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March-2018

Special Issue – LIV

Emerging Trends and Issues in Research



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## From the Editor's Desk.....

The University Grants Commission (UGC) and National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) are the governing agencies that strive to bring quality education through teaching learning and research. The UGC through its circulars enforced the faculty members to publish their research articles in the approved journals to maintain the quality in research at some extent. Besides, the weightage of about thirty marks is given to the research related activities during the process of institutional assessment and accreditation by the NAAC. It means now days the higher educational institutions (HEIs) have to work rigorously in the area of research through research promotion programs and research publication along with the teaching-learning and evaluation process.

On this background, we are publishing the present special issue on *Emerging Trends and Issues in Research* focusing the various topics across the disciplines. We believe that the constant publication of research articles in UGC recognized and approved journals promotes the research culture and research ethics among the faculty members, students and scholars from on and off the campus. This special issue consists of sixteen research articles from teachers, research scholars and students and it covers the areas of literature, social sciences and commerce.

Publication of any book or research journal is the product of many hands and hence we would like to extend our sincere thanks to Dr. Dhanaraj Dhangar, the Editor in Chief of Research Journey and the editorial board for their consistent efforts. Besides, we would like to express our gratitude towards the faculty members, students and research scholars who have contributed and helped to bring out this issue.

**Mr. Digambar Kulkarni (Department of English)**

**Mr. Amol Mahajan (Department of Geography)**

*Executive Editors*



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- Executive Editor-



## **Power Politics : An Assessment of 'Killing Kennedy' by Bill O'reilly and Martin Dugard**

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### **Abstract:**

*The present research paper is an attempt to assess the factors that are associated with the assassination of the young and beloved president of the USA, John F. Kennedy. Killing Kennedy: The End of Camelot is a book written by Bill O'Reilly and Martin Dugard. It sheds light on the rise and fall of John F. Kennedy. Though the title includes the name of only one person- Kennedy, it uncovers the politics of the Cuban Leader Fidel Castro, Nikita Khrushchev of Russia, the South Vietnamese president Ngo Dinh Diem and John F. Kennedy, the president of the U.S.A. In fact the book is about the combat between capitalism and communism and sheds light on the power struggle and conspiracy on international politics. Each chapter delineates the events in which the readers see the leaders are engaged in power politics. The covert invasion at the Bay of Pigs, the construction of long wall through Berlin by Russia, the Cuban Missile crisis, the civil rights movement and the Vietnam War are the best examples that represent the game of power politics followed by conspiracy and cruelty. The assassination of the American president is the result of such power politics and conspiracy.*

**Key Words:** power politics, conspiracy, civil right movement, missile crisis.

### **Introduction:**

John F. Kennedy, famously known as JFK was an American politician whose career began as a lieutenant of army and ended as the most powerful leader (President) of America. Throughout his presidency, he had confronted with a number of issues including CIA dispute, launching missiles in Cuba by Russia, spreading of communism, cold war, civil rights movement and Vietnam War. His life was fully overflowed with power politics and the assumed conspiracy brought an end to his life. The rise and fall of John F. Kennedy is rigorously depicted in *Killing Kennedy: The End of Camelot* by Bill O'Reilly and Martin Dugard. However, these two authors are unable to find out whether the assassination was an effort of a single man or a conspiracy. After his arrest, the assassinator Henry Lee Oswald said that "I am just a patsy" (180) and this statement forced the historians and scholars to think of the conspiracy behind the assassination of the president. The prime aim of this research paper is to explain the concepts of power politics and conspiracy theory in association with the rise and fall of John F. Kennedy. At the outset of this research paper, the researcher has explained the meaning and tactics of power politics and put forth the idea of conspiracy theory by considering Jesse Walker's typology of conspiracy theory. Since it is a thematic study, the researcher has resorted to the descriptive and analytical methods to develop the topic of the research paper.

### **Power Politics and Conspiracy Theory:**

Power politics is a kind of game in which countries are trying to manipulate or control their opponents. They are trying to dominate and compete for power by using numerous tactics



such as covert invasions, nuclear developments and launching missiles, spying, massing army on the borders, blackmailing and lying etc. In short the power politics leads towards the position of being the most powerful among others. A conspiracy theory is an explanatory datum that asperses two or more people or a group or an agency which are indulged in illegal or harmful events through secret planning and deliberate actions or sometimes working as a supporting agency. In a book entitled *The United States of Paranoia: A Conspiracy Theory* (2013), Jesse Walker, while developing the typology of conspiracy theory has classified conspirators into five categories. The first "Enemy Outside" is a person or an agency that remains outside the community or country and is scheming against the society or the nation. The "Enemy Within" finds the conspirators who are hiding inside the nation and unidentifiable from the common people. The third category is the "Enemy Above" where we see the most powerful people indulged in handling the system for their personal gain. The "Enemy Below" includes the lower class people who intend to abolish the social stratification and capsize the social hierarchy. The last one, according to Walker is the "Benevolent Conspiracy" in which an angel works for the betterment and welfare of the society. John F. Kennedy, the 35<sup>th</sup> president of America became the target of his enemies since the covert invasion on the Bay of Pigs and it reached its pick point during the Vietnamese War. In every incident, we can see the power politics providing hints of conspiracy. While focusing the rise and fall of the American President John F. Kennedy, the authors of the book *Killing Kennedy: The End of Camelot* sheds a light on the power politics played between the two powerful nations- the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. It is also clear that in this power-struggle the other neighborhood countries- Cuba and Vietnam were involved. Both the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union had supported the regimes of other leaders for their personal gain. John F. Kennedy's support for the Bay of Pigs invasion, Vietnamese War and handling the issues created by Nikita Khrushchev and on the other hand the Soviet Union's mission of spreading communism, launching missiles in Cuba, the effort of controlling Germany through the construction of Berlin Wall etc. depict the game of power politics on international level.

### **Bay of Pigs Invasion:**

America was much interested in Cuba since 1898. During the period of freedom struggle Theodore Roosevelt helped Cuba to liberate them from Spain. Thus Cuba became pro-American territory until 1959. General Fulgencio Batista was a supporter of American policies and during his reign Cuba became a friendly nation to U.S. companies. As a result a number of American Companies and people owned large area of sugar plantation, cattle ranches and mines. Further, Batista was anti-communist. Therefore USA was in favor of Batista and against to Castro. In 1959, a young Cuban nationalist Fidel Castro led his guerilla army to Havana and subverted Batista's regime. Fidel Castro was a man of many secrets.(34) Eleven days after subverting Batista's regime in 1959, seventy-five political prisoners were shot dead and buried in the trench in dark night. Thus, it marked Fidel Castro's reign of terror. He became the ruler of Cuba and started to nationalize every American dominant part. That made U.S. officials nervous. Thus Castro's regime became a threat to U.S. interests.

The U.S. leaders tried to overthrow Castro's government by helping Cuban exiles. It started with the president Eisenhower decision of offering authority to CIA to recruit 1400 Cuban exiles and to train them in order to bring down Castro's regime. In 1960, Cuba developed diplomatic relationship with Russia and that made America so worried. They stopped importation of sugar



from Cuba and forced this country to economic collapse. To prevent this, the USSR agreed to buy sugar from Cuba. Thus, the cold war between the USA and the USSR get started.

In a speech on December 31, 1960, Castro warned America that any landing force would suffer far greater losses than on D-Day. "If they want to invade us and destroy the resistance they will not succeed ... because as long as a single man or woman with honor remains [,] there will be resistance," he railed (35).

As a result, America broke down diplomatic relations with Cuba in 1961 and determined to invade the country. A number of advisors told the new president JFK that Castro was no real threat to America but JFK thought that the invasion in Cuba would show the Russia, China and other anti-Americans that the president was thinking seriously about the cold war. Kennedy started to continue Eisenhower's policy but had some doubts about its planning. He declared that instead of covert invasion the overt and direct invasion would be beneficial. However, the CIA didn't agree with this plan and therefore the covert invasion took place. The first step of this attack was to destroy the air-force of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. However, the battle between Cuba and America didn't remain the battle between two countries. Instead, it went ahead as the fight between two powerful leaders- John F. Kennedy and Fidel Castro. The authors- Bill O'Reilly and Martin Dugard beautifully depicted this battle in following way:

...the invasion had become personal. It was no longer about the United States versus Cuba, but about John F. Kennedy versus Fidel Castro, two extremely competitive men battling for ideological control over the Western Hemisphere (36).

The army marched towards the Bay of Pigs but Castro was aware about this America backed activity and moved his air-force at another place. The plan went in wrong way. The freedom fighters were unable to get key roads and other strategic points. After 24 hours fight Cuban exiles were lost the war.

Bay of Pigs invasion clearly shows the power politics between Cuba and America. Kennedy used covert invasion as the method of power politics in this matter. Though the U.S.A indulged in this invasion, the president John F. Kenney in his press conference had declared that; "... there would be no intervention by US forces in Cuba (36). Behind this game show, there is one more leader namely Nikita Khrushchev from Russia whose aim is world domination and anything that goes against America is beneficial for him. He was also actively indulged in power politics during the period of Kennedy's presidency through constructing long wall in Berlin, launching missiles in Cuba, and providing hidden support to Cuba. In order to overthrow Nikita Khrushchev's plan, the American president John F. Kennedy had used all tactics of power politics.

### **Construction of Berlin Wall:**

Nikita Khrushchev came to power after replacing Stalin and intended to dominate the whole world. We know that Berlin, after the World War-II was divided into two broad parts: The western allies controlled part and Soviet controlled part that is the East Berlin. Inter-zone passports were necessary to travel between these parts. Free movement of the citizens was possible until 1961. During this period, thousands of people from east crossed over into the West Germany to escape from communist repression. Mostly all of immigrants were young and skilled and the flow of migration was very high that reduced the population of East Germany by 15





percent. This was dangerous to East Germany. To stop this migration what Nikita Khrushchev had done? In Bill O'Reilly and Martin Dugard's word;

They are also building an eighty-seven-mile-long wall through the heart of Berlin, Germany. The wall separates the Soviet-controlled sector from the rest of the city, which is controlled by the Western Allies. The barrier is not meant to keep people out, but to imprison the citizens of Communist East Germany, preventing them from fleeing to the freedom of West Germany (60).

Anyone who tried to cross the wall had to face the bullet from the army. Thus, the construction of long wall is the perfect example of power struggle between the USSR and the USA. John F. Kennedy travelled over Berlin and exclaimed that I am Berliner and promised his hidden support to the immigrants.

### **Cuban Missile Crisis:**

Cuban missile crisis which is known as the October crisis was a thirteen days conflict between the Soviet Union and the USA. It was a culminating point in power politics between these two countries. In October 1962, the Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev determined to launch missiles in Cuba in order to threat America. The dangerous missiles were only 90 miles away from America. The American president John F. Kennedy played crucial role in handling this crisis. He exposed himself as a peace prayer as well as a strong leader on international level.

JFK promises to "quarantine" Cuba, using the might of the U.S. Navy to prevent any Soviet vessel from entering Cuban waters. He declares that he is prepared to use military might in the form of an invasion, if necessary. He states unequivocally that any missile launched by the Cubans or Soviets will be considered an act of war and that the United States will reciprocate with missiles of its own (78-79).

Khrushchev was the man who deployed the plan of placing missiles in Cuba and believed that it would remain secret and even if they were discovered, Kennedy wouldn't act against this. However, Kennedy's speech on this issue destroyed Khrushchev's belief. In response to Kennedy's speech Khrushchev wrote to the USA that the president's naval blockade is the pirate act. The crisis went ahead and the world was on the verge of the third world war. Finally, the president sent Bobby to meet the Russian official promising them not to invade Cuba if the missiles are removed and the USA will remove missiles from Turkey. Thus, the Cuban missile crisis came to an end after 13 days. In short, the Cuban missile crisis shows the act of threat and blackmail to each other. Russia withdrew missiles from Cuba and America took back missiles from Turkey. Thus, launching missiles on various territories exposes power politics in vehement way.

### **Civil Rights Movement:**

In America, there was a severe conflict between the South and the North. There was still segregation in various areas after Lincoln's proclamation. Emmett Till, a Negro boy went to Mississippi and shot dead by the white man because he talked and touched white woman. It resulted into civil rights movement. Martin Luther King was the leader and under his control the movement continues. Many American officials though that King leans towards communism. To stop him from going towards communism, the Kennedys tried a lot. Further they had planned to



use this issue for the forth-coming presidential election. It was a different kind of power struggle within the country and in which the black and the whites were engaged.

### **Conclusion:**

To sup up, it is clear that the personalities like John F.Kennedy, Fidel Castro and Nikita Khrushchev had a strong will of dominating the whole world. The conflict between leaders led them to power politics. Basically, it was the battle between capitalism and communism. As per concerning the assassination of John Kenney, it is not clear whether Henry Lee Oswald was completely responsible to this act or there was any conspiracy behind this act. Kennedy, himself created a lot of enemies within as well as outside the America. Henry Oswald was an American but he worked for Russia and devotee of communism. Therefore, it provides a hint of enemy within and enemy outside theory.

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- O'Reilly, Bill and Dugard, Martin. *Killing Kennedy: The End of Camelot*, Henry Holt and Company, New York: 2012.
- Walker, Jesse. *The United States of Paranoia: A Conspiracy Theory*, Harper Collins, Canada: 2013.





## **Problems in Drought Prone Area of Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil : A Geographical Study**

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### **Abstract**

*Agriculture is the main source of employment in India. Agriculture is depends upon the Indian monsoon. Agriculture in India is a gamble against the monsoon. Drought is the major problem of Indian agriculture. Drought can be understood as Shortage of water supply or imbalance between the demand and supply of water. The present paper is an attempt to study agricultural Problems of drought prone area of Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil of Sangli District. The present paper is based on secondary data and its analyzed statistical methods by tables and graphs. Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil is drought prone area of the Sangli District. Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil is one of the droughts prone Tahsil in the Sangli district with an area of 70673 Sq.hec. Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil is occurs in drought prone region hence finally it is found that the Government with a view to help farmer's supply of improved farm implements machines, use of improved seeds and fertilizers, provision of credit and marketing facilities, educating and training women farmers, improved rural infrastructure. Audio-visual publicity in villages on good agricultural practices during grower's meetings and exclusive training programmes should be arranged.*

**Keywords:** Drought prone area, improved farm, training programmes.

### **Introduction**

Agriculture is the main source of employment in India for thousands of years, with more than 65% of the population relying on it. The agriculture situation started improving after 1960s with the introduction of high yielding varieties of crops and the development of agriculture infrastructure for irrigation credit Storage and marketing. But Indian agriculture is depends upon the monsoon, farmers have to face the fury of nature in the form of drought, unseasonable rain which causes extensive damage to crops.

### **Objectives:-**

1. To study the impact of drought on agricultural sector of Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil.
2. To study the challenges of agriculture in Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil.
3. To give suggestions to increase the agricultural productivity in study region.

### **Study Region:-**

The present research paper is devoted to all study of the agriculture problems and prospectus of Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil of Sangli district. Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil is drought prone area of the Sangli District. It is located in the eastern part of the Sangli district is situated between 16<sup>0</sup>,55<sup>1</sup> and 17<sup>0</sup>,50<sup>1</sup> North latitudes and 74<sup>0</sup>, 00<sup>1</sup> to 75<sup>0</sup>, 45<sup>1</sup> East longitudes. Kavathe Mahankal is one Tahsil of the biggest in Tahsil the Sangli district with an area of 70673sq.hec. And height of Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil is 633 met from MSL.



(Images downloaded from Internet)

### Data Base and Methodology:-

The present study is mainly based on secondary data relating to use of landuse, rainfall etc. This is one of the major sources for data collection. Spot observation is another source to using the information about Tahsil. The secondary data were collected form the Govt. Reports i.e. Central Statistical Organization, Zilla Parishad of Sangli and Panchayat Samitee Kavathe Mahankal.

### Scope of the Study:-

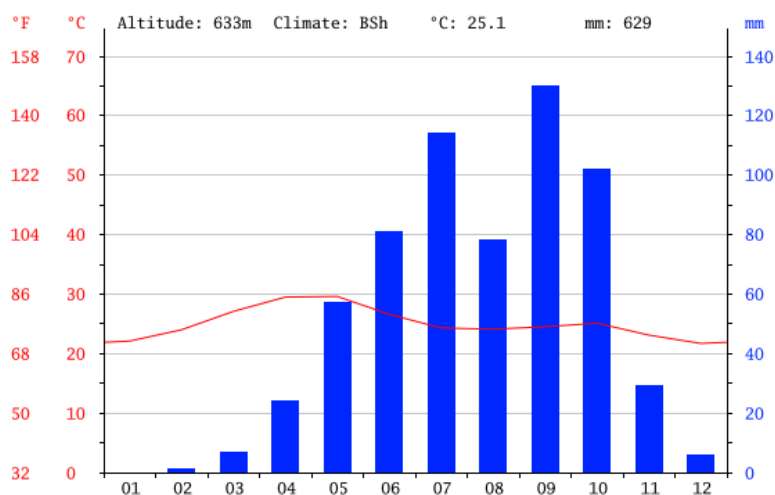
The challenges before agricultural of Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil would be the universal problem for the agricultural drought prone areas of Maharashtra. The total geographical area of the Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil is 70673 sq. hectares. In this investigation we find the low agricultural productivity defective storage, lack of use of improved technology, economically backwardness of farmers, Low prices of for agricultural products. There is the basic problem of the Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil is uneven rainfalls. Comparing to other Tahsil in Sangli district the rainfall in Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil is very low.

### Rainfall in Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil

|                                     |                |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Normal Rainfall during 2010 to 2011 | 558.1 (in mms) |
| Actual Rainfall in 2014-2015        | 589.0 (in mms) |

Source: District Statistical Abstract

### CLIMATE GRAPH: KAVATHE MAHANKAL





Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil there is little rainfall throughout the year. The average annual temperature is 25.1 °C in Kavathe Mahankal. Average Precipitation in study region is 559mm. The dried month is January, with 0 mm of rain. With an average of 130 mm, the most precipitation falls in September.

### **Issues and Challenges:-**

The agriculture in study area is facing following challenges.

- In the study area rainfall is very low i.e.558.1mm in 2010-11 and during 2014-2015 589mm. Agriculture is a gamble against the monsoon. It is the most important challenge before agriculture in study area.
- There has been lack of systematic planning of agriculture i.e. cultivation, Production, Processing and marketing.
- The social environment of study area is often stated to be an obstacle in agricultural development. The farmers in Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil are illiterate, superstitious, conservative and unresponsive to new agricultural techniques.
- Heavy pressure of population on land is one of the challenges in study area. In fact since the non agricultural sector of the study area has not been able to expand at a sufficiently rapid pace, this pressure has continuously increased. Increasing pressure of population on land is partly responsible for the subdivision and fragmentation of land holdings.
- Financial institutions are not able to provide timely and sufficient delivery to farmers.
- Fragmented and holding is a measure challenge as the majority of the farmers in study area are small and marginal farmers.
- 50% of farming community availing credit facilities from private money lenders on higher interest rate which results in to rural indebtedness.
- The agriculture sector is labour intensive, Day to day the wage rate of agricultural labour is increasing. The prevailing wage rate of study area is Rs.200/- per day for women and Rs.300/-(Tentative) for men. It is not possible for the farmers to meet the cost of labours.
- In study area most of the child labours work in agriculture sector. Some of children work with their families on small family owned farms.
- Indian agriculture has to become more cost effective to meet the growing challenges and an opportunity arising out of WTO agreements and the consequent globalization has to be yield based. Development of infrastructure is essential to support this growth.
- It is here the challenge arise considering the implementation of the technology at various levels in the global community. The need of the hour is not application of the technology but the adoption of appropriate technology.
- In study area, the farming practice are to haphazard and non-scientific and hence need some forethought before implementing any new technology. In the study area yet to take a firm ground primarily due to its unique pattern of land holding, poor infrastructure, Socio-economic and demographic conditions.

### **Recommendations:-**

The majority people in the Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil are mainly depended on agriculture. The economic development of this Tahsil is mainly based on agriculture. The problem of agriculture land use planning is investigated in following ways.



- Use of improved seeds and fertilizers, requires proper irrigation facilities in study area, irrigation can also make multiple cropping possible in a number of areas. Attempts in this field will have to be under taken in the following directions modernizing irrigation systems, efficient water management, adequate maintenance of canals etc.
- It is necessary to provision of credit and marketing facilities in study area. The commercial banks should be encouraged to lend more to small farmers. The marketing structure also needs reorientation to serve the small farmers in a better way.
- In the Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil agro based industries should be started on co-operative basis. These industries will increase employment level and also raise the socio-economic status of Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil.
- In study area heavy pressure of population on land and the climatic conditions have put limits on the source of income of farmers. The farmer from the study area has to depend upon only one crop and rarely two crops in a year. There is possibility of positive change in the status of farmer's by introduce the subsidiary, supplementary activities like dairy, poultry, horticulture etc.
- In Indian agriculture rural women play a vital role and participate in all stages of crop production, as they constitute in agricultural operations like transplanting, managing and fertilizing, harvesting, threshing, drying and carrying the product. To better exploit the emerging opportunities there is need for changing property rights in favor of women evolving technologies to suit women farmers increasing the number of women extension workers, educating and training women farmers.
- Improved rural infrastructure is also playing a key role behind the agriculture sectors comeback trail. With better rural infrastructure, is comparatively easier and cost effective to bring farm produce to the market.
- Create a viable model of public-private partnership that allows private investors to invest in agriculture in partnership with banks and financial institutions.
- Creating a more productive, internationally competitive and diversified agricultural sector would require a shift in public expenditures away from subsidies towards productively enhancing investments.
- Support the organized private sector in increasing its spending on extension and technology transfer.
- The rural finance would require improving the performance of regional rural banks and rural credit co-operation.

### **Conclusion**

- Even if agricultural productivity does increase, it is skill likely to lag behind the explosive information and service sectors. However the public education system is clearly failing to provide rural children with the skills necessary to enter these labour markets. This is problem the single biggest factor inhibiting the transaction from agriculture to service sector employment. The demand for skilled labours in India has exploded, particularly in the service sector, demand which many firms are finding difficult to meet domestically due to extremely skewed distribution of human capital.
- Agricultural productivity in India is challenge because of fragmented land holding. Consolidation of land holding is one of the measures to get maximum out it. Government has



to take innovative steps to get farmer benefited with the subsidy schemes directly as applicable in other countries to make the farmers self reliant. Banking industry in India has taken suggestive measures to cover excluded or unbanked people get benefited to make them out of the rural indebtedness due to the private money lenders. India has a wide network of rural finance institutions, many of the rural poor remain excluded, due to inefficiencies in the formal finance institutions, the weak regulatory framework, high transaction costs, and risks associated with lending to agriculture.

- The government with a view to help farmers supplies of improved farm implements machines like Bullock drawn ridger, power weeder cum-intercultivator, transplanting machines, etc. Micro-irrigation equipment for irrigating tobacco seedbeds and drip irrigation equipments for irrigating main fields. PVC pipes for drawing water from long distances for irrigating
- Audio-visual publicity in villages on good agricultural practices during grower's meetings. Screening of short-films on good agricultural Practices and latest improved technology through cable network. Exclusive training programmes should be arranged in drought prone region.

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## Geographical Investigation of Changing Cropping Pattern in Panchaganga Basin in Maharashtra

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### Abstract

*Cropping pattern simply means the proportion of area under different crops at a point of time, whereas changes in cropping pattern refer to change in proportion of area under different crops at two different times. Present paper aims to study cropping pattern and changes therein for individual crops in general and irrigated crops in particular in the region. The selected region for the present investigation is the 'Panchaganga Basin' of south Maharashtra state comprising 7 tahsils of Kolhapur district, Maharashtra. For the present investigation, data regarding area under different crops has been compiled from Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstracts of Kolhapur District, 1973- 78 and 2003-08. When we include sugarcane, fruits and vegetables, condiments and spices, the total food crops has occupy about 77.43 per cent during the period 2001- 05. Among the non-food crops groundnut shares (9.22%) major area. The share of sugarcane has increased by 10.03 percent on the contrary the share of sereals has decreased by 12.34 percent.*

**Key words:** Landuse, Cropping Pattern, Changes in Landuse, Crop Productions

### Introduction

As a consequence of the higher level of adoption of new agricultural technology, India became self sufficient in food production. At the same time due to heavy agro-inputs and unscientific agricultural practices, the problems of land degradation, soil degradation in the form of soil becoming saline and waterlogged have emerged as major challenges of irrigated farming. Improper land use and cropping pattern results in to degradation of land. Cropping pattern simply means the proportion of area under different crops at a point of time, whereas changes in cropping pattern refer to change in proportion of area under different crops at two different times. Such changes, though governed by ecological situation, socio-economic and technological factors also determine which of the feasible crops the farmers will choose. In case of irrigated crops, the choices are directly governed by the specific purpose for which the irrigated crops are to be grown and these are also conditioned by the geographical factors and modified by the emergent, social and economic circumstances (Mamoria, 1979).

### Objective:

Present paper aims to study cropping pattern and changes therein for individual crops in general and irrigated crops in particular in the region.

### Study Region

The selected region for the present investigation is the 'Panchaganga Basin' of south Maharashtra state comprising 7 tahsils of Kolhapur district namely Shahuwadi, Panhala, Gagan-





Bawada, Karveer, Hatkanagle, & Shirol (Fig. 1). The triangular tract region lies between 16° 13" and 17° 11" north latitude, and 73° 41" and 74° 42" east longitudes. It covers about 45752.2sq.km area and supports 26, 11,547 (2.6 % of state) population. The river Panchaganga is well- watered and agriculturally developed part of the state (Shinde, 1973). This region is topographically complex, having river valley flood plains to the east and hilly ranges to the west. Climatically this region has temperate climate. The region located in rain shadow zone of Western Ghats receives a decreasing amount of rainfall from the west (6000mm) to east (500mm). The soils of the region are mainly derived from the Deccan trap (Deshpande, 1971). Pedologically this region has laterite, brownish and black soils.

### Database and Methodology

For the present investigation, data regarding area under different crops has been compiled from **Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstracts of Kolhapur District, 1973-78 and 2003-08**. Simple percentage of area under different crops and group of crops has been computed of both comparative periods and changes in this period have been observed. The same analysis has been made in case of irrigated cropping pattern.

