings homeless and therefore, nature made him and the members of his family homeless. There is symbiosis in nature. There is symbiosis among tree, birds and insects - tree houses birds and insects, and the birds carry its seeds to different places which later sprout and insects fertilize the trec. There is interdependence in the whole universe and man is no exception. However, man fails to sce it and therefore, causes harm to nature. The poet's father tepresents all such men who cause harm to nature; he stands for all those destroyers. On the other hand, the poet and his grandmother stand for the 'prescrvers' - those people who are aware of the interdependence in the nature and value it.

Conclusion：In ancient tines，man lived in the lap of nature．He worshipped nature as God because he was well aware of his dependence on it．He later thought that nature was one of the creations of God who was different from nature．However，even at this time，he believed that God was present in nature； nature was closer to Him than human beings． Thercfore，saints and sages lived in forests to seek Him．However，with the beginning of industrialization and modernization，man began to harm nature－he began to cut down trees on large scale to make available open space required for growing industrialization．Huge clearings were also required to build houses and other buildings for rapidly growing population．One of these is the reason behind cutting down the banyan and other trees by the poet＇s father in the poem The Felling of the Banyan Tree．Shivani Jha is very much right when she writes in her book Eocritical Readings：Retbinking Nature and Ensironment．

Hutnan Development bas not come free of cost； it bas brought in its wake alarming results for

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the flora and fauma of the world，as the admoncement bas been unplamned，raiding the natural wealth irrationally．
Dilip Chitre，too，considers trees as wealth，and therefore，he wants them to be preserved and on destroyed．He does not want men to＇massacke？ ＇slaughter＇trees．Instead，he expects them to conserve them．＇Thus，his poem The Felling of the Banyan Tree is an ardent plea to humankind not to cause harm to nature．The poct expects man s． understand the eternal truth that harming nawe means harming the human species．He expects of to co－exist with the living beings in nature whetin our well－being lies．We need to understand asd imbibe Mahatma Gandhi＇s words：＂There is enoust for man＇s need but not for his greed＂and bepres accordingly．Then only there is a hope of conserisg and preserving nature on which man＇s life depenich This is the message of Dilip Chitte＇s poem The Five of the Banyan Tree．





# भारतीय समाजातील जाती संबंधीत विषमता 

प्रा. रामेश्वर एम. मोरे<br>(समाजशास्त्र विभाग)<br>संलोष भीमराव फाटील महाविद्यालय, मंद्नुप<br>जि.सोलापूर (महाराष्ट्र)

## प्रस्तावना :-





 केले आहे.

## उद्देश :-

 जाती संबंधीत विषमता निर्माण करणारे घटक :-
9) व्यवसाय निवडीवरील निर्बंध :-



 परिग्गामी समाजात समाजिक विषगता निर्मीण झले व्यमीके दी प्राची समस्या निर्माण झली


२) सामांजिक संबंधाबाबतचे नियम :-

सामजिक संबंधाबाबत जातीक्यवस्थेचे कडक निलंब होंते हे नियम जातीव असनानता निर्माण करण्यासाठी व कायम ठेवण्यासाठी मदत करेाढ़ उच्चर जार्तीहील लोक कन्नीष्ठ जाँचीच्या लोकांना स्पर्श देखील करत नह्हते. अस्पृश्यांय यद्यतील हे निर्बिध तीद्र होते.





 जतीमध्ये
;

## く) समाजाचे खंडात्मक विभाजन :-

 आहे. प्रत्थेक जातंच्या सदस्यांचे स्थान आणि दर्जा हा वांक्या जीवाचर निश्चित झालेला आहे. प्रत्थेक जत्त साभाजिक दर्जावर अध्धनरलेला समुह आहै घ्रत्येक़ जातीवी एक स्चतंत्र आणि






## ९) जातपंचायत :-

 अस्तिल्घात होती. व ही जातयंचायत जातीतोल लोकांकर वियक्रणन हैका आसे, जातींच्या नियमांचे पालन न करणाज्या व्यक्सीस कडक शिक्षा केल्ली जान्ड़. वागुके गतीको बंधने पुर्णपणें पाळली जात. त्थामुके प्रद्येक जाल दुसंच्या जातीपासुन दुराव़्ली गोली, अलिखं राहिली त्यातुन देखील विषमला निर्माण झाली.

## निष्कर्ष :-

भारतीय समाजात जातीसंबंधित विषमता निर्भाण करआभाश कात्रमे निवर्ड़ीक्रील निर्बंध,

 जबाबदार ठरली आहेत.

## जातीसंवंधीत विषमता निर्मलनासाठी उपाय :-

१) भारतीय समाजातील जाती संबंधी विषमतेच्या निर्मुलनासाठी के काग़रे केले आहेत. त्यांची क्डक अंगलबजावणी करावी.
२) जानी संबंधीचे निर्मूलनासाठी कायद्यासोबतच लोकजागृती करणे गलती आये
३) किश्षणणाचा प्रचार प्रसार मोठया प्रमाणात करावा.
४) आंसरजाधीय विवाहास प्रोत्साहन द्यावे.
५) स्वयंसंषादीत दर्जाला विशेष महत्व द्यावे. संदर्भ :-
१. डॉ. ज्रद्दीप आगल़ावे - भारतीय समाज प्रश्न आणि समसया.
२. डॉ. भा.कि.खडसे - भारतातील साभाजिक समस्या.
३. ङॉ. सुचनल भार्यी - भारतीय सामाजिक समर्या.
8. ङॉ. बी. एग्म.कन्हाडे - भारतीय समाज प्रश्न आणि समस्सा
५. प्री. एस.एन.भंदेवार - भारतातील सामाजिक समस्या.


## SHRI SANT DAMAJI MAHAVIDYALAYA, MANGALWEDHA daMAIIAN'S RESEARCH ENDEAVOURS



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# A Study of Influence of Mother Tongue on Second Language Acquisition with Reference to Nissim Ezekiel＇s Poem Goodbye Party for Miss Pushpa T．S． 

Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage


#### Abstract

： Nissim Ezekiel＇s poem Goodbye Party for Miss Pushpa T．S．is widely considered to be a parody of Indian English．Indian English is a recognized national variety of English．The narrator of the poem speaks Indian English．He commits many errors while speaking English．It is because of the influence of his native tongue on his English，which is a foreign language to him．A person＇s speech habits of the first language are bound to influence and affect the learning and use of his／her second language．Therefore， his／her use of second language carries some features of his／her mother tongue．The present paper aims to study Nissim Ezekiel＇s poem Goodbye Party for Miss Pushpa T．S．from this perspective．


## Introduction：

Nissim Ezekiel was born in the year 1924 in Mumbai，India． He was educated in his home city and London．He worked and retired as Professor of English at the University of Bombay．He is one of the leading figures in modern Indian English Poetry．His major collections of poems include A Time to Cbange（1952），Sixty Poems（1953），The Third（1959），The Unfinished Man（1960），The Exact Name（1965），Hymns and Dareness（1976）and Latter＇Day Psalms （1982）．Ezekiel was honored with the SabityaAkademi Award，the next highest literary award in India after Dnyanpeeth，for his remarkable literary contribution to Indian English Poetry，in Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage：Asst Professor of English，Santosh Bhimrao Patil College，Mandrup，Solapur（MS）India．

particular and Indian Writing in English, in general. He also has the title Collected Plays to his credit. Some of the major themes found in his poetry are love, sex, loneliness and prayer. His poems are mainly confessional, introspective, contemplative, and satirical. His poems are modern in terms of both theme and treatment.

Goodbye Party for Miss Pushpa T. S. is one of the most famous poems by Nissim Ezekiel. It is taken from his collection of poem titled Hymns and Darkness. The poem is described as one of Ezekiel's 'very Indian poems in Indian English'. It is because both its theme and language are Indian. In fact, the poem is widely known as the parody of Indian English; the poem, according to many critics and readers, makes Indians laugh at themselves for their typical English. The poem has been studied and interpreted mainly as a parody of Indians and their English. It has not been studied from the point of view of the influence of vernacular language on the English of Indians. Therefore, the present paper aims to study the poem in terms of the influence of the mother tongue on second language acquisition.

## Indian English in the Poem:

According to J D O'Connor learning habits of the mother tongue interfere with and influence the acquisition of another language. About grown-up people's inability to pick up the characteristic sound of a foreign language as a child can, he writes:

The answer to this is that our native language won't let us. By the time we are grown up the habits of our own language are so strong that they are very difficult to break. In our own language we have a fairly small number of sound-units which we put together in many different combinations to form the words and sentences we use every day. And as we get older we are dominated by this small number of units. It is as if we had in our heads a certain fixed number of boxes for sounds: when we listen to our own language we hear the sounds and we put each into the right box, and when we speak we go to the boxes and take out the sounds we want in the order we want them. And as we do this over the years the boxes get
stronger and stronger until everything we hear, whether it is our own language or another, has to be put into one of these boxes, and everything we say comes out of one of them. But every language has a different number of boxes, and the boxes are arranged differently (2).
It is because of it, the non-native speakers of English do not pronounce the English phonemes and allophones the way they are spoken by the native speakers of English. Thus, mother tongue has the bearing on the pronunciation of the speech sounds of a foreign language. This is also true of the patterns of phrases, clauses and even tenses. They get ingrained in childhood; and when the person tries to learn another language they interfere with and influence his learning of a new language. Therefore, it is just possible that many features of his native tongue are retained in the foreign language that someone has learnt. This exactly is the reason why the narrator, who happens to be an Indian, in Nissim Ezekiel's famous poem Goodbye Party for Miss Pusbpa T. S.speaks incorrect English. The very title of the poem is a good example of Indian English. The word goodbye is used instead of farewell. Many Indians are acquainted with the former term rather than the latter. The name Miss Pushpa T. S. too indicates the Indianness of the language. Indians use initials both in the beginning and end of a name. The name in this case is of a South Indian woman; south Indian people use the first name in full and the initials of surname and middle name. The narrator of the poem represents common Indian people who are crazy about using English even though they are not good at it. The expression 'our dear sister' is a typical Indian English usage. Indians call a woman 'sister' to show respect to her. The narrator uses the adjective foreign as a noun because many Indian languages have a single word to mean 'a foreign country'. Another expression two three days also indicates the influence of the narrator's mother tongue on his English. Here he does not use the conjunction or between the enumerators two and three. It is because in many Indian languages a conjunction is not used between enumerators/ noun phrases. For example, they say in Hindi do teen deen (two three days) and in Marathi don teen diwas (two three days). There are

many expressions in the sccond stanza of the poem which are found in only Indian English.

You are all knowing friends, What sweetness is in Miss Pushpa.
I don't mean only external sweetness
but internal sweetness.
Miss Pushpa is smiling and smiling
Even for no reason
but simply because she is feeling.
Use of the verb phrase are knowing shows the mother tongue effect on the English of the narrator. Many Indians wrongly use verb phrases in progressive form where they should use the verbs in their bare form. The second line of the stanza-What sweetness is in Miss Pushpa-is a typical Indian expression. Instead of saying Miss Pushpa often smiles, the narrator says Miss Pushpa is smiling and smiling. Many Indians use present continuous tense in place of simple present tense; and they repeat a verb in its progressive form to mean often/always/all the time. A clause like 'but simply because she is feeling' can be used only in India and nowhere else. In the third stanza the verb phrasesis coming fromand am not remembering are used instead of comes from and don't remember respectively; the indefinite article $a$ is not used before the noun phrases very bigh family and renowned advocate. Many Indians find it difficult to make the proper use of the indefinite and definite article in English.The narrator says once only instead of saying only once. In English the adverb only always precedes an enumerator. However, in many Indian languages, unlike in English, the word that means only may precede or succeed an enumerator: for instance, kewalekbar/ekbarkewal (only once) in Hindi and kewalekwel/ ekwelkewal(only once) in Marathi. The narrator wrongly uses the verb phrase in progressive form was cooking; by this he means she used to/ would cook. Many Indians do not make the proper use of the modals used to, would. They express a habitual action/regular activity in the past using the progressive TGrm of the main verb with a 'be form' of past tense. The narrator aldo incorrectly uses the adverb 'nicely' instead of using the proper
adverb 'well'. Many Indians use 'nicely' everywhere with the meaning of 'good/well'. He commits one more error in his use of the adverb phrase long time ago. It clearly shows the influence of his mother tongue on his English. The phrase in Hindi for the English long ago is: Kbub/Babutsamaypabale; the word samay in this phrase means time. In the fifth stanza the narrator does not use the definite article before most and erroneously repeats the word also. In the first line of the sixth stanza he inaccurately uses anything where he should use something. In the same stanza the narrator says she was saying instead of she would/used to say. The adverb phrase just now only also shows the influence of a vernacular language on English. Indians unnecessarily use the word only with the adverb now to indicate the willingness of a person to do something at the time of the speaking. The narrator also wrongly uses the verb phrase in the statement That is showing good spinit in the progressive form instead of the simple past tense. Instead of saying I always appreciate he says I am alvays appreciating which shows the habit of many Indians to use present continuous tense in place of simple present tense. The same is true of the verb phrases is never saying, is asking, is alvays saying and are wishingin the first, second, third and the last line of the seventh stanza respectively. At the end of the poem the narrator says afterwards Miss Pushpa will do the summing up instead of saying the she will reply/response to the felicitations offered to her. The narrator, like many Indians, uses the inappropriate word want of the right word. Thus the poem is a good example of Indian English which proves the fact that a speaker's first language influences his/her learning of another language(s).

## Conclusion:

Thus many features of Indian English are found in Nissim Ezekiel's Goodbye Parly for Miss Pushpa T. S. These features occur in the poem as its narrator is an Indian. According to the linguists like J. D. O'Connor and George Yule, mother tongue of a person is bound to influence his/her learning of a second language. Some features of the motret fongue inescapably occur in the second
language. Therefore, English of the narrator of the poem cannot escape the influence of his mother tongue. Hence, his speech is a

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# Vivekanand College Kolhapur 

 Dept. of History PROCEEDINGSInternational Interdisciplinary Seminar "SocioEconomic, Historical, Political, Commercial Managerial and Environmental Approach towards Make in India through Tourism in India" on Friday, $5^{\text {th }}$ August, 2016.

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## A HISTORICALSTUDY OF DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM AND TRANSPORT IN BRITISHERA.

## Introduction:-

In Western India, even after fifty years of the British rule, transport facilities were more meagre an expensive than in any part of the country. This severely affected not only the cotton economy but the process i agricultural development as a whole. It is true that the Peshwa Government did not pay adequate attention t the development of transport and communication and therefore, Malarashtra was badly served with roads, o to that matter, any mode of cheaper transport. The British showed interest initially in the growth of transpo and communications primarily for the purpose of defence, military movements, and some other political at administrative conveniences and Economic welfare of the people mattered little. This paper will throw lightsc Transport development in British Era

## Carts

Until the middle of the nineteenth century, transport of goods was generally done by professional carrie with a large number of pack animals. Bullock Carts, until 1836, were very cumbersone and heavy, with whee of solid wood or of stone. In that year, a British revenue officer designed a cart with spoked wooden wheel which are in use even to this date. A Parsi entrepreneur set up at Tembliurni, in Sholapur district, the first facto for this new type of cart. In course of time the new light cart replaced the old heavy one in almost all part, Maharashtra. When the construction of roads began and railway lines were opened in the 1850 s and thereaft transport by pack, animals and massive carts started diminishing. Since the new cart could carry more load a was cheaper and quicker, pack animals were released for agricultural work.
Roads : It is important to note that until the 1850 s there were no roads of modern type but only pathway Moreover, since there were no navigable rivers there was no water transport either. Until 1830, there was on: one road across the Sahyadris suitable for carts - between Belgaum and Vengurla at Ram Pass. The ro building activity began only in 1840 when work on a Bombay-Agra Road conmenced. According to V . Divekar," by 1850 , for a population of about 16 million souls and an area of about $3,50,000 \mathrm{~km}$, there were all about $2,000 \mathrm{~km}$. of roads suitable for carts in Western India. By the middle of the nimeteenth centu pressure began to be exerted on the Govenment by Lancashire and European trading interests to extend a improve the means of conmunication. They were particularly interested in the improved communication syst between the cotton growing districts and the coast. Partly as a result and partly due to the change in the put: work policy of the govermment. Intenal communication began to improve. Nevertheless, in the 1860 s , the ol roads worth mentioning were: the Bombay-Agra Road which passed tbrough the Nasik district to Sholap and two others, over Khandala through the Poona district to ShoIapur, and two others, leading to Ahmedna: and Satara. But even these trunk lines were neither "bridged nor metalled." Moreover, adequate funds w not provided for the construction and maintenance of roads on a regular basis.

Road building activity increased in the 1880 s and thereafter In 1912 , the total mileage of Roads Bombay Deccar. stood at 10,664 of which 4049 were good metalled road. But the means of conmunicat in the villages and between them were completely neglected. This clearly shows that the British were le interested in the welfare of the masses of people living in villages.
Railways: A great advance was made in communications when, in 1853 a 32 km . railway-line betwi Bombay and Thana opened for traffic. Thereafter, the railway system expanded rapidly. The laying out of railways In Maharashtra began in 1857. By 1899, the Southern Maharashtra and Madras Railway coverk distance of about 900 km . Another railway-line, called GI.P. which connected the Deccan with the Uns


Prof. M. P. Kasbe

# सोल्यूपूर विद्यापीठच्य्य Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) नुसार <br> जूनु, २०९६ पासूंन सुरू झालेल्या नवीन अंभ्यासकमानुसार लिहिलेले एकमेव क्रमिक पुस्तक. 

बी. ए. भाग एक सेमिस्टर ?

## (Indan Economy )

प्रा. के. एम. भोसले
एम. ए.
निंवृत्त प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, छत्रपती शिवाजी कॉलेज, सातारा.

डॉ. सी. एस. भानुमते
एम. ए.. एम. फिल., पीएच. डी. माजी अर्थशास्त्र विभाः प्रमुख, सोल्लापूर विद्यमपीठ, सोलापूर.

डॉ. बी. एच. दामजी
एम. ए., पीएच. डी.
अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, दयानंद् कला व शास्त्र महीविद्यालयं, सोल्गपूर.

प्र1. डॉ. संतोष एन. कदम एम. ए., पीएच. डी.
साहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, संतोष भीमराव पाटील महाविद्याल्लय, मंट्रुप, ता. द़क्षिण सोलापूर

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मोब्भाईल नं. 9423508919.
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Santosh Shimrao Patil Arts, Comm.

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१२．महारल्ट्रतील सेवा क्षेत्र
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$\rho \gamma$ ．महाराप्ट्रातील सहकारी साखर कारख्वान：
भूमका व समस्या
94．महागाप्टातीव सहकारी द्व व्यवसाय ：
भामकका व समस्या Pre ते pus


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Impact of Wate Manasenent in Solapur District with Special Refrence of Ujan U

## lineoduction

Wate is the mose basic natural clixit of life. The is a]so the stmonator of the socio ecom....



 thatough construction of smatl, medim and major reservoiss since the last tew decades. These ate in or or
 complex issue owing to wide vanations in their geo-chmatic conditions. It essentially requres an an ant


 in land use patem often iead to atteration of hydrology of the lakes and reservors. In addion w da. release of untreated or patly treated effuents from uban and industrial sectors together with poltur.... from chenical mensive agriculture has an overall negative environmental impact on wate resonn ... an Sankecp, 2007).

Ljanis ake is the termizal reservoir on the eiver Bhima, the catchment of which hes in the int in : ubameed and industratiged tuper Bhima Basin. The wer basin has a slope west weast from fint bot
 physiographic and agro-clinatic variations. The major never is Bhima receiving waters from som, , tributaries namely - Muan, Murha, Indrayani, Ghod, Kukadi, Bhama, lawana and Vel. The rainvat, on Sahyadis's crest partly froes to Konkan (towards west) and pardy flows to Desh (towards east). Th: of this dan was stated in 1969 (htep://solapurgov in/htmidocs/1977/agri_irigation hanl) and compla
 and visited by milsions of people theoughour the gear.

## Dbjectives:

1. To study the geographical setung of ujani dam area as a basis for the water management.
2. To exame the need of water stiply through dam in Solapur district.
3. 'I'sumbly be presene position of water potentiality for Solapur district

## Rescatil Mehodelogy:

Thw wat bin been collected from the secondary sources from the published and unpublished 1 .

Sunsy Aa,





Persective of Uqani Dams:

 wed l as native water parentage is promoted in the condoned
Table 2: Perspective of Ujani Dam in Solapur District

## 3. Dams in Solapur District on Different Water Sources:

Dams are very important impaction Sources in Agriculture as well as domestic, and industrial sector Dams are prod developed condition in Solapur district in year 2032. Farmers use this opportunity and sole Ster problem in Agriculture sector. Government of Maharashtra sanctioned some project fol Sandmata jat, Pam Adm Pan fire, Yojan, therefore, in Solapur district as a resh people win to Drought prom situation in Solapur desirer.

## Conclusion and Summery

## 1. Dhaigoan Dam:

Dhatgoan Dan migration project by the end of 2012 June, almost 200 corer ks. have been incurred About wen pumps are in use of 1400 horse Powers pump are in use. Due to this project almost 24 villages ate
 T.M.C. water is beng used by the Dahigoan dam ingate project. Dahigan is also projected dam. The height above lowest foundation is found 10.12 meter and length is $1035.00 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$. Its total gross store wafted capacity is 1.81 T.M.C water.

## 2. Asti Dam:

By the end of fine 2014, with the amount of Rupees 134.82 crores, and, 435 horse powers, eight pumps are in use. The dane is of 410.00 meter in length, upper side punspe works have been completed.
 Hosts we being beniffed 1.0 f ANC. water is being used by the Asti imgation project. The capacity at Isth dam is 1.00 T.M.C. water and total areas of this dam is $160010^{3} \mathrm{~m}^{2}$

## 3. Shirapur Dam:

Almost Seven corers rupees have been incurred for the completion of Shirapur dam irrigation project of 1100 horse power eight pumps are under use for this project. I he work has been completed of this project


 Mono talusi. $\left[\right.$ his tot :1 capacity of the dam is 1.73 T.M.C. and total areas of this am is $495.00103 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
4. Barshi Dam:

For the !ashes nation darn, project about 1.97 cones napes have been incurred of 1695 horse


Santosh Bhinvao PathAns, Commerce § Science College, Mandrup
(1SBN - 978-93-86013-43-9)

 2. The Nim basin in the Mablumas Tainka, 3. The Man basin in Sangola, Mangahectha, and Southw
 South Solapar, 5. The Central upland in Nid-Kamala ard Madha dabsil, 6. The Sina Bhogawathi valley w
 the Bon Valley

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Santosh Ehimreo Petin Arts,Comm \& Science Colloge, Wandup.


An Iffithom Prosporfucs of Waste Fly Ash for Energy Generating
 Prof. Balasabob Salunkbe, Shankarran Monist Mabanidyalaya, Alelij

## Introduction

Power is engine for growth of any devehong conn tics. For generate power today's word han dependant on con and lignite: as a prime fuel This dependency increases the burden over these resown: This pollution problem after burning of these fuels hams to environment. The Indian coal has greater : content while lignite the Sulpher content is high and form Sulpher dioxide. Neatly $73 \%$ of hardin's :and
 stream making up the lest. The Thermal power gencation though coal combustion produces mint particles of ash that causes serous environment problems. Fiery year median Thermal power plan profs.. wore than 100 million ones of fy ash, which expected to reach 175 million tones in near future (fam: Nisi, 2005). This fly ash creates problems in the land use, health hazards and environmental dangers che in

 - photosynthesis on plant.

Fly ash management work has stated over past years. Researches have attempting to convent wadi: into wealth viz. utilization to fly ash for many purposes. The fly ash bricks popularly used as building matow,i Use of fly ash in agricultural applications has demonstrated and accepted by large numbers of farmers. th: table No. 1 depicts the quantity of fly ash used in various sectors.
Table No. 1 Utilization of fly ash in India


The disposal of huge quantity of ash has limited utization options (Deshpande et al 1993). Ah countries like Germany, Denmark, france, UK, USA and Netherland udization mate of fly ash is up to 76 but in India utilization mate of fly ash is only $15 \%$ (Sinh K.S. 1998).

## Characteristics of fly ash -

Fly ash is finely divided mineral residue resulting from combustion of coal and solid fuck from pow n plants. Fly ash consists of in organic, incombustible matter present in solid fuel that has been fused dustin: combustion in o gassy, amorphous structure. Fly ash material as solidified while suspended into extant: gases. Fly ash particles are generally spherical in shape and range in size from fum to 100 mm . They cons. mostly of Silicon dioxide $\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{2}\right)$, Ahminum oxide $\left(\mathrm{Al}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}\right)$ and hon oxide $\left(\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}\right)$.

The quantity chemical and physical characteristics of are changed according to raw material used (ia fuel. But the content of fly ash more or less same on any type of fuel.

[^3]$(1.5 B N-978-93-86013-43-9)$
 fuel 13tsck pecparation.
4. Formulaton of fuct Bricls . The above mentioned dimensionec various grades fuel Bricks are prepaten: adding amimat gue. Kicep this fuel Brick on hot oven (Appox. Temp. $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) for days. The well dryed lay brick kept out by detachings skeleton.
5. Measurement of calonifo valiee (Kcal/kg) .. The calorics or themal usits contained in one unit wh substances and woased when the substance is bumed. The calorific value of a fuel is the quantity of ln.. produced by its combunton a constant pressure and hemperature. The Catorfic value measures in ten" Gross, Calonific valuc. The word Gross here signifies that the water formed and liberated is losted are: well defned. The Bomb Calormeter Model-028 Made- Ratna Ancillaries, Ajmer India is usel : Mcasuring Gross calonficic value of fuel Bricks.

## Bomb calorimeter -

The device for meanwing the heat developed dumg a mechanical elcaticat, or chemical reaction, wh for calculating the heat capacsy of materats. Calometer have been designed in great variety. One typ as widespread use, called a bomb calorimeter, basically consists of an enclosure in which the reaction takes plas sumpunded by a liquid, such as water, that absorbs the heat of the reaction and thus incseases in tempermes Measurement of this temperature rise and a knowledge of the weight and heat chameteristics of the comaris. and liguid permits the total amount of heat generated to be calculated.

The design of a typical bomb calormeter is shown in the Figure. The material to be analyn! a deposited inside a steet reaction vessel called a bomb. The steel bomb is placed inside a bucket fillded wa water, which is kept at a contant temperature relative to the entire calorineter by use of a heater and a stits: The tempcrature of the water is monitored with a thermometer fitted with a magnifying eycpiece, which all ef accurate readings to be taken. Heat losses are minimized by inserting an air space between the bucketand exterior insulating jacket. Slots at the top of the steel bomb allow ignition wites and an oxygen supply tu citit the vessel, both of which are critical in starting the chemical reaction. When an dectric current passes thine the ignition coil, a combustion seaction occurs. The heat released from the sample is largely absorbed 1 , , water, which results in an increase in temperature. Bomb calorimeters bave been developed to the poim H heats of combustion of organic materials can be measured with results reproducible within 0.01 percent.


Fig No. 1 Bomb Calorimeters




 of tuet The propotion of $70: 30$ ( $\mathrm{F}=3$ ) i.e. mixtuse of $30 \%$ (ly ash \& 70 ) Bagasse having Calosific vathe:...




 further used as a fuet on Sugar industries Boiler, heatug water and for any energy generation dewn , fuel is aon wally substitute for taditional fuels but it may reduce the burdens of other fuels while Itw


 devolopment of any mations.

## Conciusion-

The grades $70: 30(\mathrm{~F}: \mathrm{B}), 50: 50(\mathrm{~F}: \mathrm{B}), 30: 70(\mathrm{~F}: \mathrm{B})$ and obligate Bayase fuel Bricks proves econn, w, energy gencration. ha future such type of mixtare of fuels will prowe innortance for energy gencrati... villager in india fegulates its Chullar by using foreets resources. This fuel Bricks shows on the beet , wo " options besides cutting the forests $\&$ erees for wood. This above mentioned grades of fly ash \& Bry:- : again on industral boiler and heat producing devices as fuel. The impontance of this fuel it is reconta fly, wheh futher refuces enviromental problems created due of fly ash. The pothation problem is , wh considention by using this fucl Brick. The Bagasse having low Sulphur that's why Sulphur content is h... a kinf of fly asta but the analysis of atr pollutants is will have further scope this research work. This fen is th
 proves sustabed encegy gencration withour harassing Linvitonmental.

## Literature Cired-

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 Coneraphical Sudy



 －ide（al the bjstorical development of a poputation．If has a strong bearing on bith and death W．and ancer，suce and compostion structure of any region．

Alist of the western countres，finda＇s popatation is matied by an overall deficiency of female． ath anm of the jat dominated areas of the country．The sex ratio is retatively low．Generally sex－ ：fiphth mader study is aromed 935 per thousand mates．It means that in the region under study

 fist will be fess possbibity of bijth of the children．But in the contsy fike hadia most of female

 Fhupd and advanced socicties in the wort where despite，high sex ratio，the growth of population at ar orse of developing tegion like ours where serratio considerably is low and femate

；ith th check the relationship between growth of population and sex ratio，the co efficient of fine ticheulated 0.429 which is positive，though not very much siguificant．In other words，with （\＃）fly prow of population is also weflected posicively and high in Solapur distmer．
美新 14
fitut of solatur is one of the most important districts of the Maharasha state both in terms of Whatitu．It lies，entirely：in the Bhima basin and located in between， $17^{4} 10^{\circ}$ Nioxth to $18^{\circ} 32$＇
象定ies with a population of 3855383 according to 2001 census．The area under study constitutes Winf Ast＂／population of Maharashta state．The district enticely lies in drought prone area of Fhit，the region is divided into four seasons of cold，hot，monsoon and post monsoon．The Wher anses between $10^{\circ}$ to $44^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．The annual average ranfald 6.67 .10 mm ．

Thith of differences in sex ratio．
Whugse in sex racio
The thetal varatom in sural urban sex ratio

## 弯equation sex ratio



Wh Methodology：The presen paper is depends upon secondary data which is coltected from Whund aberract of solapur district，census handbooks，the collected data has been processed and Whtur fip of various，slatistical method and cartographic techniques．



Source: Socio-conomic Abstract of Solame District 1901 . 201 . ande of in, the mat sex ratios though, were higher than the uthan sex satos during the period

 $\therefore$ atarnoss and high rate of literacy in urban areas of Solapur distract, might have resulted in the

He mekatio in Solapar District (2001-2011):
2 that distric: , We rusal and urban sex ratio differs considerably in the year 2001 and 201. The What: 927 for the district as a whole in the year 2001 and 916 for the disuict as a whole in the Hforew, these are wide variations within the districh, as it was highest for the Aldalkot and lowest कetmpur tans) for rual areas. In the year 2011, sex atio highest for South Solapur tahsil and the Mamaluedta tabsil for rual arcas. Overall rural sex-ratio is lower than the urban sex ratio Wedid tifnif withe the region under study. It is against expectation because ruxal urban migration Thenthe, should reduced the urban sex rato than the rural sex catio.
Wh: luwey rutal sex ratio in different tahsils of the Solapur district may be atuributed to the high Hity thent the fermales as a result of less availability of medical facilites and very much negligence Thenter as renard to medical facilities in rumal areas of the Solapur district. Another important Wheniph ate of matemal death in rutal areas of Solapur disurict and also partly due to illiterate That whe look after delivery.
Whe commey, the uban sex ratio for the district was 957 in 2003 and 266 in 2011, which is fefint hath the rural sex ratio. In the year 2001 Akkalkot tahsil it was highest and for We filmil it was lowest. In the year 2011, Akkalkor tahsil was highest in sex ratio while Sangola They Nortl Solapur tahsil occupies second posibion as regard to urban sex ratio, among various Wirer district. Mobol, Malshinas and South Solapur tahsils are contrely rural hence; the urbata sex
 We thinnty the high sex ratio in urban areas of the districh.
F1eth whe Ramal \& Urban Sex Ratio in Solapur Districr (2001-2011)

| $\frac{1}{6}$ | Talsil | Total |  | Rural |  | Udran |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 |
| 1 | Katma | 925 | 910 | 924 | 207 | 934 | 947 |
| 4 | Madja | 922 | 908 | 920 | 904 | 936 | 961 |






 - bia lema fhama imigation propect.

The batalaty, greater medical facilites have been proviced to the rual area after 1955, hrough

St+ ! t : wh Mohol, Barshi and Pandharpur the sex ato decteased due wo improvemen in the agro-

the tom of Mafshas, Akkalkot and Kamala tansils the sex ratio dechned rapidyy duming 1971-2011


migut, Sumb Solapur and Sangola tahsils show positive sex tatios Fuctuations. This region has Whenth nex ratio due to:

Sthan city like Solapur it is a famous for cotton billts not onty in the stady region but also in india. Finturate sequires female labour.
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## Wheturif


Ghtid atc of fomale mortality, and male selective in migration Juring the past 20 years however, the What han decrease by 9 femate per 1000 males owing partly to increasitng in femate mortality than the
fir Ananges in the spatial patterns of sex ratio were mainly structured by a really varying nature and 4i miftation. Most of the areas of new settement recorded improvement in female proportion sfan "fon thate followed by fomale movement into them, whese as in ard bagar area it resulted from
 Bis mapur city of experienced decline in sex fatio following large male foflow to these areas.
He differences in sex ratio of various census years are laxgely antibutable to the different rates of :ondaty, intensity of migration and varying degree of male selecuvity there ita.

## धロッ\%




Whimao PatilAts, Commerce S Science College, Mandrup
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Santoch Bhmma Patikre,Comm
\& Somoe Cohege, Mandra

# "RGNANGIAI LITERACYOL SCHEDUHED CASTE WOMEN IN <br> SOLAPUR DISTRICT" 

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#### Abstract

: The present paper examines issues relued to the Scheduled Caste women wew financial Iteracy of Solapur District. Financial hitcracy is having, the kowledge, skill and confidence to make responsible financial decisions. It is the ability to understond how money works in the world, how someone manages to cam or make it, how that person manages it, how she invests it and how that person donates it to help others. Financial Litercoy represents the abiligy to gron', monitor and effectively use financial resources to enhance the woll being and economic security of oncself. one family and one business recognizing the need for financial literacy, many countries both developed and developing have launched financial hiteracy programmes for their people. Both women and men need to be sufficiently financially literate to effectively participate in economic activities and to take appropriate fintancial decisions for themselves and their families, but women often have lexs financial knowledge and lower access to format 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 tole in the transmission of financial habits and skills to their children. Hence, they need to have adequate fnancial skills not only for themselves but also for future generations. Financial literacy is neded not only to improve women's management of their personal and houschold fmances, but also to empower them to choose and access approprate 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 litcracy 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 (Ccnsus 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 distuct 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 Schoduled 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

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 latitudes and $74^{12} 42^{\prime}$ limst $10^{\prime 7} 76^{\prime \prime} 15^{\circ}$ East longtudes. The total geographical area of the solapur district is 1.4905 square filometers with a population of 4317756 according to $201\}$ census. Jle area under study constitutes $4.88 \%$ arca and $4.51 \%$ population of Maharashra state. the district entirely lies in drought prome area of Maharashtra state. The region is divided into four seasons of cold, hot, monsoon and post monsoon. The yearly comperature mages between $10^{\circ}$ to $44^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The anmal average rainfall is 667.10 mm.

## DATA BASC \& METHODOLOGY:-

The present study is based on the primary and secondary sources. The secondary data was collected from various offices bke district heallh office, Muncipal Corporation office, district cousus report and statistical depatment of Solapur district. The primary data have been collected from field survey and the data has been processed and presented with help of cartographic techique and analyzed accordingly.

