

An International, Peer Reviewed, & Referred Quarterly
Scholarly Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies

JAN-MAR, 2019, VOL-7, ISSUE-41

1	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: CONTRIBUTING TO CHARTERED ACCOUNTANCY <i>Akshay Adamuthe</i>	1-5
2	CHALLENGES OF E-COMMERCE BUSINESS TO ATTRACT YOUNGER GENERATION: A STUDY <i>Pawar Alok Arjun Alka & Kolhe Akash Kundalik</i>	6-11
3	IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON EDUCATION <i>Dr. Bhagyashree K. Athawale</i>	12-16
4	EFFECTS OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY <i>Dr. Survase Deepak Kundlik</i>	17-22
5	ECONOMICS OF SOYABEAN CROPS IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT <i>Dr. Digamber Bhagwat Bhoge</i>	23-26
6	IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON PUPIL EDUCATION <i>Dr. Dipali More</i>	27-32
7	A STUDY OF EFFECTIVENESS OF PAPERLESS TECHNOLOGY IN INDIAN BANKING INDUSTRY, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NATIONALIZED BANKS IN WESTERN MAHARASHTRA <i>Malusare Lalita Babulal & Dr. R. N. Wakchaure</i>	33-42
8	ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF E-COMMERCE <i>Prof. Khopade Manjula Dinkar</i>	43-46
9	ACCOUNTING <i>Prof. CA Manohar V. Kale</i>	47-57
10	BANKING & FINANCE <i>Prof. CA Manohar V. Kale</i>	58-67
11	SIMPLIFIED FORM OF FA <i>Prof. Nilima Shingate</i>	68-73
12	AGRI BUSINESS RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT PROCESS <i>Ms. Poonam Sudhir Jadhav</i>	74-77
13	SMART VILLAGE: HIGHWAY FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE IN INDIA <i>Prof. Pravin Dnyaneshwar Gaikwad, Prof. Gunwant Deoman Rahane & Prof. Mangesh Dasharath Kadam</i>	78-82

ECONOMICS OF SOYABEAN CROPS IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT**Dr. Digamber Bhagwat Bhoge***(Assistant Professor) Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur Tal- Shahuwadi,
Dist-Kolhapur Affiliated to Shivaji University*

Introduction: This research article focuses on the economics of *Soyabean* crops in the Solapur District. Solapur is one of the significant and largest agriculture and industrial district in Maharashtra. Agriculture business is the most important source of income of the people in the district. There are 65 percent people engaged in the agriculture sector. Organic farming method economically profitable compares to the inorganic farming. India is the most important country in the view of agriculture. The Indian farmer has been shift organic to chemical farming after green revaluation. The organic farming area is less than in India other countries. Today, need for organic farming for the Indian economy. The Indian agriculture product does not purchase other countries in the international trade because large hazard factor is available in chemical farming product. Organic farming provides better health of soil, animals and human beings. Organic agriculture is also helpful for meeting the challenges to farming due to changing the climate and socio-economic environment at the global, national and regional level.

➤ **Objectives**

1. To study the economics of organic and inorganic *Soyabean* crops in Solapur district.
2. To study market prices of organic and inorganic *Soyabean* crops product.
3. To study the benefit-cost ratio (BCR) of organic and inorganic *Soyabean* farming.

➤ **Hypothesis:**

1. The production cost of organic farming is less than inorganic farming.
2. Market prices of the organic products are higher than inorganic product.

The researcher has been selected *Soyabean* crops for analysis the benefit-cost ratio of organic and inorganic farming. The researcher has been collecting information by organic farmers through Questionnaire. The organic farmers were of opinion that organic farming cost of production was less than inorganic farming. The researcher has been analyzed benefit-cost ratio both organic and inorganic *Soyabean* farming.

➤ **Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR)**

The researcher has been selecting various parameters for the analysis of benefit-cost ratio (BCR). The fixed costs and variable costs are included in the total cost.

$$\text{BCR} = \frac{\text{Net Profit (Total Cost - Total Income)}}{\text{Total Cost}}$$

INDEX

No.	Title of the Paper	Author's Name	Page No.
1	Gandhi Ethical Philosophy for Humanity (A Critical Study)	Tejram Pal	12
2	Relevance of Gandhian Principles of Management and Leadership - Socio-Economic and Political View	Suvarna Kumathekar & Dr.Machhindra Sakate	18
3	Relevance of the Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi	Mr. Mahadev Sontakke	23
4	Gandhi's Reflections on Everyday Life in India	Mr. Ganesh Narkulwad	26
5	Environmentalism : A Gandhian Perspective	Ketan Bhosale	31
6	An Economic Approaches of Mahatma Gandhi	Reshma Shirgave	35
7	Perception of Khadi among College going Student's in Kolhapur	Mr. Kuldeep Ghorapade, Dr. C. S. Kale	39
8	Economic Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi: An Overview	Mr. Ashish Bhasme	43
9	Revisiting the 'Mahatma' through Richard Attenborough's 'Gandhi'	Dr. Sanjay Sathe	46
10	Gandhi's View on Cleanliness and Swach Bharat Abhiyan and Its Present Status	Dr. Bhagyashree Puntambekar	49
11	Nonviolence: The Weapon of Gandhiji	Mrs. Komal Oswal	54
12	Clean India Mission and Mahatma Gandhi : With Special Reference to Maharashtra	Prof. Valmik Garje	57
13	Gandhiji's Gram Vikas and Swadeshi Movement through Food Processing Industry in India	Dr. Smt. Anagha Pathak	62
14	Mahatma Gandhi's Thoughts on Women Empowerment and Its Present Relevance	Nazir Pathan & Dr. N. S. Dongare	67
15	Mahatma Gandhi's Decentralization Policy in Today's Scenario	Mrs. Priyanka Suyog Patil	71
16	भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस मधील महात्मा गांधींच्या नेतृत्वाचा उदय - एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास	प्रा. संदिप महाजन	74
17	गांधीवाद के प्रमुख आयाम - सत्य और अहिंसा	डॉ.सरोज पाटील	79
18	राहुल सांकृत्यायन के कथा साहित्य में गांधीवादी चेतना	डॉ.रविंद्र पाटील	82
19	महात्मा गांधी और अहिंसा	प्रा.अजित लिपारे	84
20	महात्मा गांधीजींच्या विचारातून, चळवळीतून घडलेली भारतीय स्त्री	रीना कांबळे	86
21	महात्मा गांधीजीची ग्रामविकास संकल्पना	प्रा.बी.आर.नदाफ	89
22	एकविसाव्या शतकातील सर्वात मोठी भेट - महात्मा गांधी	प्रा.प्रविण डांगे	93
23	महात्मा गांधी यांचे सर्वोदय, स्वयंपूर्ण खेडं याविषयीचे विचार	डॉ.के.डी.पाटील	96
24	महात्मा गांधीजींचे विज्ञानवादी विचार	मिलिंद पाटील व समाधान जाधव	100
25	सत्य व अहिंसा : महात्मा गांधीजींच्या शिकवणुकीचे मुख्य आधारस्तंभ	श्री.डी.एन.महाडिक व श्री.व्ही.के.जाधव	103
26	महात्मा गांधीजींचा आर्थिक दृष्टिकोन	डॉ.एम.बी.चौगुले	110
27	महात्मा गांधीजींच्या ग्रामीण विकासाच्या तत्वज्ञानाची सद्यस्थितीतील उपयुक्तता	सुकेशिनी जोगदंड	116
28	महात्मा गांधींच्या चळवळीतील वीरांगना अरुणा असफ अली	डॉ. सिंधू आवळे	122
29	शोधनिबंधाचे नाव-महात्मा गांधींना अभिप्रेत असणारा स्वच्छता विषयक वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन	श्री.अजितकुमार पाटील	125

Relevance of the Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi

Mr. Sontakke Mahadev Limbraj
(Assistant Professor in History),
Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil College,
Malkapur (Perid), Dist. Kolhapur
mlsontakke99@gmail.com

Introduction:

Gandhiji was a practical idealist in the world history. The world seems to have lost nearly all his importance and worth in the present age. It is more essential to sow the thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi for the balanced development, equality and world peace. As Martin Luther King said, "It we assume that mankind has a right to survive, the choice either non- violence of non-existence, Gandhiji is inevitable, we can ignore him only at our own risk." It shows the importance of his philosophy. Gandhi stands forth as a symbol of what the individual can be and even can do, he naturally has an appeal to all those who have seen to be overwhelmed by the technical and political forces which engulf mankind from all sides. It is my try to focus the efforts of philosophy and work of Gandhiji in South Africa and how it became a model for the World.

Gandhi is major experiments were conducted in South Africa and he developed the tools of struggle and shaped the shaped the philosophy of his life. He came into intimate contact with the humiliation suffered by the Indians and himself became a victim of white arrogance on several occasions. His philosophy of passive Resistance, Satyagraha, sarvodaya, Non co-operation, and Civil Disobedience began with the insults and he suffered at the hands of the local whites. There he came under the spell of various religious texts and Tolstoy's; The Kingdom of God is Within You' 'What I Believes and Ruskin Bond's 'Unto the Last'.

Philosophy and Experiments:

Passive Resistance and Satyagraha:

Gandhiji wrote 'Hind Swaraj' or Indian Home Rule in 1908; in this he defined passive Resistance, as passive resistance is a method of securing rights by arms. Everybody admits that sacrifice of self is infinitely superior to sacrifice of others. Moreover, if this kind of force is used in cause that is unjust, only the person using it suffers. If man will realize that it is unmanly to obey laws that are unjust, no man's tyranny will enslave him. This is the key to home rule. Passive resistance does not necessarily exclude the use of violence while in Satyagraha violence is strictly forbidden.

Satyagraha is derived from two Sanskrit words, satyr means truth and graham means insistence, it means firm insistence on truth. Satyagraha uses non-violent non-cooperation as a weapon to fight injustice. Self control and self restraint are the keys to this philosophy. To Gandhiji it meant moral force. This idea was inspired by the works of Tolstoy and Emerson. In Satyagraha you do not hit back, but you do not run away either. It means insistence on truth, a truth which you firmly proclaim. This technique requires both courage and an abiding love for our fellow-being He worked in South Africa, involved training a band of disciplined cadres, the peaceful violation of specific laws, mass courting of arrests and occasional hurtles.

In 1908 the local government passed an Act that every colored person over eight years must register himself and carry the registration card with him. A stiff fee had to be paid to obtain

27. **Representation of Race and History in *Invisible Man*** 152-157
- Komal Yadav
28. **Elements of Naturalism in Thomas Hardy's *Jude The Obscure*** 158-161
- Gursharan Kaur
29. **Prayaag Akbar's *Leila* as an Illustration of Tussle of the Humane to Survive in A Reign of Sub-humans** 162-168
- Arya Sekhar and Anusudha R S
30. **Barbara Kingsolver's Vision through Her Nonfictional Narratives of Land Via Home** 169-175
- Ansul Rao and Prof. Nikhilesh Yadav
31. **Raising Flag of Protest: Repudiation of the Victim Role in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's *Half of A Yellow Sun*** 176-179
- S. Poornima and Dr. T. S. Ramesh
32. **Narcopolis: An Analysis** 180-184
- Gurjit Singh
33. **Making of A Bandit: A Dalit Womanist Reading of Phoolan Devi's Autobiography *I, Phoolan*** 185-191
- Lalitha Joseph
34. **Understanding Violence and Assertion in Meena Kandasamy's *When I Hit You: Or, A Portrait of The Writer As A Young Wife*** 192-197
- Dr. Amandeep
35. **Man-Woman Relationship in Madhur Bhandarkar's Film *Chandani Bar*** 198-201
- Milind Mane
36. **Reclaiming Female Identity and Agency through Storytelling in *Follow The Rabbit-proof Fence*** 202-205
- Aadishree Dixit
37. **Relationships in Rohinton Mistry's *Family Matters*** 206-208
- Aiswarya R
38. **Cultural Nationalism and Australian Cultural Pride in *Cartoons*** 209-214
- Nisha Khan R.
39. **Postmodern Perspective on Rewriting the Myth Mahabharata: The Deviating Depiction of Duryodhana in Anand Neelakantan's *Roll of the Dice*** 215-218
- Sowmya.T and Dr. S. Christina Rebecca
40. **Problem of Sexism in Manju Kapur's *Home and a Married Woman*** 219-222
- Younus Ahmad Lone
41. **Growing Up with Biafran Nationalist Consciousness: Mbachu's *War Games*** 223-228
- Mr. Somnath Panade and Dr. Sachin Londhe

GROWING UP WITH BIAFRAN NATIONALIST CONSCIOUSNESS: MBACHU'S WAR GAMES

*Mr. Somnath Panade, Assistant Professor, Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil Mahavidyalaya,
Malkapur, Tal-Shahuwadi, Dist. Kolhapur*

*Dr. Sachin Londhe, K. N. Bhise Arts, Commerce and Vinayakrao Patil Science College,
Vidyanagar, Bhosare (Kurduwadi)*

Abstract:

Mbachu's novel 'War Games' is about the impact of war on the ordinary people of Biafra. He belongs to the Igbo generation that had closely witnessed the war during their childhood. They had experienced the harshness of the situation. It is these war experiences that Mbachu pours into the present novel. The novel is published in the first decade of the 21st century, which is nearly thirty five years after the actual war. Hence, it may be treated as a war memoir in the form of novel. Mbachu adroitly presents the war realities in his novel. He portrays the male coming-of-age experiences of its protagonist Basil Chekwubechukwu Odukwe, nicknamed Cheche, against the backdrop of Nigerian Civil War. As the war begins and continues to devastate life in Amafor, his family suffers disorderly and muddled civilian life caused by the war. Cheche describes his rural idyllic life in Amafor and the struggle of his people to survive the war conditions. However, despite the war crises, by the end of the text, Cheche successfully completes the phase of coming-of-age. He shows much precocity in his overall behaviour. As the text explores male coming-of-age during war crises, the present paper focuses on the formation of Cheche as a moral human being by the end of the text.