### Cropping Pattern and Changes

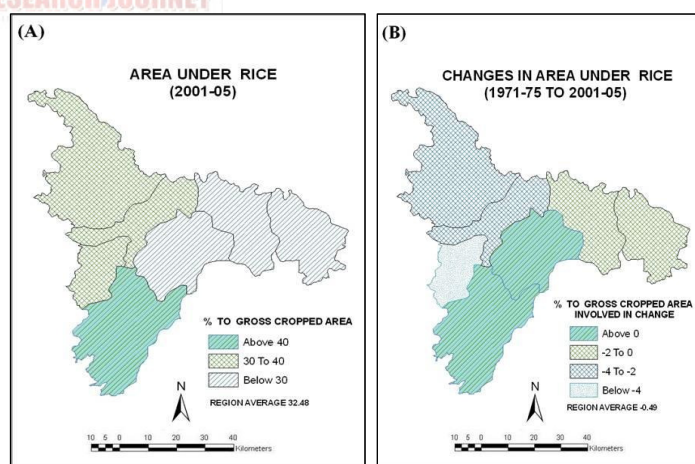
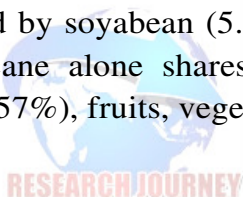
The area under study grows a variety of crops. However, foodgrains constitute a major produce of agricultural land (49.82%). The main foodgrains grown are rice (32.48%), jowar (5.58%) and pulses (4.72%). Among the non-food crops groundnut shares (9.22%) major area followed by soyabean (5.59%) and other oil seeds (5.01%). Among the irrigated crops sugarcane alone shares over 3/4<sup>th</sup> of the irrigated land followed by rice (7.07%), wheat (4.57%), fruits, vegetables, condiments and spices.

#### Rice:

Being a tropical monsoon crop, rice requires temperature of 21°C during sowing and 37°C during harvesting. It requires high rainfall or assured irrigation facilities. Rice occupies about 32.48 per cent of total cropped area having more variations at tahsil level. The south western hilly tract, particularly Radhanagri has high proportion of rice (Above 40%), the central and some northern tahsils like Shahuwadi, Panhala and Gagan

Bawada are having moderate (30 to 40%) proportion. This is due to high rainfall and undulating topography, whereas very low share (Below 30 percent) of this crop is confined to the eastern most tahsils namely Hatkanagle and Shirol.

Rice occupies about 7.07 per cent of the total irrigated area in the region. Its spatial distribution resembles with the general distribution. More than 21 per cent of the total irrigated area is occupied by paddy cultivation in Hatkanagle tahsil. Elsewhere its proportion is insignificant. However, it is observed during the field work that recently



farmers are cultivating rice on hill slopes. More particularly it is noted on hilly slope in Radhanagri, Gagan Bawada and Shahuwadi tahsils. This unscientific practice helps to accelerate the soil erosion on large scale thereby contributing to soil degradation in western part.

The share of rice has decreased marginally during the period under study. The significant decrease in the area under rice has been found in Gagan Bawada tahsil (Below -4 percent). The moderate decrease has been observed in Shirol, Hatkanangle, Panhala and Shahuwadi (0 to -4 percent) tahsils. This might be because of tough competition of rice with cash crop like sugarcane. Introduction of high yielding varieties, increasing irrigation facilities and attractive prices have encouraged the sugarcane cultivation in this region. However, only Karveer and Radhanagri tahsils have shown an increasing trend. The decrease of 11.05 per cent in irrigated area under rice is experience from 1971 to 2005. Shahuwadi tahsil experience highest decrease in region (37.32 per cent). The significant decrease of over 10 per cent is noted in five tahsils where sugarcane has replaced this crop, and in remaining two tahsils i.e. Panhala and Hatkanangle the decrease is below 5 per cent.

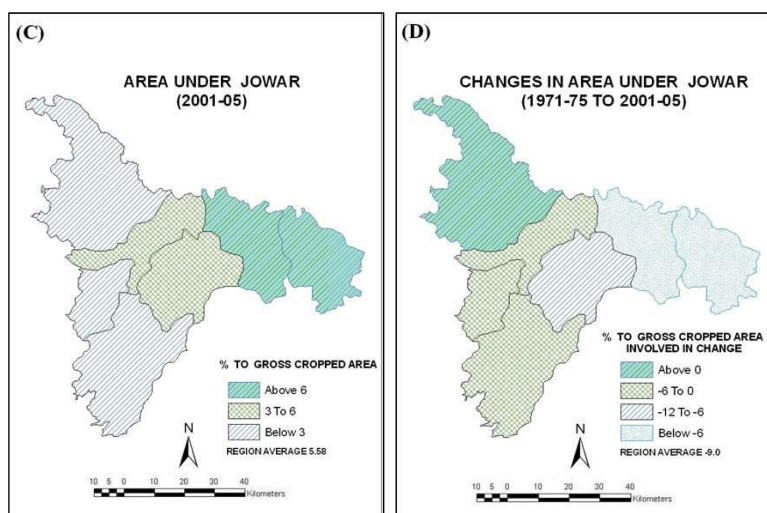
**Jowar:** Jowar is grown both as kharif and rabbi crop. It can withstand drought to a considerable extent and is grown both as dry as well as an irrigated crop. It is a staple food in the region and also used as a fodder. The spatial pattern of jowar is a reflection of topography, climate, and irrigation facilities.

Jowar shares about 5.58 per cent of the gross area sown. Its

high share (Above 6 percent) is confined to the Shirol and Hatkangale tahsil, which is due to deep black and black soils and relatively dry climate. However, a few pockets of Kharif jowar are observed in the central tahsils, while the northern and south western hilly tract particularly Shahuwadi, Gagan Bawada and Radhanagri tahsils have very limited area under jowar cultivation. This is mainly due to adverse ecological condition prevailing in these tahsils. During study period jowar has lost 9 per cent of cultivated area. The major loss is observed in Shirol and Hatkangale tahsils. The increased irrigation facilities caused shifting the farmers from jowar cultivation to sugarcane cultivation. During the period 1971 to 1975, jowar was having 2.81% of the irrigated land but now it has lost that one also. Jowar being a cereal crop could not compete to share increased irrigation facilities.

### Food grains:

This group includes sereals and pulses. The total share of sereals and pulses is 45.1 and 4.72 per cent respectively. Out of the total cropped area this group has occupied





49.82 per cent. During the period of observation its share has been decreased by 10.93%. It is mainly because the foodgrains could not compete with cash crops in sharing the increased irrigated area. The area under sugarcane has increased by 10.03% and Jowar percentage has decreased by 9.0.

**Table 1 Panchganga Basin: Cropping pattern**

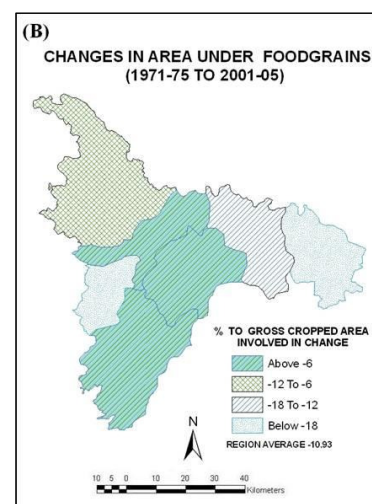
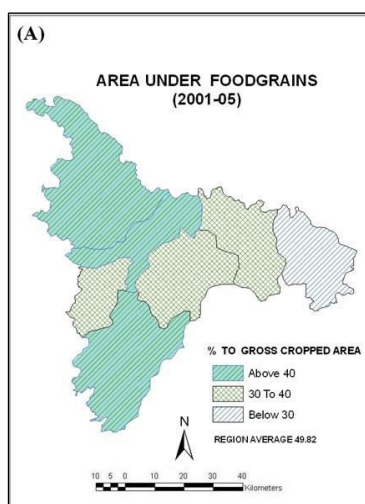
| Sr. No. | Crops                     | 1971-75                            |                  | 2001-05          |                  | Changes in % there in |               |
|---------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
|         |                           | Area in Hectare                    | % of G. C. Area  | Area in Hectare  | % of G. C. Area  |                       |               |
| A       | 1                         | 1 Rice                             | 77879.76         | 32.97            | 100232.96        | 32.48                 | -0.49         |
|         |                           | 2 Wheat                            | 1795.23          | 0.76             | 5554.78          | 1.80                  | 1.04          |
|         |                           | 3 Jowar (Total)                    | 34440.00         | 14.58            | 17219.82         | 5.58                  | -9.00         |
|         |                           | 4 Other Sereals                    | 21377.37         | 9.05             | 16170.59         | 5.24                  | -3.81         |
|         |                           | <b>Total Sereals</b>               | <b>135492.35</b> | <b>57.36</b>     | <b>139178.15</b> | <b>45.10</b>          | <b>-12.26</b> |
|         | 2                         | 1 Gram                             | 590.54           | 0.25             | 7930.99          | 2.57                  | 2.32          |
|         |                           | 2 Tur                              | 3047.16          | 1.29             | 2036.75          | 0.66                  | -0.63         |
|         |                           | 3 Other Pulses                     | 4369.96          | 1.85             | 4598.13          | 1.49                  | -0.36         |
|         |                           | <b>Total Pulses</b>                | <b>8007.65</b>   | <b>3.39</b>      | <b>14565.87</b>  | <b>4.72</b>           | <b>1.33</b>   |
|         |                           | <b>Total Foodgrains</b>            | <b>143500.01</b> | <b>60.75</b>     | <b>153744.02</b> | <b>49.82</b>          | <b>-10.93</b> |
|         | 1                         | 1 Sugarcane                        | 31770.78         | 13.45            | 72459.05         | 23.48                 | 10.03         |
|         |                           | 2 Condiments & Species             | 3566.83          | 1.51             | 4598.13          | 1.49                  | -0.02         |
|         |                           | 3 Fruits & Vegetables              | 944.86           | 0.40             | 6943.48          | 2.25                  | 1.85          |
|         |                           | 4 Misc. food crops                 | 0.00             | 0.00             | 1203.54          | 0.39                  | 0.39          |
|         |                           | <b>Total food crops</b>            | <b>179782.48</b> | <b>76.11</b>     | <b>238948.21</b> | <b>77.43</b>          | <b>1.32</b>   |
|         | 1                         | <b>Total fibers</b>                | <b>0.00</b>      |                  | <b>92.58</b>     | <b>0.03</b>           | <b>0.03</b>   |
| B       | 2                         | 1 Groundnut                        | 31133.01         | 13.18            | 28452.83         | 9.22                  | -3.96         |
|         |                           | 2 Soyabean                         | 0.00             | 0.00             | 17250.68         | 5.59                  | 5.59          |
|         |                           | 3 Other oil Seeds                  | 1559.01          | 0.66             | 15460.81         | 5.01                  | 4.35          |
|         |                           | <b>Total oil seeds</b>             | <b>32692.02</b>  | <b>13.84</b>     | <b>61164.32</b>  | <b>19.82</b>          | <b>5.98</b>   |
|         | 1                         | <b>Total drugs &amp; Narcotics</b> | <b>3968.40</b>   | <b>1.68</b>      | <b>1203.54</b>   | <b>0.39</b>           | <b>-1.29</b>  |
| 1       | Misc. non food crops      | 19771.11                           | 8.37             | 7190.36          | 2.33             | -6.04                 |               |
|         | <b>Non food crops</b>     | <b>56431.52</b>                    | <b>23.89</b>     | <b>69650.79</b>  | <b>22.57</b>     | <b>-1.32</b>          |               |
|         | <b>Gross Cropped Area</b> | <b>236214.00</b>                   | <b>100.00</b>    | <b>308599.00</b> | <b>100.00</b>    | <b>+ 1.32</b>         |               |

Source: Socio-Economic Review & District Statistical Abstracts of Kolhapur District 1973-78 & 2003-08.

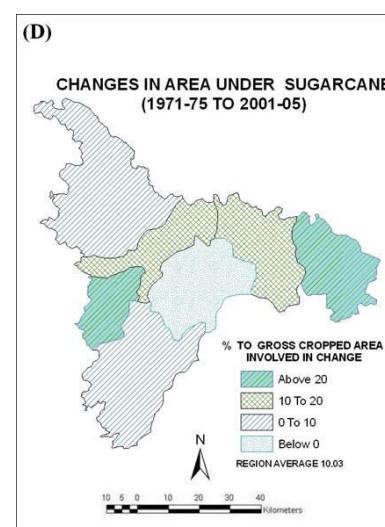
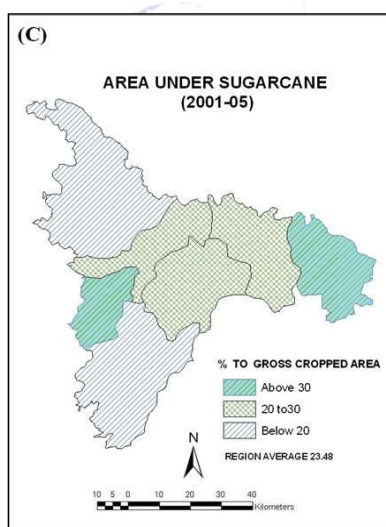
The spatial distribution of foodgrains reveals that Radhanagri, Gagan Bawada and Shahuwadi tahsils are having above 40% of gross cropped area under foodgrains. The moderate percentage (30 to 40 percent) under foodgrains is observed in Hatkangale,



Karveer and Gaganbawda tahsils. The eastern tahsil is having below 30 per cent area under foodgrains of gross cropped area. The hectareage under these crops has decreased from 1, 43,500 to 1,53,744 hectares during the period under review and over all decline is by 10.93 per cent. Tahsil wise analysis shows that all the tahsils have lost there area under foodgrains. However, decrease above 18 per cent is observed in Gagan Bawada and Shirol tahsils. The decrease in area between 6 to 18 percent is largely confined to Hatkangale and Shahuwadi tahsils, where a trend of practicing sugarcane seems to be dominant. The Radhanagri, Karveer and Panhala tahsil have lost less area as compare to other. Among the irrigated crops, these crops together share about 14.76 per cent area. The proportion of irrigated land under these crops has decreased by 13.93 per cent.



**Sugarcane:** Upper Krishna basin is known as 'Sugar Bowl' of Maharashtra since long, wherein, Kolhapur one of the leading and well known market of jaggery in India is located (Jadhav, 1984). Sugarcane, a premier cash crop has occupied 23.48 per cent of total cropped area (17.33 state) and uses 75.75 per cent of gross area irrigated, while ranking first among all irrigated crops. However, its spatial distribution differs largely throughout the region. Relatively significant (over 30 and 20 to 30) percentage of the cultivated area under sugarcane is confined to the Panhala, Gagan Bawada, Shirol, Karveer and Hatkangale tahsils.



This is the area where irrigation facilities are comparatively more developed. Besides, the fertile alluvial tracts, vicinity of sugar factories and market, well developed network of transportation, suitability of moisture and temperature conditions, are other contributory factors which have stimulated the extension of cane cultivation in this part of the region (Pawar, 1989) By contrast, low proportion (below 20 per cent) is noted in the northern and south western parts which can be well attributed to the poor irrigation facilities, less fertile soils and moisture deficiency in these parts.



Sugarcane alone shares above 3/4<sup>th</sup> of the irrigated land and uses more than 75 per cent of the total irrigation water. It ranks first among irrigated crops in all the tahsils. In particular, the highest per cent of irrigated area under this crop is found in Gagan Bawada tahsil i.e. 85 per cent. It is mainly because most of the irrigated area available in the tahsil is brought under cane cultivation. Shahuwadi, Radhanagri, Shirol, Panhala and Karveer tahsils also record high proportion, (above 75 percent) mainly due to the availability of perennial sources of irrigation like lifts; fertile soils and impetus provided by sugar factories and co-operative credit societies. The moderate percentage (63.36%) of the irrigated area under this crop is observed in only Hatkanangle tahsil. The insignificant area under cane cultivation is noted in the Shahuwadi tahsil located to north western parts of the region. The seasonal sources of water (local and wells) seems to have been responsible for such a state. Nevertheless, the spatial distribution of sugarcane is largely related to the perennial sources of irrigation.

**Table 2 Panchganga Basin: Irrigated Area Under different Crops**

| Sr. No. | Crops                           | 1971-75                            |                 | 2001-05         |                 | Changes in % there in |               |
|---------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
|         |                                 | Area in Hectare                    | % of G. I. Area | Area in Hectare | % of G. I. Area |                       |               |
| A       | 1                               | Rice                               | 8361.08         | 18.12           | 6341.04         | 7.07                  | -11.05        |
|         | 2                               | Wheat                              | 1702.67         | 3.69            | 4098.81         | 4.57                  | 0.88          |
|         | 3                               | Jowar (Total)                      | 1296.61         | 2.81            | 0.00            | 0.00                  | -2.81         |
|         | 4                               | Other Sereals                      | 1638.07         | 3.55            | 529.17          | 0.59                  | -2.96         |
|         |                                 | <b>Total Sereals</b>               | <b>12998.43</b> | <b>28.17</b>    | <b>10969.01</b> | <b>12.23</b>          | <b>-15.94</b> |
|         | 2                               | <b>Pulses</b>                      | <b>239.94</b>   | <b>0.52</b>     | <b>2269.14</b>  | <b>2.53</b>           | <b>2.01</b>   |
|         |                                 | <b>Total Foodgrains</b>            | <b>13238.37</b> | <b>28.69</b>    | <b>13238.16</b> | <b>14.76</b>          | <b>-13.93</b> |
|         | 1                               | Sugarcane                          | 32046.18        | 69.45           | 67939.72        | 75.75                 | 6.30          |
|         | 2                               | Condiments & Species               | 300.00          | 0.65            | 2816.25         | 3.14                  | 2.49          |
|         | 3                               | Fruits & Vegetables                | 305.00          | 0.66            | 2879.03         | 3.21                  | 2.55          |
|         | 4                               | Misc. food crops                   | 28.40           | 0.06            | 179.38          | 0.20                  | 0.14          |
|         |                                 | <b>Total food crops</b>            | <b>45917.94</b> | <b>99.51</b>    | <b>87052.53</b> | <b>97.06</b>          | <b>-2.45</b>  |
|         | B                               | 1                                  | <b>Fibers</b>   | <b>35.60</b>    | <b>0.08</b>     | <b>35.88</b>          | <b>0.04</b>   |
| 1       |                                 | Groundnut                          | 0.20            | 0.00            | 1022.46         | 1.14                  | 1.14          |
|         |                                 | 2                                  | Other oil Seeds | 0.00            | 0.00            | 260.10                | 0.29          |
| 2       |                                 | <b>Total oil seeds</b>             | <b>0.00</b>     | <b>0.00</b>     | <b>1282.56</b>  | <b>1.43</b>           | <b>1.43</b>   |
| 3       |                                 | <b>Total drugs &amp; Narcotics</b> | <b>81.00</b>    | <b>0.18</b>     | <b>161.44</b>   | <b>0.18</b>           | <b>0.00</b>   |
| 4       |                                 | Misc. non food crops               | 106.13          | 0.23            | 1156.99         | 1.29                  | 1.06          |
|         | <b>Total non food crops</b>     | <b>222.93</b>                      | <b>0.48</b>     | <b>2636.87</b>  | <b>2.94</b>     | <b>2.45</b>           |               |
|         | <b>Total gross cropped area</b> | <b>46142.80</b>                    | <b>100.00</b>   | <b>89689.40</b> | <b>100.00</b>   | <b>+ .245</b>         |               |

Source: Socio-Economic Review & District Statistical Abstracts of Kolhapur District 1973-78 & 2003-08.

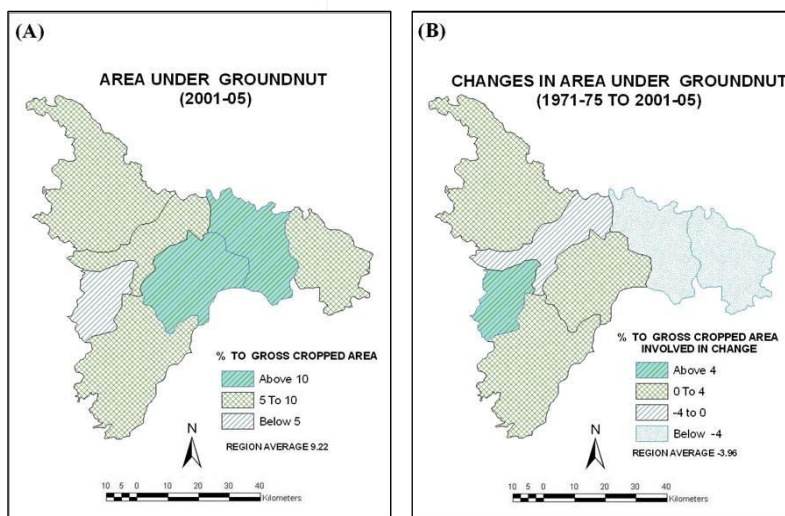
The period under investigation has witnessed phenomenal growth in the area under sugarcane which rose from 31,770 hectares (13.45%) to 72,459 (23.48%). The



significant increase over 20 per cent of the cultivated area is confined to Shirol and Gagan Bawada tahsils. It is made possible due to the increase in perennial (lifts) sources of irrigation and also the special efforts made by co-operative, particularly sugar factories, which have supported peasants in all respects to grow sugarcane. As rightly pointed out by Randhir Singh (1985), it is heartening to note that right from sowing to harvesting state the sugarcane crop is supervised and controlled by the co-operatives with an assured remunerative price to the cultivators coupled with full facilities. Here the co-operative movement provides a viable model for the whole nation to follow. Significant increase (10 to 20 percent) is observed in Panhala and Hatkangale tahsils. On the contrary, notable decrease (Below 1.28 per cent) is observed mainly in the Karveer tahsil. Though it is a traditional cane cultivated area of region, recently farmers prefer other irrigated crops like rice, wheat, turmeric, etc. As per the change in proportion of sugarcane crop in irrigated area the concern region experience 6.30 per cent increase as a whole. Above 24 per cent increase has been observed in Shirol and Shahuwadi tahsils which shows the increasing tendency of sugarcane cropping in irrigated area. The increase is also found in Gagan Bawada and Hatkanangle tahsils. On the contrary Panhala, Karveer and Radhanagri tahsils observed decrease in proportion of sugarcane cropping in irrigated area.

### Groundnut:

Oil seeds grown in the region include groundnuts, castor, sesamum, safflower, sunflower seeds, etc. which together constitute about 19.82 per cent of the gross cultivated area (22.17% District). Out of the total area under oilseeds; groundnut alone shares about 50 per cent area. Being a tropical crop, it requires temperature

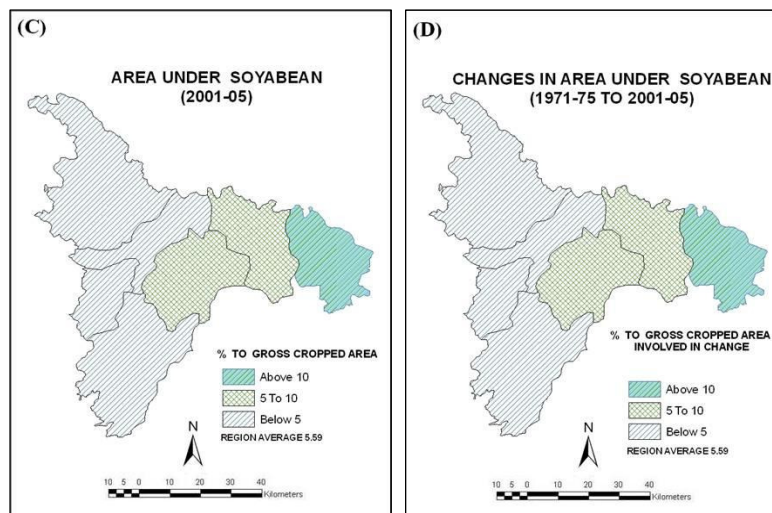


of 20 to 25°C and 5 to 8 months to grow fully. About 750 to 850 mm of rainfall may be considered necessary, though it is grown in areas receiving rainfall below 500 mm. Significant proportion of cultivated land under this crop (above 10 %) is confined to the central parts of the region. The moderate proportion (5 to 10 percent) is noted in tahsils of Shirol, Shahuwadi, Panhala and Radhanagri. The area under Groundnut has decreased from 31,133 to 28,452 hectare during the last three and half decades, particularly in tahsils viz., Panhala, Hatkanangle and Shirol. The increase under this crop is noted particularly in Gagan Bawada tahsil (Above 4 percent). As soon as the irrigation facilities are made available, this group of crops, particularly groundnut is replaced by crops like sugarcane, wheat and fruits.



### Soyabean:

This crop has shown significant growth in areal extent. During the base period, its share was negligible but after 1996 it has shown remarkable increase. Shirol tahsil have highest percentage under this crop (above 10 % of gross cropped area). Hatkangale and Karveer taluka are having moderate area under this crop (5 to 10 %). These are



the three tahsils having high concentration of sugarcane cultivation. But during last two decade sugarcane farming is facing many problems. As a results sugarcane growers have selected soyabean as an alternative crop to sugarcane.

The area under this crop is decreasing from east to west That is because of adverse topographic and climatic conditions. The change is particularly observed in eastern tahsils. Shirol tahsil has shown significant increase (above 10 percent) under the period of investigation. Moderate change is observed in Karveer and Hatkangale tahsil. Shahuwadi, Radhanagri and Gagan Bawada tahsils are having insignificant change (Below 5 percent).

### Conclusions

The spatial analysis of foodgrains reveals that Radhanagri, Gagan Bawada and Shahuwadi tahsils are having above 40% of gross cropped area under foodgrains. The period under investigation has witnessed phenomenal growth in the area under sugarcane which rose from 31,770 hectares (13.45%) to 72,459 (23.48%). The significant increase over 20 per cent of the cultivated area is confined to Shirol and Gagan Bawada tahsils When we include sugarcane, fruits and vegetables, condiments and spices, the total food crops has occupy about 77.43 per cent during the period 2001- 05. Among the non-food crops groundnut shares (9.22%) major area followed by soyabean (5.59%) and other oil seeds (5.01%). Among the irrigated crops sugarcane alone shares over 3/4<sup>th</sup> of the irrigated land followed by rice (7.07%), wheat (4.57%), fruits, vegetables, condiments and spices The share of sugarcane has increased by 10.03 percent on the contrary the share of cereals has decreased by 12.34 percent. The monotonous cropping pattern results in land degradation.

