3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals antified on U.G.C website during the last five years

Environme Role of To Policies fo Ambedkan Recent Tr Problems Important Important Str. Cent	Title of paper Name of the author Environmental Degradation and Psyche of W Dr. Namdev Khavre	Name of the authorit	t of the	Name of journal	publicati	ISSN number	Link	Link to article / paper /	Is it listed in UGC
Environme Role of Ti Policies fi Ambedkan Recent Tr Problems Important 21st Cent Matang S	ental Degradation and Psyche of Wil		ACCRECATE TO		400		tg.	abstract of the article	ran
Role of Tr Policies fo Ambedkar Recent Tr Problems Important 21st Cent Matang S	ental Legistian of the Course of the	De Namsdey Khayre	English	Ajusta	2618-191	2018-19 ISSN 2277-5730		www.ojifactor.com	UGC Care Listed
Role of 19 Policies fo Ambodian Recent Tr Problems Important 21st Cent Matang S	The Proposition of the second state of	W M N Sarvage	Geography	Geography Aayushi International 2018-19 ISSN 2349-638x Impact F	2018-191	SSN 2349-638x h	_	SHEW BILLIOUTHAL COTT	UGC Care Listed
Ambedkin Recent Tr Problems Important 21st Cent Matung S	Role of Tourism in Employment Consequence on Dr. Achel Judhav	To Ashok Indhay	Commerce	International Journal (2018-19 ISSN2349-5162	2018-191	SSN2349-5162		www.ecto.npx/vew/paper-	UGC Care Listed
Ambeching Recent Tr Problems Important 21st Cent Matang S	Policies for entripreneurship development and in Among Servade History	De Sanohmitra Sarvado	History	Shodh-Prahha	2018-191	2018-19 ISSN 0974-8946		stherwach.	UGC Care Listed
Problems Important 21st Cent Matang S	Ambedan Channa Rice on amendes Street Street Political Sci Raivashatritil hadnite 2018-19 ISSN 2349-638x Impact Fewwer in annual and an annual science of the street Street Street Science Street Science Street Street Street Street Science Street St	Or Americalish S. Shelk	Political Sc	Raiyasharratil badalte	2018-19	SSN 2349-638x h	ripact Fa	WWw.aettheatthe.com	UGC Care Listed
Problems Important 21st Cent Matang S	rends in Social Science-circuit County	The Comits & Telefrore	Feonomics Alanta	Aiunta	2019-20	2019-20 ISSN 2277-5730		mww.silactur.com	DGC Care Listed
21st Cent Matang S	Problems & Prospects of the Cooperative Model Summa	1155	Economics	Economics Our Heritage Journal	2019-201	2019-20 ISSN 0474-9030		WWW.DRITTERSECTION OF	UGC Care Listed
Matang S	Important of Cooperative Movemen on Manager		Economics	Economics Impact of E-Commerd 2019-20 ISSN 2277-8721	2019-20	ISSN 2277-8721		11.1.pd()((2010-20),mff	UGC Care Littled
Matang S	DOWETHER LINGS	4.5		Our Heritage Journal	2019-20	2019-20 ISSN 0474-9030		wymentermental and an	UGC Care Listed
	Matang Striyanche Strain	Dr Namdey Khavre		Ajanta	2019-20 ISSN	ISSN 2277-5730		www.silbstoc.com	UGC Care Listed
The Impa	The Implict of Partition on World in Spaces, 27. Percent	De Acholt Indian	Commente		2019-20	2019-20 ISSN 2277-5730		www.silfactor.com	UGC Care Listed
Roral De	Roral Development in India trivogni criti gne ch. Ashot Saftav	De Ashol Saffray	Commerce		2019-20	2019-20 ISSN 2347-3150		WWW.Shahifippos.com	UGC Care Listed
Family N	INCOS: COMMENT AND NO IN	The Americanship Schelle Political Schlantin	Political Sci	Ajantii	2020-21	2020-21 ISSN 2277-5730		www.splester.com	UGC Care Listed
Reservati	Reservation in male	De Sandonitra Sanada	History	Education & Society	2020-21	2020-21 ISSN 2278-6864		3.1.1 pdf/14(2029-21).pdf	UGC Care Listed
Mickensys	ak chi Madabali ano iyan wasanasa	Dr. Acked Indian	Commerce	Commerce Mult Stabb Journal	2020-211	ISSN 2347-3150		www.shabdbook.com	UGC Care Listed
Outsoren	Outsoreing. Key for Booming Emergrador	Mr. Amed Makedon	Germonen	Generally Akshar Wanemay	2020-21	2020-21 ISSN 2229-4929		3.1.1.04/\16/2020-211:p@	UGC Care Listed
Spatio To	Spatio Temporal Analysis of Crop Diversificant: Amor Malinjini	Mr. America Manufalli	Bolivical Sp	B. Anthur	2021-22	2021-22 ISSN 2278-9308		www.aadhacacatcam	UGC Care Listed
Role of S	Role of Social Science III Contemporary Social A. Applications Science III Contemporary Social Applications Madhya P.	1A. Applianted S. Suenda History	History	Madhve Bharni, Vol.	2021-22	1SSN 0974-0066		www.dhagau.edu.m	UGC Care Listed
Yashwan	Yashwantao Chavanancha Strivishayak Lirisi	Dr. Namder Charte	Drolich	Akshar Wanemin	2021-22	2021-22 ISSN 2229-4929		3.1.1 pm/38/2021-221am	UGC Care Listed
Changes	Changes in Characterization of Schrift in Aug M. Sunner		Enolish	Akshar Wangmay	2021-22	ISSN 2229-4929		3.1.1.0853000001223100	UGC Care Listed
Champes	Changes in Charlestrichten of Name Basel in Comment	Mr. Amel Mahaian	Geography	Generanhy Journal of Research & 2021-22	2021-22	ISSN 2230-9578		3.1.3 celf21/2021-22(unit	UGC Care Listed
A Geogr	A Geographical study of Chartering Population of the Survey	Dr. M. M. Survince	Geography	Education and Society 2022-23 ISSN 2278-6864	2022-23	ISSN 2278-6864		3.1.1.00%3227222.331.00	UGC Care Listed
Intigutive	Inflative and Challenges of Farm Socioentica Ltd. 71. 71. 72. 70. 70.	Mr. Arred Mahalan	Geography	Geography Education and Society 2022-23	2022-23	ISSN 2278-6864		3.1.1.pdf52322022-23Lpdf	UGC Care Listed
A Geogr	A Geographical study of Crop Continuation Part. Allean seaming	Dr. Sandbuiltra Sarand	oHistory	Shodhsamhita	2022-23	2022-23 ISSN 2277-7067	1	3.1.1.0457457023-231.00	UGC Care Listed
Perform	Performance of Arya Sarina in Women Little Dr. Ashok Jadhay Commie	Dr. Achoic Jadhav	Commerce	Commerce Journal of Mahamja \$2022-23 ISSN 0025-0422	92022-23	ISSN 0025-0422		3.3.3.pdf/25/2022-23l.pdf	UGC Care Listed
MORE DE	Role of Agricult State Lys III III								
-									



Dr. Yojann Vincentrao Jugale

Hon Shi, Arrant Transportate, Commerce B
Science College, HAIL MIANIANIALE, Dat. Kalhapur.

2000		-	Section Contracts	Departmen	***************************************	Year of			Jour	Journal /Digital Object Identifier (do) number	Ser (doi) number
Nr. No.	Title of paper	Ž	Name of the author/a	ter the teacher	Name of Journal	publicati	di 1550 number		Link	Link to article / paper / abstract of the acticle	As it listed in UGC
26	26 Cultural Conflict in Inside the Haveli	Dr.	Dr. Namdev Khavare	English	Indian Democracy an 2018-19 ISSN 2349-638X	2018-1	9 ISSN 2349-6383	×		WWW. BITTELETTE CON	
27	27 The Theme of Partition in Khushwant Singh's Dr. Namdey	SDr.	Namdey Khavare	English	Cosmos Impact Facto 2018-19 ISSN 2319-3689	2018-1	9 ISSN 2319-3688	0	era	3.1.1 pilf\2712018-191##	
136	Women Empowerment in terry of Mentillan's Dr. Namdes	5 Dr.	Namdey Khivare	English	Thems of Speint Issue 2018-19 ISSN 2349-638X	2018-1	9 ISSN 2349-6383	×	-	HORW BITGOLFHEIL COTT	
29	29 The Neglected farming system of developing Dr. Sameer	Dr	Sameer Gallowad	Economics	Economics Azyushi International 2018-19 ISSN 2349-638X	2018-1	9 ISSN 2349-6383	×	W	WORKSATTSTRUCTURE COOK	
8	30 Juhirntichi Bhasha	Dr.	Dr. Eknach Patil	Marathi	Vidyavarta	2018-1	2018-19 ISSN 2319-9318	200	-	1.1.1 pat/130 (2018-19) pat	
m.	31 V. S. Khandekaranchya Sahityatil Samajikta Dr. Ekraich	Dr.	Eltruch Patil	Marathi	Printing Area	2018-1	2018-19 ISSN 2394-5303	100	771	11.1 path 31 Cliff 201 per	
33	32 Deprivation of Mythical Women in the select Dr. Namdey	1 Dr.	Namdey Khavare	English	Journal of English Lad 2020-21 ISSN 2349-9753	2020-2	I ISSN 2349-9753	an.	1	HILL/WWW.loef.in	
33	33 Self - Assertion of Women in Terry McMillia Dr. Namder	Dr.	Namdev Khavare	English	An International journ 2020-21 ISSN 0976-8165	2020-2	1 ISSN 0976-8165	100	- 61	www.tte-criterion.com	
7	34 Chavni Ek Sangharsh	Dr.	Dr. Eknath Patil	Marathi	Vidyavarta	20202	2020-21 ISSN 2319-9318	_	m	3.1.1 per D.H. 72019-200 per	
35	35 Prasar Madhyamache Mulbhut Sa@san	Dr.	Dr. Eknath Patil	Marathi	Printing Area	2020-21	I ISSN 2394-5303	-	205	1.1 ad/US (2019-213.pd)	
36	36 Lokgit Paramparetil Daka Kumbharacha	Dr	Dr. Eknath Patil	Marathi	Shivim Sanshodhan	2020-2	2020-21 ISSN 2319-6025	8	5	1.1 nothlyle (2020-21) not	
37	37 Mahar Vatan Bill	Dr.	Dr. Sanghmitra Sarvade History	History	B. Andhur	2401-2	2021-22 ISSN 2277-8063	-	15	www.aadharsocial.com	
38	38 Dalit Panher	Ď.	Dr. Sanghmitra Sarvado History	History	A high Impact Factor 2021-22 ISSN 2277-8063	2021-2	2 ISSN 2277-8063	-	K	WINN CHUNIT Set	
35	39 Chambhar Striyanche Gavvudyatil Sthan	Dr.	Dr. Sanghmitra Sarvade History	History	Sanshodhan	2021-2	2021-22 ISSN 2278-5914		100	3.1.1 peff/39/2921-321.pdf	
40	40 Swantraycha itilias , Palna gitatun striyanchi d Dr. Sanghmitra Survade History	#Dr.	Sanghmitra Sarvad	History	Sanshodhan	2021-2	2021-22 ISSN 2278-5914		140	3.1.1.pdf/d0/2021.221.udf	
4	41 Strivadi Drustikon Gavgadyatli Lohar striyaad Dr. Sanghmitra Sarvade History	MDr.	Sanghmiles Survad	History	Sunshodhan	2021-2	2021-22 ISSN 2278-5914	2	Peli	3.1.1.pdf/41/2021-22/2df	
4	42 Protehistoric Investigation in the Upper Krish Dr. Niranjan Kulkami	ADr.	Niranjan Kulkarni	History	Cultural, Tradition at 2021-22	2021-2	-	H	3	1.1 pdf/43(2021-22) pdf	
43	43 CONTENT ANALYSIS AN OVERVIEW	D.	Dr. Balaji Kumble	Librarian	Purakala	2021-2	2021-22 ISSN: 0971-2143		101	3.1.1.pdf/4312021-221.pdf	
4	44 Reading five features of literary posmodernis Dr. Digamb	is Dr.	Digambar Kulkarni English	English	Journal of English Lar 2021-22 ISSN 2395-2636	2021-2	2 ISSN 2395-2636		W	WWW.laffft	
4.50	45 Simple story, complicated plot: A postmodern Dr. Digambar Kulkarni	m Dr.	Digambar Kulkami	English	journal of English Lar 2021-22 ISSN 2321-	2021-2	2 ISSN 2321-	L	100	www.rgelal.com	
4	46 Arya Samaj Solapur- An Introduction	Dr.	Dr. Sanghmitra Sarvadd Hintory	History	Education and Society 2022-23 ISSN 2278-6864	2022-2	3 ISSN 2278-6864		mi	3.1.1.pdf/48/2022.23;pdf	
								-	-		



Dr. Yojana Vasantrao Jugale

Dr. Yojana Vasantrao Jugale
PRINCIPAL,
Hon. Shri, Amasahab Bange Arts, Commerce B
Science College, HATKANANGALE, Dist. Kohapur





Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal (Journal No. 40776)



AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL ISSN 2277-5730



AJANTA

Solution - VIII, James - 15 THE ACT INCOMES INSTITUTE - 15 THE ACT IN THE ACT

AJANTA PRAKASHAN



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

S CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - II <</p>

Sr. No.	Name & Author Name	Page No.
1	The Men and Women Relationships in against all Odds	1-6
	Mr. Suresh B. Deshmukh	_
2	Woman as Scapegoat in Vijay Tendukar's Kamala	7-12
	Dr. Rajendrakumar B. Chougule	
3	Risk Management - Information Technology	13-22
- 1	Dr. Srikantamurthy	1
	Shruti Khemshetty	
4	Growth and Pattern of Urbanisation in India's North - East with Special	23-31
	Reference to Assam	
	Dr. Ajit Debnath	
5	Trends in Supply Chain Management	32-38
	Dr. Mrs. Varsha Maindargi	
6	Gender Attitude and Sports	39-41
	Dr. P. L. Karad	
7	The Flow of Crop Loan in the Maharashtra State Especially by	42-49
	Cooperative and Commercial Banks	
	Samina S. Jamadar	
8	Identifying of Student's Activity in Classroom using Phenomena Mining	50-58
	Sharayu Nivrutti Bonde	
	Dr. D. K. Kirange	
9	Relationship of Job Satisfaction and Motivation: A Study of	59-68
	Kolhapur MIDC Area	
	R. K. Diwakar	
10	Public Distribution System and Food Security in India	69-72
	Dr. Shridevi K. Patil	
W	Environmental Degradation and Psyche of Women Reflected in Margaret	73-79
	Atwood's the Handmaid's Tale	
	Dr. Namadev P. Khavare	1
12	E-Governance - Integration of Development with Sustainable	80-84
- 3	Development - A Study	
- 1	Dr. Biju A. V.	1
	Kavitha K. S.	



VOLUME - VII, ISSUE - IV - OCTOBER - DECEMBER - 2018 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 -IMPACT FACTOR - 5.5 (www.sjifactor.com)

11. Environmental Degradation and Psyche of Women Reflected in Margaret Atwood's the Handmaid's Tale

Dr. Namadev P. Khavare

Department of English, Hon. Shri. Annasaheb Dange, Arts, Commerce & Science, College, Hatkanangale. Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

Abstract

The connection between environmental degradation and life of women is known as ecofeminism in literature. Ecofeminism recognizes the connections between women's rights and environmental one and finds a similar patriarchal and hierarchical pattern in the suppression of women and the condemnation of the environment. The present paper attempts to analyze the relation between environmental degradation and psyche of women in Margaret Atwood's The Handmaid's Tale. Atwood concerns herself with the environmental crisis as well as the oppression of women in male dominated society. She has tried to link two issues together because she thinks that the struggle for ecological harmony and the struggle for the equality between male and female interlinked. It draws on eco-feminist theory to explore writer's remarkable insights into feminism and ecology in the novel. The Handmaid's Tale focuses on human beings to participate in saving the earth and constructing a harmonious society where people can live in harmony with each other and with nature. Taking females as the leading characters, and environmental crisis as its background it depicts people who are suffering from tragic environmental pollution in a oppressive country, in which females are taken as scapegoats of men for environmental problems and are exploited and oppressed. So it is need of time to study ecofeminism to ensure a peaceful existence in modern technological world.

Keywords: Eco-feminism, environment, nature, oppression, pollution, ecology, patriarchy, dystopia, Biblical.

Margaret Eleanor Atwood is a Canadian versatile writer and environmental activist. She is a winner of the Arthur C. Clarke Award and Prince of Asturias Award for Literature, has been shortlisted for the Booker Prize five times, winning once, and has been a finalist for the Governor. General's Award several times, winning twice. In 2001 she was inducted into Canada's Walk of Fame. She is also a founder of the Writera' Trust of Canada, a non-profit

Peer Reviewed And Indexed

AAYUSHI INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL (AIIRJ)

Monthly e-Journal

MOLIVI SSMENI NON 5016

Address

- · Vikram Nagar, Boudhi Chouk, Latur.
- ·Tq. Latur, Dis. Latur 413512 (MS.)
- (+91) 9922455749, (+91) 8999250451

Email

- · aiirjpramod@gmail.com
- ·aayushijournal@gmail.com

Website

·www.aiirjournal.com

Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (AIIRJ)

PEER REVIEW e-JOURNAL ISSN VOL-VI ISSUE-XI NOVEMBER 2019 5.707 2349-638x

Sr.No.	Author Name	Research Paper / Article Name	Page No.
1	Dr. Hiral Jadav & Dr. Abhijit Patil	You Have A Second Brain in Your Gut, By A Newly Discovered Neuron Circuit	1 To 2
2	VD. Pooja Ravindra Khamkar & Vd. B.T. Shinde	Review Article On Kaphaj Kasa And it's Management	3 To 5
3	Dr. Abhaysingh Jaykumar Patil	A Pilot of Study on the Short Term Effect of Anulom Vilom Pranayama to Enhance the Breath Holding Capacity of Students	6 To 8
4	Amol Ashok Narwade & Dr. Yogini S. Satarkar	Women Subjugation in Shashi Despande's A Matter Of Time: A Review	9 to 14
5	Dr. Raghavendra L. Kolachi	Effect Of Thilvaka Ghrita Paana In The Management Of Shukthika W. S. R. To Bitot's Spots	15 To 19
6	Dr.Gopalkrushna Samadhan Patil & Dr. M. R. Sajjanshetty	A Study Of Shatakriyakala And Its Importance In Menifestation Of Diseases	20 To 22
7	Dr. Pooja Pandurang Patil	A Review study -Kriya sharir of Kesh	23 To 27
8	Anii Sharma & Dr. Sarla Nirankari	Mathematical Creativity Among Students of 10th standard of Secondary School	28 To 34
9	Dr. Shrutika Shantaram Kand & Dr. Sachin Tapare	Review on Swaraskalpana W.S.R. to Putapaak Kalapana	35 To 36
10	Dr. Tejaswini Chandrakant Shinde. & Dr. Sachin Tapare	Avaleha Kalana -A Conceptual Study	37 To 38
11	Dr.Raghavendra L . Koladhi	Effect Of Triphala Ghirita Paana In The Management Of Shukthika W. S. R. To Bitot's Spots	39 To 42
12	Dr. M. N. Survase	Role Of Tourism In Employment Generation In Maharashtra	43 To 45
13	Madhuri L . Gavit	The Study Of Crop Combination In Deola Tahsil	46 To 49
14	Dr. Santosh Achutrao Chate	The Role Of Matra Basti In The Treatment Of Malavshtambha (Constipation): A Case Study	50 To 52
15	Dr. Santosh Achutrao Chate	Ayurvedic Management On Palmoplantar Psoriasis: A Case Study	53 To 55

Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (AIIRJ)

VOL- VI ISSUE-XI

NOVEMBER

2019

e-JOURNAL

IMPACT FACTOR 5.707 ISSN 2349-638x

Role Of Tourism In Employment Generation In Maharashtra

Dr. M. N. Survase,

Assistant Professor.

Hon. Shri Annasaheb Dange ACS College, Hatkanangale,

Abstract

It is very important to know the contribution of tourism in the economy and the job creation in the state as well as country. Thus the paper aims to study the status of tourism and its role in employment generation in Maharashtra. The Maharashtra state of India is selected for this study. The exploratory-cum-descriptive research design will be adopted for this research work. The data collected from different sources like Reports, of various committees and commissions, Journals, Research studies, Articles, other published-unpublished materials and Government's reports, publications etc. Various suitable statistical techniques and cartographic techniques used for the presentation of data. The study shows that the Maharashtra state offers variety of sightseeing desirability. In 2016, about 12 crore tourist visited to Maharashtra. It includes 11.65 crore domastic and 0.46 crore are foreigners. Maharashtra has 3491 accommodation units with 72142 rooms excluding company Guest houses, Guest houses run by trusts, Dormitories, free dharamshalas, tourist bungalows and free accommodation units. Tourism provides direct and indirect employment opportunities and shares 12.36% contribution in Employment generation and 6.88% in GDP. Thus the tourism is economically beneficial for employment generation at local to international level and GDP of the nation.

Keywords: tourism, employment generation, sightseeing desirability, tourists, services, economy.

Introduction:

Tourism plays a significant role in to the creation of the wide range of jobs and economic development. The substantial profit from this industry attracts to the investor and young generation to work in it. It is highly developed in all countries due to its economic benefits. The domestic market aspects play a noteworthy role in to the employment creation. Lot of peoples works with the tourist aspects and generates the income from it. It becomes a major source of income. Some countries and cities fully involved into the tourism and create lot of revenues. The tourism industry is one of the fastest growing industries in the world. In 2022 it may create 328 million jobs and supports approximate 10 percent work force in to the world.

Important contributions to the country's economy are created by creating new jobs through this field. The direct jobs include the tour guide, tour planner, travel concealment, tour operators, hotels, resorts and restaurants. The tourism and hospitality creates inter relevant jobs. The various other relevant industries like event management, airlines, amusement park, cruise industry etc also created lot of jobs. The agriculture, food production sector,

retail industry etc also indirectly involved in to the tourism. The service sector is growing due to the tourism in various areas. The indirect sector also greatly contributed into the gross domestic product of the country.

The tourism sectors included the individual; business and government also earn much. Besides this the income also generated through the use of services like hotels, restaurants and various tourist attractions. Otherwise the medicines, cloths, entertainment, food, transportations etc economic activities supports to the tourism. Thus the tourism creates significant contributions in the economics of the various countries in the world at various ways.

Objective: This paper aims to study the status of tourism and its role in employment generation in Maharashtra.

Study Region

Maharashtra; one of the state of India is selected for this study. It lies between 13° N to 20.5° N latitude and 70° E to 80.5° E longitude. It covers 307,713 km2 area with 112,374,333



VOL-VI ISSUE-XI

NOVEMBER

2019

PEER REVIEW e-JOURNAL IMPACT FACTOR 5.707 ISSN 2349-638x

population (9.28% of India) It is surrounded by Arabian Sea to the west and Kamataka, Telangana, Goa, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh states and the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The state has 720 kilometres coastline of Arabian Sea. The Sahyadri hilly range running parallel to the coast of Arebian Sea has lot of tourist attractions. Besides that the various physical, historical, social, cultural, religious and other factors attracts to the tourist.

Methodology

The exploratory-cum-descriptive research design will be adopted for this research work. The primary and secondary data will be collected from different sources like records of Incentive programme like Reports, of various committees and commissions, Journals, Research studies, Articles, Text books, periodicals other published-unpublished materials and Government's reports, publications etc. Various suitable statistical techniques and cartographic techniques used for the presentation of data in the form of distributional maps and graphs.

Analysis:

Tourism Status in Maharashtra:

The Maharashtra state offers variety of sightseeing desirability. The government policies also support to enhance the tourism in Maharashtra. The MTDC of Maharashtra promotes and regulates the tourism sector. The trade and restaurants accounts 16% share in gross domestic product of Maharashtra. The state has tourism potential with attractive destinations. It includes hill stations, beaches, forts, heritage and sanctuaries. The Mahabaleshwar, Sindhudurg, Matheran, Ajanta, Ellora, Elephanta Caves, Murud Janjira etc famous tourist destinations attract to the tourist in Maharashtra. The state has unique combination of hills, plateau, beaches, forts and caves. In 2016, about 12 crore tourist visited to Maharashtra. It includes 11.65 crore domastic and 0.46 crore are Most of the tourist visit in January month. Amongst packaged components, majority of people had opted for Travel plus accommodation. Domestic visitors spend more on accommodation than anything else. The overall atmosphere in the State is conducive for tourist development.

Total Number of Domestic and Foreign Tourists and Day Visitors

•	Overnigh	t .	- 8	same da	y
Domes tic	Foreig n	Total	Domesti	Forei gn	Total
687584 98	26099 53	713684 51	209740 514	8	209740 514

Number of Accommodation units, Rooms, Beds and Employment

No. of	No. of	No. of	No. o	Employe	ees
AUs	Rooms	Beds	Tempo rary	Perma nent	Tot
3491	72142	151287	37769	25513	632 82

Source: Tourism Survey for the State of Maharashtra

Maharashtra has 3491 accommodation units with 72142 rooms. The occupancy rate was the highest during the months of December, January and February up to 70- 85%. It not included the Company Guest houses, Guest houses run by trusts, Dormitories, free dharamshalas, tourist bungalows and free accommodation units. This also plays a significant role in the tourism of Maharashtra. Tourists mostly prefer the hotels as a first choice followed by staying at friends, relatives and other places.

Mode of transportation used by domestic and foreign visitors (sampled) in the state.

Mode of Transporta tion	% of vis from w the st	ithin	% of vis from ou the st	tside	% of foreign visitors
Jima) 3	Overni ght	Sa me Day	Overni ght	Sa me Day	Overni ght
Train	19	17	56	59	21
Bus	74	81	42	38	7
Air	5	0	2	3	58
Personal Vehicle	2	2	0	0	11
Taxi	0	0	0	0	- 3
Total %	1.00	100	100	100	100
Total visitors	7935	577 7	6258	323 7	2736

Source: Tourism Survey for State of Maharashtra, Final Report

Contribution of Tourism in GDP & Employment

It is very important to know the contribution of tourism in the economy and the job creation in the Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (AIIRJ)

VOL- VI ISSUE-XI

NOVEMBER

2019

PEER REVIEW e-JOURNAL IMPACT FACTOR 5.707 155N 2349-638x

state as well as country. There are no any direct information about the employment from the tourism existed. Based on the various aspects of the data we tried to estimate the employment data. The existing system of accounts not able to measure the growth and contribution of tourism in GDP because the tourism is a demand based concept and it may be defined by its use instead of its output.

Contribution of Tourism in GDP & Employment

Ye ar	7.622	ntribution sm in GD			oution of T uployment	
	Dire et	Indirec	Tot al	Direct	Indirect	Total
201 2- 13	3.74	3.14	6.88	5.31	7.05	12.36

The tourism sector generates the employment opportunities with the provision of services. It increases the productivity of other sectors directly or indirectly. It helps the reduction of hidden employment and underemployment. It provides the direct and indirect employment to the huge peoples.

The hotels, restaurants, resorts, cruise, airlines, taxi service, vehicle rent, accommodation units, bus services, entertainment services, tour organizer, tour planner, guide, etc provides direct employment because it directly related to tourists. The firms which provide the materials and service to the industry are the indirect employment sectors such as the constructions, manufacturer, suppliers etc. The separation and quantification of the all these employment is impossible in nature. Thus the tourism is economically beneficial for employment generation at local to international level and GDP of the concerned country.

Conclusions

The Maharashtra state offers variety of sightseeing desirability. The tourism becomes is an important sector for employment generation in Maharashtra. It plays a significant role in to the creation of the wide range of jobs and economic development. Lot of peoples works with the tourist aspects and generates the income from it. It becomes a major source of income. In 2016, about 12 crore tourist visited to Maharashtra. It includes 11.65 crore domastic and 0.46 crore are foreigners. Maharashtra

has 3491 accommodation units with 72142 rooms excluding company Guest houses, Guest houses run by trusts, Dormitories, free dharamshalas, tourist bungalows and free accommodation units. The occupancy rate was the highest during the months of December, January and February up to 70-85%. The domestic visitors prefers the trains, bus and personal vehicles and foreigner visitors prefer air, bus, train and taxi for transportation. The hotels, restaurants, resorts, cruise, airlines, taxi service, vehicle rent, accommodation units, bus services, entertainment services, tour organizer, tour planner, guide, etc. provides direct employment because it directly related to tourists. The firms which provide the materials and service to the industry are the indirect employment sectors such as the constructions, manufacturer, suppliers etc. Thus the tourism is economically beneficial for employment generation at local to international level and GDP of the concerned country.

References

- Datamation Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Tourism Survey for the State of Maharashtra April 2014 to March 2015 Final Report, Submitted to: Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation Limited. (MTDC), Mumbai, https://www.maharashtratourism.gov.in/does/default-source/maharashtra-unfold/maharashtrasurvey-detailed-report-14-15.pdf?sfvrsn=2
- Department of Tourism & Culture Affairs, Government of Maharashtra, Maharashtra Tourism Policy 2016, https://www.maharashtra.gov.in/Site/Upload/Gov ernment%20Resolutions/ Marathi/ 201605051328361423.pdf
- Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, Tourism Survey for State of Maharashtra, Final Report, http://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/Other/Mah arashtra 0.pdf
- MTDC, Tourism Statistics of Maharashtra Final Report (April 2011 - March 2012) http://mahenvis.nic.in/pdf/TourismStatisticsofMa harashtraApl2011_Mar2012.pdf

Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research

An International Open Access Journal

www.jetir.org | editor@jetir.org

Certificate of Publication

The Board of

Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (ISSN: 2349-5162) Is hereby awarding this certificate to

Dr. Ashok P. Jadhav

In recognition of the publication of the paper entitled

POLICIES FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE OF RURAL INDUSTRIES

Published In JETIR (www.JETIR.org YISSN UGC Approved (Journal No: 63975) & 5.87 Impact Factor

Published in Volume 6 Issue 4 , April-2019, Date of Publication: 2019-04-13

ETIR1904312

CRUP COP'S

Registration ID: 203977 Research Paper Weblink http://www.jetir.org/view?paper=JETIR1904312 **EDITOR IN CHIEF**





WWWJETIR.ORG

editor@jetir.org

An International Open Access Journal UGC and ISSN Approved | ISSN: 2349-5162

INTERNATIONALLOURNAL

OF EMERGING HECHNOLOGES

AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

JETIR ORG

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EMERGING O TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

SSN: 2349-5162 | Impact Factor: 5.87

UGC and ISSN Approved Journals.

Welterenny Aucu

TRUP COPE

PRENCIPAL

Ser. America Sung Los. Competer & So-



Website: www.jetir.org

JETIR

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH



(ISSN: 2349-5162)

International Peer Reviewed, Open Access Journal

ISSN: 2349-5162 | Impact Factor: 5.87 | UGC and ISSN Approved

ISSN (Online): 2349-5162

This work is subjected to be copyright. All rights are reserved whether the whole or part of the material is concerned, specifically the rights of translation, reprinting, re-use of illusions, recitation, broadcasting, reproduction on microfilms or in any other way, and storage in data banks. Duplication of this publication of parts thereof is permitted only under the provision of the copyright law, in its current version, and permission of use must always be obtained from JETIR www.jetir.org Publishers.

International Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research is published under the name of JETIR publication and URL: www.jetir.org.



Sort, Annaraheb Damp Arts, Commerce & Scot

O JETIR Journal

Published in India

Typesetting: Camera-ready by author, data conversation by JETIR Publishing Services - JETIR Journal.

JETIR Journal, WWW. JETIR.ORG

ISSN (Online): 2349-5162

International Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (JETIR) is published in online form over Internet. This journal is published at the Website http://www.jetir.org maintained by JETIR Gujarat, India.

ISSN: 2349-5162

TRUE COP

HATKAVANGALE Dist. Kolhumir

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

(ISSN: 2349-5162) (JETIR www.jetir.org)

Submit Your Manuscript/Papers

To

editor@jetir.org

Or

www.jetir.org

ISSN: 2349-5162

9 772349 516207

wwwjellrore

PRINCIPAL.

n. Annasaheb Bangs Arts, Commerce & Scientific HATKANAYGALE, Dist, Kollander

OJETIR, All Rights Reserved | www.jetir.org | editor@jetir.org

POLICIES FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE OF RURAL INDUSTRIES



Dr. Ashok P. Jadhav

Asst. Professor and Head

Department of Commerce and Management

Hon Shri Anniaheb Dange .A.C.S College, Hatkanangale

Dist-Kolhapur, Maharashtra

ABSTRACT

Indian population lives mostly in villages. The village is the back bone of the country. Rural industries play an important role in the national economy in the rural development. Along with generating employment opportunities in the rural areas with low capital cost and raising the real income of the people rural entrepreneurship also contributes in the development of agriculture and urban industries. To reduce poverty, migration, economic disparity, unemployment and develop rural areas and backward regions rural entrepreneurship might be one of the perfect solutions.

Keywords: Policies, Entrepreneurship Development, performance, Rural industries.

1. INTRODUCTION

C

The post independent India was left with a Himalayan task in developing its economy in general and especially the Rural Area as 80% of population lives in rural village and poverty was main task to be dealt with. There is significant progress in achieving rural development till last budget after 14 finance commission recommendations. However the result was not very satisfactory. It was observed that in many research only 20% or less than that of 20% of the benefit from the government schemes was reaching the poor and hence the total development of rural people itself was less. As such we can say that there is a need to look in to the history and research why still poverty and, under development and unemployment are existing in most of the parts of the country and especially still in rural villages. Various studies were carried out by eminent people, research scholars and they all contributed to the extent of their specialized filed what so ever they have dealt with.

The history and statistics of rural employment generation by government, NGO and self individual's shows appreciable positive improvement. The Central Government schemes, State Government schemes, NGO'S schemes resulted considerable progress in society in terms of economic development and employment generation. These result was not achieved in few days or few years, In file was a considerable progress in society in terms of economic development and employment generation.

PRINCIPAL,

JETIR1904312 Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Reschools (UST ANANGALE, Dist. Reference HATKANANGALE, Dist. Reference

ISSN: 0974 - 8946

अनुसन्धान-प्रकाशन-विभागीया त्रैमासिकी शोध-पत्रिका



(A Reffered & Peer-Reviewed Quarterly Research Journal)

Vol. 44, Issue. 01, No.01: 2019

प्रधानसम्पादकः प्रो.मुग्लीमनोहग्पाठकः जुलपतिः

सम्पादकः प्रो,शिवशङ्करमिश्रः

सहसम्पादकः डॉ.जानधरपाठकः



श्रीलालबहादुरशास्त्रीराष्ट्रियसंस्कृतविश्वविद्यालयः

कंन्द्रीयविश्वविद्यालय: नवदंहली-16



		100
	A STUDY ON INVESTMENT BEHAVIOUR OF WOMEN INVESTORS IN	100
18	THOOTHUKUDI CI SALAN ME G MAREL GRANAPU	10
19	A STUDY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTOR	10
	THIRUVARUR Dr.J. Kannan	
20	CLUSTERING OF CANCER DATASET TO BELLEVILLE OF SEVERITY IN PATIENT TO TAKE IMMEDIATE TREATMENT	11
21	ANALYSING SCIENCE FICTION: AN AMALGASIA TION OF MIT HOLOGY AND TECHNOLOGY	II
12	ROLE OF WOMEN: AN INVESTIGATION OF MARKESH DATTANT SPLAY	17
3	A NOTE ON READER RESPONSE ANALYSIS OF "HANSEL AND GRETEL"	12
	GHOSH'S 'THE GLASS PALACE'	1
5	BORDER TRADE AND ACT EAST POLICY: ITS PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS IN NER Parisemita Dutta, Birai Das	1
,	IDENTITY CRISIS IN ARAVIND ADIGA'S NOVEL "THE WHITE TIGER" Dr. J. JOSEPHINE	1
	IN SEARCH OF A NATIONAL IDENTITY: JAMAICA KINCAID'S A SMALL PL4CE AS A CRITIQUE OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY IN ANTIGUA Sambhu R. Namratha P Kini	1
	माध्यमिक स्तर पर उच्च स्तरीय चिंतन कौशल युक्त विद्यार्थियों की सृजनात्मकता का अध्ययन करना डॉ. अमी राटोड श्रीमती राखी जीनगर	16
	SUPPLYCHAINMANAGEMENT ININDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY Prof. Ajit Sane, Prof. Ashok Shukla, Prof. Joel Das, Prof. Mritunjay Kumar, Prof. Animesh Kumar	10
	आंबेडकरी जतसा : आंबेडकरी चळवळीचे एक ऐतिहासिक साधन प्रा. डॉ. संधमित्रा विट्ठलराव सरवदे	17



Shri Gadage Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Shri Gadge Maharaj Vidyalaya Mandal's

Murtijapur, Akola. (Maharashtra) (NAAC 'B' Grade CGPA 2.40)

Smt. Salunkabai Raut Arts & Commerce College, and Dnyanganga Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha Wanoja

Wanoja, Dist.-Washim. (M.S.)

(NAAC 'B' Grade CGPA 2.46)

INDIAN MODERN CONCEPTS IN POLITICS (POLITICAL LEADERSHIP, JOINTLY ORGANIZES NATIONAL E-CONFERENCE ON

RESERVATION, COMMUNALISM)



Leadership, Reservation, Communalism)" organised by Shri Gadage Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Murtijapur, Akola. (Maharashtra) and 5 research paper entitled "भारतातील आरक्षण: सामाजिक न्याय" in the National E-Conference on "Indian Modern Concepts in Politics (Polit This is to certify that डॉ. आप्पासाहेब शामराव शेळके, मा. श्री. आण्णासाहेब डांगे महाविद्यालय, हातकणंगले, जि. कोल्हापूर. has participated / preser Salunkabai Raut Arts & Commerce College, Wanoja, Dist.-Washim, (M.S.) on 7" October 2021. His/her paper has been published in Peer reviewed referred & UGC listed Journal No. 40776 "AJANTA" ISSN 2277-5730 with Impact Factor 6.

TRUE COPY.

MERCYANGALE, Dot. Malan LIBRARIAN.

Commerce College Warrold, Dist Washins (M.S.) Prof. Dr. Mamta V. Pathrikar Head Department of Pulmus' Science. Smit Salumbatha Yant Arts & Coordinates

Dr. Manisha Shankar Yadav Ehrae Gadage Maharaj Maharidyalaya, Murtiganir, Abisia (M.X.) Head Department of Pullifical Science. Coordinator

Prof.Dr.Devendra Gawande Seet Salumabat Raut Arts & Commerce Cullege, Warnijk

Prof. Dr. Santoshrao Thakn Snit Gadge Mahang Mahanityalay Martiapur, Akota, (M.S.) Principal,

SICKER



"Recent Trends in Social Sciences" 19th January, 2019

Special Issue of One Day Multidisciplinary National Seminar

Organized by

Smt Akkatai Ramgonda Patil Kanya Mahavidyalaya,Ichalkaranji.

Editor

Dr. Trishala V. Kadam

Associate Professor, Dept. of Economics, Smt Akkatai Ramgonda Patil Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Ichalkaranji.

Published by

Dr. Anil Patil

Smt Akkatai Ramgonda Patil Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Ichalkaranji, Vivekanand Colony, Near Shahu Putal, station Road, Ichalkaranji 416 115.

T Distance	design the same of	Title of Article / Research Paper	Page No.
Sr. No.	Author Name Dr.B. S. Kambie	Gender Inequality In Society: A Case Study Of	188
52.	हा , अरूप गाह विशास कावल	Belagavi Distrcit In Karnataka राज्यशास्त्रातील बहुसंस्कृतीयादाची संकल्पना	193
53.	कु.अलका मारुती कचर	भारतीय श्रेतीचे बदलते स्वरूप	201
N.	डी. आणासाहेब शामराव शेळके	राज्यशास्त्रातील बदलते प्रवाह : ग्रीन पॉलिटिक्स	205
55.	डॉ . अधेना ग .कांचळ जगतकर	लिय भाव विषयनकड्न -समानतेकडे लेक वाचवा लेक शिकवा अभियानांच योगदान	207
56.	श्री अवधुत बाबासो टिपुगडे	महिलाचा राजकीय सहभाग	210
57.	प्रा. दत्तावय शिवाजी धोरात	राज्यशास्त्रातील नव-प्रवाह – एक दृष्टीक्षेप	212
58.	दिपक राजेसव पाटील-शटके	कृषी व्यवसायातील आधुनिक पद्धती व तंत्रे	215
59.	जी बी कॉबळे	देवदासी स्त्री व देवदासी पुरुष (जोगते) याचे जीवनसमाधान व नियत्रण धारणा याचा तुलनात्मक अध्यास	217
60.	सी. हेमलता एन. कोले	पेहेराव्यातील बदलते प्रवाह	221
61.	डॉ.मायुरी राजाराम खोत	पर्यटन व पर्यावरण	224
62.	प्रा मीना मार्वत	लिंग भाव समानतेचा पःन । कृपीक्षेत्रातातील गामीण महीलांच्या संदर्भात	226
63.	प्रा पत्नस्वी महिदास	स्त्री स्वानंत्र्याचे बदलते स्वरूप	229
64.	मिर जवर (१८०३ असम्बर प्रा प्रमिला अधिकाराव सुर्वे १८८४ अस्तर	कनिष्ठ व वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयात शिकणा-या महिला शिक्षकांच्या कार्यसमाधानाचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास	235
65>-	ण राज्यसम् मास्त्रीकः	पाचमणी नगरपालिका : नागरी सुविधा आणि आणि विविध उपक्रम	240
66.	हाँ गमें वर विक्रम मपकाळ	इतिहास लेखनातील नविन प्रवाह सवाल्टर्न स्टडीज	246
67.	रणधिर उखाजी जाधव	ताण-तणाव व्यवस्थापनात योगाचा प्रभाव	250
68.	पा . गजासाव मह	विकास कि विनाध?	254



राञ्चलास्वातील बदलते प्रवातः । मीन पीलिटिक्स

ही, अनुसारके समापन हेक्की या भी अनुसारकोत हाने प्रश्नतिकालय, स्टब्स्यापी (ते. कोजस्यूर



असमन्तः

पायवाच है हुन नामिक वारवाद्यानेच वह जान को राज्यसम्बाध उद्य इ.स.प. किसी धीवे अनकात झाना पायवाच्या राज्याचे उपायों उपायों, विकास, स्थाप, कोई राज्याचे वर्गीकाण, सांच्या, स्थाप, स्थाप, सोकास, स्थाप, स

६५ व्य जनसमीत जीतरराष्ट्रीय सराधारित राज्यास्त्राचीत नदीन प्रवाह चामले तरित राज्यारण राज्य अनेक वर्षांचरी जीवरराष्ट्रीय वामलेका राज्याचा जाविक वामलावाद बहुमान्त्रीचार, दश्याद प्रवादण हालादी प्रवाह उदयाना आने. राज्यासम्बद्धात बहुनी प्रचादाचील क्षीत राज्यारण हा तक प्रचीवरणाच्या सरप्रणासही निर्माण आनेना तह अले प्रस्तुत संजीवनात प्रवादणा संस्थापादक जाति जातिक राज्यारणायाचा नहाते होते अहे

• संभोषपाची उद्विप्टेः

राज्यतास्थातील बयलने प्रयात और पीलिटेकर या और्थ निवधासकी पूर्वाल अंद्रिये बाहती आहेत

- * HERET MANUE STORM SPACE ETG.
- Medien daren सारामध्याती व और्तामध्येष्टरणाम वितेष करने.
- मानकाद अनेनवार एक इस्त महान्यको दिवसद ४४४ अमर ४२५

संशोधनाथी गृहितको

राज्यसाम्बातील बर्गले प्रवाह - बीम पान्टिन्बस वा क्षेत्र निवधसारी पूर्वाल गृहितवे माहली अक्षेत्र

- विकासित देशातील बाहत्या औचोनीकरणान्हे पर्यावरणाचा हाम होतो आहे.
- नानवाने निम्नवांवर बेतोच्या आक्रमणामुळे मानवाये श्रीष्ठपालीन अस्तित्व धोवपाल आनेथे दिसते आहे.
- वरित संवदारणाच्या माध्यमान्य प्रकारणाचे व सानवारी माध्यम लेखार आहे.

• संशोधनाचे महत्त

सान्धारमातीत वहनते प्रवाह हरित राजकारण समाजात विसर्गवेदीत विवारसाणीया प्रसार व प्रवाह करणार आहे.
ज्ञानतीये अभिन्यतिका संयोधनीच्या पर्यावरणावर अवजवून असन्धापुटे पर्यावरण संवर्षका करीचा व महत्वाचा महा वनता आहे.
जयातीन विविध तेज्ञान वर्णवरण सरस्रणासाठी वज्ञाची सुरू आत्मा अवतेत पर्यावरणाया विवाह करणारा पहिला राजशिय प्रस सन
1972 ता न्यूबीलंडमधी द्वस्त्व वाटी नावाने स्थापन शाना पुटे इंग्लंड मध्ये सन 1973 सानी वीपुन पाटी, जर्मनीयच्ये सन 1980
वार्ल वीनपाटी स्थापन वज्ञा या प्रवास राजकारणात कार्या यह सुरुवानीच्या कार्यत प्राप्त ताली नेवाह 28 जाना कार्यन
सस्योग वीनपाटी स्थापन वाच्या पुटे इंग्लंड अमेरिका बादीन, हम्या अगिर्शित्या, ज्ञापन इत्याची देशात विरंत राजकारणात्वा
पाटीया विवाह योगा मानो दिवाचा प्रवीदरुवावर्गात प्रतिभाव कर्मा करणावादीत प्रयोग्याचीनी महत्वाची भूमिका पेताले आहे.

ओद्धीयाकरण्यपुर नृतेष व अमेरकेल आंधक विकास शास्त्र तमे पूर्णाच्य लगमान वादीवर त्याचा परिणाम झाला आहे. सार्वेनदाय औषमाईड मियेन, नापट्रेस औपसाईड सन्दरदाय-अक्साईड, सपट्रोक्सरोकावन इत्यादी सारचे वाष्ट्र हरेस नेपनगढ्या कियाप्रक्रियाच्य मान्त्रमातून मिसकले आसात ह्येमध्ये वा विधारीवापूचे प्रमान वादन्यामुद्दे पृथ्वाचे तपमान वादण्यास युरूवात दानी आहे. सन 1900 ते सन 2000 वा दशकातील सन 1998 ह वर्ष सर्वात गरमवर्ष म्हणून ओद्धको अने दशरण पुरोप आदिका व आदिया चारातील अनेक एकी वानवाचे पेनली ताली वात्रस्थान, फीतुंगाल, वा देशाल मीठयाप्रमाणात जगसे व

经能力



ISSN 2277 - 5730 AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume - IX

Issue - I

January - March - 2020

ENGLISH PART - VI / MARATHI PART - IV

Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal

Journal No. 40776



सान-विज्ञान विश्ववत्ये

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING 2019 - 6.399

www.sjifactor.com

♦ EDITOR ♦

Asst. Prof. Vinay Shankarrao Hatole M.So (Maths), M.S.A. (Mig.), M.S.A. (M.R.), M.Draess (Acting), M.Draess (Prof. & Dr.), M.Ed.

◆ PUBLISHED BY ◆



Ajanta Prakashan

Aurangabad. (M.S.)



AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 6.399 (www.sjifactor.com)

🗫 CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - VI 🔏

	Title & Author	Page No.
No.	Problems and Prospects of the Cooperative Movement in India under the Citobalization Regime Mrs. Smith S. Telsinge	1-9
1	Rarral Development in India through Entrepreneurable Dr. Ashok P. Jadhav	10-19
1	Role of Women in Dairy Industry in Kadegnon Tehnil Mr. Yadav Sachin Vilasrao	20-24
4	Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) in Higher Education in India Mr. Mahesh N. Gaikwad	25-34
5	Challenges before Higher Education in India Dr. Kasbe T. S.	35-40
6	New Social Problems Prof. Dr. Dilawar Usuph Jamadar	41-44
7	CYBER CRIME: Category Wise Types, Laws - Remedies and Security Dr. Dayawati Padalkar	45-49
8	Urban Centralitical Hierarchy Functional Base in Maharashtra: A Geografical Perspective Dr. A. G. Ohal Mrs. Nita Jadhay	50-57
9	Revisiting ICE Berg Theory of Knowledge Management: Surfacing Tacit Knowledge Based on Phenomenological Study Ms. Kalpana Chavan	58-64
10	Challenges before Higher Education in India Dr. Golhar Sandip Bhonjiba	65-66



VOLUME - IX, ISSUE - 1 - HANGARY - MARCH - 2020 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - \$730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 6.399 (www.sjifactor.com)

1. Problems and Prospects of the Cooperative Movement in India under the Globalization Regime

Mrs. Sunita S. Telsinge

Assistant Professor, Hon Shri Annanaheb Dange ACS College, Hatkanangale,
Dest-Kolhapor, Maharashira.

Abstract

This paper intends to investigate the issues possibilities of cooperative region in India under free marketum. It is now increasingly recognized that the co-operative gadget in India has the capability and potentiality to neutralize the destructive results emerging from the technique of globalization. After monetary liberalization beneath the new monetary environment, cooperatives at all degrees are making efforts to reorient their features in step with the marketplace needs. Privatization has additionally failed to make an impact within the rural areas. Therefore there may be exceptional wish at the cooperative sector. The paper examines the reasons of sluggish development and highlights the rising position and challenges of the cooperative quarter. In comparison to the step-motherly treatment of the past, cooperatives at the moment are considered an essential plank of improvement. The paper specializes in several pitfalls and shortcomings like: poor infrastructure, lack of quality management, over-dependence on government, dormant club, non-conduct of elections, loss of sturdy human assets policy. absence of professionalism, and many others. It indicates to adapt strong conversation and public family members techniques that could promote the idea of cooperation a number of the masses. It have to also push ahead by using growing powerful techniques to overcome present weaknesses and for continuing increase of the arena. The paper makes an evaluation of the future potentialities of the cooperative region of India. Around the sector cutting-edge cooperatives have developed for over 200 years.