## FINANCIAL IHTERACY OV SCHEDULED CASTE WOMEN:

The study arca Solapur District comprises 11 tahshis, 1147 Panchayat Village, arca 14895 sq km . population of solapur district is $4,315,527$ of which malc 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 Black | Area in Sa. <br> K.M | Scheduled Caste <br> (Total) | Scheduled Caste <br> Women |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Karmala | 736 | 31682 | 17206 |
| 2 | Madia | 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 FINANCIAI KNOWIEDGE OF THE RESPONDENTS:

Analyzing the level of financial knowledge of the respondents will help the rescarcher to identify the financial Biteracy of Scheduled Caste Women in Solapur

living they lack knowfodge on fmancial maters. The revew of literatures state that there are limied studies in tems of financian litetacy in gexeral and fanancial hiteracy among socially excluded in partiontar.

There is no siguificant relationship betweca family incone and mondhly saving. the respondents.

Table No. 3 Monthy Income of Family

| Family Income | Monthly lncome |
| :--- | :---: |
| Belond Rs. 2000 | 35.96 |
| Rs. 2000 to Rs. 5000 | 35.17 |
| Rs. 5000 1o Rs. 10,000 | 24.41 |
| Above Rs. 10,000 | $\frac{24}{4.46}$ |

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 $102000-5000$ 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 bigh possess very high level of savings. Hence conclude that there is no association between family income and monthly saving.

## ABILITY TO ACCESS THE HINANCIAL PRODUCT:

In modern era, Access to finance is the ability of individuals or enterprises to obtain finaricial 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 reterred to as the mbanked 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 vicws of accessing the financial product. The opinion of the respondents arc categorized by very high level, high level, medium level, low level, very how level with $5,4,3,2$, and 1 point respectively. Ranks are provided.


Fomocial literacy is abso considered as imporant adjunct for pronoting financial inchusion and ultimately financial stabiby. Aceording to a moport by fimanciat express, fodiat is ranked manber two in the list of highest financial freacy contries in the world. The ING survey states that the comtry has a fimancial literacy level of around 55 $\%$. But the negative sicie is that heary $98 \%$ of Indian citizens still do not have a dematerialization acoont. The comany where $48 \%$ of the popilation still lives o day to day camings canot dream of savings and life insurance.

This study focuses the Ghanciat literacy level of Scheduled Caste women in solapur district every women should morease 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 enfighen their Ginacial heracy level to upfiff hiving standard.

Hence more financial literacy programs and institutions should be estabhished 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 impossibic for a bird to fly on only one wing." "-Swami

## Vivekananda

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## NEW IRENDSTN HIGHER EDUCATION

## 26 Marci 2017

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## CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - III



Dr: Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage

Asst. Professor \& Head, Department of English, Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, A/P: Mandrup. Tal: South Solapur, Dist; Solapur, Maharashtra State, India.

## Introduction:

Rudyard Kipling, a winner of Noble Prize in Literature, was a poet and novelist. He is mainly known for The Jungle Book and oher literature for children. His poem If is one of the greatest motivational poems in English. It has been providing timeless invaluable guidance since it was written in 1910. Every single word in if is full of great advice which is immensely helpful to lead a meaningful life. Though the poem is addressed to his son, the advice in it is priceless for all of us. Therefore, it would not be wrong to say that the poem can play an instrumental role in providing value education to the students pursuing higher education in today's materialistic world.

## Ageless Advice in the Poem:

Rudyard Kipling's great poem lf provides a success mantra for living a fruitful life and leave our footprint in the sand of time after us. Precious advice is abounding in the poem. It is human nature to blame others for one's own faults. Kipling advises when everybody around you is blaming you, you should not lose the peace of your mind, your composure. When they try to make you a scapegoat, you should wisely escape it, but should not retaliate. You should trust yourself when others doubt you as self-trust is an essential ingredient for a worthy, successful life. However, at the same time you should heed a constructive criticism of you and learn something from it and enrich your personality by removing the criticized weakness in your personality. Everyone faces criticism in his/her lifetime. Fowever, one should take constructive criticism in the right spirit, while avoiding the negative effect of destructive criticism, Saint Tukaram, wholived in the 17 th century in Maharashtra, India, said in one of his abhangas (a kind of religious poen) that a critic should be our neighbor. He implied that a person who criticizes us helps remove our weakness thereby helping better our life. The poet further emphasizes the importance of patience through the line: 'If you can wait and not be tired by waiting'. In the modern world when everyone is running at breakneck speed without knowing where they are heading to and what for, the need of to be patient is more than ever before. There is a Hindi saying - Sabr ka fal meetha hota hai - meaning patience bears sweet fruit. However, most of the people in this fast paced world of today seem not to have patience to wait. They want everything instant and therefore this era can be described as an age of instant things. We have to wait for the seed to sprout, the baby to be given birth to, in
fact everything good in mature needs to be waited for. Therefore, the poet advises to wait and not tired fha waiting. He also advises not to 'deal in lies' even when others are telling lies about you to fulfill their vested interest. King Harishchandra, agent king in ancient India sacrificed his kingdom and underwent great ores: for the sake of truth. We have agreat example of a truthful person like M. K. Gandhi in modernere before who considered truth as God.

The poet also says that hate anyone though others may hate him. We should learn to love everythila to love life; our heart should be filled with love and not hatred. The poet further gives the most usefulatwice when he says: 'And yer don't hook 100 good, nor talk too wise'. One may wonder why he gives suchadrae In my opinion, he says so because shrewd people can take disadvantage of you if you look good. Heals advises his son not to talk too wise for the person talking too wise is not understood by people so is consed. cred a bore and avoided. The poet further advises:

> If you can dream - and not make dreams your master,
> If you can think - and not make thoughts your aim,
> If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster,
> And treat those two imposters just the same;

The poet knows the importance of dreams to achieve success. All those scientists, writers, in fatal those successful, great people in any field were dreamers. A successful person first sees a great dream and then strives to achieve it. However, we should not let our dreams become our master; we should not jest keep dreaming doing nothing. After we have dreamt our goal, we need to think as to how to achieve it. We should be thinkers, but should not make thoughts our aim. We should act also. To achieve success both thinking and action are needed. One without the other leads to danger. Only thinking without action leads nowhere; similarly action without any proper thinking may land us in danger. I cannot help but remember t examples of Hamlet and Othello. One is just a thinker who does nothing to achieve his aim, while the ohm invites tragedy by his rash action devoid of rational thinking. Therefore, dreaming, thinking should be coupe with action and at the same time we should let them control us, instead we should have full control owe then: we should decide and know what to dream and what to think. The most important piece of advice givetind poem, I think, is given in the last two lines of the above given quatrain, The poet is highly evolved prom that therefore knows the eternal truth "Triumph and Disaster' are both imposters; they pretend to be what here "ur" not in reality and therefore they should not be taken at their face value. Therefore, we should maintain mit nimity and equilibrium and not be bogged down by failure or let air go to the head by a success for the with are imposters - what seems to be a success may not be so or there may lie an opportunity in what fo um taken as a failure. There is a though provoking saying: 'Misfortunes in our life are intended to hake us bethe ' and not bitter'. Misfortunes, failures arencessary for our grown and evolution. When look back on ot
we too realize that what once seemed a success and a failure were actually not so; they were imposters. They are not mutually exclusive, instead imbedded in each other. That is what is implied in the following lines in a well-known pem To a Skylark by PB Shelley:
... our sincerest laughter
With some pain is fraugh -
Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought.
We canget our life rid of tension, stress and metancholy only through the realization of the fact that both success and failure are imposters and are present in each other. It only can give us equanimity and equilibrium which are essential ingredients of a contended life.

Kipling further advises his son that he must sometimes be ready to hear without losing his cool and composure his words misinterpreted by those with vested interests to mislead others. Similarly, he must be able to put up with the misfortune that ruins his efforts of his lifetime perhaps to taste him whether he can still fight back. After the lifetime's efforts he builds something but later sees it crumbling down, he without crying over the split milk should begin afresh to rebuild it again. Sometimes it happens that everything that we have achieved is nullified by a single stroke of fate when either we are heartbroken and hopeless and ask the question 'why me?' and blame God or without losing hope begin from the scratch and rebuild our life all over again. The poet expects his son and us to do the latter in such unfortunate case. Without fixating over the loss, we should have the mighty will power to move on quickly from failure; we should be abie to rise ont of the ashes like phoenix. We should take a leaf from the book of the old sailor Santiago from the timeless literary work The Old Man and the Sea by a great American writer Ernest Hemingway. About the significance of treating everyone equally and being rooted in the ground, the poet says:

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with kings - nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all mencount with you, but none too much;
Kipling knew well the mob psychology. A man alone is god, but may not be so when is one of the mob; an individual generally listens to his/her conscience before doing something, however, when (s) he is a part of a crowd, histher conscience stops functioning and the frenzy of the crowd overtakes him/her and so the person may commit a blunder. Therefore, the poet advises to keep his virtue intact even when he talks or mixes with a crowd. He should befriend kings i.e. big, rich, influential people in the society, but should not be carried away by it, instead should be rooted in the ground. He should treat both the rich and the poor equally. He should believe in and practice equality; he should value humanity more than anything eise. All men should count with him, but none too much. IFe should know his worth and should be affected by others' opinion of
him. He should be the master of his own life; he should not give the reigns of his life in the hands of others ${ }^{\text {bin }}$ should not allow himself to be controlled, commanded by others. 'Neither foes nor loving friends' could lite him. He should know who he is; his happiness should not be dependent on others. The poe also advises make the best use of time. God or nature has distributed equal number of hours among all of us. However different people use it differently which results in their different fate. It is an eternal to th that whether our fiat would be bright or bleak depends on how we make use of our present time.

## Conclusion:

The above discussion shows that the poem is replete with invaluable advice that can help beterow life if used. This is what makes it all time classic. The advice it provides will never become outdated, heres is relevant not only in present. but in all times and all places. This is exactly why it has been prescribed intis syllabi of many universities at undergraduate and postgraduate level, In a nutshell, the poem gives insatiate timeless value education to the readers.

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## जायतिकीकरण आणि भारत

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- प्रकाशक
(c) लेखकार्थिन



## मदल

एिंदो ग्रीचस्स
आयायाद:

## मुखप्ठ

अपवो अफिक्स, अनेगालद्य











- आ. डा. पौन पदणाद

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- ता. हो. सताे कदन
 परिणारे ।
पा. हु नीरेद गा



थोडक्यात, सन २००० च्या दशकातील कृषि पत पुनरुज्जीवनाचे प्रमुख लाभार्थी हे छोटे व सीमांतिक शेतकरी होते, अशा प्रकारचा तर्क वितर्क करण्यासाठी आपल्याकडे फारच ग्रोटक स्वरुपातील पुरावा आहे. खरं तर सरकारच्या मर्जीतील अनेक समूह किंवा गट ह्या सरकारव्या आर्थिक प्रशासनाच्या शाखांचे खन्या अर्थाने लाभार्थी ठरले. त्यामध्ये मोठ्या स्वरुपातील कृषि व्यापार समूह आणि कॉपोरोट्स ज्यांनी कृषिमध्ये केवळ मोठ्या स्वरुपातील नफा मिकावा यासाठीच प्रवेश केला. आणि त्यामध्ये ह्या बड्या भागीदारी तत्त्वावरील समूहांनी भरपूर नफा कमाविणे हाच एकमेव उद्देश्य समोर ठेवला.
(अनुवाद - प्रा. राजक्रांती वलसे)

## भारतीय बॅकांचा प्रवास : खाजगी ते जागतिकीकरण व्हाया राष्ट्रीयीकरण

\author{

- प्रा.डॉ. संतोष कदम
}


## प्रस्तावना :

देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत बचत, गुंतवणूक, उत्पादन व उत्पन्न इत्यद्दीना चालना देण्याचे महत्त्वाचे कार्य व्यापारी बँका करत असतात. कारण लोकांनी बचत केल्याशिवाय गुंतवणुकीचा व आर्थिक विकासाचा विचार करणे शक्य नसते. त्यासमठी विविध प्रकारच्या ठेवौंद्यारे लोकांकडून बचत गोळा करुन ती गरजू उद्योग, व्यापारी संस्था व लोकांना कर्जरुपाने देतात. त्यामुळे उद्योजकांची भांडवलाची गरज पूर्ण होते तर ठेवीदारांना व्याज मिळते. परंतु असे जरी असले तरी बँका या केवळ लोकांच्या ठेवी इतकेच कर्ज देतात असे नाही तर त्या जमा झालेल्या ठेलीपेक्षा कितीतरी जास्त रक्कमेची कर्जे देऊन पतपैशाची निर्मिती करतात. आणि या पतपैशाच्या निर्मितीमुळ्ठे उद्योजक गुंतवणुक करु शकतात व परिणामतः उत्पादनात वाढ होऊन गजगारही वाढू लागतो. त्यामुळे देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेला चालना मिळते. पंरतु समतोल आर्थिक विकास साधण्यासाठी मागास भागाच्या विकासालाही प्राधान्द देणे आवश्यक ठरते. अश्ावेळी मागास भागात बैंकांचा विस्तार झाल्याशिवाय त्या त्या भागाचा विकास होऊ शकत नाही. कारण माग़स्स भागत शेती, उद्योग, व्यापार या क्षेत्रांची प्रगती होण्यासाठी सढळ हाताने पतपुरवठा होणे आवश्यक असते. आणि या बँका अशा भागासाठी सरकारने आखलेल्या विविध विकासाच्या योजना राबवितात. त्यामुळे देशाचा समतोल विकास साधला जाणे शक्य होते.

याचबरोबर आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार सुलभ होण्यासाडी तसेच त्यांत वाढ होण्याच्या द्वष्टीने व्यापारी बँकांची भूमिका महत्वाची ठरते कारण परराष्ट्रात व्यापान्यांचे पैसे पाठविणे, विदेशी व्यापारातून निर्माण होणान्या हुंड्या स्वीकारणे
／वरविणे，निर्यातदार व आयातदार यांची पतसंबंधी माहिती देगे या सारख्या सेवा या बँकांनी उपलब्ध करुन दिल्याने विदेशी व्यापारास चालना मिळते．थोडक्यात विदेशी ब्याप़ारात्त सहभाग घेऊन देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासाला बँका मदत करत असतात．अशा प्रकारे कार्यक्षम व विवक्षीतकृत वित्तीय क्षेत्रातील बचती वाढवृन त्या गुंतवणुकीसाठी उपलब्ध करुन देण्याच्या दृष्टीने या बँकांचे विशेष महत्त्व जाणवते． कारण एक पूर्ण विकसित कार्यक्षम वित्तीय क्षेत्र हे आर्थिक विकासाचा दर वेगाने वाढव शकते．आणिि म्हणूनच भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशात बँक व्यवस्साय हा कित्तीय पध्दतीचा एकात्मिक व अबळ असा भाग आहें．त्यासाठीच १९ जुलै २९६？रोजी १४ बँकांचे वय $१ ५$ एप्रिल १९८० रोजी ६ बँकांचे राष्ट्रीयीकरण केले गेले आणि राष्ट्रीयीकरणानंतर या बँकांनी शाखा विस्तार，ठेवी，कर्जे इत्यादी बाबत चांगल्या प्रमाणात प्रगती केली．पण अलीकडील काळात या बँकांची लाभता व कार्यक्षमता कमी होत गेल्याचे निदर्शनास आल्याने व त्यातच १९९१ ला भारताने नवीन आर्थिक धोरण स्वीकारल्याने बँकिंग मधील सुधारणांबरोबरच बँकांच्या खाजगीकरणाचा निर्णय घेण्यात आला．त्या अनुषंगाने देशाच्या बंकिंगच्या इतिहासाला एक नवे वळण लागले．या निमिताने बँंकिगचा इतिह्हस थोडक्यात पाहता खाजगीकरणामुळे बँकिंग व्यवसायावर काय परिणाम झाले आहेत याचा थोडक्यात आढावा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रस्तूत लेखात केला आहे．

## राष्ट्रीयीकरणापूर्वीचा बैंक व्यवसाय－

बँकांच्या राष्ट्रीयीकरणापूर्वी भारतात समाजवादी समाजरचना प्रस्थापित करण्यात बँकिग क्षेत्राचे भरीव योगदान मिळत नह्टते．तसेच भारतातील या खाजगी बँका भांडकलदारांच्याच तब्यात होत्या．तसेच गस्ट्रीयीकरण होण्यापूर्वी बँका प्रमुख्याने मोठ्या शहरात कार्यरत होत्या．त्यांची मालकी，ध्येयधोरणे खाजगी उद्योगधंद्याष्या विशेषतः उद्योगसमुहांच्या हातात होती．या काळात बँकांचा व्यवसाय प्रमुख्याने मोठो कर्जे देणे व मोठ्या ठेवी स्वीकारणें अशा स्वरुपचा होता．करण बँका समाजातील उच्चभू वर्गासाठीच होत्या．तर सामान्य माणूस，देशांची बचत，लहान ठिकाणी बँका इ．बाबींपासून हे बँकिंग पूर्णपणे अलिप्त होते．

थोडक्यात मोठ्यांनी，मोठ्यांसाठी，मोंठ्या शहरात चलविलेला उद्योग असे तत्क्कालीन बंकिंगचे वर्णन करता येईल．तसेच कर्जे，व्याजदर इ．बाबतीत रिझर्क्छ बँकेचे नियम कडक असल्याने त्या कात्ठी स्पर्था वर्गे नव्हती．आणि म्हणूनच देशाच्या आर्थिक उन्नतीचा बँकिंगशी फारशा संबंध नव्हता．विशेषतः ग्रामीण भागाच्या विकासाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून विचार करता व्यापारी बँकांचे योगदान नगण्य होते．

## राष्ट्रीयीकरणानंत्र। वा बैंक व्यवसाय

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळ्ठत भारतीय बैकांनी संख्यात्मक प्रगती केली असली तरी बँकांच्या गुणात्मक बाजुकडे फारसे लक्ष देग्यात आले नक्हते．ल्यतूतच देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासात बँकांचे योगदान म्महत्त्वाचे असल्याने त्यांचे राष्टीयीकरण केले जावे ही मागणी पुढे आली व त्यातून प्रथम १ फेज्रुवारी $१ ९ ६ ९$ ला बँकांवर सामाजिक नियंत्रणाचा प्रयोग केला गेला．तर २९ जुले २९६९ रोजी १४ व $२ 4$ एभिल ११८० गोजी ६ अशा एकृण वीस बंकांचे रम्ट्रीयीकरण करण्यात आले आहे．परंतु या बँकांचे राष्ट्रीयीकरण हा तत्कालीन राजकीय निर्णय समजला जात असला तरीं बँकांची संपत्ती，गुणवत्ता，देशातील गोरगरीब，तळागाळ्तील लोकांना लभपप्रद ठरावी तसेच ग्रामीण भागातील शेतीव्यकसायास，लहान उद्योगधंदे इत्यांदीना विकासाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून बँकांनी पतपुरवठा करावा या हेतूने बँकांचे राष्ष्रीयीकरण करण्यात आले． या निर्णयाने बंकिंगवर अत्यंत दुरगामी स्वरुपाचे परिणाम झाले．राष्ट्रीयीकरणानंतर व्यापारी बँकांनी जी प्रगती केली त्याच्ची आकडेवारी कोष्टक क्रमांक २ मध्ये दिली आहे．

कोष्टक क्रमांक－？
राष्ट्रीयीकरणानंतर बँकांची प्रगती

| अ．नं． | घटक | १९६९ | 2990 | बदलाचा दर |
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| ？ | राखा | ¢，4\％ | \％0，290 | く2¢．२७ |
| マ | एकण कर्मवारा |  | － | － |
| \％ | एकण ठेवी（कोट्टी रु．） | 3，くらけ | १२२，480 | 8，¢80． 9 E |
| $\checkmark$ | एकण कर्जे（कोटी रु．） | ३，०३ | 39\％，300 | ३，Ч३マ．${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
|  | अ）अग्रक्रम क्षेत्रास（कोटी रु．） | 880 | 40，000 | 2？，२द३．६४ |
|  | ब）इत्र क्षेत्रास（कोटी रु．） | 2， E 00 | $\xi \xi, 300$ | － |

संदर्भ ：आर．बी．आय．बुलेटिन，१९९？
राष्ट्रीयीकरणानंतर बँकांचा शाखवाविस्तार फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात वादला．२१६९ ते १९९० या काळात शाखाविस्ताराचा दर ८२६．२७ इत्तका होता．तसेच शाखा विस्ताराम्टे बँकांच्या ठेवीमध्येही मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ झाली．१९९० मध्ये या वैक्किकील एकूण ठेवी २，९२，५४० कोटी रु．इतक्या होत्या．तर २९६९ ते R990 योंकलनावधीत ठेवींच्या बदलाचा दर ४८४०．७६ टक्के इतका राहिला． mythe

तसेच अग्रक्रम क्षेत्रोला कर्जे देऊन बैकांनी आर्थिक विकासाला मोठी मदत केली． १९९० मध्ये जवळजवळ एकूण कर्ज पुरवक्यांपैकी ४० टक्के इतके कर्ज अग्रक्रम विभागास देण्यात आले होते．परिणामतः शेती，लघुउद्योग，लहान कारागीर，वाहतुकदार， लहान व्यावसायिक बांना बंकाँची दरें खुली झाली．कारण सुलभ अटींवर कर्ज मिळणे सहज शक्य झाले व बँका क्लासेककड्नन मासेसकडे वळल्या．थोडक्यात या काळ्ळात बँक व्यवसायात अनेक पटीने वाद झाली．परिणामतः ग्रामीण भागतील सावकारांचे वर्चस्व कमी झाले．तसेच शेतीच्या नवनवीन प्रयोगांना नियमीत करें मिळाल्थाने ग्रामीण विकासात बँकाचे मोलाचे योगदन ठरु लागले．तर बेकारी कमी करण्यासाठी निरनिराक्का योज़ना सरकारच्या सल्ल्याने बँका राबवू लागल्या व त्यातून स्वयंगोजगारही वाढत गेला

या वरील चांगल्या बाजूबरोबरच बाँकिंग व्यवस्तायात काही अनिष्ट बाबी हठ्ठूहळ् पाय रोवत होत्या．स्याकडे सवाँचे दुर्लक्ष झाले．सरकारची कर्जे फेडायची नसतात्त हा समज जाणीवपूर्वक पसरविण्यात आला．कर्जवसुलीसाठी बँकांची स्वतःची कोणतीही यंत्रणा नव्हती．कायदे हे कर्ज बुडव्यांच्या बाजूचे होते．ल्यातच राजकीय लोकप्रियतेसाठी कर्जमाफीचे धोरण राबविले गेले．यातून बँकांची कर्जे फेडण्याची वृत्ती कमी होत गेली． तसेच राजकीय हस्तक्षेप，उदिषृपूर्तीसाठी कर्ज वितरण，कर्ज मेळावे यामुले बँकांची थकीत／बुडित कर्जे वाहतच गेली．तरीही सामाजिक बँकिंगचा हा अतिरेक सुरुच राहिला．यातून बँकांची यंत्रणा खिकखिकी झाली आणि याच कालात म्हणजेन २९९१ मध्ये संसदेत अंदाजपत्रक सादर करताना आर्थिक पुन्नरचनेची घोषणा केली गेली．परिणामतः आर्थिक शिथीलीकरण，खाजगीकरण व जागतिकीकरण या त्रिसुत्रीचा अवलंब करण्यास सुरूवात झाली．

## नवीन आर्थिक धोरणानंतर बँक व्यवसाय－

बँकिंगच्या इतिहासालील हा सर्वात महत्वाचा टप्पा आहे．आर्थिक उदारीकरणाच्या काळात नरसिंहम समितीच्या शिफारशी अंमलात आगणग्यात आल्या आणि बँकिंग इतिहासात प्रथमच काही नदीन बाबींची अंमलबजावणी कठोरपणे करण्यात आली． यात प्रामुख़्याने－
यात प्रामुख्याने－
१．बँकांच्या हिशोब पध्दतीत अमुलाग्र बदल केला गेला व अनुत्पादक नीवा
संकल्पना पुते आली．
ख．खाजगी व पर्देशी बँकांना मुक्त प्रवेश देग्यात येऊ लागला．
3．पर्याप्त भांडवलाची अट बँकांना लागू करण्यात आली．
४．व्याजदरावरोल नियंत्रणे कमी करण्यात आली．
जागतिकीकरण अणि भारत

५：बँकांचा दर्जा आंतरराष्ट्रीय करण्यात आला तसेच
६．व्यापक प्रमाणात संगणकीकरणावर भर देण्यात आला．
परंतु या सर्व गोष्टी बैकिंगला नवीन असल्याने सुऊुवातीस बहुतांश बँका तोट्यात गेल्या．पण पुढे बँकांनी पर्रिस्थितीशी जमवून धेतले॰ आजमितीस काही आजारी व काळजी करण्यासारख्या बैका वगळता सर्वसाधारणपणे बँकांची प्रकृती चांगली आहे．या पार्श्रभूमीवर १९९० ते १९९९ पर्यतच्या बँकिग व्यवसाधाच्या प्रगतीवरुन आपणास नवीन आर्थिक धोरणाच्या संदर्भात बँकिंगमधील बदलाचा आढावा घेता येईल．ही प्रगती पुढोल कोष्टक क्रमांक २ मध्ये दर्शविलेली आहे．

कोष्टक क्र २
नवीन आर्थिक धोरणाच्या कालावधीत बँकांची प्रगती

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आधार ：1．Statistical Tables Relating to Banks－2010－11，RBI Pub lication．
2．Statistics Relating to Scheduled Commercial Banks at a Glance， EPD，Dec：14， 2013 Page－137．
नवीन आर्णिक धोरणानंतर बँंकिंग क्षेत्रात शाग़ा विस्ताराबाबत ११९० ते २९९९ या काळ्कात बदलाचा दर फक्त ०．९८ टक्के इतका होता，तर हाच दर १९९९－ २०२३ या कालावधीत ६८．४३ टक्केपर्यंत वाढल्याचे दिसते．२९९०－२९ या कालावधीत शाखत्रा विस्ताराचे धोरण फारसे अंमलात आणले गेले नाही परिणार्मी एकूण ठेवीचा विचार करता त्यातील बदलाचा दर याच काळात २३० टक्के इतका गहिला．परंतु पुढील १९९९－२०१३ या कालावधीत एकूण ठेवीतील वाद्धीचा ददर ९६०．२६ टक्केपर्यंत गेल्याचे दिसते．एकूण कर्जाबाबत २९९०－९९ या कालावधीतील बदलाचा दर २५५ टक्केप्य्या आसपास होता，तो पुढील २९२९－२०२३ या कालावधीत ？६६९．२२ टक्के इतका जास्त राहिला．तर अग्रक्रम क्षेत्राच्या कर्जाचा


विच्चार करता एकूण कर्जपुरवठ्यापैकी ? २.९० मध्ये ४२ टक्के कर्जपुरवठा या क्षेत्रास केला जात होता. तर २९९९. व २०२३ मध्ये या क्षेत्राचा कर्जपुरवठा अनुक्रमे उ६.०५ व ३१.२१ टक्केपर्यंत घसर्ला. असे असले तरीं अग्रक्रम क्षेत्रास होणाज्या कर्जपुरवठ्यातील बदलाचा दर १९९०-९.९ या कालावधीपेक्षा (११४.४ टक्के) १९९९-२०२३ या कालावधीत जास्त (१४३०.८७ टक्के) राहिला असल्याचे वरील आकडेवारीवरुन दिसते.

तात्पर्य, १९९९ नंतर जे बँकिंग व्यवसायात बदल झाले ते पूर्णतः नरसिंहम समितीच्वा शिफारशीच्या संदर्भातच झाले. परिणामतः अग्रक्रम क्षेत्राचा एक्षण कर्जातील वाटा कमी कमी होत गेला. थोडक्यात बँकांच्या खाजर्गीकरणाचा निर्णय घेण्यात आला आहे. त्याचे बँकिंग व्यवसायावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम होणारच.

## खाजगीकरणाचे धोरण व भारतीय बँका -

आर्थिक सुधारण्णांच्या त्रिसुत्रीपैकी हा एक टप्पा आहे. खाजगीकरणाच्या धोरणात विमा नियमन विधेयक, पाच आंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमानतळे, देशांतील ग्रमुख बंदरे व वीज मंडळे, रस्ते बांधणी, एस.टी., पोस्ट, रेल्वे, शिक्षण व आरोग्य सेवा खाजगी क्षेत्रात खुल्या करणे याबरोबरच देशातील सर्वात महत्त्वच्चा बँकिंग क्षेत्राचाही यात समावेश आहे. कारण उदारीकरणाचे वारे वाहत असतना भारतातील बँकिंग क्षेत्र त्याला अपवाद असूच शकणार नाही. आणि याच विचाराने बैकांच्या खाजगीककरणाच़ी कल्पना पुटे आली व तशा प्रकारचा निर्णय घेण्यात येऊन बँकांमधील सरकारचा हिस्सा ५? टक्क्यावरुन ३३ टक्क्यापर्यत कमी करण्याचा निर्णय घेण्यात आला व त्याला विधायक मान्यता मिळ्टेल.

राष्ट्रीयीकृत बँकांच्या खाजगीकरणामागे सरकारचे पुदील दोन हेतू होते.
१. राष्ट्रीयीकृत बंकामधील सरकारच शेअर कमी करुन अंशतः त्या खाजगीकरणाकडे कशा जातील या दिशेने पाऊल टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे व बँकांची कार्यक्षमता वाढविणे.
२. तसेच सरकारचा शेअररुपी सहभाग पूर्णपणे काढून न बेतल्याने त्या बँका राश्रीय धोरण राबविण्यासाठी साधन म्हणुन वापर्ता येतोल.
अर्थात सरकारने या दोन हेतूसाठी आपला शेअर कमी करण्याचा निर्णय घेतला असला तरी याचे बैकावरील तसेच इ़त्तर बाबतीत कोणकोणते बर्वेवाईट परिण्ञाम झाले याचा आढावा घेणे आवश्यक ठरते.

खाजगीकरणामुले बैका व्यावस्सयिक होतील आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय पात्कीवर स्पर्धा करण्यास सक्षम होतील असे म्हटले गेले असले तरी खाजगीकरणामुळे सर्व प्रश्न

संपतील असे नाहा. बतकेच नक्हे तर यातून पुढील काही नवीन प्रश्न निर्माण झाले.
१. खाजगीकरणानंतर बँका स्वतनी धोरणे आखण्यास मुक्त झाल्याने यातून नफा कर्मविणे हा त्यांचा मुख्य हेतू बनला.
२. परिणामी ग्रामीणा.भागातील न परवडणान्या शाखा बंद करणे किवा जवळच्या ठिकाणी स्थलांतरीत करण्याचे प्रकार वाढले.
3. अयक्रम क्षेत्रात बँका संध्या एक्षण कर्जाच्या $૪ ०$ टक्के कर्जे देत होत्या. खाजगीकरणामुले ही कर्जे देण्याचे बंधन राहिलेच नाहो. परिणामतः शेती, उद्घोग, लहान व्यावसायिक, वाहतुकदार, ग्रामीण कारागीर यांना कर्जे मिळणे दुरापास्त होऊ लागले.
૪. कर्जवसुलीबाबतचा पूर्वानुभव लक्षात घेता बँका कर्जे देताना बच्याच अटी लादू लागल्या. कर्ज मिळणे पूर्वाइतके सुलभ राहिले नाही.
4. कर्जाच्या कारणापेक्षा तारण महत्त्वाचे बणले. जे लोक तारण देऊ शक़णार नाहीत त्यांच्यासाठी बँकाचे दरवाजे बंद झाले आहेत. लहान लोकांना याच्चा सर्वात जास्त ज्रास होतो आहे.
६. सर्व प्रकारच्या शासकीय कर्ज योजनांतून बँका बाहेर पडत आहेत. परिणामतः सरकारलः या बोजनांसाठी स्वतःच्ची यंत्रणा उभी करावी लागत आहे.
७. तसेच समाजिक बँकिंग ही संकल्पना निकाली निघत आहे.
<. व्याजदरातील युध्दामुळे बँकांना कर्जे देणे फारसे परवडत नाही. त्याऐवजी अन्य सेवा देऊन नफा कमविण्याकडे ब्रांांचा कल वाढत आहे. यातून शहरी भागातील लोकांना उत्तम सेवा मिळत नाही.
९. परदेशी बँका आपली नवनवीन उत्पादने ग्राहकांना देऊ करत आहेत. त्यातून वरील निर्णय, विनम्र सेवा, घर्बस्सल्या बँकंग या सुविधा मिळ्ू लगगल्य्या. मात्र त्यांची फार मोठी किंमत मोजावी लगतत आहे.
१०. कामगारांना खाजर्भीकरणाचा चांगलाच फटका बसला. अर्थात रोजगार वाढण्याची शक्यता कमीच पण पुढील काल्यत त्यात घटसुध्द्या होऊ शकेल.
११. सामान्य ग्राहकाला बँकामधील स्पर्धेमुळे चांगल्या सेवासुविधा मिळत आहेत. पण त्या सध्यापेक्षा ख़पच महाग आहेत.
२२. बंका न परवडणारे व्यवसाय करत्त नाहीत. त्यामुळे पेन्शनर्स, लहान बचतदार यांच्यासाठी बँकांची दारे एक तर बंद होत आहेत किंवा त्यांना त्यासाठी जास्बन्वर्द येत आहे.
मोबाईल ल्डौकिंग, एटीएम, एनीक्ेेअर बँकिंग या संकल्पूना देशात रुठ

झाल्य्या आहेत.
१४. पुन्हा एकदा मासेस कडून क्लासेंस च्या दिशेने बँकांचा प्रवास सुरु ज्ञाला आहे.
१५. बँकामधील भरती कंत्रटे/करार पध्दतींने हाकत असतानाच पगार हे व्यवसायाशी निगडीत झाले आहेत.
अशा प्रकारे खाजगीकरणामुले कोणत्या बन्यावाईट गोष्टी घडत आहेत याचा वरीलप्रमाणे अतिशय थोडक्यात आढावा घेतला आहे. खाजगीकरण ही काळ्डची गरज आहे असे संगफण्यात येत असले तरी ख़ाजगीकरण हा सर्व समस्यांवरील उपाय नक्के. भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशाचा विचार करता विशेषतः येथील ग्रामीण भांगाची पार्क्वभूमी लक्षात घेता खाजगीकरणाचे सर्वात जास्त नुकसान याच भागाचे झाले आहे. कारण एकेकाळी देशाच्या प्रगतीचा हिस्सा असलेल्या बँका आता फक्त नफ्यापुरता विचार करत आहेत. शेतकरी, शेतमजूर, छोटे ब्यावसायिक, कारखानदार इ. नां पतुपुरठठा करुन एकाल्मिक ग्रामीण सेजगार पुरविणान्या बँकांचे संरक्षण ही काळाची गरज असताना हा खाजगीकरणाचा निर्णय घेतला गेला. Centre for Monetaring Indian Economy या ख्य्यतनाम संस्थेत्या अहृवालापमाणे सर्वात जादा रोजगार संधी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील उपक्रमातून उपलन्ध होतात.

थोडक्यात १२६९. मध्ये गर्ट्रीयीकरण ही काळाची गरज होती. त्यानंतर बँकांच्या ध्येयधोरणाकडे, वसुलीकडे तसेच वसुलीच्या कायद्याकडे गंभीरपपणे लक्ष न दिल्याने बँकांची स्थिती गंभीर बनली आहे. पंरतु दुभत्या गायीचे पूर्ण दुध काढून घेतल्यावर मात्र ती भाकड झाली म्हणुन कसायाला विकून टाकणे यासारखे सर्वात माठे दुःख कुठलेही नाही. वैकांच्या खाजगीकरणाने उत्तम सेवा मिकत आहेत, नाही असे नाही. पण त्या फक्त ठराविक वर्गालाच मिळत आहेत. तर देशाची आर्थिक प्रगती, रोजगार निर्मिती, शेतीकडे पुरेसे लक्ष देगे इ. बाबी बँकिगच्या कक्षेवाहेर जात आहेत याबाबत शंका नाही.