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## **'Dhavad' the Iron-smelters: An Ethno-archaeological Study and Reconstruction of their Traditional Wisdom System**

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### **Introduction**

Since the time immemorial, like other archaic civilizations, India is dotted with various tribes, communities, nomads that are dispersed in different parts of India. They are hunter-gatherers, pastoralists, itinerant traders, artists and craft-specialists. *Dhavad* is one of these craft-specialist communities. They are specialized in the entire mechanism of *iron-technique*, starting from the search of ore to the sale of end products, having 'iron-smelting' as a major process. There is an urgent need to reconstruct and document the mechanism of their specific craft along with the oral tradition, which would subsequently enable to understand their traditional craft specialty /wisdom which has presently lost in time.

### **Study Area (District Satara)**

The district Satara lies between 16° 50" & 18° 10" North and 73° 43" & 15° 00" East. It has an area of 4,022.6 sq. miles and according to 1951 census the population of about 11, 75,309. The Western Ghats, i.e. *Sahyadri* form the Western boundary of the district and from the north *Mahadev ranges* bound it. These main ranges along with their offshoots form the major watershed of Satara. Through many passes the *Sahyadri* links the *Desh* (eastern part of Maharashtra) with *Konkan* (western coastal part of Maharashtra). The variation in relief of Ghats and the eastern plateau affects the annual rainfall. In Mahabaleshvar, which lies on the spurs of *Sahyadris*, the annual rainfall is recorded about 260" and on the plateau it is measured about 33". The mean daily maximum temperature is 23° 9 c & the mean daily minimum is around 16.2° c. Krishna is a main river in the district and along with its tributaries and feeders traverses Satara district for about 150 miles.

Basalt forms the basic rock-type bedding of Satara. Along with it "...the Laterite occurs extensively covering almost all the plateau of the Western Ghats and also in the north & central portions of the district...most of the Laterite beds in the districts are categorized as ferruginous Laterite or a very low-grade aluminous Laterite...& generally varies in color from dark red to yellowish and dark brown to dirty brown...these are considered to have been formed by the chemical alteration of the underlying traps by a process of concentration of iron, alumina and titanium oxides with the leaching out of silica and manganese (Gazetteer, 1963:14-15). So far as the demands of modern industries are concerned, it is obvious that the iron contents are not of economic importance. Nevertheless, it should be noted that if the local demands of villages of Medieval period are considered then there are many possibilities of the utilization of these local iron ores.

### **Dhavads: the Iron smelters**

During British/pre-British times, Dhavad were engaged in the entire process of iron-technique. They "...derive their name from the traditional occupation of extracting metal alloy



from earth, i.e. *dhavad* (Singh, 1998: 824-25)". Traditionally they were iron-smelters. The district gazetteer of Satara informs that "Till within the last thirty years the iron ore was smelted by a class of Musalmans called *Dhavad* (Satara Gazetteer, 1884:28)". It is said that they were local *Kolis* converted by Aurangzeb (Satara Gazetteer, 1884).

In the district gazetteer of Satara 53 iron-openings are recorded where "...iron ore is found in the *murum* of or crumbled trap below the Laterite (Gazetteer, 1884:28)". These opening are distributed over Javali (20), Patan (30) and Shirala (3) the then divisions of the Satara district.

During the initial survey of toposheets some notable patterns are observed regarding the iron openings and their traditional settlements. These opening are mostly distributed, in the hilly area especially in the Western Ghats. They are surrounded by the small settlements generally called as '*dhavadvadi*'. Besides, these iron-openings are located nearby some sort of water resources. Comparative parallels from other iron-smelters tribe inform us about the utilization of the water source for the initial cleaning of ores. Besides, it is told that the water stream, while running down from the hill, erodes the surface and carries the ores along with it. Hence, it is easier to collect the iron ore from the accumulation, occurred on the banks of the stream (Dr. Gogate: per.com.). In the smelting process *Dhavad* had been using charcoal as fuel. This charcoal was "...of the wood of anjan *Memecylon tinctorium*, gehela *Randia dumetorum*, jambhul *Syzigium jambpanam* and umbar *Ficus glomerata* s these kinds of timber gives strong and lasting heat (Gazetteer, 1884: 29)". The hilly area of the district Satara especially the Western Ghats are still having these trees (though in a depleted stage). It seems that the *Dhavads* selected the very eco-niche, which would have helped in their craft.

The *dhavad* "...partly from the growing scarcity of fuel and partly from the cheapens of foreign iron and hardware goods (Gazetteer, 1884: 140-41)" left their traditional occupation. They left the iron-openings and their traditional settlements of Western Ghats and migrated towards eastern *Desh* for the search of livelihood. They are presently distributed in "...the western districts of the state like Satara, Kolhapur, and Pune (Sing 1998:824-25)". They live by wage labor. Some of them are also engaged in teaching, business and agriculture (Singh, 1998:824-25).

There is no trace of their traditional settlements, the iron-openings and their traditional wisdom of iron-technique.

### Previous Research

The gazetteer of district Satara (1884) briefly sketched the cultural lifestyle of the *dhavad*. However, it informs about the iron-openings and the smelting process of iron.

In the census (1881 and 1901) the population of *dhavad* is recorded as 388: m 183 and f 255 (1901).

Enthoven (1922) gives more or less similar information like the above-mentioned gazetteer.

Singh (1998) briefly updates the lifestyle of *dhavad*. In another place (1996) he informs about the segments (8), titles (4), surnames (8) of *dhavad*.

Presently, the iron openings are covered with forest. The community has left the Western Ghats and migrated to the eastern parts of the study area. The current status of the information reveals nothing about the traditional knowledge system of *Dhavads*. Besides, the brief amount



and nature of previous research indicates the need of reconstructing the traditional knowledge system i.e. craft-specialization and the cultural lifestyle of *dhavad* and their technology.

The study of *dhavad* could be undertaken from an ethno-archaeological perspective. The major concern will be to understand the eco-niche/physiographical context of the *dhavad* as the iron-smelter community. For that, there is need to locate and reconstruct the iron-openings (activity *loci*) recorded in the district Gazetteer of Satara (1884) as well as the village-sites/residential areas, related to it. The attempt should be made to reconstruct the traditional iron-smelting process of *Dhavad*. It is also necessary to record and document the oral tradition regarding the iron smelting and the lifestyle of *dhavad* and if possible the trade linkages to the other communities/villages. Such study would reconstruct and salvage the traditional wisdom system of Dhavads.

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## Role of Women Co-operative Credit Societies in India

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### Abstract :

The majority of the studies have demonstrated that Womens are the last to be secured by any sort of composed money related administration and their economic action is considered non-beneficial. In this way, they are not in a position to get to the saving money framework. This additionally explains the low rate of credit office benefited by Womens in India. Keeping in mind the end goal to meet the credit prerequisite of Womens, setting up of small scale endeavors is the best procedure to engage them other than graduating them to business enterprise. In India including our State, sex dissimilarity, notwithstanding endeavors from different quarters, keeps on continuing and torment our general public. In the present study an endeavor has been made to clarify the part of Womens co-agent credit society in India.

**Keywords:** financial service, credit facilities, economic activity, deposit, credit requirement

### Introduction :

The main objective of a women financial institution is that it can cater to the financial requirements of women belonging to all sections of society. It is a fact that most of the women whether they are from urban or rural areas, have negligible role in decision making especially in financial matters. Well educated and professionally trained rich women are also not able to take decisions about their future because they too lack financial empowerment. Therefore, it is necessary that a women financial institution having women friendly attitude is created.

### Objectives of the Study

The research study was undertaken with the following objectives in view.

1. To assess the role of women cooperative societies in India
2. To explain the various components of women cooperative credit society in India.

### Research Methodology

In the present study, the data was collected with the help of a structured questionnaire and an interview schedule. The collecting information is about role of women cooperative societies in India. It was circulated among Managing Directors, Registrar co—operatives, Managers, Account Officers etc. Expert opinions of knowledgeable persons on co-operatives credit societies were also recorded. An interview schedule was circulated among 200 respondents of various women cooperative credit societies.

### Evaluation of credit facilities

A survey, which has been conducted among the women beneficiaries of cooperative sector in Mekelle city in this regard; reveals the following: the average age is 37, having different education from illiterate to diploma level graduates, doing various activities like agriculture, business, tailoring and other employment, and the average income is 8,000 Birr.

They have availed loan under various schemes for women and the average amount taken by them is 5,000 Birr with the average interest rate of 7-8%. They have utilized the loan under various purposes like self employment, agriculture, business, family expenditure etc. The impact of getting loan has been analyzed by considering the respective items both before and after availing the loan.

The result or impact in getting loan and the utilization of the same lies in the increase in the income and the reflection on increase in the expenditure, assets, home appliances, reduction in

the loan and improvement of the standard of living. The survey that has been conducted on studying the impact of loans through cooperatives to women reveals the following.

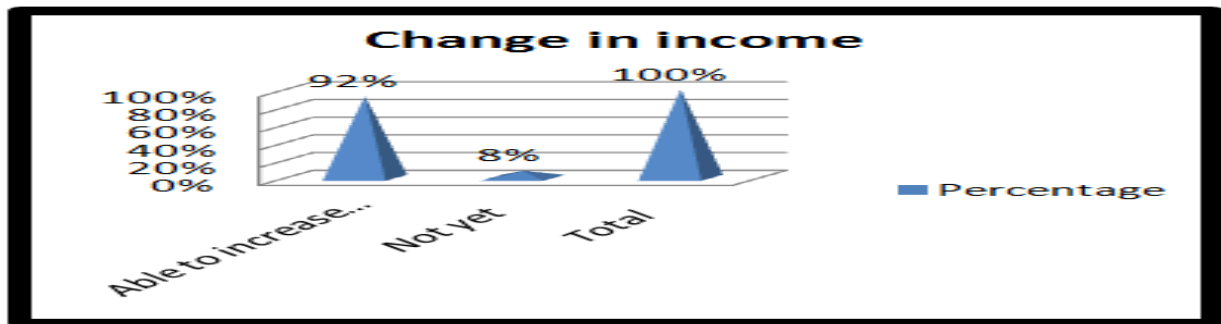


Figure 1. Change in income

Out of the sample beneficiaries, 92% are able to increase their income where as the remaining 8% not yet.

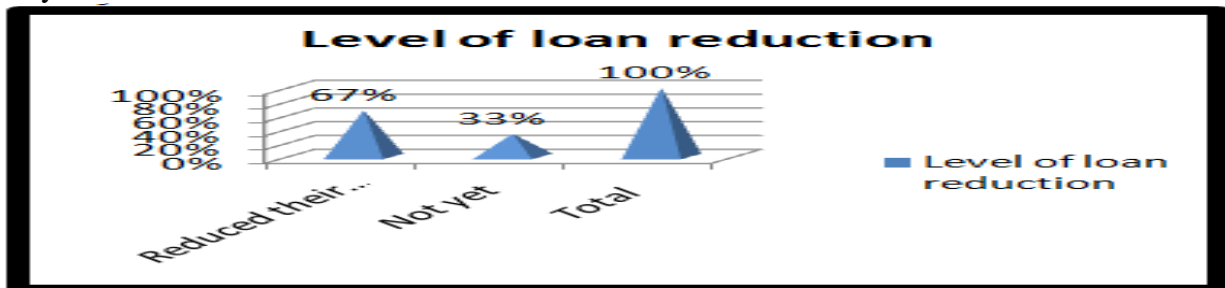


Figure 2. Level of loan reduction 67% have reduced their loan while the 33% have not yet reduced their loan.

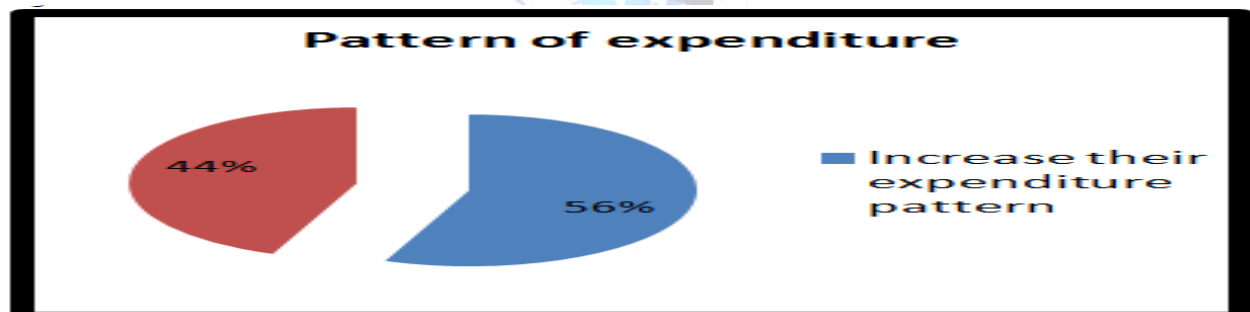


Figure 3. Pattern of expenditure

56% are able to increase their expenditure pattern. For all the respondents (100%), increase their assets in the way of business, agricultural equipments, land, building and the like are possible.

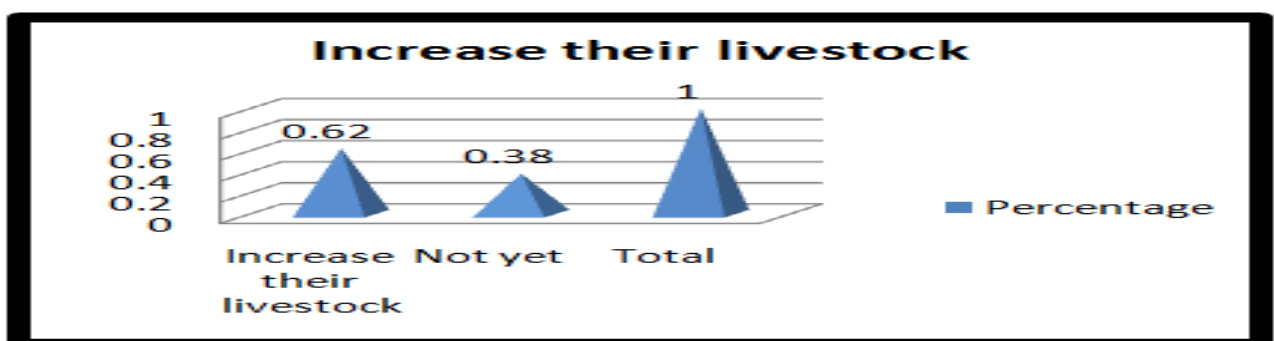


Figure 4. Increase their livestock

62% are able to increase their livestock whereas the remaining 38% do not increase their livestock.

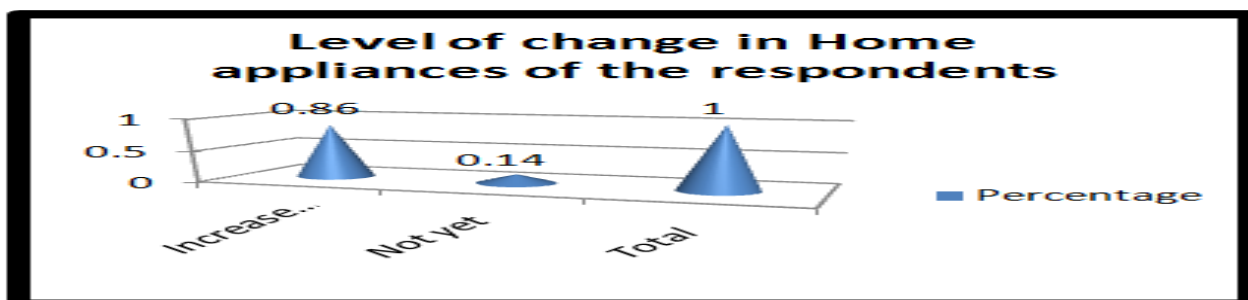


Figure 5. Level of change in Home Appliances of the respondents  
 86% are able to increase the home appliances while the 14% not yet.

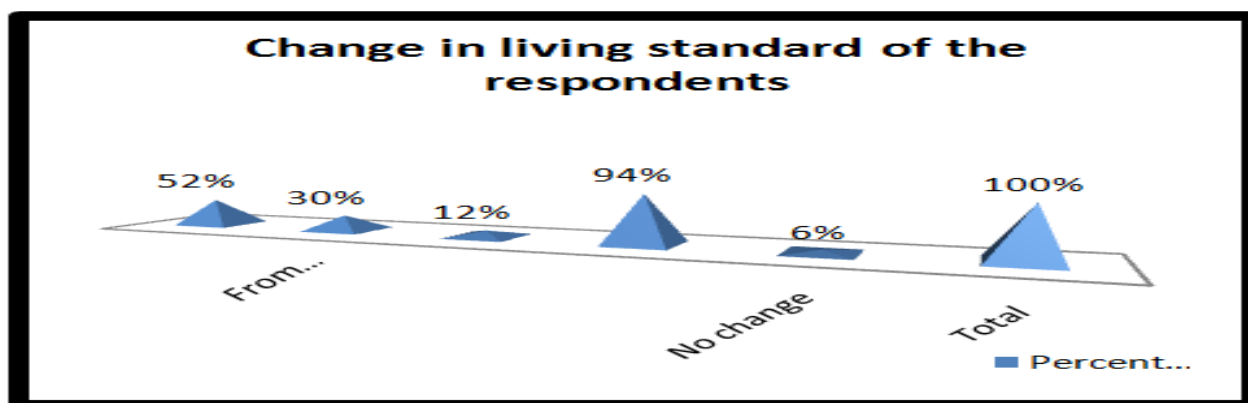


Figure 6. Change in living standard of the respondents 52% have shifted their standard of living from low to average, 30% from average to high and 12% from low to high with overall improvement of 94%. Regarding the attitude of the respondents towards the preference of SACCOs, they do prefer it mainly: because of the easy installment facilities which is followed by the services rendered by them, the prevalence of less formalities, less interest rate, counseling they got and training facilities are among others

### Micro Financing

Micro credit is characterized as procurement of thrift, credit and other money related administrations and results of little add up to the poor in rustic, semi-urban for empowering them to raise their salary levels and enhance expectations for everyday comforts.

### Women Entrepreneurship

A women cooperative credit society can cater to the special needs of women in a better way. For example, Mahila Utkarsh Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., a leading all-women bank in Ahmedabad offers special services to women which areas under:

1. Unsecured loans up to Rs 1500/ for special occasions, cottage and small industries, education and contingencies.
2. Vehicle loans for vehicles to be used for attending business places etc.
3. Hypo loan for purchase of domestic articles, refrigerators, T.V., other consumer goods etc.
4. Housing loan for purchase of residential building, office building, factory shed etc.
5. Speedy gold loans against gold ornaments

### Special Concession in the Share Value for Poor Women

Micro finance can't be given to poor women through a credit Society on the off chance that they are not its individuals. Offer estimation of Rs. 1000/ - might be an impediment in this. Answer for this is such Women can be sorted out in SHGs (Self Help Groups). Self improvement



gatherings of 10 women every having a place with poor segments of society might be shaped. This SHG might take one participation. Truth be told, the entire thought is an enhanced rendition of little kitties/advisory groups which are extremely prominent among women having a place with all segments of society.

### **Organizational structure of Women Cooperative Credit Societies**

All shareholders together should shape the General Body of the Credit Cooperative and might choose 10 individuals to frame the Board of Management, including a Chairperson and a Vice-Chairperson, which will run the undertakings of the Society for a time of three years according to the J&K Self-dependent Cooperative Act of 1999. After the expiry of this residency, new decisions might be held. At all times, the Board of this helpful should have two individuals who have handy keeping money experience. In the first place, promptly after the enlistment is finished by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, a Board of Management might be selected to deal with the issues of the Credit Cooperative for a time of one year after which decisions should be held for the constitution of a chose Board.

### **Legal Framework of Women Cooperative Credit Societies**

This Credit Cooperative would be registered under and governed by the Self Reliant Cooperative Act, 1999. The said Act allows complete freedom to the Cooperatives registered under it to run their affairs. Besides, all activities of the credit cooperative shall be governed by a set of rules and regulations in the form of its Articles of Association besides other relevant laws.

Functions Of Women Cooperative Credit Society

#### **10.1 Agricultural sector**

Women join together as an agreeable, people are better ready to gain inputs, generation administrations, and advertising for their produce. This upgrades beneficial limit and additionally opens access to business sectors that an individual working alone would not have the capacity to do. Moreover, there is "strong confirmation" that enrollment in an agreeable improves efficiency, pay, and personal satisfaction for the individual required, and also the more prominent group.

#### **Care work sector**

Women are over-spoken to in paid consideration work the world over, and care work is frequently underestimated and came up short on. Those performing it have low levels of aggregate association, low haggling power, deficient working conditions, and also low access to business inputs that are required in the consideration area like in any other.[11] Women additionally have sex particular wellbeing needs with respect to multiplication, and "are significant (potential) shoppers of wellbeing and care administrations, for example, maternal wellbeing and maternity security, HIV/AIDS counteractive action and moderation, or youngster or elderly care administrations.

#### **Craft and artisan sector**

By taking part in artisan cooperatives, Women can increase new abilities and preparing, access higher quality crude materials, and get paid for completed work straightforwardly upon conveyance at the agreeable commercial center. Moreover, they regularly have entry to advantage programs for helpful item makers. In a Nepalese material agreeable, this included such things as, "an investment funds and credit framework, retirement store, reward program, young lady youngster training reserve, wellbeing administrations, peer directing, lawful advising, and a reasonable cost shop." [13] Cooperatives likewise secure associations with option exchange associations (ATOs) that interface individuals with purchasers, get requests, and fare the artisan work to business sectors around the globe.

#### **Financial segment**

Reserve funds and credit cooperatives (SACCOs) are a great deal more available to Women than standard banks, particularly in country regions, because of the way that they are



"region based," making them all the more socially delicate and less intimidating. Moreover, they tend to offer a more extensive scope of advance sizes, permitting Women to discover appropriate advance conditions, for example, littler sizes to fit their business, wellbeing, or instructive needs.

### **Sources of Finance Of Women Co-operative Credit Society**

A co-operative credit can raise finance

- a. By issuing shares
- b. By obtaining deposits
- c. By raising loans
- d. By securing Govt. assistance in any form
- e. By receiving donations
- f. By entrance fees
- g. By issuing cash certificates

### **Financial Services offered by Cooperative Credit Societies**

1. Loan for enterprises owned and run by women members.
2. Loan for vocational trainings/education/marriage of the girl child.
3. Housing loan for purchase of residential building, office building, factory shed etc
4. Loan for purchase of vehicles, domestic appliances like refrigerators, T.Vs and other consumer goods.
5. Unsecured loans up to Rs.25,00 /- for special occasions and contingencies.
6. Speedy loans against gold ornaments.
7. Consultancy service for women entrepreneurs
8. Lockers facility.

### **Role of Cooperative Credit Societies in the Empowerment of women**

Money related strengthening of women is a standout amongst the most vital determinant in choosing the status of a lady inside her own family and in her group of friends. This Credit Cooperative will be a selective lady monetary foundation extraordinarily created for satisfying the credit necessities of Women business visionaries, utilization needs of all Women furthermore diminishing strains of their social obligations like instruction and relational unions of their youngsters by giving extraordinary advances to such purposes. Not just this, an extraordinary Consultancy Cell might be made in it to give direction to Women inspired by profiting any sort of advance furthermore all conceivable backing to Women business people in making wanders fruitful. Having such a benevolent monetary establishment fortifies the certainty of Women and of their relatives in their inventiveness and ambitious capacities. This will at last contribute towards building a favorable climate for Women willing to begin their own particular endeavors and will additionally help in the improvement of the nature of Women life. around the globe

### **Conclusion :**

On a general appraisal, it can be reasoned that cooperatives are rendering productive administrations to the general public concerned particularly to Women. The overview uncovers that the Women can enhance their lives. They are completely fulfilled by administrations rendered by these helpful social orders. They got acknowledgment in the general public furthermore monetary reliance in the family. Henceforth, it is obviously that cooperatives are assuming a vital part in the strengthening of Womens through different plans.

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## Impact of Irrigation on Methods of Water Application in Sangli District, Maharashtra- A Geographical Analysis

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### Abstract:

*Irrigation is an important element for agricultural development. The irrigation water is available from different sources and it's applied to the land by various methods. The irrigation water is important for the soil and growing to the cropping pattern. In this region furrow, Basin, Border, Flooding, Sprinkler and Drip irrigation methods of water application were applied. Sangli District analysis of the collected reveals data mostly surface irrigation methods 95.17 percent are used. Furrow Irrigation 72.4 per cent, Border Irrigation 12.64 per cent, Basin irrigation 2.96 per cent, and Flooding Irrigation 7.2 per cent.*

### Introduction:

The important advantage of irrigation is that it can extend land under agriculture and reduce the area of the fallow land. The application of water to soil for crop use is referred to as irrigation. The irrigation water is available from different sources i. e. canal, Well, Tank, and Lift Irrigation and its applied to the land by various methods (Furrow Irrigation, Border Irrigation, Basin Irrigation, Flooding Irrigation, Sprinkler Irrigation and Drip Irrigation). The present research study to the impact of irrigation on methods of water application in Sangli District.

### Objectives :

The Present Research Paper is examined in Impact of Irrigation on Methods of Water Application of Sangli District

### Database and Methodology:

The information of methods of water application is collected by the questionnaires to the sample villages and field work. The secondary data were collected by the Socio-Economic Review of sangli District, Statistical report published by the Government of Maharashtra. A suitable Cartographic technique was used to show spatial variations of different element in the sangli district.