Keywords: *Nationalism, Biafran Nationalist Consciousness, Coming-of-Age, etc.*

Nigerian Civil War took place from the year 1967 to 1970 soon after Nigeria's independence in 1960. Having declared its independence in 1967, the Eastern state, which is Igbo majority state, separated from Nigeria and became known as Biafra. As a result, the civil war broke between Nigeria and newly independent state of Biafra on 6th July 1967. During the war years, Biafra was not recognized by any of the European nations. The only African nations that recognized this tiny nation were Gabon, Ivory Coast, Tanzania and Zambia (Williams 247). However, due to lack of ammunition and weapons and much essential international support, the weak resistance of secessionist government of Biafra was easily crushed by Federal forces of Nigeria. Subsequently, Biafra was defeated in January 1970.

Chinua Achebe views the Nigerian Civil war as 'big incredible experience' for millions of Biafrans (Achebe 31). While describing the war situation, he says:

Food is short, drugs are short. Thousands-no, millions by now- have been uprooted from their homes and brought into the safer areas where they really have no roots, no property, many of them live in school buildings, camps, and the committee does what it can (31).

Assessing the real causes of the civil war, he opines that the creation of Biafra makes Nigeria worse 'not only in terms of natural resources, but in human resources' (36). He also adds that because of 'visible progress in things like acquiring wealth, education and so on, the Northerners had antipathy towards Igbos' (36). It is only due to power struggle that politicians exploited the tribal sentiments and remained in power (36). Achebe mourns for the victims of the war. It was so horrendous that as many as two million people were killed in the conflict. The young Biafran generation was completely devastated during this civil war



26	भारतातील मुस्लीम समाजातील दारिद्र्याची स्थिती	डॉ. वैशाली पाटील, शाईन शेख	112
27	१९९१ नंतर औद्योगिक विकासातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल	डॉ. डी. एम. चव्हाण	115
28	महाराष्ट्रातील सहकार चळवळ	प्रा. सत्यम सानप	119
29	महाराष्ट्राच्या मानव विकासातील प्रादेशिक असमतोल	प्रा. अमोल पगार	122
30	महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामीण विकासात कृषी पर्यटनाची भूमिका	डॉ. क्रांती बोरावके	125
31	महाराष्ट्रातील सहकार चळवळ	डॉ. अशोक ससाणे	130
32	वसंतराव नाईक विमुक्त जाती व भटक्या जमाती विकास महामंडळाच्या योजनांचा अभ्यास	डॉ. अनंत राठोड	133
33	महाराष्ट्रातील समतेसाठी दलित पॅथरने केलेला संघर्ष	प्रा. जळबा नरवाडे	139
34	मध्ययुगीन महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामरचना : विशेष संदर्भ 'बलुतेदार'	श्री किरण पवार	142
35	शिवकालीन महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामजीवन	डॉ. ओमशिवा लिगाडे	145
36	मराठवाडा वैधानिक विकास महामंडळ - एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास	प्रा. प्रेमचंद गायकवाड	148
37	रं.धों.कर्वेची शिक्षणासंदर्भात भूमिका - एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास	डॉ. सुभाष बेंजलवार	153
38	महात्मा फुले व डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा समता संघर्ष	प्रा. ज्ञानेश्वर बनसोडे, डॉ. महादेव गव्हाणे	156
39	सारंगखेडा यात्रा ऐतिहासिक वारसा -एक अभ्यास	गोरख वाघ	160
40	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची महाराष्ट्रातील शैक्षणिक चळवळ	किशोर सूर्यवाड	163
41	महाराष्ट्राच्या जडणघडणीत संतांचे योगदान	डॉ. किसान पालके	166
42	महाराष्ट्रातील शैक्षणिक चळवळ : एक अभ्यास	प्रा. सहदेव रोडे	168
43	१८१८ चे सत्तांतर केवळ राजकीय नसून आर्थिक बदलांची सुरुवात : विशेषतः शेतकऱ्यांवरील परिणाम	गणेश भामे	173
44	ब्राह्मणेतर स्त्री सुधारणा चळवळीत राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांचे योगदान -एक अभ्यास	प्रा. सहदेव रोडे, डॉ. किसान पालके	177
45	विदर्भाचे प्रादेशिक मागासलेपण आणि मानवी हक्काचा प्रश्न	डॉ. नंदकिशोर उगले	181
46	महाराष्ट्रातील उपप्रदेशवाद	डॉ. पंडित नलावडे	185
47	मराठा समाज : सामाजिक, राजकीय विश्लेषण	डॉ. आर. बी. वनारसे	189
48	बुलढाणा जिल्ह्यातील शहरीकरणाचा विकासक्रम : भौगोलिक अध्ययन	प्रा. अमोल मुयार, डॉ. विजय खराते	196
49	महाराष्ट्रातील इमारत व इतर बांधकाम कामगार आणि कामगार चळवळीची गरज : एक अभ्यास	अनिल झेंडे, डॉ. व्ही.ए.पाटील	200
50	महाराष्ट्रातील प्लास्टिक बंदी व पर्यावरणाचा असमतोल	डॉ. विजय गोरडे, प्रा. रवी रणदिवे, प्रा. पराग मेश्राम	206
51	महाराष्ट्रातील आर्थिक धोरणानंतरच्या कृषी अर्थसहाय्याच्या स्वरूपाचे विश्लेषण	डॉ. वासुदेव उईके	211
52	महाराष्ट्रातील ख्रिस्ती मिशनरी चळवळीत स्त्रियांची भूमिका	विश्वास वळवी	215
53	भूमी उपयोजन कार्यक्षमतेचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास - नंदुरवार जिल्हा	राजेंद्र पवार, विजय खराते	220



मध्ययुगीन महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामरचना:विशेष संदर्भ 'बलुतेदार'

श्री.किरण सर्जेराव पवार

पी.एच.डी.संशोधक

सवित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठ,पुणे

प्रस्तावना

भारतीय समाजरचना ही जगातल्या इतर समाजरचनेपेक्षा नक्कीच भिन्न स्वरूपाची आहे. धर्म,भाषा,पंथ,प्रदेश,जाती इ.बाबतीत भारतीय समाजरचना ही वेगळी असून ती विविध स्वरूपात प्रकट झालेली दिसून येते.या विविधतेतील महत्वाचे अंग म्हणजे जातीव्यवस्था होय.वैदिक काळात उदय पावलेली वर्ण व कर्मप्रधान समाजरचना 'जात' या विशिष्ट चौकटीत परिदृढ झाली व कालांतराने तीच चौकट भारतीय समाजरचनेचा खरा चेहरा बनली.जातव्यवस्था ही मध्ययुगीन काळखंडातील खेड्यांमध्येच जास्त रूजली,वाढली आणि आधुनिक युगात ती प्रबळ बनली.

मध्ययुगीन महाराष्ट्रात जातव्यवस्था व ग्रामव्यवस्थेची आर्थिक रचना यांचा मेळ घातल्याचे दिसून येते. किंबहुना स्पृश्य अस्पृश्यतेचा पगडा असूनही समाजाच्या आर्थिक जडणघडणीमध्ये अनेक जाती जमातींचा हातभार असल्याचे दिसते.या अनेकविध जाती जमातींच्या समाजरचनेलाच 'गावगाडा' असे म्हंटले गेले.प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात गावगाडातील 'बलुतेदार' या समाजरचनेवर थोडक्यात प्रकाश टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

मध्ययुगीन महाराष्ट्रातील ग्रामरचना

मध्ययुगीन महाराष्ट्रात 'खेडे' हा एक अत्यंत महत्वाचा घटक होता.त्रिंबक नारायण आत्रे आपल्या गावगाडा या ग्रंथात खेड्याची व्याख्या करतांना म्हणतात की,"खेडणे म्हणजे जमीन कसने आणि खेडूत म्हणजे जमीन कसणारा होय.थोडक्यात खेडूतांची जी वस्ती ती म्हणजे खेडे.ज्यामध्ये प्रधान धंदा शेती व तेथे शेतकऱ्याची वस्ती असते.त्या गावाला खेडे किंवा गावडे असे म्हणतात".^१ इतिहासतज्ज्ञ प्रा.आर.एस.शर्मा खेड्याची व्याख्या अशी करतात की,"ग्रामीण समुदाय म्हणजे अस म्हणाव लागेल की,लोकांचा असा समुदाय जो एका निश्चित भौगोलिक क्षेत्रात कायमचा राहत असतो आणि त्याच्या सभासदांमध्ये सामुहिक जीवन सामाजिक,आर्थिक संबंध अशा रीतीने विकसित झालेले असतात,की जे इतर समुदायांपासून वेगळे असतात आणि त्यांच्यात वेगळी वैशिष्ट्ये असतात".^२ अशा खेड्याची रचना ही काळी व पांढरी या दोन विभागात विभाळली असते.

मध्ययुगीन काळखंडात महाराष्ट्रात समाजाची रचना जमीनीच्या मालकीच्या आधारावर होत असे.ज्या समुहाने गावच्या वसाहतीकरणाच्या कामात सहभाग किंवा महत्वाची भूमिका बजावलेली होती,तो समुह वतनदार म्हणून गणला गेला.तर वंशपरंपरेने जमीन असणाऱ्या वर्गाला 'मिरासदार' अशी उपाधी मिळाली.तसेच वतनदार व शेतकरी मिरासदार वर्गाला आवश्यक त्या सेवा पुरवण्याचे कार्य करणाऱ्या ठरावीक जातींच्या समुहाला 'बलुतेदार' असे म्हंटले गेले.इतर कामांसाठी नेमलेला वर्ग 'उपरे' म्हणून संबोधला गेला.थोडक्यात, वतनदार मिरासदार,बलुतेदार व उपरे या चार चाकांच्या आधारे गावगाडा चालत असे.^३ या वर्गापैकी 'बलुतेदार' व म्हणजे खेड्यांचा आत्माच होय. बलुतेदारांशिवाय गावगाडा चालने शक्यच नव्हते. बलुतेदारांमध्ये बारा जातींचा समावेश होत असे.गावातील कामाच्या मोबदल्यात त्यांना रोख पैसे न देता सुगीच्या काळात गावातील



33	मानवाधिकारांची वंचितता सबलीकरण आणि स्त्रीवादी चळवळ डॉ.बेग रेहानाआरा ईस्माइल	139
34	सत्यशोधक समाज भारतातील पहिली ब्राम्हणेत्तर लोक चळवळ प्रा.सचिन ओवाळ	143
35	ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी कालीन अहमदनगर जिल्ह्याची न्यायदान व्यवस्था : १८१७ ते १८३५ राणी केदार	146
36	नविन आर्थिक सुधारणांचा भारताच्या कृषि निर्यातीवरील परिणाम श्रीमती स्वप्नाली खांडरे व डॉ.आर.डी.भोसले	151
37	भारतातील पुरोगामीत्वाची वाटचाल : स्थिती आणि गती प्रा.किरण पवार	154
38	भारत - पाकिस्तान फाळणीनंतर भारतापुढे निर्माण झालेल्या समस्या प्रा.योगेश शिंदे	159
39	भारतीय लोकशाही डॉ.बाबसाहेब पवार	163
40	भारत काल,आज आणि उद्या डॉ.मेघराज औटी	165
41	छ.शिवाजी महाराजांचे प्रारंभीचे सहकारी : कान्होजी जेधे डॉ.उज्वला नलावडे	169
42	भारतीय शासनसंस्थेची बदलती भूमिका प्रा.अंकुश सूर्यवंशी	173
43	२१ व्या शतकातील भारतासमोरील आव्हाने महादेव चिंदे	177
44	प्रादेशिक पक्ष आणि भारतातील राजकारण अमोल बंद्रे	181
45	भारत : एक भावी महासत्ता - लष्करी व परराष्ट्रीय संदर्भ प्रा. विशाल पोटे	185
46	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या आर्थिक विचारांचे आधुनिक काळातील महत्त्व प्रा. पूजा धनवटे	190
47	नर्मदा वचाव आंदोलन कु. रोहिणी डिवरे, वैष्णवी चौधरी, पल्लवी हाडोळे, गोकुळ जाधव	192
48	जागतिकीकरणाचे भारतावरील परिणाम प्रा. जी. बी. कानवडे व एस. बी. बिडवे	194
49	Democracy and Regional Political Parties in Maharashtra Prof. A. M. Rakh	197

Our Editors have reviewed paper with experts' committee, and they have checked the paper on their level best to stop furtive literature. Except it, the respective authors of the papers responsible for originality of the papers and intensive thoughts in the papers. Nobody can reprint these papers without pre-permission of the publisher.

- Chief & Executive Editor



भारतातील पुरोगामीत्वाची वाटचाल : स्थिती आणि गती

प्रा. किरण सर्जेराव पवार

प्रा. डॉ. एन. डी. पाटील महाविद्यालय, मलकापूर

ता. शाहुवाडी जि. कोल्हापूर

प्रस्तावना

भारत हा जागतिक संस्कृतीच्या महानतेचा मानाविंदु आहे, किंवाहना भारत देश हा अवघ्या जगाला दिशादर्शक ठरणारा देश आहे. भारतीयांनी वैदिक काळातील वर्णव्यवस्था, आश्रमव्यवस्था, धर्मव्यवस्था तथापी तत्कालिन काळातील प्रस्थापितांनी थोपवलेली समाजव्यवस्था अनिच्छेनेच स्विकारली. शिक्षण, साहित्य, स्वर्ग नरक कल्पना, मोक्षाचे अन्न, प्रसंगी दडपशाही इ. मार्गांनी तत्कालिन ब्राह्मणी मानसिकतेने विशिष्ट अशी समाजरचना निर्माण करण्यात यश मिळविले की ज्यात समाजाच्या सर्व नाड्या विशिष्ट वर्गाकडेच कायमस्वरूपी राहतील. वैदिक धर्माच्या गोंडस नावाखाली व्यक्तिगत जीवन व त्याची विचारशक्ति कुंठित केली गेली. त्याची बुद्धि ही धर्माची व प्रचलित समाजव्यवस्थेमागील अर्थकारण व प्रभुत्वाची चिकित्सा करणार नाही याची विशेष काळजी घेतली गेली व हजारो वर्षांपासून ही समाजव्यवस्था येनकेन प्रकारेच आपल्या दावणीला बांधून ठेवली. साहजिकच या व्यवस्थेचा धर्म आणि देवत्वाशी संबंध जोडला गेला. मुलतः भावनीक असलेला भारतीय माणूस श्रद्धेच्या या मोहजालात अधिकच अडकत गेला आणि शोषण व्यवस्थेचा तो दडप ठरला.