Keywords: Cooperative movement, causes and direction

1. Historical Profile of Cooperative Movement In India

Around the sector cutting-edge cooperatives have developed for over 200 years. Cooperative institutions exist all over the global presenting vital services which might in any other case be impossible. In many Third World nations, cooperatives along with credit unions

ENGLISH PART - VI / Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal No. : 49776

OUR HERITAGE JOURNAL

certify to all that

Mrs. Sunita S. Telsinge

has been awarded Certificate of Publication for research paper titled

Importance of Cooperative Movement For Indian Squiculture

Dector

Published in Vol-68-No.-25-2020 of OUR HERITAGE JOURNAL with ISSN:: 0474-9030

UGC Care Approved International Indexed and Referred Journal

Impact Factor 4.912(SJIF)

White me

Editor, OUR HERITAGE JOURNAL



Telsonyl 10 can

Our Heritage

1559-8474-9038

Well-Alth Special Inspection -25, 2028

Importance of Cooperative Movement For Indian Agriculture Sector

Mrs. Sunita S. Telsinge
Assistant Professor
Hon Shri Annasaheb Dange ACS College,
Hatkanangale Dist-Kolhpaur, Maharashtra
E-mail, sunita shriranguigmail.com

Abstract

Indian economy is in particular agriculture based. Agriculture is said to be the back bone of the country's economic system. Currently this sector is going through a bad phase & a appears that evidently the impact of the brand new economic global order i.e. LPG is getting increasingly felt through the world. Lack of expert enterprise management abilities, low farm yield due to use of conventional methods of cultivation, feasibility troubles with the farming pastime, world wide competition etc. Are a number of the troubles being faced by way of the Indian agricultural sector. In addition to this contract farming, lease farming, entry of MNC's in the farming pastime and so on. It has created plenty of uncertainty & threats to the small farmers of India. This has resulted into masses of socio-financial problems for the country in fashionable & small farmers especially. The cooperatives have inherent blessings in tackling the issues of poverty alleviation, meals protection and employment generation. Whether the cooperative region can cope with a number of these problems? What is the present day scenario of cooperative region in India? How this sector can address the issues created with the aid of LPG era in India? are the topics of deliberation of this paper.

Keywords: Cooperative Movement, agriculture sector

1. INTRODUCTION

The cooperative zone in India is the biggest in the global and it plays a pivotal position in employment generation, poverty comfort and food safety. The function of cooperative region is extraordinarily vital in agriculture zone, as it materials agricultural credit score and budget and has the ability to supply items and offerings in crucial regions wherein country and personal sectors have not been capable of do very an awful lot. India has essentially an agrarian economy with seventy two% of its overall population dwelling in rural regions. The rural human beings need lot of services in day by day existence which might be met by village cooperative societies.

Page | 449

Copyright @ 2019Authors





ICSSR Sponsored One Day National Seminar

On.

"Impact of E-Commerce on Indian Economy"

Published by Aurhat Publication & Aarhat Journal's McGde No: 9872307164/R355852142

Thursday, 15th February 2018

@ Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur's Arts and Commerce College,

@ Aarhat Publication & Aarhat Journal's Badlapur

ISSN 2277-8721 Volume-VII, Special Issue-III

EDITORS:

Disclaimer:

The views expressed herein are those of the authors. The editors, publishers and printers as not guarantee the correctness of facts, and do not accept any liability with respect to the matter published in the book. However editors and publishers can be informed about an error or omission for the sake of improvement. All rights reserved.

No part of the publication be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in an form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording and or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher and authors.



*Impact of E-Commerce on Indian Economy** Index

		Researcher Name	1
Sr.	Title Of The Paper		Page
Nn.	SULVI Analysis	Mr. Baban Dhondiram Patil	-
1	E-Marketing In India: A SWOT Analysis	& Pratibba Dattatraya	1
	The state of the s	Podale	E.
	Control of the Insert Off	Mr. Ganesh Admath Tekalo	-
2	Information Technology And Its Impact On	Prof. Kishor Gajanan Sutar	5.
	In Sime Unemports	Dr. Shreya Vinay Patil	
N	Impact Of E-Commerce On Indian Cavalization		IV.
	OCC C STATE OR	Dr Tukaram Maruti Rabade	
ě.	Socio-Economic Impact Of E-Commierce On	A Carried Manage	16.
	Indu	Mrs. Preetyshree	1000
5	Women Empowerment Through Web Based	Subramanya	21.
	Business	2000	100
6	Indian Women Entrepreneur In E-Commerce	Mr. Sujit Manohar Kasabe	1
7	Challenges And Opportunities Of E-Commerce In	Dr. Patil Bhagwan Shankar	26-
	India		32.
	E-Marketing (Some Key Factors)	Ms.Patil Savita Mahadev	-
1	1"Century Women Empowerment Through	Sunita S. Telsinge	37.
/	Web Based Business		41-
10	E-Commerce And It Impacts On Global Trend	Prof. Bhaskar J. Raskar	-
	And Market		46-
10	E-Commerce Economic and social impact on	Mr.Ashok R.Herwade	-
	India		52-
2	E-Business Scope And Challenges In India	Dr. Patil Parvati Bhagwan	-
13	भारताच्या नवीन आर्थिक धोरणाचा सहकारी चळवळीवर	ग्राहा बी.बी.शिंदे	55 -
	क्रालेक परिणाम		59-
4	E-Commerce In India - Opportunities And	Miss. Amruta D. Jadhav	
	Challenges	Prof. Bhaskar J.Raskar	66-
5	E-Commerce Payment System		
		Mr. Hemant Sangappa Alange	70-7
6	Growth Of E-Commerce And Its Impact On		
-	mosan Economy	Pnn. Dr.S.B. Mandale	72-7
7	Transferring Agriculture Sector And E-Technogical Business Of India	& Prof. Dr. M.R. Khot	-
-	Business Of India	Santosh P.Patil	77-8

2157 CENTURY WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH WEB BASED BUSINESS



Sunita s. Telsinge Assistant Professor Annasaheb Dange ACS College, Hatkanagale Email Id. sunita shrirangio gmail.com

ABSTRACT

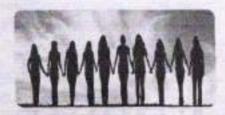
This conceptual paper emphasizes the women empowerment through web based business (WBB) as the potentially emerging human resource in the 21st century to overcome the economic challenges in global perspective. Women of 21st century is no more a traditional resource confined to homes only rather an educated, knowledgeable and innovative part of the overall population possessing the capacity to transform economies into thriving enterprises. Developing and developed nations have realized that technology enhanced women is indispensible to flourish as economically dominant nation in the modern high-tech world. Therefore, creation of platforms and networks for entrepreneurial culture are major issues worldwide. This paper also deals with the principles of WBB essential for the women to incorporate. KEYWORDS: Women, entrepreneur, empowerment, Web Based Business (WBB), 21st century, India INTRODUCTION

Women entrepreneur is defined as "Women who innovate, imitate or adopt a business activity". By J. A. Schumpeter. The Government of India has defined women entrepreneurs on the basis of the participation of women in equity and employment of a business enterprise. The Government of India has defined women entrepreneur as "an enterprise owned and controlled by a women having a minimum financial interest of 51 per cent of the capital and giving at least 51 per cent of the employment generated in the enterprise to women."

"The best thermometer to the progress of a nation is its treatment of its women."-

-Swami Vivekananda

In brief, women entrepreneurs comprise of those women who think about a business venture, introduce it, organize and assemble the agents of production, carry out all the business activities and bear risks and manage economic uncertainty involved in running a business venture. Women controlled businesses are increasing all over the world. The concealed entrepreneurial capabilities of women have been gradually coming ahead with the developments in socio political environment in society. Skill, adaptability and knowledge in business are the main drivers for women to undertake new business ventures. Women entrepreneur undertakes more challenges to satisfy her personal desires and become financially autoromous. A vigorous passion to do something positive is an inherent trait of entrepreneurial woman, who is proficient enough to contribute morals in family as well as social life. Due to the onset of media, women are becoming conscious of their own capabilities and also possibilities for career and personal growth.





Electronic International Interdisciplinary Brucarch Journal

SHIP TITLATED

Aspect Const. Lett. Fol. No. 610 Decker Street Str. and Assessed to Party

OHE DAY NATIONAL IEMMAR

"IMPACT OF E-COMMERCE ON INDIAN ECONOMY"

Thursday, 15th Enhance Till 9

Organized by:-

Shel Seast Vireboard Shibben Seastle, Ketheper's Arts and Commerce College, Nagthane Select - 412 517

Chief Editor

School Store

Agengt Dysferation & Agengt Squareurs

2019- 20 090

ISSN No: 0474-9030 (Print)



Our

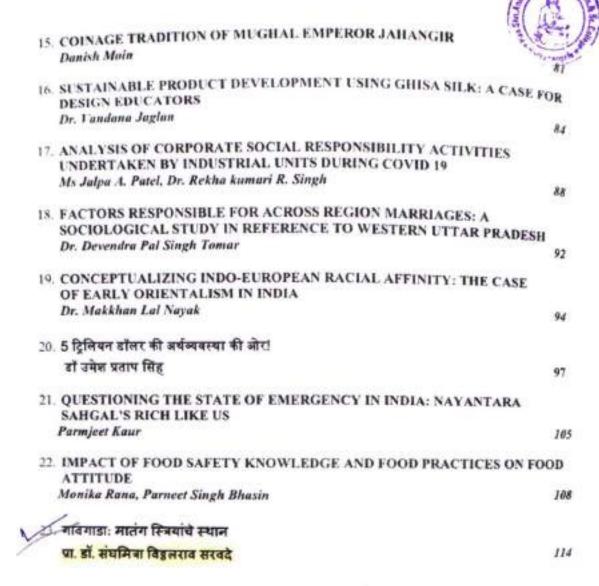
Heritage Journal

Volume: 68, Issue: 68, Year: 2020 (January)

Peer Reviewed Refereed Research Journal
UGC Care Listed Journal

Published by:

Department of Postgraduate Training and Research Sanskrit College



गावगाडाः मातंग स्त्रियांचे स्थान

प्रा. डॉ. संघमित्रा विव्वलराव सरवदे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, इतिहास विभाग, मा. श्री. अण्णासाहेब डांगे महाविद्यालय, हातकणंगले जि. कोल्हापूर

प्रस्तावना :

भारत हा शेतीप्रधान व खेड्यांचा देश आहे. भारतीय समाजव्यवस्था व अर्थव्यवस्था ही प्रामुख्याने शेतीशी संबंधित आहे. पूर्वीच्या काळी ही खेडी स्वयंपूर्ण होती. त्या काळी त्यास गावगाडा म्हणत असत. गावगाडा या शब्दात सगळी प्राचीन भारतीय समाजव्यवस्था सामावली आहे. भारताच्या प्राचीन संस्कृतीचे प्रतिबिंब आजही गावगाड्यात दिसते. भारतात अनेक देशी विदेशी राज्यकर्त्यांनी राज्य केली पण या समाज व्यवस्थेमध्ये कोणतेही बदल झाले नाहीत. इंग्रजांच्या काळात मात्र यात बदल व्हायला सुरुवात झाली. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर आजही गावगाडा आर्थिक दृष्टीने बदललेला दिसतो पण धार्मिक बाबतीत मात्र मोठे बदल झाले नाहीत. गावगाड्यात जाती व्यवस्था, जातीची वतन परंपरा व त्यानुसार मिळणारे बलुतं व त्या अनुषंगाने त्या-त्या जातीस प्राप्त होणारे हक्क-लाजिमाही गावाची आर्थिक व सामाजिक परंपरा होती. या परंपरेला धर्माचे अधिष्ठान होते. या भोवती व्यक्तीचे जीवन केंद्रित झालेलेहोते. गावगाड्यातील या घटकांस या गोष्टीच्या बाहेर जाऊन कोणताही विचार व कार्य करण्याची मुभा अथवा परवानगी नव्हती. अशा समाजातमहाराष्ट्रातील कृषी प्रधान ग्राम रचना आणि त्या रचनेत होणारी विविध कामे, प्रशासनाची परंपरा, गावातील शेतकरी व शेतीविषयक कामे करणारे कारू नारू त्यांच्या श्रेणी आणि परस्पर संबंध यांची सखोल चर्चा आत्रे यांनी 'गावगाडा' या त्यांच्या ग्रंथातून केली आहे.

भारतीय स्त्री ही या सर्व जात-निहाय श्रेणी बद्धसामाजिक स्थितीत जखडलेलीअसल्यामुळे या स्त्रियांचा एकसंघ घटक म्हणून अभ्यास करणे व त्यांच्या लिंगभावाच्या जडण-घडणीचा इतिहास लिहिणे अत्यंत अवघड आहे. भारतातील स्त्रियांचा गट एकजिनसी नाही तर त्या जाती-जातींमध्ये विभागल्या गेल्या आहेत. स्त्रियांचे जीवन जातीने नियंत्रित केले आहे. त्याच्या अधिकार कक्षा जातीनुसार ठरतात. अशाजातीसंस्थेवर आधारित समाज रचनेमध्येगावगाइयांतील विविध जातींच्या स्त्रियांचे स्थान कोणते होते? त्यांच्या कामाचे स्वरूप चूल आणि मूल एवढे मर्यादीत होते की त्या सार्वजिनक कामांमध्ये सहभाग घेत होत्या? त्यांच्या जाती कुळाचारानूसार गावगाइयांमध्ये त्यांना काही हक्कलाजिमा होत्या का? याचे चित्र उपलब्ध साधनांमधून मिळत नाही. मात्र काही संदर्भ मिळतात ते त्यांच्या पोटासाठी राबत असलेल्या कामाचे! काही अस्पृश्य स्त्रिया पोटाची खळगी अरण्यासाठी स्वतःची जात लपवून व्यावसाय करीत. पण काही काळानंतर त्यांची जात कळत असे व

ISSN 2277 - 5730 AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume - IX

Issue - I

January - March - 2020

English Part - I

Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal

Journal No. 40776



IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING 2019 - 6.399 www.sjifactor.com

◆ EDITOR ◆

Asst. Prof. Vinay Shankarrao Hatole M.Sc (Maths), M.B.A. (Mktg.), M.B.A. (H.R.), M.Drama (Acting), M.Drama (Prod. & Dir.), M.Ed.

❖ PUBLISHED BY ❖



Ajanta Prakashan

Aurangabad. (M.S.)



The information and views expressed and the research content published in this journal, the sole responsibility lies entirely with the author(s) and does not reflect the official opinion of the Editorial Board, Advisory Committee and the Editor in Chief of the Journal "AJANTA".

Owner, printer & publisher Vinay S. Hatole has printed this journal at Ajanta Computer and Printers, Jaisingpura, University Gate, Aurangabad, also Published the same at Aurangabad.

Printed by

Ajanta Computer, Near University Gate, Jaisingpura, Aurangabad. (M.S.)

Printed by

Ajanta Computer, Near University Gate, Jaisingpura, Aurangabad. (M.S.)

Cell No.: 9579260877, 9822620877, 7030308239 Ph. No.: (0240) 2400877

E-mail: ajanta5050@gmail.com, www.ajantaprakashan.com

AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - Impact Factor - 6.399 (www.sjifactor.com)



SOUNTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - I <</p>

S. No.	Title & Author	Page No.
1	Professional Life is Influenced by Human Values and Ethics	1-7
	Dr. Archana S. Chikhalikar	
2	The Human Sensibility and Approaches : An Overview	8-13
	Dr. Balwant Bhimrao Landge	
3	To Study the Role of 'Human Value Education'as the Part of	14-18
	Measures Taken by Government to Reduce Cyber-Crimes	
	Dr. R. S. Salunkhe	
	Mr. Bharat Nagargoje	100000000
4	Changing Role of Women in the Era of the Post - Globalization	19-24
	Dr. Prashant P. Lohar	
5	Culture and Human Values Reflected in the Select Novels of T. M. Aluko	25-30
	Dr. Appasaheb S. Arbole	Salte Salt CV.
6	Reflection of Human Values in Ngugi's Matigari	31-35
	Dr. Bałkrishna Dada Waghmare	
7	Reflection of Human Values in Mulk Raj Anand's Fiction	36-41
	Dr. D. B. Thorbole	
8	The Bhagwad Gita: An Epitome of Ethical Values	42-46
	Dr. Jayant Anant Kulkarni	
9	The Impact of Partition on Women in Saadat Hasan Manto's Select	47-52
	Short Stories	
	Dr. Namadev P. Khavare	
10	Importance of Soft Skill and Human Values in Carrier	53-58
	Dr. Kishor Desarda	Wester.
11	A Rebel for Women's Cause A Feminist Review of Mahatma	59-62
	Jyotirao Phule's Akhanda	813000753
	Dr. Navanath Dnyandev Lokhande	
12	Projection of Inculcating Human Values in the Poetry of Select	63-67
	Contemporary Indian English Poets	-2150200
	Dr. Prakash A. Patil	1
13 14	Francis Bacon: A Product of Renaissance	68-74
	Dr. P. M. Patil	
	Creating Excellence through Human Values among College Students	75-81
	Dr. R. S. Salunkhe	



ISSN 2277 - 5730 AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY QUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA

Volume - IX

Issue - I

January - March - 2020

ENGLISH PART - VI / MARATHI PART - IV

Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed Journal

Journal No. 40776



झान-विझान विभुवतये

IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING 2019 - 6.399 www.sjifactor.com

◆ EDITOR ◆

Asst. Prof. Vinay Shankarrao Hatole
U.Sc (Maths), U.B.A. (Mos.), U.B.A. (M.R.),
M.Drama (Acting), M.Drama (Prod. & Dr.), M.Ed.

◆ PUBLISHED BY ◆

场

Aurangabad. (M.S.)

TRUP COPY



CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - VI 🔏

S.No.	No. Title & Author		
1	Problems and Prospects of the Cooperative Movement in India under the Globalization Regime	1-9	
-	Mrs. Sunita S. Telsinge	1	
2	Rural Development in India through Entrepreneurship Dr. Ashok P. Jadhay	10-19	
3	Role of Women in Dairy Industry in Kadegaon Tehsil Mr. Yaday Sachin Vilasrao	20-24	
4	Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) in Higher Education in India Mr. Mahesh N. Gaikwad	25-34	
5	Challenges before Higher Education in India Dr. Kasbe T. S.		
6	New Social Problems Prof. Dr. Dilawar Usuph Jamadar		
7	CYBER CRIME: Category Wise Types, Laws - Remedies and Security Dr. Dayawati Padalkar		
8	Urban Centralitical Hierarchy Functional Base in Maharashtra: A Geografical Perspective Dr. A. G. Ohal Mrs. Nita Jadhay		
9	Revisiting ICE Berg Theory of Knowledge Management: Surfacing Tacit Knowledge Based on Phenomenological Study Ms. Kalpana Chavan	58-64	
10	Challenges before Higher Education in India Dr. Golhar Sandip Bhonjiba	65-66	

Snr. Annatahen Dang Arts, Commerce & Sci 'nilege HATKANANGALE, Dist, Kniham.





2. Rural Development in India through Entrepreneurship

Dr. Ashok P. Jadhay

Assistant Professor, Head, Department of Commerce, Hon Shri. Annasaheb Dange ACS College, Hatkanangale, Dist-Kolhapur.

Abstract

0000000000000000

-0

0000000000000

In the era of globalization, entrepreneurship development in the rural context is a challenge. According to 2011 Census 68.84% people are living in rural areas of India. People in rural areas suffer with unemployment, poor infrastructure facilities which may be solved with the development of the rural entrepreneurs. "Rural Entrepreneurship can be defined as entrepreneurship emerging at village level which can take place in a variety of fields of endeavor such as business, industry, agriculture and acts as a potent factor for economic development". But, these rural entrepreneurs are suffering with various problems like fear of risk, lack of finance, illiteracy, and competition from the urban entrepreneurs. Rural entrepreneurs increase the standard of living and purchasing power of the people by offering employment opportunity to the people in villages. This paper is focused on the role of rural industries in economic development, performance of rural industries and Government policies for rural development in India and possible suggestions to overcome the problems faced by the rural industry.

Keywords: Rural Entrepreneurs, Rural Industry, Government Policies

1. Introduction

These days rural enterprise is a noteworthy event for the general population who fundamentally meander from country zones or semi-urban territories to urban zones. It is additionally a reality actually that the larger part of rustic business people are confronting heaps of issues due to non accessibility of prime enhancements in provincial territories especially in creating nations like India. Surely the financial extension of our nation for the most part relies upon the development of provincial regions and furthermore the way of life in its country mass. For the monetary advancement of a nation and of locales inside the nation country business visionary is a standout amongst the most essential sources of info. Presently business visionaries are additionally headed to achieve accomplishment in their business alongside the qualities

ENGLISH PART - VI / Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC Usted Journal No.: 40776 FRUE COPY.





0

VOLUME - IX, ISSUE - I - JANUARY - MARCH - 2020 AJANTA - ISSN 2277 - 5730 - IMPACT FACTOR - 6,399 (www.s)ifactor.com)

requirement of the large enterprises and also indirectly by ancilliariation and consequential developmental activities.

4.3. Balanced regional development

Entrepreneurs always look for opportunities in the working environment. They capitalize on the opportunities of governmental concessions, facilities and subsidies to set up their enterprises in undeveloped areas. Classic example is setting up of steel plant at Tata Nagar, Reliance Petrochemicals at Jamnagar (Gujarat) which have resulted in the development of Good Township and peripheral regional development. Thus entrepreneurs reduce disparities and imbalances in development among regions where they operate.

4.4. Improvement in the standard of living

Entrepreneurial initiatives taken by entrepreneurs through employment generation leads to increase in income and also purchasing power which is spent on consumption expenditure. Certainly increased demand for goods and services boost up industrial activity. Large scale production with technological advancements will result in economies of scale and low cost of production. Modern concept of marketing involves creating demand and then filling it. New innovation oriented and varying quality products at most competitive prices make common man's life smoother, comfortable and easier which are also contributions of entrepreneurial initiative.

4.5. National Self- reliance

Entrepreneurs are certainly the corner stores of national self-reliance. They help to manufacture indigenous substitutes to imported products which reduce the dependence on foreign countries. There is also wide possibility of exporting the goods and services to earn foreign exchange for the country. Hence, the export promotion and import substitution ensure economic independence and the country becomes self-reliance.

4.6. Increase in per capita income

ENGLISH PART - VI ! Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC Listed Journal No.: 40776

Entrepreneurs convert the latent and idle resources like labour, land and capital into goods and services resulting in increase in the national income and in turn wealth of a nation. The increase in national income is thus an indication of increase in net national product and per capita income of the country.

MUKt SHABd

USSNING 2529 S01/ vvet vveti vveti vveti vetilodbordkessom (sansmi sansminis)@gmentesm UCHE CONVERD CHRONIL THE CONTRACTOR

Certificate ID: MSJ986

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

This is to certify that the paper entitled

"FAMILY MANAGED BUSINESS: CONFLICT AND ITS IMPACT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KOLHAPURAND SANGLI DISTRICT IN MAHARASHTRA"

Authored by

Dr. Ashok P. Jadhav, Assistant Professor and Head

From

CRUP COP Hon. Shri Annasaheb Dange ACS College, Hatkanangale Dist .- Kolhapur, Maharashtra.

MUKTH SHABD JOURNAL, VOLUME IX, ISSUE V. MAY ". 2020 "

Has been published in

PRINCIPAL



DOI: 10.37896/MSJ

CROSSREE, ORG THE CITATION UNING BACKBONE

rossref

Sumit Ganguly

Editor-to-Chief

www.shabdbooks.com

Page No : 817-821

DOM:0.0014.MS1.2021V10/1.00867811/8578

80. Generalized Fuzzy Strongly o-Contra Maps

Mudasir Ahmad, Ashima Karwar, Nazir Ahmad Ahengar - Sant Batia Bhag Sirigh University, Jelandhar, Punjab, India-

R.D. University Jababur, Madhya Fradesh, India.

Page No : 822-825

6

ă

ð

3

DOI:10.0014 MS1.2021 V10II.0086781.118579

81 ਕੋਰੋਨਾ ਪ੍ਰਚਵਰਨ : ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਲਾਇਕੀ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਪੇਖ ਵਿੱਚ

ਅਮਨਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਕੌਰ ਵੱਡਿਸਾ, ਰਿਸਰਦ ਸਕਾਲਰ - ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚਾਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੁਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ , ਪਟਿਆਨਾ ।

Page No : 826-831

DOI:10.0014.MS12021V10110085781118580

82. The Design and Implementation of Environment Monitoring Robotic System based on IoT and ARM

R.Amruthanjali, Dr. N.S.N.Lakshmipathi Raju, Dr T.V.Janardhana Rao + BVC engineering college(A),Odularevu E.G District,A.P.

Page No: 832-838

DOI:10.0014.MS12021.V10/1.0086781118581

83. Innovative Smart E-Helmet Accident Prevention System by Using IOT

K. Shanmukheswan, Dr N.S.S.R. Murthy, Ms.P. Harika - BVC Engineering College(Autonomous), Odalarevu.

Page No : 840-848

DOI:10.0014.MSJ.2021.V1011.0086781.118582

84. A STUDY ON FUZZY MATHEMATICAL MODEL USING FTSL DISTRIBUTION

Dr.S. MohanKumar, S. Ramesh Babu - Kongunadu college of Engineering and Technology (Autonomous). Thottiam,

Trichy(Dt), Tamilnadu, A.V.V.M. Sti Pushpam College, Poondi, Thanjavur (Dt), Tamilnadu. India.

Page No: 849-855

DOI:10.0014.MS1.2021.V1011.0086781.118581

85. QUANTUM CHEMICAL ANALYSIS VIBRATIONAL SPECTRA AND NORMAL COORDIANTE ANALYSIS OF 4"-

(TRIFLUOROMETHYL) ACETOPHENONE

D.Karunanithy, T.Kanagapriya - Kongunadu College of Engineering and Technology, Tholurpatti, Thottiam, Trichy, Tamilnadu.

Page No: 856-867

DOI:10.0014.MSJ.2021.V1011.0086781.118584

86. OUTSOURCING: KEY FOR BOOMING ENTREPRENEURS

Dr. Ashok P. Jadhav - Hon. Shri. Annasaheb Dange ACS College, Hatkanangale Dist: Kolhapur (M.S.).

Page No: 868-873

DOI:10.0014.MSJ.2021.V1011.0086781.118585

87. FACTORS INFLUENCING FARMERS SUICIDES IN ANDHRAPRADESH

Mrs. T.Sujatha, Prof.G.Janakiramaiah, Dr.M.C.Obulesu - S.V.University Tirupati.

Page No: 874-887

DOI:10.0014.MSJ.2021.V10I1.0086781.118586

88. IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON PURCHASE BEHAVIOUR OF MILLENNIALS - LITERATURE REVIEW

Prof.Crissy Mathew, Dr. Suresh R - Dayananda Sagar University, Bengaluru, Kamataka, India.

Page No : 888-894

DOI:10.0014.MSJ.2021.V10/1.C086781.118587

89. "An Empirical Study of Impact of Black Swan Event on Individual Investors in Securities Market"

Dr. Harshada Aurangabadkar, Dr. Yogesh Galkwa'd - Sandip Institute of Technology and Research Centre, Nashik, Maharashtra,

MET's Institute of Management, Nashik, Maharashtra.

Page No: 895-902

DOI:10.0014.M51.2021.V10/1.0086781118588

90. THE SHADOW OF PANDEMIC: WOMEN AGRICULTURAL LABORERS IN NAGAPATTINAM DISTRICT RUP COPY

Dr. G. Sheela Edward - TBML College, porayar, Tamilnadu, India.

Page No: 903-909

DOI:10.0014.M51.2021.V1011.0086781:118589

PRINCIPAL.

" Shrt. Annasaheb Dang Arts, Commer MATERIAL NO E.



Scanned with OKEN Scanner



407, FAMILY MANAGED BUSINESS: CONFLICT AND ITS IMPACT WITH SPECIAL PEFERENCE TO KOLHADUR AND SANGUI DISTRICT

Dr. Ashok P. Jadhav - Hon. Shri Annasaheb Dange ACS College, Hatkanangale Dist - Kolhapur, (Maharastora)

DOI:09.0014.MSJ.2020.V915.008678110406

408. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: SOME ASPECTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KADAPA DISTRICT IN ANOHRA PRADIESH B. Balaji naik, Prof. Srinivasulu bayineni - Yogi vemana university, kadapa. Page No: 3776-3782 DOI:09.0014.MSJ.2020.V915.D08678110407

409. Problem of Cotton Textile Industryin India

Sudarsana Sarkar - Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis Mahalanobis Mahavidhyalaya Kolkata, West Bengalandia.

DOI:09.0014.MSJ2020.V915.008678110408

410. Breaking the Conventional Images: Bringing Modern Characterization from the Mahabharata in Shashi Tharoor's The Great

T. Sowmya, Dr. S. Christina Rebecca - Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Colmbatore- 43. Page No: 3794-3805

DOI:09.0014.MSJ.2020.V9I5.008678110409

411. The Project Method for TePREVIOUS PAGE Dr. KOTRA BALAYOGI - ICFAI University, Tripura, India.

NEXT PAGE

Page No: 3806-3811

DOI:09.0014.MSJ.2020.V9I5.008678110410

412. Sensors and controller for efficient utilization of agricultural sprayers a review

Mrs SeemaV. Aware, Dr. U.P.Shinde and V.V Aware - Dr B.S.Konkan Krishi Vidypeeth, Dapoli, LVH College, Panchavati, Nashik.

Page No: 3812-3823

DOI:09.0014.MSJ2020.V9I5.0086781.10411

413. Effectiveness of Educational Program on Knowledge Regarding Safe Motherhood among Antenatal Mothers. Ms. Priyanka Pandey, Mrs. Sarojiata Akham - Teerthanker Mahaveer College of Nursing, TMU, Moradabad, U.P. India. Page No: 3824-3831

DOI:09.0014.MSJ.2020.V9I5.0086781:10412

TRUP COPI.

2 Shrl. Annasaheb Dang Arts, Commerce & Scient College HATKANANGALE, Dist. KolhamEnter your text here Statcounter

0

3



ISSN NO : 2347-3150

FAMILY MANAGED BUSINESS: CONFLICT AND ITS IMPACT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KOLHAPUR AND SANGLI DISTRICT IN MAHARASHTRA



Dr. Ashok P. Jadhay

Assistant Professor and Head Department of Commerce Hon. Shri Annasaheb Dange ACS College, Hatkanangale Dist.- Kolhapur, (Maharashtra)

ABSTRACT

A family business is a company that is influenced by one or more families in a substantial way.

A family is defined as a group of people who are descendants of one couple and their in-laws as well as the couple itself. Present research paper contributes to the understanding of types of conflict, its causes and impact in the form of split in the family managed business. It reviews and analyzes concepts, characteristics and contribution of family business in the Western Maharashtra context. It evaluates causes and types of conflict experienced by the owner manager of two categories of family businesses: those who had gone through split and who had never gone through split, although have experienced conflict.

1. INTRODUCTION

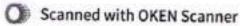
Interest in family business is recent, and most often creation of knowledge in this field is limited to Western academics. Family Businesses are the lifeline of India's economy. Almost 90% of Indian Businesses are family-owned, which makes the rest of the business community largely depend on them. Family businesses are important, not only because they make an essential contribution to the economy, but also because of the long-term stability they bring, the specific commitment they show to local communities, the responsibility they feel as owner and the values they stand for. This is primarily driven from the fact that amongst millions of business units that are registered across nations, majority are small businesses primarily owned and managed by families. Most often, family businesses stemmed out of family strength of doing a certain activity well. Everything revolves around the family, which is the reason for much of these businesses to

TRUE COPE.

me IX, Issue V, MAY/2020

Page No : 3762

n. Sort. Annasaheb Bang Aris, Commerce & Ser.





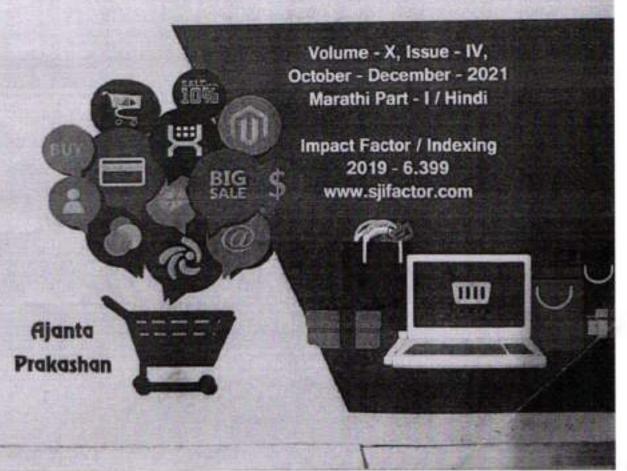
Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC Listed Journal (Journal No. 40776)





ISSN 2277 - 5730
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
OUARTERLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

AJANTA



Scanned by CamScanner

१. भारतातील आरक्षण: सामाजिक न्याय



मा. औ. आण्णास्टहेब हांगे महाविद्यालय, हातकणंत्रले, जि. कोल्हापुर.



भारतातील बिलतांचा शतकानुशतके सामाजिक - आर्थिकवृष्ट्या द्वापले गेले.वित्तत प्रणाने गरीव व पायाखाली तुद्दवले गेलेले लोक प्रशासकीय भाषेत बिलत पाणाने अनुसूचित जाती. अनुसूचित जगती आणि इतर मागासवर्णाचे लोक, परंतु नेहमीच्या राजकीय भाषेनुसार अनुसूचित जातीच्या लोकांचा बिलत पाटले जाते. अनुसूचित जाती हा शब्द प्रथम 1935 च्या भारत प्रशासन कायदात कपरला देशात अनुसूचित अशा एकंदर 400 जाती आहेत. समता स्वांतज्य या तत्वाबर नदी समाज व्यवस्था निर्माण करण्याच्या उद्देशाने बळवळी उभारत आहेत. बिलतापैकी बरेचजण उच्चपदाला पोचले आहेत,राजकीय क्षेत्रांतही सम्ब्रीय आहेत परंतु क्युसंख्य बिलत जनता आगापही आक्याबार, अन्याय, वारिह्य, भेदभाव, अपमानाचा बळी उरत आहे.

भारतीय संविधानातील सरनाम्यात सामाजिक न्यायाच्या अनुषंगाने, "भारत हे मार्वभौम, सामाजिक, धर्मीनरपेक्ष, आणि लोकशाही गणराज्य अले, आणि झाळ्यारे सान्या नागरीकांना सामाजिक, अर्थिक आणि राजकीय न्यायाची हमी देतो. त्यात संधी आणि प्रतिष्टेची समानता, धर्म आणि पुन्हविधीचे स्वातंत्र्य आणि बंधुत्व याचा समानेश होते".

राखीव आगाच्या संदर्भात 1952 पासून 2009 पर्यंत जवळ जवळ 47 प्रकाणे न्यायालपात याखल झाली. देशाने तीन वेळा आपोग नेपला. 91 वेळा राज्यपटनेत बुरूरली झाली. विविध राज्यापच्ये 45 आयोग वा अध्यास गट नेमले गेले तरी अवस्था धोरणावका स्पष्टता होत नाडी. राखीव जागा मणजे हजारो वर्षे उपेशित ठेवल्या गेलेल्यांसाठी नैसर्गिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सास्कृतिक व राजकीय न्याय आहे. कोणताही समाज हा जर शिक्षणापासून वीचत राहीला तर त्याची सामाजिक, आर्थिक प्रगती होक शकत नाही. हे इतिहासाने सिप्यू केले आहे. 1960 च्या दशकात मास्तव काही अक्तमक गटांची लोकप्रियता वणव्यासारखी पसता होती, केवळ उच्चजातीय विद्याच्या नेवल तर कामगारवर्गांग्रही त्यातील बहुसस्थ्य मागासनगांचे होते.दुसरीकडे गरीबी हटावो ही घोषणा गरीबांच्या अपेक्षा उच्चवत होती. विविध वितत चळवळी वेगवेगळ्या झेंड्याखाली निर्माण झाल्या होत्या या चळवळी विविध नेत्याच्या नेवृतवाखाती कार्यस्त आहेत. भगवान गीतम बुध्द, महात्मा फुले, राजधी शाहू महाराज आणि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे त्याचे प्रेषित आणि नायक आहेत.

उदेश

भारतातीय समाज व्यवस्थितील जाती, धर्मामुळे मुसंस्कृत मानव कर्करोग झाल्यासारखा वागतो. शरीरशास्त्र आणि मानसशास्त्राव्याही क्षेत्रत शरीर आणि मन या दोन्ही सर्वस्थी वेगळ्या गोष्टी आहेत असे धर्माने सांगितले आहे. तरीही आफ्य या घटकाचा विचार करीत नाही. प्रस्तुत शोध निजंधा मध्ये हाँ. बाजामहोत्र आंबेडकरचे सामाजिक न्यायाचे विचार आणि त्यांनी अंगलबजावणी व मविष्यकालीन उपाययोजना बाबत विचार मांडले आहेत.पुढील उदेश सांगता पेतील



010-21 066

ISSN: 2278 - 6864 UGC CARE Listed Periodically



शिक्षण आणि समाज

Education and Society

Since 1977

The Quarterly dedicated to the policy of "Education for Social Development and Social Development through Education"

Vol:44, Issue:03, No.:03, July - September: 2020



Indian Institute of Education

J. P. Naik Path, Kothrud, Pune-38



- 19 PATIENTS: AWARENESS TOWARDS PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN HOSPITAL.
- 20 A STUDY ON ROLE OF FINANCIAL LITERACY AND CREDIT COUNSELLING CENTRES IN PROMOTING FINANCIAL INCLUSION
- 21 ELECTORAL REFORM AS A PANACEA TO ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNMENT
- 22 STREET CHILDREN IN ODISHA AND EXISTING LEGAL SUPPORT SYSTEM IN PROTECTING THEIR HUMAN RIGHTS
- 23 STUDY ON EMOTIONAL STABILITY OF THE COVID19 HEALTH-WORKERS
 - मूकनायक चौ शताब्दी व त्यातीलविचाराची प्रासंगिकता

'मूकनायक' ची शताब्दी व त्यातीलविचाराची प्रासंगिकता

प्रा. सरवदे संधमित्रा विठ्ठलराव इतिहासविभाग, सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक मा. थी. अण्णा साहेव डांगे महाविद्यालय, हातकणंगलेजि. कोन्हापूर

प्रस्तावना : डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी बहुजन जागृतीसाठी विविध कालखंडात वेगवेगळीवृत्तपत्रे काढली. त्यापैकी सर्वप्रथम काढलेले वृत्तपत्र मूकनायकहे होय. 31 जानेवारी 1920 रोजी सर्वप्रथम मूकनायक, 3 एप्रिल 1927 रोजी बहिष्कृत भारत, 24 नोव्हेंबर 1930 रोजी 'जनता'व 14 ऑक्टोबर 1956 रोजी प्रबुद्ध भारत वृत्तपत्रे काढली. तमेच, जेव्हा डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी बौद्धधर्म स्वीकारला तेव्हा त्यांनी जनतायावृत्त पत्राचे नाव बदलून प्रबुद्ध भारत असे ठेवले. नवजागरणाचा इतिहास म्हणजे त्या देशातील पत्रकारितचाइतिहास असतो. बंद केलेला आवाज बोलका करण्यासाठी बावासाहेबांची पत्रकारिताधडपडत होती. त्यातूनच मूकनायकचा जन्म झाला. या वृत्तपत्राला आज 100 वर्ष पूर्ण झाली.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकराची पत्रकारितेबीचार तत्त्वेहोती, ती म्हणजे स्वतंत्रता, समता, बंधुताआणि त्याय!जोपयँत या चार तत्त्वांबर भारतीय समाजाची उभारणी होत नाही तो पर्यंत या देशाला एक राष्ट्र म्हणून समर्थपणे उभे राहता येणार नाही, अशी त्यांची धारणा होती. त्यांनी वृत्तपत्राकडे समाज प्रबोधनाचे प्रभावी माध्यमया दृष्टिकोनातून पाहिले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची पत्रकारिताही केवळ निरपेक्ष सामाजिक सेवेचे वृत नव्हते तर सामाजिक परिवर्तनातून प्रगत समाज घडविणेवत्यांचा सर्वांगीणविकाम करणे हे त्यांचे लक्ष होते. त्यांची पत्रकारिता नवा माणूस परिवर्तनातून प्रगत समाज घडविणेवत्यांचा सर्वांगीणविकाम करणे हे त्यांचे लक्ष होते. त्यांची पत्रकारिता नवा माणूस व नवी संस्कृती यांचा शोध घेणारीहोती. मूकनायक हे त्यांनी निर्माण केलेले पहिले वृत्तपत्र होते.या वृत्तपत्रातील त्यांचे विचार आजच्या काळावही उपयोगी आहेत.

उद्देश्य मुकनायकवृत्तपत्रातील विचारांची आजच्या परिपेक्षामध्येतपयुक्ततेचा मागोवा घेणे.

मूकनायकाच्यानिर्मिती मागची भूमिका:
1917 साली भारतातीलराजकीयस्थिती आणि विविध जातीच्याराजकीयहक्काची गरज विचारात घेण्यासाठी साऊथबरो कमिश्रन नेमण्यात आले होते. या कमिश्रनने देशाच्या विविध भागात जाऊनमहत्त्वाच्या व्यक्तीचीसाध साऊथबरो कमिश्रन नेमण्यात आले होते. या कमिश्रनने देशाच्या विविध भागात जाऊनमहत्त्वाच्या व्यक्तीचीसाध नोदवली होती.पण अमेरिकेच्या कोलंबिया विद्यापीठातून एम. ए., पी.एच.डी. सारख्या पदव्या संपादन करून आलेल्या अशा उच्च शिक्षितडाँ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना साधीसाठी बोलावलें नव्हते. तेव्हा डाँ. आंबेडकरांनी शव्हर्नरकडे पत्रव्यवहार करून साऊथबरो कमिश्रन पढेआपली साक्ष नोदवण्यासंबंधाने विनंती केली. गव्हर्नरने ही विनंती मान्य केली व डाँ. आंबेडकरांनी या कमिश्रन कडेअस्पृश्यांसाठी स्वतंत्र मतदारसंघ, वार्षिक उत्पन्नाची अट न घालता निवडणूक लढवण्याची मुभा अशा काही मागण्या सादर केल्या. या वेळी बाबासाहेबांना एका गोष्टीची उणीव भासली की, अस्पृश्यांच्या प्रश्नांना प्राधान्य देणारी, त्यांच्या व्यथा वेदनांना बाचा फोडणारी वृत्तपत्रे नाहीत; त्यातून त्यांना अस्पृश्यांच्या हिताची चर्चा करणारे, सनातन हिंदुंच्या गुलामगिरीच्या तावडीतून दिलतांना मुक्त करण्यासाठी झटणारेएखादे वृत्तपत्र हाती असावे यातून मुकनायकाची निर्मिती जाली. ।

त्यावेळी बाळशास्त्री जाभेकरांच्या दर्पण' वृत्तपत्रापामून येथे काही दैनिके, साप्तहिके, पाक्षिके व मासिके सुरू झाली होती. महात्मा फुले यांच्या सत्यशोधकी चळवळीतील 'दीनवंध्' व 'दलितमित्र' या सारखी वृत्तपत्रे अल्प काळात बंद पडली होती. दलितांची म्हणवणारी काही वृत्तपत्रेही निवाली होती. मूकनायकापूर्वी दलितांची 'सोमवंशीय मित्र', 'हिंदी नागरिक', 'विटाळ विध्वंसन' यासारखी वृत्तपत्रे निघाली होती. या वृत्तपत्रांनी पतितांच्या जीवनातील व्यथा

Certificate ID: MSJ/3192







cross ref DOI:09.0014.MSJ CROSSREF.ORG THE CITATION LINKING BACKBONE

Sumit Ganguly Editor-In-Chief

a chahdhanks.com

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

This is to certify that the paper entitled

"OUTSOURCING: KEY FOR BOOMING ENTREPRENEURS"

Authored by

Dr. Ashok P. Jadhav, Assistant Professor and Head

Hon. Shri. Annasaheb Dange ACS College, Hatkanangale Dist: Kolhapur (M.S.).

Has been published in

CRUP COPT

ATTENDED HATKANANGALE, BIG. KORDA inn. Autocabels Dang Arts, Con MUKT SHABD JOURNAL, VOLUME X, ISSUE I, JANUARY TREINAL.



OUTSOURCING: KEY FOR BOOMING ENTREPRENEURS

Dr. Ashok P. Jadhav
Assistant Professor and Head,
Department of Commerce
Hon. Shri. Annasaheb Dange ACS College, Hatkanangale
Dist: Kolhapur (M.S.)



Abstract

In the world of globalization and IT, cost reduction is the profit motive objectives. Outsourcing positively works for profit maximization. By using new techniques of IT entrepreneurs should develop their business with the development of Indian economy. Today, IT has developed a broad-based business platform for Entrepreneurs. Outsourcing helps to entrepreneur to concentrate on core functions. It assists entrepreneurs to grasp the global opportunities and optimum use of resources. This paper shows that outsourcing is path for entrepreneurs for cost reductions and increases the profit.

Key Words:- Outsourcing, IT, Entrepreneurs, Cost, Profit.

1. INTRODUCTION:

6666666666666

-0

0

0

-

Outsourcing is being pursued as an active business strategy in the current economic scenario since it enables a firm to focus on core-competency areas. It also frees the firm from resource and labor intensive functions, which are now performed by trained personnel at much lower costs.

Corporate sector of developed countries concentrate on core functions of the organization. Non-core functions are outsourcing. Its helps to increase the efficiency, quality of product, increase profit margin etc. They outsource their work with in country or outside of the country. Depend upon the situation and costing. Most probably they preferred off-shore outsourcing i.e. outsourcing to other country. They favor to developing countries for outsourcing. A cost benefit is the most important reason behind it.

Difference between entrepreneurs of developed counties and developing countries is entrepreneurs of developed concentrates on strategies of business rather than their administrative work. Entrepreneurs' of developing countries focus on administrative work rather than strategies.

India is developing country. Indian entrepreneurs also concentrate on administrative work rather than its strategies. For booming Indian entrepreneurs, we must follow the developed countries. It means Indian entrepreneurs outsource their non-core functions to others. India is developing country thus they outsource their work to other developing countries. This paper analyzes and discusses the benefits of outsourcing to other countries and favorable country for outsource.

TRUE COPY

Volume X, Issue I, JANUARY/2021

2 Strf. Annuabet Dang Arts, Commerce & Ser-College, HATKANANGALE, Bist. Kolhare

Page No: 8



Peer Reviewed

Akshar Wangmay

International Research Journal UGC-CARE LISTED

Special Issue - I Environmental Changes, Biodiversity And Sustainable Resource Management

September 2020



Executive Editor : Prin. Dr. B. M. Bhanje

Principal, Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts commerce & Science College, Mandrup & Former BCUD Director, Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur

Co-Editor : Dr. D. K. Dede

Chief Editor: Dr. Nanasaheb Survawanshi





Address
'Pranav', Rukmenagar,
Thodga Road, Ahmadpur, Dist- Latur 413515 (MS)

ISSN: 2229-4929 September - 2020





International Peer Reviewed Journal

UGC CARE LISTED JOURNAL

September – 2020 Special Issue-I

On

"Environmental Changes, Biodiversity And Sustainable Resources Management"

Executive Editor

Prin. Dr. B. M. Bhanje

Principal,

Santosh Bhimrao Patil Arts commerce & Science College, Mandrup

8

Former BCUD Director, Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur

Co-Editor

Dr. D. K. Dede

Editorial Board

Dr. S. A. Nimbargi

Dr. C. S. Mulage

Shri, S. B. Dhanshetti

Shri, J. L. More

Chief Editor

Dr. Nanasaheb Suryawanshi

PRATIK PRAKASHAN, 'PRANAV, RUKMENAGAR, THODGA ROAD AHMEDPUR, DIST. LATUR, -433515, MAHARASHTRA

Published by - Dr. B. M. Bhanje, Principal, Sentosh Bhimrao Patil Arts commerce & Science College, Mandrup

The Editors shall not be responsible for originality and thought expressed in the papers. The author shall be solely held responsible for the originality and thoughts expressed in their papers.

© All rights reserved with the Editors

Price:Rs.1000

"Akshar Wangmay" UGC Approved & Peer Reviewed International Research Journal, ISSN: 2239-1929, September 2020. Special Issue "Environmental Changes, Biodiscraity and Sustainable Resources Management"

		Ton many		
51	The straight of the straight o			
52	Prof. Dr. Bagul Jitendra Bhimrao Location Quotient of Edible Oil Industries of Kolhapur District	-		
	Shashikant S. Patil & Dr. Arun A. Patil	222-211		
53	Impact of Irrigation on Agriculture Development in Hingani Village in Barshi Tahsil in Solapur District Dr. Vijaykumar K. Pukale & Dr. Nagnath I. Dhayagade	233-236		
ملك	Spatio Temporal Analysis of Crop Diversification Pattern in Sangli District Mr. Amol S.Mahajan & Dr. A. A. Pujari	333-546		
55	A Descriptive Analysis Of Prospects Of Retail Trade After Implementation Of Goods & Services Tax In India Anamika Kumari & Dr. Pawan Kumar Sharma	241-244		
56	Sustainable Development Through Higher Education Dr. Jadal M.M.	245-249		
57	Identification of Topographic Effects on Rainfall Distribution in theGodavari River Basin Using SRTM andTRMMData Dr. Bhagwat Rashinkar	250-255		
58	Drought Area In Satara District (Maharashtra): An Environmental Health Analysis Dr. S. M. Mulani & Mr. Amol M. Pawar	256-261		
59	Study of Low Cost and Eco-friendly Bioabsobent Punica granatum peel powder for the Decolorization and Treatment of Textile Wastewater K.H. Kute, S. M. Pore & V. P. Dholen	264-269		
60	Marketing Problems of Rice Cultivation in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra	270-274		
61	Numer Subar Barbar	275-278		
62	Spatio-Temporal Scenario Of Cows In Satara District: A Geographical Study Prof. Vidya Shiyali Mobite & Dr. Ages Discourse B. of			
63	Assessment of Water Quality of Kumbhar Kini Dam of Yavatmal District (M. S.)			
64	Agro-Tourism as a Support Occupation of Farmers for Rural Development in Maharashtra: A Geographical			
65	To Study Composition of Female Agricultural Labourers in Rural Area of Solapur District	294-297		
66	The Role Of Green Economy In Reducing Environmental Risks And Ecological Scarcities: A Study Of Environmental Changes	298-301		
67	Impact of Shirpur Pattern of Water Harvesting and Conservation on Pisciculture in Shirpur Tehsil			
68	Study of linear Morphometry Aspects of Upper Dama River Basin	302-305		
69	Impact Of Tourism On Environment Dr. Jyoti A. Pathare & Dr. Anilkumar R. Pathare	306-310		
70	Storage Containers & pH Impact on Seed Mycoflora of Teak (TectonaGrandis) Dr. H L. Jadhav	311-314		
71	To Study Changing Pattern of Fernale Agricultural Labour in Rural Area with special reference to Solapur	315-318		
72	Tourism Potential of Great Indian Bustard (Ardentis Nigriceps) Bird Sanctuary; Nannaj			
73	Assessment of Certain Physico-Chemical Parameters of Textile Industry Effluent Dr. Smita S, Harane	322-325		
74	Environmental Ethics, Environmental Justice and Postcolonial Literature	326-329		
75	Effectiveness of Environment Awareness Program on Ecological Intelligence and Environmental Attitude of	330-335		
15	Influence Of Urbanization On Wellbeing And Sustenance Dr. Kailas Sabebrao Daundkar	336-340		

Spatio Temporal Analysis of Crop Diversification Pattern in Sangli Distric

*Mr. Amol S. Mahajan1. Dr. A. A. Pujari2 Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Geography, Shivaji University, Kolhapur & Assistant Professor, HS. Annasaheb Dange ACS College, Hatkanangle

²Professor and Former Head, Department of Geography, Jaysingpur College, Jaysingpur,

Abstract

Agricultural regionalization is support to the farmers with the help for taking decision for crop cultivation. That may be done with the help of different methods like Crop diversification, Crop Combination, Crop Concentration. The study of crop diversification is an important aspect in agricultural geography. Crop diversification and growing a large number of crops are practiced in rainfed lands to reduce the risk of crop failures due to drought or less rain. The study region is covering mostly rainfed lands. In point of this present research paper researcher tries to find out crop diversification of study region. Crop diversification index is useful for calculating the degree of crop diversification in an area. To calculate index of crop diversification by applying Jashir Singh's (1976) method. This gives an idea of how many tahsils having high, moderate and low diversification of crops. The present study is based on secondary data from 1991 to 2018. The study region is found high crop diversification both in the period of investigation. The high crop diversification magnitude values are recorded in Shirala, Walwa, Khanapur, Tasgaon, and Miraj tahsils. The Study region also found that the farmers give primary preference to the food crops.