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११. अर्थमंथनचे विविध अंक
in the world. certain west Bengal is largest Madkyapradesh and
a in wheat production IG the period 2004-05 . 15 during this period 14.
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It sown kharif season allarashtra, Hariyana, ne of India. 'line total production increased

If $2004-05$ to $2014-$ m 'techniques New the formers by the

homer Agency

# One-Day National Seminar on "Indian Agricultural Development After Globalization" 

## The Impact of Globalization on Indian Agriculture Dr. Madam Santos Nagnath, TroD Economics Deft, S.B. P. College Mandryp Mr. BhuseBasavarajFattesinh, Research Scholar, S. B. P. College, Mandrup

## Introduction:

Today the word globalization is used in the world wide development process. Globalization refers to integrate the domestic market with work market in the feck of trade of goods and services, technology and labor etc. Globalization is the few buzz word that has come to domestic the world sifter the nineties of the last century. Globalization can be simply defied as "The I Expansion of Economic activities across political boundaries of native states". Globalization has to increases then political information and science across vast geographic areas. In Ines the movement of finance, inputs, outputs, foreign direct investment: and provide entity to Mullion context it implies opening up the economy to globalization has revolutionized World Agriculture Mutational corporations in India. The process of productivity and cost competitiveness. Globation and affect sectors directed to improve the efficiency countries. Greater access to developed country markets bought in new opportunities to developing productivity and higher hiving standard.

## Research Methodology:

The study is based on the secondary data. The data were collected from various secondary source such as joumals, Books, Articles, Economic Survey, Govt. of India, Yojana and various websites, Objectives:

1) To examine how globalization of agriculture would have an effect on agriculture production, change efficiencies and influence social issues in india.
2) 'To find the positive and negative in pact in agriculture sector after globalization.

## Indian Agricultural before Globalization

"The backbone of India before and after indexer the mains of livelihood of a most two thirds of the pendence: The agricultural sector'. Agriculture in India is important economic sector. Agricultural is the the work force in the country. It has always been India's most agricultural $27 \%$ of GO L of India gets from apricus of many people $60 \%$ population of India depends upon the second in the world about population. $17.5 \%$ of the lour force, and $21 \%$ of total export. India is agricultural products such as tea, coffee, rice, wheat, population lives in India. India exports milk products, cashew tut, fruits, edible oil, chicken, vegetables; fruits, cashew nut etc, and imports involved directly or indirectly in agriculture. For improve sects etc. More than 60 percent peoples in India for agriculture. Govt. gives some subsidies on the agriculture agriculture sectors, the govt. Makes new policy

Dependence on India agricultural imports in the products like Fertilizers, seeds, pesticides
population, as well as concems about National ind cary 1960 s convinced planers that India's growing sufficiency in food production, This perception led to a prudence security, \& political stability, required selfrevolution to a public distribution systern, \& to price gram of agricultural improvement called the green production is a result of concentrated efforts to efforts to supports for farmers. The growth in food grain higher fields; better seeds, more fertilizer, improved to increase all the green revolution inputs needed for irrigation has helped to lessen year-to-ycar huctuationstion, \& education of farmers. Nthough increased monsoons, it has not eliminated hose fluctuations.
dation was growing; e need for dramatic Green Revolution nd, using genetically
: Revolution in the : about by bringing er techniques, water
isea behind the new a), was to make the ns was initiated with e economic changes ed the inuegration of culture can be best 1cy k asuring the added activilies using that are cither tightly
it is expected white but growth rate of Fa. One hand growth bencfits not all over tek of cducation and t last they choose the ilturc are fragmented g cost of farm inguts, by intermediaties and ful and relevant in a

3 hand re patern for living, but thete is a the rood grains. It is roduction of differen
3) Increase National Income: grew agricultural production thereof globalization, export mise national income has increased.
4) Increase in employnents: after globalization industral development, the availability of employment opportunities.
5) Use of modern technology in agriculture: benefits of new technologies, Different innovations are always there in the fiek of technology \& Indian are taking good advantages after globalization.
6) Change of farmers aspects: Globatization has been a changed in the famors aspects in the farming.
7) Increase in the share in trade; the rapid dovelopment of the capital matket, Effects of globalization in Incrased forcign capital investment
8) Increase in the exports of agricultural goods: Most of is agricultural exports serve developing and least developed nations. Indian agricultural/horticultural and procssed foods ate exported to more than 100 countries, primatily in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, SAARC countrics, tre EU and the United States. India exported $\$ 30$ bition worth of agricultural products in 2013 , making it the seventh largest agricultural exporter worldwide and the sixth largest not expoter foreign exchatige matket development.
9) Increase in standard of living: increase agricultural product, increase income, ifrerease consumption level, increase in standarct of living, exchanges of collure ctc. changed to globatization.
10) Develop in infrastructure: 'The infrastructures for storage, transpont, processing, grading and rating Quality Standards are under developed.
Negative Impacts:

1) No changes to Farmers fundamental problems: Fanmers did not change the fundamental probiems
2) Falling agricultural production prices: There is an enormous huctuation in the prices of agricultural commoditics. The prices of onions or tomato may be Rs. 2/w when the famers sell it but may increase tern imes up to Rs. $20 /$ when sold in the retail matket at a different cime and such price hikes not only affect the lamers but severely affect the pocket of common man and polity of the nation.
3) Small production field: Small fatm holdings are one of the barriers 10 modemization and automation of agricultural farms. The increasing population in India, division is india's farms. Farmers are getting small production ficld.
4) Intellectual property right: Indian farmers ignorance about the inteticctual property cham.
5) Increasing production expenditure and low cost of goods: 'the dernand for most of the Indian farm product is very low on account of poor quality. Therefore with the poor prospects the exporters face dificultics both in the doncstic and foreign markets. Jor itistance Indian tea is high cost product. When
" cheaper tea comes in to market, the country's high cost tea producers lose out. The cost of production is increasing arde the low cost of goods that reason farmer's income is low.
W. Present times Indian agricultural continues to face internal \& external challenges while monsoon dependence fragmented landholding, low level of input usage, antiquated agronomic practices, lack of technology application, poor rural infrastucture, growing expenditure, labour warres, low productivity, tiadequate price, natural hazards, burden of debt, poverty, uncmployment, bad health, illness etc. For last: few gears cvery other day we read the news of farmers committing suicicte. The number of farmers who have -ommitied suicides since 1997 has crossed a lakh. Farmers Sucide is a major problems of Indian Agriculture sector.


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१. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी
२. दलितांना माण्गस
३. सामाजिक, शैक्षरि
४. स्वाधिमानाने जा:
4. दलितांची अस्मित
६. समाज, समांजबांध
७. समाजातील गुला
८. डॉ. बाबासाहेब अ
९. समता, न्याय, बंधु
१०. भारतीय घटनेच्य

अशः प्रका
उभें आहे, कारण ट्रॉ.
विकास करण्यात घाल

## संदर्भ

१. शंकरराव खरात्त -
२. संपादक दुष्यंत्त के
३. संपादक बाळासाहेब
४. राजेंद्र भटनागर - : काळाराम मंदिर अस्पृश्यांसाठी खुले क्हावे. यासाठी समिती नेमून बाबासाहेबांनी स्वतः नेतृत्व केले. नाशिक शहर आणि जिल्हाभर अनेक सभा घेऊन १९३० साठी मंदिर प्रवेशाचा सत्याग्रह करण्याचा निर्णय घेतला, डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या मते, 'हिंदूच्यों मंदिरात मुक्त प्रवेश मिळाला तर हिंदूच्या हृद्यातच प्रवेश मिळ्ठाल्यासारखे होईल. त्यामुळे हिंदूच्या हृदयात बदल होई़ल, परिवर्तन होईल, दलितांबद्दल त्यांना आपुलकी, प्रेम आणि बंधुभाव वाटेल.' पण तसे काही घडले नाही. शेवटी सत्याग्रह करावाच लागला अणि १९३५ नंतर मंदिरचे दरवाजे उघडले. केवळ समाजात जागृती निर्माण करण्यासाठी है सामाजिक कार्य केले.

सामाजिक कार्याच्या विविध चळवळी. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी उभारल्या. समाजचच्या उध्दारासाठी केलेले प्रयत्म; पुकारलेले लढे, समाजाच्या अस्मितेसाठें आणि स्वांभिमनासांठी सार्वजनिक पाणवठे, विहिरी खुल्या करणे, स्वतंत्र मतदारसंघ मागणीचा सत्याग्रह, अनेक मंदिर प्रवेशाचा सत्यग्रह्ह, भूमिंहिनांचा सत्याग्रहं, मनुस्मृतीचा दहन, धर्मांतराची घोषणा, बौध्द धर्माची दीक्षा, बहिष्कृत हितकारिणी सभेची स्थापना, दलित वर्गाच्या जन्मसिध्द हक्कासाठी ठराव स्वरुपात तयार केलेला जहीरनामा, चातुर्वर्ण्य व्यवस्थेविरुधु्धचा लढा, भारतीय राज्यघटनेमध्ये दिलेले मुलभूत हक्क आणि अधिकर, नोकरीवस्समाऩ संधी, स्वातंत्राचा

हक्क, धर्मांतरासाठीची चळकळ, रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ऑफ इंडीयाची स्थापना, शेक्षणिक कार्य अशा अनेक समामिक चळवळीचा उल्लेख करता येईल. यासारख्या विविध चळवळी तळागाळापर्यंत पोहोचवण्याचे कार्य डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी केले. त्यातून शिका, संघटित छ्ठा, संघर्ष करा हा विचार समाजाध्या सर्व स्तरापर्यंत पोहोचविला. त्यामुलेच समाज विषमतेच्य्या जोखङातून बाहेर पडला.

## निष्कर्ष

१. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी उभारलेल्या चळवळींचः उपयोग फक्त समाज विकासासाठीच केल्याचे दिसून येते.
२. दलितांना माणूसपणाची आणि भावितव्याची जाणीव निर्माण करुन दिली.
३. सामाजिक, शेक्षणिक व सांस्कृतिक चळ्ळळीच्या माध्यमात्नून संमतेची मूल्यव्यवस्था विक्सित केली.
४. स्वाभिमानाने जगण्याचा अधिकार प्राप्त करून दिला.
५. दलितांची अस्मिता जगगृत करुन देऊन त्यांना राष्ट्रीये प्रवाहाशी जोडण्याचे कार्य केले.
६. समाज, समाजबंधव आणि साम्माजिक जाणीवांना जिवंत ठेवण्यासाठी प्रेंरित केले.

ง. समाजातील गुलामगंगिरी नष्ट करण्यासाठी शिक्षणाचे महत्व पटवून दिले.
८. डॉ. बाबासहेब आंबेडकरांनी आपल्य्या कार्यातून समाज जागृतीची उत्तेजना निर्माण करुन दिली.
९. समता, न्याय, बंधुता, हक्क या मूल्यांची जाणीक्व करून दिली.
१०. भारतीय घटनेच्या माध्यमातून हक्क व अधिकाराची माहिती दिली.

अशा प्रकारे आजही डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक कार्य देश आर्णि समाजापुदे दीपप्तंभ म्हण्नुन उभे अहे, कारण डॉ. अंबेडकरांनी कुटुंबाकडे, दुल्लक्ष करुन, शारीरिक प्रकृतीकडे लक्ष न देता आपल्या आयुष्य समाजाचा विकास करण्यात घालवले. त्यदृष्टीने त्यांनी केलेले कार्य आजही प्रेरक व मार्गदर्शक ठरते असे मला वाटते.
डकरांनी
अस्पृश्य
गर्य हाती छयातील

## संदर्भ

१. शंकरराव खरात - ढॉ. बांबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे सामाजिक विचार, इंद्रायणी साहित्य प्रकाशन पुणे.
२. संपादक दुष्यंत कटारे - महमानवांचा महाग्रंथ, यशोदीप पब्लिकेशन्स पुणे.
३. संपादक बाळासाहेब मागाडे - समग्र बाबासाहेब, लिंक टैंक पब्लिकेशन्स सोलापूरू.
४. राजैंद्र भटनागर - युगपुरुष आंबेडकर, रिया पब्लिकेशन्स कोल्हापूर.



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 स्यत्य शिक्षण संस्थेचें －स स


मराठी विभाग आयोजित आंतरविद्याशाखीय
आंतरराष्ट्रीय चर्चासत्र


# दलित साहित्य हे अंबेडकरी विचारांचे संचित...! 

प्रा. जवाहर मोरे<br>संतोष भीमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंद्रुप. मो. नं. ९७३०५७५९९०

## प्रस्तावना

भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतरच्या काळात मराठी साहित्यामध्ये मराठी लेखकांनी वेगवेगळे प्रयोंग वापरून साहित्यात निरनिराले वाङ्मयीन प्रवाह निर्माण केले. ग्रामीण, दालित, स्त्रीवादी, आदिवासी, खिस्ती, मुस्लिम, बाल, विज्ञान, कामगार, भटक्या विमुक्तांचे साहित्य, जन साहित्य, समकालीन साहित्य असे अनेक प्रवाह उदयास आले. अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषेपेक्षा मराठी भाषेतील है प्रवाह नक्कीच सकस आणि समृध्द असल्याचे दिसते. या प्रत्येक साहित्यप्रवाह नर्मांमीतीमागे काही ना काही घटना, गोष्टी, सामाजिक चळवळ, वैचारिकता इ. बाबी अव्लंबून आहेत. म्हणून तर कसदार असे साहित्य निर्माण झाले. सामाजिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक घटना, समत, स्वातंग्र्य, न्याय, स्वाभिमान या मानरीं मूल्यांची जाणीव, खेडी, खेंड्यातील लोक, गावगाडा पध्दत, ग्रामसंस्कृती, बलुतेदारी, सामाजिक विषमता, संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र निर्मती, प्रस्थापिताविरूध्द विस्थापितांचा लढा असे अनेक विष्य घेऊन मराठी साहित्याने आपले दालन समृध्द केले. त्याचप्रमाणे दलित साहित्याने स्वत:च्या अस्तित्वाचा दबदबा निर्माण केला. वेदना, विद्रोह, नकार, हि वैशिष्ट्ये प्रमाण मानून आणि म.फुले, डॉ. आंबेडकर यांच्या विचारधारेच्या पायावर दलित साहित्य दिमाखात उभे आहे. कथा, कविता, कादंबरी, आत्मकथन, नाटक, जलसा इ. प्रकारच्या सहित्यात विपुल लिखाण झाले आहे. दलित साहित्य हे केवळ एका प्रदेशाचे न राहता ते देशाचे साहित्य बनले. यामागे प्रामुख्याने ङॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी केलेले सामाजिक कार्य, शिक्षणाचा आग्रह, जातीनिम्मूलन इ. तून मांडलेले विचारच दलित साहित्याला प्रेरणादायी ठरले. म्हणूनच दलित साहित्य हे आंबेडकरी विचारांचे संचित आहे असे म्हटले तर ते चुकीचे होणार नाही असे मला वाटते.

## दलित साहित्याची प्रेरणा

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या नेतृत्चामुले समाजात वैचारिक क्राती झाली. दलित समाज म्हणगून झालेली अवहेलना, जातीय विषमता, त्यांचे शोषण याविरूध्द बंड पुकारून दालित साहित्याची निर्मिती झाली. आपल्या भावना साहित्य रुपाने मांड़ लागला. त्यामुके दलित चळवळ्ठीतील अनेक लेखकांनी दलित साहित्याची प्रेरणा डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आहेत.. असे सांगितले आणि हे सर्व मान्य झाले. म्हणूनच पुढे दलित लेखक आणि ओॉ. आंबेडकर यांचे एक संमिकरण बनले. या प्रेरणेतूनच अनेक प्रकारच्या साहित्याचे लेखन प्रतिभावंत लेखकांनी सृजनशील निमितीद्वारे समृध्द केले.

## डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे विचार आणि दलित साहित्य

दलित साहित्याच्या प्रेरणास्थानी असलेले डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे विचार, तत्त्वज़ान, चलवळीचे कार्य यामधून दलित साहित्याची निर्मिती झाली आहे. हे सर्वश्रुत आहेच. सामाजिक चालिरिती, रुढी, परपरा, अन्याय, वर्णव्यवस्था, जातिव्यवस्थेविरुध्द प्रहार ओढण्याचे काम लेख्रणीच्या माध्यमातून केले. मराठी आणि अमराठी भाषिकांनीही डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांनी प्रेरित होऊन दलित साहित्याची निर्मिती केली. दूलित चळवळ आणि साहित्य है परिवर्तनाच्या हेतूने लिहले जात होते. वास्तवादी भूमिका घेऊन साहित्य लिहले गेले. डॉ. आंबेडकर यांनी दलित्य सार्तित्य है समाजपरिवर्तनाचे माध्यम आहे, मानवी प्रगती आणाण मानवी विकास यांनायूलूना देण्यासाठी साहित्यर्निर्मिती करणे आवश्यक आहे असे म्टले आहे. ${ }^{2}$ त्याचबरोबर

## निष्कर्ष

१) दलित साहित्याच्या लेखनाने डों. आंबेडकरांचा विचार सर्वदूर पोहचव्य्यास आणखी मद्त होईल.
२) डॉ. आंबेडकरांची विच्चरधारा लेखन आणि कृती, प्रबोधन याद्वारे मांडली जाइल.
३.) नव दलित लेखकास आणखी सकस लिह्ण्यास बत्ठ मिक्ठेल,
४) आजकाल दलित साहित्यातून सकस आणि दर्जेदारपणा कमी अधिक प्रमाणात दिसून येत आहे. याचे आकलन व सिंहावलोकन करता येंईल.
५) डों. आंबेडकरांचा विचार हा अजरामर आहेच. शिवाय लेखनाने आणि निरंतर ठेवण्यास मदत होईल.
६) कृती आणिण लेखन या माध्यमातून दलित चळवळ्ठीचे कार्य चालू राहील.
७) अनेक नवोदित लेखक, कवी उद्यास येतील.
८) दलित सहिंल्य अण्गि इतर साहित्य यांचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास करुंन नवी मांडणी करता येईल.
९) साहित्यातील तोचतोपणा टाळ्बून नव विचारप्रवाह अमलात येइल.
9०) डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या विचारामुले नवनवीन प्रकारचे लेखन करण्यास उर्जा मिळ्टेल.

## संदर्भ

१) डॉ. शरणकुमार लिबाळे - साठोत्तरी मराठी वाड्मयातील प्रवाह, दिलीपराज प्रकाशन, पुणे, आकृत्ती पहिली २००७, पृष्ठ क्र. ११७.
२) डॉ. कृष्णा किरबले - दलित चळवळ आणि साहित्य, प्रतिमा प्रकाशन, पुणे आवृत्ती पहिली जून १९९४, पृष्ठ क्र. १०९.
३) तत्रैव - पृष्ठ क्र- १९०
४) डॉ. सुनिल चंदनशिवे - मराठी दलित कववता : एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास, डिफल पब्लिकेशन ठणे, आवृत्ती पहिली २००५, पुष्ठ क्र. ६५
५) संपादक डॉ. दृष्यंत कटारे - महामानवाचा महाग्रंथ, यशोदीप पब्लिकेशन्स, पुणे, प्रथमावृत्ती र०१६ पृष्ठ क्र. ४५३.

# ८ जेफे अलेक्जेंडर का नव प्रकार्यवाद मे योगदान 

प्रा. डॉ. रामेश्वर एम. मोरे<br>समाजश़स्त्र विभाग, एस्र. बी. पी. क्रोलेजा, मद्नुंप, जि. सोलापूर, (महाखघ्ट्र)








नल-पकतर्यव्नाद की विशेषताएँ

高

## १) वह बहुआयामी समाजशास्त्र है।



२) क्रिया वैकल्पिक होती है।

ई) नब-प्रकार्बवाद प्रकार्यवाद का पुन:निर्माण है।
 काँ़ै सैद्धान्तिक द्जां नी है।
४) यह उत्तर-प्रत्वसवादी है।
 अन्तर नहीं करता !



इसमें बहुत स्पष्ट है की समाजशास्त्र की यह विधा पारसंस का पुनग़वलोकन करती है । इसमें पाएसंस की व्याख्या नये रिसें सें की गई है और इस भुँदी़ो यह पारसंस कें, घ्रकायंबाद की नई खोज है, नईं व्याख्या है, नया निर्वचन है।


## जेंफ्रे अलेक्जेंडर का योगदान


3) एकीकरण होने की सम्भावना होनी चाहिए और विचलन तथा संघर्ष को यभार्थंता समझ
૪) व्यक्तित्व संस्कृत्ती और समाज को उनके पृथक् रूप में पहचानना चाहिए।
4) साभाजिक परिवर्तन के लिये विभेदन होना आवश्यक है ।





 संदर्भ






戒ड़कर्श ग़ाप
इग इन इनको अ
उTी़ीकः हैं，इन
ज़ जाता है।
國市晾可水
－गलोंज कर
गाता है।

$\vdots$
$\vdots$
$\vdots$
$\vdots$

## भारतीय शेतीच्या समस्या

डॉ. रोमेश्वर एम. मोरे, सभाजशस्त्र विभगग, संकोष कीसराव पहील महाविद्यालय, गंदुप. जि. सोलापूर

 हिरसा $५ ५ \%$ वरुज $१ ८ . ५ \%$ पर्यत कगी झालेला असला तरी आजही देशातील $६ ४ \%$ लोक्संख्या शेषी व तत्सम व्यवसायावर अवलंबून



 अभेरिका ८८९.९ दशलक्ष हेक्टर यांच्यानंतर लिसरा क्रमांक लागतो. ${ }^{3}$

भाइतात $200 \rho-90$ मध्ये कृषी क्षेत्र खालोलप्रमाणे होंते.
तक्ता क्र. $q:$ भारतातील कृषी क्षेत्र

| अ. $\overline{\text { b }}$. | बाब | परिगाण | क्षेत्र |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | लिख्वएक पेरणीी क्षेत्र | हजाए हसरे | 9,80,022 |
| 2 | पिकांखालील स्थूलक्षेत्र | हजजार हैंक्र | 9,92,980 |
| \% | स्यूल रिंचित क्षेत्र | हजार हैक्टर | <6, 823 |
| 8 | स्थूल सिंचित क्षेत्राची एकूण पिकाखालील स्थलक्षोत्राशी टक्केवारी | टक्के | 84.0 |

 मुंबई.

वfील तक्त्यावरुन असे द्रिसून येते की, गसरतात 200९-90 मथ्ये विव्वळ पेरणीक्षेत्र $9,80,022,000$ हेपएस इतके होते, तए
 एकूण पिकाखालील क्षेत्राप्या $8 ५ \%$ इतके होते.

भार्तात सन २०00-0८ ते 200९-90 या वर्षात रारासरी प्रमुख्व ीिकांखालील क्षेत्र घाहिले अराता तांदुल- $83,990,000$ हेक्टर,



शेती हा भारतातील गहत्ताचा ख्यवसाय असल्याने शेतीला भारतोय अर्थव्यवस्थेत अन्यंत महत्ताचे रशान आहे, परंबु आज भारतीय शेती अनेकेक समस्यांनी ग्रस्त आहे.

भारतीय शेती लहरी, अनियमित अशा नैऋह्य मान्सून पावसाच्या हातातील जुगाए बनली आहे." हा पाउस करी लवकर तस
 अशा लहंरी पावस्मुळे शेती सातत्याने अडचणीत येते. शेत्रजमिनीचे विभाजन हा भारतीय शेतीज्या प्रगतोमधील मोठा अडसर आहें," भारतीय कायद्यानुसार वारसा हैक्कानुसार शेती ही कुटुंबागध्ये लिभागली जाते व शेतीचे लहम तुकडे पडतार. तुकडीकरणामुले शेतीचे उत्पन्न कमी छोले.

भारतात्तोल प्राभुख्य्याने लहान शेखकरी दारिद्रचात असून, व्याच्याजवळ पुरेसा थैसा नराल्याे शोतीची प्रगती होऊ शकली नाही. शेडोतील कमी उत्पादनाभुळ भारतीय शेतकरी सातत्याने कर्जबाजारी असतो. कर्जफेडीसाठीच त्याचा उत्पन्नातील बरावसा पैसा खच्च होतो. त्यामुळे शेती उत्पादन वर्छविण्यासाठी लागणी मांडवल त्साच्याजकळ नसते. गांडवलाअभावी सुधारित बी-बियाणे, खते, कीटकनाशके, यंत्रसामुग्री इत्यादींचा वापर करणे अशक्य होते. भाएतात जलगिचनाच्या सुद्धिधा अपुन्या आहेत. व्याभुले शेतकन्यांना मोसमी पावसावर अवलंबून राहावे लागते. दुबार पिके घेगेदेखील अश्शक्य होते, तसेच जोथे जलरिंवनाच्या सुविधा आहेत तेथील बहुतांश प्रेतकरी। शेतीला आवश्यकतेपेक्षा जास्त पाण्णीपुरद्टा करतात, त्यामुल जfिनी क्षार्रयुक्त होऊन उत्पादनात घट होत आहें.

भारसातील बहुतांश शेतकरी अज्ञानी, अशिक्षित, अंधश्रद्धाळू असल्याने शेरीमधील गव-नवीन संशीधने लवकर स्वीकारत जाहीत, पारंपारिक पद्धर्रीने शेती कसण्याकडे त्यांचा अधिक कल असलो. सासायनिक खते, कीएकनाशके, आधुनिक यंत्रसामग्रीच्या, उपयोगाचे


 माभणीजुसार उप्पादन घेतले जात नाही, परिणाएी अधिक गफा प्राप्त होत नाही.

भारतोय शेषीसमोर वाहतुकीचा, साठवणुकीवा व विक्रीव्यवस्थेच देखील गोल प्रश्न आहे, शेनीमधील फके, भाजीयाल लक्करात

 उत्पदित केलेल्या मालाला उत्पादनखर्चावर आधारित माव मिकत नाही. बाजारमेठेत व्यापारी व दलालामार्फत शेतकर्यांचे मोठचा प्रभाणाँः शोषण होते या सवाँचा परिणाम शेतकन्यांवर छोऊक शेतकरी उदासीन होतो, शेतकरी उदारीज झांख्यामुके शेतीकडे दुर्लक्ष होते.
 गोज्यी प्रमाणात शास्त्रीय आणि यांत्रेक सुधारणांची आवश्यकता आहे.

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## RELEVANCE OF GANDHIS IDEAL OF SELF-SUFFICIENT VILLAGE ECONOMY

## INTRODUCTION:

Economic Development of a county depends on the proper utilization of resources India, at the time of her independence, had an economy with a low level of economic and technological development, low per capital income, slow pace of development of economic and social institutions and outdated methods production techniques. Our objective then ws to attain and accelerate the economic development of the country, At the time while India started formulating planning strategies in 1951.52 there was debate on India`s development problems. He also viewed planning as a way of avolding the umecessary rigorous industrial transition. He believed that this way would affect the people living in the rural areas. Gandhian approach has always said about the voluntary wants, the need for self0suficient village communities and the issues relating to better balance between man and nature. He was interested in the growth of human beings and more significantly the growth of the deprived and underprivileged group of people. According to him, an increase in personal income is an indication of the growth of national income. But the opposite may not be tive i.e. the growth
f national income may not always benefit every man in society.

Gandhi's Understanding of the Indian Conditions:

Gandhi came back to India after his successful South African initiative to find the Indian economy in a state of absolute disarray. He was pained by the way the rural economy was broken down and debased beyond redemption by the British authorities. First, he had to instill in India the moral courage to be economically self-sufficient, producing and fulfilling its own primary needs in home-grown, indigenous ways. This would not only revive the rural economy of India, it would also break down the British economic motives that led them to stay in India. Gandhi had only one way out and he immediately embarked on that. He turned his life into a living example of his

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ideals land led every resident of his Sabarmati ashram to do the same. Soon, the ideais of economic selfsufficiency were accepted throughout India.

## Gandhis Ideal of Self-Sufficient Village

## Economy :

Naturally the development of the country depends on the development of villages. All the goods and services necessary for the village members should be grown within the village. In a word, every village should be a self-contained republic. If every village distributes its surplus produce to the poor villagers the problems of poverty and starvation in the rural areas would be solved. Agricultural sector alone cannot solve the problem of rural poverty land unemployment. That's why Gandhi gives importance on the growth of the rural industries like khadi, handlooms, sericulture and handicrafts. He opines that large-scale industries make people lazy and help concentration of wealth in the hands of few. On the contrary, rural industries are based on family labour and required less amount of capital. Raw materials are also collected from local markets and the goods thus produced are sold liln lthe local markets. Therefore, there is no problem of production and market. Large scale capital-intensive production, displaces labour and naturally augments employment and un-der-employment. Machinery creates a Pareto optimum situation in the sense that it improves the economic conditions of a few at the cost of many unfortunate rural people leaving them unemployed and exploited.

7 Criteria to Test Performance of Gandhi's System.

## These are :

1. Eradication of poverty and minimization of affluence.
2. Self-sufficiency of every unit in basic needs.
3. Identification of human needs and their fulfillment.
4. Aghoghtre Ceppmy as the basis to create ecoromy of perntigince.
rapid rate: At the same time it is essential to review seriously the nral anti-poverty programmes in the light of lapses noticed land in the context of formulating the tenth five year plan (2002-2007)

## Conclusions

Gandhi is of the view that full employment of human resources is the basic need of a country. It is true that national income will increase if each and every persons (whether skilled or unskilled) is employed fully. This cannot be possible only with the development of large-scale inclustries because of their labour-saving nature. Therefore mechanization and large scale production cannot provide the solution to the problem of poverty and unemployment. Self-sufficient village economy is an alternative solution and in this context the role of institutions in the rural sector like the village panchayat and rural multipurpose co-operative can piay a vital role.

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## भारतीय कृषीवरील जागतिकीकरणाचा परिणाम

प्रश्नंत काशिनाय लभाने, सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, अर्षशास्त्र विभग, संतोष निमराव पाटील महाविद्यालय, मंदुुप

## प्रस्तावन :

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत शेती व्यवसायाला अत्यंत महत्दाचे स्थमन आहे. मारतीतील शेती व्यकसाय म्हणजे मारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा अस्रून गेल्या ६० वर्षाच्चा काषत औद्योगिकरण करणयाचे प्रयल केले गेले असले तरी कृष्षीचा सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्मन्नातील योगदान $93.9 \%$ पर्यंत घटत गेले असून सुध्दा कृषी क्षेत्राकर $4 \% \%$ भाशतार्तील लोकसंख्या अवयलंबून आहे, तथापी अमेरिकमध्ये कृषी क्षेत्रावर कार्यकारी लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण $२$ वे 3 टक्के, फ़ीन्समध्ये हेच प्रमाण $\theta$ टक्के तश ऑस्ट्रेलियात $\&$ टक्केच आढळ्वन येते निष्कर्षावरुन दिसून येते की, अल्पविकसित देशात कृष्षी व कृषी संलग्न क्षेत्रात कार्यकारी लोकसंख्येचे प्रयाण सर्वीधिक आहे. भारताची निर्यातीवस्यूनची मिळकत $90 \%$ आहे, मारताकट्टून चहा, तांदूळ, साखर, गहू, कॉफी, गाजीफाला, फळे इत्यादी कुषी उत्पादने निर्यात केली जातात, तर फळे, बियाणे, कच्वे तेल, दूध उत्पादने इत्यादी आयात केली जातात, कृषी क्षेत्रात सुधारणा करण्यासाणी संरकारने नवीन घोरणाचा स्विकार करुन कृष्षी क्षेत्राने खुलेपणा आणि मुक्त व्यापार यांना प्रोत्साहन देग्याख्यां दृष्ट्रीकोनाबून जागतिक व्यापार संधटनेचा एक सदस्य म्हणून उरुग्वे फेरी करारारावर भारताने सही केली. जागतिकीकरण म्हणजे देशांतर्गत अर्थव्यवस्थेचे जागतिक अर्थव्यक्थेशी आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार ता आणि वस्तू व सेवा या करीता समन्वय साधण्यासाटी प्रक्रिया असून जागतिकीकरणामुले जगाली एका गावाचे स्वरुप सिकते. स्थानिक पातळीपासून जागतिक पातष पीपर्यंतच्या बाजाराचे स्पष्टीकरण म्हणजे जागातिकीकरण होय.
माहिती संकलन व संशोधन पध्दरी :
प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध हा दुख्रम स्त्रोतावर आधारीत अस्न यासाठी प्रक?:शित पुस्तके, मासिके व वेबसाईटवा आधार घेण्यात आला आङे.

## संशोधनाचा उद्देश :

9. जागतिकीकरणानंतर मारतीय ऐेती क्षेत्रातील परिस्थितीचा आदावा घेणें.
२. जागतिकीकरणानंतर भारतीय कृषीवर झ्ञालेला परिणाम जाणून छेणे.