कालांतराने आधुनिक कालखंडात देवत्व व त्याच्या सभोवताली फिरणारे अर्थकारण, धर्ममार्तंडाचे समाजव्यवस्थेतील सांस्कृतिक शोषक वृत्ती याविरुद्ध दंड थोपट्यांसारखे एक वर्ग निर्माण झाला. बुद्धिप्रामाण्यवादी असणारा हा वर्ग ब्राह्मणी परंपरेविरुद्ध संघटीत होऊन धर्माची चिकित्सा करू लागला. धर्माचे खरे स्वरूप या बुद्धिवादयाने समाजासमोर उघडे केले. साहजिकच वैदिकतेवर प्रगाढ श्रद्धा असलेला व स्वयंघोषित धर्मसंरक्षक आणि धर्म हा मनुष्याला किती वैचारिक पंगु बनवतो, हतबल बनवतो, शोषण करतो हे सांगणारा वर्ग यांच्यातील संघर्ष अपरिहार्य झाला. हा संघर्ष आतापर्यंत वैचारिक पातळीवर धुमसत होता परंतु विचारांना मारता येत नाही हे लक्षात आल्यावर सनातन दक्षिणपंथी विचारधारने व्यक्तिला संपविण्याचे हिंसक धोरण अवलंबले आहे. हे धोरण भारतीय संस्कृतीच्या नाड्यांना कट्टरतेला प्रोत्साहन देणा-या झुंडशाहीला जन्म घालणारे आहे. पुरोगाम्यांच्या झालेल्या हत्या या वैचारिक मनाला विपन्न करणा-या आहेतच, परंतु या हत्या समाजाचे किती नैतिक अधःपतन झाले आहे हे आधोरेखित करणा-याही आहेत.

समतावादी, विवेकनिष्ठ, बुद्धिवादी विचारवंत :

व्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्याला आणि विचारशक्तीला कुंठित करणा-या वैदिक परंपरेला छेद देण्याचा पहिला यशस्वी प्रयत्न गौतम बुद्धांनी केल्याचे दिसते. अत्याचारी व पाखंडीपणाला प्रोत्साहन देणारी हजारो वर्षांपासून अस्तित्वात असलेली वैदिक परंपरा त्यांनी धुडकावून लावली आणि समताधिष्ठित समाजरचना निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. तत्पूर्वी चार्वाक-भौतिकवादाच्या माध्यमातून श्रद्धेचे वास्तविक रूप समाजाला समजावून सांगितले व विषमतेचे पोषण करणा-या वैदिक परंपरेच्या व्यवस्थेला विरोध केला. त्याच मार्गावर मध्ययुगातील संत परंपरा चालल्याचे दिसून येते. समाजाला समान शिकवणारे संत नामदेव, पाखंडी नाटाळाच्या माथ्यावर काठी हाणण्याचा सल्ला देणारे बंडखोर कवीर, समाजसुधारक तुकाराम तर विज्ञाननिष्ठ व भौतिकतेवर भर देणारे संत कवीर या सर्वांनी प्रस्थापित शोषक परंतु देवत्वाची झुंड पांघरलेल्या संधिसाधूविरुद्ध रान उठवले होते. भगवंत हा सगुण साकार व निर्गुण निराकार असतो, त्याला कोणता वंश, धर्म, लिंग, पंथ, विशिष्ट समाज, विशिष्ट स्थळ अथवा सोंगळोंग, कर्मकांडाची आवश्यकता नाही हा संदेश

Interdisciplinary National Seminar on Indian Democracy & Its Challenges			19 th Oct.
Organiser:-Dept. Of Political Science, Shripatra Chougale Arts and Science College, Malwad- Ratol			2018
171	प्रा. अशोक आकाशम पाटील	इ.७० चे कलम व जन्म-प्राप्तिच्या प्रश्न एक वेध	676 To 680
173	प्रा. एस.एम. पाटील	साऱ्याचे परराष्ट्र क्षेत्र	681 To 685
174	डॉ. डॉ. श्री. गेडगे	आर्थिक विकासात तामीष महिलांचे स्थान	686 To 695
175	श्री. एम. वाठ. पोवार	राजकारणातील महिला असण्याचे वास्तव विषय : आम्हार सौभाग्यवर्त	696 To 698
176	सचिव बाबुराज कुभार	भागीय लोकशाहीमधील कृषी-विकास एक आव्हान	699 To 703
177	श्री अन्नायक गजाराज घडेल	भाऱ्यीय लोकशाही व आधुनिकीकरण	704 To 709
178	श्री.वल्गना सुनिल गुड	सक्षम महिला	710 To 712
179	ज्योती रमेश कावळे	लोकशाही समोरील आव्हान धर्मनिरपेक्षता	713 To 715
180	संगीता लोखंडे	महिला सशक्तीकरण	716 To 720
181	प्रा. जे.एम. कुलारी	साऱ्यात विकास : रुढसंरकारच्या समुख साऱ्यात विकास योजनाचा एक इतिहास	721 To 725
182	प्रा. सुनंदा पिराजि पाटील	सुसंस्थागत समाज निर्मितीसाठी साऱ्यात संस्थात्मक आवश्यकता	726 To 728
183	प्रा. डॉ. नामदेव शामराव आडगाईक	शाहूवाडी साऱ्यातल्या साऱ्यातल्या लागवडीचा भीषणिक अभ्यास	729 To 733
184	प्रा. अश्विनाथ बाबुबाब फारगे	मानवी हक्क विकास आणि साऱ्यात	734 To 737
185	प्रा. सल.ज्यो साके	लोकशाहीमधील निवडणुका विषयक सुधारणा	738 To 741
186	डॉ. विजय कलिंदर डेडे	भागीय लोकशाहीसमोरील आव्हाने	742 To 748

शाहूवाडी तालुक्यातील रताळी लागवडीचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास

प्रा.डॉ.नामदेव शामराव आडनाईक

रयत शिक्षण संस्थेचे,

प्रा.डॉ.एन.डी.पाटील महाविद्यालय,मलकापूर-पेरीड, ता.शाहूवाडी,कोल्हापूर

१. प्रस्तावना

भारताच्या बहुतेक भागात रताळ्याची लागवड केली जाते. महाराष्ट्रात प्रामुख्याने कोल्हापूर सातारा , पुणे, सांगली, परभणी, अमरावती इत्यादी जिल्ह्यांत रताळ्याची लागवड केली जाते.

शाहूवाडी तालुक्याचा क्षेत्रफळाच्या दृष्टीने जिल्ह्यांत प्रथम क्रमांक आहे. हा डोंगरी तालुका असून येथे पावसाचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. येथे वारणा,कडवी,शाळी,कासारी या प्रमुख नद्या आहेत. तालुक्यात ऊस,भात,तागली,मका, इ. प्रमुख पिके आहेत.

रताळ्यामध्ये 'अ', 'ब' आणि 'क' ही जीवनसत्त्वे तसेच फॉस्फरस, पोटॅशियम, कॅल्शियम, मॅग्नशियम, लोह, इत्यादी खनिजे भरपूर प्रमाणात असतात. रताळ्यामध्ये १६ टक्के स्टार्च आणि ४ टक्के साखर असते. रताळ्याचा उपयोग उपवासाच्या दिवशी खाद्यपदार्थ म्हणून केला जातो. रताळी उकडून किंवा भाजून खातात. रताळ्याच्या वेलाचा उपयोग पशुखाद्य म्हणूनही केला जातो.

२. उद्दिष्ट

कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यातील शाहूवाडी तालुक्यातील रताळी लागवडीचा अभ्यास करणे.

३. माहिती संकलन व अभ्यास पद्धती

सदर शोधनिबंध दुय्यम स्वरूपाच्या माहितीवर आधारित असून प्रत्यक्ष निरीक्षणावरूनही माहितीचे संकलन केले आहे.

४. हवामान आणि जमीन

रताळ्याच्या पिकाला उष्ण हवामान पोषक आहे. ज्या ठिकाणचे हवामान उबदार असून भरपूर सूर्यप्रकाश असतो आणि दिवस व रात्रीच्या तापमानात फारसा फरक नसतो, अशा ठिकाणी रताळ्याचे पीक चांगले येते. रताळ्याच्या पिकाच्या योग्य वाढीसाठी २७ ते ३२° सेल्सिअस तापमान आवश्यक असते. तापमान १०° सेल्सिअसपेक्षा कमी असल्यास वेलांची वाढ खुंटते. धुक्याचाही या पिकाच्या वाढीवर अनिष्ट परिणाम होतो. ज्या ठिकाणी वार्षिक पर्जन्यमान ७०० ते १,००० मिलीमीटर असते, अशा ठिकाणी रताळ्याचे पीक चांगले येते.

रताळी लागवडीसाठी साधारण उतार असलेली व उत्तम निचऱ्याची जमीन या पिकाच्या लागवडीसाठी निवडावी. टेकडीच्या उतारावरील बरकस जमिनीत हे पीक घेता

Sr.No.	Author Name	Research Paper / Article Name	Page No.
21	Dr. D. L. Kashid-Patil	Role of Government Schemes enhancing in Environmental Protection	59 To 61
22	Dr. D.B.Karnik	Impact Of Population On Indian Economy	62 To 65
23	Asst. Prof. Dadasaheb B. Mane	Environmental Impact Of Large Dams	66 To 68
24	Dr. Dayanand P. Gawade	Balance of Payment in India	69 To 73
25	Shri. Dhanraj Ravsaheb Bikkad	The Problems and Remedies in Social Sciences	74 To 75
26	Dr. Digambar M. Tangalwad Assistant Registrar	The Emerging Challenges in the Positivistic Method	76 To 78
27	Dr. Dilip Khairnar*	Challenges In Social Sciences And Humanities In India	79 To 82
28	Mr. Dipak Gopinath Chavan	Agriculture Income In India: Issues And Threats	83 To 85
29	Dr. Santosh Barale Dr. V. M. Patil	<u>Education and Poverty in India: An assessment</u>	<u>86 To 87</u>
30	Dr. Bipin Kumar Mehta	Issue and Challenge in Social Science	88 To 92
31	Dr. Dudhkawade Suresh Ramji	Women Political Participation In Vidhansabha and Local Self Government	93 To 95
32	Mr. N. V. Gaikwad	The Study Of Population And Foodgrain Crops Landuse In Satara District	96 To 103
33	Dr. H. N. Kathare	Microfinance And Women's Economic Empowerment: Bridging The Gap And Redesigning Future	104 to 107
34	Pro. Vithal Nivrattirao Hangargekar	Problem of in Indian Women after Globalisation	108 To 110
35	S. J. Jadhav	Contemporary Issues in e-commerce in Emerging Economies	111 To 115
36	Prof. Jayashri Dhondiram Hatkar	Use of Library User Tracking System in Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Sangli	116 To 118
37	Kishor N. Desai	Librarians Role towards Digital Library System in IT Based Society: Today and Tomorrow	119 To 121
38	Assit. Prof. M. B. Thorat	Challenges in Historical Research	122 To 124
39	(Dr.) M. C. Sheikh	Conceptual Foundation of „Freedom of Speech“ and its Intricacies	125 To 128
40	Dr. Smt. M. B. Desai	Employment Of Women: Importance And Challenges	129 To 132

Education and Poverty in India: An assessment

1. Dr. Santosh Barale

Asst. Prof. Dept. of Economics, Prof. Dr. N.D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur

2. Dr. V. M. Patil

Asso. Prof. Dept of Political Sci. Chandrabai Shantappa Shendure College, Hupari

Education in India is provided by the public sector as well private sector. It is Controlled and funded at three level viz. central, state and local. For dissemination and extension of education, various provisions are made under various article of the Indian Constitution. Free and compulsory education is provided as a fundamental right to children between the ages of 6 and 14. After independence India has made remarkable progress in terms of increasing the primary education, attendance rate and expanding literacy. India's improved education system is often cited as one of the main contribution to its economic development.¹ Much of the Progress, especially in higher education has been credited to various public institutions. While enrollment in higher education has increased steadily over the past decade, reaching a gross enrollment ratio 23 % for the year 2017-18, there still remains significant distance to catch up with tertiary education enrollment levels of developed nation.²

Though the statistical data of education in India is showing steadily progress, one of the important questions is remain there; does education play a vital role in the eradication of poverty? In this context the statement of the President of America, Barack Obama is noteworthy. In his presidential speech, he underline that "It's not enough to train today's workforce. We also have to prepare tomorrow's workforce by guaranteeing every child access to a world-class education" in the same line, recently in the conference held at France, where the delegates opined that "Education is the basis of development of France as well as the world in the 21st century". In the light of these two statements one agrees that education has age-old role in the transformation of life in all respect. However, the role of education in 21st century has got prime importance and all the scholars have the opinion that education is the only remedy to all the social ills especially 'poverty'. Then what is the present scene? In the end of last millennium and beginning of present millennium we notice that science, education and information technology has brought great revolution in all sphere of life. The importance of education is to empower an individual to succeed in the future. It developed skillful and employable manpower. All this contributed to build economy of country more vital one and it resulted into curb down poverty. After globalization Indian education system brought up tremendous changes. Earlier, private sector was not allowed in the field of education. But the 'New Policy of 1991' opens the doors to the private sector. It brought professionalism in the education. Today, India has become a favorite global education destination, sharing platform with USA, UK, Australia, Germany, Canada, France etc. These are the effects of globalization and more preciously education has played the prominent role in it. Govt. of India launches number of programme and policies for extension of education to all over the regions of country especially downtrodden community. It is the results that the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) for primary to higher education has been sharply increasing continuously from last three decades. It is the noteworthy achievement for the nation. When we relate education with poverty in the light of above discussion, do we get the satisfactory picture in India? Majority of economists are happy with the globalization which boosted the economy of country more performance oriented that benefitted the millions of the Indian to bring above poverty line.