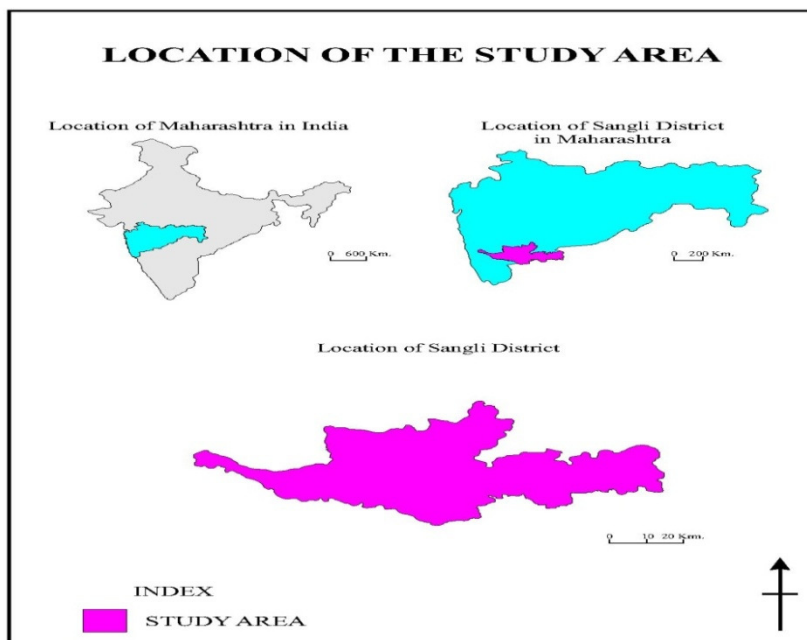
### Study Region:

The sangli district is part of the southern districts of Maharashtra and is part of the Decan plateau. The Sangli district is located between 16<sup>0</sup> 45' and 17<sup>0</sup> 33' N latitudes longitudes and 73<sup>0</sup> 42' and 75<sup>0</sup> 40' longitudes. Its surrounded by Satara and Solapur district

To the North, Karnataka State to the East and South, Kolhapur district to the South -West and it also has a small boundary with Ratnagiri in the west. Sangli district East-West Length is 205 km. and North-South Breadth is 96 km. The total area of the Sangli district According to 2011, censuses about 8572 km<sup>2</sup> and the populations 28,20,575 Lakh. The Literacy Rate of Sangli district is 82.62 % .The population Density of Sangli district is 329 per sq km. The Sangli district



divided the three Administrative sub-division mainly Walwa, Miraj and Khanapur. In the Sangli district of Ten Tehsils Walwa, Shirala, Miraj, Jat, Atpadi, Khanapur, Palus, Kavate Mahakal, Tasagon, and Kadegaon. The east west extent 205 km. and north south 96 km. the overall altitude of the district is 553 m. above mean sea level.



### Methods of water Application-

The application of water to soils for crop use is referred to as irrigation. The irrigation water is available from different sources and its applied to the land by various methods. The irrigation water is important for the soil and growing to the cropping pattern. Water application is depend on the slope of the land. The most appropriate irrigation method for an area depends upon physical site conditions. The crops being grown amount of water available and management skill. The information of methods water application is collected by the questionnaire to the sample villages and field visits. In Sangli District analysis of the collected reveals data mostly surface irrigation method (95.17 per cent) are used. Furrow irrigation (72.4 per cent) border irrigation (12.64 per cent) Basin irrigation (2.96 percent) and flooding irrigation (7.2 percent).

### Furrow Irrigation

Furrow irrigation is the important method of surface irrigation In the study region 72.4 percent of furrow irrigation method used furrow irrigation method used to irrigation all cultivated crops plants in rows. Furrow irrigation is used for irrigating widely spaced row crops such as Sugarcane, Soybean, Groundnut, Jower, Potates and other vegetables. In the study region mainly sugarcane farmers used this method. This method used for sugarcane 95.38 percent it's the saving in theme for farmer and water required for irrigation.

### Tehsil Wise Water Application Methods in Sangli District 2015

| Tehsil  | Furrow | Border | Basin | Flooding | Sprinkler | Drip | Total | Sample Villages |
|---------|--------|--------|-------|----------|-----------|------|-------|-----------------|
| Shirala | 70.26  | 20.47  | 4.15  | 2.18     | 1.82      | 1.12 | 100   | 07              |



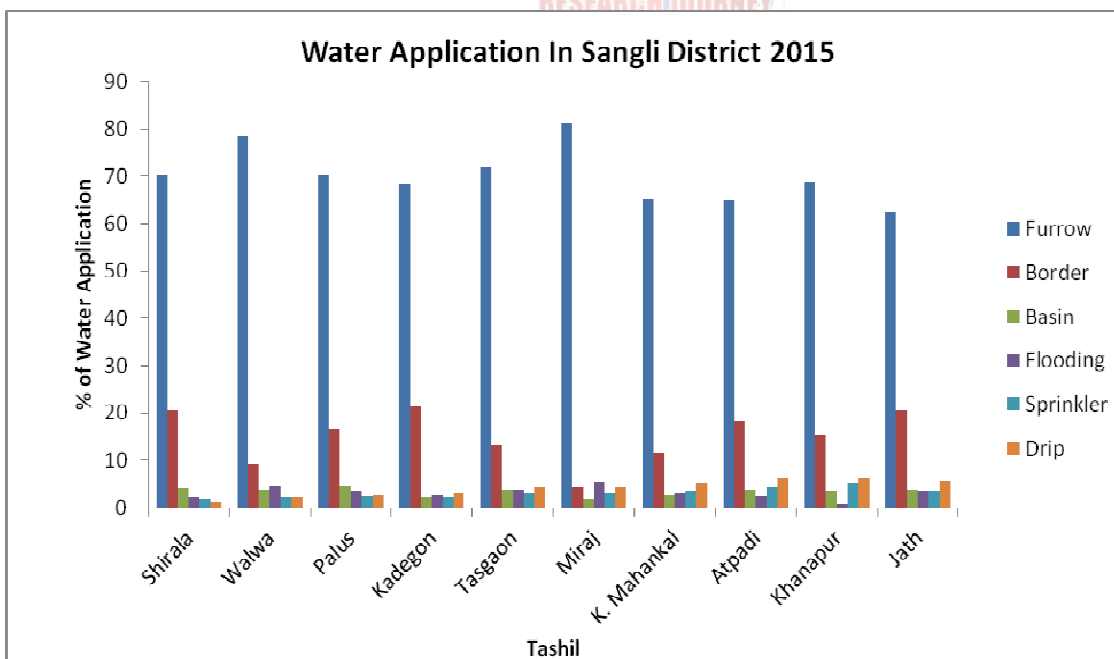
|             |       |       |      |      |      |      |     |    |
|-------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-----|----|
| Walwa       | 78.26 | 9.13  | 3.81 | 4.58 | 2.04 | 2.18 | 100 | 12 |
| Palus       | 70.29 | 16.58 | 4.5  | 3.46 | 2.35 | 2.82 | 100 | 10 |
| Kadegon     | 68.45 | 21.35 | 1.97 | 2.89 | 2.16 | 3.18 | 100 | 08 |
| Tasgaon     | 71.88 | 13.20 | 3.91 | 3.69 | 3.02 | 4.30 | 100 | 09 |
| Miraj       | 81.32 | 4.38  | 1.85 | 5.16 | 2.96 | 4.33 | 100 | 11 |
| K. Mahankal | 65.32 | 11.80 | 2.5  | 3.18 | 3.61 | 4.99 | 100 | 07 |
| Atpadi      | 64.98 | 18.34 | 3.89 | 2.38 | 4.22 | 6.19 | 100 | 06 |
| Khanapur    | 68.80 | 15.35 | 3.68 | 0.94 | 4.92 | 6.31 | 100 | 05 |
| Jath        | 62.59 | 20.53 | 3.76 | 3.64 | 3.68 | 5.80 | 100 | 10 |

Sources- Completed by Filed work 2015

### Border Irrigation

Border irrigation is the application of water to an area typically down slope and surrounded by two border ridges or dikes to the ends of the strip. Border irrigation is a modern method of surface irrigation. Border strip needs through land grading and shaping.

The width of the border is 3 to 15 meters and the length of the border depends on the infiltrations rate of soil, slope of the land and the size of the irrigation stream. In the study region border irrigation method is called '*sara method*'. Border irrigation method is used for crop like Jower (51.18 per cent) Soybean (13.40percent) Wheat (69.12percent) Rice (46.20 per cent) Groundnut(48.46 percent) and grape (3.18 per cent).



### Basin Irrigation

Basin irrigation is the simplest of the surface irrigation method. Basin irrigation as the application of water to an area typically leveled to zero slopes and surrounded by dikes or check



banks to prevent runoff. Basin irrigation method is also called '*Vafe Method*' in the study region. Basin irrigation method mostly used for crop like Rice (28.69 per cent), and Wheat (12.19 per cent). In study region basin irrigation spatial distribution is uneven.

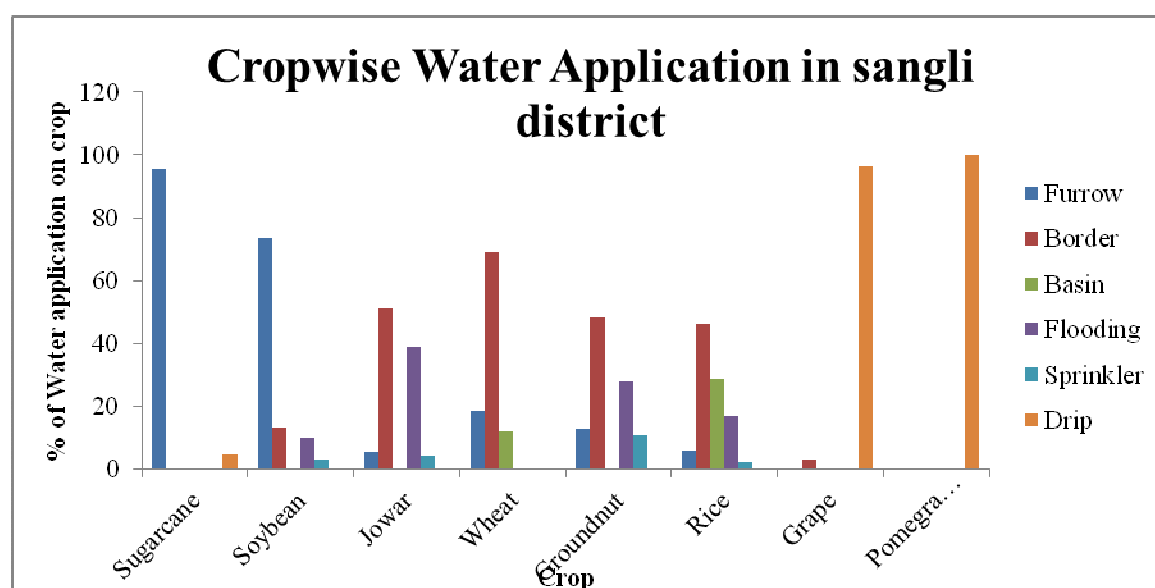
### Flooding Irrigation

Flooding irrigation a system in which the entire soil surface of the field is covered by ponded water. Flooding irrigation method is oldest and primitive method. This method water flow from field without any restriction. The water flow quickly over to the surface than water percolate in to the soil. Flooding irrigation smoothness of land surface and attention and skill of irrigation are important (vyas 1994). Flooding irrigation is used for crop like Soybean (10.13 percent) Jowar (38.96 per cent) Groundnut (27.65 per cent) and Rice (16.95 percent).

### Crop wise Application of irrigation Method in Sangli District 2015 (In per cent)

| Crop        | Furrow | Border | Basin | Flooding | Sprinkler | Drip  | Total |
|-------------|--------|--------|-------|----------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Sugarcane   | 95.38  | 00     | 00    | 00       | 00        | 4.62  | 100   |
| Soybean     | 73.45  | 13.40  | 00    | 10.13    | 3.02      | 00    | 100   |
| Jowar       | 5.60   | 51.18  | 00    | 38.96    | 4.26      | 00    | 100   |
| Wheat       | 18.69  | 69.12  | 12.19 | 00       | 00        | 00    | 100   |
| Groundnut   | 12.80  | 48.46  | 00    | 27.76    | 10.98     | 00    | 100   |
| Rice        | 5.98   | 46.20  | 28.69 | 16.95    | 2.18      | 00    | 100   |
| Grape       | 00     | 3.18   | 00    | 00       | 00        | 96.12 | 100   |
| Pomegranate | 00     | 00     | 00    | 00       | 00        | 100   | 100   |

Sources- Completed by Filed work 2015



### Sprinkler Irrigation



Sprinkler irrigation is applied by means of nozzle perforated pipe that operates under pressure in the form of a spray pattern. Sprinkler irrigation also called artificial rain. It is the modern of irrigation. In the study region sprinkler irrigation method is used for crop like Soybean (3.02 per cent) Jower (4.26 per cent) Groundnut (10.98 per cent) and Rice (2.18 percent). The use of sprinkler irrigation method in study region is only 2 per cent.

### **Drip Irrigation**

The drip irrigation system in which water is applied directly to the root zone of plants. Drip irrigation system is traditionally the application of a constant steady flow of water to soil at low pressure. Drip irrigation method has been proved to be high potential efficiency in water application. In the study region use of drip irrigation method is 2.8 percent. The drip irrigation method is used for crop like Grape (96.12 per cent) Pomegranate (100 per cent) and Sugarcane (4.62 percent).

### **Conclusion**

Water application, surface irrigation (95.17 per cent) method used in the study area, like furrow irrigation (72.4 percent) Border irrigation (12.64 percent). Furrow irrigation method highly used in Walwa Miraj Palus Tasgaon tehsil and moderate and low used this method is noted by the Jath , Atpadi and Kavate Mahankal tehsil. The basin and flooding irrigation method also used in the region its method in the study region was respectively 2.96 per cent and 7.2 percent. In palus, Tasgaon, Miraj, Kadegaon and Walwa tehsil are used this method. The sprinkler and Drip irrigation method is common in the region. Drip irrigation method mostly used for crop like Grape and Pomegranate in Atpadi, Tasgaon, Walwa, Miraj tehsil. The sprinkler irrigation method also use to Jowar, Soybean, Groundnut. Drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation method was used in 2.8 per cent and 2 per cent in the region.

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## The New Business of Business Leaders: Talent Management

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### Abstract :

*With ever faster business cycles and a growing awareness of the value of talent to business success, business leaders are driving more core HR functions than ever before. For innovative leaders, talent management has become the new business of business. This paper study the validates that this closer alignment drives performance, profit, and shareholder returns—while also fueling the careers of talent-focused leaders.*

### Introduction

We live during a time when individuals are the business differentiators that power advancement in plan, IT, store network, prepare, preparing, organizing, correspondence, content, and everything else. Individuals have the effect, and ability administration is the business methodology to augment that distinction. Ability knowledge gives the data you have to really know who is driving your authoritative achievement and how to open the force of your kin. Who gives the way to open that power? You. You are the line-of-business pioneer who procures the ability, makes the ability profitable, builds up the ability, moves the ability around, pays the ability, and oversees execution. As a business director, you are the person who settles on the ability choices consistently that prompt to business achievement. Through the span of this five-section white paper arrangement, the part of business pioneers in driving ability administration capacities is investigated, with a specific concentrate on the instruments and methodologies that will make them fruitful. Different papers will address procuring and on boarding, learning and advancement, holding and developing ability, and execution administration and pay. This paper addresses ability administration and the significance of it to business pioneers.

### Talent Practices That Fuel Business Success

In the new thousand years, driving business associations are catching information about individuals, transforming it into significant data, and making business individual. From answers for client relationship administration (CRM) and focused on customer publicizing to answers for inward profession Websites and execution surveys, the utilization of programming to know individuals at an individual level has been demonstrated to drive business achievement. This actually engaged business knowledge is the reason for billions of exchanges and choices by a great many individuals around the globe.

As people, we travel through a customer world powered by consistent development. We Skype on our iPads with old school companions we found on Facebook. We record top quality recordings on cell phones and impart them on YouTube to the snap of a catch. We arrange billions of dollars of stock through eBay in light of a dealer's notoriety, and billions more from Amazon in view of Amazon's proposals. In the work environment, 80 percent of organization



valuations are currently comprised of immaterial resources made by people filling in as groups—know-how, licenses, novel protected innovation, mystery sauces, and imaginative fixings.

How imperative is your part in overseeing ability? Associations described by a tight arrangement between (HR) divisions and lines of business win more than double the income per worker as those associations where HR and business run separately.<sup>1</sup>

On a more individual level, your prosperity or disappointment in driving key ability capacities is the single greatest donor to your prosperity as a pioneer. Actually, a late review by Corporate Executive Board found that officials who concentrate on their "ability administration methodologies ... create as much as a 7 percent help in income and benefit execution over their less ability centered companions."<sup>2</sup>

### **Hiring and Onboarding**

As Jack Welch broadly noticed, "the group with the best players wins." As a business pioneer, you are just in the same class as the group you lead. Enlisting the opportune individuals can have the effect amongst achievement and disappointment, and amongst average quality and significance. The correct contract can be a drive multiplier on a decent group or the start of a reconstructing exertion on a powerless one. Obviously, nature of contract doesn't mean much on the off chance that you have positions that stay unfilled for quite a long time at once. Adjusting nature of contract with the speed of enlisting is a key issue for line-of-business pioneers. Shrewd pioneers are likewise effectively included in making sets of responsibilities, giving setting and shading around the employment prerequisites, and sharing proposals in regards to sourcing techniques.

Once you've secured a guarantee from another contract, a quality onboarding project can keep new contracts from stopping rapidly and decrease time to capability. Decreased time to capability implies more item grew, more administrations conveyed, more requests filled, more arrangements in the pipeline, and all the more advertising action. Directors depend on HR to locally available new contracts, however pioneers perceive that important onboarding happens through the making of associations between new contracts, peers, and the more extensive association. It is essentially by connecting with existing colleagues that new contracts encounter quickened objective arrangement with existing activities, prompt instruction and preparing for new business frameworks and forms, and direct information sharing.

### **Learning and Development**

Another key ability administration aptitude is the capacity to develop and build up your group. Frequently this development is in light of changing business conditions, new business procedures, or focused weights. Different circumstances, it's more proactive and intended to bolster worker vocation yearnings, dominance of a specific space or expertise, or essentials of progression arranging. Whatever the cause, pioneers who reliably grow superb groups are regularly very respected by companions and by C-level administrators, the vast majority of whom now perceive that "the most critical commitment pioneers make is not just to today's main concern, (but rather) to the long haul improvement of individuals and establishments, so they can adjust, change, thrive, and grow."<sup>3</sup>

### **Progression and Career Planning**

In spite of the fact that an interest in the development and improvement of colleagues gives esteem to your range, it's additionally profitable to the association all in all. Pioneers who address progression, vocation arranging, and ability portability with information and premonition





have a prepared supply of successors prepped by solid ability advancement endeavors. Such pioneers contribute ability crosswise over divisions and geologies, empowering the association to all the more quickly fill business needs. Business pioneers who can viably adjust business targets with ability portability techniques are all the more very respected by both senior administrators and companions.

### **Performance Management and Compensation**

The nature of your colleagues and how rapidly they add to your prosperity are basic concerns, yet the continuous execution of your group is the key gauge for your very own assessments by upper administration and your companions. Objective arrangement, visit execution surveys and drilling, and remuneration and reward techniques are your principle instruments to drive execution. At the point when done right, these ability administration methodologies can dramatically affect income. High-performing groups have been appeared to produce as much as 30 percent more income for every full-time representative than normal groups, and essentially better profits for resources, speculation, and equity.<sup>4</sup>

### **Key Enablers to Support Talent Management for Business**

Your instrument for ability administration achievement is ability knowledge—information, understanding, and choice support at the purpose of activity.

### **Data**

With Google, Facebook, and LinkedIn, we live in a universe of moment access to data about individuals. Lamentably, business-applicable ability information is regularly not promptly accessible inside the business. Actually, numerous administrators can discover more about their hopefuls and representatives through online hunts than they can through work frameworks. Effectively overseeing ability relies on upon the catch, total, and union of significant individual information into one regular profile and one information set. Ability profiles need to incorporate prehire information, for example, work history, past parts, and achievements; center HR information, for example, work part, pay review, compensation, and reporting connections; ability administration information, for example, execution audit history, flight hazard, potential, objectives, and profession goals; and social information from destinations, for example, LinkedIn or provided straightforwardly by the representative. More information means better ability choices and an enhanced capacity of business pioneers to understand their missions.

### **Insight**

In spite of the fact that information itself can be intense, especially the correct information, it's similarly essential that business pioneers get bolster in drawing an obvious conclusion. Overseeing ability is an unfortunate obligation for business experts, not a center occupation work, as it is for HR. Instruments and interfaces that help pioneers create bits of knowledge from the information are basic. For instance, business pioneers can't be relied upon to connect numerous reports to decide flight chance for workers doled out to basic undertakings with no recognized successors. Nor should they be relied upon to independently scan for abilities and skills they require among representatives and competitors. Ability programming devices ought to give these bits of knowledge by weaving together the important information components that help administrators settle on more-educated choices.



## Decision Support

Enter continuously choice support for pioneers is to have the previously mentioned experiences accessible in an installed interface. Similarly vital are examination that empower pioneers to see important associations between apparently inconsequential ability administration information focuses, for example, the accompanying illustrations:

- "Software engineers with a foundation in established music are some of our most imaginative patrons."
- "New contracts who do a turn in the call focus beat their associates in consumer loyalty measurements."
- "John's execution audits and work history make him the ideal contender for an authority part in another division."

Choice bolster information for pioneers likewise should be accessible in setting and on the work process media that pioneers utilize—email customers, iPads, and related business frameworks. However much as could be expected, ability experiences and the subsequent activities ought to be displayed to business pioneers on their terms. Procedures, work processes, and information must be adjusted to address a pioneer's issues instead of the turn around. At last, ability knowledge for business pioneers is about conveying understanding at the purpose of activity.

## Conclusion :

With ever quicker business cycles and a developing consciousness of the estimation of ability to business achievement, business pioneers are driving more center HR capacities than any time in recent memory. For inventive pioneers, ability administration has turned into the new business of business. Moreover, a great many studys approves that this nearer arrangement drives execution, benefit, and shareholder returns—while likewise energizing the vocations of ability centered pioneers.

The accessibility and nature of ability knowledge—worker information, bits of knowledge, and choice bolster apparatuses—is the key empowering agent of business-drove ability administration. Business pioneers are essential partners in choices with respect to ability administration, and they have a personal stake in the related programming arrangements. Given their expanding part in basic ability administration capacities, it's lone characteristic that business pioneers must have more say in selecting arrangements that address genuine business needs.

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## Geographical Indication and Intellectual Property Rights

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### Abstract :

*International trade in the current era in the globalization has undergone the several changes and several attempts has been made to harmonize the different and standards the governments of various countries around the world have been using the register GIs. Several concepts that can be traced in the evolution and conceptualization of geographical indications exist today every region has its name and fame. Qualities and characteristics of certain goods attributable to some geographical locations and reputable to "as produce of certain region" come under Geographical Indications. Geographical Indications is an emerging trend in Intellectual Property. The present paper takes an overview of the current scenario of Geographical Indications in India.*

### Introduction :

Intellectual property is usually divided into two branches 1. Patents, Designs, Trade Marks 2. Geographical Indications which is also termed as "Industrial Property" and Copyright and Neighboring Rights. The different dimensions of geographical indications are closely embedded in the different legal and institutional frameworks that facilitate their protection. Intellectual property is the creation of human mind, human intellect and hence called "Intellectual property". The intellectual property is created by incorporating information intangible objects capable of multiplying in an unlimited number of times at different locations anywhere in world. The property is basically in the concept, idea thought and thereafter in the actual product work or process etc

### Geographical Indications :

In the developing country context, geographical indications could provide a tool by which rural producers can enter niche markets and attempt to extract a premium, thereby contributing to improving their living conditions through increased incomes. Every region has its claim to fame. China silk, Dhaka Muslim, Venetian Glass all were much sought after treasures. Each reputation was carefully built up and painstakingly maintained by the masters of that region, combining the best of Nature and Man, traditionally handed over from one generation to the next for centuries. Gradually, a specific link between the goods and place of production evolved resulting in growth of geographical indications.

### Trade Mark And Geographical Indication :

A trademark is a sign used by an enterprise to distinguish its goods and services from those of other enterprises. It gives its owner the right to exclude others from using the trademark. A geographical indication tells consumers that a product is produced in a certain place and has certain characteristics those are due to that place of production.



### **Benefits Of Registration In India :**

- Confers legal protection to geographical indications in India.
- It prevents unauthorized use of a registered geographical Indication by others
- It boosted exports of Indian geographical indications by providing legal protection.

### **Application For Geographical Indication In India :**

Any association of persons, producers, organization or authority established by or under the law can apply:

- The applicant must represent the interest of the producers
- The application should be in writing in the prescribed form
- The application should be addressed to the Registrar of Geographical Indications along With prescribed fee

### **Validity For Geographical Indications In India :**

The Registration of a Geographical Indication is for a period of ten years. Renewal is possible for further periods of 10 years each. If a registered geographical indication is not renewed, it is liable to be removed from the register

### **Filing And Grant Of Geographical Indications In India :**

The Register of Geographical Indication is divided into two parts. Part 'A' consists of particulars relating to registered geographical indications and part 'B' consists of particulars of the registered authorized users.

### **India And Geographical Indications Act :**

An effective protection for GIs was of considerable importance for a country like India, which was richly endowed with natural and agricultural products and which already had in its Possession renowned geographical names such as 'Darjeeling'(tea), 'Alphonso' (mango), 'Basmati' (rice), etc., there was no separate legislation on GIs until the enactment of 'The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999' (henceforth the GI Act). The tea from Kenya, Sri Lanka, have often been passed off around the world as 'Darjeeling tea', which originally denotes the fine aromatic produce of the high-altitude areas of North-Bengal, from where it derives the name. Corporations in France and the US have been producing rice based on 'Basmati' varieties in those countries, and registering trademarks that refer to 'Basmati', thereby seeking to gain from this renowned geographical name. The US-patent on 'Basmati Rice Lines and Grains' granted to Texas based Rice Tec Inc, which triggered a lot of controversy in the recent past, is a glaring example of wrongful exploitation of a renowned GI from India. Under this Act, which has come into force with effect from 15th September 2003, the Central Government has established the 'Geographical Indications Registry' with all India jurisdictions at Chennai, where the right holders can register their respective GIs. After a GI is registered any person claiming to be the producer of the good designated by the registered GI can file an application for registration as an authorized user. The GI Act is to be administered by the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks- who is the Registrar of Geographical indications.