Key words: Agricultural Regionalization. Spatio-temporal Crop Diversification, Index of Crop Diversification, Degree of Crop Diversification.

Introduction:

The study of crop diversification as an important aspect of the agricultural in fact it's provides a good basis for agricultural regionalization. Crop diversification is a concept which is opposite to crop specialization. The crop diversification means implies cultivation of a variety of crops in a region. The proportion of crop diversification is based on the physiographic, climatic, socio-economic and technological development in the region. Crop diversification is proposed to given a wider choice in the growing a variety of crops in a given area so as to expand production-related activities on various crops.

Study Area:

For the present investigation the study region is selected by Sangli district (Maharashtra). Sangli District lies in drought-prone area. It is located between 16°, 45°N to 17°, 33'N latitude & 73°, 42'E to 75°, 40'E longitude. It covers area of 8572 sq.km, it is 2.51% of Maharashtra state & population is about 28.22 Lakh (2011 census). Administratively it is divided in to ten tahsils. In the study region most important rivers are Krishna, Warna, Morna, Yerala, Agrani, Man, etc. The region has complexity in topography. It contains hilly region, river basins & undulating land of eastern side. The study region rainfall decreases rapidly towards western part of district to eastern part of district. The climate of the Sangli district is generally hot and dry, Objectives:

1. To examine tahsil wise spatio-temporal changes of crop diversification in compatibilities

(SJIF) Impact Factor-8.575

ISSN-2278-9308

B. Aadhar

Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Indexed

Multidisciplinary International Research Journal

May -2022

'Role of Social Sciences in Contemporary Society'



Prof. Virag.S.Gawande Chief Editor Director

Andhar Social Research & Development Training Institute, Amravati.

Prof. Sujata Awati
Editor
The New Miraj Education Society's
Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Miraj

Aadhar International Publication

For Details Visit To . www.aadharsocial.com

© All rights reserved with the authors & publisher



B.Aa	dhar' International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal Impact Factor -{SJIF} -8.575, Issue NO, 348(CCCXLIX).B.	15SN: 2278-9308 Mny, 2022	
61	प्रसार माध्यमांचा समाजावरील प्रभाव प्रा. डॉ. विनोदकर व्ही. एस.	238	
62	भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याची ७५ वर्षे प्रा.यशवंत भालचंद्र खैरणार	242	
63	Role of Social Sciences in contemporary society Political science and feminist movementsराज्यशास्त्र आणि स्त्रीवादी चळवळी Dr. Appasaheb Shamrao Shelke		
64	भारतीय दारिद्रयाची संकल्पना आणि शामकीय उपाययोजना गंगा म्हाळू कनप , शितल प्रभाकर तादळ	249	
65	सांगली जिल्ह्यातील पर्यटन व्यवसाय संधी व भवितव्य शशिकला राजाराम बने , अश्विनी तुकाराम जाधव		
66	राजपीं शाह महाराज : शिक्षण व शेतीविषयक धोरण स्वाती सागर मगदूम , संतोषी राकेश चंदनशिवे	259	
67	शेती व शाश्वत (सेंद्रिय) विकास प्रा.बी.रोहित भूजगोंडा पाटील	263	



topop this wild wild wooded Political science and feminist movements Role of Social Sciences in contemporary society

Dr. Appasaheb Shamrao Shelke

mon liam; @ I hadledeen tinnig, olegment field Dept. Of Political Science Hon. Sher. Amagabeh Dange Arts, Commerce & Science College,

- Indiana

0000000000000

thethor than the thin thindel was theirs bays though no public Catasian byage cylomitete uneund najereit feunfe feuner eines mitt mitte mit der feunft feunft feune ferungen und meiere ein antime unt manime ain miner est den giell at einige den denter वानक सम करवात कि व्यक्तिया स्वाप्त कार्याची मंद्रप्तक माही प्रकृत महिल महिल महिल महिल महिल महिल महिल this first ward blue is led greek first in the party detects and detect the party will be the party of the pa The figure of a fine film with even with a part, him to be a fact and a film and a second with a film of a film and a film and a film a film and a film a fi the has been been bei the fight been beine beine beine bei beine bei beine bei bei bei bei bei bei bei bei bei the the sing of new Am inclination refer that by the best person utility and Binege binung forikumuni fermiuslie piteit epivinin appe frindin 2. sind tenum

nertigin uin eint mir inter eif beine bie begeen genem genunte fant und The man destruct great the thir the bring their their passe four of their past. with the thin the thin the control for the paint and the control of the control o theiperefel , fice bine beinen unter enter eine fieben beine winner den eine men gene feininen imeinglu fenn for einen ner gelie seitem eine trute telbaffe feipt, fer aufern tele bie eine pur puppen gen bemieft gestange thin sipspalls frill nen nuite sife elicit men greine gen genter in genter and

the few throughout fling flows need or retailed with their countries with the retainin wellthe re-lust fein finn un und feines ihneten eifene gerungen galiten meinen fer na bie Piele nute thing, si subfit ipsein, sieblic quiel aibel initap evens, puel the figure up bruge complete for a thru the three figures are related compared.

भन्न हर अहि दिस्तात अन्य प्राप्त दिस्त है 'सिक्त

. तहाक क्षित्र अभिनामका हे हो है । अपने अपने अपने अपने अपने

() sinigis sitioni decerni ilian san fal

was pipen iminipally w par iminang ibe, sinibe (c

wing pipers triping toolkeans falpille pife baupers pilbaje (\$

A deldie exidit alieit e mean a mier amie weginie

free jeiten imitretten meiter mitrang imp f. (!

Sin tern suldame fårelle affeste mine terkinne fårelle effitte minute (6 Sin thin spinsippie tiben une iniesum ib seibebint (s.

जिस्हीच्या आधारायर पेपरची पाइणी क्यो आहे. तकृत क कामान्यपूक्ति क क्षितिर्मा क्षेत्र सम्बन्धा कामानाम क्ष्म स्थान क्षेत्र व विश्ववन्तान क व्यक्त

instable in this particular.

was then the trained the table of the state thence under bisch mas wife the fixing sinc syldnesse seitum bisch mars

mod liems seteixoradhia - liem3 Website - www.asdharsocial.com

9900-1/60 : NSSI



68

July - December : 2019 10.0N 97-10V





किहीप-अर्थि मिक्की कि नाइकीरामम छे किवीनाम



मध्य भारती

मानविकी एवं समाजविज्ञान की द्विभाषी शोध-पत्रिका

ISSN 0974-0066

UGC Care List, Group-C (Multi disciplinary), Sl.no.-15

(अंक-81, जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 2021)

संरक्षक

प्रो. नीलिमा गुप्ता कुलपति

प्रधान सम्पादक

प्रो. अम्बिकादत्त शर्मा

सम्पादक

प्रो. भवतोष इन्द्रगुरू प्रो. ब्रजेश कुमार श्रीवास्तव डॉ. आशुतोष कुमार मिश्र

प्रबन्ध सम्पादक डॉ. छबिल कुमार मेहेर



डॉक्टर हरीसिंह गौर विश्वविद्यालय

सागर (मध्यप्रदेश) - 470003

दूरभाष : (07582) 297133

ई-मेल : madhyabharti.2016@gmail.com



22	IMPORTANCE OF ETHICS, HUMAN AND CONSISTUTIONAL VALUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION	103
23	THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	108
24	PROMOTING QUALITY ACADEMIC RESEARCH	112
25	PROBLEMS AND STRATEGIES TOWARDS PROMOTION OF RESEARCH QUALITY AND ETHICS IN HIGHER EDUATIONAL INSTIUTIONS (HEIs) OF INDIA	117
26	IMPORTANCE OF ETHICS AND CONSTITUTIONAL VALUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION WITH REFERENCE TO NEP-2020-AN INTERPRETATIVE DISCOURSE	120
27	A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF NEP 2020: CHALLENGES AND CRITICISM	125
28	THE ROLE OF TECHNICAL COMMUNICATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION	128
29	IMPORTANCE OF MOOC'S IN NEW EDUCATION POLICY	131
30	MORAL VALUES AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS IN EDUCATION	136
31	यशवंतराव चव्हाणांचा स्त्री विषयक दृष्टिकोन	142
32	गोंड जमातीचा उगम व संस्कृती: एक ऐतिहासिक विश्लेषण	147

Madhya Bharti (मध्य भारती) ISSN: 0974-0066

Vol-79 No. 01 July - December: 2019

यशवंतराव चव्हाणांचा स्त्री विषयक दृष्टिकोन

पा. सरवदे संघमित्रा विठ्ठलराव इतिहास विभाग, सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक गा. थी. अण्णासाहेव डांगे महाविद्यालय, हातकणंगले जि. कोल्हापर

प्रस्तावना:

यशवंतरावांचा जन्म १२ मार्च १९१३ रोजी गरीव शेतकरी कुटुंबात झाला. गुणांच्या बळावरच त्यांनी गरीब शेतकरी कुटुंबातील मुलगा ते राष्ट्रीय नेते अशी झेप घेतली. मातारा जिल्ह्यातील देवराष्ट्रे या गांबी जन्मलेल्या यशवंतरावांना त्यांच्या आईने विठाबाईंनी निग्रहाने मांभाळले. घडवले. म्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात कराड येथे शालेय शिक्षण घेत असतानाच त्यांनी तिरंगा फडकबल्याबद्दल १८ महिने तुरुंगवास भोगला. यकिलीचे शिक्षण पूर्ण झाल्यानंतर नुकतेच लग्न झालेले असूनही इ.स. १९४२ च्या लक्ष्यात मातारा जिल्ह्यात ते आधाडीवर होते. या आंदोलनातही त्यांनी दोन वर्षांचा तुरुंगवास भोगला. ते इ.स. १९५६ मध्ये स्थापन झालेल्या द्विभाषिक मुंबई राज्याचे पहिले मुख्यमंत्री म्हणून त्यांची निवड झाली. तसेच १ मे, १९६० रोजी मुंबईमह स्वतंत्र महाराष्ट्र निर्माण झाल्यानंतर महाराष्ट्राचे पहिले मुख्यमंत्री म्हणूनही त्यांचीच निवड झाली.

त्यांचा जीवनप्रवास म्हणजे राजकीय, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, कृषि औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील उत्तृंग कर्तृत्वाचे प्रतिक आहे. त्यांच्या एकंदरित जडचडणीमध्ये त्यांच्या आई व पत्नीचा मोठा वाटा होता.

उद्दिष्ट:

यशवंतराव चव्हाणांच्या श्वीविषयक दृष्टिकोनावर प्रकाश टाकणे.

आईना गौरन:

यशवंतरावाना घडवण्यामध्ये आई विठावाई यांचे मोठे योगदान होते. माणुनकी हे यशवंतरावांचे मोठे बलम्थान होते. हा बारमा
त्यांना त्यांच्या आईकडून मिळाला होता. तसेच त्यांनी स्वाभिमानाने जगणे व जीवनाकडे सकारात्मकदृष्टीने वचणे शिकवले.
यशवंतराव मुख्यमंत्री झाल्यानंतर एका सत्काराला उत्तर देताना आपल्या आई विषयी म्हणनात, "मला आपल्या या सगळ्या
प्रेमाला पोहोचवण्याचे श्रेय माझ्या आईला आहे. आज दुनियेमध्ये काय चालले आहे याचे तिला फारमे ज्ञान नाही. तिची पुण्याई,
तिचा साध्येपणा, तिचे येम, तिने शिकविलेचे लहानपणचे चार डोन छोटेछोटे गुण हेच मला माझ्या जीवनामध्ये उपयोगी पडले
आहेत." आईप्रती त्यांना नितांत आदर होता. मुख्यमंत्री म्हणून मोठे पद मिळाल्यावरदेखील आईला त्या पदापेक्षाही मोठ्या
उचीवर पोहोचवणाऱ्या यशवंतरावांची महानता यातून दिसून येते. यशवंतरावांच्या लेखनांतून व भाषणांतून त्यांनी आईचे
मोठेपण सांगितले आहे.

कुटुंबातील इतर खिया:

यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांनी त्यांच्या भाऊ व भावजयीच्या मृत्युनंतर त्यांच्या तिन्ही मुलांचा सांभाळ पोटच्या मुलांग्रमाणे केला. त्यांची पुतणी मौ. लीलावाई वाबुराव काळे यांनी त्यांचे 'आमचे काका यशवता' या लेखात लिहितात, "मी माक्या मुलावाळाला घेऊन त्यांच्याकडे वर्षांतृन एकदा तरी राहिन्याशिवाय त्यांचे समाधान होत नमें, माझ्या आजारपणात मला विश्वांतीसाठी घेऊन जात."- यशवतरावांच्या भगिनी राधाअङ्कांची भाऊवीज कथी चुकली नाही, यशवतराव दिल्लीला होते तिथून कुणी कन्हाडला निधाला तर त्यांचा विनवृत "एवडे अङ्काला पोचवा " असे सांगत, ! त्यांनी या कुंट्रंवातील क्षियांना मानसन्मान देऊन त्यांच्या

Published by : Dr. Harisingh Gour University

RN MARKET MAZN-2010

JANS 1219-4929

Peer Reviewed



Akshar Wangmay

International Research Journal
UGC-CARE LISTED

Special Issue, Volume-1
Challenges of Higher Education in India to Compete with Global Level

July 2021



Chief Editor: Dr. Nanasaheb Suryawanshi

Executive Editor: Dr. Purandhar Dhanapal Nare Principal, Night College of Arts and Commerce, Ichalkaranji

Co-Editor: Dr. Madhay, R. Mundkar







Address

Pennas' Rukmenngar,

Thodga Road, Ahmadpur, Dist. Latar 413515 (MS)



Abdus Wagner UCC	Care Lined	International Research Journal, P.Sch. 3	279-4929, July 2021.	Special fram: Volume-1
		and Efficiency of Americans the Budfor on Common		

	Callette An
** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	
Significance of Experience on Leadership Behavior of College Directors of Physical Education & Sports of Ceta Sunny R. Kanekar. , R. B. Deshmukh	(多)
The Effects of Adulenc Purocipation on the Academic Achievement of Higher Secondary Students in Goa Mr. Mangesh M. Parab	116-118
Covid-19 Fee: A Gateway to Intendiscaplinary Approach to Higher Education In India Assari Fair Ayat, Sonalika Nigam	119-121
Medium of Legal Education, official language of the Court and Administration of Justice: an Analytical Study Dr. Umesh Shrikeishnuran Aswar	122-124
Impact of Yoga on Academic Achievement of School Students of Paschim Medinipur. West Bengal. St. Rasid Mahammad	125-129
Need and challenges ed management education in Primary Health Care System in India Mr. Sanjay J Kasabe, Dr. Bharat V. Patil	130-132
Status of Life Sciences in Higher Education of Indea Blugmat W. Chavre	133-136
Assessing Learners: Profesency in English Using Englishscore Mobile App Dr Prajna Prani, Dr Ajit Kumar Pradhan	137-140
A study on Sources of ancient Indian history Dr. Prakash D. Pawar	141-143
Hemalpanti Architecture - A Historical Review Dr.Dipsk M.Chavan	144-146
Changes of Cotton Cropping Pattern in Yavatmal Destrict – 2007 to 2018 Peul. Parag S. Meshram Dr. R.K.Dange	147-149
Globulization and Higher Education Prof. Dr. Netaji Bharat Kokate	150-151
A Study on Prudhan Mantri Jandhan Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Jandhan Literacy Dr. Dipak Vishwanath Dokhale	152-156
Use of Open Access Resources by the University Students: A Study Dr. Prakash Bhairn Bilawar T () M. A Means of Sustainable Development. In Higher Education	157-161
Impact of Mobile Technology on Face-to-face Communication — A Case Study	162-164
Re-imagining the Social Structure of the Malabar Rebellion of 1921	165-170
Dr. Manu T., Dr. Hassan J., Dr. A. K. Ampotti , Mr. Shajeer S Reviewing Indian Higher Education, With A Focus On Management And Commerce	171-172
Digital / Virtual Reference Services In The Present Context: A Review	173-176
Kishor N. Desai Chaffenges and Opportunities of Academic Libraries for boosting Higher Education in Covid-19 Pandemic	177-180
Situation Dr. Shivaji P Kamble	181-183
Changes in Characterization of Schmit in Adapted Bollywood Film Ranzi Mr. Vilas Pandurang Changale, Dr. N. P. Khavare	184-186
Self-Assertionof Women in Terry McMillan's Novel Mama Sust. Tejashri Shivaji Putil	187-188
A Paper on Highlights of Requirements and Role of Teachers, Students in Colleges for Quality Higher Education Dr. Pursuellar Dhanpal Nare	189-192
Stubble Burning Impact on Micro Environment Biomagnification Dr. S.M. Gotyal	193-196
Analysis on the Effect Of CEO Duality on Firm Performance – A Study on Selected Companies in Bengaluru Mulini. M.V, Dr. P. Kavitha	197-203
A Study on Impact of Stress Management Techniques on IT Professionals in Bangalore C. B. Gopinath, Dr. J. Gajendra Naida	204-211
An Empirical Study on Communers' Online Shopping Decision With Reference to E-Retailing in Bangalore City Renuka. L. Dr. G.A. Venkatesan	212-220

 "Alabar Wangster" LKX: Care Linux, International Research Sourced, 1950c. 2339-4029, July 2021. Special River, Volume 1 regres of Algebra Estregation in India or Compute with Global Level

Changes in Characterization of Schmat in Adapted Bollywood Film Raazi Mr. Vilas Pandurang Changale Dr. N. P. Khavare

Ph.D. Research Smilent. Department of English Shivaji University. Kelhapur Email vedanuchangaleh gmail.com

Assistant Professor and Head Department of English Hon. Shri. Annasaheb Dange Arts, Commerce &

Science College Hatkangale.

Email - nkhavarefa gmail com

thurset:

The great band exists between literature and cinema. Cinema is an important medium to antertain and educate spectutors by catering them valuable information. The century old medium of cinema depends pon literature for material. The filmmakers have been greatly relying on literature for adaptation since is sulvent of cinema. Additionally, they can give the story a surprising twist to generate suspense among the film viewers. It is well understood that literature is the best source for other media to outsource and maps. Harinder Sikka's novel Calling Sehmat is adapted for Meghna Gulzar's film Ruazi. In the process of adapting Harinder Sikka's novel Calling Sehmat in Meghna Gulzar's Bollywood film Roazi, certain raits of the character (Sehmat Khan) are changed to suit the turget medium. The present research paper is a humble attempt to focus on these changes.

Key Words: adaptation, characterization, dedication, espionage, humanity, passion, transformation

The present research paper is an attempt to explore how in the process of adapting Harrinder Sikka's novel Calling Sehmar in Meghna Gulzar's Bollywood film Ranzi, certain traits of the character (Schmat Khan) are changed to suit the target medium. The Bollywood film Raazi (2018) is an adaptation of Hazinder Sikka's novel Calling Sehmat (2008). Based on Harinder Sikka's novel Calling Sehmat (200 Meghna Gulzar's movie Raazi (2018) emerged with a splendid success leaving its viewer's spellbound. The movie Raazi is about Kashmiri girl who gets married with the son of a Pakistani brigadier in order to carry out espionage for the Indian government. Sehmut inherits the role from her father Hidayut Khan who emerges as successful businessman in Kashmir valley.

In the movie Raazi, Sehmat (Alia Bhatt) plays the role of Sehmat Khun who is the protagonist of the novel Calling Sehmat. Whenever a book is adapted into a film, it becomes invaluable to watch out how the characterization of book is prepared through actors on the screen. In the novel Calling Sehmat, Harinder Sikka presents Schmat as an embodiment of secularism as she prays to Jesus Christ, Lord Krishna, and Wahe Guru. Though Sehmat's parents belong to two different religions, it doesn't have any adverse effect on her personality. To Sehmat, religion doesn't make any difference; it is faith and service to lumanity that make all the difference in human life. The movie Razzi doesn't bring to light Schmat's religious ideology.

It is both the novel Calling Sehmar and the film Ranzi that focus a lot on Sehmat's dedication and passion towards anything that she takes up with great spirit. However, the way these traits of her personality are portrayed in the novel and showed in the film have been somewhat different. The film doesn't highlight Sehmat's passion for dance. However, the novel brings to notice Sehmat's love for dancing. During annual function of the college, Schmat is allowed to dance on the stage by playing the role of legendary Meerabai. As dancing is passion for Sehmat, her movements during performance displays an amazing dexterity. With the progress of song, she succeeds herself in merging with the character effo sty. Commenting on the passion of Sehmat for duncing, Harinder Sikka writes, "Sehmat had been dancing on a wooden frame on the stage floor, from where an iron nail had protruded due to the repeated stamping of her feet. Her concentration was so intense that she had neither felt pain nor noticed the blood" (31-32).

The performance of Sehmat leaves the audience spellbound. It is the grace in the movements that nobody makes an effort to stop the music. Harinder Sikka further states:

It was as if Mecrabai had reincarnated as Sehmat Khan, taking the sarcasm, taunts and abuses of society in her stride, calling out to her beloved lord to take her into his fold. There was passion in her movement, love on her face and pleading in her expressions. Her attire was simple, but her movements were diving and soothing, touching the hearts of everyone present in the auditorium (33).

Dancing remains an asset of Sehmat's personality. However, the film Razzi never brings to light this trait of her personality and rather it prefers to skip this and it focuses on depicting Sehmat's dedication only to her country and spends a lot of time by showing it through the details of her spy training.

In Harinder Sikka's novel Calling Sehmat, the role of Aby is very crucial in Sehmat's life and he has been her first love. Both Schmat and Aby love each other immensely and there is a great bond of intimacy between them. During her college days, Sehmat has been greatly impressed by Aby's personality.



Annual London

Akshar Wangmay

International Research Jesus at UGC CARE Last title



October 2021

Chief Editor: Dr. Nanasaheb Suryawanshi

Executive Editor: Dr. Y. M. Chavan 1/C Principal Sahakarbhushan S. K. Patil College, Kurundwad

Co-Editor: Prof. R. S. Kadam







Valdress Pranse", Kolomongor Unidga Raad, Ahmadpar, Dipt. Latur 413515 (MS)

CONTENTS

No.	Title	Page No
1	Mahabaleshwar is an important tourism destination in Satara District Mr. Rama Goroba Kamble	1-4
2	Conservation and Management of Water Resources in India Dr. D. S. Harwalkar	5.8
.3	Available Medical Facilities in Rural Hospitals in Satura District: A Geographical Analysis Mr. Santosh Prakash Patil, Prof. C. U. Mane	9-11
4	Wenner's Right to Health: Insight into the Reproductive Rights of Women Sony Raj S S , Lincy Raju	12-15
×	Sparual Analysis of Rainfall Intensity in Kolhapur District: A Climatological Study Dr. A. I. Khan , D. T. Hujare	16-18
9	Studies of Watershed Gp-08 by Using Geology and Remote Sensing Pramod Bhandasrao Pathrikar	19-23
7	Women Migrants in Construction Industry-An Analysis Nagesha B , Dr. B. Jayarama Bhat	24-27
N.C	Changes in Characterization of Kizie Basu in Adapted Bollywood Film Dil Bechara Mr. Vilas Pandurang Changale, Dr. N. P. Khavare	28-30
46	Influence of Covid-19 on the Education System of an India Dr. Pravin Vilasrao Thakare	31-32
10	Impact of Population Growth on Landuse-Landeover: A Case Study of Barshi Taluka Solapur District, Maharashtra. Dr. Nagare Vikas Bhaupatil	33-35
11	Specific Exercises to Reduce Impact of Covid 19 for Health & Physical Fitness Mr. Rupesh Vasant Rupwate	36-39
12	The Impact of Interactive Virtual Technology on Design and Implementation of Digital Art Teaching System. Prof. Shankar Madhavrao Aderao	40-44
13	An Examination of Hunger and Malnutrition in Maharashtra Dr. Nivrutti Uttam Rathod	45-49
14	Magnetism and Environmental Issues T.R.Mudgal, Ved Parkash, R.D.Mohite, Yash Paul Singh	50-53
15	Global Warming: A Threat to Mother Earth Dr. Smt. Desai. M. B.	54-55
16	Spatio-Temporal Changes In Process Of Urbanization: A Cae Study of Jalgaon District of Maharashtra Arvind A. Badgujar , Prakash D. Patil , Jaywantrao G. Patil	56-60
17	Environmental Issues and Literature Dr. S.A.Tambade	61-63
18	Export Performance of India and China with Special Reference to Soybean, Wheat, Sugar Cane and Rice Milled Dr. Mahendra, B. Bagul	64-67
19	Preference Towards E-Learning After Novel Covid-19 Pandemic : A Review Study Navneet Kaur	68-70
20	Natural Resources Management And Sustainable Tourism Development In Tribal Area Nashik District Mr.Laxman Suresh Shendge, Dr. Deepak Narayan Thakare	71-73
21	Problems and Prospects related to Soil Fertility Dr. Bapu Bhima Raut	74-76
22	Depletion of Resources Dr.Kailas V. Nikhade	77-78

hanges in Characterization of Kizic Hasu in Adapted Hollywood Film Dil Bechara Mr. Vilas Pandurang Changale' Dr. N. F. Khavare'

Ph.D. Research Student, Department of English, Shivari University, Kolhapur Amistant Profinces and Head, Department of English, Hon. Shri. Annurabeb Dunge, Arts. Commerce & Science College, Hatkamangule Affiliamid to Shivari University Kolhapur

Einail-vestantichungale@gmail.com* Email nkhavare@gmail.com

A.Distrinct:

In film adaptation, characterization is an important element of acting. The prime motive of characterization is both to act tradifully and to retain in audience's memory for a longer span of time.

Active of film is generally considered as an empty vessel and it is filled by the role that is assigned to him or her by filammaker. There are basically two types of characters namely realistic and fictional. Most of the time, viewers of the film are familiar with realistic characters. However, fictional character is basically part of filammaker's imagination. John Green's novel The Fault in Our Stars is adapted for Mukesh Chhabra's film Dil Bechara. The present research paper is a humble attempt to highlight changes in characterization of Kiese Basic in adapted Bollywood film Dil Bechara.

Key Words, adaptation, cancer support group, change, characterization, crush, free spirited, etc.,

Changes in Characterization of Kizle Basu in Adapted Bollywood Film Dil Bechara

The Bollywood film Dil Bechara is an adaptation of John Green's novel The Fault in Our Stars. In the process of adapting the novel into the film, certain changes in terms of characterization, setting, story, and dialogue are made to meet the expectations of the film viewers. The present research paper, however, descerned with highlighting changes in characterization of Kizie Basil in the Bollywood movie Dil isochara. The film Dil Bechara is narrated in a voiceover of Kizie Basu (Sanjana Sanghi) and she is presented as a college student in lamshedpur. Like Huzel Grace Lancaster, Kizie Basu also suffers from thyroid cancer which has greatly affected her lungs. It, therefore, becomes essential for her to take support of axygen tank. Kizie accepts life as it comes to her. However, she mostly derives pleasure in participating socrows of the people even though they are strangers to her. During funeral, Kizie hugs strangers in such a way as if she is to share their loneliness or may be her own loneliness with them. In this regard Hazel Grace, in the novel The Finult in Our Stars, never takes an initiative to mix with stranger's sorrow. Her entire world is made of the members of her own family, her doctors, selective friends and the members of Augustus's family. The film does not bring to light this aspect of Hazel's personality through its projection of Kizie Basu's personality. Kizie Basu is bored with medication and she desires to lead normal life. She wants to laugh and cry like normal people. As Kizie is bored with monotonous life, she expresses her wish to crush on the most handsome boy in the college. Being obsessed with her own disease, Kizie in her dream finds her boyfriend holding oxygen tank for her. It generates feeling within her that she is losing control over her life. Compared to Kizie Basu, Hazel Grace in the novel never expresses her desire to be in love. Hazel never dreams of romantic love before she encounters Augustus Waters. To Hazel, watching Television along with the members in family and reading books remain the prime source of solace to her troubled soul before she joins the Cancer Support Group. In the movie, Kizie loves to watch secretly sity shows at night and she also votes for her favorite contestants from her father's phone in the movie Bechara, Kirie Basu first meets Immanual Rajkumar Junior or Manny and his friend Jagdish Pandey who is referred as JP while they are dancing on the road. When Kizie Basu first encounters Manny on the road, she somewhat appears to be timid and in a confused state of mind. As Manny and IP are strangers to her, she is not brave enough to make an eye contact with them. When Kizie notices that Manny is looking at her, she tries to go away from him. On the contrary, John Green in his novel The Faults in Our Stars presents Hazel Grace as a bold spirited girl who stares back at Augustus when she comes to know that he is staring at her and wins the staring contest in Cancer Support Group. In this regard, Hazel is a free spirited garl and she doesn't succumb to the whims of boys. When she notices that Augustus purposefully stares at her, she "decided that the proper strategy was to stare back. Boys do not have a monopoly on the staring business, after all. ... and soon it was a starting contest. After a while the boy smiled, and then finally his blue eyes glanced away. When he looked back at me, I flicked my eyebrows up to say, I win" (10). When Immunual Rajkamar Junior takes Kizie Basu to the favorite spot which he mentions is meant for both serial killers and kissers, she informs him about her favorite song of an album of Abhimanyu Veer "Turn Na Hue, Mere to Kya, Mai tumbara, Mai tumbara..." She also informs him about the popularity of the album for many years. When Manny puts unlit eigarette in his teeth, Kizie orges Manny not to smoke as he does not appear cool while holding cigarette in teeth. When Manny informs about his habit of holding unlit cigarette in teeth (without giving it the power to kill), Kizie still expresses her displeasure about it. It is at



Rotagi Kemetalesia

Peer reviewed Journal

Impact i actor, 7.765



Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred Journal

September 2021

Volume-12

Issue-8

Resource Variagement and sprivategal trevelopment

Chief Leiter

the R. V. Block Stavish autom Survey Lea Mr. 1, 272

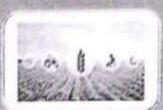
Sects, Mandada Napar Japana

Exerctive Editors Dr. N. G. Mali Principal Sambhaji College (Arts, Commerce & Science), Murud, Latur

Executive Editors Dr. S. J. Phole President Marathwada Association of Geographers, Latur

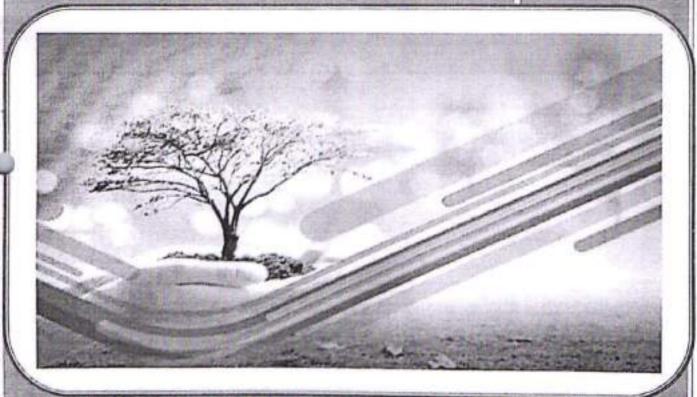
Co- Editors

Dr. H. S. Wagdin and Dr. S. N. Chark, Dr. G. L. Johnson, Strom VI. B. Gallewedt, Dr. B. N. Nagenbary, Dr. V. B. Rabert, Dr. S. S. Paval.









The spinding above at Color as a traction to the State of State of State of States and Tolly and the State of States.

'Journal of Research & Development' A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred and Feer Reviewed Journal, Impact Facsor-7.265, ISSN: 2230-9578, 9 September-2021, Volume-12, Issue-8 Resource Management and Agricultural Development

CONTENTS Page No. Paper Title Sr. No. Role Of Mgarega For Empowering Rural Development Special Reference To Maharashtra 1-4 Dr. Godbole Balasaheb M. 1 5.7 Landuse Pattern Analysis Using Remote Sensing: A Case Study of Nanded Dr. Shinde Sunita Shankarran, Mr. Fajuge Dnyaneshwar Deeliprao 2 8-10 Role of NABARD in Rural Development Dr. Adate Nagnath Mahadeo 3 To Prepare Physical Fitness Norms for 9th & 10th School going Boy's students. 11-15 Anirudh Baburao Birajdar 4 Role of Rural Administration in Agricultural Development 16-17 5 Paithankar Nandkumar Laxmanrao A Geographical Study of Levels of Agricultural Technology In Indapur Tehasil of Pune District 18-21 6 Meharashtra DR.Tejashri Rahul Humbe 22-24 Problems and Prospectus of Indian Agriculture 7 Dr. Pradeep D. Shelke Analysis Of Problems And Prospects Of Agricultural Trade In Western Maharashtra 25-33 £ Dr. Khandagale Kajal Vijay Importance of Water Resource Management Practices in Healthcare. 34-35 9 Dr. Hanumanth S. Patil , Dr. Veer Vrundarani Vijaysinh Changing Scenario and Development of Co-operative Dairy Industries: It's Impact on Rural Development 36-38 10 Watershed Management 39-41 11 SainathSatawajiKumbhare, MayuriMukundraoWakodkar Resource Management And Agricultural Development 42-44 Sruthi R, Soundharya, Monicas 12 Importance of Green Human Resource Management in Environmental Sustainability 45-46 13 Mohammed Nawaz, Dr. Shankar R, Asha A Cropland Suitability Zonation Mapping & Water Resource Management Using Geospatial Technology for 47-50 14 Cachar District, Assam, India Malin Hansepi, Apurba Dutta Indian Dairy Industry 51-53 15 Varsha B. Kharobe Analysis of Marketing Strategies Using the 4ps; A Case Study of Netflix 16 54-58 Asima Begum Temperature Dependence Dielectric Studies & X-Ray Diffraction of Cu 0.7+X Cd0.3Zrx Fe2-2xo4 Spinel 17 System 59-64 Dr. Balwan Udhaybhanrao Patil A Geographical Study of Changing Population Density Pattern in Sangli District of Maharashtra (18) 65-67 Mr. Amol S.Mahajan Hurdles of Natural Resource Management in Developing Countries: A Critical Study' 19 68-70 Dr. Sanjay Raosaheb Sawate Geographical Audit of Surface Water Resources 20 71-76 Dr. R.B. Kotalwar , Dr. P. V. Poul A Comparative Study of Land Use Pattern in the Nashik District 21 77-84 Mr. Anil. C. Gaikwad , Dr. S. N. Nikam Reading Habit of Users of 'A' Grade Public Libraries in Nunded City 22 85-88 Shaikh Sajeed Shaikh Bashir, Dr. Rameshwar Suryabhanji Pawar Mathematical Modeling of Water Management 23 89-90 Jadhay Ashok Rumrao Impact of Soil Physics in Devolopement of Agriculture 24 91-93 Khanapure Hemunt Ashok Tabailwise Trends of Foodgrain Crops Cultivation in Beed District: A Study of Bajana Crop 25 94-96 Dr. Pradip P. Luggad Agricutural Problem & Prospects in Later District of Mahurashtra 26 97-99 Dr. Kulkarni Mukesh Jaykamar Challenges and Marketing Strategies for Manes 27 100-103 Dr.R.S.Musale A Comparative Study of Occupational Structure in Solapur and Osmanabad District 28 104-107 Dr. Suryakant S. Pawar, Mr. Salunke Rahul Anil Application Method of Research in Social Development 29 108-111 Dr. O.V. Shahapurkar, Mr. Pradip G. Gorambekar

Resource Management and Agricultural Development

A Geographical Study of Changing Population Density Pattern in Sangli District of Maharashtra

Mr. Amol S.Mahajan

Assi Prof, HS. Annasaheb Dange ACS College, Hatkanangle & Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Geography. Shivaji University, Kolhapur. asmahajan4343@gmail.com

Abstract

In this study, the socio-economic elements of the Sangli district are checked through some important indicators such as population density is discussed individually. The study of population density is an important aspect in geography. The density is one of the parameter for measuring land population ratio. Population Density is defined as the number of persons per square kilometer. The change in population is not only change in its numbers but also its change in structure, composition and distribution. In point of this present research paper researcher tries to find out tabsilwise population density of study region. The present study is based on secondary data from 1991 to 2011. The district as a whole has 257 population per square kilometer during 1991. In 2011, the district as a whole has 329 persons per square kilometer. The density of population trend is increased from 1991-2011 is observed in Sangli district.

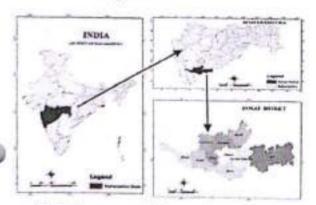
Key Words: Population density, continuously increased, infrastructural development.

Introduction:

The population plays an important role in agricultural practices and agricultural productivity. The land use becomes changed on the basis of the needs of the population. The population and land use are close relationships. Changes in population patterns influence land use patterns and cropping intensity. The population provides labours to the agricultural sector. The population also influences on the agricultural sector by demand and consumption of agricultural products. Therefore, a change in population is one of the prime aspects of socio-economic studies.

Study Area:

Figure No. 1



For the present investigation the study region is selected by Sangli district(Maharashtra). Sangli District lies in drought-prone area. It is located between 16°, 45'N to 17°, 33'N latitude & 73°, 42'E to 75°, 40'E longitude. It covers area of 8572 sq.km, it

is 2.51% of Maharashtra state & population is about 28.22 Lakh (2011 census). Administratively it is divided in to ten tahsils. In the study region most important rivers are Krishna, Warna, Morna, Yerala, Agrani, Man etc. The region has complexity in topography. It contains hilly region, river basins undulating land of eastern side. The study region

rainfall decreases rapidly towards western part of district to eastern part of district. The climate of the Sangli district is generally hot & dry.

Objectives:

To examine tahsil wise spatio-temporal changes of Population density and analyze the decadal changes in Population Density in Sangli district.

Database and Methodology:

Density of Population:

This study is based on secondary data. It is collected from various publications and records of Socio-Economic abstracts of Sangli district. The present study is related to the tabsil level during the period of investigation is the 1991 to 2011. It is usually measured in persons per sq km with applying following formula:

Total Population

Density of Population = --Total Geographical Area

For detailed study of changes in population density a Sangli district are selected. The data has been processed in the table forms, statistical methods and cartographic techniques.

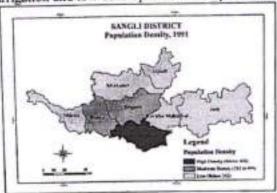
The relationship between the density of population and pressure on land is positive.

Table No. 1 Tahsil-wise Population Density in Sangli District, 1991 to 2011

Sr. No.	Name of Tahsil	1991	2011	Absolute Change
1	Shirala	221	333	112
2	Walwa	461	564	103
3	Palus		573	*
4	Kadegaon	1947	237	181
5	Khanapur	192	221	29
6	Atpadi	126	155	29
7	Tasgaon	306	299	-7
8	Miraj	685	865	180
9	Kavathe Mahankal	160	162	2
10	Jath	107	146	39
District Mean SD		257	329	72
		282	356	61
		186	225	60

Source: Census Handbook of Sangli District, 1991 to 2011.

The spatial distribution of population remains incomplete without the identification of its density. In fact, the density of population provides a quantitative measure of a degree of population concentration in an area (Chandna, and Sidhu, 1980) Table No.1 shows that the trends of population density in Sangli district during 1991-2011. The whole district as a population density has 257 recorded in 1991; it is continuously increased and reached up to 329 persons per square kilometers in 2011. It is found that the study region has increasing trends of population density during 1991-2011, but the spatial distribution of population density varies from tahsil to tahsil. The spatial distribution of population density in Sangli district is grouped into three categories on the basis of mean and standard deviation i.e. high (above mean plus 1 standard deviation), moderate (mean to mean plus 1 standard deviation) and low (below mean). Table No. 1 indicates that the district as a whole has 257 population per square kilometers during 1991. Figure No.2 shows that the high population density i.e. above 468 persons per square kilometers was found only in Miraj tahsil in 1991 due to the high urbanization, high development of industrialization and education development. The moderate population density ranging from 282 to 468 persons per square kilometers was found in Tasgaon and Walwa tahsils in 1991. The low population density i.e. below 282 persons per square kilometers is registered in Shirala and Khanapur, Atpadi, Kavathe Mahankal and Jath tabsils due to the situated in a drought-prone area, undulating topography, low development of surface irrigation and low development of transportation and network facilities.



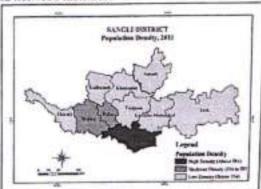


Figure No. 2 Figure No. 3

Table No.1 exhibits that the district as a whole has 329 persons per square kilometers during 2011, but the spatial distribution varies from tahsil to tahsil. Figure No. 3 reveals that the high population density i.e. above 581 persons per square kilometers is found only in Miraj tahsil in 2011 and reasons are same as mentioned earlier. The moderate population density ranging between 356 to 581 persons per square kilometers is recorded in Walwa and Palus tahsils. The low population density i.e. below 356 persons per

Resource Management and Agricultural Development

square kilometers is found in Shirala, Kadegaon, Khanapur, Atpadi, Tasgaon, Kavathe Mahankal and Jath tahsils. These tahsils have located in a drought-prone area, shallow soil, and low development of surface irrigation and lack of transportation facilities leads to the low development of agriculture and agro-base industries.



Absolute Change in Density of Population: Table 1.1 reveals that the change in population density of Sangli district is 72 persons per square kilometers in between 1991 and 2011, but the spatial distribution varies from tahsil to tahsil. The figure No. 4 shows that the high positive change in population density is found in Miraj, Shirala and Walwa tahsils i.e. above 100 persons per square kilometers because of development of urbanization, high development of industrialization, educational and infrastructural development in Miraj tahsil and high development of irrigation leads to the development of agriculture and agro-base industries.



Figure No. 4

The low change in population density is found in Khanapur, Atpadi, Kavathe Mahankal and Jath tabsils i.e. below 100 persons per square kilometers from 1991 to 2011. The negative change in population density is found in Tasgaon tahsil from 1991 to 2011 due to the separation of Kadegaon tahsil.

Conclusion: The density of population in Sangli district is considered, the increasing trend from 1991-2011 is observed. The district as a whole has 257 population per square kilometer during 1991. The high population density was found only in Miraj tahsil in 1991. The researcher observed causes that due to high urbanization, high development of industrialization, education, modernization and globalization. The low population density was registered in Shirala and Khanapur, Atpadi, Kavathe Mahankal and Jath tahsils due to the situated in a drought-prone area, undulating topography, low development of surface irrigation and low development of transportation and network facilities. In 2011, the district as a whole has 329 persons per square kilometer. The high population density is found in Mirai tahsil in 2011 and reasons are same as mentioned earlier. The low population density is found in Shirala, Kadegaon, Khanapur, Atpadi, Tasgaon, Kayathe Mahankal and Jath tahsils. These tahsils have located in a drought-prone area, shallow soil, and low development of surface irrigation and transportation facilities leads to the low development of agriculture and agro-base industries. Study area the population is engaged in agricultural activity mainly for economic reasons.

References:

- Census of India (1991): Series 28, Maharashtra, District Census Handbook Sangli District, 10-23.
- Census of India (2011): Series 28, Maharashtra, District Census Handbook Sangli District, Pp. 8-19.
- Chandna, R.C (2009): Geography of Population, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, Pp. 43.
- Chandna, R.C. and Sidhu, M.S. (1980): Introduction to Population Geography, Kalyani Publishers New Delhi, Pp. 17, 31.
- Gazetteer of India (1991): Maharashtra State, Sangli District, Pp. 24-30.
- Ranade P.S. (1990): Population Dynamics in India, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, Pp. 8 and
- 7. Roy Phanibhusan (1979): Methods of Describing Growth of Population, Geographical Review of India, Vol. 41, Issue- 2, Pp. 258.
- 8. Trewartha, G. T. (1953): A Case for Population Geography, Annals of the Association of American Geography, Vol. 43, Pp. 71-97.
- 9. Trewartha, G.T. (1969): Geography of Population: World Patterns, John Wiley and Sons, New York.
- 10. http://censusindia.gov.in/Census_Data_2001/Census_data_finder/H_Series/Household_Size.htm
- 11. Physiography http://sangli.nic.in/htmldocs/district at a glance.htm
- 12. Sangli District Gazetteer http://www.maharashtra.gov.in/english/gazetteer/sangli/



Education and Society

The Quarterly dedicated to Education through Social Development and Social Development through Education

> Special Issue on the theme of "India@75"

> > February 2023

(Special Issue-2/ Volume-1)



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

128/2, J. P. Naik Path, Kothrud, Pune - 411 038

INTERDISCIPLINARY INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

Agriculture and Rural Development: Spatial

Issues, Challenges and Approaches

15th December, 2018



Organizer

Department of Geography,

Shri Shahaji Chhatrapati Mahavidyalaya, Kolhapur

EDITORS

Principal Dr. R. K. Shanediwan Dr. D. L. Kashid-Patil Dr. Mrs. N. D. Kashid-Patil

Se. No.	Anthor Name	Research Passer Assists Name	
-	-411	Account of the County County	Page No.
	A. Prof. I.R. Kajagar	Fallers of Agricultural Management Leading to the Formers Death or Societe is India	1 to S
	Br. Jayaramalah	Raral Development: Challenger And Inner In- India	6 44
	De, Praest R. Ghatage	Application of Googsattal Technologies in Assess Agricuture Suitability for Development Planning	10 to 15
	Dr. S. D. Ingala & Dr. T. P. Shinde	Chalteagus And Approches Of Balry Torming In Sotura Bluriet (Maharmhtra): A Geographical Analysis	16 to 20
	Prof. Arage Lannin Tavateppa	To Storb the Service Qualities in Indian Banks	31.16.23
	Sect Bharati Santash Shinde	The Gregosphical Study of Servel Grove in Bhedsepad Febril of Kolhapar District	24 to 28
	Mr. Garaprasad Eleath Chad. & Dr. Serler Assada Pall	Comparative Analysis of Inter-Changles Proportion of Collinators & Agriculture Laborators in Chipter Healt, A Case Study of 3t Sciented Wanger	29 10 36
	Dr. Sachin Hadair	Social States Of Working Wastes And Their Standard Of Living In Reval Areas : A Case Study Of Stathermali Tahail	37 10 40
	Dr. M. N. Survane	Sodestralization And Renal Transformation In Kollespar District	441046
	Akshata Amithumar Gawade	Pain Agre-based Tourism	4714 48
	Dr. D. L. Kashid-Patil	Economic Supportive Rate of Galari Draft Sangle to the Berni Development of Koltuner District	45 60 53
	Dr. H. N. Kathara	Cropping Politers and its Impact on Agricultural Bereforment: A Comparative Study of Western Maharanters and Velerida	24 To 56
-	Dr. Kristant Rajaram Jachar	Impact of Casal Infiguies or Land Use Pattern in Sangt District of Maharakira	57 10 61
-	Dr. Dayseand P. Greade	Role of DOCBs in Maharashtra	62 11: 66
-	Slot. And Balane Ralagada	A Study Of Environmental Attitude Asseng Undergradust: Student in Relation To Their Grader And Amsterial Steam	67 to 70
-	Dr. LAMoilia & Frof. S.D. Soudoger	Sugarcane Calification and Production is Bharwad Detrict: A Geographical Study	711477
STATE STATE OF	Dr. Navendra Madi & Dr. Shiprasad Dhame	A Geographical Study of Landson Efficiency in Reed Duaried	78 to 80
	Dr. Mrs. N. D. Karhid-Patif	Role of Small Scale Industries in Roral Development of Ratogold District of Makarashtra	8119
100	Mr. Pressed M. Parac	Agricultural In India: A Geographical Appearch	85 to 92
	Mrs. Ranjana A. Manungada	Trends And Challenger in Hannas Reserver Management A Case Study Of Agricustum In Malaysia	93 to 99
1000	Nicements	Agriculture Preduction in Karastaka	

Asyushi International Interdisciplinary Releaseth Journal (ISSN 2149-4384) Ingael Pacter 4.574
Peer Reviewed Jenneal worwall journal com Mathilysis 2441

Ţ

the Shartupe - RESEARCH REVIEW tree Estimation of Ramwaler Hermostry Potential in Dusye College Campon for Remour by

Sourth.

REVIEW RESEARCH

International Journal of Multidiscipilnary RESEARCH REVIEW

Physics Flother S. 164 [Larg. SSN 2455-3085 (Onine) Plear Reviewed Journal

Hews & Upstates

Estimation of Estimater Harvesting Potential in Bargo College Campus for Betreat the Water Sportage

ABF (395)(3) Min-4 | New-19 | Membelon 2019 | Pablished Golone 18 Newtoner 2019

P. A. R. Servan, 321

desettate Professor, Nov. Met Adequated Samps ACS Colomps, Hastoniagoly, Sist. Authoris

Call for Papers, Jan-2020 bros

Series incompany

Described

Serlevery Lines Pages Commission Katheringer French

The districts which requested the horsesting of rationable (by the water districts has a processed district regularization to the which the district district of the state of

familia of chapter, each scartly, was consequent

PRINTERSONAL PERSON FROM FROM A FEMALE TOWN WESTERN SORB PK GF | New Det [No.)

PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PERSONS.

Philps: 47

water for institute coloring in danger cologo companio for retinal die water diorings.

REGIN VOLUME OF STREET

RESEARCH REVIEW International Journal of Authoriciphical

Estimation of Rainwater Harvesting Potential in Dange College Campus for Retreat

Dr. M. N. Survays

Assistant Pholosopic Fram. Shir Arrangahed Cange ACS College. Horhamangani: Dat Humapur (Shag)

Artisle History Published Unitre: 15 Nov 25:15 ARTHULE DETAILS

harvesting of saverabe, 1988y stateby, water Kaywords

Comstponding Author-

ABSSTRACT

For beidder filtere verzulere frei Antwending of Services for the water decreasembles and
Their the presence measures frei Antwending of Services for the water decreasembles and
Their the presence measures are not to the more places deem with the optionistic region
Compare compare compare of their compared for the service of their compared for their compared for the compared for the

1. Introduction

The harvesting of samwater is the potential tool to avoid the water scarce and maid the proving demand of water resources, Have the clean and adequate water is one development of any society is directly departing on the water availability and its demostic, apricultura and industrial etternous pressure on existing with resources. Alamangs Lates of water conventing their water lits potated water. The uses. The increased population and economic activities put polatte dening water becoming souce and we should bour on the make the availability of thesh water for the fusiernance of the fundamental right of citizens.

Rainwater harvesting is the process of capturing conveying, and stong rainwater for future use it provides a BOUTCO of free water. The crity costs would be for storage, Enstructional and use. It provide water if there is no other source of water, it provide prod-quality water it groundwater quality is Unacceptable II reduces stom water need. If reduces conpoint source policidos, il reduces broson. It provides water that ill neturally soft. It provides good quality water for landbugge bearment. If helps whites in reducing peak demands in the Ratement it reduces the demands on groundwater and it severa intigation it provides water for non-potable moor uses it Provides safe water for human conterription, wher appropriates money for the consumer in utility says.

conservation and fullithers of water requirements in the mich. Therefore tervesting the currector to the water lend areas with the optimistic method is sesserial in far betty

2. Objectives

of retirector harvestry in Derge college campus of Hetherungsis for anticiang the volume accordy. The present research aims to identify the potentially

3. Shiely Region

Darge college campus of Nothersropies of Robapur. The region located on 10° 74 SC* N and 76° 42° 85°E. It covers The assected region for the present investigation is the



CRITICAL TIAN 4.5 SETTE ST CATTERS WITH 8500 FQ. Th. Duilt up wress and 2547 FQ, m. awas of roof surface. College New 5070 sq. m. without days. Chrokody he campus haves temperate chrain. The campus located in rain shadow zone of Western The campus ares is relatively plans area with gentle Orats receives \$211 drain seynal average santal. The college who of hut garden and 7100 sq. m. Play graund.

4. Database and Methodology

For the present investigation, data reporting various aspects on collected through the college administration office. The names date for the same is colected though sayment

RRUW 2015, All flights Riskawed

Š

221,543.6

Initiatives and Challenges of Farm Mechanization in India

Dr. M. N. Sarvase Hon, Shri, Annasahab Dange ACS Collage, Hatkarangale (My,

problems and challenges. The objective of the present research is to study the state of Mechanization of the agriculture sector is essential to increase the productivity of Indian agriculture. The speed of mechanication in India is relatively low due to many agricultural mechanization in India, its Initiatives and challenges. The entire country of India is considered in this study. The exploratory-cum-descriptive research design will be for the presentation of data. The study shows that there is lot of challenges for the adopted for this research work. The primary and secondary data will be collected from different sources. Various seitable statistical techniques and canographic techniques used mechanizations of Indian agriculture and needs special affentions to boost it. Integration research, collaborations, subsidizations, machinery bark, tax reduction, interest-free mitiatives of the government are showing results and a massive agricultural mechanization drive is going on in the country. As a result, agricultural productivay in capital provision, and proper planning can help to increase mechanizations the country is increasing with the increase in agricultural mechanization.

Keywords: Mechanization, Economy, Equipment Market, Capital Support, Government Initiatives, Challenges, Subsidies, Faming Technology, Agricultural Pproductivity

Introduction:

In the journeys of country since independence, the agricultural sector has become the strength of the country. The agriculture sector has still major challenges in agricultural development. We should induce the barriers and limitations in agricultural development. We should reduce the cost of production in agriculture and make it mire efficient. We have to accept the challenge of gotting high quality, sustainable, high and diverse agricultural products. For this, we have to adopt innovative technology and use it production by reducing the use of human and animal labor and using various machines in large quantities. Agricultural mechanication can save time and increase agricultural mechanization process in India is slow. Some factors are becoming obstacles in the more efficiently. Agricultural mechanization is the effective increase in agricultural production significantly by doing good quality work. The pace of agriculture process. Understanding these obstacles and finding a way our will be important in India? agricultural development. Objective:

To study the state of agricultural mechanication in India, its Initiatives and challenges

Study Region:

The entire country of India is considered in this study. It is a viss geographical

Columbia and Society (Special Trans), Volume 1 February 2020; UGC CARE Listed Journal 1859, 2179-6864.

agriculture sector of india as a whole, India is the Thingest country in the world and the region with an area of 32,87,263 km². As it is necessary to consider the entire region while studying at the international level, an attempt has been made to review the second most populous country in the world (after China) with a population of 1,37 billion. The country is divided into 28 states and E union territories. The countries have made a lot of progress in the field of agriculture and there are great opportunities for agricultural development in the country,

Methodology:

research work. The primary and secondary data will be collected from different sources like records of Incentive programme like Reports, of various committees and commissions, Journals, Research studies, Articles, Text books, periodicals other suitable statistical archaiques and cartographic techniques used for the presentation of The exploratory-cum-descriptive resourch design will be adopted for this published-unpublished materials and Government's reports, publications etc.Various data in the form of distributional maps and graphs.

Farm Mechanisation is key tool to increase agricultural production, Indian economy and the Indian international market are based on agricultural production, it is necessary to give more importance to agricultural mechanization in the country for agricultural development.

Status of Agricultural Mechanization in India:



compared to the (INITED STATES (95 percent), Brazil (75 percent) and China (57 percent). Although the level of machanization lags behind that of other developed countries, the level of mechanization has increased sharply over the last decade. It has The mechanisation of agriculture in India is 40 to 45 per cent. This is still low Increased from 1.47 kW/ha in 2005-66 to 2.02 kW/ha in 2013-14,

levels are ranging from 40 to 45 percent, much lower than in developed munities, where The agriculture mechanization in findia is in its early stages. The mechanization mechanization has reached beyond 90 per cont. India's agricultural equipment market accounts for 7% of the global market, with more than 80% value of contribution coming

*Azzilion and Society (Special Insue-L. Warmed Petinary 2022) USC CARE Laure Journal ISSN 2278-0894

ISSN: 2278-6864



Education and Society

The Quarterly dedicated to Education through Social Development and Social Development through Education

> Special Issue on the theme of "India@75"

> > February 2023

(Special Issue-2/ Volume-1)



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

128/2, J. P. Naik Path, Kothrud, Pune - 411 038

22. Analysis of Land Use/Land Cover Changes Using Remote Sensing and Techniques in Jaoli Taluka of Satara District in Maharashtra Dr. Subhash V. Karande	147
23. Benefits of National Program of Family Welfare on Rural Women's E	Cnowledge
in Chiefford Village of Kurkneda Block	155
Dr. Pallavi L.Tagade, Dr. (Mrs) Aparna S. Dhoble	
24. Present Geo-Environmental Status of Kotitirth Lake & New Palace L.	akes in
Kolhapur City	159
Dr. Santosh Prakash Patil, Dr. Sandip Sampat Tadakhe	
25. Study on Employee Attrition and Productivity	164
Dr. Yuvraj R. Patil	
26. Assessment of Tony Blair's Labour Government's Policies towards th	e
European Union	171
Balasubramanya P. S.	
27. A Study on Role, Development, Impact and Challenges before Agricu	lture
Sector in India	176
Мт. Ajay Dagadu Kate	
28. A Geographical Study of Crop Combination Pattern in Sangli Distric	t of
Maharashtra	181
Dr. Amol S. Mahajan 29. The Study of Functional Activities in Karad Taluka, District Satara	
29. The Study of Functional Activities	186
(Maharashtra) Shri Siddheshwar J. Sakat, Prof. (Dr.) S. K. Pawar	
Shri Siddheshwar J. Sakat, Prof. (Dr.) S. K. Pawar 30. Role of Personality Traits in Development of Social Entrepreneurship	Attitude
30. Role of Personality Traits in Bernary	150
and Intention Mrs. Preeti Pratap Patil, Dr. Sharvari. S. Kulkarni	
Mrs. Preeti Pratap Patil, Dr. Sharvari. S. Kulkarni 31. Study of Building Material of Rural Houses in Pandharpur Tahsil of	Solapur 197
31. Study of Building Material of	0.45(5)
District, Maharashtra	2004 7

A Geographical Study of Crop Combination Pattern in Sangli District of Maharashtra



Dr. Amol S. Mahajan Assistant Professor, Hon.Shri.Annasaheb Dange ACS College Hatkanangle, Dist-Kolhapur

Abstract:

The study of Crop Combination is important aspect of the agricultural in fact. It provides a good basis for agricultural regionalization. The proportion of crop Combination is based on the physiographic, climatic, socio-economic and technological development in the region. That may be done with the help of different methods like Crop Combination, Crop diversification, Crop Concentration.In point of this present research paper researcher tries to find out crop Combination of study region. Crop Combination index is useful for calculating the number of crop Combination in an area. To calculate index of crop Combination by applying Doi's 1959 method is actually established by One Sheet Table(\(\Sigma d^2\)). This gives an idea of number of crops are found in the tahsils. The present study is based on secondary data. The study region is found five crop combinations in the period of investigation. The monoculture crop combination is found in Atpadi and Jath tahsils. Two crop combinations are recorded in KavatheMahankal tahsil. Four crop combinations are registered in Tasgaon and Miraj tahsils. Five crop combinations are noted in Shirala, Walwa and Khanapur tahsils. Crop combination is changed mainly due to availability of fertile soil, irrigational facilities, adoption of fertilizers and mechanization of agriculture etc. The Study region also found that the farmers give primary preference to the food crops.

Keywords: Agricultural Regionalization, Crop Combination, Index of Crop Combination, No. of Crop Combination

Introduction:

The analysis of crop-combination is an important characteristic in the agricultural regionalization. The crop combination provides sufficient understanding of the individual crops. Itis also helps the interpreting features of the social and economic environment of the region. It additional indicates that the problems and basis for agricultural planning. There are several scholars who have contributed on the aspect of crop combination. The combination analysis was initially introduced in geographical research by Weaver (1954) through his outstanding the study of crop combination in Mid-Western United States. Thomas (1963) and Coppock (1964) Singh (1974), Doi (1959) and other scholars have modified this technique involving the examination of cropland occupancy by various crops with the help of standard statistical, algorithm, namely the least squares.

Study Area:





"PERFORMANCE OF ARYA SAMAJ IN WOMEN LIBERATION MOVEMENT"

Laxmi Reddy¹, Prof.Dr. Sanghamitra Sarvade²

Research student, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, ²Annasaheb Dange College, Hatkanangle, Kolhapur

ABSTRACT

Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati was a great social reformer of 19th century. He brought about an ideological revolution in India for social change. His ideas were practical, progressive, lively, rational as well as authentic to the scriptures. He not only gave a scientific basis to the social reform movement but also gave it practicality. Advocating gender equality, he considered the upliftment of the society and the country impossible without the upliftment of women. Respecting women's freedom and women's power, she tried to elevate her place in the family and society. Maharishi brought Indian women out of the abyss of injustice and oppression and instilled in them a sense of self-respect. Through the Arya Samaj, women's issues and the concrete steps taken to address them created a distinct place in the Indian women's liberation movement.

Keywords: - Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati, Arya Samaj

INTRODUCTION

Considering the rise and fall of women from ancient times to the present day, we come across many examples of ancient culture. In the Vedic period, a woman performing yajna, prayer and evening rituals appears to be a symbol of power till the time of the epic. At that time Brahmin girls were taught Vedas and Kshatriya girls were taught to shoot bows and arrows. Apart from this, co-education was given to boys and girls together in homes and ashrams. Patanjali has beautifully described the women throwing spears, Chanakya the women wielding bows, Megasthenes the beautiful Amazon women who are bodyguards to Chandragupta. But in the course of time up to the middle Ages, the dignity and rights of women seem to have declined dramatically. During this period, the growing tendency of people to take sannyas, on the one hand, made the society indifferent towards material life and on the other hand, the tendency to view women idols of vices. She was seen as a major obstacle in the way of asceticism. Woman is a distant disorder and it was thought to be abandoned. Against this background, in modern times, the Arya Samaj has made significant contribution to the women's liberation movement by taking various measures to improve the plight of women.

In the year 1875, Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati established Arya Samaj in Mumbai and through it created awareness in the society to eradicate child marriage, permanent widowhood, disrespect of widows, veil system, dowry system, polygamy, devadasi system.

AWARD FOR WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Swami Dayanand Saraswati was the first social reformer to assert that Shudras and women had the right to study the Vedas and pursue higher education. He gave equal status to boy and girl. 2 Women have the same right to study Vedas as men. Referring to the Atharva Veda, Swami Dayanand says, "In Aryavarta there are examples of women participating in all fields along with men in the past."

Maharshi Dayanand insisted on educating women but at the same time wanted to make the woman a scholar like the great Vidushi Gargi and Maitrai from the ancient times. According to him, "a woman





deserves respect, not ridicule." In Satyartha Prakash, Swami Dayanand Krantikari, while announcing, writes: Girls should be sent to girls 'schools, boys' and girls' 'schools should be one to two kos away from each other, boys' schools should have only male teachers, girls 'schools should have all female teachers, girls' schools should have five year old boy "Students should also strictly abstain from celibacy and abstain from all subjects. Parents must send their children to school without keeping them below 5 or 8 years of age.

There should be such a political rule. Parents who do not send their children to school should be punished by the government."

Swami Dayanand knew the importance of female education because mother is the first teacher of children. Therefore, it was very important for women to be educated. Swamiji insisted on education but opposed co-education. Therefore, he not only preached that the schools for boys and girls should be independent, but also made it a rule for the teachers who taught them that only male teachers should teach boys and female teachers should teach girls. In fact, he had a far-sighted idea of making this rule to protect wouth from injustice, oppression, rape, physical abuse, immorality, etc., and to prepare them for the task of nation building.

Swami states an all-encompassing sociological truth that "the work in the Grihasthashram can be carried out smoothly only if the husband is pleased with the woman and the woman with the husband. They must learn science, cooking, etc., because without education, they will not be able to carry out the responsibilities of proper arrangement and upbringing, all household chores, proper feeding, taking care of medicines, etc. during the season. "That was his opinion. The Upanishad rites of girls were introduced by the Arya Samaj to ensure that women get equal rights with men. As a result, women got the right to education Followers of the Arya Samaj insisted on setting up separate schools, colleges and hostels for girls. Arya Samaj started separate hostels, schools and colleges for girls in many provinces like Punjab, Ferozepur, Jalindar, Yamunanagar, Amritsar, Talwan for women to study grammar, mathematics, geometry and theology.

OPPOSITION TO CHILD MARRIAGE

Swami Dayanandana has to be given a very high place among those who vigorously promoted women's education and women's freedom in the 19th century. He opposed the practice of parents arranging marriages for minor children. Many years before the issue of consent was raised, Maharshi Dayanandani had thought about this and stated that the best age limit for marriage is 28 for men and 24 for women. Malabari Sheth is generally credited with initiating the movement for raising the age of marriage, but it should be noted that Swami Dayananda had earlier suggested the same for physiological reasons. He has suggested that the marriage should take place only after the meeting of the bride and groom according to their merits and after the ideological exchange of consent. No one seems to have appreciated the freedom of both the parties in the marriage before Dayananda.

SUPPORT FOR WIDOW MARRIAGE

Maharshi Dayanand was a staunch supporter of widow marriage. He says, "It has to be said that it is the injustice of men that he can have multiple marriages and women have to wander through the door after the death of their husbands. The number of widows was very high in the 19th century Indian society. Due to child marriage, many girls became widows at an early age. She had to spend her whole life without her husband. Recognizing remarriage in such a situation, Maharshi Dayanand said, "A widow should remarry, and a man is not entitled to remarry while his wife is alive, but after her death he has the right to remarry or not. The widow should have the same right." The Aryan socialists also raised awareness by issuing leaflets in various languages in support of widow remarriage. He started many orphanages and widows' homes in Lahore, Mathura and Haridwar and added his thoughts to his work.

SUPPORT FOR SWAYAMVAR CUSTOM

Maharshi Dayanand opposed child marriage and inconsistent marriage. In support of the custom of swayamvar, he said in his Satyartha Prakash Granth, "If parents ever think of arranging marriage, it should not be without the consent of the children. That's the decent thing to do, and it should end there: "Marriage against the will of marital life can lead to unhappiness and many calamities.

Interracial marriage was first encouraged by the Arya Samaj. Many followers of the Arya Samaj mselves set an example before the society by inter-caste marriages. E.g. Ganapatrao Vaidya, a Brahmin Aryasamaji from Marathwada, had intermarried with a woman named Shantati Devi. Pandit Manohar Lalji and Pandit Shankar Dev Vidyalankar were born Harijans but they were married to Brahmin girls.

Throughout his life in the Latur area, Shaharkar Guruji worked to create awareness among the lower castes for inter-caste marriages.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE FAMILY

Founded by Maharshi Dayanand, Arya Samaj has been emphasising on strengthening the family organization for the betterment of the society and the nation since its inception. In his book "Satyartha Prakash", Maharshi Dayanand discusses the worldly life of husband and wife in detail. In the book "Sanskarvidhi", he has given detailed information about what a householder should and should not do.

Maharshi Dayanand honored the three stages of a woman's life, namely, daughter, wife and mother, and considered their place in the family glorious. At one point, he warned ungodly and evil men, saying, "How can you, who consider women to be the vehicle of the feet, wish you to have a civilized and cultured affering from her?"

WOMEN'S FREEDOM AWARD

In Arya Samaj, women of all castes and religions were given admission and were given all kinds of freedom. Gave high positions to women. Organizations like Arya Samaj Pratishthan Sabha, Arya Shiromani Sabha, Arya Dharmasabha raised their voice against the restrictions imposed on women.

The veil system was another feature of social life between Hindus and Muslims. They had become his symbol. The veil system was a means of social prestige and social security. Maharshi Dayanand opposed the veil system. He took women out of the four walls and advised them to take part in housework, religious activities and various social activities. On the one hand, Maharishi considered women as the driving force behind the development of the universe; while on the other hand, he tried to honor them by taking them out of the deep valley of inferiority.

Maharshi Dayanand could not restrain himself from attacking the vices of women by seeing a disguise in front of the king of Jodhpur, and the same disguise asked his cook to pour poison into Maharshi's meal. Therefore, Maharshi Dayanandana attained immortality in the middle of his life. Maharshi continued

to strive for the development of women till the last moment of his life. He believed that society could not take a single step forward without the development of women.

SUMMARY

The Arya Samaj defended the rights of women while uplifting their status and made an unprecedented contribution to the image of nation building by setting an example before them. The Aryan society, by bringing women out of the mire of child marriage, contributed so much to the formation of her independent personality that she was able to participate in the liberation movement on an equal footing with men. Due to the background of Maharshi Dayanand's efforts for the advancement of women, Mahatma Gandhiji considered women to be half of the population and without her progress India's independence was completely impossible.

DIBLIOGRAPHY

- Gupta Sivakumar, History of Modern India (1858-1919), p. No. 180
- Garge S.M. Social Reformer and Superstition, p. No. 55-60
- Dr. Gholap S.D., Social, Religious & Educational Work of Ma harshi Dayanand Saraswati,
 Proceedings, National Conference on Role of Arya samaj in Social Reform and Freedom Movement in India, Dayanand College, Solapur, Oct. 2015, P.no. 87
- · Indrajit kaur, Status of Hindu women in India, Chugh Publication, Allahabad, 1983, P.no. 78
- महाजन वि.डी, आधुनिक भारत का इतिहास, एस. चंद प्रकाशन, नई दिल्ली प्. क्र ६६४,६६५
- भोळे भा.ल, आधुनिक भारतातील राजकीय विचार, कॉन्टिनेन्टल प्रकाशन, पुणे, पृ. क्र.१
- 7.Gupta N.C, Swami Dayanand Saraswati & Educational Philosopher, Eastern Book Publication, P.No. 170
- Dr. तलवार रिना, महर्षी दयानंद सामाजिक क्रांती के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, टंकारा समाचार, (ऋषी बोधांक) श्री महर्षी दयानंद सरस्वती स्मारक ट्रस्ट, टंकारा, मार्च २०१९, पृ. 19
- 9.डॉ. पारवे स्मेश, हैद्राबाद मुक्ती संग्रामातील मराठवाड्याचे योगदान, (संपा) डायमंड पेपर लातूर, प्रथमावृत्ती
 २०१५
- 10..Bala Indu, The women question & Arya samaj, Proceeding of the Indian History Congress, Vol.63, Dec. 23rd 2002, P.no. 920





सत्यं शिवं सुन्दरम् Esta, 1949

Journal of The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda

Certificate of Publication

Certificate of publication for the article titled: ROLE OF AGRITECH START-UPS IN INDIA

Authored by

Dr. Ashok P. Jadhav Head Department of Commerce Hon. Shri. Annasaheb Dange ACS College, Hatkanangale Dist. Kolhapur, Maharashtra

> Volume No . 56 No. 1(V) 2022 in

Journal of The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda

ISSN: 0025-0422

(UGC CARE Group 1 Journal)

Journal MSU of Baroda



	L COURS TO BE SEED OF THE SEED	
	ACTIVITIES OF KRANTI VASTRAODYOG SAHKARI SANSTHA, VI	I .
	Dr. Shreya Vinay Patil	
	Assistant Prof. of Accountancy,	
	HOD Commerce & Management	
14.	Balwant College, Vita	
17.	SELF-HELP GROUPS (SHGS) - PROBLEMS OF WOMEN	112-11
	ENTREPRENURSHIP IN INDIA	
	Dr. KAMBLE BAJIRAO N.	
	Assistant Professor	l'i
	Shri Venkatesh Mahavidyalaya,	
15.	Ichalkaranji. Dist.Kolhapur Maharashtra	
15.	A STUDY OF SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF SUSTAINABLE	118-12
	ENERGY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	
	Nichigandha D. Batil a D. D. J. J. W. C.	
	Nishigandha D. Patil a, Dr. Ravindra Teli b	
	PhD Research Scholar, School of Commerce and Management,	
- 0	Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Nashik India	
- 1	Professor of Commerce and Management, Shivraj College, Gadhinglaj,	
	affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur Maharashtra, India.	
16.	IMPORTANCE OF START UPS FOR THE GROWTH OF INDIAN	120 120
	ECONOMY ECONOMY	130-135
- 1	Prof. Jayasheela. G	
- 1	Asst Prof. of Commerce	
- 1	Govt First Women's College, Belagavi	
- 1	Karnataka, Pin no:590 002	
17.	A STUDY OF NON-STORED BASED RETAILING AND STREET	
		136-142
- 1	VENDORS	
- 1	Mr. NaykawadeToufik Harun	
	Research Scholar	
- 1	Department of Commerce and Management	
10	Shivaji University, Kolhapur	
18.	A REVIEW ON RENEWABLE ENERGY SECTOR IN INDIA AND	143-153
- 1	MAHARASHTRA	
- 1	Nishigandha D. Patil	
- 1	PhD Research Scholar, School of Commerce and Management,	
- 3	Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Nashik India	
	Dr. RavindraTeli	
- 1	Professor of Commerce and Management, Shivraj College, Gadhinglaj,	
	affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur Maharashtra, India.	
19.	ROLE OF AGRITECH START-UPS IN INDIA	154-160
	Dr. Ashok P. Jadhay	10. 100
	THE PARTY OF THE P	
	Head	



ROLE OF AGRITECH START-UPS IN INDIA

Dr. Ashok P. Jadhav

Head

Department of Commerce

Hon. Shri. AnnasahebDange

ACS College, Hatkanangale

Dist. Kolhapur, Maharashtra

Dr. Tejpal J. Moharekar

Asst. Professor

Shri

ShahajiChhtrapatiMahavidyalay,

Kolhapur

Maharashtra

Dr. Tejashree T. Moharekar

Asst. Professor

Department of Mathematics

Shivaji University, Kolhapur

ABSTRACT

India has become one of the most emerging nations in the world. India has established the most startups in the past year, making it the ecosystem with the most rapid growth. In addition, despite the pandemic, the total valuation of startups in India surpassed \$1 billion, indicating that there will be numerous Top Startups in India in 2022. India has already established a solid reputation within the global startup community. It is time to ensure the success of agritech startups and propel India to the forefront of the agri technology industry. The paper focuses on the Agritech startup ecosystem in India.

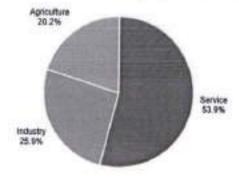
Keywords: Agritech, start-ups, smart agriculture, India, smart farming, technology

Journal of the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda ISSN: 0025-0422



INTRODUCTION

The pandemic served as a catalyst for the adoption of technology in agriculture, which resulted in an unprecedented boom for the Indian agritech sector in the years 2020-21. Up to this point, record investments in agritech have led to an influx of fresh capital from leading investors both in the United States and around the world. This, in turn, is what is driving the rapid pace of innovation that is being led by a variety of start-up companies that are in varying stages of maturity and are building solutions that are market-specific. In terms of investments, innovation, growth, and impact, it is already anticipated that 2022 will be significantly larger than 2021 for the agritech industry. The agricultural community is pinning its hopes on investments in the development of infrastructure and a supportive policy framework in order to push for greater technological penetration in the agricultural markets. Subsidy and infrastructure support in nonmetro cities will be essential if the goal is to attract more entrepreneurs into the start-up space and put smaller cities on the map of start-ups. At the same time, targeted fiscal considerations will assist emerging start-ups in scaling their operations within their respective countries and even internationally. The outlook for the agricultural technology sector in 2022 is not only positive, but also transformative. This is because significant budget allocations are anticipated for the agricultural sector this year, in addition to an emphasis on the adoption of technology.



Source: Statistics Times

INDIA'S AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Agriculture is critical to the development of India's economy. In 2019–20, agriculture accounted for nearly 17.8 percent of India's Gross Value Added (GVA). According to the World Bank's collection of development indicators, the Indian agriculture sector employed 41.5 percent of the workforce in 2020. Agriculture is a critical socioeconomic sector that requires attention and awareness at all levels. The agriculture sector has faced a number of challenges in recent years, including yield plateaus, soil degradation, water stress, high imports of oilseeds, nutrition deficiency, volatile prices, insufficient infrastructure linkages, post-harvest loss, and information asymmetry. However, one of the most serious issues confronting this industry is the impact of



MPACT FACTOR 4.574 X869-6462 NSSI

ITS CHALLENGES INDIAN DEMOCRACY AND

RANIMAS JANOITAN YRANIJ9ISEIGRATUI

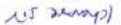
Separtment of Political ORGANISER 19"Oct. 2018

Shripatrae Chougule Arts And Science College,

Prin.Dr. P. A. Attar Chief Editor

PEER REVIEW & INDEXED JOURNAL besearch journal INTERDISCIPLINARY **AAYUSHI INTERNATIONAL**

moo,lennuo(niie,www



190 agr

Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & its Challenges - neet, Of Political Science, Shrinadrao Choneule Arts and Science College, Mai

8107

Organisett:-, Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatrao Chougule Arts and Science College, Malwadi-Kotoli

Cultural Conflict in Inside the Haveli

Dr. Namadev P. Khavare

Head & Assist. Professor, Department of English,

Hon. Shri. Annasaheb Dange Arts, Commerce & Science College,

Hadosnangale, 416109.

Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

Abstract

Rama Methar and history of Rajasthan and opens up several issues related to cultural crisis. Though not an avoined feminist, Rama Metha overapies a significant place among the contemporary women novelists. They concern themselves with the problems of women and their quest for identity. Aer protagonist is modern and traditions bound society, Her autompt to give an honest portrayal of the sufferings, disappointments and frastrutions of the vorteen her protagonist in make an industry for intentions of the protagonist makes the novel more susceptible to treatment from the feminist angle. The novel focused to the vortest havelings disappointments and frastrations of the wortest a vortal description of an ancient haveli - Jeevan Maharana in the haveli of Sangiran to support it and despite the novel four ancient haveli - Jeevan Maharana in the modelle of the twentieth century. She gives a vivid description of an ancient haveli - Jeevan Maharana in the haveli of Sangiran Singhji that enjoyed once a resplendent status and description of an ancient haveli - Jeevan Maharana in the haveli of Sangiran Singhji that enjoyed once a resplendent status and description of an ancient haveli of the firm observation of its age-old customs and traditions has not heen affected to the

Keywords: havelt, women, male dominated, feminist, quest for identity, cultural crists.

feudal society. In the servants quarters there was no segregation of the sexes. They can go out on the restrictions are imposed upon one's movements and actions. The poor enjoyed more freedom in the her father-in-law directly; she feels trapped in the predicament of the high - class woman. Strict She is irked by the segregation of men and women; she finds unacceptable her inability to speak to bewilderment on Geeta's part and shock on the part of the haveli women, who look on her as an alien. not prepared for the constructed and demurcated life of the haveli, after her marriage. There is relatives. The purdah culture did not allow any form of dissent. Geeta, a spontaneous vivacious girl is moved around with faces uncovered. Geeta had to sit with her head bent among the innumerable old, had their faces covered, even when there were no men around. Only daughters of the family the saree over her face (17). Geeta noticed on her arrival at the haveli that all the women young and Udaipur we keep purdah , strange eyes must not see your beautiful face", snapped Pair, pulling back haveli norms. Brusque at times, they reprimended her if the pallu of her saree slips off her head: " in as an alien. The senior maids of the haveli promptly assume the responsibility of teaching Geeta the liberal education. When she is inducted at nineteen, a newly-wed bride, into the havelt, she is treated as the protagonist of the novel. Geeta is born and raised in a cosmopolitan city and has received been affected to the least. In order to critique the haveli culture Rama Metha introduces an 'outsider' the change that time has caused to it, the firm observation of its age-old customs and traditions has not status and glory under the patronage of the Maharana but now with no patron to support it and despite an ancient havelt - Jeewan Niwas, the havelt of Sangram Singhti that enjoyed once a resplendent women's world in the Jenana in the middle of the twentieth century. She gives a vivid description of makes the novel more susceptible to treatment from the feminist angle. The novel focuses on the to give an honest portrayal of the sufferings, disappointments and frustrations of her protagonist Bombay. She is crushed under the weight of male-dominated and tradition bound society. Her attempt quest for identity. Her protagonist is modern, educated, sprightly, open-minded young girl from contemporary women novelists. They concern themselves with the problems of women and their aesthetics. Though not an avowed feminist, Rama Mehta occupies a significant place among the the culture and history of Rajasthan and opens up several issues related to gender and literary Rama Metha's Inside the Haveli, a representative novel about Rajasthan, gives an insight into



689E-61EZ :NSSI

October 2019

Vol. VIII, Issue-I

Indexed to Cosmos Foundation



Umpact Factor: 5.19

in English Langua A Peer-reviewed (refereed) International Journal
In English Langua

Editors

S. S. Lendave H. B. Patil



COSMOS Impact Factor: 5.19

Critical Space

NEI NO MAHENG-2012/55583

Contents

Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mits. Shobha Saylroo Potal & Sent. (DA.) P. R. Shewole Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Dr. H. E. Potal Distillusionment in Neil Bissoondath's The Innocence of Age Problematizing Fatherhood: An exploration of changing roles of man in Bissoondath's The Innocence of Age Dr. Sorandro Upore Bichard Ford's Wildlife Caryl Churchill's Drunk Enough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Children: A Salkristna Dods Woghmare Dr. Solkristna Dr. S	HOM STORESTE AM	
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shozho Bajiroo Patil & Prin. (Dr.) P. R. Shewole Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Emest Gaines' Select Novels Distilusionment in Neil Bissoondath's The Innocence of Age Distilusionment in Neil Bissoondath's The Innocence of Age Problematizing Fatherhood: An exploration of changing roles of man in Bitchard Ford's Wildlife Dr. Foroxosh Bellikatti Dr. Boroxosh Bellikatti Caryl Churchill's Drunk Enough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Children: A Study of Theatre of Dissent' Dr. Ponoka Woghmare Dr. Ponoka You's Frough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Children: A Study of Theatre of Dissent' Dr. Ponoka You's Frough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Children: A Study of Theatre of Dissent' Dr. Ponoka You's Frough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Children: A Study of Theatre of Dissent' Dr. Ponoka You's Frough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Children: A Study of Theatre of Dissent' Dr. Ponoka You's Frough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Children: A Study of Theatre of Dissent' Dr. Ponoka You's Shoroka	lentity Crisis of Tragic Mulattoes in Ernest J. Gaines' Novels	bi nA .f
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shobho Soyloo Potal & Prin. (Dr.) P. R. Shewole Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Dr. H. E. Potal Dr. Surendro Usore Problematizing Fatherhood: An exploration of changing roles of man in Richard Pota's Wildlige Dr. Surendro Usore Dr. Surendro Usore Richard Fota's Wildlige Dr. Surendro Usore Dr. Surendro Usore Dr. Surendro Dr. Surendro Dodo Woghmore Caryl Churchill's Drunk Enough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Children: A study of 'Theatre of Dissent' Dr. Proxisor Schouse of Dissent' Dr. Proxisor Yodo Woghmore Caryl Churchill's Drunk Enough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Children: A study of 'Theatre of Dissent' Dr. Proxisor Yodo Woghmore Dr. Proxisor Yodo Woghmore Study of 'Theatre of Dissent' Dr. Proxisor Yodo Woghmore Dr. Proxisor Yodo Woghmore Dr. Proxisor Yodo Woghmore Say One Proxisor Yodo Y You Short Stories Dr. Proxisor Yodo Yodo Y You Short Stories Dr. Proxisor Yodo Y You Short Stories Dr. Proxisor You Short Stories		
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shobho Sojiroo Potis & Prin. (Dr.) P. R. Shewole Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Dr. H. B. Potis Dr. Surendro Upore Bichard Ford's Wildlife Dr. Surendro Upore Dr. Sories and Ngugi's Colonial Novels Anti-colonial Struggle and Ngugi's Colonial Novels Dr. Sories and Nguginal Concern: An Stories Stories Stories Stories Stories Stories Stories Dr. Sories Stories of Dissent' Dr. Sories Stories Stories Of Suginal Stories Dr. Sories Stories Of Suginal Stories		
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shobho Sojiroo Potis & Prin. (Dr.) P. R. Shewole Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Dr. H. B. Potis Dr. Surendro Upore Bichard Ford's Wildlife Dr. Surendro Upore Dr. Sories and Ngugi's Colonial Novels Anti-colonial Struggle and Ngugi's Colonial Novels Dr. Sories and Nguginal Concern: An Stories Stories Stories Stories Stories Stories Stories Dr. Sories Stories of Dissent' Dr. Sories Stories Stories Of Suginal Stories Dr. Sories Stories Of Suginal Stories	Theme of Partition in Khushwant Singh's Novel Train to Pakistan	T 94T .0
Themse of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shocks Baylroo Patil & Prin. (Dr.) P. R. Shewale Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Indo-Trinidadian-Canadian Diaspora: Exploration of Triple Marginalization and Distillusionment in Neil Bissoondath's The Innocence of Age Problematizing Fatherhood: An exploration of changing roles of man in Brithard Ford's Wildlife A7-54 Bichard Ford's Wildlife Or Proxosn Bellikotti Or Boldsward Soda Waghmare Or Boldsward Soda Waghmare Carryl Churchill's Drunk Enough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Children: A study of Theastre of Dissent' Dr Proxosn Yadan Study of Theastre of Dissent' Or Proxonal Yadan Dr Proxonal Yadan		
Themse of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mr. Shobha Sayiroa Patil & Prin. (Dr.) P. R. Shewole Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Indo-Trinidadian-Canadian Diaspora: Exploration of Triple Marginalization and Dr. Furendro Upage Problematizing Fatherhood: An exploration of changing roles of man in Bichard Ford's Wildlife Dr. Proxost Sellikotti Dr. Proxost Sellikotti Dr. Sorskost Sellikotti Dr. Proxost Sellikotti Dr. Proxost Doda Woghmare		
Themse of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shobha Bajiros Patal & Pine, (Dr.) P. R. Shewale Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Dr. H. B. Patal Dr. Surendra Distinctness of Age Problematizing Fatherhood: An exploration of changing roles of man in Br. Surendra Pord's Wildlife Dr. Prokosah Bellikatti Dr. Prokosah Bellikatti Dr. Balkrishna Doda Wagugi's Colonial Novels Dr. Balkrishna Doda Wagugi's Colonial Novels Caryl Churchill's Drunk Enough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Children: A Caryl Churchill's Drunk Enough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Children: A Study of 'Theatre of Dissent'	stion Concern: An Evaluation of Sudha Murthy's Short Stories	oub3 .
Themse of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shobho Boylroo Potil & Pin. (Dr.) P. R. Shewole Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Dr. M. E. Potil Dr. Surendian Diaspora: Exploration of Triple Marginalization and Dr. Surendia Diaspora: Exploration of Age Problematizing Fatherhood: An exploration of changing roles of man in Broblematizing Fatherhood: An exploration of changing roles of man in Dr. Proxosh Bellikotti Dr. Proxosh Bellikotti Dr. Bolkrishna Doda Waghmare Or Bolkrishna Doda Waghmare Or Bolkrishna Doda Waghmare Caryl Churchill's Drunk Enough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Children: A Caryl Churchill's Drunk Enough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Children: A Caryl Churchill's Drunk Enough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Children: A Caryl Churchill's Drunk Enough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Children: A Caryl Churchill's Drunk Enough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Children: A Caryl Churchill's Drunk Enough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Children: A Caryl Churchill's Drunk Enough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Children: A Caryl Churchill's Drunk Enough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Children: A	10.00.000.000 a \$1.00 and and and and an	
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shobha Bajiroo Patil & Prin. (DK.) P. R. Shewale Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Dr. H. B. Potst Dr. H. B. Potst Dr. Surendo Diaspora: Exploration of Triple Marginalization and Distillusionment in Neil Bissoondath's The Innocence of Age Problematizing Fatherhood: An exploration of changing roles of man in Br. Surendo Upore Dr. Proxosh Bellikatti Dr. Proxosh Bellikatti Dr. Proxosh Bellikatti Dr. Proxosh Bellikatti Dr. Bolknishna Doda Waghmare Dr. Bolknishna Doda Waghmare Dr. Bolknishna Doda Waghmare Dr. Bolknishna Doda Waghmare		
Themse of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shochs Saylros Patil & Prin. (Dr.) P. R. Shewale Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Dr. H. B. Patil Dr. Surendra Diaspora: Exploration of Triple Marginalization and Dr. Surendra Diaspora: Exploration of Triple Marginalization and Dr. Surendra Diaspora: Exploration of Triple Marginalization and Dr. Surendra Upare Problematizing Fatherhood: An exploration of changing roles of man in Dr. Prokost Sellikatti Dr. Prokost Sellikatti Dr. Prokost Sellikatti Dr. Sokristna Doda Wagugi's Colonial Novels Dr. Sokristna Doda Wagumare Dr. Sokristna Doda Wagumare		A POST LINE
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shochd Bajiroo Patil & Prin. (Dr.) P. R. Shewale Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Or H. B. Potil Dr. H. B. Potil Dr. Surendra Diaspora: Exploration of Triple Marginalization and Dr. Surendra Diaspora: Exploration of Triple Marginalization and Dr. Surendra Diaspora: Exploration of changing roles of man in Dr. Surendra Deore Dr. Surendra Deore Dr. Prokosh Bellikotti	Churchill's Drunk Enough to Say I Love You and Seven Jewish Ch	lynsa
Themse of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Afra Shobba Bayloo Potal & Park (DA) P. R. Shewole Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Divin. E. Potal Divin. E. Potal Distillusionment in Neil Bissoondath's The Innocence of Age Distillusion		
Themse of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shobho Boylroo Potal & Princ, (Dr.) P. R. Shewole Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Dr. H. E. Potal Dr. Canadian Diaspora: Exploration of Triple Marginalization and Distillusionment in Neil Bissoondath's The Innocence of Age Dr. Surendro Upore Problematizing Fatherhood: An exploration of changing roles of man in Richard Ford's Wildlife Dr. Proxosh Bellikotti	Dr Baltishna Dodd Waghmare	
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shooks Boyless Patri (Dr.) P. R. Shewole Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Dr. E. Potti Dr. E. Potti Dr. Surence Upore Problematizing Fatherhood: An exploration of changing roles of man in A7-54 Richard Ford's Wildlife Or Provosh Bellikotti	slavoM leinolo2 s'igugM bne alggurt2 leinolo3	-itnA
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shobha Bajiroo Patil & Prin. (Dr.) P. R. Shewole Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Dr. H. E. Potil Dr. Surenda Diaspora: Exploration of Triple Marginalization and Distillusionment in Neil Bissoondath's The Innocence of Age Dr. Surenda Diaspora: Dr. Surenda Diaspora: A7-546 Problematizing Fatherhood: An exploration of changing roles of man in A7-54	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	*******
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shobha Bayroa Potal & Prin. (Dr.) P. R. Shewale Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Dr. E. Potal Dr. E. Potal Dr. Surendra Upore	Intokillad neoxona no	
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shobha Bajiroa Patil & Pine. (Dr.) P. R. Shewale Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Dr. R. B. Pottl Distillusionment in Neil Bissoondath's The Innocence of Age Distillusionment in Neil Bissoondath's The Innocence of Age Dr. Surendra Uppere	stildiiW ≥ brof br	Richa
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mits. Shobho Bojiroo Potil & Prin. (Dr.) P. R. Shewole Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Dr. H. E. Potil 37-46 Indo-Trinidadian-Canadian Diaspora: Exploration of Triple Marginalization and Distilusionment in Neil Bissoondath's The Innocence of Age Dr. Surendra Uppere	ematizing Fatherhood: An exploration of changing roles of man	Propi
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shobho Bojiroo Potil & Pint. (Dr.) P. R. Shewole Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Dr. H. B. Potil 37-46 Indo-Trinidadian-Canadian Diaspora: Exploration of Triple Marginalization and Distillusionment in Neil Bissoondath's The Innocence of Age		*******
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shobho Bojiroo Potil & Pine. (Dr.) P. R. Shewole Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Or H. B. Potil 37-46 Indo-Trinidadian-Canadian Diaspora: Exploration of Triple Marginalization and	Dr. Surendra Upore	
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shobho Bojiroo Potil & Pint. (Dr.) P. R. Shewole 29-36 Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Or H. B. Potil 37-46 Indo-Trinidadian-Canadian Diaspora: Exploration of Triple Marginalization and	aga to sonoconni sat s'atsbacossia lisM ni tramnoisu	Disili
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shobho Bojiroo Potil & Prin. (Dr.) P. R. Shewole Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels Dr. H. E. Potil 37-46		
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shobho Bojiroo Potil & Pine. (Dr.) P. R. Shewole Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels		*******
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shobho Bojiroo Potil & Pin. (Dr.) P. R. Shewole Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration of Ernest Gaines' Select Novels	DV H. E. Poti	
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Mrs. Shobho Bojiroo Potil & Prin. (Dr.) P. R. Shewole 29-36 Socio-Cultural Distinctness of Afrocentric Model of Parenting: An Exploration		113 10
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children Afra. Shobho Bojiroo Potil & Prin. (Dr.) P. R. Shewole		
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children	***************************************	******
Theme of Education in R. K. Narayan's Short Stories on Children	אונה בהסבחם פסוונסט Patil & Prin (בת) P. R. Shewale	
		Them
Showbros M. A. na	SOUNDING IN WIND	
Speech Act of Complaint in English and Marathi		aade.
ET-TO		
molei lunus bommhuls & novni balons	moisi luvuli bommitulis & novini bilonii	
mester? to auptiful a se saniJ wobard ant gnibeas	meitet? to aupiting a se saniJ wobert? ant gri	bead



COSMOS Innoch Factors 5.19

122N-2319-3689

8955/2102/DNEHVW ON DEN

eseds (conus)

The Theme of Partition in Khushwant Singh's Novel Train to Pakistan

Dr. Namadev P. Khavare

ээглэч

only one does the right thing without thinking anything. it would have cost them their lives. Some avoid some over thinks and language of love only. All of them could have prevented the tragedy, but different, love exists in every religion, and love has no language but the between Sikh lugga and Muslim shows that people can choose to be based on caste systems, religious and political beliefs. The bond village were thrown into a system where the value of human life is unthinkable things that include heartbreaking actions. The people of Pakistan shows how themes of love and religion cause mankind to do other hand, Jugga sacrifices his life to save the train. The train to with his own thoughts whether he should do something or not. On the of the fact that it may cost their lives. Iqbal was the person who fights each had the intentions to save the train, though they were well aware magistrate nor the police are able to stem to rising tide of violence. They passengers. Nooran, who is jugga's lover, is also on the train. Neither the the train taking Mano Majra's Muslims people to Pakistan and Kill the released from the jail, they realized that a gang was planning to attack were arrested for the one same murder they did not commit. When they family in the town. The murders were a Gang of Malli, Jugga and Iqbal begins with the robbery and the murder of Lala Ram Lal, the only Hindu Nawax and others have tried to relive the horrors of Partition. The story Singh, Chaman Mahal, Attia Hosain, Raj Gill, B. Rajan Mumtax Shah anyone writing about that particular period. Writers like Kushwant The violence of Partition was terrific that it cannot simply be ignored by

Keywords: Carnage, Communal, Partition, Muslims, Sikhs, Sectarian

Khushwant Singh was India's best-known writer and columnist. He was founder-editor of Yojana and editor of the illustrated weekly of India, The Valional Herald and Hindustan Times. Khushwant Singh is one of the most celebrated authors of Subcontinent. Partition has left many scars in the hearts of several Indians and those tragic days which still haunt the new India, the several Indians and those tragic days which still haunt the new India, the

* Department of English, Hon. Shri. Annasaheb Dange Arts, Commerce & Science College, Hathanangale, 416109 Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur. Email- nkhavare@gmail.com

Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (AIIRJ)

Ignatual basebul back basearast rastl

1819-0117 VSSI

Umpact Factor 7.149

mos.lenanolniie.www -: stizdsW

Theme of Special Issue Sustainable Development in Science, Social Science and Languages

Chief Editor

Mr. Pramod P. Tandale

Executive Editor

Dr. Mangalkumar R. Patil Principal,

Dr. Ghali College, Gadhinglay

Co-Editor

Mr. Ashvin G. Godghate Dr. Dattatray N. Waghmare Dr. Vilesh, K. Shelake



Speries of Speint Imag. Sustainable Development in Science, Social Scient

749	beimmedeM biseR st	A Study on the role of Language in the Indian Education System	304
99	Nandini 5, Bhave Dr. Rupali Sheth	Role of Infosys Foundation in Achieving Sustainable Development	00E
.59	Dr. J.D.Sawant Dr. K.K.Patil	Environment benign degradation of Diclofenac weives A - gund	96Z
1+9	Dr. Bhagyashree. S.Puntambekar	Gender inequality in India	262
. 89	Mohammed Nabeel K. Dr. M. Sumethy	Crypto Currency - Investor's Awareness in	982
0	Dr. Mrs. Sharvani S. Kulkami Mrs. Anagha P. Bartakke	Indian Health Care Industry: An Overview	282
19	Dr. Faruk Balaso Thagari	The Theme of Nation Building in Doris Lessing's Shikasta	513
'09	Mrs. Naga Sujana Kakumanu	Performance of Agricultural Commodities in India from 2010 – 2020	273
65	Shri. 5.8. Chougule	noitetimid bne ttilans8 : sonamnoD-3	692
85	Dr. A. S. Arabole	Social Consciousness in The Select Navels of Cyprian Ekwensi	992
125	Dr. Kashinath Ramchandra Tanange	Energy Sector and Climate Change	528
95	Prof. Sharad Binnor Prof. Sharad Binnor	Place and Displacement: Depiction of adsolvery tooks and Depiction of Social Marginality in Terraula Ao's short Story Social Marginality in Terraula Ao's short Story Social Marginality in Terraula Marginality in Terraula Marginal Margina	522
_		Blood	
-66	Komal	American Literary Journalism and Copote's Use of Journalistic Techniques in In Cold	32.1
195	Dr. P. Veeratah And Dr. Sunil S. Deta	Quality Education through Vocationalisation of Education for Sustainable Development in India A - Asia	534
15	Smt. Dr. Tejachri Shivaji Patil And Dr. N. P. Khavare	Women Empowerment In Terry Momillan 1 The Interruption Of Everything	330
Di-	Or. Upendra Abhimanyu Pathade	A Comprehensive Shaty Of Techniclogical Equipment For Disaster Monitoring	552
ts	Ements And Svengopala: K	Cereo Entrepriments Towards Societable	177
	stefaell month shoanA	The Social Committee District Of the Farmers in Parachala Tehnik Of Robbayan University	ESE





DE N. P. KOMMAN

synthesis allayors among

drilign's to investigated, bands has succeeded touthink a sometime a little agrief's theforeuted, bull, note

Sind De Tapadar Maving Paris

Department of English Socrators College, Hupani

Patricia.

Simplified by training the ment of the brightness of the property of the prope

DMEN ENBOWERMENT IN TERRY MCMILLAN'S THE INTERRUPTION OF EVERYTHING

тору управильности измень управителя уфициальностичество учения вырожения сто.

The present research paperts an attentot to explore women empowerment as reflected in force McMillan's nevel. The Interruption of Everything. The action of the novel. The Interruption of Everything. The action of the novel. The Interruption of Secretary Secretary Colines who is forty four years of age. Marilyn Colines who is forty four years of age to be atomic three members in the family. She does a part time job at craft core to get solece to her troubled soul. Therefore, Marilyn prefers to buy craft item for making devotion is a matter of great significance, Hence, the dedicates most part of her life in taking care of the bushood duties with great are bushoned toom, her three grown up children namely Sabrina, Simeon and Spencer, her mother arises Arthurine, her three grown up children namely Sabrina, Simeon and Spencer, her mother arises of the Marilyn who does everything to take proper care of her mother toors care for his own mother. It is Marilyn who does everything to take proper care of her mother include most everything to take proper care of her mother-in-law. The most decisive momentary that husband.