No doubt, the spread and expansion of education open the doors of the Indians who were crushed under the burden of poverty. From the last decade of 20th century investment in education increased both public and private sector. Moreover this investment is scene more in the private sector which opened the doors of higher and technical education to students. Earlier, the access of this education was limited but after globalization the investment of private sector increased and benefitted to all who desires to opt. This type of education is created skillful human resource and it directly benefitted to the industry and service sectors. It resulted into massive production, this contributed in GDP and thereby strengthening the economy. This brought uplift in the standard of living of the people as intake of all types of consumers' goods and services easily made available. Our realization is that education has brought new revolution in the economy and indirectly it brought down the ratio of poverty. According to planning commission, India's poverty population is below 22 % of total population in the end of 11th plan period.

Sr.No.	Author Name	Research Paper / Article Name	Page No.
176	Mrs . Sujata S. Awati	Performance Evalation Of Shree Ravalnath Co-Po Housing Finance Socy.Ltd., Ajara .(Multi-State) (Rhfs)	633 To 637
177	Sunita S. Amrutsagar	Depreciation of Rupee	638 To 642
178	Dr. Suryanarayana S. Bure	Contemporary Economic issues in India	643 To 646
179	Dr. Tayanna H	Elderly population in India: Results and Discussions	647 To 650
180	Miss Tejswini Anandrao Desai	Pedagogical implication of linguistic, stylistics study related social sciences	651 To 652
181	Mr. V. K. More & Smt. K. B. Patil	Stress Among The Students: Some Socio-Psychological Issues With Special Reference To Marathi And English Medium School Of Islampur	653 To 660
182	N.S.Waghmare	Social and political Issues in India.	661 To 665
183	Punam Vilas Yadav	Effects Of Yoga Training On Flexibility Of Taekwondo Players	666 To 671
184	Musa Nyaribo	Role Of The Police in Human Rights	672 To 673
185	Mantu Mali	Problems Of Women Empowerment In India With Specialreferenceto Assam	674 To 676
186	Miss. Prajakta M.Kakade Miss. Rupali H. Pawar Prof BhaskarJ.Raskar	Contemporary Issues And Challenges in The Indian Educatio n System	677 To 681
187	Ramchandra Keshav Wakarekar	Rural Development Through MGNREGA.	682 To 685
188	Ravindra R Mangale	Open Source Software and libraries	686 To 691
189	Rayasing Jalindar Patil	Chhatrapati Shivaji As a Path Finder in Modern Era	692 To 694
190	Dr. Santosh Barale	An Economic Analysis of Cooperative Dam Construction Society in Kolhapur District	695 To 699
191	Dr. Prafull B. Chavate	Critical Analysis of Environmental Degradation And Its Effects on Right To Livelihood – Indian Perspective	700 To 704
192	Dr. R.B. Deshmukh	Freedom Of Press And Right To Privacy- An Analysis For Balancing Of Interest	705 To 708
193	Shri K. M. Desai	A Study Of Contemporary Issues And Challenges Of Elected GrampanchyatWomen In Kolhapur District	709 To 711
194	डॉ. एस. के. खडसे अंकिता चंद्रकांत पाटील	भिमा कोरेगांव दंगल : एक अभ्यास	712 To 715

An Economic Analysis of Cooperative Dam Construction Society in Kolhapur District**Dr. Santosh Barale**

Asst. Prof. Dept. of Economics

Prof. Dr. N.D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur

Introduction

Maharashtra having the unique types of co-operative societies and the co-operative irrigation dam societies is the special features of the co-operative movement. There is no other states in the country which having co-operative irrigation dam societies. Maharashtra and especially Kolhapur district is the only district where, there are co-operative irrigation societies found as back as 1950. These co-operative dam societies were formed by the farmers for the farmers and of the farmers. These societies have collected capital through shares from their members and built dams across river without any type of Govt. help and aid. The co-operative principle was followed by the needy farmers in this district on their own responsibility. This type of dam also known as 'Kolhapur Type Weir' (K T Weir) which was first built by Chh. Rajaram Maharaj on *Panchganga* river near *Kasaba Bavada* and *Vadamage village* before independence period. This kind of dam have become more popular not only Maharashtra but all over India also.

History of Cooperative Dam

The first cooperative dam society established on 30th June 1950 at Sangrul village which is known as 'Kumbhi River Sangrool Co-operative Dam Ltd. Sangrool'. There are eight villages in the society i.e., Sangrool, Kaparde, Adur, Kalambe, Bhamle, Chinchavade Marali and Savarde. The founder members of the society were Mr. S.B. Khade, Mr. D.R. Nale and Mr. D.A. Savant, Co-operative officer. Before the construction of the dam the village of Sangarool used to detain the water from the soil banister. But in rainy season it was washed away every year. So the founder members of the society thought to establish a co-operative dam society for benefit to villagers. In 1950 they established the co-operative dam society. The Society collected the capital through the sale of the shares to villagers. The share price was Rs. 100 per share in 1950. There were nearly 800 to 900 people who became the members of the society. The big farmers took more shares to mobilization capital. The work of dam was completed in 1952. Therefore it is the first co-operative dam of the nation. After this dam 6 other co-operative dams were built in Kolhapur District, these are in following villages i.e. Kale (Panhala), Punal-Tirpan (Panhala), Aalve-Thane (Panhala) Siddhanerli (Kagal), Bachani (Kagal) and Surupali (Kagal) villages.

These co-operative dam societies contributed not only in agricultural development but help industrial and service sector development also in command area. It brought socio-economic changes in the command area. But at present these cooperative dam societies faces economic and physical problems. If proper measures will not take, these societies will fade away. So in the present study an attempt is made to study the working of cooperative dam construction society in the context of economic status.

Membership of Cooperative Dam Society

Membership of cooperative society is one of the important aspects which indicate strength of the society. The total membership of cooperative dam societies was 14808 for the year 2011-12 and it was increased continuously for the year with 15068. Range of the membership of cooperative societies in the district was observed from 800 to 3200.

Kumbhi-Dhamani Cooperative Dam Society were registered higher rank with 3154 members in the year 2015-16, while with 843 members. *Vishvnathrao Patil* Cooperative Dam Society were in last position. It is noticed, except *Thane-Alave* Cooperative Dam Society, membership of all the dam societies have shown increasing trend during the period 2011-12 to 2015-16. Highest CAGR (Compound Annual Growth Rate) of membership were noticed by Vishvanathrao Cooperative Dam Society while there was no change registered for Thane-Alave Cooperative Dam Society and CAGR of remaining all cooperative dam societies were observed below 1 percent.

Share Capital, Reserve Fund, Dam Development Fund

Share capital of cooperative societies is financial power. It is own fund of the society which help to the society to carry out its various function. In case of cooperative dam society the share capital of these dam societies is very less. It observed below 50 lakhs for all cooperative dam society. The highest share capital with 490300 rupees was noticed for Sangrul Irrigation Co-operative Dam

122.	डॉ. हर्षान गुलाव वलांडकर	मानव विकास निर्देशांक व भारत	478 To 480
123.	प्रा.डी.आर.पाटील	दुग्ध व्यवसाय : कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्याची जिवनदायिनी	481 To 482
124.	अरुण पेंटावार	महिला सबलीकरण आणि भारतीय संसदेतील महिलांचा सहभाग	483 To 485
125.	अजितकुमार भिमराव पाटील	विज्ञान लेखकांनी समाज प्रबोधनासाठी केलेले काय	486 To 491
126.	प्रा. (डॉ.) रविंद्र पांडुरंग भणगे	भारतासमोरील आण्विक सज्जतेचे आव्हान	492 To 497
127.	प्रा. ए. बी. जाधव	भारतीय लोकशाहीतील आघाड्यांचे राजकारण	498 To 500
128.	Dr. Sundar Sukhadeo Potbhare	Sustainable Development and Its Problems	501 To 502
129	Usha Pradeep Pawar	Indian Democracy And Its Challenges Health Problems In India	503 To 505
130	Smt. Varsha Rangrao Patil	Women's Rights in India: Problems and Prospects	506 To 508
131	Kishori Vilas Patil	MEMS based autoinclination system for internal security problems	509 To 515
132	D. J. Bhandare	Potential of Ecotourism in Patan Tahsil of Satara District (M. S.)	516 To 520
133	Shri. Badam Sarjerao Patil	Cyber Crime: Challenge to Indian Democracy	521 To 523
134	Prof. Digvijay J. Pawar	Use of Electronic Voting Machine in Indian Elections	524 To 528
135	Pooja Patkar	Indian Democracy And Its Challenges	529 To 531
136	Dr. B.N. Ravan	Communal Violence in Ice-Candy Man	532 To 536
137	Prof. S. P. Chougale	Sufferings of Human Life in Jayanta Mahapatra's 'A Rain of Rites'	537 To 539
138	Shri K. M. Desai	A Study Of Problems Of Senior Citizens In Bhudargad Tahasil In Kolhapur District [M.S]	540 To 543
139	S. N. Golgire Miss G.S. Golgire	Fuzzy Control Model of selecting a Candidate for election by a Voter in Democracy System	544 To 548
140	Dr. Santosh Barale	Women Empowerment in the Globalization Era: an Indian Perspective	549 To 552
142	Rajani J Thanekar 1, Dr. Yasmin C Attar 2	Study of antioxidant activity of xylooligosachharides produced by Massillia timonae B2YR	553 To 557
143	V.S.Kumbhar	Issues and Challenges of Women Empowerment in India	558 To 560
144	Prof. G.B. Khandekar	New Approach To Library Services In India	561 To 564
145	Miss. Supriya P. Kusale1, Dr. Yasmin C. Attar2	Application Of Liquid Biofertilizer To Improve The Sustainability Of Chilli Production	565 To 571
146	Ms. Shruti Nitin Korane	Segmentation And Classification Of Chromosomal Images For Early Detection Of Disease	572 To 574
147	D. B. Harchekar ¹ , S. J. Kamble ² , M. P. Sapate ³	Lab Safety Manual In Chemistry According To Constitutional Acts	575 To 578

Women Empowerment in the Globalization Era: an Indian Perspective

Dr. Santosh Barale

Asst. Prof. Dept. of Economics,

Prof. Dr. N.D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur (Perid)

Introduction:

Globalization is a process of increasing interdependence, interconnectedness and integration of economies and societies to such an extent that an event in one part of the globe affects people in other parts of the world. Globalization brought massive changes in every field of life of human being. In case of gender equality, it helps to empowering the women across the globe. It is helping the women to involve in different spheres like political, social, economic, sports and cultural. UN Conference on Women 1995 notes that globalization presents opportunities to some women but marginalization of many others and thus advocates mainstreaming in order to achieve gender equality. In case of Indian women, the roles of women have been changing and they are now emerging the past traditions into a new era of freedom and rights. So there is need to examine the changing role of women after globalization in Indian society. In the present paper an attempt is made to critically evaluate the impact of globalization on Indian women.

Objectives:

1. To Review the historical status of the women
2. To Analyse the empowerment of women in social, political, economical, education and health in globalization era
3. To comment on the status of women after globalization

Research Method:

The present study follows critical and analytical method as well as secondary data.

Status of Women in India:

In the present era an empowerment of women is a key word. In India, the principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution in its Preamble. The Constitution not only guarantees equality to women, but also empowers the state to adopt measures in favour of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. In the last phase of twentieth century it has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development. Women are looking at their new personality and trying to understand its dimensions. This empowerment of women will no doubt consolidate the society and it will establish the gender equality expected in the constitution. This is positive aspect of women empowerment. However, in practice this empowerment, it seems, it is hijacked by the male.

The speed of women empowerment in India is finely disclosed in the light of various aspects covered in the following discussion.

Political Participation and Women:

Women's political participation has been considered a major measure of women's empowerment. In histories of the world we have records of very few regents, sovereigns, and active agents in nobility who were women. In the last century more women heads of state could be counted in Asia as compared to Europe and the struggle for women suffrage in India was physically less violent but this is not reflective of greater acceptance of women in decision-making in public spaces.

To measure women's empowerment, three indicators is important i.e. women's participation in economic, political and professional activities. Within political power it is measured mainly women in parliament, judiciary or in local bodies.

Irrigation Facilities and Its Impact on Cropping Pattern: A Case Study

Dr. Santosh Barale

Asst. Prof. Dept. of Economics

Prof. Dr. N.D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur, Tal. Shahuwadi, Dist. Kolhapur

Introduction

Irrigation is one of the indispensable ingredients of agricultural activities. The availability of adequate irrigation facilities transforms agriculture from subsistence to commercial one. Where irrigation facilities are available, farmers prefer to cash crops. As well as India, Kolhapur is basically an agricultural region. Therefore, the need for sufficient water supply for agriculture is always felt. The monsoon is the main source of water which is characterized by uncertainty and it is also unevenly distributed in the region. It commences from month of June and brings to an end in September. Latter month of the monsoon is very critical for agriculture. Therefore, artificial irrigation facilities are very important not only agriculture but all economic activities. After independence of India, central as well as state government has implemented number of policies and programmes for development of irrigation which resulted to increasing irrigation facilities in the district. These irrigation facilities have brought agricultural change especially change in cropping pattern. Therefore, it is need to focus on irrigational facilities and the cropping pattern in the district. In the present study an attempt is made to examine the irrigational facilities and cropping pattern in the command area Kumbhi-Dhamani Co-operative Dam Society, Kale (District Kolhapur).

Objectives

1. To study the profile of irrigation in Kolhapur District
2. To study the irrigation and cropping pattern the study area

Methodology

To examine the irrigational impact on the cropping pattern, both primary and secondary data has been used for the present study. The data has been collected from various books, journals, socio-economic abstracts, while the primary data has been collected from sample farmers in the command area of Kumbhi-Dhamani Co-operative dam Command area. Out of total 22 villages under the command area, six villages were selected and 10 sample farmers these villages were selected for the study. So the number of sample farmers was 60. The necessary data has been collected with structured questionnaire. To analyse the data, tabulation and computerization method were used and simple statistical methods has been applied.