### **Guidelines For Filing Of Geographical Indication Application :**

The purpose of this guideline is to give elementary information for filing of an application. The guidelines are subject to requirements of the Act and Rules. An application for



registration of a geographical indication is to be made in writing using a replica of the official application Form GI-1 for the registration of a Geographical Indication in Part A of the Register by an Indian applicant; Form GI-2 for a convention application; an application for goods falling in different classes by an Indian applicant in Form GI-3 and an application for registration of goods falling in different classes from a convention country in Form GI-4 along with prescribed fee and should be addressed to the “Registrar of Geographical Indications”, Chennai. The application should include the various requirements and criteria for processing a geographical application as specified in Rule 32(1).

#### **Registrations Of Geographical Indications In India :**

| Sr.No | Geographical Indications Products       | State            | Date of Registration |
|-------|---|------------------|----------------------|
| 1     | Darjeeling Tea                          | West Bengal      | 29.10.04             |
| 2     | Pochampally Ikat Textile                | Andhra Pradesh   | 31.12.04             |
| 3     | Chanderi saree Textile Guna             | MP               | 28.01.05             |
| 4     | Kotpad Handloom fabric Textile          | Orissa           | 02.06.05             |
| 5     | Kota Doria Textiles Kota                | Rajasthan        | 05.07.05             |
| 6     | Kancheepuram silk Textiles              | Tamil Nadu       | 02.06.05             |
| 7     | Bhavani Jamakkalam Textile              | Tamil Nadu       | 05.07.05             |
| 8     | Mysore Agarbathi Incensesticks Mysore   | Karnataka        | 02.06.05             |
| 9     | Aranmula Kannadi Metal Mirror           | Kerala           | 19.09.05             |
| 10    | Salem Fabric Textiles                   | Tamil Nadu       | 19.09.05             |
| 11    | Solapur Chaddar Textiles Solapur Terry  | Maharashtra      | 19.09.05             |
| 12    | Towel Textiles                          | Maharashtra      | 19.09.05             |
| 13    | Mysore Silk Textiles                    | Karnataka        | 28.11.05             |
| 14    | Kullu Shawl Textiles                    | Himachal Pradesh | 12.12.05             |
| 15    | Madurai Sungudi Textiles                | Tamil Nadu       | 12.12.05             |
| 16    | Kangra Tea                              | Himachal Pradesh | 12.12.05             |
| 17    | Coorg Orange Horticulture Product       | Karnataka        | 30.01.06             |
| 18    | Mysore Betel Leaf Horticulture Product  | Karnataka        | 30.01.06             |
| 19    | Nanjanagud Banana Horticulture Product  | Karnataka        | 30.01.06             |
| 20    | Mysore Sandalwood Oil Essential Oil     | Karnataka        | 30.01.06             |
| 21    | Mysore Sandal Soap Soap                 | Karnataka        | 30.01.06             |
| 22    | Bidriware Handicrafts                   | Karnataka        | 30.01.06             |
| 23    | Channapatna Toys & Dolls Handicrafts    | Karnataka        | 30.01.06             |
| 24    | Coimbatore Wet Grinder Wet Grinder      | Tamil Nadu       | 30.01.06             |
| 25    | Mysore Rosewood Inlay Handicrafts       | Karnataka        | 30.01.06             |
| 26    | Kasuti Embroidery Embroidery (Textiles) | Karnataka        | 30.01.06             |
| 27    | Mysore Traditional Paintings            | Karnataka        | 30.01.06             |

It has been observed from that in India, the maximum i.e. 12 geographical Indications are registered by Karnataka forming 44.44% followed by 5 from Tamil Nadu with 18.52%. The maximum GIs registered are from Textiles category i.e. 13 forming 48.15% of the total registration followed by Horticulture and Handicrafts with 11.11% each.

#### **Possible Geographical Indications In India :**

Examples of possible Indian Geographical Indications are Basmati Rice, Alphonso Mango, Nagpur Orange, Kolhapuri Chappal, Bikaneri Bhujia, Agra Petha, Paithani and Banaras Saree, Feni (Liquor from Goa), Lonavala Chikki, Tirunelveli Halwa, Mysore Rasam, etc.



### **Conclusion :**

Intellectual property rights have never been more economically and politically important or controversial than they are today. Patents, copyrights, trademarks, industrial designs, and Geographical indications are frequently mentioned in discussions and debates on such diverse Topics as public health, food security, education, trade, industrial policy, traditional knowledge, Biodiversity, Biotechnology, the Internet, the entertainment and media industries. In a knowledge-based economy, there is no doubt that an understanding of IPRs is indispensable to informed policy making in all areas of human development. Geographical Indications is an emerging field of Intellectual property. Every region has its claim to fame and it has to be protected.

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## **Skill Development in Higher Education: Challenges and Recommendation**

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### **Introduction:**

India is a country with 2nd largest population. It is renowned for its size diversity and complexity, whether it is geographical, socio economic, cultural, political or developmental. Skill development has become a buzz world these days in all education, vocational, professional institution and universities. Both public and private sector institutions are now making special efforts to engage their student in skill development activities and courses. Another important development in this area has been that lot of bodies connected with industries corporate groups and other important forums have started organizing seminars, conferences and workshops in which lot of sessions are being allotted for discussion on skill developments. This kind of atmosphere is the direct result of announcements by Government of India's programmes like start ups India 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Skill India'. In the background of India being an emerging economy looking for a big breakthrough, naturally the country wants to make all necessary efforts and launch campaign and programmes for creation of a knowledge society and knowledge based economics activities. We have demographic advantage in the background of having maximum young population and therefore, India has an opportunity to become a skill provider for the aging developed world out of India's total work force, currently only a very small portion of the existing work force has any formal skill training. It is again an open secret that several sector of country's economy face shortage of skill people and consequently suffer low productivity levels due to poor quality work force on the other hand, large section economics and livelihood opportunities. In this background, skill developments have assumed a key priority area for the country.

### **Challenges in Skill Developments:**

We are third largest education system in the world but we do not match with global standard, in quality. Most of our college and institution suffer from under investment in labs, libraries, in providing quality inputs. Most of our colleges follows traditional methods of teaching without following best practices like experimental learning, activity based learning problem solving techniques etc. In the absences of application and job oriented courses, the domain knowledge of our student remain only theoretical. In the highly skilled competitive global scenario, our education system needs to shift from knowledge centric to skill centric. Almost each and every skilling are had been traditionally assigned to a community and the knowledge and expertise was passed on to successes generation naturally with ease. However we did not take advantage of traditional skilling knowledge of our community and initiated no special efforts to update and modernize those skills in the back ground of industrial revolution. This happened due to lack of good policy framework. In fact education youth generally look for white collar jobs are not very much interested in vocational courses and therefore, our skilling ecosystem did not improve as compared to other developing counties. In our country skilling



related vocational courses are looked down upon and our vocational courses do not attract good and sufficient numbers of students. A psychological barrier has been created and an impression has gone around that only students who have dropped out from formal education, should opt for skill development courses.

### **Major Initiatives by Government:**

Skill Mission has been launched by the Prime Minister on 15th July 2015 under Skill India to offer courses across 40 sectors in the country. It is in this background that Prime Minister has announced a very popular programme 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana' (PMKVY) which is flagship outcome based skill training scheme of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. Under the scheme, monetary reward is being provided to trainees who are being trained, assessed and certified in skill courses run by affiliated training providers. This scheme is likely to boost the creativity of country work force and will bring about paradigm shift from input based to output based skill training in the country.

### **Strategy and Approach:-**

To enable skill training to happen at fast pace strong institutional arrangement is need of the day. It is in this context National Skill Development Corporation. (NSDC), Sector Skill Councils, Assessing, Agencies, and Training providers have already been put in place for successful implementation of this prestigious programme. The strategy and approaches needed for the scheme has already been deliberated upon at all relevant levels and consequently a lot of important decisions which have far reaching effects have already been included as part of scheme.

### **Recommendation:-**

1. To create a complete skilling culture in our country.
2. To create job oriented courses.
3. There is strong need for revisiting our education system.
4. There is a need for putting more emphasis on practical components of various subjects.
5. A good policy framework has to be in place for creating effective equivalence of skill knowledge gained so that with vocational courses is all mainstreamed with the help of bridge courses.

### **Conclusion:**

ON the Basis of various dynamic initiatives made by GOI under Skill Mission, it is hoped that this initiative will go a long way in empowering youth of the country with skill sets which will make them employable and ensure more productivity in their work environment. Indian then can achieve the goal of development in all relevant sector or Economy.

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## Impact of Green Revolution on the Output of Selected Agricultural Crops in Kolhapur District

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### Abstract

*'Green revolution is most important in Indian Economy. It was developed and growth in Indian agricultural. It was used new method and changed view of agricultural production. But its impact only same crop and same state in India. Green revolution affected in wheat and rice in Punjab. So that it's not impact on other state in India. Kolhapur district is not affected in green revolution.'*

### Introduction

It is well known that agriculture still plays an important role in the overall economic development of the Indian economic by providing employment, food security of the nation. After independence, the Government of India took various to the growing population of the country. Later on, Government of India put more efforts by introducing New Agricultural Strategy (Green revolution) in mid 1960's towards increasing the agricultural production in India.

As a result, agricultural output has been experiencing fluctuation since the inception of Green revolution of 1960's. Further, this would lead to increase the gap between demand for and supply of agricultural output. Therefore, there is a need to generate empirical information on the impact of Green revolution on the output of agricultural crops which would be very useful for formulating suitable policy to step up the level of agricultural production. The impact of Green revolution on the output of agricultural crops is to be examined not only at national level but also at state level because performance of the growth of agricultural production would vary from state in India due to the heterogeneous factors. Many studies have been conducted on growth and instability, supply response of the agricultural crops during Pre and Post-Green revolution periods only. But not even a single study has been carried out to examine the impact Green revolution on the output of agricultural crops both at the national and state level by using interaction variable.

Keeping this in view, the present exercise is an attempt in this direction across 16 selected agricultural crops in Kolhapur district. The selected agricultural crops are Rice, Wheat, Jawar, Millet, Maize, Ragi, Gram, Pigeon pea, Green gram, Chilies, Sunflower. The following methodology has been used for effective analysis and to propose suitable policy options for the policy makers.

### Statement of Problem.

Keeping this in view in the present study an attempt has been made in this direction across selected agricultural crops in Kolhapur District.

### Review of Literature

- a) Mahender Reddy in his study entitled " An analysis of demand and supply of pulses and oil seeds in Andhra Pradesh" examined the demand and supply for these two crops during the year 1984 and found that there was decrease in the output of these two crops.



- b) The study by P.Keasri on the topic impact of green revolution on the output of selected agricultural crops in Andhra Pradesh. He said that one of the striking results of this study is that only in the case of bengalgram and groundnut crops, there has been an upward shift in the growth of output. Therefore, there is a need to investigate and explore the reasons as to why the Green Revolution ( New agricultural technology) could not bring a break-through in the growth of all agricultural crops under consideration in the state. Such exercises have to be carried out with the help of cross sectional farm data to be collected from the growers of the crops in the state. Then only problem specific measures can be taken, otherwise, the downward trend in the growth of output would further be intensified if this situation continued.
- c) According to Vandana Shiva, in her book :the violence of the green revolution : Third world Agriculture, Ecology and Politics".(Zed book Ltd. New Jersey: and Third World Network, Penang, 1991).P.72. He said that the green revolution has been a failure. It has led to reduced genetic diversity, increased vulnerability to pests, soil erosion, water shortages, reduced soil fertility, micronutrient deficiencies, soil contamination reduced availability of nutritious food crops for the local population, the displacement of vast numbers of small farmers from their land, rural impoverishment and increased tensions and conflicts. The beneficiaries have been the agrochemical industry, large petrochemical machinery, dam builders and large landowners.
- d) According to Simrin responses in her book "Impact of green revolution" 26 Jun 2010 The green revolution has been a failure as far as ecology is concerned. It has led to reduced genetic diversity. Increased vulnerability to pests, micronutrient deficiencies and soil contamination.
- e) According to M Radha, in her book "The green revolution and its impact" Published in March-2010 She said that the hybrid variety of crops intended to boost productivity could not resist pests. Further, only a few varieties of seed were promoted. This led to the loss of variety in seed and crops. The excessive use of water that the green revolution promoted has led to the drying up of water sources

### **Objective of the study.**

1. The study the impact of green revolution on the output the agricultural crops on national level, state level and district level.
2. To study the trends in the performance of the growth of agriculture production.
3. To suggest measures for improvement if necessary.

### **Hypothesis.**

1. Green revolution has not effected in agricultural production in Kolhapur district.
2. Green revolution has affected only few crops.

### **Methodology**

#### **Data Collection**

The study this topic secondary data will be collected.

#### **Secondary data:**

The secondary data will be obtained from state statistical abstract, Government report, various, journals, periodicals, book and various websites related to impact of green revolution on the output of selected agricultural crops in Kolhapur district.



### **Techniques of Analysis**

Simple statistical techniques are used for analyzing the data collected through the schedules for analyzing the data simple measures percentages cumulative percentage and suitable quantities techniques will be used.

### **Scope of the study**

As far as the scope of the study is concerned this study will cover all the aspects selecting to impact of green revolution on the output of selected. Agricultural crops in Kolhapur district. The conclusions derived down this study are useful to policy makers while making policy for mutation.

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## दिव्यांगांना उच्चशिक्षणातील समानसंधी एक आव्हान

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देशाच्या उज्वल भविष्यासाठी सर्वांना शिक्षण दिले पाहिजे. शिक्षण मानवी जीवनाला संस्कारीत करते, विवेकी बनवते स्वावलंबी बनवते. स्वावलंबन ही मानवी जीवनाला सर्वांगीण परिपूर्णता देते. स्वावलंबनासाठी व्यक्ती शारीरिक आणि मानसिक सदृढ असावा लागतो. विविध कारणाने माणसाचे शरीर सक्षम नसेल, सदृढ नसेल तर ते दुर्बल बनते. अशावेळी व्यक्तिला इतरांवर विसंबून राहावे लागते. किंवा सर्वसाधारण व्यक्तीच्या तुलनेत तो कमकुवत असतो. अशा व्यक्तिला आपण विकलांग असे म्हणतो. सर्वसाधारणपणे कानाला ऐकू न येणे बोलता न येणे, हाताने किंवा पायाने अपंगत्व असणे किंवा मानसिकरित्या देखील काही लोकांना विकलांगता असू शकते. या व्यक्ती इतर सर्वसाधारण व्यक्तींइतक्याच महत्वाच्या आहेत आणि त्यांना ही तितकाच माणूस म्हणून जगण्याचा अधिकार आहे. २५ डिसेंबर २०१५ ला **मन की बात** या कार्यक्रमात पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी विकलांग लोकांना सन्मान देत आपण त्यांना कमी न समजता इतरांप्रमाणे वागवावे, समजावे असे सांगत विकलांग या शब्दाला पर्यायी **दिव्यांग** असे संबोधले आहे. हीपण माणसेच आहेत त्यांना ही जगण्याचा, स्वतःचे अस्तित्व टिकवण्याचा आणि आपले जीवन फुलविण्याचा अधिकार आहे.

भारतातच नाही तर अखंड जगात विकलांग लोक आहेत. त्यांच्या प्रति सम्यक आणि समानतेची भूमिका घ्यावी लागेल. या जागतिक समस्येला सकारात्मक पातळीवर सर्वांनीच स्वीकारलेले आहे. समाजाने त्यांच्याशी भेदभाव करू नये, त्यांना समान दर्जा प्राप्त व्हावा यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात जन जागृती होताना दिसते. विकलांग लोकांना विशिष्ट सोयी सवलती तथा विशेष आरक्षण देवून त्यांना सन्मान आणि प्रतिष्ठा देण्याचे कार्य केले जात आहे जागतिक पातळीवर संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने सन १९९१ पासून ३ **डिसेंबर हा आंतरराष्ट्रीय विश्व विकलांगता दिवस** म्हणून घोषित केली आहे. १९८३ जे १९९२ हे राष्ट्रीय विकलांग दशक म्हणून घोषित केले होते. विकलांग व्यक्तिप्रती होणारा भेदभाव संपविणे हा हेतू यामागे होता. वास्तविक पाहता भावनिकतेने विशिष्ट दिवशी निव्वळ विकलांग व्यक्ती विषयी सहानुभुती किंवा दया भावना ठेवल्यास आपली कर्तव्यनिष्ठा संपली असे होत नाही. विकलांगता हे शाप नाही या व्याधिने त्रस्त असणा-या व्यक्तिला शारीरिक कमतरतेला स्वतःच्या जगण्याच्या प्रेरणा बनविल्या तसेच सकारात्मक मानसिकतेने याला सामोरे गेले तर नक्कीच आयुष्यात जगण्याची उमेद निर्माण झाल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही.

भारतासारख्या विकसनशिल राष्ट्रालाही या विकलांगतेच्या बाबतीतील समस्येला सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. त्याला सामोरे जाण्यासाठी अनेक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय घेण्यात आलेले आहेत. भारताच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार २.२१ टक्के लोक हे विकलांग आहेत ही संख्या २,६८,१०,५५७ इतकी असून त्यामध्ये पुरुष विकलांग १,४६,८६,२०२ इतकी आहे व स्त्रीयांची विकलांगतेची संख्या ही १,१८,२४,३५५ इतकी आहे. २००१ च्या जनगणनेत २.१३ इतकी लोकसंख्या ही विकलांग होती. यापैकी ७५ टक्के लोक हे ग्रामीण भागात राहणारे आहेत. हे प्रमाण २००१ च्या तुलनेत जास्त आहे ही गंभीर बाब आहे.



इतक्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात विकालंगतेसारख्या समस्याला आपण सामोरे जात आहोत.वास्तविक पाहता या विषयी अलिकडच्या काळात सौहार्दपूर्वक भावनेने विकलांग व्यक्तीकडे पाहिले जात आहे, तरीही अजूनही ग्रामीण भागात विकलांग व्यक्तींना हीनभावनेने पाहिले जाते.एकूण विकलांगांच्या प्रमाणात ग्रामीण भागात १,८६,२१,६२१ इतकी लोकसंख्या पहायला मिळते.आणि शहरी भागातील विकलांगांची संख्या एकूण संख्येच्या ८१,७८,६३६ इतकी आहे.वास्तविक पाहता दर्जा आणि संधीच्या बाबतीत शहरी भागातील विकलांगांना सोयी सवलती जास्त मिळतात, पण शहराच्या प्रमाणात जनजागृती च्या बाबतीत ग्रामीण परिसारातील विकलांगांना त्या प्रकारे सन्मानाची वागणूक दिली जात नाही.तुलनेने योग्य संधी आणि दर्जा ही मिळत नाही.शहराच्या प्रमाणात २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार दुप्पट विकलांग हे ग्रामीण भागातील आहेत.त्यामुळे त्यांची स्थिती जर्जर असलेली पाहवयास मिळते.शिक्षणाच्या बाबतीत ही विकलांग लोक अध्यापही मागे आहेत. त्यांना समान संधी मिळत नाही.त्यांच्यासाठी असणा-या विशेष शाळांची संख्या खूपच मर्यादित व ठराविक अंतरावर विशेषतः जिल्ह्याच्या किंवा मोठ्या शहरांच्या ठिकाणी या सोयी असतात.दळणवळणाच्या सोयी तसेच निवासी शिक्षणाच्या सोयी नाहीत. या विशेष शाळेत दूर अंतर कापून जाण्यापेक्षा न गेलेले बरे या भावनेने लोक शिक्षणाकडे पाठ फिरवताना दिसतात. यामध्ये उच्चशिक्षणाचे प्रमाण तर अजून विदारक असलेले दिसते.सुमारे ४६ टक्के विकलांग शिक्षणापासून वंचित आहेत. भारतात आलेला विकलांग अधिनियमन १९६५ चा कायदा,त्याचा गेली २० वर्षे होणारा प्रचार आणि प्रसार यामुळे विकलांगांना अनेक क्षेत्रात संधी प्राप्त झालेली दिसते.शिक्षणाच्या बाबतीतही ते प्रमाण लक्षणीय आहे एकूण विकलांगांच्या प्रमाणात ०.५६ टक्के विकलांग हे उच्चशिक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात आहेत.हे प्रमाण अत्यल्प असले तरी आशादायी असलेले दिसते.

### धोरणात्मक निर्णय :-

उच्चशिक्षणाचे धोरण निश्चित करताना सामाजिक वंचित घटकांना विशेषतः दिव्यांग व्यक्तींचा विचार प्रामुख्याने करण्याची गरज आहे . धोरणात्मक पातळीवरील मूलभूत कमतरता विचारात घेवून योग्य निर्णय घेतले गेले पाहिजेत .दिव्यांग व्यक्तींना उच्चशिक्षण घेता यावे यासाठी आरक्षणाची विशेषतः त्यांच्यासाठी राखीव जागांची तरतुद करण्यात आली आहे पण त्यांना शिक्षण देणारी शिक्षणपध्दती पारंपरिक असून ती सर्वसाधारण घटकांसाठी निश्चित केलेली आहे हीच खरी समस्या आहे . उदा. पायाभूत सुविधांबाबतीत विचार केला तर दिव्यांग व्यक्तींच्या दृष्टीने त्या सुविधा परिपूर्ण नसलेल्या दिसतात. शाळा महाविद्यालयाच्या इमारतीच्या रचना ह्या विकलांगांना सहज हाताळता याव्यात याची योग्य खबरदारी घेतली पाहिजे. नव्या बांधकामात ते सक्तीचे केले पाहिजे .अभ्यासपध्दती , शिक्षणपध्दती, शिकवण्याच्या पध्दती ,परीक्षापध्दत व अभ्यासहित्य हे सर्व प्रचलित प्रथेप्रमाणे सर्वसाधारण घटकांना समोर ठेवून निर्माण केले असल्यामुळे दिव्यांग विद्यार्थ्यांना आकलन करताना अनेक संकटांना सामोर जावे लागते. परीक्षेत वेळ वाढवून दिला जाणे ही एक सवलत आहे. पण त्यांना वर्षभर अभ्यासपध्दती समजून घेण्यात अशी कोणतीच व्यवस्था त्यांच्यासाठी स्वतंत्रपणे केलेली दिसत नाही. अभ्यास साहित्याची उपलब्धता बाजारातील विक्रीकेंद्रे किंवा महाविद्यालयातील ग्रंथालय या ठिकाणी अशा विद्यार्थ्यांना अभ्यास साहित्य सहजपणे हाताळण्यासाठी योग्य काळजी घेतलेली नसते.

मुकबधिर,अंध व इतरही काही दिव्यांगांसाठी स्वतंत्र विशेष शाळा,महाविद्यालये निर्माण करण्याचा महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय घेण्यात आलेला आहे.पण त्याची संख्या आणि ठराविक अंतरावर असणारी ही व्यवस्था सर्वानाच सोयीची होते असे नाही.सर्वशिक्षा अभियान,आर.टी.ई. कायदयामुळे शालेय शिक्षणाच्या प्रमाणात या सोयी संख्येने पुरेशा असलेल्या दिसतात. पण महाविद्यालयीन किंवा उच्चशिक्षणाच्या बाबतीत मात्र ही संख्या तुलनेने खूपच कमी आणि अंतराच्या पातळीवर ही सोयीच्या नाहीत. निवासी उच्चशिक्षण आणि दिव्यांगांची



सुरक्षितता आणि त्यांच्या सोयी मोठ्या प्रमाणात होणे गरजेचे आहे. नाहीतर मग इच्छा असून उच्चशिक्षणाच्या संधीचा लाभ त्यांना घेता येणार नाही.

#### प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम:-

शिक्षण हे सर्वकष परिवर्तनाचे साधन आहे शिक्षणाचे महत्व मानवी जीवनात असाधारण आहे. शिक्षण हा मूलभूत हक्क आहे ते सर्वासाठी खुले आहे विकलांगांसाठी देखील १९९५ धारा २६ नुसार मोफत आणि सक्तीचे शिक्षण उपलब्ध करून देणे बंधनकारक आहे पण ही बाजू कायद्याची झाली त्याची अमंलबाजवणी प्रामाणिकपणे केली पाहिजे . शाळा महाविद्यालयातील सर्व सुविधा ह्या विकलांगांना हाताळण्यास सोयीच्या असायला हव्यात मग ती इमारत असो वा ग्रंथालय अभ्यासवर्ग किंवा अभ्यासिका शिक्षकांना योग्य प्रशिक्षण दिले गेले पाहिजे. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या प्रमाणात शिक्षकांची भरती केलेली असावी, स्कॉलरशीप वेळेत दिली जावी योग्य प्रमाणात दिली जावी. स्वतंत्र समुपदेशक असावा.पालकांचा सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन अत्यंत महत्वाचा असून अनेक पालक विकलांगतेकडे कौटुंबिक समस्या किंवा अडचण म्हणून पाहतात त्यांना योग्य पध्दतीने मार्गदर्शन आणि समुपदेशनाची आवश्यकता आहे. भारत सरकार, सामाजिक न्याय विभाग, अपंग पुनर्वसन विभाग , सिपडा , डी.डी.आर.एस आर.जी.एन.एफ , डी.डी.आर.सी तसेच विविध सेवाभावी संस्था यांच्या माध्यमातून विकलांगता निर्मूलन आणि पूर्णवसन सुरू आहे त्यांची योग्य माहिती जनमानसात प्रसारीत झाली पाहिजे.

विकलांगता हे शाप नसून त्यावर मात करून अनेकांनी आपले अस्तित्व निर्माण केले आहे संधी मिळाल्यास आपल्या जीवनात ते यशस्वी होवू शकतात त्यांना सन्मान आणि स्वालंबन प्राप्त होवू शकते ,अनेक क्षेत्रात विकलांगांनी आपल्या यशाचा महामेरू निर्माण केला आहे. सरकारी यंत्रणा ही त्यांच्याबाबतीत अनुकूल असून शिक्षण,प्रशिक्षण, कौशल्य तसेच आरक्षण,संरक्षण आणि रोजगार ,व्यापार व व्यवसाय संधी उपलब्ध करून देताना दिसते. याचा सकारात्मक परिणाम होतानाही दिसतो . विविध अडचणींना सामोरे जाण्यासाठी योग्य वातावरण सामाजिक सुरक्षेची हमी घेण्याची गरज विकलांगांच्या बाबतीत महत्वाची आहे.आपला समाज विकलांगांच्या मागे सक्षमपणे उभा राहिल्यास असक्षम व्यक्ती सक्षमपणे आपले अस्तित्व निर्माण करू शकतो.