भारतीय कृष्षीमधील वृध्दी दर :
कृष्षीच सकल देशांतर्गत उत्पादन्चतील (GDP) वाटा ज व्या फंचदार्षिक योजनेत ३.२ होता तर वार्षिक योजनेत (३०-२२) १.३ इतका कमी झाला. C व्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत 8.9 इतका वादला तर नवव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत 2.9 इतका कमी झाला. 99 व्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत 3. द्य इतका झाला. $8.0 \%$ इतका लक्षीत वृर्द्वी दर होता. यावरुन लक्षात येते की, जागतिकीकरणानंतर मारतीय कृषीक्षेत्राचा GDP मधील बृध्दी दर कगो जास्त्त प्रमाणात वाद घट झालेली आहे.
सकल देशांतर्गत उत्मादनातील व कृष्षी क्षेत्रार्तील सरासरी वार्षिक वृध्द्ध दर (टक्केवारीत)

| पंचवा़ार्षिक योजना | GDP वृघ्दीदर | करषीक्षेत्रच्या GDP सर्धील वृध्दी दर |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 वी पंचवार्षिक योजनना (99८4-9990) | \%.0 | 3.2 |
| दार्षिक ओोजना (9९90-92) | 3.8 | 9.3 |
| ( वी पंचवार्षिक सोजना ( $9 ९$ ¢२-९, | 4.10 | 8.19 |
| $\bigcirc$ वी पंचवार्षिक योजना (99९७-2002) | 4.4 | 2.9 |
| 90 वी पचवार्षिक योजना (2002-20019) | 10.E | 2.8 |
| 99 वी पंचावार्षिक दोजना (2000-2092) | $\bigcirc .02$ | 3.4 |
| - 20922093 | 8.88 | 9.82 |
|  | 8.08 | 8.69 |
| $2093-2098$ |  |  |

विदेशी व्यापारात कृषीदी भुमिका :
आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारात भारतीय कृषी क्षेत्रात महत्वाची भुमिका असून भारतातून निर्यात होणान्या वस्तुंमध्ये कृषीतून उत्पादी़त है ालेल्या वस्तुचा संमावेश मुख्यतः आढळतो. जसे चहा, तंबाख्यु, तेल काढणे, बी बियाणे, मसाल्याचे पदार्थ इ. एकूणच निर्यातीत वस्तुचे प्रमाण सरासरीने ५० टक्के तर कृषीतून उत्पादीत वस्तुमध्ये प्रमाण 20 टक्के आहे. एकंदरीत नियर्योती कृषी व कृषी संलऽन्न वस्तुंचे

स्वरुपात सुरु आहे, एकीक्डे कृषी क्षेत्रार्तील सरकारी गुंतव्रणूक आणण तिचा टेश्शांटर्गत उत्पादनातील वाटा घटत वालला आहे, तर दुसरीकडें कृष्षीवरील नियंत्रणे आणि निवडक पिकाबाबत घोषित किम्रीची अंमलबताद्यी केली जात आहे. ऊस, कापूस, कांदा, कॉर्फी आणि भाती पिकविणान्या शेतकन्यांना वाजवी किमत मिळत्व नसल्याभुले शेतीसाठी आवश्थक पायाभूत सुविधांची वाढ गोठल्यामुळे शेतकर्यांची दुर्दशा वाढून शेती विकासाची गती मंदावली, उद्योग वे सेवा क्षेत्राच्या विकासासाठी शेती व्यवसायाचा अवरुध्द विकार धोरणातात्मक बाब स्विकारल्याने शेलीबाबतचे उदार्सीन व दुटर्प्पी शासकीय धोरणच भारतीय श्रेतीला माएक हरले. विकसित देशांनी त्यांच्या शेतक्यांना आयात शुल्काचे संरक्षण व निर्यात अर्थसहाख्य दिल्याने विक सनरील दिश्शच्या निर्यातीवर त्याच्चा प्रतिकूल परिणाश्र होऊन कृषी क्षेत्रातील रोजगार

भारतीय कृषीवर जागतिक्रीकरणाचा सकारात्भक परिणाम् :
१. राष्ट्रीयय उत्पश्नाल वाढ:

मारतातील कृषी वस्तुसाठी गारताला आगतिकीकरणामुले आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाज़ारपेट उपलब्ध झाल्साभुळे शेतकच्चाच्या कृषी उत्पादनात, नवीन तंत्रजानात, नवीन बियाणे यामध्ये वाढ झल्याने कृषी उत्पादगात वाढ इोण्यास मदत झाली.
२. रोजगारक्त वाढ :

कृष्ी उत्पादने नियात करत असतांना कृषी मालाचे प्रमणिकरण, प्रक्रिया, एकत्रिकृण कृषी मालानुसार वर्गीकरण करणे आवश्यकः असते, यासाठी मोङ्या प्रमाणात मजुरंांच्री आवश्यकता असल्यामुले ऐेजगारात वाढ होत आहे.
3. अनुदाने कमी करण्याची आवश्यकता नाही :

कृषी करारातील अटीनुसार विकसनशील देशारील उत्पादन मुल्याच्या 90 टक्के़े अनुसानीची मर्यादा ठरविण्यकत आली होती. परंतु आण्ण जे आर्शिक अनुद्वान प्राप्त केले ते 90 टक्के पेक्ष्ता कमी आहे. म्ह्रणून अनुदने कमी करण्याची आवश्यकता नाही.
8. व्यापरातील समभागात वाढ :

जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेच्या अटीभुले सर्व देशांनी सममान संधी मिकाल्या नुणून्न कृषी उत्पादनाध्या निर्यातील वाध झाली.
4. कृषी वस्तूच्या निर्यातीत वाद :
 कमी केलील तर रथांना किमती वादवाव्या लागतात, न्यागुले भारतीय बाजारातील निर्यासीज वाब होईल आणि जर किमती वादल्या तर नफा होईल.
भारतीय शेतीवर जागतिर्कीकरणाचः नकातात्मक परिणाग :
१. लहान उत्पादन क्षेत्र :

भारतामध्ये $4<\%$ लोक हे शेतीवर अवलंबून आह्वे. जमीनीचे क्षेत्र लहान आहे आणि उत्पादनासाठी खर्च जास्त प्रमाणात आहे. लोकसंख्येत दिवसेंदिवस व्वाढ होत असल्यामुके कृषींर भार वाढत आहे म्हणून भारतीय शेतीवर्श त्याचा प्रतिकुल परिणाभ होतो.
2. बौध्दिक संपदा अधिकार:

बोध्दिक संपदों अधिकाराचा भारतीय श्रोवर प्रतिकुल प्रगीव पडला. बहुरार्प्र्राथय कंपन्या कृषी क्षेत्रात सहज प्रवेश करु शक्रतात. भारतात सिमांत शेतकन्यांचे ए्रमाण जास्त आहे, त्यामुले स्रिमांत श्रोतक्यावर बौध्दिक संपद धधिकाराचा प्रतिकुल परिणाम होतो.
3. उत्पादनाच्या खर्च वाढतो आणि वस्तूंची किंमती कमी मिल्लते:

 तो आत्वहत्या करतो, ही जागतिकीकरणाचा एक परिणाग होऊ शकतो. मुल्यमसापन :
 मालाचा हिस्सा वाढविण्यासाठी कृषी उत्पादनात वाढ करणे आव़श्यक आहे, शोतीच्या रंस्ते, विद्धुतीकरण, अधुरा मांड्डल पुरवठा, जलसिचन इत्यादी समस्या दूर करण्यासाती उपायरोजना करा््यात. सहकाराव्या माध्यमातुन सुध्दा शीतीचा विकास सीधता येईल. डॉ. बाबासाहेब
 असून ती कसल्या जात नाहीत, त्याच बरोबर सिमांत शेतकन्चांशः जमीन कसने परवडत नाही, तर असा सामुदायिक पध्दतीचा अवलंब केल्यास झोतीच्या उत्पादनात गोट्चा प्रमाणात वाद होईल व उत्पादन खर्च कर्मी राद्युन आंतराष्ट्रीय व्यापारात कृषी क्षेत्र महत्वारी भुगिका


## Conservation of Biodiversity in Maharashtra

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## Introduction

Globally every country is struggling today to conserve its biodiversity and mantain its ecosystem intact from the most harmful and damaging anthropogenic activitics. All the countries are trying to work out some effective measures for it. One such effective measure that is emerging rapidly past last couple of decades is Ecotourism

Maharashtra, the third largest state is one of the most industrialized and urbanized states of India. It is located on the west coastine along the lush green Konkan region. Several hill stations and water reservoirs with semi evcrgreen and deciduous forests are found in Western Ghats and the Sahyadri mountain range. The Vidarbha region, northern part of Maharashtra, features dense forest. It is home to several willife sanctuaries and national parks. The state abounds in natural and cultural attractions ranging from unspoiled beaches, forest, wildiffe, unique hill stations, ancient cave temples, forts, temples and rich tradition of fairs and festivals. Unicue diversity of Maharashtra reflects through Kalcidoscope of races, languages, customs and traditions.

The state has recognized tourism as a major thrust atea for economic growth. Mabarashtra ranks 5 th in domestic tourist arrivals in year 2011 with $6.50 \%$ total tourist visits. He ranks first in foreign tourist visits with a sharp $24.70 \%$ (4815421) tourists in year 2011and hence there is remarkable increasc in budgetary allocation for promotion of tourism in the state.

The scenic 720 km long coastline of the Konkan has been included for development as tourist circuit. The main attractions for the international tourism are the capital city Mumbai, the hill stations and the beaches. It is one of the states that have largest forest cover in India. Ecotourism is sustainable nature based tourism that helps to conserve the biodiversity. Biodiversity of Maharashtra continues to be threatened by growing human population that not only places pressure on its biological resources but also impacts the overall change in the pattem of seasons. Eco-tourism focuses visiting natural areas featuring fragile, pristine and relatively undisturbed environment. It involves travel to the destination where flora, fauna and cultural heritage are prime attractions: It is aimed to offer insight into the impact of human beings on the environment and also to foster a greater appreciation of natural habitat along with educating travellers to provide funds for ecological conservation.
The World Conservation Union (IUCN) defines ccotourism as " environmentally responsible travel and visitation to relatively undisturbed natural areas, in order to appreciate nature (any accompanying cultural features - both past and present) that promotes conservation, has low negative impact; and provides for beneficially active socio-economic involvement of local population" (IUCN,1996).

## Concepts of Ecotourism

Ecotourism is ecologically sustainable tourism with a primary focus on experiencing natural areas that fosters environmental and cultural understanding, appreciation and conservation. According to Weaver (2001) Ecotourism is a form of tourism that is increasingly understood to be (a) based primarily on nature-based attractions, (b) leaming -centered and (c) conducted in a way that makes every reasonable attompt to be environmertally, socio-culturally and economically sustainable ${ }^{\text {² }}$

## Reviews

- Lall \& Brown 2000, Leo-tourism is nature hased tourism with a special emphasis on cducation and interpretation of natural and culturat enviromment. It is an instrument for natural protection and at the same time assures sustainable cconomic bencfits for the local people. Fcotourism cxplains the mutual rclations established between tourists,
- Hodur, Lestritz and Wolfe, 2005, environment and culture which brings important benefits to the local economy and ensures the condition for long term development and maximum recreation satisfaction for the tourists.
- Cater, 1993.The main objective of ecotourism is to create high quality tourism whilc protecting the environment and stimulating the durable local devclopment. The key aspects for ccotourism are involvement of local community, activation of funancing resources and realizing the environment resources. The various aspects which need attention at operational level for sustainable management of ccotourism are asscssment of carrying capacities, better transportation managements, conscrvation and adaptations, design and control of developments, marketing effects in tune with the sustainability concept, local community involvement while planning eco tourist destinations.


## Objectives

1. Find out the significance of cco-tourism in protection of biodiversity and explore the biodiversity of Mahatashtra and tourist attraction associated with it

## Methodology

The present study on ecotourism is based on secondary data. The data has been obtained from the related articles, research papers, reports, policics, and plan documents of Government of India and Maharashtra Some data has been obtained from websites of Govt. of India and Govt. of Maharashtra, MTDC as well as Ministry of Environment. Visit to some site has been undertaken to know the environmental status. Importance of Biodiversity refers to the variety and richness of all the plants and animals species in a region. It has direct relation with gcography, climate and patterns of vegetation and it is seen in ecosystem such as forest, grassland, lakes, rivers, wetands, mountains and hills. Maharashtra has extremcly rich diversity of aquatic and territorial flora and fauna. Coastal area of Maharashtra acts as a natural ish nursery. The mangrove forest reduces the fury of tidal cyclonic storm and prevents erosion due to tidal action. Millions of people depend on various forms of biodiversity for their livelihood such as fishing, collection of honey, fuel wood and timber and other forest product.

The geographical location of Maharashtra makes it home to a wealth of ecosystem which necds to be protected. The ecosystems representing biodiversity have become the major resource for ecotourism.

## Important Biodiversity of Maharashtra

Maharashtra is located in the western part of India with an area of $308,000 \mathrm{~km}$. Geography of Maharashtra is an asset to the ecotourism development. Western Ghats runs parallel to the coast and has an average elevation of 12000 meter .Kalsubai near Nasik is the highest peak in the Sahayadri in Maharashtra. Konkan coast plain, $50-80 \mathrm{~km}$ in width, lie to the west of thesc hills. To the east of the Ghats is the flat Deccan plateau. The Western Ghats forms one of the three watersheds of India, from which many south lndian rivers originate. Godawari, Krishna flow east ward into Bay of Bengal forming one of the greatest river basins of India. With the aim to protect and conserve the rich diversity of the region Wild Life Sanctuaries, National Parks and Project tiger reserves have boen created in Madakashtra. There are 6 National Parks, 35
these species, threatened by extinction is irreplaceable. The newer development of ports, roads, utban growth, industry ate even more devastating. The forests are shrinking and mangroves in the river deltas are vanishing into urbaneed areas and industry. These wore the richest breeding grounds of marine fish and crustacea. Even more disastrous has been the overfishing caused by trawling by commercial fisheries, where even small fish and other marine life is caught and even thrown away or discarded as waste! Dolphins and turtles are killed by the decp large fishing nets, and the coral is torn apart.

## Fresh Water Aquatic Ecology

The freshwater aquatic ecology of Maharashtra is cqually damaged. Wetlands have vanished and been partially substituted by the artificial back watcrs of the litigation Dams in the Deccan. The river tributaries in the ghats once the home of fish such as Mahseer that could grow to a length of over a meter is gone, except where it is introduced by the Tata's in their Hydro lakes. 'I'he aquatic avifauna of rivers and lakes has seen drastic reductions in their population. Urban and industrial pollution has damage ceven these seminatural ecosystcms often beyond repair.

## Conservation Approaches

In the tecent years the awareness regarding conservation of flora and fauna among the local community and in peoples residing in the forest has helped in a large extend in protecting the forest of this area. The iendency of the people have changed as they conduct sacted groves conservation programme in Northern Western Ghats, i.e, cco-restoration of sacred groves, revival of traditional forest conservation practices, conservation assessment of rare medicinal plants, the great hornbill-a flagship species for forest conscrvation instead of destroying forests for various uses.

The threat to biodiversity is site specific in nature and related to the natural resources, their exploitation patterns and socio-economic profile of the atea. There is a need of proper conservation approaches for protecting the rich biodiversity of Maharashtra. Growing population is the greatest threat to the biodversity as livelihood of the inhabitants depends on it. Activities like fishing, felling wood, hunting, destroy the natural resources.
These activities of cco-tourism development are carried out in coordination with forest department In developing countrics like India where large number of tourists travel to forests more vigorous conservation policies, strategies and laws are required.

## Conclusion and Suggestions

The development of ecotourism in the Konkan region is associated with various futuristic advantages such as incase if some areas in the different districts of the Konkan are developed as ecotourism destination or marine tourism destination then it would surely help in generating job opportunitics for the youth of the Konkan which will reduce their migration to nearby cities and will also improve their socio cconomic condition. This will also rectuce the problem of unemployment to some extent and initiate reverse migration. A good amount of foreign exchangc can be secured by the country

The relationship between tourism and conscrvation is symbiotic one. While the tourists enjoying nature through nature and wildlife tour, the local people provide services like tour guide, translator, story teller, food and beverage and even facilitate tourists by providing accommodation. Income generated from these activities is used in the development of infrastructure and it is also directed to environment protection. Active participation of local communities in cco-tourism will convince that their resources are more vahable when intact than extracted from
 along with envirommental education at various level and minimal tayel comfonto protect local nora and flora. It


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##  <br> TAHSHA: A CASHSTU日Y

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ABSTRACT:
 people. Agricultural sector provides food to the people and raw materials oo the industrial sector: So milan agriculture has got very important place in the Intian economy, Out of the total population in India 70 percen people have directly or indirectly depending on agriculture, Agriwalure is the most important sector which provides number of enployment opportunities. While sudying about land and its use, agricuincul sector can not be kept aside. In any commry our of the available land most percentage of it will be used for agriculture. Dise to the study of land, we will come to know about structure of crops, the capability land output per hector. Apart from the se 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 landuse in Wadakbal village in South Solapur tahsil in solapur distric: of Moharashtra. 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 Sugarcane, jawar and Wheat crops.
** Keywords' Land use pattern, Agriculture land use, Cropping pattern, Irrigation

## Facilines

## INTRODUCTION:

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's, D.PBhoasle College, Koregaon(Maharashtra)
India is a primarilybarpactuthe sputcofraphy te Fistory occupation of the nation. Agnicultural sector provides not only food to the growing popalation but also raw materials to the mdustrial sector. So the Indian agriculture has gained more importance in the economy, this sector provides near about 70 o employment opportunities to the

Land use of any region will be decided by man with the observation, of physiographic structure, fertility of the land, river patern and naturat 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, mon frigated area, irigated area is shown on the table no. 1

TABLE NO 1. LANDUSE PATTERN IN WADAKBAL VILLAGE

| 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 | $0.13 \%$ |
| Total geograpiocal area |  |  |  |

Source: Talathi karyalay Wadakbal Village
Land use of Wadakbal Village (in hectors) 2015


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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 GROPING PATTERNS IN WADAKBAL


Source: Talathi karyalay Wadakbal.
Characteristics of Agriculture landusé
After studying the cropping patters and means of sources of irrigation we can a show the following feature of Agricultural Land use.
 Departments of Geography \& History food crops like bajara, maize, wheat etc.
2) Pulses growing area is very less end only three crops are grown; those are Tut, Gram and Moog.
3) These are possibility to bring many hector of land under irrigation to increase the total agricultural production.
4) Sugar-Cane growing area is extensive than any other crops.
5) To increase the agricultural production, it is necessary to adopt modern methods of cultivation and irrigation.

## CONCLUSIONS:

After studying the land-use of Nimbargi Village, Following things included in the conclusion.

1) Out of the total land use 2485.18 hect. land is under non-irrigation and irrigated land is 325.50 hector and the total cultivable land is 2810.68 hector.
2) In this village area $60 \%$ irrigation is by wells, $21 \%$ by Tube-wells, and $15 \%$ land by water tanks.
3) The percentage of food crops is area is highest thar cash crops.
4) Wells are so useful sources of irrigation.
5) Tube-wells and tanks are less in water.

## SUGGESTIONS:

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 Nimbargi Village of South-Solapur Taluka.

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Orgatized y
Department of Geography \& Department Economics


Exae-Day National Seminar on "Indian Agricultural Development After Globalization"


## Gimw Rate in Agriculture \& Overall GDP (in Percent)

| Five year plan | Growth rate is GDP of agriculture and allied sectors | Overall GDP growth rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.Serent plan (1985-1990) | 3.2 |  |
| 2.Arnual plan (1990-1992) | 1.3 | 3.5 |
| 3. Eight plan (1992-1997) | 4.7 | 6.7 |
| 4.Ninth plan (1997-2002) | 2.1 | 5.5 |
| 5. Tenth plan (2002-2007) | 2.3 | 7.6 |
| 6. Eleventl plan (2007-2012) | 2.7 | 9 |

(Source: Economic Survcy, G.O.1., 2007-2008 and 2012-2013.)
State Ranks as per Growth rate of Agriculture as on 01.08.2014

| States | $R a n k$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1 |  |
| Jharkhand | 2 |  |
| Sikkim | 3 |  |
| Itimachal Pradesh | 4 |  |
| Andhra Pradesh | 6 |  |
| Nagaland | 8 |  |
| Uttar Pradesh | 9 |  |
| Meghalaya | 10 |  |
| Uttarakhand | 11 |  |
| Tripura | 12 |  |
| West Bengal | 13 |  |
| Haryana | 14 |  |
| Bihar | 15 |  |
| Arunachal Pradcsh | 16 |  |
| Delhi | 17 |  |
| Tamil Nadu | 18 |  |
| Manipur | 19 |  |
| Jammu \& Kashmir | 20 |  |
| Maharashtra | 21 |  |
| Punjab | 23 | 2ndes |
| Kerala | 24 | ए, |
| Gujarat | 25 | AROM |
| Rajasthan | 26 |  |
| Goa | 27 | Wta |
| Mizoram | 28 | Q |
| Karnataka | 29 | Tinneme |

## (Source: NITl Aayog)

## Changing face of Indian agriculture in global scenario:

Knowledge transfer to the agriculture sector with necessary inputs is most important. 'The country: a widespread telecom \& internet network, which could be put to cffective use for delivering knowledes information to the farming community.

The Vision 2020 document of the department of agriculture and co-operation envisages that the rass of ICI will provide nctworking of agriculture sector not only in the country but also globally. It farmers, researchers, scientists and administrators together by establishing "Agriculture Online" thesat

## One-Day National Seminar on "Indian Agricultural Development After Globslization"

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# 21 Racial Consciousness in the Selected Novels of James Baldwin 

Quest for Black Identity and

Prof. Rajesh Mahesh Kale

Assistant Professor, Department of English, Santosh Bimrao Patil College, Mandrup Dist. Solapur.


#### Abstract

: This rescarch paper explores major issues postcolonial world that are represented in the novels Iamesh Baldwin. Focuses the search for identity found in the novels of James Baldwin. This study looks into four novels written by Baldwin: Go Tell It on the Mountain, Giovann's Room, Another Country and If Beale Streel Could Talk. Baldwin's novels and essays have had a stunning impact on American life and have opened up new ways to understand contemporary societal problems. It also focuses on. Postcolonial criticism mainly concemed with literature critiques from countries that are colonies of other countries. Jamcs Baldwin used novels andessays to focus on the questions of racial and sexual identity and the political and social wortds that shaped the black American. He was intent upon pricking the consciounness of Americans in the twentieth century. He was an interpreter of the black psyche

This is seen in the development of new elites in post-colonial nations that are often supported by neocolonial institutions, as is suggested by the development of divisions within these societies that are based on discriminations as varied as race, language or religion.


Key Words: Identity, racial consciousness, colonialism, neocolonialism, posi-colonialism, imperialist, culture ete.

## Introduction: ‘

Identity' and 'identity crisis' have in popular usage become terms which alternately circumscribe sonerhing so large and so seemingly self-evident that a defmition has become impossible. The term 'identity crisis" was lirst used in the Mt. Zion Veterans' Rehabilitation Clinic during the Sccond World War to refer to patients who had neither been "shell shocked" nor become malingerers, but had through the exigencies lost a sense of personal sameness and historical continuily. Identity is defmed by psychologists as a subjective sense of sameness and continuity. William Iames describes it as a man's character which is "discernible in the mental or moral attitude in which... he felt himself most deeply and intensely active and alive" (Henry James, The Letters of William James).

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The chapter studies the process of identity formation in critical moments, and under conditions of break- down. Identify fomation is always an unconscious, changing and developing process, a process of increasing differentiation. It is an on-going evolving process and is the subjective sense of one's own situation resulting from various social experiences. Erikson's concept of Life Cycle, which divides human development into eight stages, is explaned in detail to explicate the inner process of identity fomation. This chaptergives sextial emphassun the lifth stage of identity fomation, Iontily vs. Role Confusion and explains the concept
 tity formation in a particular social and bistorical context, when is relevart for the stady of identy erisis of the black Americans.

The Psychosocial Identity of the Black American", explains how the social and cultural milieu of America has destroyed the identity of biack Americans. It states what it means to be ablack American and the role of race in determining the fate of blacks. This part focus on the doubic conscioumess of black Americans resuiting from racism. Racism is an ideology of intalectual morat superiority based upon the bioboticat chateteristics of a race. The study focuses on how American society maintains the separation of whites and blacks through stereotypes, xacial prejudice, discrimination and separation. It proves that racism has beconte a permanent staple of the American psyche which is difficult to eradicate. Batdwin explore the disastrous effects of racism on the black American and formulate the black American identity as a hateful outcome of psychosocial process.

His novels explore black man's search for identity in a world dominated by white morals and rules. His protagonists try to discover their own values, build their ethics in a word that denies them access to "white" notality. They are the embodiment of violence and crime by revolting aganst doninath white society. His heroes' loss of identity results from a particular social context and they stand as victims of sociabmilieu. They are fike caged animals who bave never known freedom. Their search for identity and freedom end up in a social pocket from which there is no return. Wright's heroes fack a sense of positive identity. They are always an embodment of fear and anxiety which eventually leads them o wrong patiss. For their fulfiment dixev go beyon prombitions, natural instincts, and moraty and crate a systen of values for themselves.

Racial dentities of Sexuality fames Buddwin". focuses the seath for fentity found in the wo velsot
 Room. Another Comnty and IHeale Street Could lalk. Baldwin's novels and essays have had a whater impact on American life and have opened up new ways to understand contemporary socielal problens. There is no other writer in Anerica who expresses with such poignancy and abrasiveness the dark realiticsof matia! fement in Amenca. He presents the fierce and polemical black American life and exposes the immerable overones and undertones ol interacial relations. His lichonal works show an increasing and painful abale-


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## New Trends in Higher Education

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ENGLISH
PART－IV

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Shri．H．L．Jadhav




#### Abstract

      to previve problems in the word at large．how to observe and form their own opinions．The serape at  Dh y school and college level is definitely evolving from geology to a more or fess satisfactory human is sctionofteaching．


Keywords：Improve Knowledge．Reaching and leaning skills，Regional approach

## 1．Introduction

 price is to study the structure and behavior of haman society．Therefore，it is one of the social schemes．

 Th i has also gone from different changes from time to time means that we have to understand the de chop－ mem jouncy of Geography to understand this for of Geography and Geography wo r divided this de chap－ mem is mene in the parts．Geography in Ancient Age．Geography in Middle Age，and（Geography in Modem Age Geography in the beginning did not have a very wide scope．It was limited in subject matter．Man，in fact， is a creature of nature which undergoes change constantly．It is the change which is the fundamental of the development and processes Geography has also been a progressive \＆changing as well as dynamic subject． Now the scope of the subject of study of geography has widened and it has become very important．Beery day we make use of the knowledge of this subject．Geography as a discipline can be split broadly into two main subsidiary fields：the human geography and the physical geography，The furies largely focus on the built environment how humans create，view manage，\＆influence space The lattes \％\＆fifer vi natural environ－ ment，and how organisms，climate，soil，water and land focus produce \＆\＆erect，The 俊存erence between



## 2. Meanimg of (;eopraplyy









 world.

## 3. Objectives





## 4. Merbods of geotraphy tetehtime,
















Practical work ingcography constitutes the laboratory work. The data collected in the feld or a farm or from the statistical reports are transformed into maps and dagrams in the laboratory, Ater the field observation. the need of laboratory is felt ro give concrete slape to the ideas.

### 4.3 Project work

Psychologicatly, the project method is based on the principles of learning by doing encourages max mum anom of purposefilly activity on the part of the pupils. Adopting method, the heart, head and hand are to be functionat. That means both the physical and also the mental powers of the child are to be exercised or wilized. Providing a situation, Choosing a Project, Plaming. Execting, futging or Evaluating these are the naigor steps in project work.

### 4.4 RegionalApproach


 political divisions are, of couse of great pactical imponate and must be tagy sometimes. But for he pupose of reating the physical enviroment and humactivities the study of natmal negions is mostefective. Regional Method of teaching geography is in factosely reated with the methol of basimegeographical teaching on home geography." It is advisable that the teacher shoulas possible stan from the home region. The geography of the local surounding should form the basis of advanced studies. Let the sudents now streth the imemation and make use of theirexperiences and knowiedue yaned from the lowat surondings to the distan fands. The students should be made to understand the casual relaion of all the we wat ond natral phenomena.

### 4.5 Discussion

In the discussion method, as it tre with any groupleamingethor, the instuctor typically reties on the studens to provide ideas experiences. opinions and information, An instretor may use this during elassroom periods. and preflight and post flight briefings, atter the students have gained some knowledge and experiance. Fundamentaly the discussion method is ahost the opposite of the lecture method. The instructor's gon is to draw out what the student's know rather than in ancud the chas period telling them. The instuctor shoukd remember that the more intense the discussion and the greater the participation, the more effective the leaming, Allmembers of the group should follow the discussion.

## 5. Results

1) Emphasis on Learning instead of Teaching.
2) Participation by everybody in geography learning.
3) Development of democratic way of thinking in geographical knowledge

4) Training in reflective expression.

5 Training in self expression.

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## A PSYCHOSOCIAL STUDY OF RICHARD CORY

## Dr. Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage

## Abstract:

Edwin Arlington Robinson's famous poem Richard Cory presents the inner struggle of the protagonist of the same name. The struggle is perhaps between the conformity to the social norms and his personal happiness. He is unable to achieve peace with himself due to his inability to break the shackles of social norms, hence his tragedy. The present paper attempts to study this poem to bring out the fact that conformity to the social norms someimes works against the good and happiness of an individual, nay eren brings his downfall. For the purpose; the paper emphasizes the inner conflict of the protagonist Richard Cory than the outer one Key Words: Social norms, conformity, inner conflict,

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## Introduction:

The poem Richard Cory by Edwin Arlington Robinson has universal theme. Though the title of the poem suggests that it is the story of a person named Richard Cory, the fact is that it is the story of every human being; Richard Cory stands for humankind. Every human struggles with his/her inner self. This internal conflict of man is universal. Sometimes this inner conflict is the result of the contrasting forces-happiness of an individual and the expectation of him/her by the society to conform to the social norms which are a hurdle in the way of individual happiness.
Psychosocial Analysis of the Poem:
The poem Richard Cory provides the psychological representation of the person of the same name. Mr. Richard Cory was a super rich man who was loved and envied simultaneously by many. The narrator says:

> Whenever Richard Cory went down town,
> We people on the pavement looked at bim:
> He was a gentleman from sole to crown,
> Clean favored, and imperially slim.

The common people were overwhelmed by his wealth, disposition and demeanor. He was a nice human being who behaved politely with one and all, irrespective of their social, economic, educational or whatever standing. Still, the lay folk were in awe of him. The narrator further says:

> And be was always quietly arrayed,
> And be was always buman when be talked;
> But still be fluttered pulses when be said,
> "Good morning," and be glittered when be walked.

His personality was so bewitching that everyone else wished to greet him and be greeted by him; it made their day. In their eyes, he was a perfect human being. They believed that he was a blessed human being; he was a favorite child of the Almighty which is why he has been blessed with everything they could only dream of. He was their role model; everyone else wished to be like him,
to be in his place. The narrator expresses this collective wish in the following lines:

And be was rithyes, richer than a king -
And admirably schooled in every grace:
In fine, we thought that be was everything
To make us wish that were in bis place.
Though they wished to be in his place, they knew full well that it was an absolute impossibility therefore what made them like him also made them envy him. Their wretchedness, discontent, resentment, jealousy, helplessness is expressed in the following lines:

## Soon on we worked, and waited for the light, And went without the meat, and cursed the bread;

They toiled, but could not make both ends meet, let alone bettering their standard of living. Therefore, they existed cursing their fate. But still they were optimists who waited for the light albeit cursing themselves and their fate and envying Richard Cory for his blessings. Therefore, Richard Cory's committing suicide by putting 'a bullet through his head' shocked them to no end. It turned their life upside down. The poet's ending the poem with Richard Cory's suicide without giving the reason of it leaves the poem open for varied interpretations. Jerome Kavka in his article "Richard Cory's Suicide: A Psychoanalyst's View" gives Narcissistic Personality Disorder as the reason of Richard Cory's suicide. However, I differ from his opinion as Richard Cory does not seem to be suffering from this mental disorder. The lines the poet uses to describe him-'He was a gentleman from sole to crown' and 'And he was always human when he talked'-suggest that the poet never means or implies that Richard Cory was narcissistic and suffered from any mental disorder. In fact, he was the victim of the social expectations, to be precise the expectation by the society' from its members to conform to its norms. Richard Cory did not have the courage to go against the social norms, against the society's notions of a successful, happy person; therefore he kills himself when life becomes unbearable.


The million dollar questions that the poem raises are: Who is successful? Who is a blessed one? What makes life meaningful? What brings happiness in life? How to lead a contended life? How the God intends human to live life? Howv social norms affect man's psyche and his life at large? The poet does not provide answers to these questions. On the other hand, he intends his readers to find out the answers on their own. The conflict delineated in the poem is internal and not external. Throughout the poem the poet focuses on the psyche of the characters-both the commoners and Richard Cory. One thing is common to all of them-they all are conditioned by social norms of behavior and the ideas of success and happiness that is instilled in them by the society right from their birth. According to these social norms, the person having huge wealth is successful and happy. This is the reason as to why the commoners in the poem consider Richard Cory as the blessed one. They equate wealth with happiness, which in fact is not true. There is not one to one relationship between wealth and happiness. If it were so, the people of affluent countries would have been happy and the citizens of the poor ones unhappy. But the truth is otherwise. According to the World Happiness Report Update 2016, Bhutan one of the poor countries of the world ranked number one in happiness equality which proves the fact that man's happiness does not solely depend on his wealth or material achievement. As the wise old people say 'happiness is the state of mind'. Happiness and contentment have nothing to do with one's affluence. And the most important thing in life is contentment. Then what brings contentment? Concentrating on what we have, instead of what we don't have and being satisfied with that brings contentment. Richard Cory was not happy in reality, but put on the mask of happiness while behaving in the society. The commoners in the poem did not know that 'appearances are deceptive'. They took his mask as his true face and wished to have such a face glowing with happiness. They were unaware of his inner conflict, they were unaware of the fact that only wealth cannot make man happy. Man's inner conflict sometimes turns out to be more dangerous and harmful than the outer one(s). The realization of this eternal truth might
hero, their role model Richard Cory. Richard Cory, who was a good human being, invited his tragic end due to his mind conditioned by the society; he could not break the shackles of the social norms. Due to this conditioning of his mind, he did not live as he really was, he did not express his feelings, miseries, agonies, he, instead, suppressed them and put a happy mask on his teal unhappy face. It is obvious that it resulted in his unfortunate, untimely and unnatural death. Richard G. Lazar in his book Lazar Achievement Psychology: How to Be a Manager, Not a Mange! states the dangers of suppressing one's real emotions thus:

Our basic feelings are Joy, Fear, Anger, Pain and Sorrow They
range in severity from zero to infinity. At the low level they are not a problem by being expressed. At the highest level they can create massive problems from verbal abuse to physical abuse, killing and suicide. (Lazar, 64)
Richard Cory might have been suffering great anguish for the reasons) unknown to us. He must be suffering from loneliness as there is no mention of his friends) or anyone who was close to him in the poem. It seems that he did not have anyone near and dear to him in whom he could confide his intimate thoughts and feelings. He was lonely deep down inside in a crowded town. Therefore, he might have suppressed his painful thoughts, emotions and feelings whose severity increased with the course of time and caused his unfortunate death. Then what is the root cause of his death? The answer is: the society he lived in. Society forms its norms and wants its citizens to conform to them. Thus, it takes away the freedom of an individual including his/her right to live according to their wish. Sometimes it becomes such burdensome that some sensitive individuals like Richard Cory take a grave decision of committing suicide. Jean-Jacques Rousseau tightly said, 'Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains'. Who or what puts these chains on man? The answer is: society puts these c ha in throrious institutions it creates for the purpose of making its me hers abide by their laws. If anyone refuses to observe these arms he is ruined. In the poem under discussion, both social norms he is ruined. .n the po rs in are not free individuals ip Richard Cory and other characters in it are not free ind hey live in a true sense, their minds are conditioned by the society they live

and so conform to its norms. It is because of this conformity to the social norms, the narrator and other common folk represented in the poem equate happiness with wealth. Richard Cory too did not live his life on his own terms, but according to the social norms. Therefore, he was not a free human being in the true sense, and one who is not free to live his/her life according to their wish, their conscience cannot be a contended human being. To be happy and contended one should live one's life on his/her own terms, instead of conforming to the harmful age old social norms. A person should give more importance to be at peace with own self than with the society.

During the discussion on right kind of education with the teachers of Rishi Valley School of the then Andhra Pradesh ,J. Krishnamurti said:
... what is right education? I think it is clear that the pattern which we now cultivate and call education, which is conformity to society, is very, very destructive. In its ambitious activities, it is frustrating in the extreme. (Krishnamurthy, 90)
In the above lines J. Krishnamurthy, a great philosopher clearly brings out the fact that conformity to the society is dangerous, destructive, hence our children, students should be taught to think for themselves as to what is right, what is wrong, what is good, what is bad instead of following blindly the outdated social norms and ideas about them. They should rely on their own conscience than on the conventional social norms. Rita Mae Brown is absolutely right when she says, "I think the reward for conformity is that everyone likes you except yourself." Everyone in the town liked Richard Cory because of his conformity to the social norms, but he did not seem to love himself; that is why he committed suicide. He met his tragedy perhaps because he blindly observed the social norms which were harmful for individual happiness, instead of listening to his inner voice and living his life accordingly. This, I think, is one of the probable reasons of Richard Cory's tragedy:

On the part of the narrator and other common people tepresented in the poem Richard Cory's suicide brings about their catharsis. Before hisath, they unfairly and unnecessarily
compared themselves with him and became unhappy and cursed their fate. However, his suicide has cathartic effect on them, as such kingly person who they envied turns out to be fallible, nay weak, as they come to know that he was not at all happy and their life is not at all wretched therefore they need not curse their fate. In fact, their life is far better than that of Richard Cory. This brings about their catharsis. Even the readers undergo cathartic effect after they have read the poem for they are safe and survive unlike Richard Cory.

## Conclusion:

Various norms of the society that we are born and broughtup in have great impact on our life. We grow up imbibing them as expected by the society. However, sometimes some social norms function against personal good and happiness. Though we sometimes realize it, we are unable to go against them which may result in our failure and tragedy. The poet of the poem Richard Cory implicitly gives this message to the readers through the poem. The poem can also be studied from the perspective of its cathartic effect on both the common people, including the narrator, represented in the poem as well as the readers.

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One Day National Conference on Recent Trends in English Studies

22nd January, 2017
CERTIFICATE
This is to certify that $\mathrm{Mr} / \mathrm{Ms} . / \mathrm{Dr}$. $\qquad$ Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage from $\qquad$ Santosh Bhimsao Patil College, Mandrup has attended and actively participated in One Day National Conference on Recent Trends in English Studies held on 22nd January 2017 organized by the Shri Sant Damaji Mahavidyalaya, Mangalwedha in association with Solapur English Teachers' Organisation.