Irrigational Profile in the District

Before Independence and especially beginning of twentieth century, Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu had greatly contributed in the field of irrigation through Radhanagari Major Irrigation Dam Project which is built on river Bhogavati, but after independence the special efforts of the central as well state government efforts the area under irrigation is increased. The details of irrigational facilities are shown in the following table:

Table No. 1: Irrigational Profile of Kolhapur District 2012-13

Sr. No	Irrigation Facility	Number Projects
1	Major Irrigation Project	04
2	Medium Irrigation Project	12
3	Minor Irrigation Project	91
4	Kolhapur Type Weirs	295
5	Co-operative Dams	07
6	Percolate Tanks	147
7	Wells	28876

Source: GOI, Socio-Economic Survey, Kolhapur District, 2012-13, pp. 41

It is seen from the above table that 4 major irrigation projects, 12 medium irrigation projects, 91 small irrigation projects, 147 percolate tanks and 295 Kolhapur type weirs have been constructed in the district. The special feature of irrigational facility is seen in the district, it is known as Cooperative irrigation Dams, these dams have been contributing in agricultural development in the command area.

Interdisciplinary International Seminar on Agriculture & Rural Development: Spatial Issues, Challenges & Approaches Organizer:- Department of Geography, Shri Sahaji Chhatrapati Mahavidyalaya, Kolhapur			15 th Dec. 2018
22.	Dr.N.M.Makandar & Dr N.V.Gudaganavar	Institutional Credit and Capital Formation in Indian Agriculture	104 to 110
23.	Prof M . M. Javali	The Role of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Rural Development with special reference to Women Empowerment	111 to 113
24.	Smt Rabiabanu B Nadaf & Dr. K. L. Umapati	A Study On The Role And Participation Of Women In Agriculture Development	114 to 116
25.	Shashank S. Dhande	Impact of Green Revolution For Sangli District (Mh): A Geographical Study	117 to 120
26.	Rajendra Laxman Koli & Prof. A. A. Pujari	Impact Of Agro-Inputs On Quality Of Soil From Agricultural Lands Of Shirol Teshil, Kolhapur District (M.S.), India	121 to 127
27.	Mr. Vinayak Anandrao Patil	The Role Of Dairy Co-Operative Societies In Rural Development	128 to 131
28.	D.T. Hujare & Dr. M.V.Suryawanshi	A Demographical Over-View Of Kolhapur District In Maharashtra	132 to 135
29.	Dr. C.Mallanna, & Prof, D A.Kolhapure	Role Of Dairy Farming In Rural Economy - With Special Reference To Karnataka State	136 to 139
30.	Dr.Kiran H. Majalekar & Dr. Meena B. Potdar	Socio - Economicstatus Of Jain Pilgrimage Centre Kundal In Sangli District Of Maharashtra	140 to 146
31.	Dr.AnitaYadav	Contribution of Dairy Farming in Rural Development in India	147 to 149
32.	Dr. Kavita Ashok Gagarani	Problems Of Farmers: Real To Reel	150 to 151
33.	Dr. Dattatray Bagade	Dairy Co-operative Progress and Problems	152 to 159
34.	Dr. Naveen Kumar & Anjali Meena	Applicaion Of Gis And Remote Sensing Techniques For Water Resource Mangement	160 to 163
35.	Dr.Vilas B. Zodage	A Study- Scope And Opportunities Of Agro Tourism In Maharashtra	164 to 166
36.	Mr.Dayanand V Thakur	Study The Challenges And Issues Of Agro Tourism In Maharashtra	167 to 169
37.	Dr. Santosh Barale	Irrigation Facilities and Its Impact on Cropping Pattern: A Case Study	170 to 173
38.	Dr. N. S. Pol.	The Study Of General land use and cropping pattern of Kavathe Mahankal Tahsil. (Dist.:Sangli.)	174 to 077
39.	Yogeswarappa S	Technologies to Escalate Agricultural Productivity and Government Projects.	178 to 180
40.	Anita S Magadum & Dr. R. V. Hajare	Fruit Farming And Mango Regionalization Of Mouje Talewadi Village Of Gadhinglaj Tehshil	181 to 184
41.	Dr. Sachin A. Sardesai,	Impact Of New Agricultural Technologies On Rural Development Of Maharashtra	185 to 188
42.	Shri .Suresh V. Ingale	Scope and Opportunities of Agro-Tourism for Rural Development in Maharashtra: A Geographical Study	189 to 193
43.	Shri.Kiran Sarjerao Pawar	Rural Backgroundand Origin of Banjara Community	194 to 196
44.	Prof. Pilake V.V. & Dr. Narkhede D.S.	Agro Tourism For Sustainable Development Of Rural Maharashtra	197 to 199

Rural Background and Origin of Banjara Community

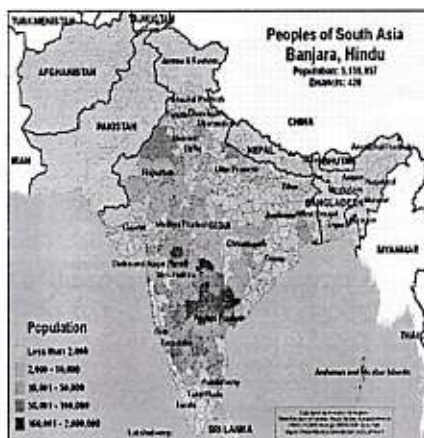
Shri.Kiran Sarjerao Pawar

(Ph.D. Researcher) SPPU, Pune

Introduction

The Indian Caste System has unique features among the systems of social stratification. So, cast system is very important in Indian society. About the caste system anthropologist Ghurye said that, "A cast was a group with a separate arrangement for meeting out justice to its members apart from that of the community as a whole, within which the caste was included as only one of the group. This means that, in this caste bound society the amount of community feeling must have been restricted and that the citizens owed moral allegiance to their caste first, rather than to the community as a whole."¹ Nomads group is the part of these cast system in Indian society. According to The Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland in their work 'Notes and Queries on Anthropology' describe nomads as "those dependants principally on hunting or collecting for their food supplies, having no permanent abodes." The Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences defines nomadism as "involving the repeated shifting for subsistence and undirected wandering, but is focused around temporary centres of operation, stability of which depended upon food supply and the state of technical advance. It assumes different forms, according to methods of obtaining food, topographic and climatic conditions." The word 'Nomad' is derived from Greek word 'Nomo' meant one who rear cattle. In European countries due to lack of dense forests and availability of wide pasture lands most of the communities undertook cattle rearing business for a considerable period. The word 'nomo' came to be used in contemporary society. The word 'nomad' is derived form of 'nomo' and hence in Indian context we perceived its resemblance to the Marathi word 'Bhatake'. In Indian context three communal groups are observed to have occupied with livestock business, hunters and food gatherers in all stages of Indian civilization. Hence, in India instead of identifying only livestock owners as nomads all of the three communal groups are collectively termed as nomads.²

The De-notified and Nomadic Tribes comprise 14 De-notified i.e. criminal tribes and 28



nomadic tribes. The De-notified tribes include Berad, Bestar, Kaikadi, Kanjarbhat, Katabu, Banjara (Lamani), Pathrut (Takari), Paradhi, Rajput Bhamta, Ramoshi, Wadar, Waghari and Chhapparband etc. Whereas the Nomadic tribes primarily termed in the name of Gosavi, Beldar, Bharadi, Bhute, Chitrakathi, Garudi, Chisadi, Golla, Gondhali, Helave, Joshi, Kashikapadi, Kolhati, Mairal, Masanjogi, Nandiwale, Pangul, Raval, Shikkalkari, Thakar, Vaidu, Vasudev, Bhoi, Bahurupi, Thelari and Otari. Despite these numerous castes, there are near about 150-175 sub-castes. Thus, a sum total of 215 castes are bunched together in De-notified and Notified tribes.³

The Banjara is an Indian tribe generally found living in the states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and northern Karnataka and all over the India. The language spoken by

the Banjara resembles to be originated from Rajasthan. The Banjara lead a gypsy life. In the earlier ages they lived as nomads and led most of their life travelling across the Indian subcontinent covering wet, arid and forests but migrated from place to place. When there were few or no roads they carried grain and salt on oxen, as also bamboos and firewood on their own heads. The Banjara people were formerly considered as suppliers of grain to armies. Like many other countries during this period, Mughal India had neither metalled roads nor advanced means of transport's. Studying the history of such Banjara tribe will be very encouraging.

Origin of word 'Banjara'

Halbar B.G. said about Banjara word. He said Lambani's are traditionally known as suppliers and pack bullock carriers and Banjara word is derived from Sanskrit word *vanachara* (wanderers in jungle). The word Lambani or Lamani is derived from Sanskrit word *lavana* (salt) which was the principal goods they transported across the country.⁵ Prof.Motiraj Rathod is said about the word of

वैश्वीकरण - बाजारीकरण और हिंदी**डॉ. सिद्राम कृष्णा खोत**

अध्यक्ष, हिंदी विभाग

प्रा. डॉ. एन. डी. पाटील महाविद्यालय, मलकापूर,

जि. कोल्हापूर.

वैश्वीकरण प्रभुत्वशाली केंद्र का नाम है। असल में भूमंडलीकरण के केंद्र में अर्थव्यवस्था ही है। निजीकरण से कारोबार का क्षेत्र प्रभावित हो चुका है। आज के युग में भूमंडलीकरण के कारण जीवनमूल्यों में काफी बदलाव हो रहा है। भले ही आज आर्थिक तथा भौतिक उन्नति जरूर हो रही है किंतु आर्थिक समानता नहीं है। वैश्वीकरण का रथ आज के युग में रोका नहीं जा सकता है। हर घर में आज बाजारवाद दिखाई देने लगा है, मानव भी मानो एक प्रोडक्ट ही बन कर रह गया है।

वर्तमान जगत में साहित्यिक विश्व में वैश्वीकरण, बाजारवाद, आदिवासी, दलित तथा नारी विमर्श आदि धाराओं का सूत्रपात हुआ है। वर्तमान युग यानी भूमंडलीकरण तथा प्रौद्योगिकी का युग है। सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी की पिढी डायनेमिक है। हमें यह मान्य करना होगा कि आज सारा विश्व गॉव में तब्दिल हुआ है। पलक झपकते ही सारी दुनिया की सारी जानकारी उपलब्ध होती है। अनेक रचनाकार वैश्वीकरण की चपेट में आ गये हैं। वैश्वीकरण यह शब्द अंग्रेजी के 'ग्लोबलाइजेशन' का हिंदी अनुवाद है।

वैश्वीकरण भारतीयों के लिए कोई नई बात नहीं है। भारत के विभिन्न धार्मिक ग्रंथों और संतों का भाव विश्वात्मक भाव दर्शाता है। पाषाण युग से आज तक चला आ रहा है बाजार, वास्को-द-गामा का आगमन और इस्ट इंडिया कंपनी का आगमन वैश्वीकरण की संकल्पना समझने में काफी है। सन १८६५ में थियांडर लेव्होट ने सबसे पहली बार वैश्वीकरण शब्द का प्रयोग किया। भारत में वैश्वीकरण या भूमंडलीकरण २४ जुलाई १९९१ में आर्थिक उदारीकरण की नीति के परिणाम स्वरूप शुरू हुआ। गिरीश मिश्र का कथन बिल्कुल सही है कि, "मावितिहास में एक नया युग शुरू हुआ है। जिसमें राष्ट्रीय सीमाएँ निरर्थक हो गई हैं और राष्ट्र, राज्य की अवधारणा कुडेदान में चली गई है। भूमंडलीय बाजार के तर्क कि माँग है कि सभी देश

अपने दरवाजे वस्तुओं और पूँजी के उन्मुक्त प्रवाह के खोल दें। उनके पास दुसरा कोई विकल्प नहीं।"^१

आज वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया को काफी गति मिली है। वैश्वीकरण की इस सर्वग्राही शक्ति का प्रभाव हमारी हिंदी भाषा और साहित्य पर पडा है। सच्चे अर्थों में भाषा मनुष्य को व्यवसाय, संस्कृति और राष्ट्र को भी जोडती है। समूचे जगत में कतिपय भाषाओं की तरह हिंदी भाषा के सामने बड़ी चुनौती अंग्रेजी की है। प्रशासन की दोगम स्थिति, शासन की उदासिनता और अंग्रेजी का बढ़ता समर्थन आदि मुख्य कारण है। "वैश्वीकरण और बाजारीकरण के इस संक्रमण काल में हिंदी अधिक फलने-फूलने की संभावनाएँ हैं। क्योंकि एक अरब से भी अधिक लोगों की मंडी बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों के लिए सोने की खान सी है। और दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी इस मंडी को अपना ग्राहक बनाने हेतु इन कंपनियों को अपनी प्रिय भाषा अंग्रेजीको दूरकर हिंदी का सहारा लेना समझदारी प्रतीत हो रही है। हिंदी के नाम पर रोटियों सेंकेनेवालों से कहीं ज्यादा हिंदी का विकास बाजारीकरण की व्यवस्था से अधिक हुआ है, हो रहा है।"^२

कितनी गौरव की बात है कि भारत के बाहर भी टी.व्ही. चैनल्स, इंटरनेट, ई मेल, मोबाईल आदि में हिंदी ने विशेष स्थान पाया है। विदेशों में हिंदी शिक्षा नीति का प्रसार और पत्र-पत्रिकाओं का हिंदी संस्करण की बढ़ती लोकप्रियता साथ ही साथ हवाई जहाज की हिंदी उदघोषणा हिंदी लोकप्रियता का प्रमाण दर्शाता है। सरकार की निश्चित नीति ही हिंदी को विकसित कर सकती है सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का ज्ञान तथा संगणक का ज्ञान देकर अधिकांश लोगों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाए तो बदलाव तो जरूर देखने को मिलेगा। नये शब्दों का प्रयोग हिंदी में होना चाहिए किंतु हिंदी भाषा की प्रकृति में बिगडाव नहीं आना चाहिए। उल्लेखनीय बात यह है कि फ्रेंच, जर्मन, अंग्रेजी और

Interdisciplinary National Level Conference 17th Mar.2018
Special Issue On Impact of Globalization on Language, Literature, Education,
Social Sciences, Library, Environment, Sports And Games

Organised By	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur(Perid)	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 4.574
---------------------	---	---

Impact of Globalization: Especially on Balutedar Artisan

Prof. Kiran Sarjerao Pawar
Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur

India's economic history is very characteristic and equally attractive to study. Also, the history of the village financial system is very important. In India the village community was self-sufficient. The Rural Artisans such as potters, carpenters, weavers, cobblers, blacksmith, tailors, goldsmiths, plumbers etc. helped rural economy sustain on it is own. In the earlier time they most often adopted their forefather's vocations; their role was significant in maintaining rich cultural life. Consequently, this enclosed self-sufficient life-style paved the way to rich cultural traditions and practices. In self-sufficient isolated villages. After the harvesting operations were over pleasant household used to give a traditionally determined share out of their output to craftsmen and artisans and other. Due to progress of market economy this age-old bond of community living was destroyed and the artisans and craftsmen started getting payments for their service in rupees, right at the time of doing the work. Due to increasing magnetization of trade in rural areas enterprising artisans started to go out of their village in the search of customers.