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## ग्रामीण भागातील दुध उत्पादन व व्यवस्थापनाच्या दृष्टीने घोसरवाड गावचा सूक्ष्म अभ्यास

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### प्रस्तावना :

भारतासारख्या कृषीप्रधान देशामध्ये दुग्ध उत्पादन हा व्यवसाय ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकऱ्यांचा आर्थिक कणा मानला जातो. ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था कार्यान्वीत व बळकट करण्याचे काम या व्यवसायाने केले आहे. या दुग्ध उत्पादन व्यवसायामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या अस्थिर जीवनात स्थैर्य निर्माण झाले आहे.

भारत सरकारच्या आकडेवारी नुसार २०१६-१७ या वर्षामध्ये भारतात १६५.४ दशलक्ष टन दुधाचे उत्पादन झाले आहे. यामध्ये महाराष्ट्राचा वाटा १०.४० दशलक्ष टन इतका आहे. दुग्ध उत्पादन व्यवसायामध्ये भारतात महाराष्ट्र हे एक अग्रेसर राज्य म्हणून ओळखले जाते.

### उद्देश :

ग्रामीण भागातील दुग्ध उत्पादन व व्यवस्थापन याचा अभ्यास करणे.

### कार्यक्षेत्र :

या संशोधन कार्यासाठी कोल्हापूर जिल्हातील शिरोळ तालुक्यातील घोसरवाड गावची निवड केली आहे. या गावची लोकसंख्या २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार ६६१५ आहे. या गावचे एकूण भौगोलिक क्षेत्र १२२०.५६ हेक्टर आहे. हे गाव जिल्हापासून ४६ कि.मी. तर तालुक्यापासून १६ कि.मी. अंतरावर आहे. हे गाव समुद्रसपाटीपासून ५५० मी उंचीवर दुग्धगंगा नदीकाठी वसलेले आहे.

सुपीक जमीन, पाण्याची उपलब्धता व अनुकूल हवामान यामुळे या गावात शेतीचा पर्यायाने दुग्ध उत्पादन व्यवसायाचा विकास झालेला आहे.

### कार्यपध्दती :

या संशोधन कार्यासाठी प्राथमिक व दुय्यम या दोन्ही माहिती स्रोतांचा अवलंब केला आहे. प्रथमतः या गावातील १११५ कुटुंबांपैकी जवळपास १४% सॅम्पल साइज घेऊन १५० कुटुंबांचा प्रश्नावली व मुलाखत या संशोधन तंत्रांचा वापर करून अभ्यास केला व प्राथमिक माहिती गोळा केली.

याशिवाय आवश्यक अशी दुय्यम माहिती पुस्तके, मासिके, सरकारी प्रकाशने, इंटरनेट यांच्या माध्यमातून मिळवली आहे.

### विश्लेषण :

भारतासारख्या कृषीप्रधान देशामध्ये दुग्ध व्यवसायाला फार मोठा वाव आहे. कारण दुग्ध उत्पादन व शेती हे एकमेकांना पुरक आहेत तसेच एकमेकांवर अवलंबून देखील आहे. सध्या शेती व्यवसायात उत्पन्नाच्या बाबतीत फार मोठी अनिश्चितता निर्माण झालेली आहे. कधी नैसर्गिक आपत्तीमुळे तर कधी सरकारच्या चुकीच्या धोरणामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या पदरात नेहमीच निराशा पडलेली दिसते. अशा या उत्पन्नातील अनिश्चिततेवर ठोस पर्याय म्हणून दुग्ध उत्पादन व्यवसाय समोर आला आहे. आज कोल्हापूर जिल्हामध्ये दररोज १५ लाख लिटर दुग्ध उत्पादन केले जाते.

या संशोधन कार्यामध्ये घोसरवाड या गावातील १५० कुटुंबांच्या शेतजमीनीचा आकार, चाऱ्याची उपलब्धता, दुधाचे उत्पादन, दुधाचे सरासरी फॅट, जनावरांचे आरोग्य, गोठ्याचा प्रकार इ. प्रकारची माहिती मिळवली आहे. ती त्याचे खालील तक्त्यांमध्ये विश्लेषण केले आहे.





**तक्ता क्र. १ शेतजमिनी आकार**

| क्र. | वर्गवारी         | कुटुंबाची संख्या | टक्केवारी ( % ) |
|------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ०१   | भूमिहीन          | १६               | १०.६६%          |
| ०२   | १ एकर पेक्षा कमी | ४८               | ३२%             |
| ०३   | १ ते २ एकर       | ३८               | २५.३३%          |
| ०४   | २ ते ५ एकर       | ३४               | २२.६६%          |
| ०५.  | ५ एकर पेक्षा कमी | १४               | ९.३३%           |
|      | एकूण             | १५०              | १००%            |

**तक्ता क्र. २ चाऱ्याची उपलब्धता**

| क्र. | वर्गवारी | कुटुंबाची संख्या | टक्केवारी ( % ) |
|------|----------|------------------|-----------------|
| ०१   | असणारे   | ९३               | ६२ %            |
| ०२   | नसणारे   | ५७               | ३८ %            |
|      | एकूण     | १५०              | १००%            |

**तक्ता क्र. ३ जनावरांच्या जाती**

| क्र. | वर्गवारी | कुटुंबाची संख्या | टक्केवारी ( % ) |
|------|----------|------------------|-----------------|
| ०१   | देशी     | ९४               | ६२.३३ %         |
| ०२   | संकरीत   | ३२               | २१.३३ %         |
| ०३   | इतर      | २४               | १६ %            |
|      | एकूण     | १५०              | १०० %           |

**तक्ता क्र. ४ प्रति कुटुंब जनावरांची संख्या**

| क्र. | वर्गवारी       | कुटुंबाची संख्या | टक्केवारी ( % ) |
|------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ०१   | १ ते २         | ९८               | ६२ %            |
| ०२   | ३ ते ४         | ३९               | २६ %            |
| ०३   | ५ पेक्षा जास्त | १८               | १२ %            |
|      | एकूण           | १५०              | १०० %           |

**तक्ता क्र. ५ दुध उत्पादन**

| क्र. | वर्गवारी            | कुटुंबाची संख्या | टक्केवारी ( % ) |
|------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ०१   | २ लि. पेक्षा कमी    | १८               | १२ %            |
| ०२   | २ ते ५ लिटर         | ६१               | ४०.६६ %         |
| ०३   | ५ ते १० लिटर        | ३८               | २५.३३ %         |
| ०४   | १० लि. पेक्षा जास्त | ३३               | २२ %            |
|      | एकूण                | १५०              | १०० %           |



**तक्ता क्र. ६ दुधाचे सरासरी फॅट**

| क्र. | वर्गवारी       | कुटुंबाची संख्या | टक्केवारी ( % ) |
|------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ०१   | ६ % पेक्षा कमी | ५२               | ३४.६६ %         |
| ०२   | ६ ते ८ %       | ७४               | ४९.३३ %         |
| ०३   | ८ ते १० %      | २४               | १६ %            |
|      | एकूण           | १५०              | १०० %           |

**तक्ता क्र. ७ जनावरांची गोठा पध्दती**

| क्र. | प्रकार    | संख्या | टक्केवारी ( % ) |
|------|-----------|--------|-----------------|
| ०१   | आधुनिक    | १३     | ८.६६ %          |
| ०२   | पारंपारीक | १३७    | ९१.३३ %         |
|      | एकूण      | १५०    | १०० %           |

**तक्ता क्र. ८ जनावरांची आरोग्य तपासणी**

| क्र. | आरोग्य तपासणी | संख्या | टक्केवारी ( % ) |
|------|---------------|--------|-----------------|
| ०१   | करणारे        | १२५    | ८३.३३ %         |
| ०२   | न करणारे      | २५     | १६.६६ %         |
|      | एकूण          | १५०    | १०० %           |

**तक्ता क्र. ९ आठवड्याचे उत्पन्न**

| क्र. | आरोग्य तपासणी        | संख्या | टक्केवारी ( % ) |
|------|----------------------|--------|-----------------|
| ०१   | ५०० रू पेक्षा कमी    | २३     | १५.३३ %         |
| ०२   | ५०० ते १००० रू       | ४२     | २८ %            |
| ०३   | १००० ते १५०० रू      | ४२     | २८ %            |
| ०४   | १५०० ते २००० रू      | १७     | ११.३३ %         |
| ०५   | २००० रू पेक्षा जास्त | २६     | १७.३३ %         |
|      | एकूण                 | १५०    | १०० %           |

**निष्कर्ष :**

सदरचे संशोधन कार्य व संकलित आकडेवारी यावरून दुग्ध उत्पादनाच्या बाबतीत सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक या दोन्ही पैलू समोर आलेल्या दिसतात.

या संशोधन कार्यातून एक गोष्ट प्रकर्षाने जाणवली ती म्हणजे या गावात दुग्ध उत्पादन व्यवसाय वाढीस अजून खुप मोठा वाव आहे. कारण मोठ्या प्रमाणावर बागायती शेती केली जाते. त्यामुळे चाऱ्याची उपलब्धता वर्षभर असते. या गावामध्ये देशी व स्थानिक जनावरांच्या जातीचे संगोपन मोठ्या प्रमाणात म्हणजे जवळपास ६२% इतके केले जाते.



जर शेतकरी संकरीत जनावरांची पैदास व संगोपनाकडे वळले. तर दुग्ध उत्पादनात अजुन वाढ होऊ शकते.त्या शिवाय या गावात जनावरांचे संगोपन हे अजुनही पारंपारीक पद्धतीने केले जाते. या गावातील शेतकऱ्यांनी आधुनिक पद्धतीचा अवलंब दुग्ध उत्पादनात करणे गरजेचे आहे. एक गोष्ट उल्लेखनीय आहे. ती म्हणजे या गावातील शेतकरी जनावरांच्या आरोग्याच्या बाबतीत सजग आहेत. सर्तक आहेत. जवळपास ८४ % शेतकरी आपल्या जनावरांच्या आरोग्याची तपासणी वेळेवर करून देतात.

दुग्ध उत्पादन हा एक जोडधंदा म्हणून केला जात असल्यामुळे या गावात प्रति कुटुंब जनावरांची संख्या ही कमी आहे. अवघ्या १२ % शेतकरी कुटुंबाकडे ५ पेक्षा जास्त जनावरे असलेली दिसतात.

या गावातील शेतजमीन, पाण्याची उपलब्धता व अनुकूल हवामान इ. नै. संसाधनाचा आढावा घेता घोसरवाड गावात दुग्ध उत्पादन व्यवसाय वाढीस फार मोठा वाव आहे.

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## भारतीय समाजाच्या पितृसत्तेच्या चौकटीची जडणघडण, लिंगभेद आणि स्त्रिया

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स्त्री पुरुष समानतेचा प्रश्न नवसमाजरचनेचा आणि परिवर्तनवादी चळवळीचा कळीचा प्रश्न आहे. तो केवळ भाषिक स्वरूपाचा नसून त्याला आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय आणि सांस्कृतिक अंगे आहेत. ही सर्व अंगे समाजाची पितृवंशतेची चौकटीत सिध्द केली आहेत. ही चौकट दृढ करण्यामध्ये संस्कृतीचा खूप मोठी भूमिका आहे. ही व्यवस्था स्त्री आणि पुरुषांना विषम हक्क व दर्जा बहाल करते. हा दर्जा निसर्गाने मूल जन्माला घालण्याच्या संदर्भात दोन लिंगाना विषम भूमिका दिल्या आहेत, ही भूमिका लक्षात घेऊन स्त्री-पुरुष विषमतेचे समर्थन होत असताना दिसते. स्त्रिया ज्या सांस्कृतिक कल्पना आणि मूल्य आत्मसात करतात, आपल्या स्वतः बद्दलच्या प्रतिमांना आकार देतात आणि भविष्याबद्दलची दृष्टी बनवितात त्या कल्पना पितृवंशतेच्या चौकटीतून येतात. स्त्रिया या कल्पना मान्य करतात, दुय्यमत्त्व मान्य करतात. एकंदरीत त्यांचे दुय्यमत्त्व हे नैसर्गिक किंवा दैवी नसून मानवी आहे. समाजाची रचना अशी झाली आहे की पुरुषांच्या हाती अर्थ व सत्ता केंद्रित झाली आहे.

भारतीय समाजाच्या जडण घडणी मध्ये वर्गीय व जातीय विषमते बरोबरच स्त्री-पुरुष विषमता हामूलभूत घटक आहे. प्रत्येक वर्ग व जातीच्या अंतर्गत स्त्री आणि पुरुष यांच्यात भेद आहेत. या व्यवस्थेने स्त्रियांचे स्थान दुय्यम ठेवले आहे. स्त्री पुरुष यांच्यातील सामाजिक भेद आणि स्त्रियांचे गौण स्थान यांची कारणे नैसर्गिक असतात. मात्र माणसांमध्ये तसे नाही. आपल्या लहानपणी झालेले संस्कार, आपण आयुष्यभर एकमेकांशी व्यवहार करत असताना एकमेकांवर करतो ते संस्कार, आपले विचार, आपले साहित्य, कला, शिक्षण, यांच्यातून स्त्री- पुरुष भेद समाजामध्ये अकार घेत असतो. म्हणून त्याला आपण सांस्कृतिक म्हणतो. समाज अशा सांस्कृतिक पध्दतीची रचना करत असतो. या सांस्कृतिक रचनेत लिंगभावाची जपवणूक वृत्तवैकल्य, सण समारंभ, दैनंदिन भाषेचा वापर, कुटुंबांतर्गत आणि कौटुंबिक नात्यामध्ये पाळावयाच्या चालीरीती यांच्या अधारे लिंगभावाची जपवणूक संस्कृती करते. स्त्रिया या सांस्कृतिक रचनेत स्वतः बद्दलच्या प्रतिमांना आकार देतात आणि भविष्याबद्दलची दृष्टी बनवितात.

**उद्दिष्ट :** भारतीय समाजातील पितृवंशतेच्या चौकटीत लिंगभेदाची सांस्कृतिक चौकट स्पष्ट करणे.

**लिंगभेदाची व्याख्या :**

स्त्रिया आणि पुरुष यांच्यामध्ये जे शारीरिक भेद आहेत. त्यांना आपण लैंगिक फरक म्हणतो. मात्र समाजात त्यांच्यात जे वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारचे भेद आहेत त्यांना लिंगभावी भेद, लिंगभावाचे फरक म्हणू शकतो. म्हणजे एखाद्या व्यक्तीचे लिंग जन्मतःच (किंवा तदपूर्वी) ठरलेले असते. मात्र लिंगभाव म्हणजे लिंगावर आधारलेल्या समाजाच्या भावना आणि दृष्टिकोन.<sup>1</sup> (पृ २) पितृवंश आणि मातृवंश समाजामध्ये पारंपारिक लिंगभाव संबंधाचे विशिष्ट स्वरूप दिसते. हे लिंगभाव इतर अनेक घटकांसह अर्भकांना आणि स्त्रियांना दिल्या जाणा-या उच्चतम मान्यतेतून घडतात. लिंगभावातील फरकाला सतत नवीन समर्थन मिळत असते. समाजाच्या



विविध अंगाने तो जटील अकार घेतो. स्त्रियांसाठी वेगळ्या प्रथा परंपराचे दृढीकरण केले जाते. यासाठी आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचाही उपयोग या संस्था करतात. लिंगभावाचा संस्कार हा पुरुषसत्ताक समाजव्यवस्थेतून दृढ होत जातो. छाय्या दातार पुरुषप्रधानतेची व्याख्या अशी करतात की, एक प्रकारे स्त्रियांचे शरीर, प्रजनन व लैंगिकता आणि उपजिविकेचे उत्पादन करण्यासाठी लागणारे श्रम यांच्यावरील वासाहतिक वर्चस्व म्हणजे पुरुषप्रधानता (पुरुषशाही) अशी व्याख्या करता येईल.<sup>२</sup>

### कुटुंब व्यवस्थेतील लिंगभेद :

पुरुषप्रधान व्यवस्था, जातीव्यवस्था, धर्म व्यवस्था आणि वर्ग व्यवस्था ही हातात हात घालून चालणारी समग्र व्यवस्था आहे. या व्यवस्थेची सुरुवात कुटुंबातून होते. कुटुंबामधील संबंध केवळ रक्ताचे आणि प्रेमाचे नसून ते सत्तेचे आणि अधिकाराचे देखिल असतात. पितृसत्ताकतेमध्ये पुरुष कुटुंबप्रमुख स्त्रियांवर नियंत्रण व दुय्यमता आदि बाबी येतात.<sup>३</sup> (पृ ३) स्त्रियांना तिच्या जन्मापासूनच दुय्यम वागणूकीला सामोरे जावे लागते. तिच्या जन्माचे स्वागत होत नाही. सर्वसाधारणपणे मुलीला एक दायित्व किंवा बोजा म्हणून मानले जाते. काही राजपुतांमध्ये मुलीचा जन्म झाल्यानंतर लगेच तिला मारण्यात येत असे. कर्नल टॉडच्या मते, "ज्या दिवशी कन्येचा जन्म होई त्या दिवसाला शापित समजले जाई."<sup>४</sup> तिचा जन्म झालाच तर जन्माची परवड तिच्या वाढ्याला येते व ती हे सर्व सहन करते या सहन करण्यात तिच्यावर लहानपणापासून केले संस्कार कारणीभूत आसतात. तिच्यावर जे कुटुंबातून संस्कार केले जातात म्हणजे स्त्रीपुरुष विषमतेची मुळे पितृसत्ताक कुटुंबसंस्थेत असतात. यांचे प्रतिबिंब इतर सामाजिक संस्थामध्येही दिसते. उदा. शासन संस्था राजकारणावर, धार्मिक कल्पनांमध्ये व रुढीपरंपरेमध्ये दिसते. या सर्व बाबी मिळून पितृसत्ताक समाज निर्माण होतो. स्त्रीला मुलाची आई असल्याशिवाय स्वतःचे काही अस्तित्त्व उरलेलेच नसते. भारतीय स्त्रीचे कौटुंबिक जीवन देव-धर्म, उपासतापास, सण- समारंभ, वृत्तवैकल्ये, हळदी-कुंकू या सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमांमधून नियंत्रित केले जाते. त्या कुटुंबांमधून एक बाई म्हणून, एक पत्नी म्हणून व आई म्हणून अतिशय शांतपणे व्यक्त होतात. या भूमिकांना वळसा घालून पुढे जाण्याचा प्रयत्न त्या करत नाहीत.

### मुलीला वाढविण्याची खास प्रक्रिया :

भारतातील पितृवंशियतेच्या चौकटीमागे सांस्कृतिक संकल्पना आहे ते तिचे एक मूल्य आहे. स्त्रीच्या जन्मापासून ही सामाजिक चौकट तिला दुय्यमत्व प्रदान करते. मुलगा आणि मुलगी यांची भूमिका भविष्यातील प्रौढ म्हणून कशी घडवायची याविषयीच्या संकल्पना आणि प्रशिक्षणही कसे द्यायचे हे कुटुंब ठरवते. कुटुंबातील सदस्यांच्या जबाबदाऱ्या कोणत्या आणि बंधने, कर्तव्ये कोणती यांचे प्रशिक्षणही कुटुंबात दिले जाते. कुटुंबाचा जो धर्म मानतो आणि आचरणात आणतो त्याचे वरील तत्वांशी घनिष्ठ नाते आहे. कौमार्याबद्दल केला गेलेला विशेष दर्जा, वयात येण्याचे केले जाणारे कर्मकांड स्वरूपी सोहळे, विवाहित असल्यानंतरचे केले जाणारे उदात्तीकरण आणि मातृत्व या सर्व मुद्यांच्या विचार लीला दुबे बालिकांच्या लैंगिकतेचे धर्मकारण या संकल्पनेअंतर्गत स्पष्ट करतात.<sup>५</sup>

लीला दुबे यांच्या मते अगदी प्राथमिक पातळीवर अत्यंत खाजगी जिव्हाळ्याच्या चौकटीत जे संस्कार होतात त्यांचा आंतरिकीकरणातून आदर्श हिंदू स्त्रीत्वाला भरीव आकार आणि जिवंतपणा दिला जाऊन त्यातून एक महान आशय घडवला जातो व कुटुंबसंस्थेमध्ये स्त्रियांना हक्काचे दुय्यमत्व या तत्वाच्या आधारे ठरते.

### विवाह :

स्त्रियांच्या प्रश्नांचा अभ्यास करताना एकंदरित विवाहसंस्थेचे स्वरूप व त्या संबंधी येणारी गृहीतके यांचा अभ्यास सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रे समोर ठेऊन करावा लागणार आहे. स्त्रियांचे आयुष्य कुटुंब आणि विवाह या



क्षेत्रांशी जखडलेले आहे. पितृवंशीय समाजव्यवस्थेमध्ये मुलींचे लग्न आणि गर्भधारणा यांना स्त्रियांच्या जीवनात विशेष महत्त्व अधोरेखित केले आहे. तिच्या जीवनात मातृत्व हीच सर्वोच्च मिळकत आहे असे मानले जाते आणि मुलीच्या लैंगिकतेचे व्यवस्थापन भविष्यात ती माता होणार आहे या गृहितकाभोवती कुटुंबांमार्फत समाज व संस्कृती करून घेते. त्यासाठी लग्नाची आवश्यकता प्रतिपादन करण्यासाठी समाज धर्माच्यामार्फत विविध चालीरीतीची निर्मिती करतो. आशिर्वाद आणि वृत्तवैकल्य शिव किंवा विष्णू यांच्यासारखा नवरा मिळवण्यासाठी केली जातात. पार्वतीने शंकर हा नवरा मिळावा म्हणून जी तपश्चर्या केली ती पूजा व उपवास करून मोठ्या प्रमाणात जाहीरपणे साजरी केली जातात. तसेच विवाह हेच स्त्रीचे भाग्यधेय समजले जाते. विशेषतः कन्येचे दान करणे याला एक अध्यात्मिक गुणवत्ता आहे असे मानणे किंवा विवाहितेचे मांगल्य आणि विधवेचा अमंगलपणा, आंतरजातीय विवाहामधील अनुलोम, प्रतिलोम नियम किंवा विवाह झाल्यावर परावर्तित होतो असे मानणे(काही वेळा स्त्रीचा पुनर्जन्म होतो असे मानणे), आणि वैवाहिक कुटुंबांमध्ये विधीवत सामावून घेताना या व्यवहाराला धार्मिक स्वरूप देणे हे सर्व लक्षात घेतले तर हे घटक पितृवंशीय व्यवस्थेचे आंतरिक घटक नाहीत तर हिंदू असणाऱ्या भारताशी वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण रीतीने संलग्न असे हे घटक आहेत.

### धर्म, जातीव्यवस्था व स्त्रिया :

समाज व व्यक्ती यांचे नाते सांस्कृतिक व सामाजिक आहे. धर्म हे नाते नियंत्रित करतो. धर्म म्हणजे आचारविचारांचे समाजाने ठरवून दिलेले नियम ! या नियमांवरच सामाजिक मूल्ये आधारलेली असतात. प्रत्येक समाज हा लहान किंवा मोठा समूह असतो व सामाजिक नियम संघांतर्गत व्यक्तीसाठी जे असतात ते संघाबाहेरच्या व्यक्तींना लागू पडत नाहीत.<sup>६</sup> मानवाच्या इच्छा ज्या सांस्कृती धर्माने बांधल्या जातात त्याच धर्माने त्या मानवाच्या देवता मुर्ती व पुजेचे प्रकार ठरवले जातात. दैवी शासनसंस्थेवरची मनुष्याची श्रद्धा इतकी बळकट असते की त्या श्रद्धेमुळे आचाराचे नियंत्रण होऊ शकते.

भारतातील जातीव्यवस्था आणि पितृवंशकता हे एकमेकांना कसे घडवितात यांचे सौद्धांतीकरण इतिहासानुसार करणे जसे आवश्यक आहे तसेच यातून येणाऱ्या पर्यायी संकल्पना पितृवंशकतेव्यतिरिक्त इतर व्यवस्थांमधून कशा येतात आणि त्यामुळे पितृवंशक आणि जातीव्यवस्था यांचा नियमांच्या प्रत्यक्ष व्यवहारावर देखरेख करण्याचे कार्य या पर्यायी संकल्पनांनी केली की नाही याचाही अभ्यास व्हावा, असे लीला दुबे सुचवतात.<sup>७</sup> भारत नावाच्या उपखंडात स्त्रियांच्या जीवनक्रमाला निश्चित असा अर्थ देणारा हा घटक आहे, पितृप्रधान व्यवस्थेची पाळेमुळे जातिव्यवस्थेला पायाभूत असणाऱ्या चौकटीमध्ये ही रूजलेले दिसतात. जातीव्यवस्थेमध्ये स्त्रीच्या लैंगिकतेवर नियंत्रण घातले जाते. स्त्रियांच्या लैंगिकतेवरील नियंत्रण हे जातिजातीमधील तटबंदी टिकवून ठेवण्याशी जोडलेले आहे आणि त्याचा संबंध पितृवंशकता नावाच्या घटकांशी प्रत्यक्ष स्वरूपाचा नाही.<sup>८</sup> हुंडा पध्दतीच्या अभिव्यक्तीमध्ये पुरुषश्रेष्ठत्वाचे तत्त्व दिसते. हे तत्त्व जातिव्यवस्थेच्या विचारप्रणालीतून अंतिमतः जन्माला येते. हे तत्त्व धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक संकल्पना जिला आपण कन्यादान असे म्हणतो तिच्याशी संमिलित करून येते.