To tadical feminists, female bonding is a great phenomenon that makes plea against of materior of women in the patriarchal society. It generates new social consciousness among towards another women, it is the strong sense of female bonding that enables women to feel safe and secure, it payers a new way for women by liberating them from suffocating conditions in life.

Dest helpers of women during the crists, Manilyn Crimes, the protagonist of the novel, undergoes a moment of women during the crists. Manilyn Crimes, the protagonist of the novel, undergoes a great mental exhits. She also feels a sense of alteration as the members of her family fail to provide set mental apport. As Manilyn does not wish to give birth to child at the age of forty two, she emains emotionally broken woman. Therefore, she expects someone to give her solace. Her apport from the members of the family never come true. What spectations about getting moral support from the members of the family never come true. What shortlyn desires from the members of the family is compensated by the presence of her triends shorts, it is when Manilyn notices ther friends Burny and Psulette outside the hospital that she feels sinns of relief. In such a context, Manilyn says, "I circle the building until I'm almost back where items of relief, in such a context, Manilyn says, "I circle the building until I'm almost back where items

6+1.5 vatue3 beaumi (x866-6+65 M22I) termoot downsold ynamiquelonsond termoinement interped. FEHOESERRE dockmon termoothis wower femoot bewarrant says.



(Strike total)

PART DESA

for the ways

TIA) henried derises Ryandiqissibratul lanoitenvatul idanyaA.

79410178		The state of	
95#1 01 #5	by the second of	Trin a wall of	
1551 01 755	Pagare V	litted National Too	d
1521 01 922		Durwenn	
5441 01 754	t a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second a	heyyp8mbdn8 ImmadmaY M N	
432 10 1430	An Overview on Employee motivation practices in Sharing Viscouries in India	The state of the s	. 8
155101524	GOLEADON ACTUALISMO NO VIOLENCE AND ACTUALISMO NO	Abruit 6:03 113 6:4	1 4
CCF 01 91+1		Assimoner Appear	9
5 171 01 80 11	AERAPHERS ARABASEARAMOS POLITICAL ARABASEARAMOS POLITI	Dr. Padmissirecifinge	St
7041 019981	trape Autobachin comment of the control of the cont	Iting-aniiM iguiddud2	bb
861 01 [68]			Ep
1384 10 1302	shien-sayVitshendalmalinahanashiiVasasashiv salasayVitshendalmalamalahid2dad2O	Dr. Ashok Shinde Dr. Ashok Shinde	42
		Samir H. Gailewad	11
8251 01 6251	The state of the s	3.000	10
\$41 or 1481	Carbon Credit: Bajaryadkanaya Tantra Narak Yatraupnyaas inte chitritsarkariaspatalkistidhi Mahakariaspatalkistidhi	Elbridge All and	68
0711 01 9051	SA HALDERS CO.	121. SandipKirder	De.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Hindi me electronic madhyamokaadhikar Antendesaantatashiriyaanikat	Legal A. Doggar	38
1360 to 1368	Mindi me electrone para albana	Literagizet)(Sittatio	48
Harris 1,144	Terroity Sidate Chinasia Comme	M.A. kamtkar	35
9881 01 9481	INFOD STRYS	RajuSonkar&GoetaSon kar	þε
1343 to 134	ান্চাডি\ঠছাক - ব্যক্ষামান্ত্রাম ই ক্রিমি, কচ্চামাণ্ড্রামান্ত্রামান্ত্রামান্ত্রিমান্ত্রিমান্ত্রিমান্ত্রিমান্ত্রিমান্ত্রিমান্ত্রিমান্ত্রিমান্ত্রিমান্ত্রিমান্ত্রিমান্ত্রিমান্ত্রিমান্ত্রিমান্ত্রিমান্ত্রিমান্ত্রিমান্ত্রিমান্ত্র	Prof. C.J. Bharsakhle	ŧξ
	महिलासक्ष्याकेसम	MAGAN .2.2. RADAM	
*8E9- 6FEZ NSS		4 2 aniM	35

MAH MUL/03051/2012 UGC Approved Vidyawarta April To June 2018 Sr.No.62759 Vidyawarta Issue-26, Vol-04



SSN: 2319 9318 डिजिश्चरिक्ट । Is 26) सारांश : माणसाच्या शोधात निर्धालेली कविता	sue-26, Vol-04
र्था. नामपत्ने शिवाजी हत्नाजी, नांदेड	11106
ह्या. नामपत्त शिवाणा हृत्याणा, नादङ	106
27) जाहिरातीची भाषा	***************************************
	11107
प्रा. एकनाथ शामराव पाटील, जि. कोल्हापूर	107
20) men van sama il oficialia mofias akar	***************************************
28) सुखता हुआ तालाब में परिलक्षीत सामाजिक जीवन	11444
प्रा. डॉ. कांबळे विलास नागोराव, जि. लातूर	111
29) कालिदास एवं भवभृति की नाट्यकश्तियों में नान्दी तथा भरत—वाक्य	
[17] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18] [18	[]113
बब्बू राम, चण्डीगढ़	11112
, 30) गांधा नये भारत की	
:30) गाया नव नारत का संतोष दयाल, जिला—चतरा (झारखण्ड)	[]116
anta date, tatel-anti (sucare)	11110
31) विक्रमोर्वशीय के भाव सौन्दर्य की मालतीमाधव के भाव सौन्दर्य से तुर	जनात्मक.
डॉ॰ अरबिन्द कुमार बाजपेयी, कानपुर नगर	120
	11-2-4
232) भारतीय सेना में महिलाओं की यौद्धिक भूमिका : एक विश्लेषण	
अनिल कुमार मीना & डॉ. आर.सी.एस. कुंबर, श्रीनगर गढ़वाल	125
(33) प्रामीण बालिकाओं के मानवमिति परीक्षण द्वारा पोषण स्तर का अध्यय	न
zi. प्रगति देसाई & कु. लालू डुडवे, इन्दौर	133
5	
0 34) रवीन्द्र कालिया की कहानियों में अभिव्यक्त : अत्यसंख्यक मुस्लिम विमर्श	
वंतीसावती गोपिरें ह्डी, वरंगल जिला, तेलंगाणा	137
<u> </u>	
35) सामाजिक एवं राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में माया वर्मा का योगदान	
≩श्रीमती रूचिरा सिंह, ग्वालियर, म०प्र०	141
\$	
≶36) असगर वजाहत और राजन खान के कथा साहित्य में चित्रित समस्या	ओं का विश्लेषण
मोहम्मद आदिल इरशाद अहमद	144
37) खण्डवा जिले में स्वर्ण जयन्तो ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना का मूल्यांकन	
डॉ. राजीव कुमार झालानी & डॉ. संजीव जटाले, इन्दौर	147

27

जाहिरातीची भाषा

प्रा. एकनाथ शामराव पाटील मा. श्री. अण्णासाहेब डांगे कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान महाविद्यालय हातकणंगले जि. कोल्हापूर



उत्पादित वस्तृच्या वापरासाठी मागणी निर्माण करणाऱ्या कलेला जाहिरात असे म्हटले जाते. आपल्या मालाचा जनतेला परिचय करून देऊन मालाची मागणी वाद्विवण्यासाठी त्याची जनतेपुढे स्वखर्णाने केलेली प्रसिद्धी म्हणजे जाहिरात होय. लोकांच्या मनात आपल्या उत्पादीत वस्तृविषयी अभिलाषा निर्माण करणे, ती विकत घेण्यास उद्युक्त करणे, हा जाहिरातीचा हेतू असतो. याच बरोबर जाहिरात उत्पादित वस्तूची ओळख करून देते. तिच्या उपयोग सांगते, तिच्यापासून होणाऱ्या फायद्याची माहिती देते. तिच्या दर्जाविषयी विश्वास निर्माण करते आणि कथी कथी जीवनावश्यक अशी माहितीही देऊन जाते.

भाषा ही एक सामाजिक संस्वा आहे. भाषा हो मानवाच्या नित्य वापरातील बाब आहे. आपल्या भावना प्रकटीकरण करणे, अनुभव व्यक्त करणे, आपले मत विचार सांगण्यासाठी, परंपरा टिकविण्यासाठी व पुढील पिढीपर्यंत पोहचिषण्यासाठी भाषेची आवश्यकता आहे. भाषेचा विविधांगी उपयोग आपण करीत असतो. प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या भाषेचे स्वरूप निरनिराळे असते.

समाजातील विविध क्षेत्रात त्या त्या क्षेत्राला शोभणारी अशी शैली वापरली जाते. कीर्तनातील हरदासी भाषा शाळा, कॉलंजात शिकविताना वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या भाषेपेक्षा वेपळी असते. गंभीर विषयावरच्या पुस्तकातील भाषा कादंबरी-नाटकातल्या भाषेपेक्षा वेगळी असावी लागले. साहित्यात सुद्धा किवतेची भाषा निबंधाच्या भाषेपेक्षा वेगळी असते. वर्तमानपत्राची भाषा जाहिरातीतील भाषेपेक्षा वेगळी असते. कायद्याची भाषा राजकीय व्यासपीठावरील भाषेपेक्षा वेगळी असते. असा लोकव्यवहारातील विविध शैलींचा विस्तृत पट मंडता येतो. लोकव्यवहाराच्या प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात वापरली जाणारी भाषा वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण असावीच लागते. प्रसारमाध्यमामध्येही दैनींदन व्यवहाराची

सगळीकडेच एक गटारगंगा वाहते आहे सारेच कसे प्रवाहणीतत झाले आहेत हवा सर्वांचा श्रोध घेण्याचे काम सारांशमधील कविता करते. ह्या क्रेंट्रेच्या प्रांतातुन वाटचाल करताना कविला विष देणाऱ्याचे छाटू हाल आगा दाखबू त्यांचा आपण धरूया आपलो वाट गड्या बहारीचे ही फूलं दोस्त हो, पहाच तुम्ही हा गाव उदया नवा भाव वसवण्याचा च्यास लावून राहिलेला आहे. वाळवंटात हरितम्मीचा शोध घेचू पाहणारी ही कविता उमेद तसेच सहस सामर्थ्य आपतभूमीगत फक्त गावदर्शनीय हा विरोधाभास दाटून आलेलं मळब सत्-असत्-प्रवृती प्रकृतीचा संघर्ष मांडणं हा सारांशमधील कवितेचा स्थायीभाव ठिकठिकाणी आढळून येतो. ह्या साऱ्या घटनांचा संदर्भ शोधण्याचा एक अटटाहास सारांश रूपाने मांडताना येणारी असहाव्यता, येणारा उच्देग, होणारा उपमदं, नवा गाव उभारण्याची उमेद, विटलेल्या भाकरीच्या समाधानातील बळजवरीचा ढेकर ही अपरिहार्यता हवा सर्व प्रथमांची उकल करणं ही या कवितासंग्रहाची खाशीयत आहे.

सारांशमधील कविता माणसाच्या जगण्याच्या अपरिहार्यतेचा, असक्तीचा त्यांच्यातील गुणागुणांचा शोध शब्दबध्द करणारा संग्रह हे विविध प्रतिमांच्या माध्यमातुन कवितेची सशक्त मांडणी डॉ. भगवान अंजणीकर साराश रूपात केल्यात दिसून येते. फतवे फुग्यांचे , वंदनेचा जाहीरनामा, आकाशभर आरक्षण, उन्हात काळोख, उध्यराचे आयोग, मूखवटयाची खाणं, जगण्याचा नास, ताणाचे नमसुरी खिळे ग्राडप आणि गडपाची स्पर्धा मोहरलेले रस्ते ही बलस्थाने सोवतीला घेवून वावरणारी ही कविता माणसांच्या शोधात निधाली आहे पण आजुनही साऱ्याचं निराकरण नजरेंच्या टप्प्यात आलेले नाही काळाच्या ओधात काळावर स्वार होऊन निधालेला हा काव्यप्रवास काळाच्या अंतापर्यंत मसुरी खिळयांची जिवधेणी कळ उरात जपत वाटचाल करत राहील एवढं निश्चित एक अवधड प्रमय सोडवण्याचं धाडस ही कविता करते. माणसाच्या जणण्यातील संघर्षांची मांडणीला शब्दरूप देणारी ही सारांशमधील प्रत्येक कविता कालओघात टिकूण राहील इतकी ती सशक्त आहे.

संदर्भ :-

- १) सारांश झें. भगवान अंजणीकर, निर्मल प्रकाशन, २००५
- २) शब्दगंध संपादक निर्मलकुमार सुर्यवंशी २०१४
- ३) सायरा डॉ. भगवान अंजणीकर निर्मलकुमार प्रकाशन,

3999

000



भाषा, वृत्तपत्राची भाषा, प्रशासकीय भाषा, आकाञवाणीवरीत भाषा कावगळी नागवते प्रमारमाध्यमामध्यते बातमी, जारिशत, उद्योषणा, किवदन अशा वंगवगळ्या कामासाठी वापरतत्वा भाषेचे स्वरूप भित्र भित्र असते.

प्रस्तृत शोर्धानकंधात जाहिरातीसाठी वापरत्या जाणाऱ्या भाषाची वीशाञ्चे पदावयाची आहेत

माहिरातीच्या भाषंचा विचार करतांना इतर साहित्याकृतीप्रमाणे निखळ भाषंचा अध्यस करता पंणार नाही. तशा प्रकारची भाषा वापरण्यामाणे कारण कोणते आहे याचा विचार करणे आवश्यक ठरते. यासाठी जाहिरात म्हणने काय, तिची माध्यमे कोणती आणि तिचा हेतृ काय याचा विचार करणे आवश्यक ठरते व हे हेतृ साध्य करण्यासाठी भाषंच्या कोणत्य अंगाचा वींशष्ट्यपूर्ण वापर करण्यात येतो याचा विचार कराचा लागतो. काय सांगायचं आणि कस सांगायचं हे दोन्ही प्रश्न याचावत महत्वाचं ठरतात.

चित्रं आणि भाषा ही जाहिरातीची दोन प्रमुख अगे आहेत.
तथापि केतद्ध चित्रांनी जाहिरात होत नाही, भाषेचा वापर हे कोणत्याही
माध्यमाच्या जाहिरातीचे आवश्यक अंग आहे. चित्रामुळे जाहिरात
आकर्षक च वेधक बनते, व वाचकाचे लक्ष चपून पेते. टी.की.
अथवा रेडीओवरील जाहिरातीमध्ये संगीताचा चापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात
केला जातो. चित्रांचा वापर दुक संवेदनेवर होतो. तर भाषा ही शाव्य
संवेदनाना आवाहन करते. नुसत्या शाब्दिक जाहिरातीपेशा चित्रमय
जाहिराती अधिक आकर्षक ठरतात. पण सर्व कल्पना, भावना हा
काही चित्रांमधून व्यक्त होऊ शकत नाहीत. तिथे शब्दांचीच नरूरी
असते. जाहिरातीतृन जो संदेश आपल्याला द्यावचाच असतो. त्यासाठी
भाषा हेच माध्यम आवश्यक ठरते व भाषेला आज तरी दुसरा पर्याच
नाही. वाचकांच्या किंवा श्रीत्यांच्या भावनेला आवाहन करण्याचे
सामध्यं केवळ भाषेतृनच व्यक्त होऊ शकते.

जाहिरातीचे घटक

जहिरातीमध्ये मचळा, त्याचे स्पष्टीकरण देणारा उपमध्ळा, आशय अथवा जाहिरातीचा तपशील, कंपनीची मुद्रा, कंपनीचे नांव व पत्ता या गोष्टी महत्त्वाच्या असतात. जाहिरातीचा आकृतीवंध हा ठरीव साच्याचा नसतो. जाहिरात करावयाची वस्तू, तिच्या गरजेचे स्वरूप (गरज, दैनीदन किंवा चैनीची) ग्राहक (स्वी, पुरूष, शिक्षत-अशिक्षित, श्रीमंत-गरीब, व्यावसायिक-नोकरदार) ज्या भागात रहाती तो परिसर (शहरी, ग्रामीण, औद्योगिक, शैक्षणिक इ.) या सर्थ गोष्टींवर शब्दांपास्न रचनेपर्यंत जाहिरातीचे स्वरूप अवलंबून असते.

जाहिरातीकडे वाचकाचे लक्ष वेषले जाते ते तिच्या मयळवापुढे घरोघर बेडेकर लोणची, वस्तो तेथे वीज, तासाचे काम

केवळ कारी मिनोटातच किया आनकाल गृहिणील स्वयंगक घरात फार वेळ रहाव लगत नारी अमें मथळे वाचकाला खिळवून डेवतात. मयळा आकर्षक कुनुहलाजनक असेन तरच बाचक इतर मजकुराक रे चळतो

मजकुराचा भाग हा प्रामृत्वानं माहितीप्रद असली असले वेस्तृये विशिष्ट्य, वापरावधाची पद्धत, कारणे, अन्य वस्तृपेक्षा असलेला श्रेष्ठ दर्ना इत्यादीचे चटकदार विवेचन पेथे येते. जाहिरातीच्या शेवटी एखादे घोषवाक्य असते. हे घोषवाक्य सुभाषितासारखे असते. ते दावकाच्या दीर्घकाळ लक्षात रहाते. आजच घ्या-बनाजच घ्या, सिबाका टाँप ताँडाच्या संपूर्ण सूर्यक्षततेसाठी, अनोखा आगळा लिरील, अत्युच्य आनंदाचे अनामिक क्षण अनुपासचा वापर करून वाक्याला गतिमानता दिन्ती जाते. कथी कभी चपखल न बसणाऱ्या विशेषणांचाही केवळ अनुपासासाठी वापर केला जातो.

रात्री बे रात्री खोकू नका जास्त खो गो च्या गोळ्या तुम्ही जवळ ठेवा पंत खो - गो

खोकल्यायर अत्यंत गुणकारी गोळ्या सध्या जाहिरातीमध्ये काव्यात्मकतेला अतिशय महत्याचे स्थान मिळालेले दिसते. (विशेषतः आकाशवाणीवरील जाहिरात) काही काही जाहिरातीमध्ये स्वतंत्र कविता असावी अशी कवने बेतात.

 दागदांगिनं रूप साजिरं परंरपेचा स्नेह पाझरे आपूनकीची तंजस कांती पिवळगः श्रावण देहावरती S S S महेंद्र ज्येलर्स महेंद्र ज्येलर्स २) चितळे दृथ चितळे दही सकस चवीला सही सही

चितळे तुपाची पडता धार आनंदी सारे घरदार चितळे श्रीखंड पानापानात सण साजरा मनामनात

अशा ओळी त्यातील वर्णांच्या पुनरावृत्तीमुळे, निर्माण होणाऱ्या नादमयतेमुळे ऐकणाऱ्यांच्या लक्षात रहातात.

किरपेकदा लोकगीते, बालगीते, अभग बांच्यातला एखादा शब्द बदलून जाहिरातीसाठी त्याचा वापर केला जातो.

आरोग्याचे डोही आनंद तरंग ही बोर्नेव्हिटाची जाहिरात

Widya Warta: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal

आहे.

ही दागिन्यांची जाहिरात आहे.

कथी क्रियापदांची काटछाट करून किंवा क्रियापदे पूर्णपणे वगळून गद्याला काव्यात्म रूप दिलेले आढळते. कथी क्रियापदाची नेहमीची जागा बदलून वाक्याची आकर्षक रचना केली जाते. शुद्धतेची भरपूर हमी रहस्य रूचकर भोजनालय - डालडा १२ महिन्यात एकदा दिवाळी चिवडा सुहानाचा पाहिजे रं मसाला दर्जदार तर चिवडा चटकदार सहाना चिवडा मसाला

प्रसार माध्यमामध्ये इंग्रजीचा वापर ही गोष्ट आता नबीन राहिलेली नाही. काही वेळा जाहिरात इंग्रजीमध्ये तयार केली जाते व त्याचे भाषांतर प्रादेशिक भाषेमध्ये केले जाते. केअर फ्री सुरक्षा - अशी सुरक्षा जी कोणी देणार नाही शृगर फ्री, डे जर्डस् बनवा. - जितकी मजी तितक गोड खा सुपर रीन तुम्हाला देते अधिक शुधता - इतकी शुधता की जितकी अन्य कोणतीही डिटर्जंट वडी देऊ शकणार नाही

ही वाक्ये वाचतांना त्यांचे अमराटीपण जाणक्ते. इंग्रजी शब्दांचा वापर भरपूर प्रमाणात होतो. वस्तृंची नावे तर सरसकट इंग्रजीच असतात. सफं, मंगी, लाईफ बॉय, लक्स, रेक्सोना, टाईड, केअर-फ्री, जॉन्सन वेबी सोघ, गोल्ड स्पॉट, लिम्का, पॉन्डस, न्यूटीला चंक्स, सनफ्लॉवर, पॉपकॉर्न, पेनबाम, डव, हेड ॲन्ड शोल्डर इ.

रोजच्या व्यवहारात वापराव्या लागणाऱ्या वस्तृंची नावे इंग्रजी किंवा इंग्रजीवरून केलेल्या देशीकरणाची आहेत असे दिसते. अपेला - ॲपल्सपासून तयार केलेले पेय. मॅगोला - मॅगोपासून तयार केलेले पेय.

अर्थात काही मराठी नावे अपवादाने का होईना पण आढळतात. निरमा, केलास जीवन, अमृतांजन इ.

जाहिरातीचे मथळे व मजकर बामध्ये इंग्रजी शब्द अगदी

बंगाल्मपणे मिसळले आहेत. आज आपल्याला त्यांचे इंग्रजीपण जाणवतच नाती. साडो सेल गुजरायी पद्धतीची राईसप्लेट मिळेल पंराणीन ऑफोस चप्पल सकाळ शॉपिंग फेस्टिव्हल दिपावली शॉपिंग धमाका सफंचे १ किलो पंक रेड लेबल चहा

अनेक नवनवीन इंग्रजी शब्द जाहिरातीमध्ये आक्रमण करीत आहेत. त्यांच्या ऐवजी मराठी शब्द वापरण्याचा प्रवत्न केल्यास तेच परके वाटतील अशो स्थिती आज जाणवते आहे. जाहिरातीची भाषा ही ग्राहकाची भाषा असते. जास्तीत जास्त सामान्य लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचण्यासाठी परिणामकारक भाषेचा वापर केला जातो. इंग्रजी शब्दांचा मुबलक वापर करण्यामागे हेच कारण असावे.

वस्तृ विकत घेण्यासाठी वाचकाचे मन तयार करणे हा जाहिरातीचा हेतृ असतो. आपली वस्तृ इतरांपेक्षा श्रेष्ट आहे हेच जाहिरातदाराना सांगाववाचे असते. त्यासाठी शब्दांचा वापर जाणीवपूर्वक केला जाता

अस्सल सोन्यासारखे शुद्ध, २४ कॅरेट गांकुळ दूध, किती दाट ताजे किती मलई नव्या युगाची शक्ती - स्वराज्य ट्रॅक्टर शेतक-याची पॉवर, देशाचा भरवसा - स्वराज्य ट्रॅक्टर तरल मुलायम सुखरपशी कपडे अखंड विश्वासाची निरंतर साथ दि रत्नाकर बेंक एक परिएणं सन्तियोजित आहार

जहिरातीमध्ये ग्रहकाच्या भाषेचा वापर केला जातो. मराठी-इंग्रजी-हिंदी भाषांची चपखल सरमिसळ केली जाते. संडे हो या मंडे रोज खाओ अंडे ये दिल मॉर्ग मोअर टोमॅटो एफ एम एकदम फ्रेश

उत्पादित वस्तृच्या वापरासाठी मागणी निर्माण करणाऱ्या कलेला जाहिरात असे म्हटले जाते जाहिरातीमध्ये विशेषणांचा वापर करून आपलीच वस्तृ सर्वश्रेष्ठ आहे हे उसविण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आढळतो. भाषा नटवणे, मनोरंजक व नाटचमय करण्याचाही प्रयत्न दिसतो. जन सामान्यांपर्यंत पोहोचण्यासाठी साधी सोधी वाक्यरचना केली जाते. वाचकांच्या मनात अधिक काळ रंगाळण्यासाठी नादमजता,

Widya Warta: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal 出 Sand 02759

UGC Approved Sr.No.62759

Vidyawarta

April To June 2018 Issue-26, Vol-04

काञ्चात्मकतंचा वापर केला जातो. सर्वश्रेष्ठत्वाचा दावा करून आपलेच ख्यादन अधिक महत्वाचे आहे हे वाचकांना पटवून द्यावयाचे असते. आजार्य वाक्यांचा वापर, वोनी भाषेचा वापर, बालगीते, लोकगीते, लोकप्रिय भावगीते यांच्यातील शब्द बदलन त्यांचाही वापर जाहिरातीसाठी केलेला जातो. इंग्रजी भाषेचा अंतरिकत वापरही त्यामधनच आलेला आढळता. जाहिरातीच्या भाषेचा विचार करतांना इतर साहित्यकृतीप्रमाणे निखळ भाषेचा अभ्यास करता येत नाही. जाहिरातीचे हेत् लक्षात घेऊनच जाहिरातीचा विचार करावा लागतां. बदलत्या काळाच्या गरना, ज्ञानविज्ञान विषयक लोकजागृती, लोकप्रबोधन या निमित्तांनी अन्य जाहिरात संस्था जाहिरातींची नवनवीन रूपे निर्माण करीत आहेत. जहिरातीच्या भाषेचा वापरही वींशष्ट्रपूर्ण रितीने केला जातो.

संदर्भ

नेमाडे भालचंद्र साहित्याची भाषा, साकेत प्रकाशन -2966

धॉगडे रमेश - मराठी भाषा आणि शैली दिलीपराज प्रकाशन, पुणे - १९८५

पवार, मुधाकर, पत्रकारिता प्रश्नमञ्ज्या, कान्टिनेटल प्रकाशन पुणे,पथम आवृती, २०१० -

मेथा कुलकर्णी, स्थलकाळ आकाशवाणी, अक्षर प्रकाशन, प्रथम आवृती,२०११ -

मेहंदळे विश्वास, मिडीया, अनुवंध पकाञन पुणे, प्रधमावृती २००५ -

मोडक केतकी, शेणई संतोप, शेणई मुजाता, उपयोजित मगठी, डॉ.ग. ना.जोगळेकर,

कतज्ञतागंथ, पदमगंधा पकाञ्चन, पुणे, ऑगण्ट, २०१२, प्रथम आवृता .

000



₩ Vidya Warta: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal







Dr. SHAIKH TABASSUM HAMEED, KALABURGI 585102, KARNATAKA	55
14) WOMEN TRAFFICKING IN INDIA DURING 2011 TO 2016 Satendra Kumar Sharma, Allahabad	60
15) Job Satisfaction Among Higher Secondary Schools Teachers of Bilas	our
Dr. Anita Singh, Chhattisgarh Bilaspur	63
16) THE INFLUENCE OF MEDIUM AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION ON NEEDS	OF
Mrs.Kamlesh Upadhyay, Neemuch (MP)	69
17) An Analysis of SSA in Upliftment of Socio-Economic Status in some .	
Dinesh Yadav, University of Allahabad	71
18) Application of Graph Theory in Transportation	
Sanjay Kumar Bisen, Bhopal - Dr. Brajendra Tiwari, Bhopal (M.P.)	78
19) वैचारिक वाहमयाची संकत्यना व स्वरूप	
डॉ.नागनाय लक्ष्मण आवले, कलबुर्गी	83
20) लोकसंस्कृतीचा उपासकः पोतराज	
-डॉ.बी.आर.दिहफळे, उदगीर जि.लातूर	84
.21) इदिरा सागर प्रकल्पा अंतर्गत पुनर्वसित लोकांच्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक	
प्रा. हरेश टि. गजभिये, चिमूर, जिल्हा चंद्रपूर	88
22) कॅशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था:—एक दृष्टीक्षेप	***************************************
प्रा.निलेश दे. हलामी, देसाईगंज जि.गडचिरोली	91
23) क्रांतीकारक : बिरसा मुंडा	
प्रा.डॉ. महाबीर वि. कांबळे, रेठरे बुदुक, ता.कराड, जि.सातारा	94
24) जागतीकौकरण आणि कृषी क्षेत्र	***************************************
प्रा. संतोष ए. कावरे, तुक्म, चंद्रपूर	97
25) वि.स.खांडेकरांच्या साहित्यातील सामाजिकता	
प्रा.एकनाथ शामराव पाटील, हातकणंगले, जि. कोल्हापुर	11 101

आहे. म्हणजेच शेतीक्षेत्र विकसीत करणे अत्यावश्यक आहे. पाश्चात देशाप्रमाणे येथे उच्च दर्जांची वि. वियाने तथार करणे, त्यासाठी मोठया प्रमाणात प्रयोगशाळा, संशोधन केंद्रे स्थापन करणे. उल्कृष्ठ दर्जाची खते शेतकऱ्यांना पुरविणे, सेंद्रिय खतांचा अधिकाधीक वापर करून जमीनीची सुपीकता टिकवृन ठेवणे, आधुनिक साधनसामग्री उपलब्ध करून देणे, सरकारी मदतीत बाढ करून देणे, सिंचनव्यवस्त्रेत वाढ करणे, शेतकऱ्यांचा कर्जबाजारीपणा कमी करून त्यांना सवलतीच्या दरात कर्जपुरवठा करणे तसेच शेतमालाच्या आयातीवर कर वाढवीने, आयात निर्यात धोरणावावत प्रशिक्षण देणे इत्यादी बाबी करणे आवश्यक आहे.

तेव्हाच जागतीकिकरणाच्या युगात भारतीय कृषीव्यवस्था तम धुरू शकेल व सर्वतोपरी देशाचा प्रगत विकास साध्य करणे शक्य होईल.

संदर्भ सूची

- १. आधुनीक जग (१९२० ते २०००) नी. सी. दिद्यीत
- २. शेतीचे अर्थशास्त्र डॉ. गंगाधर वि. कायदे पाटिल
- भारतीय शेतकरी आणि भारतीय कृषीविषयक धोरण — प्रा. नरेंद्र के. पाटील (डॉ. आंबेडकर A Nation Builder मधिल लेख)



वि.स.खांडेकरांच्या साहित्यातील सामाजिकता

प्रा.एकनाथ शामराव पाटील मराठी विभाग प्रमुख, मा.श्री.अण्णासाहेब डांगे कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, हातकणंगले, जि. कोल्हापुर

_____***********

मराठी साहित्यातील कथा, कादंबरी, लघ निवंध, नाटक, रूपककथा, चित्रपटकथा, व्यक्तिचित्रणात्मक आत्मविश्वास लेखन समर्थपणे हानाळणारे तसेच समीक्षेतही मौलिक भर घालणारे सुप्रसिद्ध लेखक पद्मभूषण वि.स.खांडेकर काव्यलेखनही करत होते. वरील सर्व सहित्यप्रकारात स्थिर होण्यापूर्वीच त्यांची लेखनी काव्यप्रांतात स्थिरावली होती. त्यांची पहिली कादंबरी १९३० मध्ये प्रसिद्ध झाली. त्यापूर्वीच 'विद्युतप्रकाश' हा त्यांचा काव्यसंग्रह १९१७ साली प्रसिद्ध झाला होता.

भावना, कल्पना व विचार यांच्या उलट सहचार्यात्न ललित वाङ्मयाची निर्मिती होते. संवेदनशील मनाचे प्रतिभावंत आपल्या मनात उसळणाऱ्या उत्स्फूर्त भावनांना कवितेच्या रूपात बाट करून देत असताना वि.स.खांडेकर यांनी विविध । प्रकारचे साहित्य निर्माण केले असले तरी त्यांचा मूळ पिंड हा कविचाच होता. विद्यार्थी दशेत त्यांनी केशवसुत, बालकवी यांच्या कविता खुप आवडीने वाचल्या होत्या. आपणही अशीच काव्यरचना करावी असे त्यांना वाटत होते. कविता त्यांनी केल्याही पण फारशा जतन केल्या नाहीत. पुढे राम गणेश गडकरी यांच्या सहवासात आल्यानंतर त्यांच्या कविनांचा खांडेकरावर प्रभाव पडला मात्र बालकवीप्रमाणे वि.स.खांडेकर निसर्गप्रेमी असले तरी त्यांचे सामाजिक मन नेहमी जागृत असे. म्हणून

Printing Area : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal

निसर्गप्रमाने भारावन जाऊन त्यांनी काही, ओळी रचल्या असल्यातरी कवितेच्या नंतरचा भाग हा सामाजिक समस्येवर येऊन थांबायचा व या बाबतीत वि.स.खांडेकर केशवस्तांच्या जवळ जायचे.

मराठी साहित्य शारदेच्या मंदिरात स्वतःचे स्वतंत्र स्थान मिळविणारे प्रतिभावंत लेखक म्हणजे वि.स.खांडेकर. संपूर्ण मानव जातीच्या कल्याणासाठी आपली लेखणी त्यांनी झिजवली. वि.स.खांडेकरांचे साहित्य सभा जलसा एखाद्या दिपस्तंभात्रमाणे मार्गदर्शन करीत आहे. त्याचे कारण असे की साहित्य हे दोन प्रकारचे असते. एक म्हणजे कृत्रिम साहित्य आणि दूसरे म्हणजे वास्तव साहित्य. खांडेकरांचे साहित्य हे वास्तवबादी साहित्य आहे, कलेसाठी कला की, जीवनासाठी कला हा बाद साहित्य प्रांतात खूप गाजला. खांडेकरांचा पक्ष हा जीवनवादी होता.

गणेश आत्पाराम खांडेकरांचा जन्म 88 जानेवारी १९८८ रोजी सांगली येथे झाला. 'एका पानाची कहाणी' हे त्यांचे आत्मचरित्र वाचले तर त्यामध्ये त्यांचे संपूर्ण जीवनचरित्र पाहावयास मिळते. लहानपणापासनच त्यांना वाचनाची आवड होती. लहानपणीच आजारी वडील त्यांचा दवाखाना, औषध ा गोळ्या यासारख्या समस्या असताना गणपती मंदिरात पुराणिक आजोबा, बाबा, काका माईनकर यांची मदत त्यांना घ्यावी लागली.

つうつう ララララララララララララクタ

आज जागतिकीकरणाच्या युगात साहित्यात येणारे विषय बदलले आहेत. त्यामुळे आजच्या युगात खांडेकराच्या साहित्याचे महत्त्व आजच्या वाचकांना वाटणार नाही. परंतु मध्यंतरीच्या काळात खांडेकरांच्या साहित्याने अनेक मानसन्मान मिळविले. गावाकडील काकांना दत्तक गेल्यानंतर चांगले दिवस येतील असे त्यांना चाटले. गणेश आत्माराम खांडेकर, विष्णू सखाराम खांडेकर झाले खरे, परंतु त्यांच्या हालअपेष्टात आणखीन वाढ झाली, खांडेकरांचे बालपण सांगली येथेच गेले. लहानपणापासन ते हशार होते. तितकेच खोडकर होते. बालपणीचा काळ सुखाचा असतो. असे रसाळपणे म्हणणाऱ्या कवींना आपल्या लहानपणीच्या गोध्टी नक्की आठवत

असतात की नाही कुणाला ठाऊक, मला तरी त्या नीट आउवत नाहीत. असे खांडेकर ते दिवस ती माणसे' या आपल्या आत्मचरित्रात्मक लेखनात म्हणतात.

खांडेकरांनी यथार्थवादी पात्रांची कल्पना व आदर्शवादी पात्रांची वाचकांच्या मनावर समाजाचे सत्य बिंबविण्यासाठी केली आहे. 'सुधारणावाद, आदर्शवाद या गोष्टी या कालखंडातील साहित्यातून येणे स्वाभाविक होते. या दोन्हीही वैशिष्टांचा प्रत्यय खांडेकरांच्या लिखाणातून येतो.' खांडेकरांनी सामान्य माणुस केंद्रबिंद्र मानून साहित्य लेखन केले. माणसाचे विचार, भावभावना आणि त्यांच्यातील गुण दोषांचा आलेख याद्वारे मांडला, आपल्या प्रगल्भ प्रतिभेच्या बळावर खांडेकरांनी चिंतनशील भावनेतून अवतीभोवतीच्या वास्तवचे चित्रण केले आहे.

'दोन मने' या कादंबरीत खांडेकरांना जे अनुभव मानवी मनातील हंहाबाबत आले त्याचे चित्रण ते करतात. माणूस व मन, मन आणि द्वंद्व यांच्या रेखाटनासाठी 'दोन मने' या कादंबरीत अनेक पुरूष आणि स्त्री पात्रांची निर्मिती खांडेकर करतात. बाळासाहेब, सुबोध, निर्मळ, आगटे या पात्रांना प्राध गन्य मिळेल असे प्रारंभी दिसते पण श्री आणि चपला यांच्या भोवतीच संपूर्ण कथानकाची गुंफण आढळते. मानवी जीवनातील उदात्तता दर्शविण्यासाठी खांडेकर श्री आणि चपला या पात्रावरच अधिक लक्ष केंद्रित करतात. इतर पात्रांना खांडेकर कमी महत्त्व देतात त्यासाठी पुढे चपलेच्या रमणीयत्वाने उचल खाल्ली आणि पुढे पुन्हा विरोधी शक्ती श्रीमध ये दाखविण्याची पाळी आली. अखेर चपलेवरही स्वामीत्व प्रस्थापित करणारी, उच्च आदर्शवादी शक्ती म्हणून 'श्रीच कथेचा नायक बनला' अशी कबली स्वतः खांडेकरांनीच दिली आहे. 'रिकामा देवराग'. 'सखाचा शोध' या कादंबऱ्या चित्रपट कचेच्या रूपाने प्रथम समोर आल्या व त्यानंतर त्या कादंबरी स्वरूपात पढे आल्या. 'रिकामा देव्हारा', या कादंबरीत नायक अशोक हा प्रोफेसर आहे. मानसशास्त्राचा प्रोफेसर असल्याने स्त्रिया व मजूर, कष्टकरी यांचे दुःख पाहून त्यांच्यासाठी काही तरी केले पाहिजे. अशी

Printing Area : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal

मुन्यं नाहीरमें झाली आणि नवी आत्मिक मूल्यं निर्माण शालों नार्गत अशा पर्गिस्त्रतीत सर्वसामान्य माण्य स्वामीसारखा वावस्त आहे आधळेपणाने मुखाना शांच पेणं हाच त्याचा धर्म आहे. वेगवेगळी मूखं अजनहीं अतृप्तच आहे. नवनवीन सुखाच्या मांग आधळेपणाने धावणे या व्यतिस्वित त्याच्या जीवनात इतर कोणतेही सुख अथवा मूल्य नाही. 'ययाती' हा आजच्या सर्वसामान्य माणसाच्या जीवनाचा प्रतिनिधी आहे. असे खाडेकर म्हणतात.

सांगली है नाटयबेडे शहर असल्याने त्यांच्या आवडीला पोपक अशीच परिस्थती सांगलीत होती, कोकणातील भिकडोगरीच्या परिस्थत ने तासनतास बसून शहत खाडेकरांच्या जीवनावर प्रकाशझोत टाकण्यापंथा आजच्या वर्तमानकाळात ते कसे उपयुक्त आहे है सांगणे मला महन्वाचे आहे.

एम्बाह्या वर्गानला हजार विद्यार्थी त्याच्यावर रथानिक विद्यार्थ्यांचा कितीही दबाव असला तरी नो आपली हणारी परिक्षेत चांगले गुण मिळवून आपली हशारी सिद्ध करतो. तसे खाडेकराच्यावर अनेक साहित्यकाचा दवाव होता. परत् आपल्या लेखनीतुन आपर्की समर्थता सिद्ध केली २५ सप्टेंबर १९७० ला सीहत्य अकादमीची फेलावशिप खाडेकरांना अर्पण करण्याचा सोहळा कोल्हापुरला झाला. त्यावेळी सत्काराला उत्तर देताना खाँडेकर म्हणाले की. "ययातीमध्ये कलेचा परमोउत्कर्ष गाठला आहे. असे म्हटले जाते पण मी तेवढयावरच संतुष्ट नाही अजुनही नव्या मूल्यांची जाणीव प्रकविन करून देण्याची माझी उमेद आहे. अन परमेश्वर कुपेने आयुष्य लाभले तर मी निश्चित नवी कलाकृती निर्म शकेन."(जावडेकर, वि.स.खांडेकर सचित्र चरित्र, पुष्ठ २०९) वि.स.खांडेकर यांच्याबद्दल त्यांच्या अमृत महोत्सवी समारंभात साहित्यिका दुर्गा भागवत मरणतात, "खांडेकरांच्या इतके सहिष्णु, सुशिल लेखक मी महाराष्ट्रात दुसरा पाहिला नाही. खांडेकरांमधला माणुस हा 'महामानव' आहे. त्यांची सौजन्यधारक नैसर्गिक आहे. जन्मच त्यांचा उन्नतावस्थेत गेला. त्याची लेखणी सुशील आणि पवित्र सहिली. लेखकाला चारित्र्य असावे लागते. असलेच पाहिजे

नसते तर मराठी नितिमना पोरकी होऊन भटकरी असती. काळाला अर्थ देत त्याच्यासारखा लेखक जगत असतो. त्याची प्रसिद्धी फ्लाच्या संगधासारखी आहे आणि हे फुल त्याच्या निर्मल चारित्याचे फल आहे. खांडेकराचा आदर्श दिर्घकाळ राहो " (साप्ताहिक साधना जुलै १९७४) हे अखेरचे वाक्य बोलताना दुर्गाभागवतांचा कठ भावनातिरेकामुळे सद्गदित झाला. सारे सभागृह यामुळे भारावृत गेले. खांडेकर हे स्वतः शिश्वक होते. अपुरा पगार त्यामुळे मध्यमवर्गीय जीवन ते जगले. खांडेकर हे मध्यमवर्गीय व सामाजिक कादंबरीकार आहेत. मध्यमवर्गाच्या मुख द खावी आशा आकांक्षाची साफल्य वैफल्याबी स्वपाची आणि स्वप भगाची होणाऱ्या कोंडमाऱ्यांची चित्रे काढणारे ते काटबरीकार आहेत. मध्यमवर्गीय. सर्वसामान्य परंतु भ्येय काही तरूणांची परिस्थितीमुळे होणारी क्यंबना खांडेकरांच्या साहित्यातून व्यक्त होते. त्यामळे आजच्या वर्तमानकाळातही ते तितकेच उपयुक्त आहे. अश्रु कादंबरोमधोलनायक हा पेशाने शिक्षक आहे. परंतु समाजकार्य करताना त्याला म्बत नया डोळयाचे ऑपरेशन ही करता येत नाही. स्वत च्या मुलाची साधी सायकल घेण्याची इच्छाही पुणं करता येत नाही दोन मने, दोन भुव, चाफा, असा विजीतरी कादंबऱ्याचा उल्लेख करता येईल. को ज्यानून आजच्या पिढीला उपयुक्त ठरेल. असे चित्रण आहे. अर्थात ते घेणाऱ्याने कसे ध्यायचे हे मात्र ज्याच्या त्याच्यावर अवलंबुन आहे. बागेतील एखाटे फुल देवाचरणी वाहायचे की तोड्न टाक्न द्यायचे की आणखी काय करायचे हा जसा एखाद्याचा वैयक्तिक प्रश्न आहे. तसे खांडेकरांचे सहित्य हे अतिशय मौल्यवान आहे मग ने कथात्मक अथवा कादंबरी साहित्य असो त्यामध्ये पानोपानी उपदेशात्मकता ओतप्रोत भरली आहे.

महावीर कॉलेज कोल्हापूरचे माजी प्राचार्य डॉ.सुनिलकुमार लवटे मुळात हिंदी विषयाचे अध् यापक असतानादेखील त्यांनी खांडेकरांचे अप्रकाशित साहित्य प्रकाशित केले. त्यांच्याच पुढाकाराने शिवाजी विद्यापीठाच्या भाषाभवनाच्या वास्तुत विस् खांडेकर स्मृती संग्रहाला उभारले आहे. ते पाहिले की खांडेकराने

Printing Area: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal

W VEDA'S

JOURNAL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE (JOELL)

In International Free Rectional (Referent) Journal

Impact Factor (SJIF) 4.092

http://www.loell.in

Vol.8 Issue 1 2021

RESEARCH ARTICLE





DEPRIVATION OF MYTHICAL WOMEN IN THE SELECT PLAYS OF UMA PARMESHWARAN, MALIKA SARABHAI, C.S. LAKSHMI AND GOURI RAMNARAYAN

Dr. N. P. Khavare

(Head, Department of English, Hon. Shri. Annasaheb Dange, Arts, Commerce & Science College, Hatkanangale. 416109 Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur. Maharashtra.)

doi.org/10.33329.joell.8.1.14

ABSTRACT



Myths are appeared in worlds mythology in the form of historical revelation or sometime it basis on the fictitious construction. It sometime appears in both forms as historical facts and mythical fantasy. The epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana have been remained the treasure trove of arts. These epics depicts about Indian legendary or historical heroes (not women prominently) written in grand style. Rustom Bharucha captures attention in regard, with the Mahabharata's manifold representation. Indian Feminist playwrights have left no life's section untouched to resist against patriarchal dominance in the sphere of drama and theatre world. At their earliest phases of writing plays, they honestly and sincerely imitated the patriarchal tradition of drama and theatre. Gradually, with their collective conscious feelings and strong resistance they attempted to shackle patriarchal theatre tradition and created their own theatre tradition and dramaturge to expose misrepresentation of women's issues on the stage. They became bold enough to voice against patriarchal ideologies of theatre tradition and presented women's concerns on centre stage vehemently. In the later phase of drama creation, women playwrights highlighted their concerned issues emphatically and made it entirely of their own theatre tradition. For bringing their issues on the centre stage, they exploited Indian mythical stories from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata to raise question why mythical women were misrepresented and unnoticed by male historians and epic writers.

Keywords: Patriarchy, Dramaturgy, Epical Women, Marginalized, Milleu, Humiliation

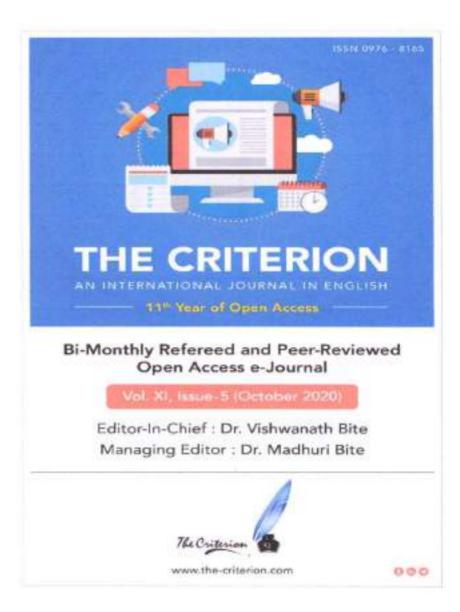
Author(s) retain the copyright of this article

Copyright © 2021 VEDAPublications

Author(s) agree that this article remains permanently open access under the terms of the Creative Commons

Attribution License 4.0 International License (a) 100





AboutUs: http://www.the-criterion.com/about/

Archive: http://www.the-criterion.com/archive/

ContactUs: http://www.the-criterion.com/contact/

EditorialBoard: http://www.the-criterion.com/editorial-board/

Submission: http://www.the-criterion.com/submission/

FAQ: http://www.the-criterion.com/fa/



ISSN 2278-9529

Galaxy: International Multidisciplinary Research Journal
www.galaxyimrj.com





Self-Assertion of Women in Terry McMillan's Mama

Tejashri Shivaji Patil Ph.D. Research Student, Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra

Dr. N. P. Khavare

Head, Department of English, Hon. Shri. Annasaheb Dange Arts, Commerce & Science College, Hatkanangale, 416109 Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra.

Article History: Submitted-05/10/2020, Revised-21/10/2020, Accepted-26/10/2020, Published-31/10/2020.

Abstract:

Women play a vital role in every civilized society. Therefore, it is hard to believe the development of society without an active participation of women. Though the place of women in society differs from one culture to that of another, it becomes imperative to note that woman has never been regarded as an equal to man in the patriarchal society. The role of woman, most of the time, is confined within the four walls of the house. However, the various feminists have raised their voice against the victimization and marginalization of women in society. Terry McMillan is one of the great exponents of feministic issues in contemporary African American literature. The present research paper focuses on self-assertion of women in Terry McMillan's novel Mama.

Keywords: feminism, patriarchy, self-assertion, career, divorce, single parenthood.

Literature Review

Terry McMillan was born on October 18, 1951, in Port Huron, Michigan. She was the oldest of the five children born to Edward and Madeline. Her concern is with the issues of feminism with reference to her select novels. The literary output of Terry McMillan is generally considered as one of the projections of contemporary issues of gender studies as her works focus on the urban experiences of African-American men and women. She is regarded as one of the most radical Black novelists in African-American fiction. Her fiction gives expression to the new

MAH MUL 03051/2012 Vidyawarta Jan. To March 2020 011



ISSN: 2319 9318	Peer-Reviewed International Journal	Issue-33, Voi-04	011
S. R. Ingle, K. N. So	of Water in villege Deulgaon Mahi,Tq.Do nune, D. M. Nagrik, S. S. Kalwaghe, S. S Dist. Jaina (MS) INDIA	eulgaon Raja, S. Kotalwar	165
14) A STUDY ON PROPEI Pradip Chandra Da	RTY STATUS OF WOMEN POLITICIANS IN DIS s, Digboi		 67
15) Higher Education i Dr. HD GOPAL, RAMA	in India – Issues, Challenges and Sugges NAGARA DISTRCT		71
	es of Hero and Heroine in Abhijñānaúák ayagarh, Odisha, India		79
	ग स्थापनेतृन दादासाहेब कन्नमवाग्रंचा ग्रष्टीय कामडी, जि. गडबिग्रेली		84
18) केरळ राज्यातील महापुरा डॉ. विड्ठल भिनराव मातकर	ामुळे झालेला सामाजिक बदल : एक समाजशास्त्रीय ३ ८, ता.जि.बीड		86
19) मधु सार्वत यांच्या कथेती प्रा.डॉ. मोरे संगीता दत्ताजी	ोत बदलते ग्रामीण जीवन दर्शन ते, जि. बीड	1	90
20) विड्रल वाषांच्या का डॉ. गजानन मुखे, f	व्यातील कृषी आणि कृषकरंच्या व्यवेचा शोध जि. वाशि म		92
21) खावणी : एक संधर्व डॉ. एकनाथ शामराव	पाटील, बि. कोल्हाप्र		96
22) प्रंवालय तालिकेबी प्रा. डॉ यमेश्बर स्	तत्त्व व व्यवहार पूर्वभानजी पवार, जि. परभणी	***************************************	98
	रा मार्ग रुंद करणारी : उच्टावळं ड		100
24) अण्णामाऊ सावे यांच्या प्रा.डॉ. रीदल गर्जेंद्र साहेब		***************************************	103
25) कृषी उत्पन्न बाजार समित प्रा. डॉ. ए. डी. गोस्वामी,			105

विद्यादार्ता : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 6.021(IIJIF)

संदर्भ :

- १) 'गाव—गाडा', त्रि.ना.आत्रे, सरिता प्रकाशन पुणे, पुनमुद्रण, जुलै २०१८. पृ.ज.७
- २) ग्रामीण साहित्य स्वरूप व दिशा, वासुदेव मुलाटे, कैलास पब्लिकेशन्स, औरंगाबाद, प्र. आ.जून १९९४. पृक.२९.
- काया मातीत मातीत, विट्ठल वाष, देशमुख आणि कंपनी, पुणे. व्हितिय आवृत्ती १९९४, पृक्र. २७- प्रस्तावना.