He/stro has also presented a paper entitled $\qquad$ A Psychosocial Study of Richard Cory


Organizing Secretary

Dr. H.K. Awatade
President.
Solapur English Teachers' Organisation


Dr.N.E.Pawar convener \& Dean, Faculty of Arts, Solapur University, Solapur\&"Eincipal, Shri Sat Damaji Mahavidyalaya, Mangalwedha


S.S.S.P's

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# Higher Education in India: Trends and Issues 

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## Introduction

Bduction has alway been considerds the key component of haman resource development (HRD) and greatest liberating force in any country inclading India. It is considered as fundamental to all round development of the individual both at material land spitual levels. The Education Commission 1964-66 described the role of education in social land economic transformation through a statement- the density of a wation is siaped in its class rooms. Education creates human capital which is the core of economic progress and assumes that the externatities generated by human capital are the source of self sustaning economic economic process. It hardly needs any justification that higher education is an engine of economic growdras well as human developmont which improves physical quality of life index (PQU) in the knowedge economy of today. In order to become prosperous globat conomy with in first five ranks, Inclia has to qualitatively stengthen her education in general and higher and technical education in particuar. Higher Ehtuation is very Wila to wheve sustainable growth and development of any country. It provides an opportunity to reflect upon the social. cconomic, cutturah moral and spiritual issues facing humanity. Noble Laureate. Amartya Sen (1998) argued that it is higher education besides elementary and secondary chucation that forms a" human canability" and "Juntan freedom" that helps in attaining other" "freedoms". In this regard, highereducations has siguilican role in supporting knowledge driven economic grow hatrategies.

## Objectives

1) To study the trend Higher education in India.
2) To study the current status of --igher eclucation in Indien.

## History of higher education in India

In the long past the institution of higher education has been given an important position in the ludian society. There were perhaps three streams of traditions. i. Ancient and medieval Sanskit and Buddhist tradilion. Hi) The medieval Arabic and Persian traditions. iii) East and South Indian such as Tamid tadition. It has been found from the writings of Chinese travelers like ri-Fien, Hiuen-Tsang that there exist uncient seats ofleaming at Takshashila (5th - 6 th Century B.C.) Kancuipura, Nalauda (5th - 6 th Century A.D.) Odantaphari,
 metaphysics, logic etc. In about Sanskrit and ghat higher learning much secular and scientific learning in
law, medicine, mathematics, astronomy etc. was cultivated besides literature, philosophy with the helpol books, discussion and memorization.

Indian Higher Education in its present form begun to appear from the time when British parditnent renewed the Chatter Act (1813) for education development in India. College to disseminate English education was cstablished in 1818 at Serampore, Calcutta, McCauley's minute (1835) to pronote English education. Charls Wood's Dispatch (1854) to establish the universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1857 and the introduction of grants-in-aid for these universitics were the major events. Indian Education Commission or Hunter Commission(1882-83) recommendation to finance University Fducation in India provided a major impetus to higher educational deveiopment in fadia. Calcutta Liniversity Commission (1917) called as Sadder Commission also recommended for automomy of unversities. The fartog Committe ( 1929 ) repon? suggested for improvement of quality and standards at the University level education In India. The AbbotWood Report (1937) recommendation suggested that English should be the medium of Instruction andioncomages the establishment of Polytechnics Colleges, Contral Technical Board and Vocational Teacher Training Colteges. Finally Sargent Report (1944) recommendation for the estabishment of G.C. and formulation of blue print for Indian Figher Education structure was the major Iandmark.

At the time of independence there were almost 20 imiversities and 500 affiliated colleges with the students of near about 0.1 million in india. After independence India made various efforts to improve higher education system. The first education commission in independent Ind. Radhakrishnan Commission (194849) also recommended for the establishment of UCO. Secondary lducation Conmission (1952) pionecred a system of 3 year secondary and 4 year higher education. Indian Education Commission (1964) recon:mended for the introduction of 3 year Degree course and 4 year Honous Degree course. The National Policy on Education (1968) demanded for qualitative improvement at higher education level. L The National Poficy on Education (1986) recommended $10+2+3$ patern of educational system. The efects of wereminmendation of such commissions can be observed from the present status of higher education in India.

## Teachers availability

According to the UGCAnnual Report, 2004-05 the student/teacher ratio in University is $18: 1$ and in colleges is $23: 1$

## Constitutional provision on higher education

The university education commission (1948) made a recommendation to goveriment that it shouid make education concurrent subjects. In India there is a central list, a state list, and a third list which shows the concurrent power of centre and state. Entry $63,64,65$ and 66 dealt with the issues regarding higher education. Entry 63 is concerned with the control of national library, centralumiversities etc. Entry 64 deal with the
vocational education. Entry 66 is concerned with the coordination and determination of standards in instiution for higher education or research or scientife and technical institution. In terms of this entry UGCAct of 1956 was passed and other coordinating bodies of higher education were established. The Colleges with the recognition of the University Grants Commission (UGC) receives grants from the UGC. Under list 3 Entry 20,25 are also related to the higher education. Entry 20 is regarding to the cstablishment of plaming commission which determines the finance of higher education. Entry 25 is referred to the vocational and technical training of labour.

## Quality control mechanism

Quality control, implics maintaining certain levels of quality. After evaluating the higher cducational inslitution the status of the institution is determined. If the institution qualifies for certain status tegarding quality accreclitalion may be given for the institution itselfe.g., permission to operate and/or its students.g. .eligibility for grants and/or I graduates qualifed for cenain employments. This accreditation process is consisting of iwo activities: One in quality alssurance; determining standard of quality and performance forminmum acceptability in the interest of public; and the other is quality improvement; providing the service that is designed to improve institution and programmes through an external review process. The main agency which assesses and accredits University and Colleges is the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) estab). Iished by the UGC in 1994. Whereas some other agencies like National Board of Accreditation (NBA). Acercditation Bormb (AB). Distance Fducation Concil (DEC) also performs similar function. In addition to National accreditation local quatity inspection to colleges in also done by the affliating University, NAAC has formuatad stages acerchitation process. At fist it receives self study report from the institutions, second it inspects the institution for validation of the seff study repon and finally it makes recommendation on the basis of reports and inspection. NAAC has identilied 7 criteria for assessment procedure- i. Curricular aspeet. it Fenching learning and evaluation. I iii. Research, consthtancy and cxtension, iv. Infrastructure and leaning resources, v. Sudents reports and progress, vi. Organisation and management, vii. Healthy practices.

## Trend in Finance

Higher education is the most developing sectors of the education system in India. This development can't be possible without financial assistance of government. Govemment is the major financier of higher education. As ectucation is basically a public goods markets canot ensure the equity and efficiency alone. In a full-fledged market economy govermments bears large part of cost of public institutions and as well as some part of the cost of private institutions. This is because education generates externalities necessary for economic development. The sources of finance in higher ec'acation sector are given in the following table. Today the govermment funding in higher education becomes a huge burden of national budget in the context of contailing fiscal deficit. At the start of 1 st 5 year plan the total allocation for higher education was only Rs. 170
million which has now gone beyond Rs. 90,000 million in 2004-05. This impressive increase is oft set to sone extent by the rise in prices (inflation) land rise in enrolment in higher education. The share of education in: Gross National Product (GNP) is the most widely used indicator:

## Government expenditure on higher education



[^4]
## Recent trend in indian higher education

## Privatization Concept

Privatization means initiation of private ownership, management and control of organizations. The control is in terms of decision making and responsibility of money and administration. In education privatization con to seen as expansion of private sector's control. Privatization of higher education has emerged in several forms and types in the recent decade in India. Privatization within government higher education institutions takes place in the form of introducing self-financing courses within government institutions. Converting govemmen aided private institution in to private self financing institution. Allowing self financing private institution with recognition and also without recognition. This may be termed as commercial private higher education nations. Prate players are mainly engaged themselves in setting up of state private universities, deemed university and academic institution with foreign collaboration.

## Globalization Concept

The temgfobaization and internationalization is used interchangeably. There exist narrow difference betweenglobazation and internationalization. Globalization refers to involvements of large number of commes and intrationadization refers to involvement of two or more countries. With the developments of informatron and communication technology the barriers of national boundary has been broken. As a result there has been considerable development in the social, economical and educational fields last international hand global level. This is termed as internationalization and globalization.

The elevelopment in education has resulted in the following events. I) Increased practice of interntonal comparison of educational development. Ii) Mobility of students from one country to another. Wit Nobility of scholar's from one country two another. Iv) Setting up of educational institution from one country to another: V) Marketing of education word wide. Vi) Development of fame work for globalization of ed icont on through GATT (general agreement on tariff and trade), GATS (general agreement on trade in services) under WTO (word trade organization)

Conclusion
Though India has a long heritage of quality higher education system it has failed to solve the problems of Access, Equity and Quality until recent past. The deteriorating administration, unproductive practice, corruption and fund availability leads to break down of indigenous educational system. Recently with the introduction LPG ie. liberalization, privatization and globalization an avenue to revive the system has evolved. On the one hand globalization may help to improve the quality of education it can also affect the indigenous development of educational sector. A domestic regulatory mechanism should be put into place to avoid negative impact of globalization.

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नोक्मख्यागास्त्र आणि इतर सामाजिक शास्ने पामघील आनगमन

6. आन्नानील लोकसंख्यागास्त्र आधारसामग्रीचे

मां- उनयणना

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नर्वान अम्यामक्रम


# "GROUND WATER RESPONSES TO RECHARGE TMROUGH ROOFTOP RAINWATER IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT" 

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Introduction :
People of this land, who have lived through the ages in barmony with nature, nitizing 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 uny outer soure. Such community-based efforts bave again come to fore when a short stint with the processes of modem developments has failed. The society has awakened, intiating the old traditions and culture again with its own members, to keep the vibrancy ufits colorfulness.

Rooftop of the houses is an excellent collection centers for rainwater. If, properly diverted from rooftop and used for atificial recharge, ramwater 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 roofop 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. ho Solapur district, both the urban and the rural areas face water scarcity in summer soason. 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 mavoidable. 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 $17^{\circ}$ $10^{\prime}$ North to $18^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$ North latitudes and $74^{\circ} 42^{\prime}$ East to $76^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$ 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.

## Objecives-

The am 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


Consider a bubding with a flat terace area near by 200 io 400 sa . m water both for mat and urban are for average ram hat of Solapu district is 558.2 mon or 34 . baches. For Solapur city, the calculation is given as under,

| Area of terace | $\cdots$ | $200 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{mm}$ (concrete) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ammal Rainfal | $\cdots$ | 0.55 mm ( 558 mm ) |
| Volume of Rasutalk | $\cdots$ | Area of terrace $\times$ Ammal manfail |
|  | - | $200 \mathrm{Sqm} \times 0.55$ |
| Collection Efficiency | $\cdots$ | $110 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{m}(1,10,000$ liters) |

Fomma used to calculate the Annual Rainwater Harvesting Potential (Paccy. 1989) is given below;
ARIP $=\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{AC} \times \mathrm{RC}$
Where,
ARDP - Annual Rainwater Harvesting Potential.
$\mathrm{R} \quad$ - Ranfall (mm)
$\mathrm{AC} \quad-\quad$ Area of Catchment (in sq. meter)
$\mathrm{RC} \quad-\quad$ Runoff Coefficients.

Table 1 Runoff Coefficient for Various Catchment Areas

| S.N. | TYPE OF CATCHMENT | COLLICCTION <br> (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- Pecey, Amold and Cullis, Adrian (1989)

## PRESINT SITUATION OF ROORTOP 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 roofop rainwater harvesting in different talisils of the Solapur district the tahsil wise expenditure jncurred 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 tabsil of the Solapur District. The total amome donated by the Govermment by the Govemment for the district as a whole


Cobclusion:
The lighest maber of sandioned villages for roofop ramwater harvesting is found for $\Delta k$ balkot tatssil, where the muber is 94 for sanctioned vilages. Unortumaty, the fowest number of sanctiond vilkges for roofop ramwater harvesting is for Barshis tahsil. This clearly indicates that Barwh has casy access to water table. While land Gromd Water table, due to passing of the Bhima River in through Mangatwedna tahsil, it has second highest number of projects. The number of roofop rainwater harvesting are between 10 to 20 are for Madha, Pandhapor, Malshiras, and Sangola. Rest remaining tahsils of Mohol, North Solapur and Barshi represent less than 10 percont project of rooflop ramwater harvesting. Present Situation number of rooftop rainwater harvesting project in Solapur district, out of the total 289 sanctioned villages for rooftop ramwater harvesting, 260 have been completed, for Solapur disfrict, during

In the entire district, only 29 projects for rooftop rainwater hatvesting are stild incomplete till today. In other words these 29 projects of rooftop rainwater harvestugg are still in progress. For Akkalkot tahsil, out of 94 sanctioned villages for rooftop ramwater harvesting, 90 have becn completed and 4 are still in progress. All the sanctioned villages for rooftop rainwater havesting have been completed which accounts 64. For Kamala tabsil out of 23 sanctioned villages 21 rooftop rainwater barvesting have been completed and two are still incompleted. For South Solapur tahsil, out of 24 sanctioned villages for: rooftop rainwater harvesting, mine have beef completed while fifteen are still in progess. For North Solapur tahsil the total number of sanctioned villages is 07 in which 5 have been completed and two are still in progess.

The most suprising aspect of rooftop rainwater harvesting is for Mohol tahsif because out of sevea 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 facilitics 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 bas provided especially irrigation facilities. It was found to 395 and 340 for Sangola and Madha ahsils respectively.

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, विद्याध्यांचा जो राबता असायचा, तो विशेषतः मी बरीचशी पारखी झाले. एग़ासाठी राह्यल्या यायच्या. आता त्या पांच्या लेकरांना घेऊन येतात कधी$\pi$ लेकरांचे आजी-आजोबा होग्र्याचं

हेही आता उच्चशिक्षित झाले. आता आस लागली आहे आणि त्यानंतर :आजी-आजोबा होण्याचीही आस

तो, ${ }^{-}$आपला बाबा दमणारा नाही. हे, की मला व मुलांना त्यांच्यामुळेच न असो की समस्या, आपले वडील $\pi$ वाटतो आणि तो शेव्टपर्यत वाटत 'शंका नाही...
ीी अशी माझी अवस्था आहे. सुख मीच पुन:पुन्हा तोकडी पडते; पण गा म्हणते,
chapter in edited book.

## कोल्हापूर न्हाय्य मंदूरूप प्रवास भणानुबंधाचा...!

## जवाहर लक्ष्मण मोरे

न्मस्कार, मी प्रा. जवाहर मोरे, गुरुवर्य प्रा. विश्वनाथ शिंदे सरांचा एम.ए.चा विद्यार्थी. सुदैवाने मी सरांच्याच मूळ गावी म्हणजे मु. पो. मंद्रूप, ता. दक्षिण सोलापूर, जि. सोलापूर येथील संतोष भीमराव् पाटील महाविद्यालयद्यत मराठी विषयाचा साहाय्यक प्राध्यापक म्हयून गेली $१ ३$ वर्षे कार्यरत आहे. शिंदे सरांचं बालपण, प्राथमिक शिक्षण व मॅट्रिकपर्यंतचे शिक्षण हे मंद्रूप येथेच झाले आहे. शिक्षणाचे आणि संस्काराचे बाळकडूू हे मंद्रूपच्या मातीतून मिळाल्याचे लक्षात आले. म्हणूनच शिंदेसरांच्या जीवन आणि शिक्ष्षणाविषयी माहिती संकलन करण्याचा विचार मनात आला. लोकसाहित्याचा अभ्यास करीत असताना ज्या पद्धतीने पाळंमुळं शोधून काढली जातात, तशांच प्रकारची माहिती शिंदे सर व त्यांच्या कुटुंबाविष्यी मिळाली, ती त्यांच्या शालेय मित्रांकडून, आज स्या सर्वच मित्रांनी वयाची साठी गाठली आहे, तरीपण् आपल्या वर्गमित्रांबद्दल असलेली इत्थंभूत माहिती मला भरभरून दिली. म्हणून यावेळी मित्रांचा उल्लेख करणे गरजेचे वाटते.

आण्णाप्पा केवटे (प्रगतिशील शेतकरी), पिरप्पा शिंगडगाव व सिद्राम हेळकर (विकास सेवा सोसायटीचे सेक्रेटरी व शेतकरी), एम. बी. मेंडगुदले (सेवानिवृत्त नाय्ब तहसीलदार), महादेव मोगलाई (हॉटेल व्यावसायिक), गंगाधर जोडमोटे (सेवानिवृत्त कृषी साहाय्यक) व साताप्पा जोडमोटे (मैलकुली) या मित्रांनी शिंदे सरांबद्दल... आपल्या वर्गमित्राबद्दल जे काही कौतुकानं सांगितलं, त्याला शब्दांमध्ये गुंफण्याचा मी प्रयत्न केला आहे. या लेखाचं सर्व श्रेय जातं ते माहिती पुरविणाच्या वरील सर्व मंद्रूपकरांनाच, मी मात्र निमित्त आहे.

महाराष्ट्र आणि कर्नाटक या सीमाभागावर असलेलं दक्षिण सोलायूर तालुक्यातील मंद्रूप हे गाव. सेलापूरपासून २०-२५ कि.मी. अंतरावर


ारे लोक... प्रा. शिंदे यंम्या माष्या तो या पुस्तकातील दीन लेखामर्रो तो. याच मंद्रुपच्या मातीत मित्रोण्या श्राला सकात्मक आकार आल्यांखं।
.!
पंचंग आणि गळयात अडकक्लॉएी
च व्यवसाय... कधी पायी तर कर्षी
हत... स्वतःच्या भविष्याला आकव वडील काशिनाथ शिंदे. भांक्य ावरच गुजराण... अत्यंत परिरी ... १. अ्या संसारात सुख/ मानणानी त कामाला जाऊन न्वन्याला मदत्व नंदा, प्रभावर्ती अणि निर्मला स्सा ध्यावर थाटला होता. वेळेवर जेवणन गले तर खाणे आणि दुसन्यांचे मागुन त संसार सुरू होता.
वताडे/यांच्या शेतात झोपडी करून है
शह होघं भाऊ रानात शेळ्या राखत ण्णाप्पा केवटे यांनी काशिनाथ शिंदे ठवा..." असे सांगितले. लगेच रिंदे ारे दोघे भाऊ शाळेत जाऊ लागरी. द्धातीनं सुरू झाला होता, हे ऐक्रले, की प्राथमिक मुलांची शाळा/ मंद्रूप येथे

तक्याच अविस्मरणीय आणि दोषे भाऊ न्रिएघोटचे गावडे गुरुजी, हाताखली शिकत होते. त्याचबरोबर कार्भ केलं ते आयुष्यभर ब्रह्सच्री Шुकि गुरुजींनी दोघा भावांचा हुणारपणा
किडा या गुरुजोंनी उचलना होता.

म्हणूनच मुगख्ठे गुरुजी रोज रात्री शाळेतच मुक्कामाला राहत. मुलांना शिकवणे, अभ्यास घेगे व खेळ शिकवणे यांतच मुगळे गुरुजी धन्यता मानत. शिवाय त्यावेळचे ‘अद्दर्श’ पुरस्कारप्राप्त मुख्याध्याप़क सलगरे गुरुजी यांनीसुद्धा मुलांच्या अडचणी सोडवून घेऊन, चांगली मदत केली, शाळेत विजेची सोय नसतानाही दिवा लावून गुरुजी अभ्यास घेत असत. अशातच विश्वनाथ आणि गिरीशला शाळेतच अनेक मित्र जोडले गेले, २४ तास शाळेतच राहू लागले. सुटीच्या दिवशीसुद्धा शाळेतच सर्वजण यायचे; यामुळे घट्ट मैत्री निर्माण झाली. गुरुजींच्या धडप्डीचे आणि मैत्रीचे संस्कार दोघा भावांवर होत होते. स्वभाव मनमिळ्डाऊ असल्याने... मुळातच हुशार असल्याने इयत्ता सातवीमध्ये विश्वनाथ शिंदे सरांना आदर्श विद्यार्थी पुरस्कारही मिळाला होता.

प्राथमिक शिक्षण संपले आणि सर्व मित्रंचा चमू लोकसेवा विद्यामंदिर, मंद्रूप येथे सातवीनंतरच्या शिक्षणासाठी दाखल झाला. माध्यमिक शिक्षण घेतानाही मित्रांमध्ये उत्साह दिसून येत होता. शिंदे सरांच्या हुश्शरपणाची चुणूक वयाच्या ९४ व्या वर्षी शिक्षकांच्या नजरेत भरत होती. याच वयात शिंदे सरांनी 'गुलाब' नावाची कथाही लिहिली होती. झेंडावंदन किंवा इ्तर कर्यक्रमात नेहमी भाषण करणे, नाटक बसविणे, भूमिका करणे, कुस्ती, खोखो, मल्लखांब इत्यादी कला व क्रीडा ग्रकारांत शिंदे सरांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे अनेक पैलू ठळकपणे दिसत होते. व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकासाला बाळसं आलं होतं एकदा नाटकामध्ये शिंदे सरांनी स्र्री-भूमिका केली होती. त्यावेळेस विठ्ठल घोडके या मित्रांनं सोन्याचं लॉकेट नाटकासाठी दिलं होतं; पण ते लॉकेट भूमिका करताना हरवलं. प्रसंग बाका असला, तरी विठ्ठल घोडके यांनी शिंदे सरांकडे लॉकेटबद्दल तक्रार केली नाही किंचा पुन्हा मागितले नाही, या मैत्रीला काय नाव घ्यावे? मला तरी सुचत नाही. पुढे वाढत्या वयाला भल्या-बुन्यांची जाणीवही होत होती. अशातच या कुटुंबाचे जोडमोटे वस्तीवर स्थलांतर झालं होतं. जोडमोटे वस्तीवरही अनेक शेजारी मदत करत असतत. साताप्पा जोडमोटे हे अशिक्षित असुणारे मित्रही सरांच्या सुस्वभावामुळे जोडले होते. याच साताप्पाला शिंदे सरांनी प्रौढ शिक्षणासारखे तास घेऊन लिहण्यावाचण्यापुरते सुशिक्षित केले होते. पुन्हा सर्व मित्र लोकसेका विद्धामंदिर येथे मुक्काम करू लागले, या शालेत् मात्र विजेची सोय होती.

कोल्हापूर व्हाया मंद्रूप प्रवास ऋणनानुबंधचा...।। ५११


त्यामुळे अभ्यासही वाढला होता. विश्रनाथ हे मराठीत, तर गिरीश गणितात सरांच्या वडिलांचं निधन झालं होते. या पोरक्या मुलांना सांभाळण्याचं काम पुढे कोल्हापूर जिल्द्यातील बावची येथील मामानं केलं; परंतु शिंदे सरांच्या वडिलांनी साताप्पाजवळ बोलता-बोलता स्वतःचं भविष्य सांगितलं होते : "माझी पोरं मोठी होणार, नाव कमवणार; पण हे बघायला मी नसणार" आणि हे खंच झाल लोतो. मैन्रीच्या माळेतील विश्थनाथ आणि गिरीश हे दोन कोहिनूर हिे गळ्नून पडले होते. तरी मंद्रूपकर मिम्रांशी जोडलेली नाळ स्वस्थ बसू देत नक्हती. म्हणूनच आजही मित्रांची घनिष्ठ मैत्री टिकून आहे. प्रा. विश्यन्नाथ शिंदे यांचे नेहमी सोलापूर, पंढरपूर येथे येगे-जाणे असते, तेक्हा आवर्जून ते मित्रांना बोलावून घेतात किंवा मंद्रूपला येऊन जातात. मंद्रूपला आल्यानंतर मात्र दोघेही भाऊ जोडमोटे वस्तीवर येतात. विशेष म्टणजे जोडमोटे वस्तीवर कोणाच्याही कार्यक्रमाचा निरोप मिळलल्यास शिंदे सर व गिरीश साहेब कुंदुंबासह आवर्जून येतात. ज्या ठिकाणी वडिलांचं निधन झालं, त्या ठिकाणी जाऊन त्या जागेचं दर्शन घेतात. मन थक्क करणारी मित्राच्ची ही आठवण न विसरता मंद्रूपकर सांगतात, याचे मला कौतुक वाटते. धकाधकीच्या आणि आधुनिकतेच्या काळातही मैत्री टिकून आहे, ही मला आदर्श आणि प्रेरणादायी गोष्ट वाटते. त्याचबरोबर शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर येथे मराठी विभागप्रमुख म्हणून मोठ्या पदावर काम केल्यानंतरही सर १९७२ ते २००५


ढढला होता. विश्यनाथ हे प्रराढीत, तर गिरीश गणितात एकदा स्वातंत्र्यदिनाला उत्कृष्ट भाषण केल्याबद्दल त्या $t$ भगवान करपे यांनी शिंदे सराना कपडे भेट दिले होते. न्र कौतुकाने सांगत्रत आणि हेच मित्र एकत्रित राहणे, I-मिसळ्टून जेवणण करणे, कोणालाही ॠ्रस न देगे... बंधीय प्रबास चालू होता. शिक्षकांनांसुका मुलांची ही $T$ काळचे हैग्रजीचे कुलकर्णी सर/विज्ञानाचे म्हमाणे ोल सर, देशपांडे मॅडम, दीक्षित सर, रावत क्लार्क या छद्यार्यांना घडवण्याचा यशास्वी फ्रयल्न केला होता. ची मदन केली होती, अकरवीी म्हणजे मॅट्रिकपर्यता. येथेच पूर्ण केले होते.
f से सरांना कुटुंबालहित मंद्रूप सोडाबं लागलं. ो़ोत. जोडमोटे वस्रीवर असणाना झोपडील शिंदे झ्ञालं होतं. या फोरक्या मुलांना सांभाळण्याचं काम
$I$ बावची येथील मामानं केलं; परंतु शिंदे सरांच्या बोलता-बोटाता स्वतःचं भविष्य सांगितलं होतं : ाव कमवणार; पण हे बघायला मी नसणार" आणि $\Pi$ माळेतील विश्वनाथ आयि गिरीश है दोन कोहिनूर मंद्रूपकर मित्रांशी जोडलेली नाक्ष स्वस्थ बसू देत त्रांची घनिष्ठ मैत्री टिकून आहे पा. विश्वनाथ शिंदे पूर येथे येणे-जाणे असके, तेक्हा आवर्जून ते वा मंद्रूपला येऊन जाताk. मंद्रूपला आल्यनंतर अस्तीवर येलात विशेष म्हणजे जोड्डोटे वस्तीवर त्रोरोप मिळाल्यास शिंदे सर व गिरीश साहेब या ठिकाणी वक्षिलांचं निधन झालं, त्या ठिकाणी 1F. न थक्क करणारी मित्राची ही आठवण न् माचे मलन कौतुक वाटते. धकाधक्रीच्या आणि $\dagger$ टिकून आहे, ही मला आदर्श काणि प्रेरणादायी शेवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्कृपूर येथे मराठी
भावर काम केल्यानंतरही/सर १९७२ ते २००५ आवर काम केल्यानंतरंतही/सर १९७२ ते २००५
!क्षृती

था काळ्ठात दरवर्षी न चुकता लोकसेवा विद्यामंदिर, मंद्रूपमध्ये दहावीत प्रथम पेणान्या विद्यार्थ्यास रोख रक्कम म्हणून पारितोषिकेही पाठवित होते.

शेवटी विश्वनाथ आणि गिरीश यांचे क्षेत्र वेगकेगळे असल्याने मंद्रूपच्या मित्रांची अलीकडे फारशी भेट होत नाहीं; परंतु मनाच्या कप्प्यात ही मैत्री घर करून आहे. तरी प्रा. विश्वनाथ शिंदे यांनी सेवानिवृत्तीनंतरच्या काळात कधीही मंद्रूपला यावे, वर्गामित्र नक्कीच स्वागताला उभे राहतील यातु शंका नाही. असे हे लोकसाहित्याचे गाढे अभ्यासक, शिवाजी विद्यापीठाचे मराठी विभागप्रमुख, विद्यार्थिप्रिय प्राध्यापक व मार्गदर्शक प्रा. विश्वनाथ शिंदे सेवानिवृत्त होत असल्याबद्दल माइयासहित मंद्रूपकरांचे एवढेच म्हणणे आहे, की शिंदे सरांची आणि कुटुंबाची अशीच उत्तरोत्तर प्रगती होत राहो. मंद्रूपची आठवण म्हणून त्यांनी घर बांधावे, शेती घ्यावी किंवा सर्वाँना प्रेरणादायी ठरेल म्हणून आत्मकथन लिहावं.... हीच एक अपेक्षा.

पुन्हा एकदा गुरुवर्य प्रा. विश्वनाथ शिंदे सरांना उदंड, उज्ज्वल आणि निरोगी आयुष्य लाभो हीच ग्रामदैवत मळसिद्धचरणी विनम्र प्रार्थना....!


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## AARHAT MULTIDISCIPLINARY INTERNATIOMAL EDUCATIO RESEARCH JOURNAL (AMERN)





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#### Abstract

Geographic information systems (GIS) are computer software and hardware systems that enable users to capture, store, analyze and manage spatially referenced data. HISs 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, he 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 fiscomin stored the attribute and location information in

Ppace and the enviroment and to a well-suited plaming. Two related reasons can make the use of geographic informaton melhods attractive in human geography. The ability to compile multi-layer data and conduct quantitaive analysis with rich data sets of buill enviromments. The issue of using remote sensing and GIS in human geograplyy covers a wide range of topics. The papers here focus primatily on concepis, data amalysis and applications of human geography and mattor of a batter understanding of the real world human complexity also their approach is based on geo-referenced fusion of consus data, questionaire data and infastracture maps.

## 1. ROLE OF GIS :

A GIS is required for creating awareness of envirommental 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 plaming 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 clevation. Issues in spatial data management relate to resolution of databasc, gencralization 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. Envirommental 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 benefil 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 truc operational GIS in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada by the federal Department of Forestry and Rural Development. Developed by Dr. Roger Tominason, 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 1:50,000. A rating classification factor was also added to permit analysis. Uses of GIS range from indigenous people, communities, rescarch institutions, environmentak rads, $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$,
populations, who have little voice in the public arena, through geographic technology education and participation. Pleas 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 GXS 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 eco-rcferencing 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 will 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 center line. For example, an address point of 500 will be at the midpoint of a fine segment that starts with address I 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 F Ere 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. ${ }^{[21]}$ 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. Gcospatial 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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Geographical

Special Issue On Impact of Globalization on Language, Literature, Education,

Globalisation And Loss Of Human Values In Armondhati Roy's The God Of Small Things

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## Abstract:

This research paper ties to show the globalisation and ifs crash on the indigenous society and culture that is represemed in thathati Roy's The God of Small Things. Gtobatistam can be described as the process whereby individual hies and local commuibess are affected by economic and cutherial forces that affect worth ide It is the process of the world becoming a sing te place. The novel also attempts analve and imerpret the loss of vales represented in Arumthati Roy's The God of Small Things.
Key Words: Cuhnual IDpridisation, (Globalisation, Anglophilia, Rootlessness etc.

## Introduction:

Generally, globalisation has been described as the process of rapid integration of combs and happening through greater foreign trade and foreign investment. In essence, it refers to increased possibilities for action between and among people in situations irrespective of geographical considerations as per the definition of social theorists. Globalisation can be described as a complex economic, political, and geographic process in which the mobility of capital, organizations, ideas, discourses, and people has taken a global or transnational form. Developed countries have been trying to pursue developing countries to liberalize the trade and allow more flexibility in business policies to provide equaloportunities to multinational fins in their domestic market. Although it is boon for the Indians but it has some drawbacks which pull Indians aback. Its consequences are pervasive.

## Objectives Of The Study:

This research paper is carried out with specific aims and objectives.

- To identify the basic tenets of globalisation.
- To understand the impact of globalisation represented in the novel.
- To analyse the nature and effect of globalisation explored in the novel
- To interpret the positive and negative side of globalisation


## Hypothesis:

The research work is based on the following empirically verified assumptions:

- Globalisation proves itself dominant the théconomic and material development of human being.
- Globalisation makes cultural and ethical degeneration.
- Globalisation creates the hybrid and multicultural society.
- Globalisation creates ambivalence of culture and identity.


## Significance Of The Study:

The present research paper proves significant in understanding the world of globalisation and its impact on the human being and the environment. This will prove to be significant and noteworthy to change the ideology of mankind. This research will be helpful to the mankind to be aware of the effects of the globalisation. The study also concentrates the preservation of the cultural, conventional values.

## Analysis:

This paper gives attention towards the Roy's engagement with the public voice of India's antiglobalisation movement outside. She is most important India's leading globalisation critic. According to Roy globalisation is one of the major questions in the current era. Though globalisation would help the nation to develop economically but its trend would impact on our language, social and a hafathagtuas, caste, class, race, rituals, festivals and beliefs. It has both positive and negative impacts of \&ideneus Pogge The positive

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side of ghobatisation is that is can demotish all the rigid, wemvilized, authoritative and discriminative iadigenous social systems. The negative side of the globatisation is that it forcelully abolishes the language and culture.

Arundtati Roy's The God of Small Things offers an interesting overview of the ways in which the world is structused in the era of globalisation in new forms of imperialism. It concentrates on the accumulation of wealth by neglectines social, morat, ethical and personal aspects.

This paper discusses step by step the varions isstes of globatisation explored in the novels. If projects the life of chatacters by using the thenies such as forms of manipulation, loss of identity, neoriberalism, power politics, roollessness, migration, nostalgia, class contlict, insecurity of life and degeneration of social life and family relations. This paper attempts to analyse and interpret the world of globatisation that is explored by Arundati Roy's The God of Small Things

## 1) Anglophilia and Loss of Culture:

The novel deals with the structure of global society or third world society which is ambivalent in nature. Most of the characters are anglophiles who are highly affected by English language and culture. This is colonial and global impact. However these characters are tom between two cultures one is colonial and global culture and the other is indigenous culture. They are neither on western side nor on indigenous side. The important fact in this novel is that the contamination of the colonized is not their admitation for the English or their efforts to imitate them, but their inability to belong to neither the culture of the colonized nor that of the colonizer and they experience an identity problem.

## $2 \mid$ Cultural Hybridisation and Ambivalence of Identitys

The colonized is alicnated by imitating the culture of the colonizer fom their own culture and at the same time the skin color and national origin of the colonized estranged them from the English culture. Thus, they gain a hybrid identity, a mix between native and colonial identity neither fully one nor the other. Most of the problem about hybrid identities lies in its existence, which is, as Bill Asheroft highlights the corssbreading of the two species by grafting or cross-pollination to form a third, hybrid' species.

Roy's protagonists, Rahel and Estha are suffering from the great admiration of their family for the English language and culture. They obtain thicir love of the family if they behave in English manners and hold English values. They are the children who are forced to neglect their own language and does not have any importance, and who had to sing in English inobedient voices. Baby Kochamma, the (win's aunt corrects Estha when he makes a mistake in pronouncing an expression where he say 'Thank God, (The God of Small Things, 154). For Rahel and Estha speaking in Englistis a kind of obligation. They have been deprived of their own history, culture, values and language formany years by the colonizers, and they cannot survive themselves from the facts of colonialism. The twin's aunt always fores them to talk in English. Roy narrates this situation as the following:

In other words, this ambivalen cultiral idenity doestot belong defintely to the world of either the colonizer or the colonized. It is presented an other from both cultural identities. This mixed identity, hybridity, has been recently associated with the work of Homi Bhabha, whose analysis of colonizer/colonized stresses their interdependence and the mutual construction of their subjectivity. Bhabha mairtains that all the cultural statements and systems are structured in a space that be names third the third space of the enunciation. Cultural identity always comes out in this contradictory and ambivalent space which for Bhabha constructs the argument to a hierarchical 'purity' of cultures. Bahaba puts this in this way:

Roy in her story offers perfectly her twin protagonists Rahel and Estha as two hybrid characters. Although the twins, try not to imitate the English values and language, but they cannot escape from feeling inferior when they compare themselves to their half English cousin, Sophie Mol, since they are just the imitation of English, not real ones. Roy depicts the difference between the twins and Sophie Mol throughout the novel. She describes Sophie Mol as one of the 'little angles' who 'were beach colored and wore bell bottoms', while Rahel and Estha are depicted as two evil where we are told:

Baby Kochamma twin's aunt also gives an expression on the difference between Sophie Mol and the twins. She describes Sophie Mol as 'so beautiful that she reminded her of a wood- sprite.