### स्त्रियांच्या सामाजीकरणाची प्रक्रिया :

स्त्रियांच्या सामाजीकरणाची प्रक्रिया समजून घेण्यासाठी नातेसंबंधाच्या (गोतावळ्याची) व्यवस्थेची विशिष्टता समजावून घ्यावी लागेल. नातेसंबंध व सामाजिक प्रक्रिया याचा घनिष्ठ संबंध आहे. समाजाचे शेवटचे एकक कुटुंब व त्या कुटुंबाच्या नातेसंबंधातील कुटुंब यांना जातीसंस्थेने घट्ट बांधलेले असते. त्यांचे व्यवहार हे जातीने ठरवून दिलेल्या चौकटीतच होत असतात. जात विवाह संस्थेला नियमबद्ध करून आणि लैंगिक नात्यावर



नियंत्रण ठेवून हे सर्व घडवले जाते. यामुळे जातीचा हिंदू धर्माधील श्रेष्ठ वा कनिष्ठ दर्जा टिकवला जातो. म्हणून जातीच्या सिमारेषा टिकवण्याची जबाबदारी स्त्रियांच्या खांद्यावर येते. शरीरधर्मानुसार जैविक पुनरुत्पादनाच्या दृष्टीने त्यांची भूमिका अपरिहार्य असते. आईची जात आपत्याच्या जातीच्या संदर्भात महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावते. तिच्या जातीवरून आपत्याची जात ठरत असते. अशा तऱ्हेने जातीव्यवस्था भारतीय समाजामध्ये बाई म्हणून वाढविण्याच्या प्रक्रियेमध्ये स्त्रीच्या जीवनाला एक विशेष पोत निर्माण करते.<sup>९</sup> म्हणून स्त्रियांचे वर्तन हे त्यांच्या जातीचा धार्मिक व सामाजिक दर्जा ठरवण्यात महत्त्वाच्या ठरतात. आंतरजातीय विवाह किंवा आंतरधर्मीय विवाहाला विरोध यामुळेच होतो. असे विवाह झाले तर कुटुंबांबरोबरच त्या कुटुंबांचे नातेसंबंधातील कुटुंबही या घटनेला विरोध करतात. या विरोधाचे स्वरूप भयानक असते. अशा कुटुंबांवर सामाजिक बहिष्कार टाकला जातो. किंवा त्या मुलीशी माहेरच्या व सासरचे कुटुंब कोणताही सामाजिक वा धार्मिक संबंध ठेवत नाहीत. बऱ्याचवेळा जाती किंवा धर्माबाहेर विवाह करण्यास उत्सुक असणाऱ्या मुलीला तिचे वडील, भाऊ किंवा जवळचे नातेवाईक तिची हत्या करतात. जाती नियमांचे आणि नितीमतेचे उल्लंघन केल्यामुळे स्त्रीला ही भयाण शिक्षा भोगावी लागते.

एकंदरीत पुरुष आणि स्त्रिया यांच्या लैंगिकतेमध्ये असणारी मूलभूत भिन्नता ही सांस्कृतिक अकलनावर बेतलेली असून त्यानुसार जातीव्यवस्था घडते. त्याच्या पुढे जाऊन या जातीअंतर्गत दोन लिंगामध्ये पुन्हा उतरंडीची रचना असते. लिंगभेदानुसार उतरंड असणे हे ब्राम्हण आणि इतर शुद्र जातीचे खास वैशिष्ट्य आहे.

### कुटुंबव्यवस्था व स्त्रिया :

पितृवंशीय कुटुंब रचनेचा पाया स्त्री-पुरुष यांच्या लिंगभावाच्या विषमतेवर आधारलेला आहे. म्हणून कुटुंबाच्या संसाधनाचे वाटपही लिंगभेदाच्या विषमतेवर आधारित असते. पितृवंशाचा गाभा म्हणजे स्त्रियांच्या सदस्यत्वामध्ये स्थलांतर घडवणे आणि अर्भकांना पितृवंशीयतामध्ये सामावून घेणे.<sup>१०</sup> हे कुटुंबव्यवस्थेमध्ये घडत असते.

कुटुंब नावाच्या संस्थेमध्ये पडदा, स्त्रियांचा स्वतंत्र कप्पा, बाईची बाई म्हणून योग्य वागणूक इत्यादी सर्व गोष्टी या स्त्रीच्या लैंगिकतेवर संस्थात्मक नियंत्रणाची उदाहरणे आहेत. योग्य वयात योग्य जातीत विवाह ही गोष्ट म्हणजे कुटुंब नावाच्या अवकाशामध्ये वाटाघाटी आणि व्यवस्था करून साध्य करायच्या गोष्टी आहेत.

कुटुंब संस्थांच्या अभ्यासामध्ये विसंगती दिसते ती अशी की, जे संशोधन झाले त्यांना आपले लक्ष केंद्रित केले ते बदलांचा परिणाम कसा होतो. या मुद्यावर बहुतांश स्वरूपाच्या हे संशोधन आधुनिक कुटुंबाच्या रचना आणि स्वरूपाच्या औद्योगिक आणि शहरीकरण यांचे परिणाम काय होतात या मुद्याशी मर्यादित राहिले. पण कुटुंबव्यवस्था स्त्रियांचे दुय्यमत्व कसे घडवते त्याला धार्मिक व समाजशास्त्रीय चौकट कसे सहाय्य करते तसेच इतर संस्था व राज्यकर्त्यांची धोरणे याचा परिणाम काय होतो यावर मात्र संशोधन झाले आहे.

अन्य पारंपारिक आणि आधुनिक संस्था पुरुषसत्ताक व्यवस्थेच्या घडणीला हातभार लावतात. यामधील जातीनिहाय संस्था आणि त्यांची विचारप्रणाली, राज्य संस्था आणि तीची धोरणे धार्मिक संस्था, अर्थव्यवस्था, माध्यमे. थोडक्यात संस्कृती आणि समाज एका व्यापक प्रमाणात सहभागी असतात. पुरुष आणि स्त्रीविषयक काही विशिष्ट कल्पना या सर्व संस्था गृहीत धरतात आणि प्रकल्पित करतात तेव्हा अपरिहार्यपणे कुटुंब आणि घरदाराच्या साच्यामध्ये झिरपत जातात.<sup>११</sup>



ज्यामध्ये पुरुषी वर्चस्व हे विविध प्रमुख संस्थात्मक पातळ्यांवर नियमांच्या स्वरूपात अभिव्यक्त होतो आणि अशा समाजामध्ये बऱ्याच वेळा गोतावळा पितृवंशीय असतो. हे खरे असले तरी तसेच असेल हे गृहीत धरता येत नाही.

### निष्कर्ष :

स्त्रीच्या घडवणुकीमध्ये कुटुंब, त्याची जात व धर्म, त्या जात व धर्माची सांस्कृतिक चौकट, या सांस्कृतिक चौकटीच्या दृढीकरणासाठी समाजाने केलेली रीतीरिवाज, त्याला लाभलेले धर्माचे अधिष्ठान हे महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावतात. या भूमिका योग्य पध्दतीने पार पडतात का नाही यावर त्या कुटुंबाच्या गोतावळ्याची खास नजर असते. या भूमिकेमध्ये कसूर आढळ्यास त्या कुटुंबाला गोतावळा बहिष्कृत करतो. ही सर्व समाजव्यवस्था पितृप्रधान म्हणून ओळखली जाते. आधुनिक युगात ही व्यवस्था बदलू पहात आहे. जागतिक पातळीवर व भारतातही लिंगभेद नाहीसे करून स्त्री-पुरुष समानता निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जात आहे. त्या दृष्टीने मोठ्या प्रमाणात संशोधन केले जात आहे. आतापर्यंत कुटुंबसंस्थेचा अभ्यास हा रचना आणि तिच्या स्वरूपाच्या औद्योगिकरण आणि शहरीकरण यांचे कुटुंबावरील परिणाम यापुरते मर्यादित झाले आहे. पण स्त्री-पुरुष समानता प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी कुटुंबाची पुनर्चना होणे गरजेचे आहे या दृष्टीने पुढील काळात संशोधन होणे गरजेचे आहे.

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## महाराष्ट्रातील भटक्या- विमुक्त जमातींच्या चळवळींचा समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास

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### प्रस्तावना :

'शिक्षण हे समाजपरिवर्तनाचे सर्वात प्रभावी साधन आहे.' असे अनेक विचारवंतांनी व समाजसुधारकांनी म्हटले असले तरी सामाजिक परिवर्तन घडून येण्यासाठी शिक्षणाबरोबरच सामाजिक चळवळी निर्माण होणे आवश्यक असते. उपेक्षित, वंचित, शोषित, दुर्बल व समाजाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहापासून दूर असलेल्या जाती, जमातींना संघटीत करून त्यांच्या न्ययी हक्कांसाठी एक वैचारिक अधिष्ठान निर्माण करून, निर्णय कर्त्यावर दबाव निर्माण करणे व आपल्या न्याय मागण्या पदरात पडणे हे कोणत्याही सामाजिक चळवळीचे मुख्य उद्दिष्ट्य असते. भारतीय समाजात असे अनेक सिमांतीक समूह (Marginal Groups) आहेत आणि मागील अनेक वर्षांपासून अशा समूहांनी आपल्या सामाजिक चळवळी चालविलेल्या आहेत. उदा. शेतकऱ्यांच्या चळवळी, दलित चळवळी, महिलांच्या चळवळी व भटक्या-विमुक्तांच्या चळवळींचा त्यात प्रामुख्याने उल्लेख करता येईल.

सदरच्या शोधनिबंधामध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील भटक्या-विमुक्त जमातींच्या चळवळींचा समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोणातून आढावा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला आहे.

### शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :

१. महाराष्ट्रातील विविध सामाजिक चळवळींचा अभ्यास.
२. महाराष्ट्रातील भटक्या-विमुक्त जमातींच्या चळवळींचा समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोणातून अभ्यास करणे.

### संशोधन पद्धती :

सदरच्या शोधनिबंधामध्ये वर्णनात्मक संशोधन पद्धतीचा (Descriptive Research Method) अवलंब करण्यात आला असून तथ्य संकलनासाठी दुय्यम साधनांचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. यात विविध संदर्भग्रंथ, मासिके, साप्ताहिके व वर्तमानपत्र इ.चा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

### भटके म्हणजे कोण ?

'भटके' हा शब्द 'नोमॅड' या इंग्रजी शब्दाचे रूपांतर आहे. नोमॅड हा शब्द 'नेमो' या ग्रीक शब्दापासून तयार झाला आहे. नेमो याचा अर्थ 'पशुपालक' असा होतो. युरोपियन देशांमध्ये दाट जंगलांच्या अभावामुळे व कुरणांच्या उपलब्धतेमुळे तेथील मानवी समूह दीर्घकाळ पशुपालक अवस्थेमध्ये होते. परंतु भारतीय समाजामध्ये पशुपालक, शिकारी व अन्नशोधक या तिन्ही प्रकारचे समूह मानवी संस्कृतीच्या सर्व टप्प्यात आढळून येतात. १ (माने, १९९७)

'उदरनिर्वाहाकरिता निवडलेल्या अगर वाट्यास आलेल्या व्यवसायानिमित्त अगर उदरनिर्वाहाच्या साधनांच्या शोधार्थ भटकत राहणाऱ्या लोकांना भटके म्हणतात'. २ (जोशी, १९७६)

गोंधळी, वासुदेव, कुडमुडे जोशी, नंदीवाले, बहुरूपी, डवरी गोसावी, घिसाडी. इ. जमातींचा उल्लेख भटके म्हणून करता येईल.



## विमुक्त म्हणजे काय ?

२३ ऑगस्ट १९६० साली स्वतंत्र भारताचे पहिले पंतप्रधान पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांनी हजारो भटक्या-विमुक्तांच्या उपस्थितीत सोलापूर येथील सेटलमेंटचे तीन तारेचे कुपण तोडून कुपणातील गुन्हेगार जमातींना मुक्त केले. त्या दिवसापासून या भटक्या गुन्हेगार जमातीतील लोकांना 'विमुक्त' या नावाने घोषित करण्यात आले. (चव्हाण, २००२)

यामध्ये रामोशी, कंजारभाट, पारधी, कैकाडी, वडार कटाबू इ.चा समावेश होतो.

## सामाजिक चळवळी :

सामाजिक चळवळी हा समाजशास्त्राचा खास असा अभ्यास विषय आहे. सामाजिक चळवळी ह्या कुठल्याही समाजाचा अविभाज्य भाग होय. सामाजिक चळवळी या समाजाला सतत गतिशील ठेवण्याचे कार्य करतात. अशा सामाजिक चळवळींचा समाजशास्त्रीय अर्थ पुढील कांही व्याख्यांच्या अधारे समजून घेता येईल.

हर्बर्ट ब्लूमेर, 'सामाजिक जीवनाची नवी व्यवस्था प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी करण्यात येणारा सामुहिक प्रयत्न म्हणजे सामाजिक चळवळी होय' (साळुंखे, १९९६)

जॉन विल्सन, 'सामाजिक व्यवस्थेत व्यापक प्रमाणावरील परिवर्तन घडून आणण्यासाठी किंवा घडून येणाऱ्या बदलांना प्रतिकार करण्यासाठी जाणीवपूर्वक, संघटीतरित्या, असंस्थीकृत साधनांचा अवलंब करून करण्यात येणारा प्रयत्न म्हणजे सामाजिक चळवळी होय.' (साळुंखे, १९९६)

## महाराष्ट्रातील भटक्या-विमुक्त जमातींचा संक्षिप्त इतिहास :

स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर आपल्या राज्यघटनेने सर्व नागरिकांना समान हक्क व अधिकार बहाल केले. समता, बंधुता आणि सामाजिक न्याय या मुल्यांचा स्विकार केला. परंतु प्रत्यक्षात या जाती-जमातींना गावगाड्यात कुठलेच स्थान देण्यात आले नाही. बारा बलुतेदारांपैकी महार, मंग, चांभार या जाती अस्पृश्य म्हणून त्यांची वस्ती गावाच्या वेशी बाहेर व उर्वरित बलुतेदार-आलुतेदार वेशीच्या आत (स्पृश्य म्हणून) अशी गावाची विभागणी करून हजारो वर्षे गावगाडा विनातक्रार, स्वाभिमानशून्य पद्धतीने गावगाडा चालत राहिला. परंतु गावगाड्याच्या परिघाबाहेर जीवन जगणाऱ्या भटक्या-विमुक्तांचे आणखी एक वेगळे जग अनेक वर्षांपासून या देशात उपजीविकेसाठी रोज नवा गाव, नवी भाषा, नवी संस्कृती समजून घेत सतत भटकत आहेत त्याची दखल आजही कोणी गांभीर्याने घेतांना दिसत नाही. संपूर्ण देशात या भटक्या- विमुक्त जमाती वेगवेगळ्या राज्यात, वेगवेगळ्या नावांनी विभागल्या गेल्या असल्या तरी त्यांची संख्या नगण्य नाही.

महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या अधिकृत यादीप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्रात भटक्या-विमुक्त जमातींची संख्या एकूण ४२ इतकी आहे. त्यामध्ये भटक्या जमाती २८ तर विमुक्त जमाती १४ आहेत. (भोसले, २०१०)

तसेच, 'सध्या भारतात एक हजार भटक्या-विमुक्तांची १५ कोटीच्या आसपास लोकसंख्या आहे आणि महाराष्ट्रात १ कोटीच्या आसपास लोकसंख्या आहे' असे २००८ चा बाळकृष्ण रेणके आयोग सांगतो. (भोसले, २००८)

महाराष्ट्रातील प्रत्येक भटक्या-विमुक्त जमातींची भाषा, रूढी, प्रथा व परंपरा इ. बाबतीत जरी एकमेकापेक्षा भिन्न असल्या तरी त्यांचे प्रश्न आणि समस्या मात्र समान आहेत.

## महाराष्ट्रातील भटक्या-विमुक्त जमातींच्या सामाजिक चळवळी :

फुले, राजर्षी शाहू व आंबेडकर यांचे विचार आणि वारसा जपणारं एक पुरोगामी राज्य म्हणून महाराष्ट्राकडे पाहिलं जातं. अशा थोर समाजसुधारकांनी अनेक सामाजिक चळवळी उभारून सामाजिक परिवर्तन घडवून आणलेले आहे. अशा पोषक परिस्थितीत महाराष्ट्रात भटक्या-विमुक्तांची चळवळ निर्माण होणे स्वाभाविक आहे. महाराष्ट्रात शेतकऱ्यांची चळवळ, दलित चळवळींना जेवढे यश मिळाले तेवढे यश भटक्या-विमुक्तांच्या चळवळीला मिळू शकले नाही हे वास्तव आहे. याचे मुख्य कारण या जमातींची भटकंती, डॉ. आंबेडकर यांच्या सारखे कणखर नेतृत्वाचा अभाव, शिक्षणाचा अभाव, जमाती पुरती मर्यादीत अस्मिता,



दारिद्र्य इ. असे जरी असले तरी महाराष्ट्रात भटक्या-विमुक्तांच्या चळवळीने बरीच मजल मारली असून, तिचा थोडक्यात आढावा पुढीलप्रमाणे घेता येईल.

### i) संशयित गुन्हेगार निर्मुलन परिषद

भटक्या-विमुक्तांच्या प्रथापित समाजातील लोक गुन्हेगार, चोर किंवा भिकारी म्हणून संशयित नजरेने पाहतात म्हणून संशय-निर्मुलन परिषद ११ व १२ फेब्रुवारी, १९८३ रोजी औरंगाबाद येथे घेण्यात आली. या परिषदेमुळे भटक्या-विमुक्तांमध्ये आत्मविश्वास निर्माण झाला. सतत तीन वर्षे चळवळ उभारण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करण्यात आले. यामध्ये ६० मेळावे, ३ अधिवेशने व शेकडो सभा, शिबिरे घेण्यात आली. या परिषदेचे नेतृत्व डॉ. बाबा आढाव यांनी केले. ८ (राठोड, १९८९)

### ii) संघर्ष वर्ष-१९८५

संशयित गुन्हेगार निर्मुलन परिषदे नंतर अन्याय, अत्याचार होत असलेल्या ठिकाणी प्रत्यक्ष जावून रीतसर निवेदने सरकारदरबारी देण्यात आली. तीन वर्षात भटक्या-विमुक्तांवर झालेल्या अन्याय व अत्याचार यासंबंधीचे एक निवेदन तयार करून शासनाला सादर करण्यात आले. ९ (राठोड, १९८९)

### iii) बिऱ्हाड मोर्चा

२६ जानेवारी, १९८५ रोजी औरंगाबाद कमिशनर कार्यालयावर बिऱ्हाड मोर्चा नेण्यात आला. आपल्या प्रजासत्ताक देशामध्ये भटक्या-विमुक्तांचा चाललेला छळ त्वरित थांबवावा यासाठी हा मोर्चा काढण्यात आला. हजारांच्या संख्येने भटक्या-विमुक्त जमातीतील लोक आपल्या पारंपारिक वेशात बिऱ्हाडासह, मुलंबाळ व पशुपक्षासह मोर्चात सहभागी झाली. याचीही शासनाने फारशी दखल घेतली नाही. १० (राठोड, १९८९)

### iv) बोंबाबोंब मोर्चा-

१५ ऑगस्ट, १९८५ रोजी स्वतंत्र्याचे झाले काय ? आमच्या दरी आले काय?, गाव दया, शिवार दया, गायरान दया, शिक्षण दया, कर्ज दया, पोलिस छळ त्वरित थांबवा, नाहीतर आम्ही थांबणार नाहीत, अशा पद्धतीने घोषणा देत, शासनाच्या नावाने बोंबा देत मराठवाडा विभागातर्फे औरंगाबाद कमिशनर कार्यालयावर मोर्चा नेण्यात आला. अशा तऱ्हेने शासनाचा धिक्कार करत स्वतंत्र्यदिन साजरा करण्यात आला. ११ (राठोड, १९८९)

### v) संसार चालू रस्ता बंद - आंदोलन

शासनाचे व इतर समाजाचे लक्ष भटक्या-विमुक्तांच्या समस्येकडे वेधले जावे म्हणून हे आंदोलन करण्यात आले. या दिवशी भटक्या-विमुक्तांनी रस्त्यावर आपली बिऱ्हाडे मांडली. चुली पेटवल्या व 'संसार चालू, रस्ता बंद' चे फलक सर्व राज्यभर लावण्यात आले. लातूर, नाशिक येथे मोर्चे काढण्यात आले. पुण्यात तर तीनशे कार्यकर्त्यांना अटक करण्यात आली. परंतु शासनावर ह्याचा परिणाम झाला नाही. १२ (राठोड, १९८९)

### vi) पारधी परिषद -१९८७

डोंगरा काळे यांच्या स्मरणार्थ राज्यव्यापी पारधी परिषद परतूर जि. जालना येथे जून १९८७ घेण्यात आली. या परिषदेच्या निमित्ताने प्रथमच पारधी मोठ्या प्रमाणात एकत्र आले. आम्ही चोर, गुन्हेगार नाही, पोलिसच आम्हाला गुन्हेगार ठरवितात, खोटे आरोप ठेऊन कस्टडी देतात. पोलिसांच्या छळापासून आम्हाला वाचवा. गुन्हेगार जमाती कायदा रद्द करून या जमातींना संरक्षण देणारा नवीन कायदा करावा अशा आशयाचा ठराव या परिषदेत करण्यात आला. १३ (राठोड, १९८९)

### vii) चाळीसगाव बिऱ्हाड अधिवेशन

मा. शरद पवार यांनी दि. ११ ऑक्टोबर, १९८७ रोजी चाळीसगाव येथे बिऱ्हाड अधिवेशनाचे उद्घाटन केले. भटक्या-विमुक्त जमातींचे लोक हे भूमिपुत्र आहेत. ते चोर, गुन्हेगार भिकारी कसे झाले? त्यांची शिवारे कुठे आहेत? 'मागून मागून जन्म गेला. आत्ता आम्ही मागणार नाही. आमचे हक्क आम्ही हिंसाकावून घेवू'. असा ठराव करून शासनास नोटीस देण्यात आली. १४ (राठोड, १९८९)



**viii) मुंबई उच्च न्यायालय:**

भटक्या-विमुक्तांनी अनेक वर्षे लोकशाही मार्गाने आंदोलने केली.परंतु शासनाकडून त्यांना न्याय मिळाला नाही. शेवटी प्रा. मोतीराज राठोड यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली दि.२५ एप्रिल,१९८८ मध्ये हजारो भटक्या-विमुक्तांच्या वतीने मुंबई उच्च न्यायालयात केंद्र व राज्य सरकार यांच्या विरोधात याचिका दाखल केली. शेवटी ३ ऑगस्ट,१९८८ रोजी न्यायमूर्ती सावंत आणि कंथरिया यांनी अंतरिम आदेश दिला, जात हाच पुरावा समजून चाललेला छळ त्वरित थांबवावा,कित्येक जीवघेणी जाचक कलम- हजेरी पद्धत, दाखला पद्धत,उठसूट अटक, इ.बंद करण्याचे आदेश न्यायमूर्तींनी दिले. १५(राठोड, १९८९ )

**ix) बाळकृष्ण रेणके आयोग (२००४ ते २००८)**

पंतप्रधान डॉ.मनमोहनसिंग यांनी भटक्या-विमुक्त जाती-जमातींचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी भटक्या-विमुक्त चळवळीतील कार्यकर्ते बाळकृष्ण रेणके यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली २००४ मध्ये आयोग नेमला.ही स्वतंत्र्योत्तर काळातील पहिली ऐतिहासिक घटना घडली व भटक्या-विमुक्तांच्या चळवळीचे सर्वात मोठे यश.रेणके आयोगाने २००८ मध्ये आपला अहवाल केंद्र शासनास सादर करून ७६ शिफारशी सुचविल्या आहेत. मात्र दुर्दैवाने अजूनही या शिफारशी शासनाने स्वीकारलेल्या नाहीत. १६(राठोड,२०१०)

**x) भटक्या-विमुक्तांची साहित्य चळवळ**

दलित चळवळीच्या यशामध्ये दलित आत्मचरित्रांच जस योगदान आहे त्याचप्रमाणे भटक्या-विमुक्त चळवळीतील कार्यकर्ते लक्ष्मण माने यांचं 'उपरा', 'विमुक्तायन', लक्ष्मण गायकवाड यांचं 'उचल्या',दादासाहेब मोरे यांचं 'गबाळ',विमल मोरे यांचं 'तीन दगडांची चूल', शरणकुमार लिंबोळे यांचं 'अक्करमाशी' मोतीराज राठोड यांचं 'पाल निवासी भटका समाज', अजित मिणेकर यांचं 'फिरस्तू' इ.च मोठं योगदान आहे. अनेक चरित्र, आत्मचरित्र प्रकाशित झाल्यामुळे भटक्या-विमुक्तांच एक अनोखं जग सर्वासमोर आलं.

**xi) नेतृत्व आणि कार्यकर्ते**

लक्ष्मण माने, लक्ष्मण गायकवाड, बाळकृष्ण रेणके, एकनाथ आव्हाड,प्रा.रामनाथ चव्हाण,डॉ.नारायण भोसले, व्यंकप्पा भोसले, दादासाहेब मोरे, विमल मोरे, मोतीराज राठोड,मुलचंद भाट या आणि अशा अनेक कार्यकर्त्यांनी भटक्या विमुक्तांची चळवळ मोठी केलेली आहे.

**निष्कर्ष : Conclusions**

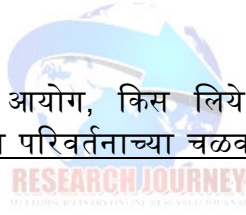
१. महाराष्ट्रात शेतकऱ्यांची चळवळ, दलित चळवळींना जेवढे यश मिळाले तेवढे यश भटक्या-विमुक्तांच्या चळवळीला मिळू शकले नाही हे वास्तव आहे. याचे मुख्य कारण या जमातींची भटकंती, डॉ.आंबेडकर यांच्या सारखे कणखर नेतृत्वाचा अभाव,शिक्षणाचा अभाव,जमाती पुरती मर्यादीत अस्मिता, दारिद्र्य इ.
२. महाराष्ट्रातील भटक्या -विमुक्त जमातीमधील लोक सतत भटकंती करत असल्यामुळे त्यांच्या चळवळीचे मोठ्या दबाव गटात रुपांतर होऊ शकले नाही, शिक्षणाचा अभाव असल्यामुळे रोजच्या गरजा भागविण्यात यांचा जास्तीत जास्त वेळ खर्च होतो.परिणामी त्यांचे संघटन होत नाही.
३. महाराष्ट्रातील भटक्या -विमुक्त जमातीमध्ये खंबीर,सर्वांना एकत्र आणणारं नेतृत्व निर्माण झालं नाही. जे निर्माण झालं ते त्या विशिष्ट जमातीपुरत मर्यादित राहिल. त्यामुळेही भटक्या -विमुक्त जमातीत सशक्त व एकसंघ चळवळ निर्माण झाली नाही व राज्यकर्त्यांना त्यांची दखल घ्यावीशी वाटली नाही.