After independence in India, Village artisans have, historically been an important element in the village communities as they are used to supply commodities produce by them to the village people. The comparative self-sufficiency of the village is a well-known fact. The artisan such as cobblers, blacksmiths and Carpenters, continue even today, to give service required by villages in return of allotment of food grains at the harvest time and perhaps on some cash remuneration. 'Bara Balutedar', the village artisans, who held rent free land in village, served in sphere of economic and social needs of the society. They were assistants to the patil in the various social and festival ceremonies in the village, also rendered valuable services to the whole village in its economic activity and growth.

Place of Balutedar in village administration

Generally, the division of villages in the Maratha period was held in three areas, that is 1) Pandhari (Residential Land) 2) Kali (Cultivable Fermland) and 3) Gavthan (Gairan). Large village were called 'Gram', 'Dehe', 'Mouja' and the small village was called 'Majara', 'Wadi', 'Padi or Khari'. As well as a village that was connected to a large village called 'Khurd' and main village was call 'Budruk'.² During the Maratha period there was a class that governed the village administration, the class was the Vatandars. Patil, Kulkarni, Deshmukh, Deshpande and Chaugula were the traditional vatandars of villeges financial and administrative planning. Also, balutedar was a working class helping the vatandars. In essence, vatandar and balutedars played an important role in the village administration of the Maratha period.

The balutedar was a traditional official class in the village. According to Dr. Sen, " Balutedar of the villege played an important role in Maharashtra. Therefore they were received to hereditary right in the village."³ Also according to Dr. Balkrishna, "the origin of the balutedar system of Maharashtra is seen in the 13th century."⁴ Generally, in the balutedar class, 12 tribes were included. Grand Duff in his book 'The History of Mrathas' has included 12 tribes, this is Mahar, Mang, Cobber, Potter, Carpenter, Blacksmith, Barber, Parit, Gurav, Joshi and Mulani. In addition, Jungam, Weaver, Gardener, Taral, Oil Seller, Gosavi, Tamboli, Ramoshi, Gondhali, Ghadashi etc, peoples had included in Alutedra class.⁵

The Balutedr class was devided into 3 classes. The first is the artisan class, second is servent class and third is religious ritualist class. Carpenter, blacksmith, Potter, Parit, Cobber had the artisan class in the villege. As well as Mahar, Mang, Taral, Ramoshi had the class of servers and also villege guard. The classes of Gurav, Joshi and Jungam are always ready for religious rituals in the villege. That menas, in the economic, social and religious activities of the villege, Balutedras played a very important role. The villege administration had assigned all these to their work, ex. the blacksmith and the carpenters maked the agriculture used tools, Cobber made of slippers and leather water bag etc. for the villege. Taral was working to bring and to reach the message at the same time. The mahar, the mang and Ramoshi had the responsibility of protecting villege and to investigate the theft. Because of the villeges full knowledge, in the agriculture dispute mahar was very important in villege.⁶ Also, decide the dates of farming by looking in the almanac,

Organised By	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur(Perid)	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 4.574
---------------------	---	---

**Measurement Of Cashew Crop Productivity By Jasbir Singh's Methods In
South Konkan of Maharashtra**

Dr. D.B. Nalawade

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Chhatrapati Shivaji College,
Satara (M.S.)India

Dr.Namdeo Adnaik

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil
Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur-Perid,

Introduction

Level of productivity, as a concept, means the degree to which the economic, cultural and organizational variables (i. e. man-made frame) are able to exploit abiotic resources of the area for agricultural production (Singh, 1979). Agricultural productivity, for that matter, productivity of individual crop depends upon physical and socio-economic elements of the region.

The regional differences in yields per unit area indicate the magnitude and direction of the inter-play of a multitude of factors. However, the level of agricultural productivity is a dynamic concept, as any modification in physical factors and improvement in non physical bases of farming affect agricultural productivity that provides a natural base for future orientation in agricultural planning or more specifically for individual crop's planning. Here an attempt is made to calculate the productivity of individual crop i.e. cashew to understand the weaker areas within the region where special attention can be provided while planning for the agricultural development in the region.

In fact agricultural production refers to the quantum of return from arable land in term of intensity and spatial expansion of cropping system and yield. Measuring the productivity is rather difficult though not impossible as it is a combine effect of several factors such as land, labour, capital, climate etc. As such many scholars in the field of agricultural geography and agricultural economics are making their best efforts to evolve and improve techniques to measure the agricultural productivity.

In the present study Jasbir Singh's methods is used to measure the crop productivity of the South Konkan of Maharashtra. Jasbir Singh's method gives the weightage both cultivated area under particular crop and per hectare yield.

Study Region

The region selected for present investigation is southern part of littoral Maharashtra, located between 15° 36' N to 18° 50' N latitude and 74° 36' E to 75° 50' E. Longitudes comprising Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts. It has north south length of 450 km and east-west width of 65 km having average height of 1350 mt from mean sea level. The region is bounded by Arabian Sea to the west the Karnataka and Goa states to the south, Raigad district to north and Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur districts to east. Administratively it is divided into 17 tahsils comprising 13295.5 sq km area and supporting 25,58,154 population.

Geographically the South Konkan has considerable variation in relief, climate and socio-economic environment. The region is a narrow coastal strip with hilly and rugged topographic features along the Sahyadri hills, the valleys are more open and the hills are less rugged. Towards the coast it falls into nearly level plains.

In general, the region experiences moist and humid climate. The rainfall is heavy, especially in the hilly eastern part that is on high crestline of Sahyadri. Weather in rainy season is humid and in winter season it is cool. The average temperature in summer season is 33° C and in winter season, is 18° C. The average rainfall of South Konkan is about 2500 mm. The rainfall is concentrated in four months from June to September in all over the region. Broadly the year may be divided into three seasons, the summer season from March to May, the monsoon season from June to October and winter season from November to February.

Objectives

To study the crop productivity in terms of Jasbir Singh's methods in the South Konkan of Maharashtra.

1. Data Collection and Methodology

The data has collected from two sources viz. primary and secondary. The primary data related to area, production and marketing has been obtained through interview, schedule and questionnaire techniques. The secondary sources include the published Government report, Socio-economic review and district statistical abstracts, Census hand book, Zillah Parishad record, Grampanchayat, Internet etc.

Organised By	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur (Perid)	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 4.574
---------------------	---	---

Ex-situ Conservation of Endangered Plants

Prin. Dr. S. D. Kamble

Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil Mahavidyalaya,

Malkapur, Dist. Kolhapur – 415101

Abstract

Ambegaon tahsil is located in North-West part of Pune district. It is included in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra. Western Ghat is one of the twelve megabiodiversity hotspot in the world. A site for ex-situ conservation of endangered plants was selected on the Eastern side of water reservoir in the campus of Annasaheb Awate College, Manchar. The total area of project is one acre. The land was leveled in the month of May, 2009. Pits were dug at the distance of 10 x 10 ft of size 3 x 3 x 3 ft. These pits were filled with a mixture of clay soil and vermicompost (3:1). The propagules of endangered plants were collected from Bhimmashankar forest, Jambhori, Kalwadi, Varsi sacred groove, Sagdara sacred groove & Awasari Ghat etc. The collected propagules were planted in the filled pits at the onset of rainy season in the month of June, 2009. The weeding was regularly done at an interval of two months. The fertilizer mixture "Sampurna" (15:15:15) was supplied in the month of August at the rate of 100 g/plant in the diameter 2 ft. These plants were regularly sprayed with a mixture of 0.1% Bavistin and 0.15% Endosulphan at an interval of 15 days. The growing plants were regularly irrigated at an interval of 6 days after August to January, 2009 and of 4 days after the February, 2009. These plants are now luxuriantly growing in the field.

Introduction:

Forest is the natural reservoirs of medicinal plants. About 96% of medicinal plants are obtained from the forest. Due to a large forest cover in our country, India is one of the important countries supplying raw material for the production of Ayurvedic medicines. India stands second highest in the world for the production of Ayurvedic drugs. In the year 2008-2009, India has exported Ayurvedic drug of Rs. 594.77 crores. A reputed institution in India has enlisted 800 endangered plants. There are natural and manmade reasons for making plants endangered. In United States, farmers are still cutting trees to clear land at an alarmingly high rate. There are 150 industries in the Pune district producing Ayurvedic drugs. Pune district has lost 1% forest for developmental activities.

Material and Methods:

- 1) A site ex-situ conservation of endangered plant was selected on the Eastern side of water reservoir in the college campus.
- 2) The land was leveled; pits were dug out (3 x 3 x 3 ft.) and were filled with a mixture of clay soil and vermicompost.
- 3) The propagules of endangered plants were collected from Western part of Pune district and planting was done in the pits and watered.
- 4) The weeding, watering and spraying of pesticides was done regularly.
- 5) A fertilizer dose of 15:15:15 was given in August.

Result and Discussion:

The results of present investigation are shown by the photographs. It was observed that 20% plantlets/seedlings died. These pits will be replanted in the coming monsoon. There is a luxuriant growth of plant due to regular weeding watering, fertigation and pest control practices, Important cultivated endangered plants are as below:

Abelmoscus manihot L., Argeria hookeri Hook, Daemia extensa, Gardenia resinifera Roth, Nothopodites nimmoniana (Grah). Mabb., Oroxylon indicum (L.) Vent., Rauwolfia serpentina (L.) Beth, Saraca asoca (Roxb.) de Wilde, Terminalia cuneata Roth, Aegle marmelos (L.) Corr, Celasia chinensis etc.

Organised By	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur(Perid)	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 4.574
---------------------	--	---

**Occurrence of an Ascomycetous Fungus *Didymosphaeria* in the Aquatic
Habitat of Western Ghats.**

Prin.Dr.S. D. Kamble, B. B. Chougule².

Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil Mahavidyalaya,
Malkapur, Dist. Kolhapur - 415101

Abstract

*While Surveying freshwater red algae along the Western Ghats, the authors came across the specimen of *Didymosphaeria* Fuckel; associated with the species of *Batachospermum*. Roth in a Swiftly flowing stream in shaded places. The fungus grows on fully submerged dead fallen twigs and wood of an unidentified angiospermic plants and was mistaken in the field for algae owing to its light brownish colour. Critical examination however revealed that it is a fungus belong to class Ascomycotina. (Ainsworth et al 1973).*

*The fungus resembles to *Didymosphaeria* in the morphology of its fruit body asci and ascospores and hence it is considered as a species of *Didymosphaeria*. However it is unique because of its aquatic habit and sub-microscopic upper extracellular reproductive mycelium with perithecioid pseudothecia.*

*All the earlier reports on the genus *Didymosphaeria* are from terrestrial environments and the present report is the first record of its kind from aquatic habitat. Besides, the material differs from existing species in its overall morphology dimensions of fruiting body, asci, ascospores and mechanism of spore dispersal. Therefore it is described as a new species *Didymosphaeria aquatica* sp.nov.*

Introduction :

While studying freshwater algal diversity from the Western Ghats, the authors came across an interesting aquatic ascomycetous fungus growing on submerged dead wood and dead twigs of an unidentified angiospermic plant. The fungus is a member of family pleosporaceae, order Pleosporales of subdivision Ascomycotina, division Eumycota (Ainsworth et al 1973). The family pleosporaceae is characterised by perithecioid pseudothecia that occur on wood and dead herbaceous stem. The asci are intermingled with pseudoparaphyses.

Western Ghats is one among the twelve major biodiversity hotspot, and it ranges the costal strip of Western India. The present material is collected during late monsoon from the streams shaded with trees at an elevation of about 9000 meters near Maharashtra – Goa border area.

2.Department of Botany, University of Pune – 411 007

Material and Methods:

The material collected was examined with the help of hand lens on the spot and kept in the plastic bottles along with the stream water. The pH of the water was 7.8. The material was brought to the laboratory and examined under a stereo binocular microscope to study habit, position of fruit bodies, their gross morphology etc.

Results:

The genus *Didymosphaeria* was erected by Fuckel (1869) *Didymosphaeria* sadasivanii was the first report of the genus by Ramchandra Reddy (1960) from India.

Taxonomy:

***Didymosphaeria aquatica* sp. nov.**

Mycelia profusely branched, reddish brown attached by base to the substrate and submerged in freshwater. Pseudothecia solitary, short stalked developed on short lateral branches, situated on a peridium, hyaline, pseudoparanchymatous, measure 325 – 335 x 255 – 267 μ m in v.s. Ostioles measure 10 -16 μ m. Asci bitunicate, clavate, short stalked eight spored measure 162 – 171 x 36 – 40 μ m. Pseudoparaphyses many filiform and colourless. Ascospores, eight, irregularly biseriata, light brown, bicelled and constricted at the septa, measure 49 – 54 x 18 – 23 μ m.