This point maintains that such a great appreciation that they love even their chiddren as long as they imitate the values of the other culture, and dissemble to be a member of that culture. Bopisarmer character
who suffers from being a hybrid aspee is Pappachi Kochamma, tile gratufather of the twins whom with his strong passion to bo an English man in manner and appeatance.

Pappachi Amma's father is a man who alter reting from Government service in Dethi having worked for many years as an Imperial tintomologist at the Pusa Justitute, and who come to five in Aycmenems Whth his wife, Mammachi, his son Chacko and his datghto Ammu till he dies. Pappach tries atways to imitate the English way of clothing and as Roy illustrates:

It is his strong passion 10 another cuature that makes him dress a suit, not his traditional chothing, mumudu and khaki Judhpurs though he ind never ridden a horse in his bife. Ammu his daughter in describing such a great appreciation of the oller culture where we are told Ament said that Pappachi was an incurable British CCP, which was short for chhichhi poach and in Hindu meat shit-wiper. Chacko also as Ammu is aware of how his father is kcen on the Englisl culture where Roy reports:

Although Pappachi's admiration to English culture is great but he is not able to the reality that he is not English in origin. Despite his big andeavor to be similar to English culture, he does it just in appearance, not in his manner, his way of thinking and attitudes. For example, he is against to her daughter's education where he insisted that a college education was an umecessary expense for a girl. Thereby, be let his daughter finish her school life the same year that he retires from his job in Delhi and moves to Ayemenem. Regarding to his wife's, Mammachi's, during a few monh day spend in Viema, she takes a violin course, the situation is quite similar to that of Amm's, teacher, lamskuy Tieffethat, made the mistake of telling Pappachi that his wife was exceptionally talented and, in his opinion, potentially concert class: To sum up, Pappachi does not tolerate any kind of success she achieves moching her talem in playing the violin.

Upon lappachi's recognition that the jam and pickle is sold quickly and his wife's business getting better, he becomes irritated, so, he not only prefer not to help her with he, works, but also beats her every night. Although Pappachi tries to be appear as a civilized man, he cannot overcome to his other identity which makes him beat his wife, with abrass flower vase every night, and who broke the bow of her viotin and threw it in the river The situation is the same for Chacko, Pappach's son, because he also is another character who suffers from the hybridization process in terms of not belonging to either the culture of the colonized or that of the colonizer. Roy in reporting Chacko's suffering of hybridization states that: 'our minds have been invaded by a war. A war that we have won and lost. The very worst sort ol war. A war that captures dreams and redreams them. A war that has made us adore our conquerors and despite ourselves. This point highlights that the colonized always look down upon and scoms theif own culture, thereby they are uprooted from their culture and appreciates whatever the colonizer has, therefore, they try to imitate them without being to be a momber of it on account of rol being Etropean in blood.

Chacko educated at Oxford University, realizes that their country and mind have been captured by the colonizer and he depicts his own people as anglophile a person well disposed to the English. However, he himself is aware of being an anglophite, when he comes to loving something that belongs to the English culture. His anglophile identity is approved when he gets weddedto an English woman. As Ammu, his sister, regards it on as marrying 'our conquerors'. Chacko like his father's admiration of the English way of clothing appreciates the manners and attitudes an English woman has. Roy in portraying Chacko's admiration of his English wife states:

Roy in giving the reason why Chacko admires Margaret, which is a kind of looking up down on Indian women, reports that, "He was grateful to his wife for not wanting to look after him. For not offering to tidy his room. For not being cloying mother. He grew too depend on Margaret Kochamma for not depending on him. He adored her for not adoring him'. Alhough Chacko appreciates his English wife for not wantiog to look afler him, unlike his indian mother, the same English woman leaves him just because he is not used to looking after himself, which is quite clear in the following description:

The important point that arises here is that his marriage to a weddedwoman becomes successful to the extent that he is able to hide his real Indian Identity and plays his role successfully as the husband of an English woman. The reason their mamlage ends in divorce results in the interaction between his own culture as the colonized and the culture of his wife as the colonizer and his bolonging to neither of them.

Although Chacko and Pappachi do their best to look like the colonizer both in manner and attitudes,


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their cmateavor to imitate the colonizer, considering their behavior throughout the novel it is impossible for them to escape from their own identy, being ludian in blood, not tiglish. Roy, as a posteolonial writer, in her novel tries to concentrateon the sufferings of the colonized originated from the interaction with the colonized.

Besides Roy's hybrid chatacters which can be undersiond as an evidence of the contamination arrived with the colonizer, in order to prove bow dreadful suffering the arrivat of the colonizer has broeght to the colomial land, the day on which Soplic Mol come to India is used as metaphorically, and it stands for the coming of the colonzers. Sophic Mol with hor English mother Margare comes from England to hadia to sec her indian father, Chacko. Her coming to India is important becatse it stands for that of the colonizer and in what ways it has brought about the sufferings of the people in the colonal teritory. Roy explains throughout the novel the great influence of Sophe Mol in disturbing the tangutit sitution in ladia and the destructive effects of her visit. The most shattering effects can be seen in the Estha and Rahel character, both of whon had not seen each other since Estha's retum in a tram with his pointy shoes rolled into his khaki hold atl. Rahel immediately after separation of Estha from Ayemenem loses her mother Amma, too. Rahel also loves her Ayemenem and her twin brother and wander from school to school. On the whole, Sophie Mol's arrival to India changed their faith and caused all these disastrous events. The life in Ayemenem before her arrival was peaceful and tranquil. Roy in illustrating the Aycmenem mainains that here, however, it was peace time and the family in the Plymouth traveled without fear or foreboding. Sophie Mol's arrival representing the colonizer disturbs the peaceful life in Aymenem. This is obvously observable when Roy portrays the situation as you couldn't see the tiver from the window anymore... and their has come a time when uncles turn into fathers, mother's lovers and cousins died and had funerals. It was a time when the unthinkable turn into thinkable and the impossible really happened.

The question of identity (Who am 1?') is importan to all the characters in The God of Small Things, but especially to Estha, and Rabel. On onc level, they have a very good dea of who they are: they are extensions of one another. When they are together, they are a whole being. Nevertheless, the more Estha and Rahel learn about the world around them, the more we see them tating on alternate identities and imagining thenselves as someone else. AmbassadonE. Pelvis, Ambassador Stick Insect, and. The Airport Fairy are all versions of themselves they make out with indifferentsituations. Part of what makes their reunion in 1993 so important is that for the frrst time in 23 years they can consider themselves whole again.

The novel shows identity crisis in the following ways. The ficknames are used in the book to make out different aspects of Rahel and Estha's personality. They lose their identity because of the nicknames people use. Even Sophie Mol is considered as half white and half Indian, rather than being all of one or the other. The downtrodden class is totally ignorant and neglected in the society.

## 3] Disintegration of Family Life:

The God of Small Things is probably more than anything else novel about family. It deals with the relationship between brother and sister, mother and child, grandparent and grandchild, aunt and niece/nephew, and cousins. It looks at the ways families are forced to stick together and also how they fall apart. Unconditional family love is a major issuc on the table here. Sometimes we feel obligated to love our family members. On the other hand, just because you're related to someone doesn't mean you will love them or that they will have your back. Just like in real life, family relationships in the novel can be complicated, confusing, and frustrating.

The God of Sinall Things set in the town of Ayemenem, in Kerala, India, the novel unfolds tragically after the premature death of Sophie Mol at the end of the 1960 s , which ultimately Ieads to the disintegration of her extended family. The audience experiences this traumatic event through fraternal twins Rahel and Estha, whose emotional devastation as a result of their cousin's death is manifested in their estrangement and exile. Twenty-three years after Sophie Mol's death, Rahel and Estha, still unable to recover from this event and its attendant consequences, are reunited in an inexplicable act of incest. Running through Roy's narrative is the aftermath of British dominance in India. Indeed, the remmants of British imperialism further worsen the violence that inextricably links the Ipe, Kochamma, and Paapen families. The novel is moving forward and backward in time suggests that what happens to families at the reginallevel is directly linked to larger


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5. Globalisation created a new society with multicultural backgromad. The multicultural space is hybrid or third space where indigenous self and personal identity is abenated, uprooted and tum into ambiguous.
6. Globalisation abolishes the regionatand indigenous cultures.
7. Globalisation enforces to human being to go for material pleasure and not in the true sense a real contentment.
8. Globalisation generates capitalist society and demolishes the downamden society.

## Conclusion:

This chapter tries to show the impact of globalisation on the social and enthral environment of India. It shows how Indian families suffer from alienation, hybridization. A bier becoming anglophile, the characters in the novel deeply suffer from the rootlessness. The novel simply narrates story of colonized people in beautiful way. The narration is powerful in exploring the untrodden path of life which the common man cannot experience and understand. This novel shows helplessness of the protagonist Ratel who is tom between the two cultures. It shows how the people in Ayemenem forcefully change themselves and gradually lose their selfhood in the storm of globalisation.

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# The Impact of Globalization on Thermal Pollution 

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#### Abstract

:- The march of globalisation seems inexorable, with effects felt throughout the world. These effects include, but are not limited to, reduced genetic diversity in agriculture (loss of crop varieties and livestock. breeds), loss of wild species, spread of exotic species, pollution of air, water and soil, accelerated climatic change, exhaustion of resources, and social and spirifual disruption. Globalization has had far-reaching effects on our lifestyle. It has led to faster access to technology, improved communication, and innovation. Apart from playing an important role in bringing people of different cultures together, it has ushered a new era in the economic prosperity and has opened up vast channels of development. However, globalization has also created some areas of concem, and prominent among these is the impact that it has had on the environment. The thermal pollution often doesn't come to mind. People will first think of things like carbon emissions, personal pollution and waste, and a variety of other changing factors. However, thermal pollution is a real and persistent problem in ourmodern society. In layman's terms, thermal pollution is when an industry or other human-made organization takes in water from anatural source and either cools is down or heats it up. They then eject that water back into the natural resource, which changes the oxygen levels and can have disastrous effects on local ecosystems and communities. Thermal pollution is defined as sudden increase or decrease in temperature of a natural body of water which may be ocean, lake, river or pond by human influence. This normatly occurs, when a plant or facility takes in water from a natural resource and puts it back with an altered temperature. Usually, these facilities use it as a cooling method for their machinery or to help better produce their products. Plants that produce different products or waste water. facilities are often the culprits of this massive exodus of thernal pollution. In order to properly control and maintain thermal pollution, humans and governments have been taking many steps to effectively manage how plants are able to use the water. However, the effects are still lasting today.


> Keywords:- Globalization, Jollution, Thermal Pollution \& Themal shock

## Introducation:-

The worldwide movement loward economic; financial, trade, and communications integration. Globalization implies the opening of local and nationalistic perspectives to a broader outlook of an intercomected and interdependent world with free transfer of capilal, goods, and services across national frontiers. However, it does not include unhindered movement of labor and, as suggested by some economists, may hur smaller or fragile conomies if applied findiscriminately. Globalization, a term that was used infrequently before the 1990 s , is now in common parlance. It refers primarily to an economic system in which raw materials, manufactured goods, intellectual property and financial transactions flow freely (although not equally) across international borders under the super-vision only of an international trade authority, It also refers to the homogenisation of language and cultural identity that accompanies this flux of material, ideas and money. Despite its growing strength, the side effects of this pervasive economic strategy remain poorly understood, perhaps because the great majority of them are indirect. This is especially true of the environmental effects. The march of globalisation is often described as inexorable, leading to a final state in which a few, very large corporations dominate world commerce, under the regulation not of nation states but one or a small number of regulatory bodies. These bodies are not run by statesmen, jurists or ecologists, but by economists whose viewpoints harmonise with those of the multinationals they regulate.

Pollution, also called envirommental pollution, the addition of any substance (solid, tiquid, or gas) or any form of encrgy (such as heat, sound, or radioactivity) to the enviromment at a rate faster than it can be dispersed, diluted, decomposed, recycled, or stored in some harmless form. The major kinds of pollution are (classified by enviromment) air pollution, water pollution, and land pollution. Modern socicty is also

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concerned about specific types of pollutants, such as noise pollution, light pollution, and even plastic pollution.

Thermal pollution is the degradation of water quality by any process that changes ambient water temperature. A common cause of thermal pollution is the use of water as a coolant by power plants and industrial manufacturers. When water used as a coolant is returned to the natural environment at a higher temperature, the sudden change in temperature decreases oxygen supply and affects ecosystem composition. Fish and other organisms adapted to particular temperature range can be killed by an abrupt change in water temperature (either a rapid increase or decrease) known as "thermal shock."

## Consequences of Globalization on Thermal Pollution

1. Decrease in Dissolved Oxygen Levels: The warm temperature reduces the levels of DO (Dissolved Oxygen) in water. The warm water holds relatively less oxygen than cold water. The decrease in DO can create suffocation for plants and animals such as fish, amphibians and copepods, which may give rise to anaerobic conditions. Warmer water allows algae to lowish on surface of water and over the long term growing algae can decrease oxygen levels in the water.
2. Increase in Toxins: With the constant flow of high temperature discharge from industries, there is a huge increase in toxins that are being regurgitated into the natural body of water. These toxins may contain chemicals or radiation that may have liarsti impact on the local ecology and make them susceptible to various diseases.
3. Loss of Biodiversity: A dent in the biological activity in the water may cause significant loss of biodiversity. Changes in the environment may cause contain species of organisms to shift their base to some other place while their could be significant number of species that hay shift in because of warmer waters. Organisms that can adapt easily may have an advantage over organisms that are not used to the warmer temperatures.
4. Ecological Impact: A sudden thermal shock can result m mass killings of fish, insects, plants or amphibians. Hotter water may prove favorable for some species while it could be lethal for other species. Small water temperature increases the level of activity while higher temperature decreases the level of activity. Many aquatic species are sensitive to small temperature changes such as one degree Celsius that can cause significant changes in organism metabolism and other adverse cellular biology effects.
5. Affects Reproductive Systems: A significant halt in the reproduction of marine wildlife (although this may be true, reproduction can still occur between fish - but the likelihood of defects in newborns is significantly higher) can happen due to increasing temperatures as reproduction can happen with in certain range of temperature. Excessive temperature can cause the release of immature eggs or can prevent normal development of certain eggs.
6. Increases Metabolic Rate: Thermal pollution increases the metabolic rate of organisms as increasing enzyme activity occurs that causes organisms to consume more food than what is normally required, if their environment were not changed. It disrupts the stability of food chain and alter the balance of species composition.
7. Migration: The warm water can also cause particular species of organisms to migrate to suitable environment that would cater to its requirements for survival. This can result in loss for those species that depend on them for their daily food as their food chain is interrupted.

## Conclusion:-

The most important thing to consider is that the effects of thermal pollution greatly outweigh the human need for it to be done. Plants and industries have been able to find successful ways around thermal pollution, but many of them are not practicing it because it's simply easier to work from the traditional model. If we want to promote the thriving environment that surrounds marine biology, then the attitude around thermal pollution needs to take a drastic turn. By being aware of the causes and effects, you can have a significant impact on how these plants choose to operate and you can opt to make change. It is far easicr-and more realistic-to predict the disruption and possible demise of globalization than to devise strategies to cope with the environmental upheavals to come. Presumalyon environmental changes, including increases

in atmospheric carbon dioxide, changes in temperature, melting of permafrost and oxidation of boreal peat deposits, changes in the distribution and abundance of rainfall and storm events, sea level rise and changes in the ozone shield will have to be dealt with primarily on an ad hoc basis, to the limited extent possible.

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## Role of Gis \& Remore Sensing in Climate Change

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#### Abstract

Climate change is major problem in recent years and it is a geographic problem. And we can solve it by providing geospatial solution. From many days, GIS technology is useful for environment understanding, in strategic decision making and climate change monitoring. Worldwide scientists, researchers, different policynakers rely on scientific analysis of GIS data and its database management functionality. GIS professional's with varied expertise, knowledge, and having experience of best practices for implemening this advanced technology to climate change monitoring, carbon management, in disaster management. This valuable technology is important for identification of cumrent and future risks and vulnerabilities of climate change, and so it is helpful for design and implementation adaptation operations. This paper isreview of sub interesting \& milestone research work carried out so faron the context of climate change.


Keywords: GIS, RS \& Climate Change

## Meaning of GIS, RS \& Climate change

"Geographic Information System (GIS) is a computer system build to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage and display all kinds of spatial or geographical data \& it is a facility for preparing, presenting \& interpreting that certain to the surface of the earth."
"The term Remote Sensing means the sensing of the Earth's surface from space by making use of the properties of electromagnetic waves emitted, reflected or diffracted by the sensed objects, for the purpose of ingoring natural resources management, land use and the protection of the environment."

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irreparable damage. A most significant intellectual challenge to ecologists and biogeographers is to understand vegetation spatio-temporal patterns, RS is one of the widely used approaches for providing scientific evidence of vegetation change. Classification and change detection carried out showed accelerated land degradation of the grassland around the saltaffected soil near the water bodies due to variation in water sizes as a result of both climate change and anthropogenic activities. Life on Earth is based on carbon, and the carbon cycle is the key to food, fucl, and fibre production for all living things. Therefore, vegetation degradation will result in food insecurity and reduced carbon sequestration, theroby threatening human survival. The monitoring of vegetation degradation processes is an important component in developing appropriate conservation strategies aimed at landscape managemeni for continued human existence. RS and GIS can suitably be used for characterizing vegetation phenology.

## 3 Carbon Amount:- Studies have demonstrated the efficacy of RS and GIS in carbon

 accounting. Using a combination of field measurements, airborne Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) and satellite data, assessed high-resolution estimates of above ground carbon stocks.The study demonstrated the ability to quantify not only deforestation but also especially forest degradation and its spatial variability in terms of biomass change in different forest ecosystems using LiDAR. Predicted soil organic carbon (SOC) stocks and changes in pasture, forest and agricultural soils in northeast Spain using the Global Environmental Facility Soil Organic Carbon (GEFSOC) system. The study show that SOC in forest and grassland-pasture soils declined due to reduction in the soil surface occupied by both classes. The greatest SOC gain was predicted in agricultural soils caused by changes in management, which led to increases in C inputs. The study predicted that soil management in the area contributed to the sequestration of substantial amounts of atmospheric CO2 during the last 30 years. This approach improved the accuracy of the forest inventory, reduced the cost of field based inventory, providing a powerful tool for future management planning. The use of AIS and optical remote sensing data can help reduce the cost of field inventory and can help to locate arcas that need the most intensive inventory effort.

## 4 Atmospheric Tracing Dynamics:-Dynamics Early civilian satellite instruments were

 launched largely to meet the needs of weather forecasting, among other applications. Meteorological satellites are designcd to measure emitted and reflected radiation from which

# Mulidisciplinary mational Conepence 

 37 Feb .2018

Multagha agricultural project on some soil physical and chemical properties in Sudan. Soil samples were taken with Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver and soil properties detemined. Kriging was used to interpolate a contintous surface for cad of the propertics within the (iIS environment. Results showed that the soils are gencrally salme and texture varied from clay to clay loam. GlS was found to be very useful for soil survey and precision farming.

7 Ocean and Coastal Monitoring :-Climate variability modifes both oceanic and terrestrial surface CO2 fux with resultant strong impacts on the land surface temperature and soil moisture. Sea surface temperature (SST), EI Nino, sea level, bionass, precipitation, surface wind and sea surface height relative to the ocean geoid are important features that determine global weather conditions. A number of studies have demonstrated the applicability of RS and GIS in this regard. For example, Kavak and Karadogan (2011) investigated the relationship between phytoplankton chlorophyll and sea surface temperature of the Black Sea, using Seaviewing Wide Field-of view Sensor (SeaWiFS) and Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) satellite imagery. The study discovered a high corrclation between sea surface temperature and chlorophyll for the same time, and it concluded that the information could be useful in connection with studies of global changes in temperature and what effect they could have on the total abundance of marine life The method used was capable of detecting and quantifying the main assemblages of micro-phytobenthos at the ecosystem scale. Such a robust modelling approach is also suitable for tracking and temporal monitoring of the functioning of similar ecosystems. Monitoring of microphytobenthos can help determine the effect of climate change. Validation of the approach using arehived AVHRR themal data for Lake Geneva produced observations that were consistent with field data for equivalent time periods. This approach provides the potentiality of using RS and GIS to monitor the trajectory of lake water change with respect to chmate change and anthropogenic effects.

8 Biodiversity Conservation Livelihood primarily depends on the rich landseape biodiversity which today is largely bedevilled by environmental uncentainties, arising from climate change linked global warming and globalization of economies. Airborne waveform light detection and ranging (LiDAR) data in combination with detailed field data on a population of bald-faced Saki monkeys (Pitheciairrorata) to assess the canopy structure in describing parameters of preferred forest types in the south eastem Peruvian Amazon. Results provide novel insights into the relationship between vegetation structure and habitat use by a

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(c) Indirect impact (e.g. poverty, displacement, conflict over resources such as water, post-disaster epidemics).

11 Flood Monitoring Climate change is expected to increase the risk of flooding for people around the world, both by raising global sea levels and increasing severe inland flooding events. The flood-prone areas were identified and various thematic maps include road network map, drinking water sources map, land use map, population densily map, ward boundaries and location of slums were generated and stored for management and decision making. Used two ERS-1 synthetic aperture radar (SAR) images (before and after) and ancillary topographic information to detect flooded areas at their peak and evaluated its potential with mapping using the flood that ocoured in Regione Piemonte in laty in November 1994. After processing and interpretation, flood map derived accounted for $96.7 \%$ of the flooded area, making the procedure suitable for mapping flooded areas even when satellite data are acquired some days after the event, thus overcoming the constraint of temporal resolution in the application of SAR imagery in hydrology. Ifabiyi and Eniolorunda assessed the watershed Characteristics of the Upper Sokoto Basin, Nigeria using RS and GIS. 44 variables generated showed that the basin has a high propensity of being flooded, recommending construction of levecs to protect farmiands, efficient reservoir operation and sustainable watershed management for the purpose of envirommental management in the basin.
12 Agriculture:- avered that soil quality, water availability or drought stress and climate change are three biophysical factors which need to be addressed for food security in the face of climate change. RS and GIS have been found useful for soll characteristics mapping, agroclimatic assessment, land use suitability for crop production, irrigation management, precision farming, crop type mapping, crop condition assessment, among others. Satellite data provide a real-time assessment of crop condition. Combined Landsat 7 ETM+ images and derived distributed data.GIS based hydrological model for estimating camal irrigation demand.It concluded that GLS would be useful for irrigation plaming. Result showed chlorophyll variability over crop plots with various levels of nitrogen, and revealed an excellent agreement with ground truth, with a correlation of $r 2=5.81$ between estimated and field measured chlorophyll content data.



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संकलक : प्राचार्य राजू झाडनुके


# कार्ल मावर्सचा मल्य सिद्धांत 

## प्रा. है सेंतोम क्टम




## मस्तावना



 साली संप्ष चगासमार आणली, आाजही जागतिकीकरणाज्या काकात मावसनया



 माक्रणवाकडे दुर्लक के एकते नाही,

माक्सने माडले 11 विचारांवर सा काकाचों आणेः सा काकाती निचरलताचा



















 स्दलतच आधर हैतला व्याचाही कायण थोडक्यात याढावा होणन आहोत
माव्सने मल्य सिद्धाताची चर्ची का केली?
मासंख्या अपयूल्य सिदांतनी चची करण्यापर्वी माक्सने श्रममल्य तैद्यात


 पदरी, ल्यालीची उत्यादन पध्रन सेच ल्यासाठी ने चती उत्पादन महने कशी





 निष च काकों दानी माड़ेख्या मूल्य सिकानाचा आधा मेतलो आहे

## ऊैद्म स्पिथची मूल्य सिद्धांतार्ी मांडणी









वस्तूंग मोठे विनिम्य मूल्य आहे त्या वस्सूंता उपयोगिता मूल्य असेलन अलही नाही. यासाठी ल्यांनी हिएा व पाण्णी यांची तुलना करखन उपयोगिता व विनिमय मूल्याची तुलना केली आटे, थोडक्यात, स्मिधने उपयोगिता मूल्य व विनिमय मूल्य यांच परस्परसंबध नसल्याचे संगगून त्यांनी उपयोगिता मूल्याकडे दुर्लक्ष करलन केवठ विनिमय मूल्य कसे ठरते, याकडे लक्ष केंदितित करून आप़े मूल्यविष्यक विश्लेषण केल्याचे दिसते.

अँइम स्मिथने पुढे वस्तूचे विनिमय मूल्य कसे उरते है सागगतना ते वस्तू उत्पादनासाठी लागणान्य श्रमावरून उरते असे स्पष्ट केले. याच्चन अर्थ वस्तूके विनिमय मूल्य है त्या वस्तूष्या साहाष्याने जेवढे श्रम खरेदी करता येतात त्या श्रमाएवढे ते असते. थोडक्यात, श्रम हे वस्सूचे मूल्य मोजयाचे साधन असतानाच ते मूल्य निर्मितीचे काएणही आहे असे स्मिथला महणायचे होते: यातन एखादी वस्तू तयार करण्यासांठी जेवढे श्रम लागतात त्याच्या दुप्ट श्रम ज? दुसरी वस्तू तयार करण्यासाठी लागले तर दुसज्या वस्तूला पहिल्या वस्तूपेक्षा बाजाएत दुप्ट मूल्य मिळू शकते असे स्मिथला स्पष्ट करायचे होते.

स्मिधने भ्रमाचे मापन कसे करावयाचे है संगताना वस्तू तयार करण्यासाठी जेवढे क्रम खर्च होतील ल्यावरून ल्याचे मूल्य उरवावे, महणजेच एक टेबल तयार करण्यासाठी \& तास आणी एक खुर्वीं तयार करण्यासाटी ₹ तास भ्रम लागत असतील तर एका टेबलाच्चा बदल्यात दोन खुच्या असे भ्रमाचे विनिमय मूल्य ठते. पैशापेका श्रमात सांगितलेले मूल्य केन्हाही जास्त योग्य असते असे ल्यांचे म्हपणे होते कारण, भ्रमाचे मूल्य नेहीी स्थिर असते तर सोने, चांदीच्या धातूच्या पेशाने मूल्य सतत बदलत असते.

अडम स्मिथ यांनी वस्तूने मूल्य कसे ठरवावे याबाबत स्पथीकरण देताना असे सांगिते की, एखादी वस्तू तयार करण्यासाठी जैवढे श्रम खर्च झाले असतील त्याबरून त्या वस्तुचे मूल्य ठरवादे किता एखादा वस्तूचे मूल्य हे त्या वस्तूर्या मोबदल्यात मिळणान्या दुसन्या वस्तमध्ये किती भ्रम खर्ची पडले आहे यावरून ठती. थोडक्यात, स्थिथने वस्तूमूल्य निधर्रणाबाबत भ्रमखर्च सिद्धांत व भमसत्ता सिज्ञात असे दोन लिद्धात माइून गोंधळ निर्माण केल्यासाखेे जाणनते. कारण, वस्तूर्या उत्पद्तासाठी आवर्यक असणाज्या श्रावरून आणि वस्तूर्या साहाय्याने किती भ्रम मिकवित येतात, यावर्न विनिमय मल्य उतने हा विचार समालान्या प्राथमिक अवस्थेत खरा ठतो. कारण, सा अवस्थेत कोणत्योती वस्तूचे उत्पादन केवल भ्रम या









 2. सेत असले




## 2. तिकाडोची मूल्य सिद्धांताची मांडणी


























 झालेले र्रम किला स्य श्रमावर झालेला खर्च अशी व्याष्या कले, असे असतानान भूलकाकाता यचित श्रमाचर शड्वलदारंची मालकी भनते व्यामुक्ट संचित सनाचन वापराबहल चाडवलदाराला मफा मिक्तो का, असा गशन उनेक त्जांसमोर निमे
 मालकी समल्याने वस्पला मिकणाना मूल्यातू गाला वेतन देईल व उर्वरुर रू

 गा मतावर ठाम हाता यापाठी प्याने पुदे आपल्य1 सिझातात काही दुस्लया कलया.

 ठरवता येते पगे Wणितले. कारण श्रम गा पटकात गुणभिनत उस्ली ती एकदा त्याचे माजमाप झाले की ज्ञान वाएवार बदल हात चातेते असे त्याचे चवह होते













## कार्म मार्क्स याँचा मूल्य सिद्यांत




 ल्याते सए केले त्यामुकेच माक्संच्या मूल्य सिद्धाला कमल्यु सिद्धांत असे फले जाते, या सिद्धांतावर आता सविस्तिए चर्चा कर्यात,

## अमशक्तीचा वापश व ल्याची वैशिष्ठ्ये

अम महणजे उपयोगात येणारी शमशकी होय असे माक्स्स म्हणतो. अश़ी पुराकी खोंदी करणारा भांडवलदार अमशक्ती विकणान्यालाच ती वापरावकास लाव्त ही आपल्या पदात पाडून घोतो. भांडबलदर उत्पादन साधनांर्थी निवड अराना अतिशय चतुराइने वागतो असे माक्स्स मृणतो, श्रम है एकदा का मांडवलदाराच्या रुयश्रणाखाली आले की मा तो उत्पादन प्रकार बदलत राहतो. माक्संच्या मते, शाउवलदाराला विकल्या जाणान्या श्रमशकीची दोन वैशिष्ट्ये सागता येतात. एक उउपजे शमिक हा भांडवलदाराच्चा नियंन्रणाखाली काम करतों भांडवलदार आपले श्राम व उत्पादन साधनांचा वापर योग्य पदतीने न्हाणा यावीं काळजी घेतो, त्यामुले पमिकाला भ्रकार्य चालू असताना स्वातंग्य व स्वावलबबन रहात नाहीं दुसे वैशिष्ठय अ⿳े की, अभाच्या साहाय्याने तयार झालेले उत्पादन हे शभिकाचे न राहता ते शंइपलदराच्या मालकीचे होते, कारण भांडवलदार श्रमिकाला त्याची श्रमत्ती अपर्याने मूल्य देत असल्याने भांडवलदारला अमशकी वाप्रण्याजा अधिकाए पिकते असे आक्र्स म्हणतो. तसेच उत्पादन कार्यासाठी आकश्यक वस्तू भांडवलदाराष्या मालकीच्या असल्यानेही हा अधिकार ल्याला मिक्त असतो, अशा स्थितोत श्रमाची


## सिस्तंतुके स्प्रीकरण




 मूल्य इस अरो जावर भर दिल्यांचे दिस्त येके मर्क्संचा दृष्कोन वा दोघापेका







 प्रफ़ होत अस्र अ अम हाच वस्तूच्या मूल्याचा पाया आहे, ल्यामुले वसूला दोन प्रकरची हूल्ये असताब असे माक्संने संगितले

## १) वस्तू मुलाचे प्रकार

विकीयोलय वस्तु ही त्रथमत : मानवाची गसज पूर्ं करणारी व दुसे महपे जे जिने

 असबल कसे लोंगितले.
१. उपयोलिता मूल्य : उपयोगिता मूल्याना संबंध उयदोगितेशी असतो जी व्यक्जी ला बस्तूपा उपोण पेते तिला ल्या उपयोगितेचा अनुभव येतो, उपयोगिता मूल्य उसमोच व उनभोज्य कस्ट यांच्यात असणारा संबंध दाखातेते. माक्संच्या मते,
 देख्याजे क्लग लारी:




Mam





 समरमें ठरते.

रे संतित सुम
वर्बूे मूल्य तिक्या निर्मितीसाठी आवश्यक असणान्या भमावर्न उरते असे W1न अ समल्य सिखो मांडला. परतु, वस्तू उत्पादनासाठी ज्याषमाणे भमाची गरज (1) ति स्रमाप sाडवलाचीही गरज असते. याचा विचार करता वस्तूचे मूल्य परणण $क$ के करायचे, हा पश्न निर्माण झाल्यानंतर माक्सेे एक विचार ांडला स्या मते भांडवल म्हणजे यंत्रसामगी तसेच अवजारे होत व व्याची गिती 4रकाष्टां कोणीतरी अम केल्यामुळे इालेली असते. त्यामुले भांदल. \%णज
 सुत, रमाचादीवे वापर करतो, परणामी, वस्तूवे मूल्य चालू काक्कील स्रम व परक्राक्रील संचित श्रम यावरून ठरते असे मार्क्सने सांगितले,

## रु रुरमाचे मापन कसे करायचे

जस्तये मूल्य वस्तूत समविष्ष उस्लेल्या शनावरनन ठरते असे माक्सने सीपितले, 40.6 जैर्युमध्ये किती श्रम समाविष्ट आहे याचे मापन कसे काव्याेे यानात्तकी 3ु1. से स्रिशीकरण दिले आहे, त्याच्या मते, वस्तूत समाविष असलेल्या शमाने मापन पर्रा संदर्भात करता येते, म्हणजेच एखाद्या वस्तूमध्ये किती तासाने ममे समाबिद्ध 2रीवरून वस्तूचे मूल्य सांगता येते, उदाहरणाथे एक टेबल तयार करणयासाठी $\&$ पर 1 तन असतील व \& खच्ची तयार करण्यासाठी $\gamma$ तास लागत असतील तै चानी



 काले माव्सचा मूल्य त्वेतन $12 \%$

कामगार मैंद गतीने तर काही कामशार ललद गीीने काम करतात. अशावेकी सक्ष कामगारांना एकाव दराने ब्रममूल्य दिले तर मंद गतींने काम करणल्या कालगाणना फायदा न जलद गतीने काम करणान्या कामगारंणे मुकसान होईल. ही अडचण मार्क्सने लक्षात घेकल सामाजिकदृष्ट्या आवश्यक श्रमवेकेणी संकल्पना मांडली सामाजिकदृ्टया आवश्यक श्रमवेळ म्हणजे समाबातील प्रचलित उत्पादन पदतीत अतिजिलद नसलेल्या अशा सर्वसाधारण कामगारांनी वस्तू तयार करण्याषाटी जेवढया तासाचे श्रम लागतात तेवढ्य तासाचे श्रम महणजे त्या वर्स्तू उत्पादनासाठी लगलेला साभाजिकदृष्ट्या आवश्यक शमवेक होय.

यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते की, वस्तूमध्ये किती शम समाविष्ट आहे साचे मापन साभ्गजिकदृष्या आवश्यक श्रमवेकेवरून करता येते, अशाप्रकारे वस्तूमध्ये समाविद्ट झालेल्या श्रमाचे मापन केले की, त्यावरून वस्तूचे मूल्य ठरवता येते. तरीही सम्ना एखाध्या वस्तूच्या उत्पादतासाठी सासाजिकदृष्ट्या आवश्यक अमवेक्पेक्षा अधिक किवा कमी वेळ लागला तर त्याचा विचार करू नये असे माक्सेने सांगितले.