- १) प्रदक्षिणा, खंड दुसरा, कॉन्टिनेन्टल प्रकाशन पणे, प्र.आ१९९१.
- २) मराठी कविता आकलन आणि आस्वाद, डॉ.नागनाथ कोत्तापल्ले, स्वरूप प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद. व्दितिय आवृत्ती २०१०.
- म्हणी आणि लोकधर्म, विट्ठल वाघ. लोकवाइ:मय गृह, मुंबई, प्र.आ.१९९७. ४) ग्रामीण वाड्:मयाचा इतिहास, संपा—चंदकुमार नलगे, सुरेश एजन्सी, पुणे प्र.आ.१९९६.



छावणी : एक संघर्ष

डॉ. एकनाथ शामराव पाटील मा.श्री. अण्णासाहेब डागे कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय हातकणंगले, जि. कोल्हापुर

पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील सोलापूर, सांगली सातारा या जिल्हातील काही तालुके हे दुष्काळाने होरपळले जातात. त्यामध्ये सांगोला, मंगळवेढा, माण, खटाव, आटपाडी इ. येथील माणसे नेहमी संघर्षमय जीवन जगत असतात. हा संघर्ष निसर्गाशी, सरकारी अधिकाऱ्यांशी, लोकप्रतिनिधीशी किंवा गावगुंड, सावकारी करणाऱ्या सावकारांशी असेल. हा संघर्ष अनेक साहित्यीकांच्या लेखनीमधून आलेला आहे. याच तालुक्यातून काही नामवंत साहित्यीक जन्माला आले. त्यामध्ये ग.दि.माडगूळकर, व्यंकटेश माडगूळकर, शंकरराव खरात, भगवानराव पंतप्रतिनिधी, ना.स.इनामदार, श्रीधर स्वामी, संत दामाजीपंत, कान्होपात्रा, चोखामेळा, लावणी सम्राज्ञी सत्यभामाबाई पंढरपुकर, गायक आनंद शिदे, मिलींद शिदे इ. होय.

वरील साहित्यीकांच्या पंगतीला नविनच एक नाव आज वाचकांच्या समोर येत आहे. ते म्हणजे प्रा. अनिल नवात्रे, नव्या दमाच्या, नव्या विचारांचा तरूणाईला मराठी साहित्याची प्रेरणा देणारा सामाजिक प्रश्नावर विचार मांडणारा. त्यांची छावणी : एक उद्धरत गाव ही कांदबरी २०१६ मध्ये प्रकाशित झाली. त्याच्यापुर्वीही त्यांनी काही प्रमाणात लेखन केले आहे. लोणार समाजाला एकत्र जोडणारा लेखक. त्यांच्या छावणी एकः उद्वस्त गांव विषयी, त्यातील संघर्षाबाबत थोडसे

छावणी : एक उद्वस्त गाव हवा कांदबरीमध्ये अनेक पात्रे आहेत, प्रत्येक पात्र ही वेगवेगळ्या संपर्धातून जाताना दिसतात. दुष्काळावर प्रकाश टाकणारी त्यावर मात करून मान सन्माने जीवन जगत असलेल्या, माणदेशातील माणसांचे जीवन विदारक दृष्य, शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीवनातील व्यथा, वेदना,

विद्यादाता : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 6.021(॥॥॥)

Vidyawasta® Peer-Reviewed International Journal

Jan. To March 2020 Issue-33, Vol-04

097



कांटबरीच्या लेखकाने स्वतः अनुभवले आहे. कांटबरीत काही प्रमाणात काल्पनिकता आलेली असली तरी तीमधील वास्तव नाकारता येणार नाही. कांटबरीत शेतक-यांच्या जीवनात नेहमीच उपेक्षा व निराशा आलेली आहे. शेतक-यांच्या दुःखाचा फायदा घेणारे काही डोंबकावळे उदा. गावाचा सरपंच, गावामध्ये सावकारी करणारे सावकार, ही निर्देशी मनाची माणसे देखील कांटबरीत दाखवताना राग, द्रेष, संताप हया सर्वांना गिळून गप्प बसणारा शेतकरी दिसतो. माणदेशातील वास्तव जीवनावर प्रकाश टाकणारी कांटबरी नवख्या लेखकाने अगदी अध्यापूर्वंक शेतक-यांच्या प्रश्नांचा वेद घेतला आहे.

या कांबरीची उपयोगिता शासनाला कशी उपयोगी पडते याचे उदाहरण म्हणजे कांद्रबरीतील बबलू नामक पात्राने शेतकऱ्यांना पाणी आढवा, पाणी जिरवा या संकल्पनेच्या माध्यमातून सांगितल्या आहेत. अन त्या जशाच्या तशा महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या नावाने सुरू झाल्या.

स्रावणी : एक उद्दस्त गांव ही कादंबरी लेखकाने अत्यंत ग्रामीण ढंगात लिहिली असल्यामुळे तीमधील भाषाशैली थोडी वेगळी वाटते. ग्रामीण माणसे, त्यांचे आचार, विचार, राहणीमान, धार्मिकता इथे दिसते. अनेक जाती धर्माची माणसे, आपल्या जातीला गोचीडासारखी चिकटून बसली आहेत. सर्वत्र दुष्काळ जरी असला तरी, सर्व माणसे सुख दुःखाला सामोरे जाणारी आहेत.

कांदबरीमध्ये दाम्अण्णा, सदाअप्पा ही पात्रे वयोवृद्ध आहेत पण दुष्काळाची चिंता त्यांना लागून राहते त्यामुळे पांडूरंगाला दुष्काळ टळावा, भरपूर पाऊस पडावा म्हणून साकडे घालणारी आहेत. वर्षानुवर्षे पंढरीची वारी करणारे वारकरी, दुष्काळामुळे वारीला गेलेच नाहीत. व्हव रं दाम्अण्णा, लय वंगाळ दिस पडलं रं !पुरा बन्मापासून असा कवा घडलं न्हाय बघ ! असे उद्वार काढणारे, दाम्अण्णा कांदबरी मध्ये एक वेगळा ठसा उमटवतात.

कांदबरीमध्ये हृदय पिळवरून टाकणाऱ्या काही घटना घडलेल्या आहेत. कर्जाला व दुष्काळाला कंटाळून रामा कैकाडी लिबाच्या झाडाला रात्रीच फास घेऊन आपली जीवनयात्रा संपवतो. त्यामुळे त्याचा मुलगा बबलू, दोन क्यात आलेल्या मुली, पत्नी हे कुटूंबच पूर्ण उद्धस्त झाले आहे. हे दृष्य म्हणजे निसगनि व सावकारी करणाऱ्या माणसानीच रामा कैकाडबाच्या, गळयाचा फास आवळला म्हणायला हरकत नाही. रामा कैकाडबाच्या प्रेताची विटंबना करणारे सरकारी अधिकाऱ्यांना घारेकर घरणारे स्वार्थी तरूण कांदबरीला स्पर्श करून जातात. कादंबरी अनेक

पात्रांनी भरून राहिली आहे. कार्यबरी सतत वेगवेगळ्या वळणात रूतून बसताना जीव अगदी कासावीस होतो. दष्काळामळे माणसानाच पिण्यामाठी पाणी जारी क

दुष्काळामुळे माणसानाच पिण्यासाठी पाणी नाही तर शेती कशी पिकणार हा प्रश्न माणदेशातील माणसाना लागून राहिला आहे. जनावरांना चारा नाही, पिण्यास पाणी नाही, त्यामुळे जनावरे जनावरांच्या छावणीमध्ये सोडावी लागली, जनावरांच्या अंगाचा सापळा बधून जीव कासावीस व्हायचा, आपल्या जीवापाकडे कानाडोळा करायला देखील नकोसं वाटायचं.

आमदारकीच्या निवडणूका आत्या होत्या. सर्वेराव पाटील निवडणूकीला उभा होता. पाटलाच्या छावणीतील जनावरांना ओला, वाळका चारा भरपूर देऊ लागला. जनावरे काही दिवस मन्तेत जगत होती. सर्वेरावंपाटील गुंडगिरी, दमदाटी करणारा, दादागिरी करून निवडणूक जिंकणारा एक क्रूर माणूस. प्रामाणिक पणावर अप्रामाणिकपणे विजय मिळवलेला गुंड माणूस कांदवरीत टिसून थेतो.

रामा कैकाडयाची बायको संगिता म्वूपच सुंदर होती. सर्जेराव पाटलाची वाईट नजर तिच्या अंगाखांद्यावरून खिळत होती. सर्जेराव पाटलाकडून गहाण ठेवलेली जमीन खूप हुशारीने तिने बबल्च्या नावावर करून घेतली होती. त्यांचा राग सर्जेरावला होता. त्यांचा बदला घेण्यासाठी, छावणीतील संगीताच्या सोन्या बैलाला ठार मारले होते. सोन्याच्या विचारांने संगीता तडफमडून मरून जाईल असं सर्जेरावला वाटत होते. पण ती घीरांने जगली हा राग सतत आमदार सर्जेराव पाटलाला होता. म्हणून आमदार व त्यांच्या गुंडानी संगिताची अविवाहीत मुलगी गौरीची इज्जत लुटून तिचा गळा आवळून ठार मारून संगिताचा बदला घेतला. माणूसकीला काळीमा फासणाऱ्या अनेक घटना हवा कादंबरीत आहेत.

बबल्चे शिक्षण पूर्ण झाले होते. मंत्रालयातील सचिवपदाच्या परीक्षा देत होता. तो मंत्रालयात सचिव झाला. इकडे राधाचा संसार सुखाने चालला होता. संगिता मुलांचे सुख पहात होती. संगिताच्या डोळयात सर्जेराव पाटलाचा बदला घेण्यासाठी घडपडत होती. दररोज कोयत्याला धार लावत होती. अचानक पावसाच्या सरी आभाळातून कोसळत होत्या. सर्जेराव पाटील छावणीत पावसामुळे अडकून आहे हे तिला समजले. हातात कोयता घेऊन कोसळणाऱ्या पावसाची फिकीर न करता संगीता छावणीकडे धावत गेली. आमदार पाटलांने तिचा अवतार पाहिला. क्षणात कोणताच विचार न करता पाटलाचं मुंडक घडावेगळं झाले. बदला पेतल्याचं मुख तिच्या चेहऱ्यावर दिस्त

Rejetral: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 6.021(IIJIF)

ISSN: 2394	5303	Impact Factor 7.387(ILIIF)	Frinting Acad® Peer-Reviewed International Journal	June 2020 Issue-66, Vol-01
------------	------	----------------------------------	---	-------------------------------



7.387(IL) Peer-Reviewed International Journal Issue-66, Vol-01	012
28) जागिकोकरणातील दारिद्वयः भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या संदर्भात प्रा. डॉ. सि ष्टार्व मेत्राम, भंडारा ८	145
29) प्रसार माध्यमांचे मूलभूत साधन :भाषिक संवाद प्रा. एकनाथ शाम राव पाटील, जि. कोल्हापूर	151
30) राज्यभास्त्राच्या अभ्यामाचे दृष्टीकोन डॉ. संभाजी संतोष पाटील, घुळे	155
31) स्त्री जीवनातील अस्वस्थ कोलाहल लक्ष्याचनि मांडणारी 'लक्षणीय' कविता प्रा.डॉ. शो भा ऐकडे, बडने य	160
32) शासनाच्या निर्मल प्राम योजनेच्या अनुषंगाने नेसरी प्रमपंचायतीची दिशा प्रा. संसाणे जगदीश केशवराव, नेसरी	163
33) काहलील जिल्लान आणि काव्यात्मक समाज क्रांती सु रेंद्र गोपीनाथ रोटे, मुंबई	168
34) सुरसागर में लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों की अभिव्यक्ति अंशु दुवे, रीवा (म.प्र.)	172
35) उत्तराखण्ड में पौराणिक तीर्थ एवं आश्रम परम्परा डॉ. विनीता नेगी, गोपेश्वर (चमोली)	175
36) उत्तराखण्ड में पर्यटन से प्रभावित पर्यावरण —सुधार की आवश्यकता डा. सुनील पवाँर, मसूरी, उत्तराखण्ड	179
37) आचार्य हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी जी के उपन्यासों में खो दृष्टिकोण डॉ. घनश्याम पाठक, सुल्तानपुर (उ०प्र०)	184
38) मुगलकालीन भूदान प्रथा का तत्कालीन सामाजिक, धार्मिक एवं आर्थिक व्यवस्था रश्मि, जयपुर	187
39) अर्तसम्बन्धों को दर्शाता साहित्य और सिनेमा डा॰ कुमारी रीना, शिमला	192
40) भारतीय राजनीति पर कोरोना वायरस का प्रभाव डॉ. जगमोहन सिंह, गोपेश्वर (चमोली)	197
41) दलित महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध : एक समाजशास्त्रीय अवलोकन डॉ॰ संजय कुमार, मेरठ (उ॰प्र॰)	199

Printing Area : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal

प्रसार माध्यमांचे मूलभूत साधन : भाषिक संवाद

प्रा. एकनाथ शामराव पाटील मा. श्री अण्णासाहेब डांगे कला, ताणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय हातकणंगले, जि. कोल्हापर

मानवी जीवन विकासक्रमात संवादाचे स्थान अनन्यसाधारण आहे. सुध्टीवरील जीवाच्या निर्मितीनंतर इतर सर्व पश्, पक्षी, प्राणी या सर्वात मानव प्राणी सर्वश्रेष्ठ ठरला. याचे मुख्य कारण त्याला निसर्गत:च प्राप्त झालेली इतर प्राण्यांहन वेगळी अशी मीखिक अभिव्यवती आणि त्यातून त्याने विकसित केलेले संवादतंत्र होय. या संवादाच्या जोगवरच त्याने अनादिकालापासून आजतागायत आपले अभादित्व सिद्ध केले आहे. त्यामुळे संवाद ही अखिल मानवजातीची मूलभूत गरज बनली आहे. आपल्या मनात सातत्याने निर्माण होणाऱ्या विचार भावनांची वादळं संवादाद्वारेच आपण इतरांच्यासमोर व्यक्त करीत असतो. त्यामुळे संवाद हा दोन किंवा त्यापेक्षा अधिक व्यक्तीमध्ये होणारी माहितीची, विचारांची देवाणघेवाण होय.

संवाद म्हणजे आदान-प्रदान, देवाण-घेवाण, संप्रेषण, संज्ञापन इत्यादी, थोडक्यात संवाद म्हणजे आपल्या मताचा केलेला आदान-प्रदान किंवा देवाण-घेवाण होय. एका व्यक्तीद्वारे इतर व्यक्तीकडे अववा व्यक्तीसमूहाकडे चिन्हाद्वारे चालणारी अंतरप्रक्रिया म्हणजे भाषिक संवाद

ज्यावेळी विविध प्रसारमाध्यमांचा वापर करून भाषिक संवाद साथला जातो व तो संवादातील सदेश खूप लोकांपर्यंत जातो. त्यास जनसंज्ञापन असे देखील म्हणतात. मानवी जीबनात भाषिक संवादाला अनन्य साधारण महत्त्व आहे. त्यामुळे संवाद हा परस्परांमध्ये

होण फार गरजेचे आहे. कारण मानवी जीवन हे भाषिक सवादावर अवलंबन आहे.

आपल्या मराठी भाषेचा विचार करायचा झाले तर विविध प्रसारमाध्यमांमध्ये तिना होणारा वापर हा एकाएको झालेला वापर नाही. वा बदल नाही, प्रत्येक प्रसारमाध्यमांचा एक इतिहास आहे. आकाशवाणी, दुरदर्शन, वर्तमानपत्रे, चित्रपट, माहितीपट, नाटक, लोकनाटय, पद्मनाटय, कोर्तन, पिंगळा, जोशी, गोंघळी, वास्टेव या सर्वांनी भाषिक संवाद साधण्याचे काम केलेले आहे. चांगले विचार जनसामान्यांपर्यंत पोहचविण्याचे काम या सर्वांनी केलेले आढळते. बरील प्रसारमाध्यमांपैकी आज पिंगळा, वास्टेव इत्यादी बदलत्या काळानुसार मागे पडले आहेत. आजमितीला वर्तमानपत्रे, आकाशवाणी, मराठी नाटके, मराठी सिनेमा,मराठी पुस्तके, नियतकालिके इत्यादी प्रसार माध्यमे मराठी भाषेचा विविध अंगाने प्रसार करताना दिसत आहेत.

पानवाच्या प्रभावी व्यक्तिमन्ताच्या जडण-पडणीसाठी भाषा संवादाचे कार्य घडणे महत्त्वाचे असते. मगठी पाणसाची पातृभाषेबद्द्वी अनास्था पाहता व प्रसारमाध्यमातून हिंदी, इंग्रजी मिश्रीत भाषाशब्दांचा वापर पाहता मराठीच्या भवितव्याची काळजी वाटते त्यासाठी भाषेचे पुढील मूलभूत नऊ क्षेत्रे विकसित केली पाहिजेत श्रवण, भाषण, वाचन, लेखन, आकलन, कार्यात्मकता. व्याकरण, स्वयंअध्ययन, भाषेचा व्यवहारात उपयोग, शब्दसंपनीवर प्रभुत्व इत्यादीवरोबरच शुद्धलेखन. शब्दकोशाचा वापर, नियतकालिके, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रे इत्यादीची अभिरूची वाढवून इंग्रजी शाळांतुनही मराठी भाषा अध्ययन, विज्ञानविषयक शिक्षण मगठीतून दिले गेले पाहिजे. यासाठी भाषेचे चिंतन करणारी अभिवश्ती भाषाविषयक अभ्यास, भाषाविषयक तळमळ इत्यादी गोष्टीचे उपक्रम ग्रबवित्यास भाषिक संवादाचे व्यक्तिमत्व विकासासाठी लागणाऱ्या भाषि कौशल्यांचाही विकास होणार आहे.

संवादाचे अनेक प्रकार आहेत. १) अत्मसंवाद, २) द्वीव्यक्ती संवाद, ३) समूह संवाद, ४) जनसंवाद इ. वरील प्रकारच्या भाषिक संवादाशिवाय माणवाचे जीवन अधुरे आहे. हा संवाद फक्त मनुष्य प्राणीच

Printing Area : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal

अवलंबतो. इतर प्राण्यांना हा भाषिक संवाद साधता येण अशक्य आहे.

प्राचीन काळी समाजजीवनाच्या सर्व व्यवहारा मध्ये गुरूकुल शिक्षण पद्धतीला एक वेगळे परिमाण प्राप्त झाले होते. या गुरूकुल शिक्षण पद्धतीतील गुरू-शिष्यांमधील संवाद हा इतर संवाद व्यवहाराचा व माध्यमांचा आदर्श होता. पुढे ऐतिहासिक काळात गुजा व प्रजा असे दोन वर्ग निर्माण होऊन त्यांच्यातील संवाद हा आदर्शवत ठरला. ऐतिहासिक काळातील खिलते या माध्यमातूनही त्या त्या काळात संवादाची उत्तम भूक भागविल्याचे निदर्शनास येते. पण पुढे एकोणिसाव्या शतकापासून आधुनिक काळात विविध प्रसारमाध्यमे उदयाला आली. त्याद्वारे संवाद साधला जाऊ लागला. अर्थात विविध प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या निमित्तान संवादतंत्राने घेतलेली झेप ही कल्पनातीत आहे. समाजजीवनाला व्यापून असणाऱ्या प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या अभिव्यक्तीच्या प्रत्येक घटकांचा संवाद हा मूलभूत पाया आहे. त्यामुळेच तर तो घटक जिवंत गहिला आहे. या अनुषंगाने प्रसारमाध्यमांचे मूलभूत साधन : संवाद यांचा विचार प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात केला आहे.

ब्रिटिशांनी आपल्या एकछत्री अंमलानंतर येथील गुज्यकारभार सुरिळत चालण्यासाठी कुशल प्रशासन यंत्रणा उभी केली शिवाय त्याच्या जोडीला आणखी एक गोष्ट आणली ती म्हणजे दळणवळणाची आणि प्रसारमाध्यमांची अनेक साधने होय. पोस्ट, तारायत्रे, रेल्बे, बाहतुकीची विविध साधने इत्यादीसारखी दळणवळणाची विविध साधने रेडिओ, वश्तपत्रे व नियतकालिके यासारखी प्रसारमाध्यमे, यातून खऱ्या अर्थनि संवाद क्रांती होण्यास मदत झाली. दुसऱ्याच्या नजरेतून समस्येकडे पाहण्याची व त्या सोडविण्याची कल्पकता प्रसारमाध्यमांद्वारे अधिक सुलभ झाली. लिहिणारा, बोलणारा आणि वाचनारा, ऐकणारा या दोघात परस्परांबदल विश्वास निर्माण होवू लागला. त्यातून दोघात कथी प्रत्यक्ष तर कथी अप्रत्यक्ष अर्थपूर्ण संवाद होवू लागला. संवादाची वेगवेगळी रूपे तयार होऊन संवादाचा वेग वाढला. व्यापही वाढला. समाज विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेमध्ये संवादाला पुन्हा अधिक महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर भारतासारख्या

विकसनशील देशाने पंचवार्षिक योजनांद्वारे भारतीय समाज्ञव्यवस्था व अर्थव्यवस्था यांच्या विकासाचा पाया मजबूत करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. भरीतभर म्हणून १९९१ साली ऑर्थर डॅकेल प्रस्तावानुसार मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेचे धोरण पत्करून जागतिकीकरणाचा पुरस्कार केला. त्यातच विकासाच्या नावाखाली खाजगीकरण स्वीकारले. माहिती आणि तंत्रज्ञानाच्या एका नव्या जगात आपण प्रवेश केला. हे जग कसे आहे? याचे बरे वाईट परिणाम काय? याची येथे चर्चा करण्यापेक्षा एक महत्त्वाचा परिणाम आपण यानिमित्ताने साधला. तो म्हणजे समाजजीवनाच्या सर्व स्तरात अनेक नव्या प्रसार माध्यमांचा आपण स्वीकार केला. याच्या जोडीने नवी संवाद कौशल्य उदयास आली.

आधृनिक काळात माणसाच्या गरजा आवडी-निवडी व विचारसरणी यांचा विचार करून वेगवेगळया उत्पादन कंपन्या आपल्या वस्तु बाजारात आणत असतात या वस्तुंचे उत्पादन केल्यानंतर त्यांच्या वितरणासाठी बाजारपेठ व ब्राहक यांची आवश्यकता भासते. ग्रहकांनी वस्तूची खरेदी केली नाही तर त्यांचे उत्पादन कसे वाढणार? उद्योगाचा विकास कसा होणार? यासाठी आपल्या मालाची जाहिरात करणे आवश्य असते, कारण व्यापार आणि उद्योग यांचे सामान्य माणसाशी संवाद साधण्यासाठी जाहिरात हे एक उपयुक्त साधन आहे.

समाजातील सर्व माणसाचे दैनंदिन व्यवहार संवाद व भाषेवर आवलंबून असते. भाषा व संवादाच्या माध्यमातृन मानव आपल्या भाव—भावना विचार स्वत:स्त्र मिळणारा आनंद सहज प्रगट करतो. म्हणून भाषा व संवाद या माध्यमाला सर्वश्रेष्ठ ठरविले आहे. तसेच भाषा हे आत्मपरिक्षणाचे व विचारांचे एक अत्यंत प्रभावी असे साधन आहे. भाषिक संवाद सर्वांना जमेल असे नाही. त्यासाठी शिक्षणाची गरज आहे. लेखन, वाचन व बोलणे समजून घेणे वैचारिक देवाण—घेवाण करणे ही भाषा या माध्यमाची मूळ कौशल्ये आहेत.

मानवाच्या विकासासाठी त्याचे व्यक्तिमत्व सुधारण्यासाठी भाषिक संवाद कौशत्य आत्पसात करणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. मानवी संवादामुळे व्यक्तिच्या सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, राजकीय आणि धार्मिक दर्जाही सुधारतो. या

Printing Area : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal

मर्व गोष्टीमुळे व्यक्तिचे जागतिक पातळीवर त्याचे ताव होते. तो मानवसमूहात प्रसिद्धीस येतो

आज एकविसाव्या शतकात बाबरत असताना जग है एक गांव बनलं आहे. असे जेव्हा आपण म्हणतो तेव्हा त्याच्या मुळाशी माहिती आणि तंत्रज्ञानाच्या या नव्या जगात उदयाला आलेली विविध प्रसार माध्यमे आहेत. मीखिक, लेखन, पोस्ट, वृत्तपत्रे व नियतकारिके इत्यादी पारंपारिक माध्यमांच्या संवाद साधनांबरोबर रेडिओ, टेलिफोन, मोबाईल, इंटरनेट ई-मेल चॅटिंग आणि सोशल नेटवर्किंग इत्यादी सारख्या कितीतरी प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या आधारे आज संवाद क्रांती झाली आहे. त्यामुळेच तर जग हे एक गाव बनले.

मीखिक आणि हावभावांच्याद्वारे साथला जाणारा संवाद हा तर मानवाच्या उत्पत्तीपासून चालत आल्ला आहे. मानवी जीवनात याला अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व आहे. आदिमानवापासून ते आजच्या आभूनिक आणि वैश्विकीकरणातील मानवापर्यंत हा संबाद सर्वश्रेष्ठ मानायला हवा. कारण तो बेट तो ह्दयापर्यंत जाऊन भिडणारा, कश्रीकश्री भाषेपत्रिकडचाही असतो. ब्रिटिशांच्या ग्रजवटीनंतर आधुनिक युगातल्या प्रवेशानंतर वश्नपत्रे, नियतकालिके आणि जाहियतीसारखी माध्यमे आणि त्याद्वारे साथला जाणारा संवाद यामुळे मानवी जीवन बदल् लागले. एक विचार अनेकांपर्यंत एकाचवेळी नेउल पोहचविण्यासाठी, समूह मनाला आवाहन करण्यासाठी सवादाचे एक प्रभावी साधन म्हणून ही माध्यमे महत्त्वाची उरली. त्यातच पुढे विसाव्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धात रेडिओसारख्या माध्यमांची भर पडल्यामुळे समृह मनाशी अनेक पटरी संबाद साधण्यास मदत झाली. याद्वारे केवळ लिहिणाऱ्या, वाचणाऱ्यांशी एवढेच नव्हेतर ज्यांना लिहिता, वाचता येत नाही अशा सर्वांची, समाजजीवनतल्या सर्वच स्तरामधल्या माणसांशी संवाद साधण्यास मदत झाली.

या प्रसारमाध्यमांबरोबर विसाव्या शतकाच्या उत्तरार्धात टेलिकम्युनिकेशन नेटवर्क हे एक महत्त्वाचे प्रसारमाध्यम उदयाला आले. यामध्ये टेलिफोन, ब्रॉडकास्टिंग (टी.की./रेडिओ)आणि इंटरनेट यांचा समावेश झाला. आज दूरदर्शन आणि त्याद्वारे प्रसिद्ध होणारी शंकडो चंनत्स यामुळे कोटयवधी लोकांशी घरबसल्या

संबाद साधना येक लागला आहे. त्यामाटे लोकान्या ज्ञानकथा रूदावत आहेत. मानवी जीवनाशी संबंधित आराग्य, विज्ञन, शेती, गुंतवणुक, देश-विदेशातील घटना-घडामोडी, खेळ, संगित आणि पाककृती इत्यादीशो अनंत मार्गानी दुखर्शन हे माध्यम सामाजिक. सांस्कृतिक विकासाच्या बाबतीत संवाद साधण्यासाठी पुरक उरले आहे. इंटरनेट या माध्यमामुळे तर आज जग हे एक खेडे बनले आहे. यामुळे संवादाची पद्धतच बदलून गेली आहे.

जगातल्या क्ठल्याही कोपऱ्यातल्या अगदी अपरिचित माणसांशीसुद्धा इंटरनेटद्वारे आज संवाद साध ाला जात आहे. सोशल नेटवर्किंगसारख्या माध्यमातून पूर्वी कथोहो न पाहिलेत्या माणसाशो पैत्री करून, संबाद साभून उद्योगव्यवसाय विस्तारासाठी, आपल्या अडचणो मोडवणुकीसाठी त्यांची मदत झाली आहे. फार काय अगदी जोडीदार निवडीपर्यंत आजच्या तरूणाईने मजल मारली आहे. संवाद क्रांतीतील या अफाट बंगाशी ज्याने जोडून पेतले आहे तो बैश्विक बनला आहे. मानबी जीवनाच्या ऐहिक प्रगतीसाठी ही संवाद क्रांती उपकारक ठरली आहे. इंटरनेटवर वर्तमानपत्रे, संशोधन लेख बाचणे, हवी ती माहिती हत्या त्याबेळी जाणून घेणे, त्यासंदर्भात आपल्याला काही अधिक माहिती असल्यास त्यात ती समाविष्ट करो ही आज विकसित आणि विकसनशील देशातील लोकांची दैनंदिनी झाली आहे. संवाद साधण्याचा हा अप्रत्यक्ष मार्ग प्रसारमध्यमांच्या बदलत्या रूपांमुळेच शक्य झाला आहे. ई-लर्निंगद्वारे घरबसल्या शिक्षणाची सोय झाली आहे. केवळ एका बटणात ज्ञानाचे भांडार उपलब्ध होत आहे. ई-कॉमर्स, ई-बिझनेस, ई-मार्केटिंग, ई-बॅंकिंग, ई-मॅन्युफॅक्चरींग आणि ई-केश याद्वारे कोणत्याही देशातील व्यक्तीशी अगदी कमीतकमी वेळात संवाद साधून सुलभ व्यवहार करणे शक्य झाले आहे. ई—मेलद्वारे माहितीची त्वरीत देवाण—घेवाण होऊन संवादाच्या पद्धतीत आमूलाग्र बदल झाला आहे. पो.टू.पी.नेटवक याद्वारे समान आवड़ दर्जा असणाऱ्या व्यक्ती संवाद साधू शकतात. वाय.फाय. द्वारे(वायरल फायडेलिटी) बिनतारी मागनि आपण संगणाचा आधार घेऊन संवाद साधू शकतो. ब्लॉग म्हणजे

Printing Area: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal

मंक्रतम्बळ होय. विविध विषयाबद्दलचे स्वतःचे मत ग्रमाताला कळावे म्हणून व्यक्ती अगर संस्था ब्लॉग उघड़ते किया दुसरी एखादी व्यक्ती असे संकेतस्थळ उपड्न हबोनी माहिनी पाहू शकते. यावर लिखित, ऑडिओ, विडीओ इ. स्वरूपात मजकूर असतो. वज्ञकीय व्यक्ती, सिनेकलाकार, शास्त्रज्ञ यांच्यापासन ते अगदी समाजातल्या सामान्य धरातील व्यक्ती आपल्या चाहत्यांशी संवाद साधू शकते. गुगल, याहू इत्यादिसारख्या शोध यंत्रद्वारे आपणास हवी ती माहिती केव्हाही मिळ् शकते. विकिपिडिया तर हा अनेक भाषीय सामृहिक ज्ञान वापराचा मार्ग आहे. संवादाचा हा एक वेगळाच नम्ना मानता येईल. कोणीही त्यामध्ये अधिक माहिती भरून सुधारणा करू शकतो. याशिवाय चॅट, रूम, फेसबुक, विटटरद्वारे व्यक्ती आपली मते मांडू शकते वा इसऱ्याची वाचू शकते.

भारतासारख्या खंडप्राय आणि विकासाच्या बाटेकर वेगाने प्रगती करणाऱ्या व जागतिक महासत्तेचे स्वप्न पाहणाऱ्या आपल्या देशात प्रसारमाध्यमामुळे आज जगण्याचे संदर्भ बदलत आहेत. याची अनेक उदाहरणे आपल्या आजुबाजूला पहावयास मिळतात. कोणतेही प्रसारमाध्यम आज मानवी जीवनाचा अविभाज्य भाग बनू पाहत आहे. माहिती तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्रातील प्रसार माध्यमांच्या विकासाच्या अफाट वेगाने भारताने प्रगत म्हणून ओळखल्या जाणाऱ्या अनेक युरोपीय, पारिचमात्य देशांनाही मागे टाकले आहे. जगाऱ्या पारंपारिक इतिहास पाहता राजकीय क्रांती आणि सामाजिक क्रांती है दोनच शब्द समाजविकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत महत्त्वाचे वाटतात. पण आधुनिक युगात औद्योगिक क्रांती, हरित कांती हे शब्द परवलीचे बनले आहेत. त्या मालिकेत भविष्यकाळात जो इतिहास लिहिला जाईल त्यात आता माहिती तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्रात प्रसारमाध्यमे आणि त्याद्वारे साथला जाणारा संवाद हा तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्रातील क्रांतीचा निश्चितपणे समावेश होईल अशी स्थिती आहे.

वैद्यकीय क्षेत्रातही रोग्याचे निदान शोधून त्यावर उपचार पद्धती अधिक सुकर आणि सुलभ होण्याच्या दृष्टीने प्रसारमाध्यमांच्याद्वारे साषला जाणाय संवाद हा अधिक महत्त्वाचा मानला जात आहे. गंभीर रूग्णांचा ईसीजी, सीटी स्कॅन या गोष्टी डॉक्टर इंटरनेटवरून बपू

राकतात. आपत्या सहका-यामार्फत त्या रूग्णांवर योग्य तो उपचार करतात, एखाद्या रूग्णांच्या बाबतीत अगदी गुंतामुंतीची स्थिती उद्भवली असेल तर व्हीडीओ कॉन्फरसिंग्हारे ते आणखी काही डॉक्टरांशी त्या श्रणीच सल्लामसलत करू शकतात. अनेक शक्यतांचा विचार होऊ शकतो. आणि कमीतकमी धोक्याचा पर्याय निवडण्यासाठी हा सल्ला महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरतो. केवळ तञ्ज डॉक्टरांना या प्रसारमाध्यमांद्वारे साधल्या जाणाऱ्या संवादाचा उपयोग आहे असे नाही. तर वैद्यकीय शिक्षणाच्या तंत्रातही आता सुगमता आली आहे. बारा— पंश्रत विद्यार्थ्यांना अभ्यासासाठी एखादे मनुष्य शरीर उपलब्ध असे आता एलसीडी, ब्रीडी इत्यादीसारख्या तंत्रज्ञानामुळे प्रत्यक्ष मनुष्य शरीराची गरज कमी भासून त्या माध्यमाद्वारे माहिती जाणून संवाद साधू शकतो. वैद्यकिय क्षेत्रात वरील प्रकारच्या कार्यात हल्लीची प्रसारमाध्यमे विलक्षण प्रभावी उरत आहेत आज जागतिक पातळीवर व्हिडिओ कॉन्फरन्सिंगद्वारा वेगवेगळया विषयांतील तज्ञ आपले वैद्यकीय ज्ञान इतरांपर्यंत पोहचवत असतात. त्याचा फायदा असा होतो की, घरबसला जगातील वेगवेगळे प्रॅक्टिशनर्स, त्या त्या विषयातील तज्ञ डॉक्टर्स एकमेकांशी विहडिओ कॉन्फरन्सिंगद्वारा चर्चा करतात, आपल्या ज्ञानाची देवाण-धेवाण करतात. नवीन तंत्रज्ञान एकमेकांपर्यत पोहचविण्यासाठी आणि ते जाणून घेण्यासाठी आज त्रसारमाध्यमे आणि त्याद्वारे साधला जाणारा संवाद ही काळाची गरज बनली आहे.

एंकदरीत प्रगत तंत्रज्ञानाद्वारे आज आपण हजारो मैलावरून एखाद्या व्यक्तीशी एखादे बटन क्लीक केल्यास तासनतास संवाद साधू शकतो. वेळ, श्रम, पैसा या सर्वाची यातून बचत झाली आहे. पण इंटरनेट, एस.एम.एस., मोबाईल, ई—मेल, चॉटेंग आणि सोशल नेटलर्किंगद्वरे प्रसारमाध्यमांच्या साहाय्याने आज संबाद क्रांती होत असली तरी यामुळे विकसित झालेली संवादकीशल्ये टेक्निकल ओरिएटेड होत आहेत. खरे तर सोशल नेटवर्किंग हे जरी आजच्या प्रगत युगातील अत्यंत सोयीचे साधन बनले असले तरी व्यावसायिक कापॅरिट जगात ते वादप्रस्तही होत आहे. त्यामुळे त्याच्या वापराला काही एक प्रमाणात मर्यादा पडत

Printing Area: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal





नि:२४०४३३, फॅक्टरी : २५०४३३ तासगांव (जि. सांगली) कोन : ०२३४६ - दु.२४२४३३ बेकास सोसायटी, वाका नं. ७, मार्केट वार्ड

। रोलींग शहर्म व सर्व प्रकारचे केंब्रिकेशन बम्बन्स in: (01/14) ined twest, i teests it towas हैप्रॉनिड प्रेमक नदार देनेने निनेट क्रांबन (ब्रिटा) निमेर पार्टम, मेट्डेड टंनम व पनवाचे होन ान्त्रकातस्य अंदातानंतरः स्व क्षित्रकार बाला क्षेत्रका क्षेत्र केट बेट L STATE (IL STATE

बोबा. युवराज है. गोल्ड मी. १४५३६१३६३१

ग्रंपा बभववि पारीन मो ९४२२०४०४३३

Mo. 9422580305 Vinod S. P

BIOLOGICAL & CHEMICALS

IN REMI INSTRUMENTS AUTHORISED DEALER

DEALERS IN

Equiptronics, Whatman, Visual Chart etc. Glassware Instrument and Equipment Boresil, J-Sii Emkay, Elico, Ketan All Kinds of Biological Chemical

Ph. [0] 0231-2661216 (R)637095, E-mail : Vinodunique@yahoo.com 671, "E' Vasant Ratan Appt. 3" Lane, Shahupuri, Kolhapur - 416 004



तिवाजी विद्यारीत बतारी मिक्क संदाये विद्यापन्तिया पैमानिक

शिविम सर्रोधन पत्रिका

(Peer Reviewed Referred Research Journal) ISSN No. 2319-8025 (विद्यार्थित अनुपान आयोग नवी विश्वी मान्यान २६ ३६. ६४ १ ६५) तानेवारी-फेब्रुवारी-मार्च, एप्रेल-मे-जून २०२१ वर्ष दहाचे : अरु पंचर्शस व सब्वीसाव

लोकसंस्कृतीची आविष्कार रूपे

ग्रा.(डॉ.)शिवकुमार सोनाळकर o संपादक •

अध्यक्ष, ज्ञिवाजी विद्यापीठ मराठी त्रिक्षक संघ, कोन्हरपूर

• अतिथी संपादक •

प्राचार्य, प्रथमुख्य दो.बसनसम्बद्धात्य प्रदेशन महाविद्यालय, त्यसगाय, जि.सांगली डॉ.मिलिव हुजरे

डॉ.शहाजी पाटील

डॉ.तातीबा बदान

• कार्यकारी संपादक • इं.भेला जोशी

संपातक मंडळ

डॉ.गोमटेश्वर पाटील

प्रा.(डॉ.)नंदकुमार मोरे

डॉ. तातांबा बदमे

डॉ.हिनेश बाधुबर

डॉ. प्रकाश कुमार डॉ. डी. ए. देसाई • सङ्गागार समिती •

डॉ. अनिल ग्यळी

डा. राजन गम • प्रकाशक •

अनुरान, ७/व सूर्ववंशी कॉल्ड्स, सानेगुरुजी बसाहत, कोल्सप्ट - ४१५ ०११ अध्यक्ष, त्रिबाजी विधापीठ मराठी त्रिक्षक संघ, कोल्डाप्ट

क्य:₹300

जोशीनक बसाहन, पन्तुम, (जि. सांगली) ४१६ ३१०, मी. १९७०७०००४५८

अमाने अधितेत,

क्षाका, क्षम्य केरे अस्त्र कन्त्रज, w/द क्षिकी क्षेत्रकी, क्ष्रोजुरूची कारता, क्षेत्रकत् - xtv, ott को क्रांतिक क्षेत्री, व जीवित कर हे साहेश कीस्त प्रधानक वी क्रियमुक्त सोज्यस्त, कोर्ड प्रेमती निस्तरित बताते त्रियक स्था कोन्यम् कराते त्रामने अध्योग, अधिकात



State British	(甲)		निकार करे । १५ Scanned with Oken Scanner
£	246	472	ब्ले । १५ ned with
हीं, मंत्रव्युत्मा प्रमुक्त मागद	प्रविणासिंह बहात्रुतिह मिलेशार	डी, मारत विक्रुलताथ जिंदे	सोक्संस्कृतीची आविष्कार
g	FREEH	गीत-सहाम	

ž

HARLE SOFTERING I STATE WHICH STREET	gane meneral again	141	मीपळ या विधीनाटवाचे स्टब्स्य	र्शी. प्राम्बन्धः प्रम्बाक्षायः निष्
क्रेतम् आस्थितीषे विधीनत्य : कम	र्श प्रमेशक महादेव होनवाने	484	रंजनम् लोकनाट्य - 'लेमद्रा'	र्थी. वेगाओं विकास ओवाहे
लोकसाद्वील अधी लिल साहित्य क्षेत्रा अनुक्ष	म् उन्त ग्रामक्षेत्र कारम	52	तामगाव तालुकवातील सोज काबेतील खुवीचा अध्यास	पनमी निवास चाठील
व्योपनाचे उम्बट आविष्णकाः 'अन्तायो '	म्, पानसी अपक्षांके	Ξ	्रमोक्रांति प्रयोगील शक्त (बक्रका) क्रेपातका	हैं, एकनाथ जामता पाठी
लीकसाहित्याचा वीजिक अधिष्यतः : खेक्तीत	श्रीकदम लंकाकी धोडीएम	£	कीर्तनसंस्थाः विष्यार य विस्तार	डॉ.सुक्य कायुक्त पाटील
लीकपरंजेतील लोकक्तकातीतांचे स्वरूप विशेष	र्ग.अमा कांच्छे	121	गन्तामु काशुक्रवातील घक्ता समान्याचे परंपरागत गर्नीनृत्य	त्री विकासकांका पाटील
स्तेककाता सॅमीपवन : कर्माती आविष्कार छपे	नियुषी यतु कान्द्रेयस	2	गामान्द्रस्यी विवासी; विधी व गाणी	झं.सबुकाला पिसाळ
अस्थितमी म्हेकमीतांनादील ब्रह्मीय दहाँन	kern ulfåen frame	791	क्षेत्रकारों क्षेत्रका	ह्ये.योख हजाकंत रामचंद्र
कीर्जन पांपरेचे स्वरूप य सद्मियती	uniff shut shier:	144	स्रोधसंस्कृतीचा स्तिकृष्ट आविष्यका - स्वीक्षण्डमा	ही, गवशम नाम प्रेटे
महापक्षतील अविकासीकी त्येवनृत्ये: मजाडा आणिदंडार	नियम्बर असोक क्षमा	*54	लीकसंत्यृतीचा ज्यसन्धः । यामुदेव	हा. एजडी बहोप्स पेसार
गंत एकनायांच्या पारूदातील लोकानिष्यत	मी.सुपांगी जनावी कुभार	24	गोधारी समाज परंपोतील खी-प्रतिमा	हीं. नक्षण हुएकाने
हाक्ता गीलातील अभिनेदना	ही. ल्ला पंतुरंग बीरे	402	निकायत : हिंदू-मुजित्त्व सांस्कृतीकः	र्ता. स्थीक सूरण पुत्रा
महत्वकृतील स्था-उत्संव परंदरा-अध्याम् व वैज्ञानिकता	स्थानी प्रवास	302	समन्त्रयाचा जिल्हाण लोकतियन्त्रत	
प्रयोगाच्या स्टेबाक्टन्यांचा क्यातत्त्वक आणिकार	की. विकास प्रकास स्थिताया	406	लोकसाहित्याच्या जनवातुत्र इंद्यालय वर्षट्य : एक अन्यास 🏻 इंद्रि सं संजय	जी राजेक क्षे राजप
गर्मीकोणः एक लोकानिकार	Higher offits	**	'लक्षिता'चे लोकनाइपस्यक्ष	र्श.सुनीता शेकाडे
भारतीय व पाक्रास्य स्टीकासंस्कृतीच्या	डॉ.स्नेहा मुदास प्रमु वहांको	152	मुक्ति : स्तेकाविषकाताचे एक सन	हीं. मंत्रपद्धमार पथुक्त मारा
आविष्यकार करणंत्रकील अनुसंध			मोक क्रोमील जीवनविषयक सम्बद्धान	प्रविधासिंह बहाक्तिस् जिल्लेक
माधावरचा अंख्या-मीधनाचा पाठनाविषका	म्,मिका उक्तोष्ट पार्की	216	माही माहित्यातील लोक्डकातीत-ब्रह्मक	हाँ, भारत विश्वलात्रथ जिल्
मताडी ओक्टबटवाची परंदा व अभिवयस्तिषे वेग्छेदग	प्राथार्थ झ.जिलालिंग धेनकुराते	èèè		
१४ । लोकसंस्कृतीची आविष्कार रूपे	ISSN No. 2319-8025	1319-8025	ISSN No. 2319-6025	लोकसंस्कृतीची आविष

3%

र्जी. प्राम्बन्धः प्रमम्बन्धाय निवस

ह्ये. एकनाध जामरात पाटील

ž

ž

असताना ती टाब्यून निमावून जाणे

१६. असेल तेक्हा दिवाळी नसेल तेव्हा जिमगा - कमाई भरपुर झाली की चैन करायची व कमाई नसली की उपात्री राहायचे. १७.ओल्याक्रोक्स सुकेही अळते - दृष्टांच्या करणीने त्यांचे नुकसान तर होतेच पण त्याबरोबर सब्बन लोकांनाही त्राप्त होतो.

१८ . मनात मनोरे पुढे ताट कोरे - मनात पुष्कळ इच्छा असतात पण गरिबीमुळे त्या पूर्ण होऊ शकत नाहीत.

. माथ तशी बेटी गहू तशी रोटी - आईचे गुण मुलीत उत्तरतात धान्याच्या दर्जानुसार त्यापासन केलेले अन्नही त्याच दर्जाचे होते.

२० . मन किती ते वैरी न किती - मनात जेवडे बाईट विचार येत असतात तेवडे शजुही करत नाहीत.

HHICH:

महाराष्ट्राची संस्कृती जिवंत आहे. त्याबहुत चे संकलन तासगाव तालुक्यातील विविध वयोगटातील व्यक्तींकडून केलेले आहे.संदर्भा मध्ये त्या प्रातिनिधिक व्यक्तींचा उक्केख म्मुणी या समजायला अतिशव सोच्या आहेत. त्यांचे अर्थ माहीत असतील तर अडाणी माणूस देखील सहज या म्हणी वापरू शकतो, लोकसाहित्य हे मीखिक पद्धतीने चालत आस्वामुळे हजारो वर्षायासून म्हणी एका पिढीकडून दुसऱ्या पिढीकडे बालत आलेल्या आहेत त्यामुळे यामध्ये नब्याने फारशी भर पडली नाही म्हणून हा एक छोटा व सुटसुटीत असा लोक वाड्यामय प्रकार आहे ,की ज्यामध्ये स्पष्ट व सहज समोरच्याला काही सांगितले जाते परंपरेने बालत आलेला हा म्हणीया लोकसाहित्यातील ब जनमानसातील बारसा ग्रामीण मानातील स्त्री-पुरुषांनी जपलेला आहे. यातुनच

. सोनाबाई बबन पाटील.

१ . अशोक कदम.३.सुमन बायदुडे.

्रमोकगीत परंपरेतील डहाका

मा.श्री.अरणासाक्षेत्र डांगे कला,बाणिज्य च विज्ञान डॉ.एकनाथ शामराव पाटील महाविद्यालय हातकणंगले जि.कोल्हापुर,

म्हणून या विधीला 'डाक' म्हणतात कुमार समाज व मराठा समाजामध्ये हा कुलाचार विषी म्हणून पाळला जातो. कुमराकडून अंत्य क्रियाकमं करून घेतल्याशियाय डाक' (डहाक) हा विधी म्हणजे मृत व्यक्तीच्या उत्तरक्रीयेच्या प्रकारातील एक विधी आहे . कुमाराकडून हा विधी केला जाती ,यावेळी कुमार डाकवाजवितात मुतान्यास मोश मिळत नाही अशी श्रद्धा ह्या विधीमाने आहे.

बाका यानी सांगितले आहे.नारदाच्या सांगण्यायक्तन यांडवानी पंदू राजाचे उत्तर क्रियाकम डहाकाचा प्रारंभ कसा झाला है 'डहाका' (डक्का)च्या प्रारंभ कथेत कबी राम कार्ष केले त्या कार्याच्या वेळी व्यासांनी त्याना अठरा पैजा आणावयास सांगितत्त्या . त्यात डक्का (डाक्ड) प्रथम आणावयास सागितली

व्यास महणे आपक्षी आणा हमाना त्यामाजीता मुक्ती

चीवेदाच्या नादी तिच्या पंडू उपरगती

कार्यानासून डाक याजविष्यास प्रारंभ झाला .तेव्हा पासून म्हणजे सुमारे पाच हजार वर्ष विनंती करून ही भार्गवत्राची कडून कार्यासाठी आणली . अन उत्तर क्रियांमध्ये डक्केचा ही डक्का / डक्का भागंवअधीची कन्दा भागंवऋषीच्या दंडातुन तिचा जन्म म्राला .च्यासांनी अत्योमी जन्म असलेली कन्या या विधीला मागितली व पांडवानी डाकेचा अग्रपुतेचा मान सांगितला. अशा प्रकारे पांडवपित पंडू राजाच्या जाग पासून डाक बादन परंपरा सुरु झालेली दिसून येते.