Organised By	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur(Perid)	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 4.574
--------------	---	---------------------------------------

Environmental Remediation: Advanced Approaches

Prof. V.B.Ranmale

Asst. Prof. in Chemistry,

Prof. Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur -Perid

Prof. V.N.Nakarde

Asst. Prof. in Chemistry

Prof. Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur -Perid

Abstract: *The environmental safety has become severe in World with the boost of industrialization and urbanization. In this paper, the remediation technologies including physical remediation, chemical remediation and biological remediation are focused. The mechanisms of remediation, strengths and drawbacks, developing trend were reviewed in order to supply reference to the study in this field.*

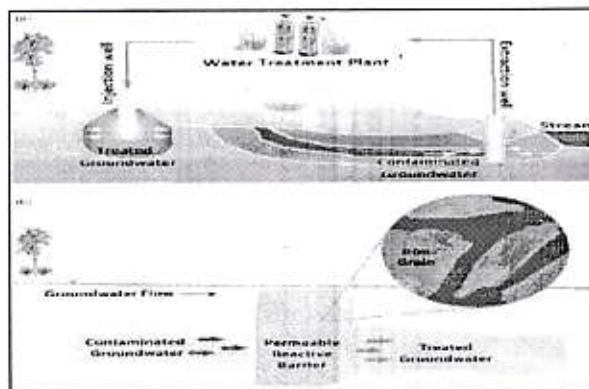
Introduction:

Pollution of ecosystems or in broadly meaning environmental pollution is an integral part of modern society development. All over the world the contaminated sites are a wide environmental problem. The 1960s can be supposed as a keystone in environmental thinking – to comprise such development that has to be based on environment and industry coexistence. In general origination of polluted sites can be divided into two periods [1]. The first, historical pollution that involves polluted sites arose particularly in the period from the World War II to the 1960s. In this period dominated thinking, which overplays ability of ecosystems to eliminate man produced pollution. Thereof industry and agriculture experienced rapid growth. Lack of environmental management causes historical pollution (dumping, poor storage, uncontrolled release of chemicals and others). Besides, this period is characterized by absence of comprehensive environmental knowledge. The second period (from the 1960s to nowadays) comprises the concept of sustainable development with emphasis on environmental preservation and protection, agreements, strategies, and action programs in international, regional, national, and sub national levels, advancement of environmental knowledge theory and practice, and interchange of viewpoint on nature capacity to receive pollution. Nevertheless development of the best available techniques, environmental technologies, environmental management, legal acts on the one hand and ongoing environmental pollution e.g., oil spills, industrial accidents, military operations, inobservance of environmental protection and safety legal acts and measures on the other hand are a relevant characteristic of the second period. At present developed remediation technologies can be considered as a response to previously and nowadays advisedly or unawares

created pollution. Now development of economics has a tendency toward pollution prevention that is more effective than remediation activities.[1]

Water remediation with iron nanomaterial:

A common system that has been developed over the years to remediate water is known as a 'pump and treat' system. The system in Figure (a) is meant to pump water from the soil to the surface, to handle it and then to inject it back into the ground. This treatment can be used to clean up pollutants such as chlorinated hydrocarbons, aromaticnitro compounds, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides and chromate compounds. The PRB method (b), which is expected to replace the pump and treat method, has some disadvantages, such as its cost (it is very



Organised By	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur(Perid)	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 4.574
---------------------	---	---

**Studies on Physico-Chemical Parameters And Zooplankton Diversity of
Manoli Dam, Tal-Shahuwadi, District, Kolhapur (Ms)**

Dr. N.K. Kamble

Department of Zoology,

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's, Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur-Perid,

Maharashtra, India.

Abstract

Most of the man made water bodies are being used agricultural use also used by the local residents for their daily purposes The present study is carried out to understand the scientific knowledge about the physico-chemical and zooplankton diversity at Manoli Dam Tal-Shahuwadi, Dist-Kolhapur., The study was carried out during the period of one year from June 2016 to May 2017. For any analysis of physico-chemical and zooplankton diversity the samples from study area was collected twice in month. The analysed samples indicate that the water quality of Manoli Dam is suitable for aquaculture and agricultural uses. The present study reveals the fact that, how changes in physico-chemical parameter influences the Zooplankton diversity. Rotifers play an important role (as bio-indicator) to know the water quality of studied perennial water bodies

In the present study various physico-chemical parameters such as Temperature, TS, pH, total hardness, free CO₂, DO, BOD, COD, were analyzed for the period of June 2016 to May 2017. Correlation between the physico-chemical and zooplankton diversity at Manoli Dam showed good relationship.

Key Words : Physico-chemical Parameters, Zooplanktons, Diversity, Manoli Dam

Introduction

Fresh water man made reservoirs are most precious to earth as they are the basic ingredient to life. These reservoirs are used for agriculture, manufacturing and other human activities. The man made reservoirs has impact on socio-economic activities, urbanizations, industrial operations and agricultural production. Man made freshwater habitats are like lakes, ponds, dams, reservoir are known as lentic habitats. The present study involves understanding the functional aspects of freshwater environments. The present study plays an important role in the decision making processes for fish culture and aquaculture practices. Water resources support rich in zooplankton biodiversity. The man made reservoirs are highly productive areas with rich biodiversity, they used as a spawning and culture ground for fishes. Zooplankton plays an important role in aquatic food web. They form a major aquatic food for fishes and other aquatic invertebrates. zooplankton diversity is sensitive to environmental variations. The objectives of the present study includes to identify zooplankton biodiversity of Manoli Dam.

Study Areas

The Manoli Dam is situated near Amba Ghat at Manoli village at about 20k.m. from Shahuwadi Tehsil.

Materials and Methods

Collection of samples:

Two sampling sites were selected as sites- I and II located in different places of the Manoli dam was selected. The water samples were collected from these selected sites from June 2016 to May 2017. Water Samples were collected twice in every month during morning hrs between 9.00 and 10.00 A.M. and evening hrs between 6.30.00 and 8.00 P.M. The 100 liters of surface water was filtered through standard plankton net (Mesh size 30 Micron). The plankton samples was collected in to polyethylene bottles and preserved with 4% formalin.

Biological analysis:

For zooplankton analysis, sample of zooplankton were taken into Sedgwick Rafter Cell and carried out the counting was done following the work of Edmondson, APHA, AWWA and WPCF. Zooplanktons were studied under microscope and identified with the help of standard references (Adoni et al., 1985; Agarker et

Organised By	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur(Perid)	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 4.574
--------------	---	---------------------------------------

Green Nanotechnology: A Need of Time

Mr.Pramod D.Kumbhar

Asst.Prof. in Chemistry

Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur-Perid

Abstract:

Nanotechnology offers immense promise for developing new technologies that are more sustainable than current technologies. Green nanotechnology involves deliberate efforts aimed at developing meaningful and reasonable protocols for generating products and their associated production processes in a benign fashion. The goal is a conscious minimization of risks associated with the products of nanoscience. The green products of nanotechnology are those that are used in either direct or indirect environmental applications. The current article deals with use of Green nanotechnology in various areas of human life. The use of Green nanotechnology in the area of environment, drug delivery, medicines, food and nutraceutical, agriculture and energy discussed in this article.

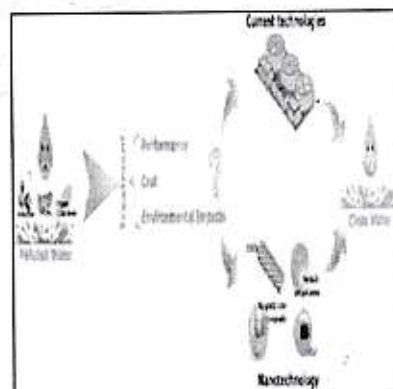
Key words: Green nanotechnology, environment, drug delivery, energy etc.

Introduction:

Nanomaterials, with its characteristic dimension at the range of 1–100 nm, are at the leading edge of nanoscience and nanotechnology. In recent years nanomaterials, specifically metal nanoparticles, have received particular interest in diverse field of applied science ranging from material science to biotechnology. Optimizing the nanomaterial synthesis has now become a prolific area of investigation. The biosynthesis of clean, biocompatible, non-toxic and environment-friendly nanoparticles produced both extracellularly and intracellularly deserves merit. There is an unusual opportunity to use science, engineering and policy knowledge to design novel products that are benign as possible to human and environmental health. Recognition of this opportunity has led to the development of the “green nanoscience” concept. Green nanotechnology has drawn on the field of green chemistry, and the framework of the Principles of Green Chemistry (Anastas and Warner, 1998) features significantly in work to design new nanotechnologies for joint economic, social, and health/environmental benefit (Hutchison, 2008). Nanotechnologies will not just initiate the next industrial revolution; it will also offer technological solutions.

Green nanotechnology for Environment

The development of efficient photocatalysts active under visible and solar light is in great demand to supply potable water purification systems. There are several proposed remediation techniques that use nanotechnology. For example, solar photocatalysis using titanium dioxide nanoparticles can degrade pollutants like volatile organic compounds and nitrous oxides and consequently has been used in cement and commercial plants. Paints enriched with nano titanium dioxide, replacing organic biocides, are used to keep the surfaces of buildings clean. Soil remediation of abandoned and old military and industrial sites has become a great challenge in industrialized nations. Trials have been set-up using nano zero-valent iron and iron oxides and the results have been quite promising. [1]



Green nanotechnology for drug delivery

Nanoparticles facilitates formulation of hydrophobic drugs to improve solubility and efficacy mainly through nanosuspension approach. Nanosuspensions are submicron colloidal dispersions of pure drug particles, stabilized by surfactants. This nanobiomedicine delivery system is simple and advantageous compared to other strategies. Techniques such as media milling, high-pressure homogenization, and use of

Organised By	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur(Perid)	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 4.574
--------------	---	---------------------------------------

Applications of Mathematical And Statistical Formulae In Biodiversity Analysis

Mr. Vilas S.Thorat
Asso.Prof.in Mathematics
Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur -Perid

Abstract:

Day by day a vast majority of discrete data from the department of fisheries, poultry science, forest and animal husbandry has been accumulated at different research centre. The application of simple formulae and significant finding is quite necessary. In this paper mathematical and statistical formulae are applied for biodiversity analysis.

Key words: Formulae, analysis, consistency, deviation, classification etc.

Introduction:

Gathered data is frequently not in a numerical form allowing immediate appliance of the quantitative mathematical-statistical methods. The transformation of qualitative data into numeric values is considered as the entrance point to quantitative analysis. Use of statistical methods are constantly increasing in biological theories are closely associated with statistical methods Heredity, one of the recent branches of biology is mainly based on biostatistics. Therefore, for the students of biology, the knowledge of biostatistics is must. Students of Life sciences often felt difficulty in Analysis of sample data, It's treatment for Diagrams and Bar diagrams, Pie diagrams, frequency polygon and frequency Curve, Measures of dispersion (S.D.), and Carl Pearson's coefficient of correlation and Spearman's Rank correlation coefficient. Even methods for analysis of Microbe-Population: Dynamics of population is also tested for their significant increase or decrease or variation as such therefore. It is a prime need to supplement the mathematical formula and statistical methods for easy laboratory work.

Biostatistical Methods:-

1] **Classification:-** The data can be classified using one of the following basis.

- i) Geographical or Spatial classification
- ii) Chronological or historical classification
- iii) Qualitative classification
- iv) Quantitative classification

Above methods can be used for analysis of fish catch, quality and quantity, same classification methods could be used in poultry, following plants etc.

2] **Diagrams and Graphs –**

- i) Histogram
- ii) Pi – diagram
- iii) Frequency Polygon and curve

3] **Majors of dispersion –**

- i) Range
- ii) Quartile deviation
- iii) Standard deviation

4] **Co- relation analysis –**

- i) Scattered diagram
- ii) Karl Pearson's product movement coefficient of co- relation.
- iii) Spearman's rank co- relation coefficient.

Statistical Methods

Raw data were obtained in a biological experiment rate of reproduction (fecundity) of 45 fishes. From the raw data we see that the rate of reproduction of the given species of fish ranges between 2 and 80. We take the width of class interval 10 the range of first class interval will be 0 – 10, 2nd class interval will be 10 – 20 and so – on. A Histogram was drawn, frequency polygon and frequency curve with the help of data obtained.

Organised By	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur(Perid)	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 4.574
--------------	---	---------------------------------------

Problems And Prospectus Of Co-Operative Societies In India

Mr. Digamber Bhagwat Bhoge

(Assistant Professor)

Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil Mahavidyalaya,

Malkapur (Kolhapur)

India has basically an agrarian economy with 72% of its total population residing in rural areas. The rural people need lot of services in daily life which are met by village co-operative societies. The seeds of cooperation in India were sown in 1904 when the first Cooperative Societies Act was passed. Since then, the cooperative movement has made significant progress. Cooperatives have extended across the entire country and there are currently an estimated 230 million members nationwide. The cooperative credit system of India has the largest network in the world and cooperatives have advanced more credit in the Indian agricultural sector than commercial banks. The village cooperative societies provide strategic inputs for the agricultural sector, consumer societies meet their consumption requirements at concessional rates; marketing societies help the farmer to get remunerative prices and co-operative processing units help in value additions to the raw products etc. In addition, co-operative societies are helping in building up of storage go-downs including cold storages, rural roads and in providing facilities like irrigation, electricity, transport and health. Various development activities in agriculture, small industry marketing and processing, distribution and supplies are now carried on through co-operatives. In fertiliser production and distribution the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative (IFFCO) commands over 35 percent of the market. In the production of sugar the cooperative share of the market is over 58 percent and in the marketing and distribution of cotton they have a share of around 60 percent. The cooperative sector accounts for 55 percent of the looms in the hand-weaving sector. Cooperatives process, market and distribute 50 percent of edible oils.

Meaning of Co-operative Societies:

The term co-operation is derived from the Latin word co-operari, where the word co means 'with' and operari means 'to work'. Thus, co-operation means working together. So those who want to work together with some common economic objective can form a society which is termed as "co-operative society". It is a voluntary association of persons who work together to promote their economic interest. It works on the principle of self-help as well as mutual help. The main objective is to provide support to the members. Nobody joins a cooperative society to earn profit. People come forward as a group, pool their individual resources, utilise them in the best possible manner, and derive some common benefit out of it.

"Co-operation is only one aspect of a vast movement which promotes voluntary association of individuals having common needs who combine towards the achievements of common economic ends."

MI-. H. Calvert defined co-operation "as a form of organisation, where in persons voluntarily associate together as human beings, on a basis of equality, for the promotion of the economic interests of themselves"

Types of Co-operative Societies:

Types of co-operative societies although all types of cooperative societies work on the same principle, they differ with regard to the nature of activities they perform. Followings are different types of co-operative societies that exist in our country.