## 4) कुशल व अकुशल अमिकांच्या श्रमाचे मापन

सामाजिकदृष्ट्या आवश्यक श्रमवेकेची कल्पना माडून धमाद्वारे वस्तूचे मूल्य ठरते असे मार्क्सने सांशितले, परतु वस्तूमध्ये समाविष्ट असलेल्या श्रमावरून वस्तने मूल्य ठरविताना सर्व sमिकांचे श्रम सारखे नसतात ही एक अडचण निर्माण झाली. कारण काहीं श्रमिक कुशल तर काही अकुशल असतात. अशावेळी दोन्ही कामगारांनी सारखेच वेळ काम केले तर दोघोचे अम सारखेच समजता येणार नाही. ही अडचण दूर करण्यासाठी मार्स्सने असे स्पष्टीकरण दिले की, कुशल श्रमिकांचे श्रम हे अकुशल श्रमिकीपेक्षा किती पट अधिक योग्यतेचे आहे हे ठरविता येते आणि ल्यावरन आपण वस्तूने मूल्य ठरवू शकतो. उदाहरणार्थ, एखादा डॉक्टरचे श्रम कमपंऊंडरच्या शमाच्या $\gamma$ पटीने अधिक योगयतेचे असतील तर डॉक्टरचे 9 तासाचे श्रम के कपाऊंडरच्या ४ तासांच्या श्रमाएवढे ठरतील, महणजेच डॉक्टरने $?$ तासात केलेल्या प्रमाने मूल्य है
 अशाष कारे कुशल व अकुशल श्रिंकांच्या श्रमाचे मोलनाप करतमा येणारी अडचण माल्रने दर केली भाहे

## ६) संचित भमापेकी वापरलेल्या भमाचे मापन

पुढे जाऊन संचित श्रमान्या मापनाबाबत आणखी एक अडचण निर्भाण झाली












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 पर पा घाले लागते.
 14.5 स5 5 सेव्यवसेला वापर करणारा एक क्रातिकारक होता है आपणाला







## (k)




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सौरशेती: जागतिकीकरणाच्या काळातील शेतीचा नवा मार्ग

प्रा डॉ संतोष एन कदम व्यक्सांयीक अर्e्रशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख, सं.भी. पाटील महाविद्धालय, मंदुप (सोलापूर)
उर्जाक्षेत्र हे अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासामध्ये योगदान देगारे एक महत्त्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र आहे. नव्वद्वीच्या दशकात संपूर्ण जगात ऊर्जाविषयक अनेक उपयोगीतांचा वापर व व्यापार या दृष्टिकोनातून बाओारब्यवस्था खुली झाली. या पर्र्थभभूमीवर मागील काही दशकांमध्ये विजेच्या वाढत्था वापरामुळे जगभरार्तील पेट्रोलीयम व इतर नैसर्भिक संसाधनांच्या भविष्यकालीन राखीव साठयाच्या संपूर्ण वापराबाबत एकफ्रकारची भीती निर्माण झाली आहे. भारतातील ऊर्जेची भागणी व ऊजेची निर्मिती यातील मोठे अंतर पाहता श⿴सनाद्वारे किंता खासरी सहभागातून आणखीन उर्ज्जा निर्भिती वाढ़िणे (विशेषत: अण़ारंपारिक/नूंतनशील ऊर्जोची निर्मिती) ही काळ्यची गरज मानली जात आहे,

जैवइंधनावर आधारित उर्जानिर्भितीतून पर्यावरण्प़वर होणाने दुष्परिणमम विच्चरात घेता अपारंपारिक उर्ज्जा साधनांद्वारे विजेच्या निर्मितीचे महत्व वाढत आहे. कोकसा आधारित उर्जानिर्मितीमुकेके (विशेषतः निकृष्ठ कोळसा वंपरामुळे) हवेतील प्रदूषणात वाद होत आहे, अर्थव्यवरथेतील एकूण कार्बनमध्ये उर्जा क्षेत्राखा वाटा निम्मा आहे, यासाठीच देश़तीत मोट्या प्रमाणात उपलब्ध असणाच्या नूलनशील ऊर्मा साधसनांचा वापर करून ऊर्जा निर्मिती करणे हिताचे ठरते. यागध्ये बायोभास ऊर्जा, सौरऊर्जा, पवनऊर्जा इत्यादी मार्गांचा समावेश होतो.

भारतामध्ये उत्तर-पश्चिमेकडील प्रदेशात वर्षारील 3300 ते 3700 तास तीव्र सौरप्रकाशः उपलब्ध असतो. संपूर्ण देशात दर दिवसा कमाल 7.5 किलो वैटं तर किमान 4.5 किलो वॅट (महिना कमाल 210 किलो वॅट व किमान 140 किलो वैट) इतकी सौरऊर्जा उपलब्ध होते. राजस्थान संरखख्या राज्यात किसान 740 कि.वै. तर आस्साममध्ये 840 कि.व̆. इतकी सौरप्रकाशाची तीव्रता आढळते. याशिवाय संपूर्ण देशभरात वर्षातील 250 ते 300 दिवस सूर्यप्रकाश अरसेते तसेच भारतातील सरासरी वार्षिक तापमान 25 ते 27.5 अंश सेल्सियस इुतके असते, याच पार्श्वभूमीवर जगातील
औद्योगिकदृष्टया प्रगत देश सौरऊर्जा निर्षिटीच्या क्षेत्रच्या कीकासात भासते से औद्योगिकदृष्टया प्रगत देश सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीच्या क्षेत्राच्या विकासात भारताने संपूर्ण जगाचे नेतृत्व करावे, अशी विनंती करत
आहेत आहेत.

## सौरशेतीचा अर्थ

सौरऊर्जा म्हणजे सूर्यप्रकाशाचे ऊर्जेत रुपांतर करणे होय. तर सौरशेती ग्हणजे जमीनीच्या पृष्ठभागावर सोलर पॅनल सथापित करून सौरउर्जा निर्मिती करून ती ग्रीडली जोडणी करत तीचे वितरण व्यायारी पध्दरीने करणे होय. आणखी एका व्याख्येनुसार सौरशेती म्हणजे असम एक शेतीचा प्रकार ज्यात पाण्याच्या वापराशिवाय शेतीविषयकं कार्ये केली जातात व त्यातून तयार होणारी वीज विकेंद्रीच केली जाते. थोडक्क्यात मोठया ग्रभाणगकरील सपाट शेतजमिनीवर पाज्याचा वापर न करता व शेतीविषयक कामे कमी करूून त्यावर सूर्प्रक्रकाशद्दारे सफलता न्रिम्माण करून देणारा एक आर्थिक पर्याय म्हणजे सौरशेती होय. म्हणजेच सौरशेती हा पाणी विरहित शेतीचा असा वर्याय आहे जो परंपरागत शेतीला फाटा देतो व ज्यातून जमिनीखालील पण्याचा अलिरिक्त वापर थांबवला जातो. पाण्याच्या अशाष्वत वापराला एक पर्याय म्हणून सौरशेतीचा विचार केला जातो.

## सौर ऊर्जेचे र्वरूप:

सूर्यप्रकाशाचे ऊर्जैत रुपांतर करण्याचे दोन भार्ग सांगिलले जातात. एक म्हणजे जमिनीवर सौरऊर्जा युनीट बसवून त्याद्वारे सौरऊर्जा तयार करणे. दुसरा म्हणजे इमारतीच्या छतावर सोलर पॅनल बसावून त्याद्वारे सौरऊर्जा तयार करणे. सध्या इमारतीच्या छतावरील सौरउर्ज़ निर्मितीचा दाटा एकूणं सौरउर्ज्रा निर्मितीमध्ये जमिनीवरील सौरउर्जा निर्मितीपेक्ष़ जास्त आहे. सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीमध्ये इमारतींच्या छतावर, कॅनॉलवर, राष्ट्रीय महामार्गांवर, सीरपार्क, सौरशेती इत्यादी वेगवेगके पर्याय उपलब्ध होत आहेत. सौरशेतीमध्ये कोणल्याही धोकादायक परिणामांशिवाय नापीक व कोरडवाहू जमिनीवर खतांच्या वापराशिवाय दररोज पीक घेता येते. कारण विपुल प्रम़णातीती सूर्यप्रकाशामुके जगातील लोकांच्या अअ्जेची गरजो पुर्ण होऊ शकते. आपण विचारही करू शकल नाही, असन सौरऊर्जचा पर्याय संपूर्ण जभभरात उपलड़ू आहे. मानव वास्तवास असलेल्या पृथ्वीवर असा सूर्य्रकाश फुकट उपलब्ध आहे. यातून मिळणारी ऊर्जा ही स्वर्न श्री टाकऊणा नसलेली आहे, ही फुकंट स्वरूपात उपलब्ध असालेली ऊर्जा घरामध्ये, व्यक्सास्यक्तेशच उद्यों क्रि चापरता येते.


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सौरशेतीतून तयार होणान्या अर्जेची ग्रीडला जोडणी होणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यातून शेतकन्यांना पुढील 20-25 वर्षासाठी खात्रीशीर गुंतवणुकीची शाश्वती मिळू शकते. सौरशेतीतून तायार होणान्या विजेची सरकारने विशीष्ट दराने खरेदी करण्याचा करार संबंधित शेतकन्यांबरोबर करणे गरजेचे आहे. जिरायत, पडीक, नापीक, क्षारपड व खडकाळ जमिनीचा पूर्ण क्षमतेने वापर करून या जमिनीतूनही भोठया प्रमाणात उत्पंन मिळविण्यासाठी सीरशेती महत्वाची मानली जाते.

थोडक्यात ज्यप्रमाणे शेतकरी आपल्या शेत़ात पिकांची लगगवड कुरत असताना उग्या किंवा आडव्या सन्या घालतो व त्यातून पिकाचे उत्पंन प्राप्त करतो, त्या प्रमाणे शेतजभिनीवर सोलर पूनल उभ्या किंवा आड्या पध्दतीने उभारले जातात व सूर्यप्रकाश त्यावर पडून त्यातून वीज तयार होते यालाच सौरशेती असे म्हणता. सौरशेती ही विजेचा भविष्यकाळ आठे असे म्हणता येईल.

सामूहिक सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीसाठी सोलर पॅनल पाच एकर जमिनीवर स्थापित केले असता यातून किमान 200 घरांना वीजपुरवठा करता येईल इतकी ऊर्जा (1मे.व̆.) निर्मिती केली जाते. सर्वसाधारणपणे मोठया प्रमाणात (हजारो एकर जमिनीवर) सौरउर्जा निर्मिती करणाच्या प्रकल्भांना सौरशेती ग्हटले जाते तर कंमी प्रमणणात (काही एकर जकिनीवर) सौरऊर्जा निर्मिती करणाज्या ठिकाणास सौरऊर्ज्ञा प्रकल्प किंवा सौर गार्डन असे म्हटले जाते.

## सौरशेतीचे प्रकार:

1) ख्तःच्या उत्पादक किंवा अनुत्पादक शेतर्जमिनीवर सौरशेती :
2) स्वतःच्या अनुत्पादक शेतजमिनीवर सौरशेती :
3) खंडाने घेतलेल्या शेतजमिनीवरील सौरशेती :
4) शेतीत सौरपंपाचा वापर :

सौरशेती मध्ये सुपीक व लागवड केल्या जाणान्या शेतजमिनीवर सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीसाठी जमीनीपासून 5 मीटर उंच अंतरावर सोलर पॅनल उभारूंन त्या पॅनलच्या खाल्ली जमिनीवरील मोकळ्या जागेवर पिकांची लागवड करून एकाच वेळी सौरउर्जा निर्मिती व पिकांचे उत्पादनही घेता येते. म्हणजेच शेतज़िनीचा वापर एकाच वेकी सौरफऊर्जा उत्पादनाबरोबरच परंपरागत पिकांच्या उत्पादनासाठीही करता येतो. एका अभ्यासानुसार असे आढळ्ून आले आहे की, जमिनीच्या विशिष्ठ्र क्षेत्रावर सौरऊर्जा तयार करतानचच पिकांची लगवड़ही केली असता त्यामुके शेतकच्यांच्या एकूण उत्पंनात 30 टक्केने वाढ होते. म्हणजेच एकाच वेळी पिकांची लागवडही करता येणे व त्याच जमिनीवर सौरऊर्जाही लयार करता येणे यालाच सौरशेती असे म्हणतात. सौरशेतीसाठी किमान एक हेक्टर शेतजमिनीची गरज असते ज्यावर किभान 1 मे.वे. वीज तयार होते. शेतजमिनीवर वीज तयार करणान्या शेतकच्थास सौरऊर्जा उत्पादक म्हटले जाते.

## सौरशेतीची जागतिक सद्यस्थिती :

सद्याची जगाची स्थापित सौरउंर्जा क्षमता 300 गे.वे. इतकी आहे, स्थापित सौरऊर्जा क्ष्तमतेमध्ये चीन देशाचा सर्वात पुढचा क्रमांक (34.5 गे. वे.) असून, त्याखालोखाल अमेरिंका (14.5 गे. वे.), जपान ( 10.2 गे. दे.) व त्यानंतर भारताचा चौथा क्रमांक ( 5 गे.वे.) लागतो. सद्या अमेरिकेतील 900 मिलीयन एकर क्षेत्राकर सौरशेतीचा प्रयोग सुरु झाला आहे,

## सौरशेतीची भारतातील प्रगती :

भारतात गुजरातमध्ये सन 2012 मध्ये उभारलेले पहिले सौरऊर्जा पार्क हे जगातील सर्कात मोठी सौरऊर्जा निर्मिती क्षमता असलेले पार्क ठरले. सौरऊर्नेबाबत भौगालिकदृष्टया विच्चिर करता राजस्थान, गुजरात व महाराष्ट्रात जास्त प्रमाणात सौरऊर्जा निर्मिती केंट्रे स्थापन होत आहेत. सूर्यप्रकाशाबाबत जागतिक नकाशात भारताचे रथान विचारात घेला राजस्थान, उत्तर गुजरात व लडाख प्रदेशाच्या काही भागात सूर्यप्रकाश सर्वात जासत प्रमाणात उपलख्ध होतो. तर आंध्रप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र व मध्यप्रदेशातही चांगल्या प्रमाणात सूर्यप्रकाश उपलब्ध होते.

भारतात सन 2010-11 पासून सौरऊर्जा विकास व तिच्या वापराला वेगाने सुरुवात झाली. सन 2016 पर्यत एकूण 3763 मेगा वैटइतकी सौरऊर्ज्ञा क्षमता साध्य करण्यात यश आले. तर मार्च 2017 पर्यंत स्थापित सीरऊर्जा क्षमता 12.2 गे.वे. इतकी असून, त्यात केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार व इतर घटकांचा सहभाग आहे, था स्थापित सौरऊर्ज्न क्षमतेत आंध्रपदेशचा वाटा सर्वात जास्त ( 2 गे.वे.) असून त्दाखालोखाल राजस्थभनचा क्रमांक ( 1.8 गे. वे.) लागतो. तर तामीकनाडू, तेलंगणा, गुजरात, कर्नाटक व पंजाब या राज्याडील सशापित सौरऊर्ञा क्षमता विकरीत करण्यात राज्य सरकारचा दाटा

खूपच जास्त असल्याचे दिसून येते, थोडक्यात सन 2017 मध्ये तारीकनाडू, आंध्रप्रदेश व तेलंगणा ही राज्ये सौरऊर्जा उत्पादनात सर्वात वेगाने प्रगत्ती करत आहेत. त्यांचा एकूण सौरऊर्जा क्षमतेतील वाटा 60 टक्केच्या जवळ्पास आहे,

गुजरात हे असे एकमेव राज्य आहे की ज्यांनी सर्वात आगोद्र आपले सौरऊर्जा धोरण जाहीर केले. शिवाय याच राज्याने सर्वात प्रथम म्हेसाना व वडोदरा येथे कॅनॉलवर आधारित असा नावीन्यपूर्ण सौरउज़ा प्रकल्म सुरू केला. जानेवारी 2015 मध्ये 10 मे.वे. क्षमतेवा कॅनॉलवर आधारिता सुँनारे 3.6 कि.मी. लांबीच्या सौरऊर्जा प्रकल्प उभारला आहे, कॉॉॉच्या टॉपवर सौरऊर्जा तयार करण्याच्या नावीन्यपूर्ण कल्पनेमुले केवळ जमिनीच्या भागाचीच बचत होत नसून, पाण्याचे वेगाने होणारे बाष्पीभवनही थांबगार आहे.

## राज्यनिहाय स्थापित सौरऊर्जा क्षमता :

भारताची एकत्रित स्थापित सौरऊर्जा क्षमत्ता मार्च 2017 भध्ये $12,288.83$ मे.वे. इतकी असून, यापैकी केंवळ 2016-17 या वर्षात 5525.98 मे.वे. इतकी सौरऊर्जा क्षमता स्थापिक झाली आहे.

सन 2017 मध्ये आंध्रप्रदेशराज्याची सौरऊज्जा सथापित क्षमतन देशात सर्वात जास्त असून त्याख़लोखाल राजस्थानचा क्रमांक लागतो. याशिदाय तागीळनाड़, तेलंगणा, गुजरात व कर्नाटक या राज्यांनीही 1000 मे.वे. पेक्ष जास्त सौरउर्जा क्षमता निर्माण करण्यात यश मिळवले आहे, याच वर्षात महाराष्ट्र राज्याची स्थापित सौरउर्जा क्षमता केवळ 452.37 मे.वें, इतकी आहे.

भारताला सन 2022 पर्यत 99533 मे.द̆. ( 100 गे.दू.) सौरउर्जा निर्मितीचे लक्ष साध्य कराव्याचे असून, सध्या त्याच्या केवळ 22.47 टक्के लक्ष साध्य झाले आहे. अर्थातच हे लक्ष साध्य करण्यासाठी देशातील विविध राज्यांची भूमिकां महत्त्वाची राहणार असून, राज्यांनाही सन 2022 चे सौरऊुर्ञ निर्मितीचे लक्ष देण्यात आले आहे. गहाराष्ट्र राज्याला देशाचे सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीचे 100 गे.दू. चे लक्ष साध्य करण्यामध्ये मोढा वाटा (देशाच्या 11.98 टक्के) उचलण्याची संधी सिळणार आहे. त्याखालोखाल उत्तरप्रदेश राज्याला संधी ( 10.75 टक्के) असणार आहे. याशिवाय अंध्रप्रदेश (9.88), तामीळनाडू (8.93), गुजरात (8.26), राजस्थान ( 5.79 ) व कर्नाटक (5.72) या राज्यांना घटत्या क्रमाने योगदान देता येणार आते.

असे असले तरी डिसेंबर 2017 प़र्यंत देशातील राज्यांनी सन 2022 चे लक्ष साध्य करण्यांच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर स्थापित केलेली सौरऊर्जा निर्मिली क्षमतेचा विचार करता एज़्थान गज्याचा क्रमांक सर्कात वरचा आहे. या एजज्याने आतापर्यंत 61.03 टक्के इतके लक्ष साध्य केले आहे. त्याखालोखाल अंदमान निकोबार या केंद्रशासित प्रदेशाचा क्रमांक लागतो. तर मध्यप्रदेश, झारखंड व तामीळनाड़ू या दोन शाज्यांनी आपले लक्ष अनुक्रमे $33.77,32.00$ व 31.22 टक्के इतके साध्य केल्याचे दिसते. याशिवाय सौरऊ्ज्जा निर्मितीमध्ये सतत अग्रेसर असणान्या गुजरात व कर्नाटक राज्यानेही अनुक्रमे 29.32 व 28.75 टक्के इतके लक्ष साध्य केले आते. महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा विच्चार करता या राज्याने केवळ 7.55 टक्के इतकेच लक्ष साद्य केले आहे.

## राज्यनिहाय सौरपंपाच्या संख्येतील वाढ :

सौरऊर्जेवर आधारित सौएपंपचा वापर शेलीमध्ये करणे, ही काळ्ठजी गरज बनत आहे. जगातील कॅलिफोर्नीया, जॉर्डन यासारख्या देशांमध्ये शेलीत सौरपंपाचा वाभर वाढत आहे,

भारसात सन 2009-10 ते 2014-15 या कालावधीत सौरपंपाची संख्या जदळपास 166 टक्क्यांनी वाढली आहे, ही एक प्रकारे देशातील शेतीसाठी मोटी समाधानाची बाब आहे असे म्हणता येईल. राज्यनिहाय सौरपंपाच्या संख्येतील बदलाचा विचार करता राजस्थानमध्ये सर्वात जारतत वेराने ( 4000 टक्के) सौरपंपाचा वापर वाढला असून, त्थाखालोखाल त्रिपुरा राज्याचा क्रमांक ( 504 टक्के) लागतो. याशिवाय मनीपूर ( 233.3 टक्के), उत्तरप्रदेश ( 79.49 टक्के) व छत्तीसगड या राज्यातही सौरपंपाच्या वापरात होणारी वाढ चांगली व समाधानकारक असल्याचे दिसते, असे असले तरी सौरपंपावर तयार होणारी वीज जेव्हा विक्री करता येईल तेव्हा सेतकन्यंसाती आर्थिकदृष्ट्या सौरपंप ही फायद्याची बाब ठरून सौरपंपचा वापरही मोठया प्रमाणात वाढप्यास मदत होईल.

## सौरशेतीका भविष्यकाळ :

आंतरराष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा एजन्सीच्या मते, सन 2060 पर्यंत जागतिक ऊर्जेची मागणी पूर्ण करता येईल हृतकी सौरऊर्जा लयार होईल तर एकुण उर्जोची उपलबधता आजच्चायेक्षा चारपट जास्तीची असेल. सन 2035 पर्यंत जागतिक नूतनशील ऊर्जा क्षेत्र किमान 60 टक्क्यांनी म्हणजेच आजच्यापेक्षा दुपटीने वादेल. याच संदर्भात सौरऊर्जा निर्भिती व विकास या क्षेत्रात जागतिक नेतृत्व करादे, अशी विनंती जंगतील औद्योगीकदृष्टया प्रात देश मारताला करत आहे,


सन 2014 ची सौरउर्ज्ञा निर्मितीची स्थापित क्षमता विचारात घेता सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीचे लक्ष सर्वात जास्त वेगाने भारताला 2022 पर्यंत (दरवर्षी 55 टक्के) गाठायचे आहे. त्याखालोखाल कॅनडा व चीन देशाला (अनुक्रगे दरवर्षी 24 व 23 टक्के दराने) प्रयत्न करावे लागतील. सौरउर्जा निर्मिती क्षेत्रातील नेतृत्च करणारा देश ग्हणून सध्या जर्मनीकडे पहिले जाते. या देशाला आपले 52 गे..ू. सौरऊऊ्जा निर्मितीचे लक्ष्य सन 2020 पर्यत गाठण्यासाठी केवळ दरवर्षी 5 टक्के वेगाने प्रयत्न करावे लागणार आहेत.

अंतराळत सौरऊर्जा तंयार करणे ही एक प्रकारची उत्कंठा वाछधिणारी कल्मना आहे, परंतु जपान देशाने हा प्रयोग यशस्वी केला आहे. त्यानुसार चार चौ.कि.मी. अंतराचे सौरऊऊंचे पैनल जमिनीपासून 36000 कि.मी. उंच अंतरावर बसविले आहेत. अवकाशात होणारी सौरउर्जा निर्मिती ही पृथ्वीवर तयार होणान्या सौरउर्ज्ञा निर्मितीपेक्षा 10 पट जास्त असते. अमेरिकेमध्ये महामार्गांचा वापर वीज निर्मितीसाठी करण्याचा प्रकल्प हांती घेतला जात आहे,

भारतातील 40 टक्के भाग आजही पॉवर य्रीडला जोडला गेलेला नाही आणि अमेरिकेतील राष्ट्रीय नूतनशील ऊर्जा प्रयोगशाळेच्या अहवालननुसार भारतातील विजेची मागणी 12.7 टक्केने पुरवतयापेक्षा जास्त आहे. हा गॅप भरून कोढत असतानाच देशाला ऊर्जा विकासाचे उद्विद्ष्ट साध्य करणे जरा कठीणच वाटते, असेही या अहवालात नमूद केले आहे, यातूनच देशाच्या विकासदरावरही याचा परिणाम होऊ शकतो, असे जागतिक आर्थिक फोरमचे म्हणणे आहे.

राष्ट्रीय सौरऊर्जा संस्थेने सन 2014 मध्ये केलेल्या पूर्वानुमानाप्रमाणे भारतात उपलब्ध असणारी सौरशक्ती व तिचा डिसेंबर 2017 पर्यंत केलेला वापर याची टक्केवारी विचारात घेतली असता असे दिसून येते की, डिसेंबर 2017 पर्यंत एकूण नैसर्गिक सौरशक्तीच्या केवळ 2.99 टक्के सौरशक्तीचा वापर भारतात केला गेला आहे. तर राज्यनिहाय विचार करता सर्वात जास्त प्रमाणात ( 45.62 टक्फे) नैसर्गिक सौरशक्तीचा वापर षंजाब राज्याने केल्याचे आढलून घेते. त्याखालोखाल लामीळनाडू ( 15.70 टक्क) व तेलंगणा ( 15.18 टक्के) या राज्यांचा क्रमांक लागतो. याशिवाय आंध्रपदेश ( 7.05 टक्के), गुजरात ( 6.74 टक्के), कर्नाटक ( 6.63 टक्के), हरियाणा ( 4.54 टक्के), दिल्ली ( 3.49 टक्के), मध्यप्रदेश (3.1才 टक्के) या राज्यांचा घटत्या क्रमाने नंबर लागतो. महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा विचार या राज्याने नैसर्भिक सौरसक्सीच्या केवळळ 1.40 टक्के इतकी क्षमता वापरली आसल्याचे स्पष्ट होते.

नैसर्गिक साधनसामग्रीची उपलब्धता व तिच्या वापरासंदर्भुत जैसर्गिक संसाधनाव्या अर्थशास्त्रात काही संकल्पनः सांगितल्या जातात त्यामध्ये...

1) नैसर्गिक साधनसामग्रीचा वापरच होते नसणे किंवा
2) नैसर्गिक साधनसामगीचा चुकीचा वापर होत असणे किंवा
3) नैसर्गिक साधनसामग्रीचा अपुरा वापर होत असणे

नैसर्गिक साधनसामग्रीच्या वापरासंबंधीच्या वरील प्रकाराबाबत विचार केला असता भारतात उपलब्ध असलेली सौर शक्ती ही नैसर्गिक साधनसामग्री आपण अपुन्या प्रमाणात वापर करत आहोत, हे स्पष्ट होते. कारण सष्ष्ट्रीय सौरऊर्भा संस्थेने सन 2014 मध्ये केलेल्या पूर्वानुमानाप्रमाणे भारतात एकूण 748.98 गे.वे. इतकी सौरऊर्जा निर्मिती क्षमता असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते. तथापि या उपलब्ध नैसर्रिक क्षमतेपैकी केवह्ड 2.98 टक्केच क्षमता अतापर्यंत वापरात आणली रेली आहे. वास्तविकपणे कोणत्याही देशाचा विकास हा त्या देशात नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्ती किती प्रमाणात उपलब्ध आहे व तिचा वापर किती प्रमाणात केला जातो यावरच खन्या अर्थाने अक्लंबून असतो.

सन 2022 साली भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्याला 75 वर्षे पूर्ण होत अंसल्याने या वर्षापर्यत्त भारतातील सौरऊर्जा उत्पादन 100 गे. वे. पर्यंत वाढविण्याचे लक्ष निश्चित केले आहे. याचवेळी सन 2022 पर्यंत शेतकन्यांचे उत्पंन दुण्पटीने वाढविण्याचा निर्धार केलेला आहे. ही दोन्ही लक्ष्य एकाच वेळी साध्य होण्यासाठी सौरशेतीवी मदत घेतली जागार आहे. गुलाटी व सैनी यांनी केलेल्या अभ्यासानुसार भारतातील शेतक-्यांचे उत्पंन सन 2003 ते 2013 पर्यत केवळ 3.5 टक्केने वाढले आहे. ते आता सन 2022 पर्यंत दुप्पटीने वाढविणेसाठी सौरशेती हा एक योग्य पर्याग़ पुढे अण्णाला गेला आहे. म्हणजेच सौरउर्जा निर्मिती 100 गे. वॅ. इतकी साध्य करतानाच शेतकच्यांच्या उत्पंनात दुप्टर्टने वाढ करण्याबाबतची व्यूहरचना यशस्वी करण्यासाठी सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीमध्ये स्पर्धात्मकता, सर्वसमाप्वेशकता (लहान शेतकन्यांच्या सहकार्याने सौरऊर्भा निर्मिती करणो), पर्यावरणपूरकतेसह शाश्वतपणा आणि प्रमाणशीर प्रयत्नांचा आधार घेतला जगणार आहे.

म्हणूनच सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीसाठी भारत सरकारने खासगी क्षेत्र, शेली, उद्योग, सेवा क्षेत्र, शाळ, कॉलेजेस, मॉल्स, हॉटेल्स इत्यादी ठिकाणच्या इमारतींच्या छतावर सौरऊर्जा निर्मिटी करण्याचे धोरणा स्वीकारले आहे. याशिवाय भारताते सन 2015 मध्ये कोर्चीन येथील विमानतळावर सौरउर्जा निर्मिती करण्याच जगातील पहिला प्रयोग केला आहे. पहिला तरंगता सौरउर्जा प्रकल्प (10 कि.वै. क्षेमतेचा) कलकत्ता सज्यात स्थापित झाला असून यासाठी केवळ 0.01 हेक्टर जमीनीचे क्षेत्र वापरले गेले आहे. तसेच आंध्रप्रदेश, केरळा व लक्षद्विप या राज्यांनी प्रत्येकी 10 मे.वॅ. क्षमतेचे सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीचे प्रकल्प


जाहीर केले आहेत. हरियाणा सरकारने घर, शाळ्ग, कॉलेजेस तसेच सरकारी इमारतींच्या छतावर सौरऊर्जा निर्मिती यंत्रणा बसविणे बंधनकारक केले आहे, सन 2015 मध्ये चीन बरोबर ज्या एकूण 26 करारांवर सहया झाल्या आहेत, त्यात 4 करार सौरऊर्जा क्षेत्रत्तील आहेत.

सौरऊर्जा निर्भितीसाठी वापरल्या जाणान्या यंत्रसामग्रीच्या किमतीत सातत्याने घट होत असल्याने ती बाब भारतातील भविष्यकालीन सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीसाठी आशादायक मानली जात आहे. यातूनच ऊर्जातज्ज्ञांच्या मते, भारतामध्ये 2030 नंतर केवळ नृतनशील उर्जच्या माध्यमातूनच वीज निर्मिती केली जाईल तर 2050 पर्यंत आताची सर्व प्रकारची वीज नूतनशील ऊर्जास्त्रोतांमध्ये रुपांतरित होईल.

सन 2008 साली 3 मे.वॅ. सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीपासून झालेली सुरुवात डिसेंबर 2017 मध्ये 22 गॅ.वॅ. सीरऊर्जा निर्मिती क्षमता निर्माण करण्यापर्यंतचा प्रवास सौरऊर्जा क्षेत्राच्या प्रगतीचा आलेख उंचावत असल्याचे दाखवतो.

भारताचे सन 2022 चे 100 गे. वे. इतकी सौरऊर्जा निर्गितीचे लक्ष्य साध्य करण्यासगी त्यातील 41.23 टक्के इमारतींच्या छत्तावर तर जमिनीवर 58,76 टक्फे सौरउर्जा निर्मितीचे लक्ष आहे. या पार्श्वभूमीकर भारताच्या सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीचा विचार करता भारताने खन्या अर्थाने सन 2010-11 पासून सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीचा वेग वाढवला आहे. भारताने डिसेंबर 2017 पर्यंत 22 गे. वै. इतकी सौरऊर्जा निर्मिती केली आहे, म्हणजेच 2017-18 चे सौरऊर्ज्जा निर्मितीचे जे लक्ष्ष होत त्यापेक्षा जारस सौरऊर्ज्ञा निर्मिती करण्यात आपणाला यश आले आहे, असे असले तरी पुठील पाच वर्षात भारताला उर्वरित 78 गे.व̆. सौरऊर्जा निर्मिलीचे लक्ष दरपर्षी सरासरीं 15.6 गे.वे. इत्त़्या क्षमता निर्मितीने गाठावे लागगणार आहे. अर्थात भारत सरकारचे अनुकूल सौरऊर्जा धोरण व पायाभूत सुविधा याच्या आधारे सन 2022 पर्यंतचे सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीचे वर्षनिहाय लक्ष विचारात घेतले तर नक्कीच ते अशक्य नाही असे दिसते. परंतु एक बाब येथे आपण विचारात घेतली पहिजे ती म्हणजे पुढील पाच वर्षात इमारतींच्या छ्तावरील सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीला पुठील पाच वर्षात चांगले दिवस नक्कीच असणार आहेत असे दिसते.

सन 2022 पर्यत 100 गे. वे, सौरऊर्भा निर्मितीचे लक्ष भारताला साध्य कराक्याचे असून, त्यात अपयश आले तर त्याचा नकारात्मक परिणाम भारताच्या जागतिक प्रतिभेवर होऊ शक्तो. सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीचा प्रसार करणे व त्याची ग्रीड जोडणी करणे हे दीर्घकालीन वीजपुरवठ़याच्या व्यूहरचनेतील महत्त्वाचा भाग ठरणार आहे. सौरऊर्जेचे वेगळेपण विचार घेता भारताची दीर्धकालीन उर्जेची पूर्ण गरज सहज भागवू शकेल इतकी क्षमता सौरऊर्जा क्षेत्रात आहे. अर्थात ही मोठी खर्चिक बाब अस़णार आहे. असे असले तरी सौरऊन्जेबाबतचे योग्य धोरण व. सौरऊर्ज़ा प्रकल्पांच्ची योग्य कार्यवाही व यामुके क्षमतेइतकी ऊर्जा उत्पादन होण्यास मदत करू शकतात.

भारतात आजही अशी अनेक खेडी आहेत जेथे खूप मोठया प्रमाणात सूर्यप्रकाश उपलब्ध आहे पण तेथे वीज पोहोचलेली नाही. माजी पंतप्रधान डॉ. मनभोहनससंग यांच्या गते, सौरउर्जेमुळे देशातील ग्रमीण भगगात मोठया प्रमगण सामाजिक आर्थिक बदल होऊ शकतील.

नुतनशील ऊर्जा क्षेत्रातील जागतिक सल्लागारांच्या मते, भारत हा सीरऊर्जा क्षेत्रातील क्रांतीसाठी जगातील एकमेव अनुकूल व योग्य देश आहे. त्यातच अलींकडच्या काळत सौरऊर्जा उपकरणांच्या किमतीत सातल्याने घट होत असल्याने त्याचा फायदा निश्चितच भारतासारख्या देशाला मोठया प्रमाणात मिळणाए आहे,

## समारोप:

भारत व जगातील विजेची वाढती भागणी पूर्ण करण्यासाठी तसेच परंपरागत उर्जा निर्मितीच्या प्रक्रियेतील दोष दुर करण्यासाठी नूतनशील उर्ज्च निर्मितीच्या साधनांमध्ये सूर्यप्रकाशाच्या सहाय्याने सौरउर्चा निर्मिती हा भविष्यकाळचा विचार करता एक चांगला व श्रश्वत पर्याय उपलब्ध आहे.

भारताचे पंतप्रधान श्री. नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी 2022 पर्यंत देशात 100 गे.व̆. सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीचे लक्ष्य समोर ठेवतानाच देशातील शेतक-यांचे उत्पंन दुपटीने वाढविण्याचेही लक्ष समों ठेवले आहे. अर्थात ही दोन्ही लक्ष्य साध्य करण्यासाठी राज्यांची भुमिका तितकीच महत्त्वाची असणार आहे. परंतु सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीचे लक्ष्य साध्य करून संपूर्ण जगात सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीमध्ये नेतृत्व करण्याची संधी यातूनन भारताला मिळणार आहे. दुसच्या धाजूला सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीचे हे लक्ष साध्य करण्यासठी मोठा हातभार लागणार आहे तो म्हणजे देशातील शेलकरी व त्यांच्याकडे असलेल्या शेतज़िनींचा. यासाठीच सौरशेतीचा प्रयोग मोठया प्रमाणात देशभराल राबविले जाईल. थातूनच भारतातील शेतकन्यांना त्यांचे उत्पंन वाढविण्याच्ची संधी प्राप्त होणार आहे.

सौरऊर्जा निर्मितीसाठी शेतीजमिनीचा आधार घेल असताना त्यामागे खर्च बचल, सर्वसमावेशकता, प्रमाणबध्दतां आणि शाथ्वतपणा या चार घटकांचा महत्त्वपूर्ण सहभाग असणार आहे, यासाठी देशार्तील मोठया शेतकन्यंप्रासून छोटया


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अल्पभूधारक शेतकन्यांपर्यंत सर्वाना सौरशेतीद्वारे सौरकर्जा निर्माण करण्याँ्या प्रक्रियेत भाग घेता येईल व सन 2022 साली भारताला सौरऊर्जा क्षेत्रात जगाचे नेतृत्च करण्याच्या संधी मिळण्याच्या प्रक्रियेत सहभागी असल्याचा आनंदही उपभोगतील, अशी अपेक्षा व्यक्त करायला नक्कीच मोठा वाव आहे.