हाक वाजविण्याचा विभी मृताच्या अकराव्या दिवशी केला जातो.मयत व्यक्तीच्या घरी है क्रियाकर्म करणारे उपाध्ये /म्हेतर कुंभार समाजाचे असतात. ह्या विधीच्या वेळी डाका (डहाका) हे डमरू ज्या आकाराचे बाद्य असते . त्याच्या भोबती झांज हे बाद्य असते, काही दिकाणी टाळ हि वाजवितात . पाच उस बांधून एक बौक केलेला असतो. त्यामध्ये फुलाची माळ धापलेल्या नारळासह कलक पांडबानी आणातेल्या अस्ता पैजा) तसेच केळीच्या खुटाची पंडपी (घर) तयार केली जाते. त्यास तीन दारे ठेवलेली असतात नंतर चीकात खाऊच्या पानाची माध्य बांधलेली असते.ही माळ बांधण्याचा अधिकार व सोडण्याचा अधिकार मृत व्यक्तीच्या असतो .त्या चौकात अठरा पानांच्या विडयावर अठरा पैजा म्हणजे तांदळाच्या पिठाची मृतपिंड (स्वी /पुरुष) केदाळकूल, कावळा, पिशामृत, अमृतकुंभ इत्यादी चित्रे म्हणजे भाष्ट्रबालाच असतो. सुताच्या दोऱ्याने कलाशाला नवबेढे घालतात. सच्चावप्र पांडो अट्या चित्रे तयार करून ठेवतात . त्यात प्रथम गणपती , नारद . कृष्ण ,महादेवाच क्षापड, सुपान्या, फळे इत्यादी साहित्य असते. त्यानंतर गणेश व डाक पूजन करतात. विड शीर, गाय बासक , गंडे, सावज (जनावर) सुर्व, नाग, सुवर्ण, पिपळ, शिडी

4447 SSN No. 2319-8025

लोकसंस्कृतीची आविष्कार रूपे । २३७



नंतर द्वाक बाजबत कुभार उपाध्ये सुरुवातीस गण मुणतात . त्या गणामध्ये ाणपतीस बंदन " करून या कार्यास बावस वीरांना बोलावल जाते. तसेच अठरा

गणानंतर 'पानाडी' महटली जाते.'पानाडी' म्हणजे पाणी पाजण्याच्या बेळचे गीत.डा विधीमध्ये मधताचा मुलगा /बारस कासंडी घेऊन बसलेला असतो.व पाण्याची घार पालतो. आग्रेष्ट-पाव्हणेराबळे समाजातील घरातील माणसे मृतास्थास पाणी पाजतात . पैजांची माबे घेतली जातात.तसेच इहाका प्रांत्पव महत्ती हि त्यातून गायिली जाते.

म्हणजे खाऊची दीन पाने घेऊन त्यावर पैसे ठेवतात.मुताचा वारस त्या पानावर पाण्याची धार मोडतो .पाणी पात्रणारी व्यक्ती तीनबेळा मयत व्यक्तीच्या पिंडाला पाणी पाजतात याबेस्टी उपाध्ये मंड्रस्टी हाक बाजधीत पाणी पाजणाऱ्या व्यक्तीचे मयत व्यक्तीशी असमेले नाते संबध्युक्त गीत गातात. त्या गीताचे स्वरूप पुढील प्रमाणे असते.

असे गीत पाणी पाजताना गाथिलो जाते. ह्यातून मृतान्याचा उद्धार होउन त्यास सद्गती ओवाळा ओवाळा तुम्ही साजणी गोत्र । गोत्र संगे काशी कापूर चंद्रताच्या राशी ॥ भाषीयाच्या उपवास होईल उद्धार । होईल उद्धार आज पाव्हणा पथी कारण ॥ एकादशी एक वृत्त बारशी कारण । उपवास घाली आपल्या माबळ्या कारण ॥ सकाळ गोत्र मिळून तुम्ही पाणी पाजाबं । मुबर्ण धार तुम्ही घाता तयाता मिक्कते असा असा भाव व्यक्त होतो .

हाका बाजबिणारा ' जान्याला ' प्रश्न विचारतो य जान्या त्यांची उत्तरे देतो. कथा तितात अध्यात्मिक आश्रय असतो.सवाल जवाबाच्या अध्यात्मिक कथनाचे स्वरूप लाबण्यासारके असून त्यात शेवटी एवनाकाराचे नाव गोवले जाते. मुंजा ,मरसिंह व कामाईचेही गाणे कार भक्तिभावाने गाविले जाते. मंजोबाच्या गाण्यात एका बाळाचा अंत विक्याच स्थाप्रमाणात प्रश्नाची उत्तरे देण्याची चढाओड दोन्ही पकात असते. त्यात नारदाख्यान . ' कमठाख्यान', इतिबंट्र- तारामती आख्यान', ' गंजे सावजक्ष्या' अध्यात्माची चर्चा केली जाते. मराठवाड्यात डहाकाच्या गीताबरोबरच सवाल डाक विधी संध्याकाळी असेल तर पाणी पाजून झाल्यानंतर सर्वाना जेवावला गीतामध्ये प्रामुख्याने देवदेवतांची वर्णने व कथागीते असठात या गीताचे स्वरूप सर्व साधारणपणे गोंघळी ,बासुदेव , पांगुळ यांच्या गीतासारखे असते पण गोंधळी गीतासारखे त्यात नाट्य नसते.या कथागीतात 'नागांवताची कथा' 'पंड्रराजाची कथा' 'चक्रव्यूह कथा', 'अश्वमेध कथा' इत्यादी आख्याने गीत स्टब्यात गात एक.जन जबाबचेही कार्यक्रम 'कलगी तु-याप्रमाणे' होतात. ज्या स्वरात इहाका वाजवला जातो परबानगी दिली जाते .जेबपानंतर पुन्हा डाक गीते गाविली जातात . या डाकांच्या त्याचा अर्घ संगत असतो. एखादा अभंग किया गौळण म्हटली बाते . त्यादुन प्राल्याची करून कथा येते.

प्राप्त मेला होडी होडी । आत्मा टाकुन मेली कृडी करताराची गत ज्यारी । तुटली स्वर्गाची दोरी नंतर 'आत्मा कुडी पांडण ' हे गीतरूपान सादर केल जाते. मरण कसायान आलं रे.। बाळा मुंजा रे आर तो मुंजा बेल्हाळ रे । बाट्या मुंजा रे

असा अध्यात्माचा प्राप्त असलेली गीते गाविली आतात . या गीताचा कर्ता आपले नावे गोवित असतो . हा कार्यक्रम एत्रभर चालतो . दिवसा डाकेचा कार्यक्रम असेल तर कथा सांगितली जात नाही. गहिलेली युढील विधीगीते पहाटे म्हणतात. त्यात भातक हा गीत प्रकार असतो .

वैकुठ भवती आज राज्य कराव मांग । आपल्या भाषीयाला बरावा रखावा । ऐशा ऐशा माची देवा संसारी यावं । भावीच्या बादशान जीवन वाढावं ।। मातक्यानंतर मृत व्यक्तीचे नाव घालून 'मंडपी' माबिली जाते.

......च्या इवानाला केळीचं हो खांब

केळीचं हो खांब, त्याला उसाचा डॉब

एहे पुष्प घडो तुम्हा सफळीजना

सांगितला जातो. नंतर' आरती ' केली जाते. त्या आरतीमध्ये मृतात्या कपिला त्यानंतर 'मार्ग / बाटा 'गाविल्या जातात . त्यात मृताल्यास योग्य मार्ग कोणता तो गावीच्या सेपटीला प्ररूप स्वर्गी जातो. अशी श्रद्धा त्यामध्ये व्यक्त केलेली असते.

काळी कपिला गाऊनी तिला बेताचा दावा

नावे गाय वासरू सोडवा

गाऊत्रीचा शेपूट धरून कैलासाला जाव , शिव हर हर ॥

स्मृतीप्रित्वर्थं लोकगीते गातात . त्याना ',रअत्रीर ' म्हणमात . रशिया मध्ये ' जिरलब्हळ काही दिकाणी फक गीते गाथिली जातात .पाश्चात्य देशात इंग्लंड मध्ये मृतव्यक्तीच्या आसती संपल्या नंतर हा विशी पूर्ण होतो. या विधीपाठीयांगे जोतिया ,खंडीबा भाव असावा असे वाटते . डाक विधी प्रामुख्याने अंत्य क्रियाकर्मांच्या वेळी केला , मल्हारी इत्यादी लोकदैयता प्रमाणे मृतात्मा देवत्य रुपाला जावा असा श्रद्धेचा जातो. हा विधी संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्रभर केला जातो. भारतात काही राज्यात केला जातो. ज़ीर तर आवरिश भाषेत 'शशशपी' पहणतात .

आजही परंपरा कुभार समाजात सुरु असल्याचे पहायला मिळते,मानवी भाव भावनांचा डाक परंपोच्या मागील सांस्कृतिक पार्धभूमी त्याविषयीचा लोकभ्रम ,विधी हरण्याच्या पद्धती त्यासाठी लागागी साधने बाद्वे विविध साधने कथात्मक संदर्भ देत रीवनानुभवाचा कलात्मक आविष्कार 'इहाक' मारख्या विधीद्वारे जतन केला आहे,

लोकसाहित्य कला आणि संस्कृती : गंधारे , रॉगटे, मिसाळ लोकसाहित्याचे स्वरूप : डॉ. प्रभाकर मांडे.

लोकसंस्कृतीचा अंत:प्रवाह : जाद व्यवहारे लोकसंस्कृतीचे उपासक : ग. बि. केरे

मध्दी लोकसंगीतः शरद् ब्यवहार

लोकसाहित्व ,लोकसंस्कृती : विद्या व्यवहारे गाव गाडधाबाहेर : प्रमान्तर मांडे .



Impact Factor-7.675 (SJIF)

ISSUE No- (CCCXVIII) 318 (D)

ISSN-2278-9308

September-2021



B. Aadhar

Peer-Reviewed & Refreed Indexed

Multidisciplinary International Research Journal

Thoughts and Works of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar



Chief Fahran Prof. Virag S. Gawande Director

Editor Dr. Pramod S. Meshram I/e Principal,



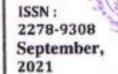
This Journal is indexed in:

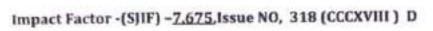
- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
- Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)
- International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)

Aadhar Pus

For Details Visit To a namedharsocial.com

B.Aadhar' International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal





	डॉ. सखाराम डाखोरे	
37	'घडई' कांदबरीतील आंबेडकरी विचार डॉ. संजय शामराव पाटोळे	172
38	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे कामगार विषय विचार व कार्ये संताजी महादेव गावकरे	176
39	ध्यासपुरुष डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि त्यांची पत्रकारिता श्री. संतोष मारुती लॉढे	179
40	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या विचारांचा भारतीय साहित्यावरील प्रभाव प्रा. डॉ. शरद खांडेभराड	183
41	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर प्रणित स्त्री मुक्ती लढा आणि भटक्या विमुक्त जाती जमातीतील स्त्रीया - एक अवलोकन प्रा. सौ. शेख. एस. एम	187
42	स्त्री उद्धारक डॉ भीमरावरामजी आंबेडकर प्रा.बाजुळगे शिवराज पुरुषोत्तम	193
43	डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची प्रेरक पत्रकारिता डॉ.शोभा डहाळे	200
44	डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे कृषीविषयक धोरण आणि कृषी संपन्न संपन्नतेसाठी मांडलेल्या उपायोजना डॉ.सीताराम म्हस्के	204
45	'उत्थानगुंफा'तून प्रतिबिंबित झालेले आंबेडकरी तत्वज्ञान डॉ.उघा सोरते	211
46	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर व समतेसाठीचे सत्याग्रह डॉ. उत्तम छाजू राठोड	217
47	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे शिक्षणविषयक विचार व कार्य डॉ. बैभवी प्रकाश देहकर	222
48	डॉ. वाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे शैक्षणिक कार्य : एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास" डॉ. विनोद संभाजी सोनवणे	228
49	डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि हिंदू कोड बील प्रा.डॉ. व्ही. जी.भास्कर	232
50	डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर व कामगार सुधारणा प्रा.डॉ.शारदा गोविंदराव बंडे	235
51	दलित वंचितांच्या शिक्षणाविषयी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची भूमिका डॉ. सतीश कामत	238
52	राष्ट्रनिर्माण में डॉ. बाबा साहब आंबेडकर की भूमिका डॉ. संतोष रायबोले	24
53	महार वतन बील - डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा समाजशास्त्रीय व अर्थशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोन डॉ. सरबदे संघमित्रा विठ्ठलराव	240
54	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा महिलाविषयक दृष्टीकोन व कार्य प्रा. सौ. रश्मी रमेश देसाई	25

B.Aadhar' International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal



Impact Factor -(SJIF) -7.675, Issue NO, 318 (CCCXVIII) D

ISSN: 2278-9308 September, 2021

महार वतन बील - डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा समाजशास्त्रीय व अर्थशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोन डॉ. सरवदे संघमित्रा विठ्ठलराव

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, इतिहास विभाग मा. श्री. आण्णासाहेब डांगे कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, हातकणंगले जि. कोल्हापूर

जाती संस्थेवर आधारित गावगाड्याचे एक अर्थशास्त्रीय, समाजशास्त्रीय, राज्यशास्त्रीय व मानमशास्त्रीय तत्त्वज्ञान आहे. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी महार वतन बील मांडताना या तत्त्वज्ञानाची चिकित्सा केली. वतनदारीने महार समाजाची अपप्रतिष्ठा तर केलीच पण त्यांना लाचार आणि दीनवाणी बनवले होते.

उद्दिष्ट : डॉ. बाबासाहेव आंबेडकरांनी महार वतन बिलासंबंधीची समाजशास्त्रीय व अर्थशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून केलेली चिकित्सा स्पष्ट करणे.

वतनाची व्याख्या: वतन हा शब्द 'वर्तन' (उपजीवीकेचे साधन) या संस्कृत शब्दापासून निषाला आहे. राहण्याच्या अरबी भाषेत वतन म्हणतात. जातधंदा, वंशपरंपरागत कामे, चाकरी, नेमणूक, उत्पन्न, अधिकार, मानपान, हक, विजिपार्जित मिळकत, स्थावर अगर स्थावरच्या योग्यतेची मालमत्ता, जत्मभूमी या सर्वांना वतन शब्द लावतात. वतन धारण करणारा तो वतनदार गावाच्या वसुलावर पिकावर, हरजिनसावर देऊळ दर्ग्यांसारख्या धर्मांदायावर किंवा गावकत्त्वाच्या संस्कारांवर, धर्मकृत्यांवर ज्यांचा शोहाफार पिढ्यान्यिक्या अगर व्यक्तीविशिष्ट निरंतर काही काळापर्यंत हक्क आहे ते सर्व वतनदार होत. थोडक्यात, वतनामध्ये वंशपरंपरेचा हुद्दा व वतनी मिळकत या दोन्ही गोष्टीचा समावेश होतो.

बतना संबंधित इंग्रजांनी केलेले कायदे: इ.स. १८३९ चा अंक्ट २० अन्वये इंग्रजी सरकारने परगणे बतनदाराची चाकरी वजा करून त्यांना नक्त नेमणूका ठरवून दिल्या. पाटील कुलकण्यांची चाकरी वंशपरंपरेने क्यम करून त्यांना त्यांच्या सर्व परभारे उत्पन्नाबद्दल वसूल रक्तमेवर रोकड मुशाहिरा ठरवून दिला आहे. चाकरी बद्धल रोख बेतन देण्याची पद्धत चालू झाली. पुढे १८७४ साली वंशपरंपरेच्या हुद्धासंबंधाचा फायदा पास करण्यात जाला. साधारण लोकांमध्ये वतनाचा कायदा या नावाने हा कायदा प्रसिद्ध आहे. या कायद्यात वतनदार म्हणजे सरकार उपयुक्त गावकामगार असे सरकारने ठरवून टाकले होते. पाटील, कुलकर्णी, चौगुला, जागल्या व महार हे उपयुक्त गावकामगार म्हणून राखून ठेवण्यात आले होते.

सन १८७४ च्या जुन्या वतन कायद्याच्या काही कलमामध्ये दुरुस्ती करण्यासाठी महार वतन बील मांडण्यात आले.

महार वतनाचे स्वरूप: गावगाड्याच्या कारभारात पाटील, कुलकर्णी, चौगुला, जागस्या व महार हे घटक महत्त्वपूर्ण होते. त्यात महारांचे स्थान सर्वात खालचे होते. महारांना मुलकी व फौजदारी स्वरूपाची कामे करावी लागत होती. गावाचा शीव व शेताचा वांध-उरुळ्या ध्यानात धरणे, त्या न मोडल्या जातील अशी खबरदारी घेणे व त्या वहलच्या भाडणात पुरावा देणे, दरोवस्त पिके व खळी राखणे, राषी काळी, पांदरीत गस्त धालणे, गावाचा वमुल तहनिलात घेवृत जाणे, अधिकारी गावात आल्यावर त्यांची सोय करणे, अशी प्रशासकीय कामे वाशिवाय चावडीपुडील व गावाचे रस्ते झाडणे, गाव साफ ठेवणे, मेलेले जनावर ओडणे, सयताचा निरोप देणे, याशिवाय घरकी कामेही त्यांना करावी लागत होती. थोडक्यात, गावातील जेवडी वासाची, घाणीघुणीची व उन्हातान्हातील कष्टाची अशी कामें त्यांना करावी लागत होती. विशेष न्हणजे, महारांना ही कामे जबरदस्तीने कराववास लावली बात असत.

दलित पेथर : दलित अस्मितेची चळवळ

डॉ. सरवदे संयमित्रा विठ्ठलराव, सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, इतिहास विभाग, मा. श्री. अण्णासाहेब डांगे कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, हातकणंगले.

sanghmitra99@gmail.com



आंबेडकरी तत्त्वज्ञानाची बैठक बुद्ध, कबीर, फुले, शाह् व आंबेडकर या वैचारिक परंपरेवर आधारलेली आहे. ही वैचारिक परंपरा केवळ दिलतच नाही तर समग्र बहुजनांच्या परिवर्तनाचा जाहीरनामा मांडते. म्हणजेच, दिलत, शोधित, सर्व जातीय, सर्व धर्मीय क्षिया व बहुसंख्य समाजाच्या विकासाची दिशा या विचारसरणीत मांडली आहे. देशातील तत्कालीन ब्रिटिश राजवटीच्या आगमनाने दिलत चळवळीच्या उभारणीसाठी अनुकूल पार्श्वभूमी तयार केली गेली. महात्मा फुले, राजधीं शाह् महाराज व डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी दिलतांच्या प्रश्नांवर सखोल संशोधन करून व त्यांची मिमांसा करून त्यांनी समतेसाठी लढे उभे केले, दारिद्य आणि सर्व प्रकारच्या गुलामगिरीने गांजलेल्या या समाजाला उन्तरीचा मार्ग गवसला.

भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळून नवी राज्यव्यवस्था अस्तित्वात आली, त्यानुसार भारतीय राज्य घटनेने कागदोपत्री सर्वांना समान अधिकार बहाल केले. परंतु, राज्यघटनेने प्रदान केलेले स्वातंत्र्य, नागरिक हक्क व समानतेची संधी दिलतांना नाकारण्यात येत होती. राज्यघटनेने अस्पृश्यता नष्ट केली असली तरी समाजामध्ये अजूनही अस्पृश्यतेची वागणूक त्यांना मिळत होती. चातुर्वर्ण्य व्यवस्था व तिच्यातून निघालेल्या रूढी परंपरेचा प्रभाव भारतीय उच्च विर्णियांवर होता आणि आवही काही प्रमाणात तो दिसतो आहे. हा भेदाभेद नष्ट करून दिलतांना न्याय मिळवून देण्यासाठी दिलत पॅथरची चळवळ उदयास आली.

1970 च्या दशकात अमेरिकेतल्या कृष्णवर्णीय लोकांनी मार्टिन लुथरच्या अहिंसात्मक मार्गाने गेलो तर आपल्याला सहज न्याय मिळणार नाहीं, त्यामुळे क्रांतिकारक संघटनाच आपल्याला न्याय मिळवून देईल या हेतूने ह्यूवी न्यूटन व बॉबी सील या दोन शिलेदारांनी कॅलिफोर्नियात ब्लॅक पॅथरची स्थापना केली होती. याच घरतीवर भारतामध्ये दिलत पॅथरची सुरुवात झाली.

थोडक्यात, 'टिट फॉर टॅट' म्हणत, 'दलितांवर अत्याचार घडेल तिथंच उत्तर द्यायचं', अशा आक्रमक ध्येयानं पछाडलेल्या बंडखोर तरुणांनी दलित पँथरची स्थापना केली, त्याला नूकतीच 50 वर्षे पूर्ण झाली आहेत. उदेश्य :

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांची ताकद घेऊन दलितांमध्ये आत्मविश्वास आणि सामर्थ्य निर्माण करणाऱ्या या जहाल विचारसरणीच्या दलित पॅथरच्या कार्यांचे महत्व अधोरेखित करणे.

दिलत पेंथरची चळवळ उदयास येण्यास खालील घटना कारणीभूत ठरल्या,

इंदापूर बावडा प्रकरण :

नामदेव हसाळ, राजा हाले हे 'दलित पॅथर'च्या चळवळीचे संस्थापक होत! हसाळ हे सुरुवातीला कामगार व शोषित लोकांसाठी काम करणाऱ्या जॉर्ज फर्नीडिस यांच्या पक्षात काम करत होते. या पक्षामधले ज्यादा तर लोक मागासवर्गाशो संबंधित असतानाही इंदापूर-बावड्याच्या प्रकरणात पक्षप्रमुखांनी लक्ष न घातल्याने नामदेव हसाळ अस्वस्थ होते. इंदापूर बावडा प्रकरण म्हणजे पुणे जिल्ह्यातील इंदापूर तालुक्यात बावडा या गावी स्पृश्यांनी अस्पृश्यांवर घातलेला बहिष्कार होय! महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या मंत्रिमंडळातील सदस्य शंकराव पाटील यांचे बंधू शहाजीराव पाटील यांनी हा बहिष्कार घातला होता आणि सरकार त्यांच्यावर कोणतीही कारवाई करत नव्हते, या प्रकरणात राज्यमंत्री असलेले शंकरराव पाटील यांनी राजीनामा द्यावा, अशी लोकांनी मागणी केली. दिलत युवक आघाडी, युक्रांद व समाजवादी युवक सभेच्या कार्यकर्त्यांनी शंकराव पाटील यांचा राजीनामा मागीतला. दिलतांवर असे अनेक प्रकारचे अन्याय होत होते.

(A High Impact Factor, Quarterly, Peer Reviewed, Referred & Indexed Journal)

NAVJYOT / Vot. XII / Issue - II

ISSN 2277-8063



एलिया पेरूमल किमटी: सन 1965 साली दिलतांवर होत असलेल्या अन्याय अत्याचाराचा अभ्यास करून त्यावर उपाय सुचविष्यासाठी ही किमटी नेमली होती. या किमटीने 1970 साली आपला रिपोर्ट संसदेसमोर ठेवला. या अहवालात वर्षात 1,177 दिलतांचे खून नोंदिविण्यात आले होते. पण प्रत्यक्षात ही संख्या कित्येक पटीने अधिक होती.

रिपब्लिकन पक्षातील फुट :

डॉ. बाबासाहेंब आंबेडकरानंतर त्यांच्या कल्पनेतील रिपब्लिकन पक्षाला फुटीचे ग्रहण लागल्यामुळे आंबेडकरी चळवळ थांबल्यासारखी झाली व दुसऱ्या बाजूला दिलतांवर होणाऱ्या अन्याय अत्याचाराचे ग्रमाण वाढत गेले. इ.स. 1970नंतर रिपब्लिकन पक्षाने रस्त्यावरचे जन-सामान्यांचे प्रश्न घेऊन लढण्याऐवजी राखीव जागा, सवलती या सुरक्षित प्रश्नांवरच काम करू लागल्याने पक्षाचा जन-सामान्यांवरचा प्रभाव कमी झाला. दिलत समाजावर होणारे अन्याय, अत्याचार, त्यांच्यावर गांवो गांवी टाकले जाणारे बहिष्कार, एलिया पेरूमल समितीने दिलतांवर होणारे अन्याय-अत्याचारांची दिलेली आकडेवारी अज्ञा कारणांमुळे दि. 9 जुलै 1972 रोजी दिलत पंथरची स्थापना झाली. 'सम्यक क्रांती आमचा संकल्य' हा त्यांचा नारा होता. नामदेव इसाळ, राजा ढाले, ज. वि. पवार हे प्रभृती लेखक लढाऊ व आक्रमक भूमिका घेऊन सामाजिक व राजकीय मैदानात उतरले होते. सवलतींच्या व निवडणुकांच्या नेभळट राजकारणाला तसेच, हिंदूमधील पुनक्जीवनवादी शक्तींना स्पष्ट विरोध करून सर्वांगीण क्रांतीची जहाल भाषा हे तरुण उच्चारत होते. थोडक्यात, भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेमध्ये दिलतांना मिळालेल्या अमानुष वागणुकीतृन व संतापातृन दिलत पंथरची चळवळ उभी राहिली, पंथरच्या चळवळीचे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे या चळवळीसाठी पुढारी किंवा कार्यकर्त्यांचा शोध घ्यावा लागला नाही, कारण ही चळवळ लोकाधिष्ठित असल्याने पुढारी आपोआपच मिळत गेले. "

एलिया पेरूमल किमटी रिपोर्टनुसार दलित खियांबर बलात्कार, त्यांची नम चिंड काढणे, दिलतांबर बिटकार टाकणे, त्यांच्या पाणवट्यात विष्ठा टाकणे असे अनेक गुन्हे होऊनहीं त्यांची नोंद घेतली बात नव्हती. या अहवालानंतरही सरकार मूक गिळून गप्प होते. या संपूर्ण घटनेतून आंबेडकरी जनतेमध्ये एक क्रांतीची ठिणगी पडणार असे चित्र होते. दिलत साहित्यिक दिलतांवरील या अत्याचाराने अस्वस्थ झाले होते. दिलतांवरील हे अन्याय नाही थांबले तर दिलतांमध्ये क्रांतीची बंडाळी होण्याची भाषा साहित्यातूनहीं केली बात होती. या काळात दिलत साहित्य मोट्रया प्रमाणात निर्माण झाले. त्यातून दिलत समाजामध्ये नव्या सामाजिक व राजकीय जाणिवा व्यक्त होत गेल्या. या अन्याय-अत्याचाराच्या विरोधात एखादी जहाल संघटना उभी करण्याच्या विचारातून ज. वि. पचार आणि नामदेव हसाळ यांनी दिलत पेंथरची स्थापना केली. पेंथरचा जन्म हा जसा इथल्या विषम व्यवस्थेविरूद विद्रोह होता. मन 1970 मध्ये महाराष्ट्रात दिलत पेंथरची चळवळ सुरू झाली. नंतर ही चळवळ गुजरात, कर्नाटक, आंध्र प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश या राज्यांमध्ये पसरली.

दलित पॅंबर : व्याख्या

डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या महापरिनिर्वाणानंतर आंबेडकरी चळवळीचे आक्रमक व समर्थपणे नेतृत्व करणारी जहाल विचार घेऊन युवकांनी उभारलेली आक्रमक चळवळ म्हणजे दलित पॅयर होय!

दलित पेंघरच्या जाहीरनामा व त्यांचा कार्यक्रम :

दिलत पंघरच्या जाहीरनाम्यात त्यांचा कार्यक्रम आढळतो. दिलत किसानांच्या जिमनींच्या प्रश्नांना हात पातलाच पाहिचे, खेड्यातील सरंजामशाही पद्धतीचे अवशेष दिलतांची छळवणूक करून अत्याचार करतात या सर्व गोष्टींचा अंत व्हायला हवा, भूमिहीन शेतक-यांच्या कमाल जमीन धारणा कायद्यातून उपलब्ध होणाऱ्या जिमनीचे बाटप केले पाहिजे, वेशी बाहेरच्या वस्त्या गावकुलात आणल्या पाहिजेत, सर्व उत्पादनाची साधने दिलतांच्या मालकीची झाली पाहिजेत, सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक आणि आर्थिक शोषण नष्ट करून भारतात समाजवाद आणला पाहिजे, केवळ राष्ट्रीयीकरणाने भागणार नाही, सर्व दिलतांना रोजगार हमी मिळाली पाहिजे, बेकार दिलतांना बेकार भत्ता मिळाला पाहिजे, सर्व दिलतांना मोफत शिक्षण, औषधोपचाराची सोय, निवारा, स्वस्त धान्य मिळाले पाहिजे. देवस्थानचे अनुदान बंद करून त्यांची संपत्ती जप्त करून दिलतांसाठी वापरण्यात आली पाहिजे. धार्मिक आणि



जातीय वाङ्गयावर बंदी आणली पाहिजे, जातवार पाडण्यात आलेल्या सैन्याची रचना रह केली पाहिजे, काळाबाजार करणारी साठेबाज सावकार आणि जनतेच्या आर्थिक शोषण करण्याचा नायनाट केला पाहिजे, जीवनोपयोगी वस्तूंचे भाव उत्तरलेच पाहिजे हा दलित पँथरचा जाहीरनामा होता. दलित पँथरच्या या कार्यक्रमाचा कार वेगाने राज्यभर प्रसार झाला आणि दलितांना जी बाबासाहेबांच्या निधनानंतर मळगळ आली होती, ती गेली.

मराठी साहित्याच्या क्षेत्रातही दलित लेखक आणि लेखिकांनी वास्तववादी लिखाण करून दलितांचे प्रश्न मांडण्यात आणि दलितांच्या चळवळीला पुढे नेण्यात महत्त्वाचे योगदान दिलेली दिसते. दलित पॅथरच्या स्थापनेत नामदेव दसाळ, राजा दाले, रवी पवार, भाई संगारे,अरूण कांयळे, रामदास आठवले, लतीफ खाटीक, अविनाश महातेकर, इत्यादींचा महत्त्वाचा वाटा होता.

दलित पेंधरने 'दलितां'ची केलेली व्याख्या :

दिलत कोण? असा प्रश्न विचारून त्यांनी अनुसूचित जाती जमाती, बौद्ध, कष्टकरी जनता, कामगार भूमिहीन शेतमजूर, गरीब शेतकरी, भटक्या जमाती, आदिवासी, इत्यादिचा समावेश असलेली दलितांची व्यापक व्याख्या केली."

दलित पेंधरची कार्यपद्धती :

दिलत समाजाविषयी आपार जिल्हाळा, सामाजिक विषमते विरुद्ध बंड, या विषमतेवर बेदरकार भाषणातून प्रहार करणे, विचार वादळी सभा, प्रचंड मोर्चे, हाणामाऱ्या, यातून होणाऱ्या पोलीस केसेस यामुळे दिलत पॅथर नावारूपाला आली, या पॅथरच्या वैशिष्ट्यामुळेच या संघटनेने सर्व समाजाचे लक्ष आपल्याकडे खेचून घेतले."

राजा ढाले, नामदेव ढसाळ, च. वि. पवार, रामदास सोरटे, लिंतफ खाटीक, अविनाश महातेकर, प्रल्हाद चेंदवणकर, अर्जुन डांगळे, भाई संगारे, अरुण कांबळे, रामदास आठवले, गंगाधर गाडे, टी. एम. कांबळे, एम. एस. प्रधान, आदी नेत्यांनी चळवळ जोपासली. 'विद्रोह' हे दिलत पंधरचे मुखपत्र होते. ते नामदेव ढसाळ, च. वि. पवार चालवत असत. यात पंधरची जहाल भूमिका मांडलेली असायची. दिलत समाजाविषयी अपार जिव्हाळा आणि सामाजिक विषमतेविरुद्ध अन्याय, अत्याचाराविरुद्ध पराकोटीची चीड असलेले विशी-पंचविशीतील तरुण पोर ही दिलत पंधरची खरी ताकद होती. वरळीची दंगल, भगवद्गीतेचे दहन, शंकराचार्यांना जोडा मारणे, शिवसेनेबरोबर झालेल्या मारामाऱ्या यांमुळे पंथरचा शहरी व ग्रामीण भागावर दरारा निर्माण झाला.''

राजा ढाले यांचा साधना साप्ताहिकात लिहिलेला लेख :

इ.स. 1972 साली भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याचा रीप्यमहोत्सवाचा दिवस होता, पण पॅथरने तो 'काळा दिवस' म्हणून पाळला. पॅबरचे नेते राजा ढाले बांनी 'साधना' या साप्ताहिकातून एक लेख लिहून एकच खळवळ उडवली. साधनेतील लेखात राजा ढाले लिहितात, "लोकांची सहानुभूती मिळवण्यासाठी स्वत:ला दिलत म्हणून घेणे वेगळे आणि प्रत्यक्षात दिलत, उपेक्षित म्हणून जगणे व लढ्याला सामोरे जाणे वेगळे, ब्राह्मणाच्या बाईचा कासोटा गावात सोडला जात नाही. सोडला जातो तो बौद्ध स्त्रीचा नि याला शिक्षा काय तर 50 रूपये वंडाची! राष्ट्रध्वजाचा अपमान केला तर 300 रूपये दंड! राष्ट्रध्वज म्हणजे निव्वळ कायड, विशिष्ट रंगात रंगवलेले प्रतीक! या प्रतीकाचा अपमान झाला तर दंड नि सोन्या गावच्या सोन्यासारख्या प्रत्यक्षातील चालत्याबोलत्या स्त्रीचे पातळ फेडले तर 50 रूपये दंड!" याच लेखात ते पुढे म्हणतात, "लोकांचे दु:ख मोठे की प्रतीकाच्या अपमानाचे दु:ख मोठे? कोड काय? आमच्या अब्रुची किमत एका पातळाच्या किमती एवढी! या गुन्ह्यात म्हणूनच राष्ट्रध्वजाच्या अपमानाला होणाऱ्या दंडापेक्षा जबर शिक्षा हवी. न पेक्षा लोकांत राष्ट्र प्रेम राहणार आहे काय?

वरळीची दंगल :

दि. 5 जानेवारी 1974 रोजी वरळीच्या आंबेडकर मैदानावर पंथरची जाहीर सभा होती. या सभे दरम्यान मोठी दंगल झाली. राजा ढाले, नामदेव ढसाळ, भाई संगारे, लितफ खाटीक, ज. वि. पवार या व इतर पंथर नेत्यांना अटक झाली. त्यांना दोन दिवस पोलीस कोठडीत ठेवण्यात आले, या दंगलीत सवर्ण व पोलीस यंत्रणा यांच्याकडून अत्याचार झाले. या दंगलीविषयी प्रा. अरुण कांबळे यांनी असे मत मांडले की, 'दलित पंथर' या चळवळीचे लढाऊ आणि आक्रमक स्वरूप लोकांच्या पुढे आले ते वरळी दंगलीमुळे! वरळी येथील दंगल दलित पंथर व शिवसेना

(A High Impact Factor, Quarterly, Peer Reviewed, Referred & Indexed Journal)

NAVJYOT / Vol. XII / Issue · II

ISSN 2277-8063



यांच्यात झाली, या वेळी ढाव्या शक्ती पॅथरच्या पाठीशी होत्या. भागवत जाधव व रमेश देवसवकर यांच्या आत्मबलिदानातून ही संघटना उभी राहिली. या दंगलीमुळे दलित तरुणांना आपल्या प्रतिकारक्षमतेची जाणीव झाली.

कोठेही अन्याय, अत्याचार झाल्याची बातमी मिळताच तिथे पॅथर्स घडकायचे. सभा पेऊन अत्याचार करणाऱ्यांचा निषेध करायचे व पीडितांना आधार द्यायचे.

दलित पेंथरमधील फूट :

शेवटी, राजा ढाले व नामदेव ढसाळ यांच्यात तात्त्विक मतभेद होऊन दलित पॅथरचे विघटन झाले. बुद्धवजा आंबेडकर असा दलित शोषिताचा, कष्टकन्यांचा लढा उभारला पाहिजे, अशी नामदेव ढसाळांची भूमिका होती. तर दलित पॅथर बुद्ध तत्त्वप्रणालीप्रमाणे चालवली पाहिजे, असा राजा ढाले यांचा आग्रह होता. नागपूर येथे भरलेल्या पहिल्याच अधिवेशनात राजा ढाले यांनी नामदेव ढसाळांना पॅथरमधून काढून टाकले. पुढे राजा ढाले यांनी दलित पॅथर ही संघटनाच बरखास्त करून 'मास मुक्टमेंट' ही संघटना स्थापन केली.

पुढे काही काळानंतर इ.स. 1977 साली भाई सगारे, अरुण कांबळे, रामदास आठवले, दयानंद म्हस्के, रमेशचंद्र परमार, गंगाधर गाडे, प्रीतमकुमार शेगावकर आणि एम. एस. प्रधान आदींनी 'भारतीव दलित पॅथर' या नावाने पॅथरची पुनर्वाधणी केली. या संघटनेचे पहिले अध्यक्ष अरुण कांबळे हे होते. तर दुसरे अध्यक्ष गंगाधर गाडे व तिसरे अध्यक्ष रामदास आठवले होते. 14

रामदास आठवले, गंगाधर गाडे, अरुण कांबळे या प्रभृतींनी या चळवळीच्या कक्षा बऱ्याच विस्तारल्या. रोजगार हमी योजनेच्या प्रकल्पात काम करणारे दलित, कामगार व भूमिहीन शेतमजूर यांच्या प्रश्नांना ते हात घालीत असत. नामांतराचा प्रश्नही त्यांनी या चळवळीच्या माध्यमातून घसास लावला. लोकांची कामे करून त्यांच्या उपयोगी पडणे, आर्थिक योजना हाती येऊन कार्यकर्त्यांच्या योगक्षेमाची करणे, चळवळीची मजबूत आर्थिक पायावर उभारणी करणे, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व आर्थिक आघाड्यांवर रणनीती नींट ठरवून आगेकृच करणे या काही जमेच्या बाजू दलित पॅथरबाबत सांगता येतील. 15

नामांतर व रिडल्स प्रश्नांत पेंथर अग्रभागी होती, तर मंडल आयोगाची अंमलबजावणी व्हावी यासाठी पेंथरने इ.स. 1982 मध्ये महाराष्ट्रात मुंबई येथे पहिली परिषद घेतली, दलित पेंथरचा महिला कक्ष नुसता नावा पुरताच होता, त्याचे स्वतंत्र असे फारशे काम चालु नव्हते.

दलित पेंबर व नामांतराचा लढा :

नामांतराच्या लह्यात दलित पंधरची महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती. दलित पंधरच्या फुटीनंतर पुनर्वाधणी करून दिलत पंधरने नामांतर लह्याचा महत्त्वाचा कृती कार्यक्रम हाती घेतला होता. गंगाधर गाडे यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली मराठवाड्यात नामांतर आंदोलनाने चांगली मुसंडी मारली होती. सन 1978 च्या स्वातंत्र्य दिनाला मराठवाड्यातील प्रत्येक जिल्ह्यातून मोर्चे काढले गेले. रामदास आठवले, गंगाधर गाडे, प्रीतमकुमार शेवगावकर, प्रा. अरुण कांबळे इत्यादी नेत्यांनी संपूर्ण मराठवाड्यात दीर करून नामांतर लढ्यास अनुकूल वातावरण केले. पंधर हा लहा केवळ मराठवाड्याचा अथवा महाराष्ट्रा पुरता मर्यादित न ठेवता तो संपूर्ण देशांमध्ये पसरवण्याचे काम केले, कारण हा डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या गौरवाचा आणि आंबेडकरी जनतेच्या अस्मितेचा प्रश्न होता. बुले 1979 मध्ये विधान भवनावर प्रचंड मोर्चा काढला व ऑगस्ट मध्ये पंथरच्या या कार्यकर्त्यांनी विधान सभेच्या प्रेक्षक गॅलरीतून खाली उडी मारून नामांतरास पाठिबा देण्याच्या घोषणा केल्या. नामांतरासाठी अशो वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारे आंदोलने होत होती. 6 डिसेंबर 1979 ला औरगाबाद मध्येही दलित पंथरचे गंगाधर गाडे आणि माईसाहेब सविता आंबेडकर यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली मोर्चाच आयोजन केले होते. औरगाबाद येचील भडकल गेट ते कलेक्टर कचेरीवर निधालेच्या मोर्चाला क्रांती चीकात पोलिसांनी अडवल्यानंतर माईसाहेबांसह हजारो कार्यकरयांनी स्वतःला अटक करून घेतली. या सर्वाची रवानगी हरसुल जेलमध्ये करण्यात केली होती. परंतु, हा जेल भरून गेला आणि जागा कमी पहल्याने नंतर पोलिसांनी कार्यकर्त्यांना सोडून दिले. सतत मोर्चे निदर्शन, धरणे अशा प्रकारचे कार्यक्रम त्यांनी सरूच ठेवले.



अगयी नामांतराची घोषणा होईपर्यंत नामांतर चळवळ जिवंत ठेवण्याचे कार्य दलित पेंथरसह सर्व नामांतरवादी संघटनांनी केले.

नामांतराचा निर्णय होत नाही म्हणून नांदेडचे पॅथरचे कार्यकर्ते गौतम वाषमारे यांनी 25 सप्टेंबर 1993 ला आत्मदहन केले. 20 डिसेंबर 1993 मध्ये प्रतिभा तायडे यांनी आत्मदहन केले. रामदास आठवलेंनी 14 एप्रिल 1994 पर्यंत नामांतर न झाल्यास आपला राजीनामा देण्याचा दवाव मुख्यमंत्री शरद पवारांवर टाकला होता.¹⁶

दिलत पैंचर व रिडल्स लढा:

2 ऑक्टोबर 1987 रोजी नागपूर येथे महाराष्ट्र शासनाने 'डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर रायटिंग अँड स्मीचेस' हा खंड प्रकाशित केला. या चौथ्या इंग्रजी खंडामध्ये डॉ. बाबासाहेब यांच्या 'रिडल्स इन हिंदूइझम' या ग्रंथामधील 'रिडल्स ऑफ रामा ॲण्ड कृष्णा' हे परिशिष्ट आहे, हे लिखाण म्हणजे हिंदू देव देवता आणि धर्मशास यांच्यावरील संशोधनपर लिखाण आहे. परंतु, या लिखाणामुळे महाराष्ट्रात मोठे बादळ निर्माण झाले. बालाच 'रिडल्सचा लढा' असे म्हणतात. या लह्यामध्येही दलित पेंथरने महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावली. या संदर्भात डॉ. य. दि. फडके सारख्या दिलतेतर विचारवंतानी म्हटले की, ग्रंथाची होळी पेटबून शिवीगाळ करून अथवा मोचिन हा बाद मिटवता येणार नाही. तर विचारांचा मुकाबला विचारानेच केला पाहिजे.' या प्रसंगी, मुंबईत नामदेव ढसाळ, राजा ढाले, अरुण कांबळे, चंद्रकांत हाडोरे, अविनाश महातेकर, इत्यादी मंडळीनी प्रचंड मोठा मोची कांडण्याचा निर्णय घेतला, औरंगाचाद येथे मुख्यमंत्र्याच्या प्रतिमेचे दहन करण्यात आले. या प्रसंगी पेंधरच्या अनेक कार्यकर्त्यांना या बेळी अटक करण्यात आली. रिपब्लिकन पार्टी, मास मुक्हमेंट, दिलत सेना, समता सैनिक दल या दिलत संघटनाच्या सोबत दिलत पेंधरनेही 'रिडल्स'च्या प्रश्नात संपर्ण ताकदीनिशी आपले योगदान दिले.''

दलित पेंथर व मंडल आयोग लहा :

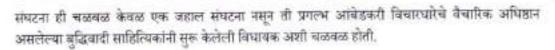
भारत सरकारने भारतीय संविधानाच्या अनुच्छेद 340 नुसार 'बॅकवर्ड क्लास कमिशन' । जानेवारी 1979 रोजी नेमले होते. या कमिशनने आपला अस्वाल तथार केला होता. पण इंदिरा गांधी सरकार व नतरच्या राजीव गांधी सरकारने त्याचा विचार करण्यास नकार दिला. दहा वर्षानंतर विह. पी. सिंग सरकारने लागू केला. यालाच 'मंडल आयोग' असेही म्हणतात. या आयोगाच्या अमलबजावणीसाठी सन 1982 मध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील पहिली परिषद भारतीय दिलत पॅथरने वडाळा, मुंबई येथे घेतली. पाठोपाठ ठाणे, घुळे जिल्ह्यातील विटाई, कोल्ह्यपूर, इत्यादी ठिकाणी परिषदा झाल्या. नामांतराचा प्रश्न मंडल आयोगाशी जोडून 'नामांतर-मंडल आयोग संयुक्त परिषदा' पार पडल्या. पँचर नेते अरुण कांबळे यांनी पुण्याला झालेल्या मंडल आयोग परिषदेत समतेचा लढा हा भांडवलशाही व ब्राह्मण शाही या दोहों विरुद्ध एकाच बेळी आहे, हे डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे सूत्र प्रभावीपणे मांडले. पुढे ते जनता दलाचे देश पातळीवर सेक्रेटरी झाले. ¹⁸

दलित पंधर सार्वत्रिक निबडणुकात स्पष्ट राजकीय धोरण घेऊ न शकल्याने कधी काँग्रेसला पाठिया तर कधी स्थानिक पातळीवर भाजप सोंडून कोणत्याही मध्यम मागीं पक्षाशी दोस्ती असा हेलकावे खात राहिला. मंडल आयोगाला थोपवण्यासाठी सन 1989 मध्ये भाजपने अडवाणीच्या नेतृत्वाखाली काइलेल्या राम रथ यात्रेने देशातील वातावरण तंग बनले. सेक्युलॉरिझमच्या प्रक्षावर रामदास आठवले यांनी काँग्रेसशी आधाडी केली आणि 1991 या वर्षी झालेल्या रिपब्लिकन पक्ष ऐक्यात दलित पंधर विसर्जित झाली.

निष्कर्ष :

या चळवळीमुळे दलितांना जातिभेदा विरुद्ध आणि दैनंदिन जीवनातील सामाजिक, आर्थिक, अन्याया विरुद्ध लढण्याची प्रेरणा निर्माण झाली. या चळवळीने देशभरातली दलितांना आपले हक्क आणि प्रतिष्ठा प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी संघटित केले. आत्म प्रतिष्ठेच्या रक्षणासाठीचे लढे उभे राहिले.