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## पर्यावरण संवर्धन आणि संगोपन: 'नॅक'च्या दृष्टीकोनातून महाविद्यालयाचे उत्तरदायित्व

प्रा. दिगंबर सुखदेव कुलकर्णी

आय.क्यू.ए.सी. समन्वयक

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मो. ९८२३०९३०४३

### सारांश:

पारंपारिक विचारधारेनुसार विद्यार्थी, पालक, उद्योजक व समाज हे शिक्षण संस्थेचे लाभार्थी घटक (स्टेकहोल्डर्स) आहेत. परंतु, प्रस्तुत निबंधामध्ये निबंध लेखकाने निसर्गास (मानवी दुष्कृत्यामुळे) आणखी एक लाभार्थी घटक समजून पर्यावरणाचे संवर्धन आणि संगोपन कसे करावे व त्यासंदर्भात महाविद्यालयांचे उत्तरदायित्व काय आहे याचा 'नॅक' च्या दृष्टीकोनातून उहापोह करण्याचा एक नम्र प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. 'नॅक' म्हणजे राष्ट्रीय मूल्यमापन आणि अधीस्वीकृती परिषद ही यु.जी.सी. ची एक स्वायत्त संस्था असून ती भारतातील उच्चशिक्षण संस्थांचे राष्ट्रीय विकासातील योगदान, जागतिक कौशल्ये विकसित करण्यामधील योगदान, मूल्यशिक्षणाचा प्रसार, तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर वृद्धिंगत करण्यासाठीचे योगदान, व उत्कृष्टतेचा शोध या पाच मध्यवर्ती मूल्यांच्या आधारे तपासणी करून मानांकन निश्चित करते. सदरचा निबंध हा फक्त पर्यावरण संवर्धनासाठी महाविद्यालयाने राबवण्याचे विविध उपक्रम यावर भाष्य करतो.

### प्रस्तावना:

पर्यावरणावर होणारा मानवी हल्ला हा केवळ दुर्दैवी, चीड निर्माण करणारी व नाराजी पसरवणारी कृती नसून ती एक अनैतिक, वाईट आणि मानवी शरीरात लपलेली राक्षसी प्रवृत्ती व्यक्त करणारी घटना समजली पाहिजे. माझ्या मते या सृष्टीचा निर्माता हाच खरा महान कलाकार आहे कारण त्याने या वसुंधरेवर एकाच वेळी अलग प्रकारच्या जीवजाती आणि वनस्पती निर्माण केल्या. परंतु त्या सर्वाना मात्र एकमेकावर अवलंबून ठेवले. यामुळेच जैव-विविधतेबरोबरच जैव साखळी निर्माण झाली आहे. ही वसुंधरा हिरव्या गर्द वनराईत आणि रंगी-बेरंगी फुलझाडामध्येच हसताना दिसते. पण हे चित्र अलीकडे मानवी हस्तक्षेपामुळे बदललेले दिसते. जागतिक तापमान वाढ, ओझोन थर कमी होणे, प्रदूषण व कमी पर्जन्यमान इ. विविध समस्या आज संपूर्ण जगाला भेडसावत आहेत. यामुळे होणारे दूरगामी दुष्परिणाम टाळण्यासाठी ठोस उपाययोजना करण्याची जबाबदारी शिक्षणव्यवस्थेवर आली आहे.

### भारतीय शिक्षणव्यवस्था आणि नॅक:

शिक्षण ही निरंतर चालणारी एक सामाजिक प्रक्रिया असून त्याद्वारे व्यक्तीला केवळ पुस्तकी ज्ञान दिले जात नसून त्याच्या सर्वांगीण विकासाच्या दृष्टीने पावले उचलण्याचा सर्वोत्तम प्रयत्न केला जातो. भारताची शिक्षण देण्याची परंपरा फार प्राचीन असून ती खासगी गुरुकुल शिक्षण पद्धत (इ.स. पूर्व ७०० ते ५००), दोन हजार वर्षापूर्वीची मध्ययुगिन विश्वकुटुंबीय विद्यापीठ शिक्षण व्यवस्था (तक्षशिला आणि नालंदा) ते मेकॉलेची शिक्षणप्रणाली असा प्रवास करत आलेली आहे. अगदी प्राचीन काळापासून शिक्षणाची उपयुक्तता तपासली जात होती. जीवकाच्या उदाहरणावरून हे स्पष्ट करता येईल. जीवक हा तक्षशीला विद्यापीठात वैद्यकशास्त्राची पदवी घेण्यासाठी आला होता. आपला अभ्यासक्रम यशस्वीरीत्या पूर्ण करून तो स्वगृही परतणार होता. जाण्यापूर्वी तो आपल्या गुरुजानांसमोर आला आणि म्हणाला मी आपणास काय गुरुदक्षिणा देऊ. त्यावर त्याचे गुरु म्हणाले तुझे शिक्षण यशस्वीरीत्या पूर्ण झाले हीच आमची गुरुदक्षिणा आणि आम्हाला याउपर काहीही नको. परंतु जीवकास हे मान्य झाले नाही. त्याने आग्रह धरला. तेव्हा त्याचे गुरुजन म्हणाले की तू अशी एखादी वनस्पती शोधून आण ज्यामध्ये एकही औषधी गुणधर्म नाही आणि ती वनस्पती आम्हास गुरुदक्षिणा म्हणून दे. त्यानंतर जीवकाने घरी जाण्याचा निर्णय रद्द करून तो अभ्यासासाठी तेथेच थांबला. दोन वर्षांच्या अथक परिश्रमानंतर

तो आपल्या गुरुंसमोर आला आणि म्हणाला की मी भरपूर शोध घेतला परंतु मला एकही अशी वनस्पती मिळाली नाही की जिच्यामध्ये एकही औषधी गुणधर्म नाही तेव्हा मी आपणास गुरुदक्षिणा देऊ शकत नाही. त्यावेळी त्याचे गुरु म्हणाले की तू तुझा अभ्यासक्रम पूर्ण झाल्यानंतरही पुन्हा दोन वर्षे अभ्यास केलास हीच आमच्यासाठी गुरुदक्षिणा आहे. आता मिळालेल्या ज्ञानाचा समाजसेवेसाठी वापर कर असा सल्ला त्यांनी दिला. अशी होती पूर्वीची शिक्षण पद्धत. या रूपक कथेत दोन अर्थ लपलेले आहेत. एक म्हणजे कोणत्याही शिक्षण संस्थेने शिक्षणाची उपयुक्तता तपासली पाहिजे आणि निसर्गामध्ये एकही अशी वनस्पती नाही जिच्यामध्ये औषधी गुणधर्म नाही. त्यामुळे माणसाने पर्यावरणावर हल्ला करताना याचाही विचार करावा हा दुसरा अर्थ आहे.

परंतु आजघडीला शेकडो शिक्षण संस्था निर्माण झाल्या आणि शिक्षणाचा बाजार सुरु झाला असे निदर्शनास येऊ लागले. शिक्षणसंस्थेचे स्व-हित बघण्यावरच लक्ष्य केंद्रित झाले. सध्य-स्थितीमध्ये बोगस पटसंख्या, अपुरी शैक्षणिक सुविधा आणि प्रभावी अध्यापन कौशल्यांचा अभाव प्रकर्षाने निदर्शनास येऊ लागले. शिक्षणप्रक्रियेचे लाभार्थी केवळ विद्यार्थी आणि शिक्षणसंस्था हे दोघेच नसून संपूर्ण समाज (पालक, उद्योजक) व पर्यायाने राष्ट्र हे सर्वचजण आहेत आणि समाजाची व संपूर्ण राष्ट्राची सदृढता ही मानवी मुल्ये, कौशल्ये व आजूबाजूचा निसर्ग यावर अवलंबून असतो. यामधील एक जरी घटक कमकुवत झाला तर संपूर्ण राष्ट्राचे आरोग्य बिघडते. अशा परिस्थितीमधून बाहेर पडण्यासाठी १९८६ च्या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणात प्रभावी मूल्यमापन यंत्रणा निर्माण करण्यावर भर दिला गेला आणि याचे फलित म्हणून १६ सप्टेंबर १९९४ रोजी राष्ट्रीय मूल्यमापन आणि मुल्यांकन परिषद (नॅक) ची स्थापना करण्यात आली. नॅक ही विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाची एक स्वायत्त संस्था असून ती भारतातील उच्च-शिक्षण संस्थांचे राष्ट्रीय विकासातील योगदान, जागतिक कौशल्ये विकसित करण्यामधील योगदान, मूल्यशिक्षणाचा प्रसार, तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर वृद्धिंगत कारणेमधील योगदान, व उत्कृष्टतेचा शोध या पाच मध्यवर्ती मूल्यांच्या आधारे तपासणी करून मानांकन निश्चित करते. ही तपासणी सात क्रायटेरिया आणि इतर मुख्य घटकांच्या आधारे करून प्रत्येक संस्थेचा दर्जा ठरवला जातो. नवीन तरतुदीनुसार सातवा क्रायटेरिया हा पर्यावरणाशी संबंधित आहे. पर्यावरणासंबंधी जाणीव-जागृती करण्याचा नॅकचा हा एक स्तुत्य व दीर्घ परिणामकारक उपक्रम आहे असे मला वाटते. खालील मुद्द्यांच्या आधारे पर्यावरणाचे संवर्धन आणि संगोपन करण्यात येऊ शकते.

**अ) वर्षा-जल संधारण/साठा (रेन-वॉटर हार्वेस्टिंग):** पावसाळ्यामध्ये वाहून जाणारे पावसाचे पाणी विविध पद्धतीने अडवून साठवा करणे व नंतर त्याचा उत्पादाकीय वापर करणे म्हणजे वर्षा-जल संधारण (रेन-वॉटर हार्वेस्टिंग) होय. पाणी अडवण्याची जागा व रचना यावरून वर्षा-जल संधारणाच्या पुढील पद्धती दिसून येतात. वैयक्तिक घराच्या किंवा संस्थेच्या इमारतीच्या छतावरून वाहून जाणारे पावसाचे पाणी नळीचा वापर करून मोठ्या टाकीमध्ये साठवण्याची ही एक साधी, सोपी परंतु प्रभावशाली पद्धत आहे. सोयीनुसार इमारतीच्या जवळ टाकीची व्यवस्था केल्यास मोठ्या प्रमाणावर पाणी साठा करता येतो. यामधील दुसरी पद्धत म्हणजे प्लॅस्टिक ताडपदरीचा शेड उभा करून त्याखाली टाकी जोडून पाणी गोळा करता येते. खालील चित्रांतून ही बाब अधिक स्पष्ट होईल.



Images are downloaded from internet



ब) वीज संवर्धन करण्यासाठी महाविद्यालयाने सौरउर्जा, पवन उर्जा, बायोगॅस प्रकल्प इ. माध्यमातून वीज निर्मिती करून पर्यावरण पूरक वातावरणाची निर्मिती करणे गरजेचे आहे. तसेच प्लास्टिकमुक्त परिसर, नो व्हेईकल डे, वृक्षारोपण, शेत-तळी निर्मिती, पारंपारिक बल्बऐवजी एल.ई.डी. बल्बचा वापर इ उपक्रम नित्याने महाविद्यालयात राबवले जावेत.

क) महाविद्यालयात निर्माण होणाऱ्या घन, द्रव व इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्वरूपातील टाकाऊ पदार्थांचे योग्य ते व्यवस्थापन करून पर्यावरण प्रदूषण मुक्त ठेवता येते. घन कचरा व्यवस्थापनाचा भाग म्हणून गांडूळ-खत प्रोजेक्ट व डंपिंग झोन यांची निर्मिती करून वापर करण्यात यावा. द्रव कचरा व्यवस्थापनासाठी योग्य ती ड्रेनेज सिस्टीम व पाणी-शुद्धीकरण प्रकल्प राबवावेत. वरीलपैकी कोणते-कोणते उपक्रम महाविद्यालयाने राबवले हे नॅक कडून सातव्या क्रायटेरियाच्या माध्यमातून तपासण्यात येते.

### समारोप

विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासाबरोबर पर्यावरण संवर्धन व संगोपन करणे हे आज उच्च शिक्षण संस्थेची जबाबदारी बनलेली आहे. पर्यावरणाची हानी होऊ नये आणि नैसर्गिक स्रोतांचा वापर योग्य पद्धतीने करण्यात यावा यासाठी विविध जाणीव जागृती उपक्रम व प्रकल्प राबवणे हे प्रत्येक महाविद्यालयाचे आद्य कर्तव्य आहे.

### संदर्भ :

1. NAAC Manual (RAF)
2. Best Practices in Higher Educational Institutions (NAAC Publication)







## चंद्रसेन विराट की गज़लो में चित्रित दलित चेतना

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मो. ९२७२९२६४७९

चंद्रसेन विराट ने 'हिंदी गज़ल' में अपनी एक अलग पहचान बनायी है। दुष्यन्तकुमार के बाद हिंदी गज़ल को एक नया रूप देने में वे सफल रहे हैं। पेशे से अभियंता रहनेवाले विराटजी की हिंदी साहित्य संपदा विपूल है। उन्होंने तेरह गीत संग्रह, पाँच मुक्तक संग्रह, दो दोहा संग्रह, सात काव्य संग्रह तथा ग्यारह गज़ल संग्रहों का संपादन किया है। जिसमें धार के विपरीत, परिवर्तन की आहट, लड़ाई लंबी है, 'कचनार की टहनी', 'न्याय कर मेरे समय' आदि प्रमुख गज़ल संग्रह रहे हैं।

चंद्रसेन विराट का अपना एक परिवेश है अभियंता रहने के कारण आम आदमी का जीवन उनकी समस्याओं को उन्होंने नजदीकता से देखा है। इसीलिए इनकी गज़लों में मुख्यतः मजदूर, दीन दलित, बाल मजदूरी, बेसहारा बच्चे, उच्च वर्ग द्वारा किया जानेवाला शोषण, मानवी मूल्यों का च्हास तथा दिशाहीन सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक तथा धार्मिक परिस्थितियों का चित्रण मिलता है। अपनी सहृदयता तथा संवेदनशीलता के कारण आम आदमी की पीड़ा, उनकी धुटनभरी जिंदगी का सफलता पूर्वक प्रयोग गज़ल में किया है।

आज चीजे बदलने लगी हैं। सभी ओर परिवर्तन की गुंजाईश हो रही है, लेकिन वास्तव में परिवर्तन उन स्तरों पर होना आवश्यक है जहाँ आम आदमी इन्सान की तरह रह सके। आज भी समाज में वह वर्ग है जो संपन्न, शासक, तथा उच्च वर्ग है इनकी मानसिकता में परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। उपरीतौर से मजबूर, असहाय तथा पीडित लोगों के प्रति आस्था का ढिंडोरा पीटनेवाला शासक वर्ग अंदर से उनके प्रति धृणा करता है। आज जो संपन्न है उन्हें ही पाला-पोसा जाता है। उनके लिए ही व्यवस्था बनायी जा रही है और जो गरीब आम आदमी है उन्हें पैरों के नीचे कुचल दिया जा रहा है। 'उछाला जा रहा है' गज़ल में इसका जिक्र करते हुए विराटजी लिखते हैं -

आदमी को जो नज़र से ही गिरा दे

वह धृणित संदेह पाला जा रहा है,

जो गिरे है और उनको रौंद डाला

स्थापितों को ही सँभाला जा रहा है।

इस व्यवस्थाने सामान्य लोगों को हमेशा के लिए अभावग्रस्त बना दिया है। इस प्रकार की नीति बनायी गयी है कि न वह विद्रोह कर सके या न किसी से कुछ बोल सके। मानो इस व्यवस्था ने उन्हें निस्पंद बना दिया है। दलितों को पढ़ना लिखना, नौकरी करना, प्रस्थापित वर्ग को हजम नहीं होता। वे पढ़ने-लिखने लगे, नौकरी करने लगे तो हमारे खेतों, बाग-बगिचा में कौन काम करेगा? इसीलिए उन्हें अपने हक़ों से वंचित किया जा रहा है। जिंदा लाश बनकर रहने के लिए मजबूर करनेवाली इस व्यवस्था का चित्रण विराटजीने 'कहीं तो छन्द रहने दो' इस गज़ल में किया है।

यहाँ सामान्य जन जो है, चतुर वह हो नहीं जाये,

सियासत चाहती है ये उसे मतिमन्द रहने दो।

रखो विद्रोह को गाफिल, नशा तारी रखो उस पर

यही निर्देश सत्ता का उसे निस्पन्द रहने दो।”



भौतिक सुख के पिछे भागनेवाला यह प्रस्तापित वर्ग आज संवेदनहिन बनता जा रहा हैं। उनके उपर धन की नशा का असर इस प्रकार हावी हुआ है कि उसी के बल पर वह हर बुरा काम करने में संकोच नहीं करता। सत्ता हो या दीन दलित हो, नारी, बच्चे हो या बुढे हो सभीयों को लूटने का काम करता हैं। पशू से भी बदतर आचरण करनेवाले ऐसे लोगों ने पूजाधर को भी नहीं छोड़ा है। 'बाप बड़ा न भैया सबसे बड़ा रूपैया' माननेवाले इस वर्ग ने मानवी मूल्यों का च्हास किया हैं। हावी हुआ' इस गज़ल में वे लिखते है -

मूल्य मानव के खलित पशुवृत्तियों के सामने  
अब हृदय पर सिर्फ पैसों का हुनर हावी हुआ।  
भक्ति से होने लगी है, भाग की सत्ता प्रबल  
आजकल पूजा धरों पर नाचधर हावी हुआ।”

समाज सेवा का ढोंग करने वाले सियासती लोग हमेशा आम आदमी का शोषण करते रहे हैं। भीतर से दानव और बाहर से संत बने ये लोग जहरीली साँप की तरह सत्ता काबिज करके बैठे है जो निरंतर पीडित, असहाय लोगों को दंश करते रहते है। ऐसे नेता जो दूसरों पर जूलम करते है और अपने जूर्म छिपाते है कुसियों के कंत में विराटजी लिखते है -

वे पदों पर कुंडली मारे हुए आसीन है  
यदि उसे तो जल न माँगो, यह वही विषदंत है।  
भोगवादी है भले वे योग की बाते करें  
दृष्ट है वे सिर्फ उपर से दिखाऊ संत है।  
खून करते वे नकाबें और दस्ताने पहन  
जूर्म को अपने छिपाने में कुशल अत्यंत है।”

आर्थिक विषमता के कारण पीडित वर्ग हमेशा रोजमर्रा की जिंदगी जीने मे मजबूर हो गया है। उन्हें ऐसी जिन्दगी जीने की आदतसी पड़ गयी है। धर में सब बीमार हैं। किसी को हड्डियोंवाला ज्वर आया है या कोई पोलियो से ग्रस्त है, दूसरी ओर क्षय से पीडित धरवाली है लेकिन इन्हें इसकी चिंता नहीं हैं। दुःख दर्द सहने के आदिन इनके जीवन के प्रति शासक हो या प्रस्थापित वर्ग हो, किसी को कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। 'क्या फर्क पड़ता है' गज़ल में विराटजी ने शोषित, पीडितों का चित्रण किया हैं।

धिसी चप्पल, फटा कुरता, बढी दाढी, चढा चश्मा  
रहा हो पेट भी खाली, हमें क्या फर्क पड़ता है।  
तुम्हें ज्वर हड्डियोंवाला हुआ है पोलियो सुत को  
ग्रासित क्षय से है धरवाली, हमें क्या फर्क पड़ता है।  
तुम्हें तो हो चुकी आदत, जिये जाते हो मर मरकर  
किसी ने धास ना डाली, हमें क्या फर्क पड़ता है।”

सदीयों से अन्याय अत्याचार से पीडित नारी जीवन आज भी संधर्षरत रहा हैं। नीरी का जन्म यातना सहने के लिए ही हुआ हैं। सामुहिक बलात्कार से पीडित हो या मामुली धटना के कारण उसे नंगा धुमाया जाना हो, कही भी उसकी सुनवाई नहीं होती है। आज जन्म लेने से पहले ही उसे मार दिया जाता हैं। जैसे फूल बनने से पहले ही कली को मसल दिया जाता हैं। नारी के यथार्थ जीवन का वर्णन 'गज़ल देते हैं' में विराटजी करते है-

लोग तो नाग है काले जिसका दूध पीते है, गरल देते हैं  
वंश फूलों का बढेगा कैसे आप कलियों को मसल देते हैं।

समाज में उच्च वर्ग और दलित वर्ग के बीच का अंतर इतना बढ गया है कि वे लोग इन दलित पीडित वर्ग को इन्सान ही नहीं मानते हैं। बुे हो बच्चे हो, उनकी उम्र को न देखकर काम से मतलब रखनेवाले इन संपन्न लोगों की सारी संवेदना खत्म हो गयी हैं। आर्थिक विपन्नता के कारण गरीबी और बिमारी



उन्हें विरासत में मिली हैं। दो वक्त की रोटी के लिए तरसते परिवार कचरा कुड़े में सड़ी रोटी तलाशते हैं। हर हाल में जिंदा रहने का किया जानेवाला प्रयास नरक यातना के समान ही हैं। माने वे रोज कुत्ते की मौत मर रहे हैं। परिवार को पालने की जिम्मेदारी छोटे-छोटे बच्चों पर पड़ गयी हैं। वे दिन-रात काम करते हुए नजर आते हैं। समाज के इस विदारक विषमता का चित्रण बच्चे' इस गज़ल में विराटजी ने किया है -

अपना बचपन गँवा गये बच्चे  
कितनी जल्दी बुढा गये बच्चे ।  
दीनता, भूख और बीमारी  
ये विरासत में पा गये बच्चे ।  
कुछ ने कुत्तों की मौत पायी है  
आदमी को लजा गये बच्चे।”

हर नयी सरकार गरीबों के लिए नयी-नयी योजना बनाती हैं। कई धोषणाएँ करती हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि अब अच्छे दिन आनेवाले हैं। लेकिन यह सारी बातें रात के धने अंधेरे में आये स्वप्न की तरह रात में मिट जाते हैं। सरकारी योजना उन लोगों के लिए होती है जिनके पास पहले से ही सब सुविधा हैं। लेकिन जिनके लिए कुछ भी नहीं है उनकी हालत इस प्रकार हो रही है जैसे मौत से पहले वे जिंदा मर रहे हैं। 'उतर गया पानी' गज़ल में विराटजी लिखते हैं।

मौत के पूर्व मर गये है वे  
जिनकी आँखों का मर गया पानी ।  
जिनकी तलुवों को छू रहा था कल  
आज सिर से गुजर गया पानी ।  
झोपडी प्यास से भरी लेकिन  
हौद महलों के भर गया पानी ।

आजादी के बाद देश में औद्योगिक विकास हुआ। लोग रोजी रोटी के लिए गाँव को छोड़कर शहर बसने लगे। लेकिन महानगरों की दोहरी जिंदगी का मुकाबला करने का सामर्थ्य उनमें नहीं है। महानगरों की विद्रुपता का तथा विसंगतियों का चित्रण विराटजी को बैचन करता है। गाँव की चीजे शहर में कहाँ मिलती हैं। यहाँ सूखे आँखों से न रो पाता है न फुटपाथ पर बिना डरे न सो सकता है। फुटपाथ पर जिंदगी जिनेवालों को कभी भी कुचल दिया जाता है। 'इतना अधिक सोचा न कर' गज़ल में विराटजी लिखते है-

फट न जाये वक्ष अन्दर मत धुएँ को कैद रख  
तू बिना आवाज सूखी आँख से रोया न कर।  
गश्त करती पुलिस की गाडी कुचल देगी तुझे  
कोतवाली के निकट फुटपाथ पर सोया न कर  
छोड आया गाँव में ही सहज मन की उष्णता  
गाँव की है चीज इसको शहर में ढूँढा न कर।”

जाति-भेद, छुआ-छूत की जाति व्यवस्था माननेवाले लोगों की आज भी वही मानसिकता बनी रहीं हैं। दीन दलित आज भी उच्च वर्गीयों से शोषित हैं, वह न सिर उठा सकता है, न नजदीक से बात कर सकता है। उनकी जगह दहलज के बाहर जहाँ जुते उतार दी जाती है वहाँ हैं। इसी परंपरा को बनाये रखने का हर प्रकार से प्रयास किया जा रहा है। 'बात कर' इस गज़ल में विराटजी ने इस यथार्थ का चित्रण किया है।

तू कहाँ आया गलीचे पर कदम रखता हुआ  
द्वार के पापोश के नजदीक जा के बात कर।  
बात जिससे कर रहा वह तंत्र का सम्राट है  
कायदे से पेश आ सिर को झुका के बात कर।



तू रहें भूखा, दिगंबर, दीन शोषित या दलित  
हम ना चाहेंगे कभी तू सिर उठा के बात करा।”

### निष्कर्ष -

चंद्रसेन विराट जो पेशे से अभियंता है उन्होंने नजदीक से दीन दलित, मजदूर इनकी पीड़ा को देखा है। अपनी गज़लो में दलित चेतना के विविध पहलुओं पर उन्होंने प्रकाश डाला है। आम आदमी का किया जानेवाला शोषण जो सामाजिक स्तर का हो या आर्थिक, धार्मिक या राजनीतिक स्तर का हो जो सदियों से होता आ रहा है, आज भी उसी प्रकार का शोषण हो रहा है। जब तक उच्च-निचता भेदभाव वाली मानसिकता में सामाजिक संवेदना जागृत नहीं हो जायेगी तब तक स्थिती इसीप्रकार बनती रहेगी। सामाजिक और आर्थिक विसंगतियों को खत्म करना आज आवश्यक है क्योंकि इन्ही विसंगतियों ने आदमी को आदमी से अलग किया है।

### संदर्भ -

१. कचनार की टहनी (गज़ल संग्रह)
२. धार के विपरीत (गज़ल संग्रह)
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