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Policy Approaches, Development and State Response to Agrarian Crisis and Farmers' Distress

Ealied by Dr PM M Hontao

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## 2

# Impact of Globalization on Cotton Farming in India 

Dr. Santosh N. Kadam<br>Dr. Shmkant J. Motkar


#### Abstract

Even today on globalization. Indian agliculture is back bone of a conntry, The coppins putem in a country is dominated by traditional crops. Whic few mip)or comuercial crops are being wiltivated. Among the commercial crops colton is one of the mijor rrop. The ciltivation of coltom in India dates to pre Mistorie. himes. Unitl a feo years ago, our somies of information regarding tie niliguty of cotton vere scanty referentes in teligions books, which leff in incertain whe ther Indin or Egypt was the firsl couviy to g ouv and mamufacture cottort on in lirge sale Recently, Ficiuntions of Mohenjo-Dano revealed that lie cotton and cotton mamifacture his come to be treated as begmings from the times of the Ahcient Inilus. wlisy crimization in Iniln, which fowished about five thousand yeans aso. It was proved that the worlds it widelted to india for  constinuts over 75 per cent of all ithe teavie materials.


## Introduction

Cotton is known as back bone of industial ievolimion. Cotton is one of the vital cash crops is Indian agyiculture. In Maharashtrat is known as While Gold in BJack Sol's. Mida has 128 lakh hector area wher cotton crop out of 330 lakh hector area in world of colton hivesting countriss thin is second lagest country. in collon proane tion hier Gliama. Andic Pradesh.



# PROCEEDINGS BOOK OF NATIONAL SEMINAR 

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Tटी सालती समवस



Dr Samosh nufilan Trof, Pravinutimide

Data in the real word often cones with a large quantunamin a varietyof formats that any meaningful interprelation of dat eannol he achieved staightaway, Socialsciences researches, to be very speific draw conclusions using both primary and secondary data. To anrvena meaningful intepretation on the research hypolhesis, the te sedtcher has to prepare his datas shuctures, the coding of data and the grouping d data for researchanalysis would lo a large exiant depend on theresils oftis data processing.

Dataprocessing is an intemediary stage of work between dath collections and data interpretalion. The data gathered inlle forinof questiomaire interview schedules/field notes/ data sheetsis mooty in the form of a large volume of research variables. The resear cll varables recognzed is the result of he preliminary research plan, whelingo sels out the data processing methads beforehand. Processing of data equite advanced pliming and this Whaning may cover such aspect as dentificalion of variables, hyo thetical relationslin among the vatades and hic tentative resear h hyponesis.

Here in this a aper we have lied to discuss hie various sters involved in precessing the research data. For this purpose we haye prepared our gaper in five steps aceording to piocessing der researd data. The various steps in processing of data are 1 ) identivise dieda shitetures, 2 ediling he data, 3 , coding and Classifing lie data.t Ganscripion of data, and. S) abulation of datte

## Checking Data Tor Analysis

In lie data preparation step, the data are prepred in dots Gomat, which allows the analyst to use moderi analysis so whicuth as SAS or SPSS. The major chitenonin his is to define lie datustictif A data stivelure is a dynamic collection of relared vanhle andiciot conveniently represented as a graph where y 2 (s, androbed


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## घरिकल्यन का अर्यं एवं प्रक्तार

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# ૪ 9. <br> सामाजिक संशोधनात वस्तुनिष्ठतेची आवश्यक्ता 

## प्रा.डॉ. रामेश्वर एम. मोरे

स्रमाजझास्न्न विभाग
संतोष भीमगर्व पाटिल महलाविद्यालय, मंछुप
ता. द्सोलाप्रूर्रि. स्रोलापूर
प्रस्तावना : तथ्याचे निष्पक्षतेने कित्वा तटस्यतेने परीक्षण करण्याची ड़्चा व योग्यता म्हुणजे वर्त्तुनिष्ठता होय. वस्तुनिष्ठता ही कैज्ञानिक संशोषनाची आधारशीला आहे वर्तुनिष्ठता नसेल तर कोंणतेहोो वैज्ञानिक, संशोधन निर्र्थक व प्रयोजन शुन्य ऊते सामाजिक घटना आणिण तथ्ये हयंांच्य ययार्थ, वास्तविक पर्चिच्य संशोध काने करन घेतल पाहिजे. त्यासाठी वस्तुनिष्टत्त्न आवश्यक आहे आणि सामाजिक घटनाँच्या बाक्तीत तर हैया वस्तुनिष्ठतेची अधिकच गरज आहे कारण क्येगतींही सार्माजक बटना सेंश़ोधकाच्या मनात कधी जिद्धाळा, प्रेम, आस्था तर करी तिरस्कार, घृणा, संताप आदि भावना जग़गत्त कैल्य्याशिवाय गाहतन नाही. हया भाव-भावना यथार्थ व वर्त्तुनिष्ठ संशेधनात अड़क्का लिर्माण कर्तात् त्यामुक्ठे नैस़र्गीक

 आग्वश्यक असते. म्हण्नुन प्रस्तुत शोर्धग्निंधात वस्बुनिष्ठतेचो सामाजिक संशोधनात कर्शी आवश्यक्ता

साम्मिजिक संश्रोनात वस्त्निछ्तेजो आव्ज्यक्जा


 शकंते मंत्तु जो संशोधक आपल्या भाव्वना विचार, संस्कार, मुल्ये इल्यादीचा त्याग करुन कोणत्याही घटनेचे निदिकारपणे परीक्षण व विवेचन करतो तोंच खरा संश़ोधक उसतो: मान्वी वर्तन हा सामाजिक शास्त्रांचा अभ्यासन्विष्य असल्यामुक्ठे संशोधकाला ल्याप्रमाणात तटर्य राहता येत नाही. करण त्याची स्वतःची वतंगूक, अनुभन्न इत्यद्दामुले ल्याष्या विवेचनावर प्रभाव प₹त असतो. त्यासावे सामाजिक संशोधनात वस्तुनिष्हतेरी गरजज असते.

सममजजिक घटनासंबंधी यथार्थ वास्तकिक ज्ञान प्राप्त होग्यासाठी : संशोषनाचे मुख्य
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कार्य अज्ञान दुर करणो हे आहे सामांजिक घटन्नीविषदी असणारे चुकीचे ज्ञान आणि त्थांच्या वास्तविक


 केले तरचच सामाजिक संशोधनाचे ज़ान संन्र्धन है उद्दीष्ट साध्य होऊ शक्षे

योग्य व प्रातिनिधीक स्वरुपाची तथ्ये प्राप्त करण्यासाठी : प्रांिनिनींक तथ्ये प्याप्त कर्प्यासाही कस्तुनिष्ठतेची अन्यंत आवश्यक्ता असते. एखाद्या विष्याचा संशोषनात्मक अभ्यास करावयाचा असेल तर त्या ट्र्ट्टोने घोग्य ती वास्तीवक तथ्ये संक्लीत करावी ल्लाग्ताल्त. परंतु ही तय्ये दर्स्तविक स्वर्मातुनच्च संकलीत करायची असतोल तर त्यासाठ वस्तुनिष्ठतेचा आधार छ्यावा लागतों सर्त्तुनिष्ठ
 निष्ट्तेंचा अव्नंब करणें आग्रश्यक आहें

वैज्ञानिक पध्दतीचे प्रयोग यशास्ती करप्यासाठी : वस्तुनिष्ठता है वैज़ानिक पध्द्योचे मुख्य
 ही वेज्ञानिक संशोधनाची प्रथम आवश्यकता आहे म्हजून सामाजिक संशोधनात वैज़ानिक पध्द्तोच्या सफल
 ऊंचत वैन्जानक पध्य आणि अध्ययनात वर्त्तुनिष्ठदृष्टिकोन या दोन्ही गोष्टी साध्य झाल्यास सत्य संशोधन
 वरते






 आवश्यक्ता असते.





स्वताचे निर्णय याहतील म्हणून नि：पक्षपाती निष्कर्ष कादुण्यासात्री वस्तुनिष्ठ अध्ययनपध्दतीची नितांतु गरज आहे．

सिष्दांत निमिमीतस व नबीन संशोघनाची शक्यता विकसीत करण्यासाठी उपयुक्त ： वस्तुनिष्ठ अभ्ययनामुळे सिध्दांत निमिंती व नव्या संशोधनाची शक्यता निर्माण होते．संशोधनाच्चा कार्यात विकास घडून येनो．कारण जेम्न संशोधक तथ्ये किंता घटनातील वास्तविक्ता शोषण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो तेव्हा व्या घटनेच्या किंवा तथ्यातील अनेक अस्पष्टबाजू त्याच्या लक्षात येतातः त्यामुळे नवीन संशोधनाग्र उत्तेजन व चालना मिळते，त्याबरोबरच पूर्वाँच्या आंत धारणा मषष्ट होतात．

सत्य ज्ञानाच्या प्राप्तीसाठी ：सत्य व यव्यार्य ज़ानग्राप्तीसात्य वस्तुनिष्ठतेची गरजज असते वस्तुनिष्ठतेन्या अभावी घटनेचे किंवा समस्बेचे व्रण्णन प्रत्येक संशोधक विभीन्न मकारचे करु शक्तो त्यामुले घटनेची वास्त्तविक्ता स्पष्ट होणार नाह़ी．त्यासाठी वस्त्रुनष्ठतेची आवश्यकता आहे संशोषनकार्य व वर्स्तुनिष्ठता यंचा संबंध र्घनेष्ठ स्वर्पांचा आहे．सत्य घटनेचे अवलोकन करून संशोषनाचे निष्कर्ष मांडले जातात．

निष्कर्ष ：सामाजिक संशोष्षनात वस्तुनिष्ठता असावीच लगगते वस्तुनिष्ठते अभानी काढलेले निष्कर्ष योग्य अस़त नाहीत वस्तुनिष्केमुलेनिपक्षपाती निष्कर्ष काहण्गास मदत होने संशोधकाला योग्य वे प्रातिनिधीक तथ्य संक्लन करण्यास，सामाजिक घटनासंबंधी चास्तविक ज्ञान प्राप्त करन घेग्यसाते वर्स्तुनिष्ठंचेची आवश्यकता आहे वैज़ानिक पष्द्धतीचे प्रयोग यशख़ी करुन निष्कर्षाच्या पडताक्कणीसाती वर्स्तुनिष्ठतेची नितांल गरज आहे मानवो वर्तन्नाचा अभ्यास करन्न सत्य ज्ञान प्राप्त करण्यासात्री व नवीन संशोध्नास उत्तेजन देण्यासार्र वर्स्तुनिष्ठतेचे महत्व आहे एक्रुणच，कोणत्याही शास्त्वाच्या अभ्थासात वर्त्तुनिष्ठ द्ष्टीकोन अस़णे अल्थंत गरजजेचे असते संदर्भ：－



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## 浩溇率

## ૪८．

भूमिका ：－समाज वैज्ञानिक तथा अन्य क्षेत्रो में परिकल्पना बहुत महत्चपपूर्ण होती है। परिकल्पना अनुसंधान का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण आवश्यक अंग है। परिकल्पना का श़्दिक अर्थ पूर्व चिन्तन से है। शोध कार्य करते समय प्परिक्रल्यना प्रथम एक सामान्य अनुमान है। उसके स़ाथ ही शोध कर्ता का आगे के शोध या अनुसाधन कार्य का आधार होता है। एक ही परिकल्पना से अनुसंधान में काम चल जाता है। शोध कायं प्रारंभ करने से पूर्त्र परिक्यल्यना या प्रावक्ल म्यना का निर्माण आवश्यक है। परिकल्यना के ब्बाद ही सामग्री－संकलन का काम होता है। शोध में संर्वप्रथम परिकल्पन्ना अस्पष्ट हों सकती है। परिकल्पना सिध्दांत या निणंय न होंकर सिध्दांत अधवा निर्गय प्राप्ती का साधन है। परिकल्यना को अंग्रेजी के शन्द＇हाइपोंयिसिस＇का हिन्दी अनुवाद है।

शोर समस्या को व्रैजानिक तरीके से त्व्वयन हो जाने के पश्चाते शोधकतीं परिकल्पना का निम्माण करता है। पारिकल्यना शोध का एक आवश्यक अंग है। इसके अभाव में शोंध कार्यं उद्देश़ीन हो सकता है। भाषा के दूष्टिकोन से Hypothesis शब्द दों शब्द्रो Hypo（कम）व thesis（शोध लेख्ड）से बना है जिसका अर्य है－शोध लेख से कम निश्चित गह्त उपलन्ध साक्ष्य



 पर्रिकल्पना या उपकल्पना，प्राक्कल्पना इत्यादी श़न्द से जाने जाते है।

परिकल्पना की परिभाषा ：－परिभाषा को समझने के लिए कुछ विद्यानोोने परिश भाषा निम्न प्रकार से बताई है－
？）श्री लुण्ड वर्ण के अनुसार＂परिकल्यना एक सामाजिक कामचलाऊ सामान्यीकरण या निष्कर्ष है जिसकी सतत्यता की परीक्षा अभी बाकी है। आरत्भिक स्तरों पर पर्परक्रल्यना कोई अटकलपच्चु अनुमान，कल्पनात्मक विचार सहज ज्ञान या और कुछ भी हो सकता है। जो कि अनुसंधान का आधार बन जाता है ।（२）＂
२）गुड तथा स्केट्स के अनुसार＂परिकल्पना एक अनुमान है，जिस अन्तिम या अस्थायी रूप से किसी निरीक्षण तथ्य अथवा दशाओं की व्यास्या हेतु स्त्रीकार किया गया एवं जिसके अन्वे को आगे पथ प्रदर्श़न प्राप्त होता है।（३）＂


# TYPES AND IMPORTANCE OV TOURLS IN HGGLE BDUCATION 






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## 1. Introstuction









## II. TYPES OF TOURISM

## 1. Adventure fourism


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## 2. Widelife tourism



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## 3. Pifgrimage warism


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## 4. Eco tourism







## National Conference: Now Approachas in Highor Rducation




## 5. Cuharal tomism








## 6. Welloess tourism



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## 7. Businens Toutimm



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## 8. Heriage toutism





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## 9. Catue Tountion


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## 10. Sports Tourimm

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## II. Edtreational Tourism






## 12. Leinure Tourism




## III. Imporance of Tourism



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## 1. Foreign exchange





## 2. Employment


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## 3. Public as well as private income

 chares. tas. sale tax, service tur.

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# SOLAPUR MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTES MANAGEMENT 

Dr. Dede Deepak Kashinath<br>Assistant Professor, Deparmen of (jeography,<br>Santosh Bhinrao Patil College of Atts, commerce and Science, Mandrup)<br>Tahla-Soulh Solapm, District-Solapu, Moharashra (hntia)

## Abstracts

Today, solid waste has emerged as a major enviromenal concem from local level to global level. At the household level, people discard off their waste in an improper monner. The method of collection, segregation and transportation of leastes are not up to the mark and has resulted in creating unhygienic conditions in surrounding enviromment. Management of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is of immediate importance in urban areas, especially in the rapidy wbanizing cities of the developing world. Most governments have acknowledged the importance of municipal solid waste management. However, rapid population growth overwhelms the capacity of mast municipal cuthorities 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 tyes of waste is most often the responsibility of municipal or other gevernmental authorities. Although solid waste from industrial processes is generally not considered municipal waste, it nevertheless needs to be laken 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 fonger has any value to the person who is responsible for it. The words rubbish, gabbage, trash or refuse are often used as synomym when talking about solid waste"7
Enviromental Encyclopedia defmes waste as "When any material exhausted off its utility capacity and causes a problem due to its aesthetic and enviromental reason is considered as waste".
Waste is defined as "Any material that is not uscful and does not represent any economic value to its owner, the owner being the waste generator" 6

## TYPES OF SOLID WASTE:-

Solid waste is usually categorized as per their sources, composition, processing potential and environmental consideration. A general classification is:
"Houschold wastes" derived from residential neighborhoods is the largest component of urban solid waste. It consists of a large number of various clements difficult to separate such as food and garden waste, paper, plastic cardboard, glass, leather, old clothes, furniture, vegetable peach, egg shells, newspaper and magazines.
"Commercial wastes" consists of shops, restaurants, hotels, business cstablishment, market wastes varied in totally but each specific sources may have only one type of waste material.

[^8]"Hospital wastes" is produed during diagnosis, treatment or immuntation of human beings and in research activilies and lesting of biological. It includes shams, 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 infections and can be a serious treat to human health if it is not managed in proper and scientific manner.

## MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTIE:-

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 authoritics. 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. 12

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

1. According to Section 3. (xv) of the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Itandling) Rules 2000 "Municipal solid waste" includes commercial and residential wastes generated in muncipal or notified areas in either solid or semi-solid form excluding industrial hazardous wastes but including treated bio-medical wastes 13 .
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 mumicipal solid waste.
3. According to Municipal Corporation Delhi. municipal solid waste consists of houschold 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 mot harardous 14 .
4. The volume of mumicipal solid waste generated per person is generally much higher in wealthy industrially developed urban areas, than the poorer rural areas. High income countrics gencrate 300 to 1000 kg 's waste per person cach 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 handing

## STUDY AREA:-

It is located at $17^{\circ} .10^{\prime \prime}$ and $18^{\circ} .32^{\prime \prime}$ north-latitude and $74^{\circ} .42^{\prime \prime}$ and $76^{\circ} .15^{\prime \prime}$ 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 2 . 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 33.03 km 2 to 178.57 km 2 mmethe ycar 1992 but the population growth was not contingent to the increase in the area

## PRESENTED CIRCUMSTANCES IN STUDY AREA:-

Total waste gencrated in the city is approximately 350 to 400 tons per day (TPD) considering the population of 9.51 lakh (census 2017). The Heath 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 strect 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 gencrated in Solapur

| Sr. No. | Sources | Quantity tone/day | Percent of Contribution |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | Domestic Waste | 175.00 | 50 |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | Street Sweeping | 84.00 | 24 |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | Commercial | 36.00 | 11 |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | Hotel and Restaurant | 7.00 | 2 |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | Market Waste | 12.00 | 3 |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | Other | 41.00 | 10 |
|  |  | 355.00 | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |

(Sources: Source: Heath Deparment of SMC, report-2017)
Table no. I shows that, Municipal solid waste can be broadly divided into four major catcgories 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.
Tig. No. 1


Edulndex Impact Factor 5.18 UGC Approved Iournal No 48178,48818

## Conclusion:

In Solapur the collection and transpottation 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 houscholds 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 revels 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 establishmem expenditure. Insufficient secondary storage capacity leading to spilage of waste on road. Unplamed secondary storage leading to open dumping of waste in city areas.

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## मानवी भूठोल

## (Human Geography)

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4 संतोष भीनराव पाटील महहाविद्यालय येये $१ \varphi$ वर्ष प्रान्वार्य.
$\$$ सोलापूर विद्यापीठ सोलापूर येये 9 जानेवारी २०१३ ते ३० एप्रिल र०१५ पर्यत संघालक, महाविद्यालये व विद्यापीठ विकास मंडकावर काम.
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\& सोलापूर विद्यापीठ सोल्लपूरचा सिकेट, विद्यापरिषद व्यवस्थापन परिषद सदस्य हुगून काम.

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## व

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शिवाजी विद्यापिठच्या विविध समित्याव करार्य केलेले भूगोल विषयाचे जे प्राध्यापक आगि
सोलापूरूच्चा देयानेंद महाविद्यालयाँच्यो भूरोल विभागांचे
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$\mathrm{Dr}_{\text {, Chanabasappa Sidramappa Mulage }}$



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## भारतातील समाजशास्नाच्या विकासात 51 एम एन थीनिवास यांचे योगदान <br> पन ST समेश्वर एम मोरे समाजशाख विजाए




## सारांश -











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 म्ठण्त अथयास समप्रथम उसरक,







One Day Interdisciplinary National Conference on

# Recent Techniques of Water Conservation And Management 

11th February, 2020

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## Suman Prakashan,

Latur

Groundwater, Extension, Education and Training Initiatives for Promotion of Water Conservation and Management. Four key speakers were invited to discuss the theme and the thrust areas of the conference. Theywere Prof Dr. B. C. Vaidya, Dr. Pradeep Purandare, Prin. Dr. S. K. Wadkabalkar , Hon. Sampatrao Pawar. Theyall discussed recent theories and techniques of Water Conservations and Management and simultaneously gave the practical solutions to the problems by citing day today examples. The participants were enriched by the knowledge and discussion about the global need of Water Conservation and Management. I must thank all the advisors of the conference for the cooperation and helping us to make it success. Finally, without the support and the work of the organising committee of my college, the national conference and the present book would not have been realized.

## Prin. Dr. R. R Patil

Head Department of Geography
K. N. Bhise Arts, Commerce
and Vinayakrao Patil Science College, Bhosare. (Kurduwadi)

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# Role Of Water Conservation In Agriculture Development 

Dr. H. L. Jadhav<br>Dept. of Geography<br>S.B. Patil Arts, Commerce \& Science College, Mandrup email:-jadhavhl@gmail.com


#### Abstract

Water is the most precious natural resource and something that most of us take it for granted. There has been increased awareness about the importance water for survival and its limited supply. It is clear from the world water distribution pattern that out of total available water only $0.3 \%$ is available for human consumption. But today in the increased pace of development even this is getting pollution due to human activities like mining, Industrialization, modem agriculture and so many other things are created shortage of water for drinking and other purposes. So studies of water conservation methods are most important in today's world. We have already learned about how important water is for survival of all living beings also learnt that usable water is becoming scarce. In this paperwe will leam some important methods of conserving water and the role of individuals, community and government in conservation of water for agriculture development. Keywords: Water resource management, Watershed development, Agriculture production.

\section*{Introduction:}

Water is one of the important renewable natural resources, which has been the source of the life for mankind


from the origin of human being. In the middle $20^{\text {th }}$ century in India, large scale use of water for various purposes was started. Access to irrigation during the wet crop season can act as an insurance against failure in rainfall at the crucial stages of plant growth. In the region the availability of irrigation during the dry season plays a role similar to that, it plays in the rainless tracts, with the difference that it can permit the utilization of agricultural land throughout the year. Since the protective role of inrigation in the wet season substantially lowers the production risk, farmers are greatly induced to raise land productivity through input intensification. In the present investigation an attempt has been made to analyze the role of water resource management in agricultural development. Obviously, the attempts are also made to assess the physical constraints in the context of irrigation facilities.

## Objectives :

1. To analyze the relation between water resource conservation and agriculture development.
2. To study the methods of water resource conservation foragriculture development.
3. To suggest some remedial suggestions for agricultural and regional development.

## Conservation techniques:

Water is the most precious natural resource and something that most of us take it for granted. There has been increased awareness about the importance water for survival and its limited supply. It is clear from the world water distribution pattern that out of total available water only $0.3 \%$ is available for human consumption. Buttoday its demand is increased in different sectors. Its demand is very high in agriculture sector specially in India. Primary source of water in India is south-west and northeast monsoons. Monsoon, however, is erratic and as we have already studied the duration and the amount of rain fall is highly variable in different parts of our country. Hence, surface runoff needs be conserved. The techniques for conservation of water resource for agriculture sector are as below

## 1. Conservation by surface water storage

Storage of water by construction of various water reservoirs have been one of the oldest technique of water conservation. The scope of storage 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.

## 2. Conservation of rain water

Rain water has been conserved and used for agriculture in several parts of our country since ancienttimes. The infrequent rain if harvested over a large area can yield considerable amount of water. Contour farming is an example of such harvesting technique involving water and moisture control at a very simple level. It often consists of rows of rocks placed along the contour of steps. Runoff captured by these barriers also allows for retention of soil, thereby serving as erosion control measure on gentle slopes. This technique is especially suitable for areas having rainfall of considerable intensity, spread over large part i.e. in Himalayan area, north east states and Andaman and Nicobar islands. In areas where rainfall is scanty and for a short duration, it is worth attempting these techniques, which will induce surface runoff, which can then be stored.

## 3. Ground water conservation

This is another most important technique to conserve water. Which is useful to life on earth surface. The availability of ground water is more than surface water. The Groundwater is less expensive and economic resource and available almost everywhere. This is sustainable and reliable source of water supply and it is relatively less vulnerable to pollution. So some of the techniques or methods of water conservation and management are described below.

## 4. Adoption of drip sprinkler irrigation

Surface irrigation methods, which are traditionallyused 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 specially for water scarce areas. This method is particularly useful in row crop. Similarly sprinkler method is also suitable for such water scarce areas. About $80 \%$ water consumption can be reduced by this method, whereas the drip inigation can reduce water consumption by 50 to 70 percent.

## 5. 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 inigation.

## (i) Selection of crop varieties

Crop performance and yield are the results of genotype expression as modulated by continuous interactions with the environment. Generally, the new varieties of crop do not require more water than the older ones. However, they require timels supply of water because their productivity is high. Frequentidght inigation is more conductive than heavy inrigation at large inerials for obtaining high yields.

## (ii) Nutritional management

Potassium plays a major role under stress conditions. 1 improves the tissue water potential by osmoregulation, ultimately increasing the water use efficiency. Experiments conducted at the Water Technology Centre, Coimbatore, indicated that foliar application of $0.5 \%$ potassium chloride can reduce the moisture stress in soybean, sorghum and groundnut.

## (iii) Role of antitranspirants

Application of antitranspirants reduces transpiration maintaining thereby the tissue water potential. Plants then take up less water from soil. Antitranspirants can prolong the irigation intervals by slowing down soil water depletion. Application of Kaolin( $3 \%$ ) and lime wash ( $2 \%$ ) was found to maintain the water balance of plant and resulted in normal yield of sorghum under moisture stress conditions. Certain growth regulators reduce the plants susceptibility to water stress.
Recent Techniques of Water Conservation And Management / 63

## 5. Reducing 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. Nonporous 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.

## Results and Suggestions

The role of irrigation is the most important in the development of agriculture. So the modern 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 efficiently 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.

The development of water resource for their optimum use involve proper planning and conservation of the water resource. Ingeneral, the aim is to obtain water in required quantity and quality at the least cost water is available through the hydrological cycle over space and time as the limited renewable resource through a complex physio-socio-economic-ecological system. So the planning and conservation of water resource should be essential for agriculture and different sectors for
development.
Water resource are essential for the existence of human and all other species for an economic point of view, water resource are composite assets which provide a variety of services for consumptive and productive activities. Due However, water quality degradation and problems in developing countries. It is estimated that in 2025,5 billion out of the world's 7.9 billion people will be difficult or even possible to meet basic water demand for drinking, cooking and sanitation. Water resource managementrelated to these problems usually involves multi stock with contradictory or conflicting interest.

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He ste chaired the session presented ampere enticed Effective Breoentaiton and Leedesehip Skills: q key to Megessinal Success.


Dr. A. B. Kadar (Convener) (President-SETO)



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# Effective Presentation and Leadership Skills: A Key to Professional Success 

## Sidharam 18 Dhanashetti

Aims and objectives

1) To know about presentation
2) To know about leadership
3) To study the elements of presentation
4) To explore the importance of presentation
5) To find out the role of presentation and leadership in success.

Abstract:
Presentation on most popularly known PowerPoint presentation PPT is a well-known thing for modern world. The word presentation itself denotes that to present something before usually large number of audience. Instead of monotonous oral lecture, audience likes to get things by audio visual devices. Presentation has changed in the course of time.
In the present research paper I will try to explore presentation skills and how they are essential to get success in your objectives. Apart from presentation this paper will focus on leadership skills that how presentation skills and leadership skills are interlinked and complementary to each other.

Keywords: Presentation, leadership, technology, marketing, PPT
Sidharam B Dhanashetti, Assistant Professor, Department of English, Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, Mandruy

conplete presentation. This includes infoduction of the presenter and the topic of the presentation, actual slides for presentation, conclusion, question-answer session. We should plan accordingly so that it suits the avalable time.

There is no fixed or ideal time span for a presentation. But it really should not exceed $30-40$ minutes. And should not exceed $7-8$ slides. Because after that if we contime, the audience will not be able to conrentrate as they reach stagnation stage.
4) Number ofslides:

Total number of slides is an important factor in the successful presentation. Once again there is no rule regarding the number of slides. But ideally there should be 8 to 10 slides which will require 3040 minutes. 10 slides can be distributed into $2-3$ forintroduction $5-6$ formain content and $2-3$ for conclusions.
5) Information on each slide:

The information on each slide should not be too much. It should be brief and concise. We should avoid sentences instead words and phrases should be used. An average adult looks at a slide for only for 4-8 seconds before looking somewhere else.
b) Language:

Selection of the language is very important factor in presentation. It includes the selection of the language which his or her audience knows very well. Also it should include simple, clear, plain and denotative language.

These are the things which we keep in mind while preparing presentation. If the presentation is prepared neatly and well planned but if we fail to present the same in a systematic manner it will be a failure.
Actual Presentation:
Actual presentation includes many skills. For the successful delivery of the presentation one needs to plan. Some of the things which we should keep in mind while delivering the presentation.

1) Introduction:

Here the presenter should introdice himself or ferseif. In this he worm. include his or her complete name, name of his company or firm, designation, the place from where he comes, etc.

## 2) Objective:

After introduction the presenter should state the objective or purpose behind the presentation. He should make it clear that how much time is going to engage the audience for the presentation.
he sccepts the responsibility. On the other hand when they achieve the goala good leader givecredit to his colleague.

A flock of ships whose leader is lion will win but it troop of lines whose leader is a ship will lose. This shows the capacity of the leader and how can we turn the tables.

Leadership skills involve the ability to take decisions to take snitiatives to motivate and lead by example to use reason rather than emotions to resolve contlicts to take blame when things go wrong to handle emergencies and unforeseen situations and good organisation skills.
Latest discuss some of the qualities of a good leader:

1) Vision:

A good leader has a vision and he himself and his colleagues worked hard to make it into reality.
2) Motivator:

A good leader will always motivate himself as well as his colleagues. He tries to utilise the optimum quality and human resource of the team. But while doing this he docsn't torture them mentally or emotionally.

## 3) Trust in team:

He believes in his own quality and the qualities in his team members. He knows very well that after hard work his team will definitely get success.
4) Confidence:

A good leader is confident about his own qualities as well as his team's qualities. This confidence only help them to achieve their goals.
5) Clear communication:

A good leader communicates clearly and directly. He is very specific an the choice of the words for communication. He is clear and specific about each and every word uses.

## (9) Delegate the work:

This is the good way to complete the work within time and by the fands of suitable person who is skilled in in some area.

This will heip the team to achieve fite goal in less the and withont any burden.

## Positive attitude:

Leader always thinks positively. His positive thinking motivates the crammembers and even they start thinking positive automatically

## Sense of humour:

Being very serious and grave by nature and facial expression does not



## Changing Trends in MAN

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RELATIONSHIP


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8. Protection of Environment for Sustainable Development Dr Shivaji B. Khemar \& Dipak K. Dede (PP-67-74).
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## Protection of Environment for Sustainable Development

## Dr. Shivaji B. Khemar ${ }^{1}$, Br. Dipak K. Dede ${ }^{2}$

1.Agasti Mahavidyalay, Akole.
2. SBP Arts, Commerce \& Sci. College Mandrup, Solapur. Abstract:

The protection of enviroment is needed for sustainable development. The Industrial pollution, degradation of forests, depletion of ozone layer, the green house gases results in global warming and clinate which will have an adverse impact on environment and human health. There is a need for conservation of Biodiversity, protection of wellands and prevention of environmental pollution, promotion of ecological balance enables sustainable development. There are several provisions provided in. Indian Constitution for Protection of environment. There are certain legislations enacted viz. Environment Protection Act, Wildlife Preservation Act, Biodiversity Conservation Act, water and Air pollution prevention Acts etc The Judiciary playing a vital role in protection of Enviroment. Through Judicial Activism the Supreme Court can issue directions under writ Jurisdiction under Article 32 of Indian Constitution. The United Nation Organisation passed several UN conventions like Ramsar Convention on protection of wetlands, and UN convention on Biodiversity etc. World Environment Day is being celebrated across the world on 5 th June every year.

Present paper focus on the various environmental protection policies in surrounding countries and its history and future with the role for conservation our environment.
wealth of wetland ecosystems distribute in different geographical regions. India is also a signatory to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the Convention of Biological Diversity; Apart from government regulation, developinent of better monitoring methods is needed to increase the knowledge of the physical and biological characteristics of each wetland resource, and to gain, from this knowledge, a better understanding of wetland dynamics and their controlling processes.

India being one of the mega diverse nations of the world should strive to conserve the ecological character of these ecosystems along with the biodiversity of the flora and fauna associated with these ecosystems. The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971, is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. There are presently 158 Contracting Parties to the Convention, with 1758 wetland sites, totaling 161 million hectares, designated for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance. Ramsar Convention is the only global environment treaty dealing with a particular ecosystem. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands was developed as a means to call international attention to the rate at which wetland habitats were disappearing, due to lack of understanding of their important functions, values, goods and services. Governments which have joined the Convention are expressing their willingness to make a commitment for helping to reverse that history of wetland loss and degradation. In addition, many wetlands are international systems lying across the boundaries of two or
more countries, of are part of river basins that include more than one country.

## Conservation of Biodiversity:

Conservation of Biodiversity is the need of the hour. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 is a federal legislation enacted by the Parliament of India for preservation of biological diversity in India, and provides mechanism for equitable sharing of benefits arising out of use of traditional biological resources and knowledge. The Act was enacted to meet the obligations under Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to which India is a party. The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) was established in 2003 to implement India's Biological Diversity Act 2002. The NBA is a Statutory, Autonomous Body and it performs facilitative, regulatory and advisory function for the Government of india on issues of conservation, sustainable use of biological resources and fair and equitable sharimgeree Colt benefits arising out of the use of biological resources.

## Wildlife Conservation:

Wildlife conservation is the practice protecting endangered plant and animal species and their habitats. Among the goals of wildlife conservation are to ensure that nature will be around for future generations to enjoy and to recognize the importance of wildlife and wilderness lands to humans. Many nations have government agencies dedicated to wildlife conservation, which help to implement policies designed to protect wildlife. Numerous independent non-profit organizations also promote various wildlife conservation causes. Wildlife conservation has become an increasingly
that the right to live is not restro - to mere animal existence. Article 21 also constitute right to get pollution free water and air. Article 48 of Directive Principles of State Policy directs that the State to take steps to organize agriculture and animal husbandary on modern and scientific lines. Again Article $48-\mathrm{A}$ requires the State to take steps to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildife of the country. In M.C. Mehta (II) V. Union of India, the Supreme Court, relying on Article 48-A gave direction to Central and State Govermments and various local bodies and Boards under the various statutes to take appropriate steps for the prevention and control of pollution of water. Article 51-A says that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and impove the natural enviromment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living.

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Human \& Nature Interface: A Review

## Dr, Bhagwat G. Rashinkar

Late. Aabasaheb Kakade ACS College, Bodhegaon. Abstract:

Nature is not an easy term to describe as it incorporates mainly. of the visible manifestations of geography. Raymond Williams defines nature as, the material world itself, taken as including or not including human beings.' Tracing the history of the term he suggests that nature has often been used to describe the countryside ${ }^{\text {e }}$, the unspoiled spaces", as also plants and creatures other than man.'. Surely the commen sense in which nature has been described relates to environment, where even the human has been an integral component. In the context of our discussion, therefore, nature and environment convey almost the similar meaning. In exploring human-nature/environment comection we consider the natural circumstances and powers that affect and sometimes determine the actions of human groups. In excess of an extensive era of time in history this connection operates at two dissimilar stages; at one stage it wields power as a widespread ongoing procedure, and at the other it acquires the form of the connection of specific human groups to their immediate environments. For our purpose we do not especially favor any one of the two and give a narrative that tends to draw information from both as the situation demands.

This paper is review of the Man, Eiswonment relationship regarding the history of man aid some changes done in the environment.

## Introduction:



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# सत्यशोधक महात्मा जोतिबा फुले 

(साहित्य और विचार)

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## अनुक्रम

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