आपल्यावर अन्याय होत आहे आता आपणच प्रतिकार केला पाहिजे असा प्रचार दलित वस्त्या-वस्त्यांमधून पोट तिडिकेने सुरू झाला. 'डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर जिंदाबाद च्या घोषणा देत या भीमशक्तीच्या कॉर्नर सभा सुरू झाल्या. अशा तन्हेने रिपब्लिकन पक्षाच्या मरगर्ळीतून दलित चळवळ बाहेर पडली. दलित पँथर ही



संदर्भ :

- 1.कांबळे मच्छिंद्र, आंबेडकरी चळवळ प्रज्ञा प्रकाशन कोल्हापुर, प्रथमावृत्ती, 2016, पृ. 44.
- 2.उपरोक्त, प. 44.
- 3.उपरोक्त, पु. 45.
- 4 लिंबाळे, शरणकमार, भारतीय दलित पॅथर, प्रचार प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर, 1992, पृ. 28.
- 5 कांबळे मच्छिद, आंबेडकरी चळवळ प्रज्ञा प्रकाशन कोल्हापूर, प्रथमावृत्ती, 2016, पृ. 45.
- 6.देवगावकर डॉ. एस. जी., देवगावकर शैलजा, डुंबरे जयमाला, सामाजिक चळवळी परंपरागत आणि आधुनिक, श्री साईनाथ प्रकाशन नागपुर, दूसरी आवृत्ती, 2014, पृ. 177.
- तारायण, आंबेडकरी चळवळीचे बदलते संदर्भ, चिन्मय प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद, प्रथमावृत्ती, 2012,
 प्. 38.
- 8.देवगावकर डॉ. एस. जी., देवगावकर शैलजा, डुंबरे जयमाला, सामाजिक चळवळी परंपरागत आणि आधुनिक, श्री साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर, दूसरी आवृत्ती, 2014, पृ. 178.
- 9. साळवे दिनकर, 1956 नंतरची दलित चळवळ, दिग्नाक प्रकाशन, पुणे, पुनर्मुद्रण, 2001, पू.14.
- कांबळे डॉ. नारायण, आंबेडकरी चळवळीचे बदलते संदर्भ, चिन्मय प्रकाशन, औरगाबाद, प्रथम आवृत्ती,
 2012 प्. 38 व 39.
- 'अन्विक्षण' त्रैमासिक, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर जयंती विशेषांक, वर्ष पहिले, अंक 4, एप्रिल-जून 2011, पु. 55.
- चेंदवणकर, प्रल्हाद, 'पॅथरचा जन्म' दिलत पॅथर, संपादक: लिंबाळे, शरणकुमार, प्. 37.
- Jogdand, P. G., Dalit Movement in Maharashtra, Kanak Publications, New Delhi, First Ed., 1991, P. 82, 83.
- 'अन्विक्षण' त्रैमासिक, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर जयंती विशेषांक, एप्रिल-जुन 2011, प्.57.
- भोळे, भास्कर लक्ष्मण, संदर्भ दिलत चळवळीचा, बजाज पिक्तकेशन, अमरावती, 2008, पृ. 82.
- कांबळे मच्छित्र, आंबेडकर चळवळ, प्रज्ञा प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर, प्रथम आवृत्ती, 2016, पृ.57
- 17. उपरोक्त, पु. 62 व 63
- साळबे दिनकर, 1956 नंतरची दलित चळवळ, दिम्नाक प्रकाशन, पुणे, पुनर्मुंद्रण, 2001, पु. 32
- 19. उपरोक्त, पृ. 33





सातारा इतिहास संशोधन मंडळ, सातारा

SANSHODHAN

Research Journal Issue IX

संशोधन

अंक नववा









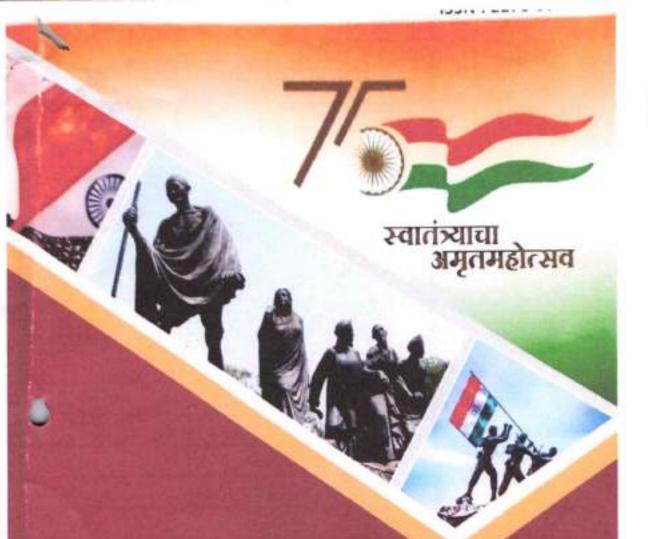




	Some his	
	18	2
7		
	"Harbar well"	

Sec.	State of the last	0	A CENT
310	T CD4	TW	ФI
The second second	C and the	No. of Lot,	

	बिजभाषण	डॉ.उमेश बगाडे	٩
	प्राधिन f	वेभाग	
अ. क्र.	लेखकाचे नाव	शोधनिबंधाचे नाव	पान. क्र
8	प्राचीन भारतातील स्त्रियांचा दर्जा	प्रा.डॉ.सुनिता हनुमंतराव गित्ते	Ę
1	चांभार स्त्रियांचे गावगाड्यातील स्थान	डॉ.संघमित्रा विठ्ठलराव सरबदे	83
3	Drupadi : A Victim of Yuganta	Dr. Sonali Pawar.	96
	मध्ययुगिन	विभाग	
8	शिवकालीन वतनदार स्त्रिया	प्रा.डॉ.उज्बला नलावडे	23
4	माधवराव पेशव्यांच्या दक्षिण धोरणामध्ये मराठा सरदारांचे योगदान	प्रा.डॉ.आर.बी. सातपुते	20
Ę	मध्ययुगीन भारतीय इतिहासातील स्त्री प्रगतीच्या वाटचालीतील स्थित्यंतरे	प्रा.डॉ.सुनिल क्षीरसागर	38
9	Sant Janabai's Literature : A Social and Historical Study	Dr. Swarali Chandrakant Kulkarni	36
6	अनोखी दुर्गजोडी पुरंदर व वज्रगड	पूजा दादासो गायकवाड	88
٩	Valour's Women's Contribution in Medieval Maharashtra	Dr.M.V Jadhav	88
	आधुनिक	विभाग	
90	राजर्षी छ. शाहू महाराजांचे व्यापार विषयक धोरण	प्रा.बी. ए. कोटलगी	५६
99	Role of Dr.Ambedkar in Upliftment of Indian Women	Dr. Jaypal Chandrakant Sawant	59
99	महिला, संरक्षण, कल्याणविषयक कायदे आणि संविधानातील तरतूदी	डॉ.भानुदास धोंडिबा शिंदे	. ६८





सातारा इतिहास संशोधन मंडळ, सातारा

SANSHODHAN

Peer Reviewed Research Journal Issue - XIII





¥.	-	संशोधकाचे नाव		78 56.
4.	N B	Ir. Kakade himarao Hariba	Social Status of Indian Woman in Gandhian Era and Role of Gandhi	130
18.	N	ा. डॉ .संघमित्रा बठ्ठलराव सरवदे	स्वातंत्र्याचा इतिहास, पाळणा गीतातून स्वियांची अभिव्यक्ती	१३६
20.	Ŧ	ते.जयवंती मधूकर भडलीकर	अवंतिकाबाई याचे योगदान	888
26	. 1	सौ.सविता सिताराम वेलदोडे	महीला स्वातंत्र्यसैनिकांचे भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यलढ्यातील योगदान	188
29		प्रा.डॉ.सीमा नवनाथ इंट्लकर	भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यलढ्यात वैयक्तिक सत्याग्रह करणाऱ्या महिला सत्याग्रही	१५२
30	- 1	श्री.महेश वसंत कुलकर्णी	महिला स्वातंत्र्य सैनिकांचे भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यलढयातील योगदान	१५७
2	٤.	प्रा.डॉ.प्रसाद सुरेश भागवत	गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले राष्ट्रीय चळवळीतील एक उदारमतवादी विचारवंत	१६१
2	٦.	प्रा.डॉ.दत्तात्रय पांडुरंग खराढे	गाँधी और असहयोग आंदोलन	१६८
	23.	प्रा.डॉ.संजय हणमंत मोसले	उषा मेहता यांचे भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यातील योगदान	108
	२४	. प्रा.डॉ.सुरेश विट्टलरावपाध प्रा.डॉ.अंकुश मास्ती सो	रक भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य लढयातील डॉ.ॲनी इनी बेंझटचे ऐतिहासिक कार्य	360
	24	Dr. Barolia Sanja Yadav Monalee	Forgotten Stars of Indian Freedom Struggle from Panna District	188
	36	गायकबाड	भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य संग्रामातील शेतकरी आणि कामगारांचे योगदान : एक ऐतिहासिक अवलोकन	१९५
	31	 प्रा.डॉ.चंद्रकांत बाबुराव कुंभार 	सातारा जिल्ह्यातील स्वातंत्र्यलढे	503
	L	८. प्रा.डॉ.सी.मंजिरी म. कुलकणी	अक्रलकोट संस्थानातील स्वातंत्र्यसैनिकांचे कार्य	28
	14	९. प्रा.डॉ.केत अंबादास धर्मा	१९४२ च्या 'छोडो भारत' चळवळीतील सोलापूर जिल्ह्यातील व्यापारी वर्गाचा सहभाग	281

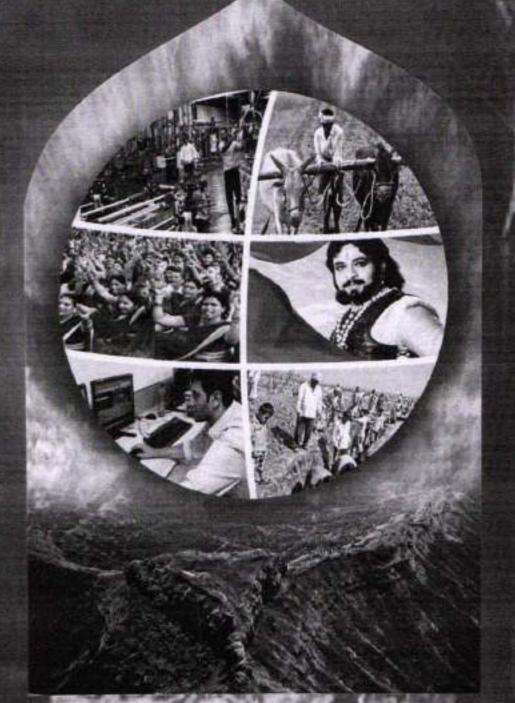
Sanshodhan Peer Reviewed Research Journal # Issue XIII # ISSN 2278-5914

ISSN2278-5914

Satara Itihas Sanshodhan Mandal, Satara (Inst. Reg. No. Maharashtra/13482/Satara/2010)

Research Booklet

SANSHODHAN संशोधन





26.	१८५७ च्या उठावाचे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील पारिणाम	१५६	
	मा जॉ चंपाताई श्रीरंग बोधले	90.	
	महर्षी विठ्ठल रामजी शिंदे जीवन व कार्य (इ.स. १८७३ ते १९४४) कु.प्रतिभा गुलाब मोरे	540	
?9.	छ.राजर्षी शाहू महाराज यांचे औद्योगिक धोरण : एक आढावा. प्रा.एस.एस काशिद	१६५	
	प्रा.सी.पी.गायकवाड		
30.	सातारा जिल्हा लोकल बोर्डातील लोकनेते बाळासाहेब देसाई यांचे कार्य	१६८	
	प्रा.डॉ.संतोष तुकाराम कदम		
38.	कोल्हापूर – कित्तूर संबंध प्रा.डॉ.सी.वंदना रामचंद्र लॉडे	808	
32.		१७६	
33.	Nature And Classification of AIDS and Tuberculosis Diseases In Satara District(MS): A Geographical Analysis	182	
	Mr. Santosh Prakash Patil Prof. C. U. Mane		
38.	अहमदनगर शहरातील विडी कामगांरांची घरकुल योजना प्रा.गणेश शंकर विधाटे	999	
34.	स्त्रीवादी दृष्टीकोनातून गावगाङ्यातील लोहार स्त्रीयांचे स्थान डॉ.संघमित्रा वि.सरवदे	990	
34.	माण तालुक्यातील पर्यटन एक ऐतिहासिक अभ्यास प्रा. के.एस. शिंवे प्रा. डि.के.रसाळ	909	
30.	इतिहास संशोधन आणि वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन : एक दृष्टिक्षेप प्रा.शशिकांत महादेव मोहिते	२०७	
36.	. इतिहास लेखन आणि इतिहास संशोधनासमोरील आव्हाने प्रा.विनोद सस्वाराम बोरकर	888	
39	. इतिहास लेखनासमोरील आव्हाने प्रा.एम्.डी. चिंदे	२१९	



Culture, Tradition and Continuity

Disquisitions in Honour of Prof. Vasant Shinde

Volume-II Editors Prabodh Shirvalkar

Esha Prasad



Contents xiii

		_
21.	Systematic Exploration of Kot Dijian Sites in District Loralai, Northern Balochistan, Pakistan -Muhammad Zahir and Muhammad Adris Khan	345
22.	Coastal Protohistoric Settlements on the Saurashtra Coast -A.S. Gaur and Sundaresh	363
23.	Comparing Small Sites: Analysing Lithic Assemblages of the Mewar Plain -Teresa P. Raczek	373
24.	Socio-Religious Significance of Cattle Figurines in the Ahar Culture – Julie A. Hanlon	389
25.	Reconstructing an Administrative System: Storage and Sealing at Gilund -Marta Ameri	419
26.	Lead Isotope Analyses of Metal Artifacts from Harappan and Ahar-Banas Sites -Randall Law and Virginie Renson	437
27.	A Study on the Microlithic Assemblage from Kaothe in Maharashtra -Garima Khansili and Benjamin Kerbok Khongwir	447
28.	The Black and Red Ware From Coastal Sites in West Bengal: Chronology and Culture History -Kaushik Gangopadhyay	455
29.	Dental Anthropology of Protohistoric Banahalli: Odontometric Observations -Subhash Walimbe	469
30.	Protohistoric Investigation in the Upper Krishna Basin-Maharashtra and the Recent Discovery at Siddhewadi -Niranjan Kulkarni	487
31.	Ganga Civilisation from Himalayas to Bay of Bengal -K.N. Dikshit	501
32.	Cities in Panchala Times: An Archaeological Perspective -Bhuvan Vikrama	513
33.	Roman Contact on the West Coast -A.P. Jamkhedkar	521
34.	Faunal Diversity and Animal-Based Subsistence During the NBP Cultural Phase in the Ganga Valley —P.P. Joglekar	531
35.	Excavation at Chandravati, Sirohi, Rajasthan –J.S. Kharakwal	549
	Plates	567





30

Protohistoric Investigation in the Upper Krishna Basin-Maharashtra and the Recent Discovery at Siddhewadi

Niranjan Kulkarni

Introduction

Protohistoric Deccan can be witnessed through the remains pertaining to Neolithic-Chalcolithic and Megalithic periods. However, considering the situation of Protohistoric Maharashtra, except for monumental work in Tapi-Godavari-Bhima valley; we find lack of evidences in other significant river valleys of the area. The Tapi valley was meticulously studied with a regional approach (Shinde, 1984). However, except for excavations at Nevasa (Godavari Valley) (Sankalia et al., 1960) and Inamgaon (Bhima valley) (Dhavalikar et al., 1988); other valleys still needs to be studied with regional approach. So far Protohistoric studies in Krishna valley in Maharashtra (henceforth UKB i.e. upper Krishna basin) is concerned, it remained unexplored.

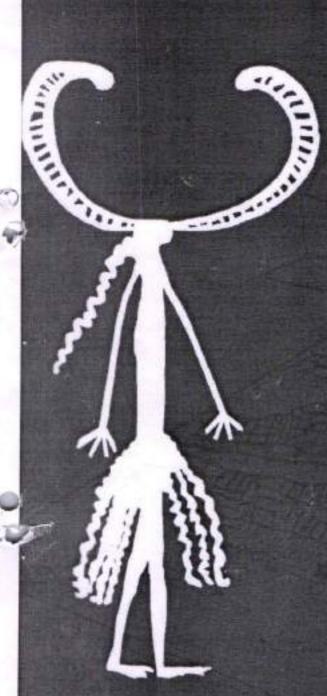
Problem

It is necessary, at the outset, to mark the study area. It would also help us to know the potentiality of the area for the settlement of the first farmers.

The study area of UKB comprises of three districts of southern Maharashtra, viz. Satara, Kolhapur and Sangli. The area is bordered by Western Ghats from its west and by Mahadeo ranges from its north, east and southeast.

Considering geographical relief, climate, rainfall, vegetation and people, we can observe three major belts in the study region (Fig. 30.1). Generally, the western belt indicates high relief, heavy rainfall, thick vegetation and people are involved in rice







B. R. Publishing Corporation 425, Nimri Colony, Ashok Vihar Phase-IV, Delhi-110052 Tel. 011-23259196, 23259648



Rs.15000 (Set of 3 Vols.)

Received: 10th April 2022

Revised: 28th April 2022

Accepted: 25th May 2022

CONTENT ANALYSIS AN OVERVIEW

Balaji A. Kamble

Research Scholar, S.R.T.M.University, Nanded



Dr. Shivaji N. Sontakke,

Librarian / Vice Principal Kai Rasika Mahavidyalaya, Deoni , Dist.Latur

ABSTRACT- Content analysis is a method for analyzing the content of a variety of data, such as visual and verbal data. It enables the reduction of phenomena or events into defined categories so as to better analyze and interpret them. This paper provides an overview of content analysis from a marketing perspective. The basic concepts and techniques are presented for operational content analyses. As a methodology, it can be both qualitative, usually in developmental stages of research, and quantitative where it is applied to determine frequency of phenomena. Thus, it lends itself to the use of computers to analyze data and, therefore, some of the main packages currently available to researchers are mentioned. The benefits and limitations of adopting content analysis are discussed along with an introduction to sequential analysis, a complementary approach which may be used to enhance understanding and strengthen research design

Keywords: Content Analysis, Formulation of Content, Qualitative, Studies using content analysis

Introduction: Content Analysis is described as the scientific study of content of communication. It is the study of the content with reference to the meanings, contexts and intentions contained in messages. The term Content Analysis is 75 years old, and Webster's Dictionary of English language listed it since 1961. "Content analysis of the manifest and latent content of a body of communicated material (as a book or journal) through a classification, tabulation, and evaluation of its key symbols and themes in order to ascertain its meaning and probable effect." Content analysis is essentially a systematic analysis of the occurrence of words, phrases, concepts, and so on in books, films, and other kinds of materials. (ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science, 1983). Content analysis is a research tool used to determine the presence of certain words or concepts within texts or sets of texts. Researchers quantify and analyze the presence, meanings and relationships of such words and concepts, then make inferences about the messages within the texts, the writer(s), the audience, and even the culture and time of which these are a part. Texts can be defined broadly as books, book chapters, essays, interviews, discussions, newspaper headlines and articles, historical documents, speeches, conversations, advertising, theater, informal conversation, or really any occurrence of communicative language.

Review of Literature :In 1952, Bernard Berelson published Content analysis in Communication Research, which heralded recognition for the technique as a versatile tool for social science and media researchers. Some scholars adopted it for historical and political research as well (Holsti, 1968). However, the method achieved greater popularity among social science scholars as well as a method of communication research (Wimmer and Dominick, 1994:163). The development of content analysis as a full-fledged scientific method took place during World War II when the U.S. government sponsored a project under the directorship of Harold Lasswell to evaluate enemy propaganda. The resources made available for research and the methodological advances made in the context of the problems studied

ISSN: 0971-2143 UGC CARE APPROVED JOURNAL

under the project contributed significantly to the emergence of the methodology in content analysis. One of the out comes of the project, the book entitled Language of Politics published in 1940s (Lasswell et. al. 1965), still remains a classic in the field of content analysis. Later on, the method spread to other disciplines (Woodrum, 1984).

LDefinition And Need of Content Analysis: Content denotes what is contained and content analysis is the analysis of what is contained in a message. Broadly content analysis may be seen as a method where the content of the message forms the basis for drawing inferences and conclusions about the content (Nachmias and Nachmias, 1976). Further, content analysis falls in the interface of observation and document analysis. It is defined as a method of observation in the sense that instead of asking people to respond to questions, it "takes the communications that people have produced and asks questions of communications" (Kerlinger, 1973). Therefore, it is also considered as an unobtrusive or non-reactive method of social research.

According to Berelson (1952) content analysis is a research technique for the objective, systematic, and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication. Holsti (1968) says that it is any technique for making inferences by systematically and objectively identifying specified characteristics of messages. Kerlinger (1986) defined content analysis as a method of studying and analyzing communication in a systematic, objective, and quantitative manner for the purpose of measuring variables.

Krippendorff (1980) defined content analysis as a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from data to their context. As for Weber (1985) it is a research methodology that utilizes a set of procedures to make valid inferences from text. These inferences are about sender(s) of message, the message itself, or the audience of message. According to Stone, content analysis refers to any procedure for assessing the relative extent to which specified references, attitudes, or themes permeate a given message or document.

In short the content Analysis is f the method show emphasis placed on aspects such as system, objectivity, quantification, context and validity - with reference to the inferences drawn from the communication content about the sender, the message or the receiver of the message. Thus, content analysis is all about making valid of aspects.

Every human and relating to their work as well as in research criteria problem solving activities—content analysis is used as method of Social Science Research replicable and objective inferences about the message on the basis of explicit rules. The material for the content analysis can be letters, diaries, newspaper content, folk songs, short stories, messages of Radio, Television, documents, texts or any symbols.

3. Basic Principles of Content Analysis:

- 3.1 . Objectivity: Which means that the analysis is pursued on the basis of explicit rules, which enable different researchers to obtain the same results from the same documents or messages.
- 3.2 Systematic: The inclusion or exclusion of content is done according to some consistently applied rules where by the possibility of including only materials which support the researcher's ideas is eliminated.
- 3.3 Generalizability: The results obtained by the researcher can be applied to other similar situations.
- 4. Usefulness of Content Analysis: Though scholars from various disciplines such as social sciences, communications, psychology, political science, history, and language studies use content analysis, it is most widely used in social science and mass communication research. It has been used broadly to understand a wide range of themes such as social

change, cultural symbols, changing trends in the theoretical content of different disciplines, verification of authorship, changes in the mass media content, nature of news coverage of social issues or social problems such as atrocities against women, downy harassment, social movements, ascertaining trends in propaganda, election issues as reflected in the mass media content, and so on.

One of its most important applications has been to study social phenomenon such as prejudice, discrimination or changing cultural symbols in the communication content. For example, Berelson and Salter (1948) in their classic content analysis study highlighted the media under-representation of minority groups. They studied prejudice — a consistent discrimination against minority groups of Americans — in popular magazine fiction. They content analyzed 198 short stories published in eight of the popular magazines during the period 1937-1943 and discussed their findings under the broad categories such as the distribution of characters, their role, appearance, status and their goals which the authors further classified as 'head' goals and 'heart' goals.

One of the most frequent uses of the content analysis is to study the changing trends in the theoretical content and methodological approaches by content analyzing the journal articles of the discipline (Loy, 1979). Using this approach, Vijayalakshmi et al. (1996) analyzed a stratified random sample of 194 research articles published in the Indian Journal of Social Work from 1971 to 1990 to identify characteristics of authors, and document the trends in empirical content, subject areas, and methodological characteristics such as source of data, research design, sampling, and statistical techniques used in the articles. Similarly, public attitude towards important issues such as civic amenities, unemployment and so on were assessed by analyzing the content of editorials or letters to the editor in newspapers (Devi Prasad 1992). As a known unobtrusive research method, content analysis is sometimes used to study sensitive topics to corroborate the findings arrived at by other methods.

Content analysis has also been used to ascertain trends in the communication content of dailies, weeklies, cartoons, and coverage of development news, political news and crime news. The news items, letters to the editor, and editorials of four selected dailies in India. Content Analysis use to study of the coverage of development news. Political science researches have used the method to analyze the propaganda devices also used. Other important applications of the method were systematic analyses of advertisements in newspapers and magazines to draw useful inference on national culture, as well as media preferences of advertisers). Similarly, television, radio, and movies offer rich sources of material for content analysis.

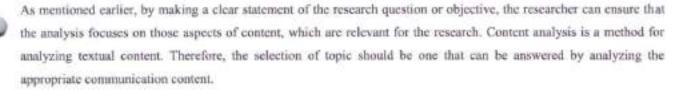
5. Impotance Of Content Analysis:

- 5.1. It the impressionistic observations about the phenomena and can help in make a quantitative expression about the phenomenon
- 5.2. It is an unobtrusive research technique useful to study sensitive research topics.
- 5.3. It is context-sensitive and therefore can process symbolic meanings of data as a quantitative method and effectively qualitative content
- 5. 4. It is a safe method in the sense that if the researcher found that a portion of the necessary information.
- 5.5. It can deal with large volumes of data.
- 5.6. It is a shoestring methodology,

6. More specifically usually involve the following six steps:

- 6. 1. Formulation of the research question or objectives
- 6.2. Selection of communication content and sample
- 6.3. Developing content categories
- 6.4. Finalizing units of analysis
- 6.5. Preparing a coding schedule, pilot testing and checking inter coder reliabilities
- 6. 6. Analyzing the collected data

7. Formulation of the research questions or objectives:



- 8. Content Analysis as a communication content: The next step would be to locate relevant communication content to answer the research question and to determine the time period to be covered. If the body of content is excessive, then a sample needs to be worked out. Though sampling in content analysis is not so much different from sampling in surveys, because of the unique nature of the source material used in this method, there developed some special sampling techniques for content analysis. Thus, depending upon the nature of the communication content - whether it is a new item, editorial, short story or a TV serial - the sampling techniques differ.
- 9. Developing Content Base Subject categories: Content Analysis defined as compartments or "pigeon holes" with explicitly stated boundaries into which the units of content are coded for analysis. It flow from the research question and should be anchored in a review of relevant literature and related studies. Content categories are constructed in response the first step in category construction is preliminary examination of the communications by the researcher on a small-scale or as a pilot study so that such examination will result in the identification of possible content categories into which material can be coded. Usually one experiments with several categories before finalizing a set of categories that can be used for the study.

10. Conclusion

Content analysis is a research tool used to determine the presence of certain words or concepts within texts or sets of texts. Researchers quantify and analyze the presence, meanings and relationships of such words and concepts, then make inferences about the messages within the texts, the writer(s), the audience, and even the culture and time of which these are a part. Texts can be defined broadly as books, book chapters, essays, interviews, discussions, newspaper headlines and articles, historical documents, speeches, conversations, advertising, theater, informal conversation, or really any occurrence of communicative language. Texts in a single study may also represent a variety of different types of occurrences



ISSN: 0971-2143 UGC CARE APPROVED JOURNAL

References

- Devi Prasad, B. (1994). Dowry-related violence: A content analysis of news in selected papers. The Journal of Comparative Family Studies, 25(1): 71-89
- Bahar, H.M. & Albrecht, S.L. (1984). Content analysis. In B.A.Chadwicket.al., Social Science Research Methods (pp. 239-257), New Jersey: Prentice –Hall Danielson.
- Cartwright, D.P. (1953). Analysis of qualitative material. In L. Festinger& D. Katz (Eds.). Research methods in the Behavioural Sciences (pp.421-470), New Delhi: Amerind Publishing Company
- Chai, R.T. (1978). A content analysis of the obituary notices on Mao Tse-Tung, Public Opinion quarterly, 41:475-487. Chadwick. B.A.,
- Denzin, N.K., & Lincoln, Y.S. (Eds.). (1994). Handbook of Qualitative Research. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Erlandson, D.A., Harris, E.L., Skipper, B.L., & Allen, S.D. (1993). Doing Naturalistic Inquiry: A Guide to Methods. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.
- Foster, D. (1996, February 26). Primary culprit. New York, 50- 57. Hancy, W., Russell, M., Gulek, C., and Fierros, E. (Jan-Feb, 1998). Drawing on education: Using student drawings to promote middle school improvement. Schools in the Middle, 7(3), 38- 43.
- Harwood ,Tracy G and Garry ,Tony (2003) 'An Overview of Content Analysis, Journal of Marketing Review, Vol 3, pp. 479-498. https://doi.org/10.1362/146934703771910080
- Head, S.W. (1952). Content analysis of Television drama programmes, Quarterly of Film, Radio, T.V., 9 (2): 175-192.
- Holsti, O.R. (1969). Content Analysis for the Social Sciences and Humanities. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- Loy, Pamela. (1979). Content analysis of Journal articles as a technique for historical research, Journal of the History of Sociology, 1,2, Spring: 93-101.
- Nachmias, D. &Nachmias, C. (1976). Content analysis. In Research methods in the social sciences (pp.132-139), UK: Edward Arnold.
- Olson, B. (1994). Sex and the soaps: A comparative content analysis of health issues, Journalism Quarterly, 71(4): 840-850.
- Vijayalakshmi, B., Devi Prasad, B. &Visweswara Rao, K. (1996). Trends in Social Work Literature: A content
 analysis of the Indian Journal of Social Work, 1971-90, Indian Journal of Social Work, 57(3): 442-460.
- W.A. & Mullen, J.J. (1965). A Basic Space Unit for Newspaper content analysis, Journalism Quarterly, pp.108-110.



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND TRANSLATION STUDIES (IJELR)

A QUARTERLY, INDEXED, REFEREED AND PEER REVIEWED OPEN ACCESS
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

http://www.ijelr.in (Impact Factor: 5.9745) (ICI)



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Vol. 8. Issue.4. 2021 (Oct-Dec)



READING FIVE FEATURES OF LITERARY POSTMODERNISM IN MARK Z.DANIELEWSKI'S THE FIFTY YEAR SWORD



DIGAMBAR S. KULKARNI¹, Dr. N. H. KALLUR²

¹Research Scholar, Dept. of Studies in English, Karnatak University, Dharwad Email: dskulkarni528@gmail.com

Research Supervisor, Dept. of Studies in English, Karnatak University, Dharwad



Article information Received: 18/11/2021 Accepted: 27/12/2021 Published online: 31/12/2021 doi: 10.33329/jeir #.4.211

ABSTRACT

Mark Z. Danielewski's is a highly experimental novelist who subverts the established notions (the philosophical ideas and the conventional principles of fiction writing) by resorting to the various strategies or techniques dominant in postmodern literature. The prime aim of this research article is to understand Danielewski's use of postmodern strategies or elements and the significance of their use. For this purpose I have chosen his tiny novel The Fifty Year Sword (2012). Like postmodernism, the term postmodern literature is also a broad concept or literary movement that cannot confine to five or ten or fifteen features only. However, reading The Fifty Year Sword in association with the five features of literary postmodernism could be encouraging, fruitful, and methodical. The features that have been taken for analyzing the select novels are antiemetic or unnatural narrative, the features of multimodality, genre blends, and metafictional elements, and magical realism. Some clarifications need to be made here: a) The features of literary postmodernism include a wide variety of literary devices or techniques, including fragmentation, temporal distortion, parody, pastiche, playfulness, irony, hyperreality, vicious circle, looseness of association, generic hybridization, intertextuality, an assemblage of media, metafiction devices, and so on. However, considering the scope of the present study and the chosen novel, it is restricted only to the five features mentioned above only. b) The sequence of these five features is an arbitrary one. Using these techniques or features, Danielewski effectively offers the story of three people: Chintana, Belinda Kite, and the mysterious story-teller. Key Words: Unnatural narrative, multi-modality, genre blend, metafiction, etc.

Introduction

Mark Z. Danielewski is an American novelist who is famously known for his experimental choices regarding the form of writing. He was born on 5th March 1966 in New York and had his schooling from Yale University and University of California. Danielewski is also the forerunner of experimental novels of the twenty-first century who has employed multi-layered narratives, typographical variations and the techniques of visual writing throughout his works. Till the date, he has written five novels including House of Leaves (2000), The Whalestoe Letters (2000), The Fifty Year Sword (2005), Only Revolution (2006) and The Familiar (2015). The last

novel in this list is actually Danielewski's big project and he has divided this work in twenty seven volumes and out of which he has written and published four volumes. All of his novels attract the seasonal readers as well as academic readers as they are quite experimental and challenging in nature, but I will focus on only one novel The Fifty Year Sword here. The novel is nothing but heartbroken story of Chintana- a Thai Seamstress who is a divorced woman, the epic journey and black intention of the story teller, and the tragedy of Belinda Kite. Though, the story is of mature people, it is recited before the orphans- five little kids. This small hint makes us to think that this novel is overloaded with the features of literary postmodernism which will be analyzed in the following sections one by one.

Methodology

Since this is a theoretical study, it adopts descriptive and interpretative methods of research. The analysis of the select is purely based on the features of literary postmodernism. Some of the ideas or principles have been taken into consideration while developing the present research. These are: Aristotle's idea of muthos (as postmodern literature deviates from traditional notion of plot), unnatural narrative (as postmodern literature do not follow the mimetic tradition of depicting the real world and projects the impossible world), assemblage of multiple media for describing the events (as postmodern literature doesn't adhere to one media of transmission), metafiction (as postmodern literary works are dominantly self-reflexive) and the idea of double-coding (as postmodern literary works combine high and low culture).

Bearing these above points in mind, Mark Z. Danielewski's novel The Fifty Year Sword (2005) is analyzed in the following section. This analysis highlights how the tiny story in the novel is weighty with the features of postmodernism. For better understanding of the analysis, the novel The Fifty Year is briefly summarized here.

The Fifty Year Sword: A Brief Summary

The Fifty Year Sword (2005) narrates the scared tale which overloaded with violence in the forms of murder and other crime and associated with three central characters. Thus the novel details three stories: Of Chintana's, Belinda's and the Story-teller's one. Chintana, a divorced woman is a weaver by profession and suffers physically as well as mentally a lot. Two causes are there behind her anguish: the first one a divorce from her husband and the second one is her wound- thumb cut. She is invited to attend the birth day celebration on the Halloween night at orphanage by the Mose Dettledown. Because of the physical wound, she becomes very weak so that she could not walk or work properly. Irrespective of her weakness, she accepts the invitation and travels towards the place where the Halloween party is going to happen. This act shows that Chintana is hunted by the revenge motif. The second story is about the mysterious man- the story teller who has been invited by Mose Dettledown to entertain the five orphans on Halloween night. The man tells that he has black and sinful mind and to appease his mind he takes long journey in search of a magical weapon. He travels from village to village, crosses rivers, valleys, forests, mountains and the boundaries of countries and finally reaches the place where he met the man with no arms. He purchases a small sword- a magical sword that has only sword- hilt no blade and carries this by hiding it in the wooden box which has five latches. He opens it, shows the same and says that this would cut the person without showing the cutting mark on the body. The cutting marks will appear when the victim turns into the age of fifty. The third story is about Belinda Kite who is marriage hacker and the cause of Chintana's divorce. She doesn't believe in the tale of the story teller and the magical power of the sword. She comes forward, takes the sword without blade, stabs herself throughout her body and shows nothing happens to her. Unfortunately, she turns into fifty at the stroke of midnight and her body starts to fall down accordingly to the cutting marks. Belinda dies because of her disbelief and bravado. This seemingly simple and tiny story offers a number of features or strategies that are dominant in postmodern literature. The following discussion focuses on the five features of literary postmodernism.

Textual Analysis (Discussion)

1. Postmodern literature is marked by the features of unnatural or antimimetic narrative techniques. They do not follow the Aristotelian principles of plot- wholeness, magnitude and certain unity. By wholeness he means- the beginning-middle-end, magnitude means the length (not too lengthy nor too short) and

unity means coherence and logicality. Rejecting this, postmodern literature takes the stance of adopting antimimetic or unnatural narrative that violates all the traditional principles of plot, character and setting, etc. This violation is done through offering multiple plots, implausible and unnatural world in a single text by the postmodernist novelists. When we look at Danielewski's *The Fifty Year Sword* we witness three story lines with five (in fact six) narratorial voices. Again the world we come across in the novel is full with implausible and unnatural materials-firstly Belinda Kite, a marriage hacker destroys a huge number of married lives that seems hardly possible, secondly she dies because of her bravado. The story teller's epic journey, his meeting with the man with no arm and the magic sword do not belong to the natural world. How is it possible of making a sword by a person who has no both hands? And how is it also possible for any sword that has no blade to cut the human body? Danielewski's use of unconventional formatting, language games, inserting images and symbols, etc make the novel as a form of unnatural narrative. In short, Danielewski's use of the multiple storylines, multivocal narration and unnatural world disrupts the smooth flow of the plot.

- 2. Multi-modality is the trending feature of postmodern literature. Allison Gibbon's remark "—works exist within postmodernism that are multimodal" (421) highlights this observation. Gibbon enlists several features of multimodal text as varied typography, unusual text layouts and page design, the inclusion of images and playing with size, shape and design, etc (420). When we apply these features, Danielewski's The Fifty Year Sword appropriately highlights it multimodality. The novel has unusual size, unusual typography, half of the pages are blank, few pages include a number of images—the image of sword tilt, butterfly, mountain, several cut marks on body, etc.
- 3. The third feature of literary postmodernism is the hybridization of literary genres. Postmodern literature problematizes the generic convention by mixing different genres in single novel. It also erases the border between high and low culture, different genres and fact and fiction. It appeals to the minds of seasonal as well as academic readers. Danielewski's The Fifty Year Sword is described as a ghost story in the readers' note but one cannot find a ghost in the story. It is recited in front of the five orphan kids and thus, it seems children's story but it doesn't follow the tradition of children book as it is overloaded with revenge motif, adultery and violence. In this sense, it is a crime story. Moreover, the epic journey offers picaresque elements. Thus, the author has used genre-blend technique in this novel.
- 4. Metafiction is a dominant mode of writing in postmodern literature. Metafictional novel addresses the reader, informs them that they are reading artistic construction by offering comments on themselves. The Fifty Years Sword exposes in the very beginning that the readers are going to read a ghost story, then there is a direct address to the reader and in the middle of the story one of character expresses her disbelief by saying how can we call it a ghost story. Further, the story-tellers entry and the act of telling a thrilling story show the metafictional quality of the novel.
- Finally, the man with no arm who prepares magical sword, the sword without blade causing injurious harm i.e. the death of its victim in his or her fiftieth age, the hidden cut-marks and other mysterious elements throughout novel show the features of magical realism

Conclusion

Mark Z. Danielewski's *The Fifty Year Sword* offers a tiny story of revenge by the deceiver but this small story requires 285 pages for its fulfillment. Authors use of experimentation and innovation at the textual, graphical and compositional levels make this book bulky and postmodern literary artifice. It plays with the form, typography, size, language and even story telling tradition. It also offers a number of examples of irony and the most suitable is the death of the birthday-woman Belinda Kite at the time celebration.

Val. 8. Issue.4. 2021 (Oct-Dec)

References

Bray, Joe and Allison Gibbon, editor. Mark Z. Danielewski. Oxford, UP, 2011.

Bray Joe, Allison Gibbon, et al, editor. The Routledge Companion to Experimental literature. London, 2012.

Danielewski Mark Z. The Fifty Year Sword. Pantheon Books, New York, 2012.

Pohlmann, Sascha, editor. Revolutionary Leaves: The Fiction of Mark Z. Danielewski. Oxford, UP, 2012.

impact Factor 6.8992 (ici) http://www.rjelal.com;

Email:editorrjelal@gmail.com; ISSN:2395-2636 (P); 2321-3108(O)

Vol.9.Issue 4. 2021 (Oct-Dec)

RESEARCH ARTICLE





SIMPLE STORY, COMPLICATED PLOT: A POSTMODERNIST READING OF MARK Z. DANIELEWSKI'S ONLY REVOLUTIONS

DIGAMBAR S. KULKARNI¹, Dr. N. H. KALLUR²

Research Scholar, Dept. of Studies in English, Karnatak University, Dharwad Email: dskulkarni528@gmail.com

²Research Supervisor, Dept. of Studies in English, Karnatak University, Dharwad



Article Received: 18/11/2021 Article Accepted: 27/12/2021 Published online:31/12/2021 DOI: 10.13329/rjefal.9.4.250

Abstract

Mark Z. Danielewski's Only Revolutions (2006) is highly experimental novel as it uses the unconventional formatting, unusual size, other physical materiality, language games, such and other postmodern narrative techniques. The novel contains a very simple story of two young couple- Sam and Hailey- who are traveling through different modes across the United States covering the time span of two hundred years. Thus, the novel has a simple story but the author has presented it in a complicated way by using various narrative techniques that are dominant in postmodern literature. The techniques of unconventional (unruly) narrative, metafictional writing, genre-bending techniques, multimodal presentations, reader participation, etc have been profoundly used by Mark Z.Danielewski. The unconventional narrative techniques are anti-mimetic or unnatural narrative techniques that go away from the traditional norms or established principles of novel writing. It violates the traditional notions of plot, character, setting, and temporality by employing various devices. The metafictional writing is a self reflexive approach that attracts the readers' mind towards the fact that the text is the product of creative mind. It is nothing but artistic construction. Genre-bending techniques owes to intertextuality, pastiche and other devices that erase the boundaries between different genres. Mark Z Danielewski has used these techniques profoundly to present the love story of young couple as well as the world (particularly American) history in the novel Only Revolutions (2006) and the excessive use of these techniques make the simple love story of two lovers complicated. This research article is an honest attempt of understanding in what sense; the novel is revolutionary and complicated one.

Keywords: Postmodern narrative, anti-mimetic narrative, multi-modality, metafiction, genre-bending techniques, etc.

Introduction

Chronologically, Only Revolution (2006) is the fourth novel of Mark Z. Danielewski. The novel details the love story of two young couple-Sam and Halley as a main narrative and records some historically significant events and happenings that begin from 1863 to 2063 across the world in the

margins of every page. These historical details are

not comprehensive and chronological series though

it appears to be. These details are only random

selections of various events from the readers of

Danielewski's earlier novel House of Leaves (2000)

and they have little relevance to the main narrative

i.e. the love story of Sam and Hailey. The love story

of the couple has also two perspectives. Sam starts

to narrate the story from one side of the book and

continues it until the page number of 360.

However, his story occupies the half page space

horizontally right from beginning to the end. The

remaining half page space is given to the story

narrated by the second character Hailey and it is

presented upside down that also goes upto 360

pages. Thus, the materiality or the physical

organization of the matter in a varied book form

shows Danielewski's experimentation with the form

and content. Moreover, it is noticed that the

historical gutter standing at the margins has no

relevance with 5am and Hailey's story and most of

the readers are willing to neglect historical notes

while reading the novel. Danielewski, in his one of

the interviews states it is the readers' choice to give

weightage or not to the historical details. How to

read this novel is a challenge and one can get some

hints or clues from the novel itself. However, the

paratextual materials of the book provide a hint for

reading the novel but this one seems an inadequate

as it doesn't expose from which side the reader

should read first. The novel includes three major

narratives- Sam's story, Hailey's story and the

historical narrative. The two protagonists narrate

the same story in their own versions with different

perspectives, the historical details doesn't show

any logic of their inclusion the book and more

mover, the historical information is presented in

segments by using typical phrases, small segments

quotations. The content of history gutter includes

vast information from the wide verities of the field

such as war, politics, sports, natural calamities,

disasters, diseases, inventions, and so many other

things. Because of the combination of multiple

narratives and contradictory things a novel

becomes a complete mess for average readers.

quotation or sometimes incomplete

Impact Factor 6.8992 (ICI) http://www.rjelal.com;

Email:editorrielal@gmail.com; ISSN:2395-2636 (P); 2321-3108(O)

Vol.9.Issue 4. 2021 (Oct-Dec)



Objectives and Methodology

This research intends to understand the concept of literary postmodernism, unconventional plot patterns and techniques with reference to Danielewski's Only Revolutions. Since this is a theoretical study. itfollows descriptive, interpretative and analytical methods of research. As the prime aim of this research is to understand and identify various postmodern elements reflected in the Only Revolutions, the feature of postmodern literature and various narrative models constitute the theoretical basis upon which the interpretation and analysis of Danielewski's novel Only Revolutions is based. Aristotle's principles of plot, Jencks' model of double coding, the concept of subversion, deconstruction, the author is dead, writerly text etc have been taken into consideration while developing the base of this research. Like postmodernism, the term "Postmodern Literature" is nebulous and slippery one as it suffers from chronological uncertainty and unstable meaning. Though it is widely accepted that the postmodern literature appears during the second half of the twentieth century (just after World War II), many critics and scholars have traced the elements of literary postmodernism particularly postmodern narrative techniques long way back in the 18th century literary creations. Some of the dominant postmodern narrative techniques such fragmentation, blank spaces, temporal distortions, etc have been traced in Tristram Shandy (1757-65) by Lawrence Sterne and though many have claimed the end postmodernism in the last decade of twentieth century, still many are willing to trace out the significant postmodern narrative techniques or tendencies in the writings of contemporary novelists. Postmodern literature covers wide varieties of thematic concerns and narrative techniques and hence, it is hardly possible to touch upon all the aspects of postmodern literature in this research article. So the present study proceeds with the following features of postmodern literature.

Postmodern literature is marked with the use of unconventional (unruly) narrative techniques. It is in fact, anti-mimetic or unnatural narrative as it violates the traditional notion of plot, character,

Impact Factor 6.8992 (ICI) http://www.rjelal.com;

Email:editorrjelal@gmail.com; ISSN:2395-2636 (P); 2321-3108(O)

Vol.9.Issue 4, 2021 (Oct-Dec)

setting and other aspects of narrative. It does not follow the Aristotelian Model of Plot or Bharata's idea of plot progression. Postmodern literature, particularly postmodern fiction rejects the earlier model of Beginning-Middle-End or the model of unified and complete plot. Instead presenting a single story, it presents multiple stories by uxtaposing parallel narratives with multiple narrators, Many postmodern novelists employ unusual formats and strange layout to make their literary productions something different.

- Postmodernism as well as postmodern literature tends to erase the boundaries between, fact and fiction, good and bad, high and low, etc. This tendency is reflected in literature through the genre-bending or hybridization of genres. It incorporates with canonical as well as popular materials, high culture and low culture. Jencks while developing his model of double coding remarkably says that postmodern art should cater and soothe the emotions of academic as well as mass users or audiences. Similarly, postmodern literature also appeals to the minds of academic as well as average readers.
- Postmodernism is very much interested in deconstruction, reader response theories. Accordingly, proposes multiple interpretations from readers. Such literature intends to make their readers as active agents not passive adopters.

Considering the above points, Mark Z. Danielewski's novel Only Revolution (2006) is analyzed in the following section. This analysis highlights how the simple story of Sam and Hailey is made complicated one by the author using different strategies. For better understanding of the analysis, the summary of the novel is briefly provided here.

Only Revolution: A Brief Summary.

The novel details the circular road trip of Sam and Hailey who are allways sixteen years old. They meet each other on a mountain top and fall in love with each other. Then, they start their journey

throughout the United States together. They stop at the number of places and meet different types of people. Each time they have to face some problems. Overcoming all these problems they reach their final stop and at this juncture one of them dies (in Sam's story Hailey dies and in Hailey's story Sam dies). During their journey, they encounter with a number of characters including Creep, doctor, officers, businessmen and some rogue people. Throughout their narratives, the readers can read about their love, sex, their adventurous journey, their attempt of getting jobs, registering their marriage, care for each other during hospitalization. Thematically speaking, their running from one place to another indicates the theme of freedom, their descriptions of disasters, forest cutting, descriptions of cars and other inventions, their going away from their own floraand fauna i.e. the world of plants and animals, etc. symbolically highlight the theme of environmental degradation, industrialization and urbanization. The historical side bar on each page is overcrowded with information regarding socio- political movements, bills, amendments and acts, riots, earthquakes, tsunamis, rebellions, massacre, assassinations, battles and wars, sport games, strikes, etc show the theme of political efforts of establishing equality, improvising the life status, workers' welfare, environmental degradation, crime and urbanization in the USA, etc.

Textual Analysis (Discussion)

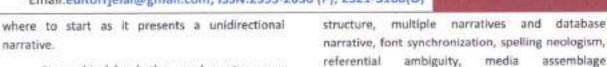
Only Revolutions (2006) follows the unconventional narrative strategies as it adopts unusual compositional, graphical and textual patterns. At compositional level, one can see the book has two cover pages with same symbols or images. The difference occurs only in the use of color. The one cover page has a symbol of circle in green color making similarity with Sam's eyes, and the other cover page has a symbol of a circle in golden color making similarity with Hailey's eyes. Then it has title pages, a dedication page and the page no. 1 with the same text materials and images. Having no the front page or cover page and the blurb in the traditional sense, the book confuses the readers- how to read this novel and



Impact Factor 6.8992 (ICI) http://www.rjelal.com;

Email:editorrjelal@gmail.com; ISSN:2395-2636 (P); 2321-3108(O)

Vol.9.Issue 4, 2021 (Oct-Dec)



At graphical level, the novel creates some sort of confusion among the readers. The stories of the two narrators are presented by using textual as well as graphical devices. The novel is overloaded with graphical images and symbols. The cover pages include the circles resembling to the eyes of two characters, the page no. 01 includes big capital initial letters from the names of two characters show which one of them is narrating. These entities show that the story is completely about love, sex, work and overall the life of two narrators. But, beneath this there lies another story- the story of ecological destruction due the human involvement in industrialization, war-fare, and so other progressive ideas. Thus, the apparently seeming love story highlights the message of ecological degradation. At textual level, the novel includes different font type and font size text, synchronization of font, unusual spellings or neologism (for example-Allways, allone, etc.), short sentences and incomplete quotations, etc.

The novel offers multiple reading protocols. The dust-jacket provides hint to the readers that read the eight pages of one narrator and turn and spin the book upside down and start to read from front to back or back to front. However, there is no hint whose story we should start to read first. Again there is an arrangement capital letters in the beginning of each eight pages that forms the parts – SAM AND HAILEY and HAILEY AND SAM in both narratives that divides the novel into sections. One can read according to these sections.

Other techniques such as metafiction (addressing the reader- You were there, instruction for readers, etc), genre bending techniques (prose in poetic language, part love story, part historical narrative, part narrative poem, pornographic details, etc), multimodality (digitality, internet database structure, image showing CD cassette, etc) show highly experimental quality of the novel.

Conclusion

To sum up it can be noted that Danielewski's use of formal innovation- the four quadrants page narrative, font synchronization, spelling neologism, assemblage techniques, the complicated and contradictory metatextual, metafictional temporalities. techniques, unconventional formatting and generic hybridization and other postmodern narrative strategies in the Only Revolution converts simple story into complicated plot. One or two ways can be adopted to avoid this complexity; firstly read only the main narrative start to end and then, turn towards the side bar containing the historical events and happenings across the world without trying to establish their correlations with the main narrative. Secondly, summarize the main narrative and also the historical details with assistance internet, select some events randomly and establish their correlations with the events that take place in the story of Sam and Hailey. Otherwise, reading from first line to last one (both in main narrative and historical narrative) and projecting ambitiously to establish connections between all these events wholly bewilders the reader and offers bizarre experience.

References

Bray, Joe and Allison Gibbon, editor. Mark Z.

Danielewski, Oxford, UP, 2011.

Pohlmann, Sascha, editor. Revolutionary Leaves: The Fiction of Mark Z. Danielewski. Oxford, UP, 2012.



Education and Society शिक्षण आणि समाज



ISSN No. 2278-6864

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

This is to certify that

Laxmi Reddy

Research student. Shivaji University, Kolhapur

Prof. Dr. Sanghmitra Sarvade

Researcher Guide, Annasaheb Dange College, Hatkanangle, Kolhapur

For the paper entitled

"ARYA SAMAJ, SOLAPUR - AN INTRODUCTION"

Vol. 45, No.3 July-September 2022

2

Education and Society

Impact Factor: 5.74

UGC Care Group 1 Journal







Sant Dnyaneshwar Shikshan Sanstha, Islampur's Hon. Shri. Annasaheb Dange Arts, Commerce and Science College, Hatkanangale, Dist-Kolhapur (Ms)

List of Documents

3.2.2 Number of workshops/seminars/ conferences including on Research Methodology, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and entrepreneurship conducted during the last five years

Sr. No.	Name/Title of the Documents	Details/Remark (Yes/No)
1	Data Template (Filled in Excel Sheet)	Yes
2	Brochure of Workshop/Seminar/Conference on IPR, Research Methodology & Entrepreneurship Development	Yes
3	Activity Reports (in English) on all activities related to IPR, RM & EDP with Geotagged Photographs (It should be arranged as per Data Template)	yes
4	PDF Copy of all Activity Reports hosted on Website. (Yearwise)= 5 PDF on college Website under IPR/RM/EDPP Tab	No
Note:	1. Brochure, Activity Report with Geotagged Photograp	hs and PDFs or

College Website are compulsory.





Sant Dnyaneshwar Shikshan Sanstha, Islampur's Hon. Shri. Annasaheb Dange Arts, Commerce and Science College, Hatkanangale, Dist-Kolhapur (Ms)

List of Documents

3.3.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years

Sr. No.	Name/Title of the Documents	Details/Remark (Yes/No)
1	Data Template (Excel Sheet-Filled in)	
2	PDF Copy of published Books & Chapters (Yearwise). [Cover Page- Content Page- First Page of the chapter or book, Back page] and Host the PDF on College Website	Yes
	Note: 1. Books without ISBN will not be consider	ered.



Sant Dnyaneshwar Shikshan Sanstha, Islampur's Hon. Shri. Annasaheb Dange Arts, Commerce and Science College, Hatkanangale, Dist-Kolhapur (Ms)

List of Documents

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

Sr. No.	Name/Title of the Documents	Details/Remark (Yes/No)
1	Data Template (Filled in Excel Sheet) (Fill up the data of publication as per Calendar Year: Jan- to Dec.)	Yes
2	Paste the Link of Online Journal in the given column in the Template	No
3	Paste the link of Research Paper (online) in the given column in the Template	No
4	Prepare a PDF of research papers published in the Print Journal. Create its Content Page and attaché the PDF and host it on College Website.	Yes
5	Prepare a list of Research Articles Published in UGC CARE list first and then prepare a list of research articles published in other journals. Arrange them in the same manner in the data template.	Yes

Paper - ATAT yof ONCOP 25 UGC CARE