I. Consumers' Co-operative Society:

These societies are formed to protect the interest of general consumers by making consumer goods available at a reasonable price. They buy goods directly from the producers or manufacturers and thereby

Organised By	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur(Perid)	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 4.574
--------------	---	---------------------------------------

Demonetization and Its Impact on Cooperative Rural Economy

Shashikant Patil

(Asst. Professor)

Prof.Dr. N. D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur

Introduction:

The Analysis seeks modern infrastructure in the rural sector to boost the consumption and growth. The paper analyses the effect of recent demonetization on cooperative rural economy and for country as a whole. This work attempts to establish the fact that loss in consumer spending and decrease in wage rate in rural sector by demonetization effect have to be handled with proper care with modern infrastructure along with proper allocation of MNREGA and agri-credit and higher agricultural insurance benefit. Indian economy is based on agriculture. About 70% of Indian population directly or indirectly depends upon agriculture.

Which related to co-opretive sector in finance,production ,Marketing etc. for the following reason:

1. Largest contribution in national income
2. Largest employment providing sector. Nearly 52.1% of working population is in agricultural sector.
3. Source of industrial development: Industries get basic raw materials from agriculture like textile, sugar, oil processing etc.
4. Development of tertiary sector also happens because of growth of agriculture and industry .Tertiary sector provides helpful services to agriculture and industry like banking, warehousing etc.
5. Contribution in foreign trade-in International level: Agriculture plays an important role in international trade. Jute, Tea, Coffee and Spices are the well known country's export.
6. International importance in cooperative sectors: India is the largest producer of coconuts, mangoes, bananas, milk and dairy Products.

On November 8, Indian Prime Minister Mr. Narandar Modi announced in a broadcast to the nation that Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 currency notes would no longer be recognized legally as currency. The total currency in circulation in India was Rs. 16.42 lac crore (US\$240 billion) of Rs. 1000 and Rs. 500 notes. The government believe that this demonetization is required for the four main reasons first reason is for stopping the funding of terrorism, second reason for facing the problem of fake Currency, Third reason for making the black money worthless and fourth reason for reducing the corruption, etc.

Review of Literature:

Plenty of literature is available in newspapers, magazines, internet and other platforms of social media about the impact of demonetization on various sectors of the economy and in particular to agriculture. However, barely any empirical evidence justifying the impact of demonetization on farming and related activities is available. A preliminary study was conducted by Bisen, etal. (2017)to analyze the impact of demonetization on various stakeholders such as farmers, traders and consumers. They found that, due to demonetization small and marginal farmers were most affected in contrast to large farmers in case of sowing, purchase of inputs and sale of agricultural commodities. Among commodities, farmers dealing with perishables were more affected than farmers dealing with grains. However, wholesalers were most affected in grain markets and retailers in fruits and vegetable markets. Consumers have used more than one mode of payment to deal with cash crunch situation but, the lower income class people and those who did not use alternative payment methods (e-payment) were the most affected.

Organised By	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur(Perid)	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 4.574
--------------	---	---------------------------------------

**Non Agricultural Financial Needs and it's Sources of Farmers in
Uchat Village,Through co-operative societies**

Mr. R.S.Sutar

Head Department of Commerce,

Prof. N. D. Patil Mahavidhalaya, Malkapur-Perid.

Tal. Shahuwadi, Dist. Kolhapur

Introduction

Agriculture is main sector of Indian Economy. It still occupies important place in form of rural economy of India. It provides maximum employment in total work-force. Agriculture provides major share of income in total gross domestic product in Indian Economy. Indian Agriculture is source of raw material to industries like sugar, cotton, flour mills. It also plays important role in the field of international trade in form of export of cloths, sugar and fruits funding through co-opretives societies is important. Good crops in agriculture improve and increase the purchasing power of farmers and it creates more demand of other industrial product. It means that development or growth of industries depend upon growth of agriculture. Bad crops tend to depression in business particularly in overall economy. General economic development requires sustainable development in agriculture. Any change either positive or in negative affect entire economy.

Present status of Agriculture:

Green Revolution in India is role-model for many developing countries. India becomes self-sufficient in food grains. Expansion of irrigation facilities, land reforms and utilization of fertilizers are major factors responsible for the change. In spite of an above success still Indian agriculture has to face number of problems.

Problem of farmers:

Farmer have to face many types of problems like drought, unseasonable and heavy rain, no organization support to small farmers, lake of storage facility. Cost of production is higher than minimum support price therefore constantly there is increase in indebt ness among farmers. Therefore it is essential to know how the farmers fulfill their non-agricultural financial needs and what the sources are and how can government may come to his help.

Purpose of Loans:

Rural credit and rural debt mean same but it is necessary to classify why the farmer borrows and why he is indebted. The farmer borrows for production purposes, household expenditure and for other purposes, other purposes mean non agricultural financial needs other than household. i.e. day to day expenditure, construction of house, repair of house, wedding, medical treatment, purchase of two-wheeler etc.

Size of Farms and Productivity:

Suitable unit of cultivation to each farmer is indication of equity social justice in land distribution. But scope of land reforms in this respect is limited. That is abolition of intermediaries, tenancy reforms, consolidation of holding to improve the size, development of public land etc. There is no social justice by implementation of land reforms because of lack of political will, initially it was started with thunderous enthusiasm but later on implementation become a very tame affair.

Origin of the research problem:

Indian economy is predominantly agriculture economy. Compare to industrial and service sector with agricultural economy, it seems that large number of peoples are engaged in agricultural sector with less share in total national income of the economy than these two. Basic problem of Indian Agriculture system is dependence on monsoon. Since, independence of the country steps has been taken for development of agriculture sector by providing heavy amount of funds at various five-year plans. It is finds that still these

CONTENT

Sr. No.	Title	Author	Page No.
1.	Interface between the State and Marginalized Communities: A critical study on Police behavior towards De-notified and Nomadic tribe's in Maharashtra	Shrikant Borkar Amrapali Jambhulkar	1
2.	Right to Education and Health of the NTs and DNTs	Dr. Mithun Kherde	10
3.	Criminalising labour in Colonial India	ShirishAthawale	18
4.	Experiences and Voices of Criminal Tribes in India: A study of Pardhi women in Pune district of Maharashtra	Priyanka Jadhav Pradnyasurya Shende	26
5.	A critical analysis of National & State Commissions and Committees of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in India	Deepali Ramesh Wighe Pradnyasurya Hemchand Shende	41
6.	Problems and Challenges Faced by Women in Ramoshi Community	Dr. Patil Amol Ashokkumar	49
7.	Ramoshi Caste in Colonial Maharashtra : A Historio-Sociological study	Devkumar Ahire	54
8.	Awareness Among Tribes About Government Schemes Through Extension Teaching Methods	Dr. Mrs. Manisha Darshan Bagawade	60
9.	A Study of Socio- Economic Status of Banjar Community Solapur, Maharashtra	Dr. Raj Chavan Prof. Shobhatai Patil	69
10.	Reservation Policy of Nomadic and Denotified Tribes in Maharashtra: A Critical Review	Prof. Dattatray D. Shinde,	78
11.	Reaching out to the Nomadic Communities	Dr.Sujata Jitendra Patil	82
12.	A Critical Review on Development Programmes of DTNT's in Maharashtra	Dr. Suryanarayana S. Bure	86
13.	Marginalization of the kaikadi tribe in Laxman Mane's AnOutsider:Upura	Dr. Kavita Tiwade	90
14.	Issue of Social Reservation of DTNT	Dr. A. R. Wagdao	94
15.	The Socio-Economic Issues of Women of Nomadic Tribes & De Notified Tribes. of Maharashtra	Ambulgekar Kailash Gangadhar	96
16.	Socio- Economic Problems of Semi - Nomadic, Nomadic and Denotified Tribes	Dr.Rupali V. Sambhare	103
17.	Role of ICT in Tribal Students Development	Naik Tarsing B.	106
18.	Rethinking of Social Problems of Nomadic Tribes in Maharashtra	Mr. Prashant Tanaji Nargude Mr. Sunil Ratnakar Sonawne	108
19.	Authentic origin of Ghisadi Tribes: An analysis	Prof.Pawar Kiran Sarjerao	112
20.	Problems of Dange Tribal in-Migrants in Kolhapur City, Maharashtra	Jadahv Ashish	116
21.	Denotified/ Notified in India: An Overview	Mr.Sushant Kashinath Mahajan	122

Authentic origin of Ghisadi Tribes: An analysis

Prof.Pawar Kiran Sarjerao

Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur.

From the available evidence it seems that Ghisadi tribe is originally from Rajasthan. Ghisadi tribes are known by their occupation and place in Maharashtra. They are known by the name of Lohar because they make objects from heated iron. Ghisadi is a major tribe in Maharashtra. They have three sub-tribes such as Chittodi Lohar, Rajput Lohar and Gadi Lohar. Rajput Lohar are found in Chittorgarh. Ghisadi is sub-tribe in Rajput Lohar from Rajasthan. Chittorgarh is their native place and Mewari is their mother tongue. They used to make sword, spears and knife from the time of Maharana Pratap. It was their main occupation. They think Emperor Akbar conquered Chittodgarh in 1568. Maharana Pratap Singh tried to rescue Chittorgarh. But he couldn't do that. Therefore, Rajput Lohar abandoned their native place forever. They came to Gujarat, Saurashtra, Malawa and some others wandered in Maharashtra. Their surnames, clan, language etc. are just like Rajput Lohar. That's why Ghisadi are originally Rajput Lohar.

Introduction

Indian society is characterized by plurality in religious, ethnicity, caste, sub caste, and diverse cultures and it's made up of 6000 various caste and sub caste. So, caste system is very strong in Indian society at very long ago. About the caste system anthropologist Ghurye said that, "A cast was a group with a separate arrangement for meeting out justice to its members apart from that of the community as a whole, within which the caste was included as only one of the group. This means that, in this caste bound society the amount of community feeling must have been restricted and that the citizens owed moral allegiance to their caste first, rather than to the community as a whole."¹ Caste is impact on every component of normal life of society. One component of cast structure is that Tribes. According to L.P.Vidyarthi, "The tribe is a social group with definite territory, common name, common district, common culture, behaviour of an endogamous group, common taboos, existence of distinctive social and political system, full faith in leaders and self-sufficiency in their distinct economy."² D.N. Majumdar also says about tribes, they say, "The tribe is a collection of families or common group bearing a common name, the members of which occupy the same territory, speak the same language and observe certain

taboos, regarding marriage, professions and have developed a well assured system of reciprocity and mutuality of obligation".³ The word 'Nomad' has been made from the original Greek word 'Nemo', meaning 'animal husbandman' or cattle rearer. The tribes that do not have a village of their origin, nor own agricultural lands or permanent homesteads but keep migrating from place to place in search of livelihood, are educationally, economically and socially backward and exist on the extreme periphery of the mainstream society, are generally known as 'nomadic tribes'.

In medieval Indian Society especially, villages society of Maharashtra was depending on the Balutedari System. Balutedars belonged to different occupational castes which were of lower status. They were employed on a temporary basis either to support the Rural Society. Ghisadi is one of the



Sr. No.	Author Name	Research Paper / Article Name	Page No.
38.	सचीन ए. वाघेले	गुजरात के बौद्ध कालिन गुफा स्थापत्य	134 To 135
39.	काशिलिंग र. गावडे	भारतातील मंदिर स्थापत्याच्या तीन शैली	136 To 138
40.	नंदा संजय नायकवडी	सुल्तानशाहीतील वास्तुकलेचा आढावा	139 To 141
41.	उमा उत्तम पाटील	ऐतिहासिक पर्यटनाचे महत्त्व	142 To 146
42.	शिला जगताप	सुल्तानशाहीच्या काळातील स्थापत्यकला	147 To 150
43.	दिपक संभाजी माने रोहिणी बाळकृष्ण औताडे	चोलकालीन स्थापत्यकला	151 To 152
44.	अजितकुमार नेमिनाथ चौगुले	कलातीर्थ अजिंठा - एक समृद्ध जागतिक सांस्कृतिक वारसा	153 To 155
45.	डॉ.अजितकुमार दादासो जाधव	दशावतार लोककला	156 To 158
46.	डॉ. सुप्रिया चंद्रशेखर खोले,	कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यातील ऐतिहासिक ठिकाणे चक्रेश्वरवाडी - तपसा आणि पर्यटन	159 To 161
47.	संयोगिता शिरीष सासने	ब्रिटीशकाळातील रत्नागिरीतील स्थापत्य - थिबा पॅलेस	162 To 169
48.	रामचंद्र वसंत कुंभार	भारतातील पारंपारिक मृदपात्र कला आणि त्याचे भवितव्य :विशेष संदर्भ कोल्हापूर जिल्हा	170 To 176
49.	Dr. Leelawati Arvind Patil	STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE IN "PARAJA" BY GOPINATH MOHANTY	177 To 179
50.	Mr. Pramod. F. Halemani	IMPORTANCE OF BADAMI CHALUKYAS ARCHITECTURE	180 To 181
51.	Dr. M.V. Charnkar Mrs. B. P. Thengil	DEVELOPMENT OF ARCHITECTURE IN MUGHAL ERA	182 To 183
52.	Mr. Tejas Yashwant Bhosale	SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS ON LITERATURE IN THE LIGHT OF ARUNDHATI ROY'S "THE GOD OF SMALL THINGS"	184 To 187
53.	Mr Abhinandan J. Patil	TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE, PAST AND PRESENT	188 To 195
54.	Prof. Mrs. Sharmila Sabale Dr. Anil T. Gaikwad	THE ANCIENT TEMPLES AND ITS ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA - A LESSON FOR PRESENT ARCHITECTS	196 To 199
55.	Prof. Kiran Sarjerao Pawar	HISTORICAL PAST AND PROGRESSIVE PRESENT OF ARTISAN GHISADI COMMUNITY	200 To 204
56.	Mr. Sachin Subhash Bolaikar	SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF KADAMBA STYLE OF TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE: A STUDY	205 To 209

'Historical Past and Progressive Present of Artisan Ghisadi Community'

Prof. Kiran Sarjerao Pawar

Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil Mahavaidyalaya,

Malkapur, Tal : Shahuwadi

Dist : Kolhapur Pin : 415101

Abstract:

Ghisadi community people are different from the other castes in India. The dressing style, language, marriage system, festivals and other social events are also different than other communities. They have acquired more or less traditions and customs of other communities of different communities in respective States of India. It would not be exaggeration if we say that People from Ghisadi community are first Engineers as they are considered to be the first people who made weapons from the stone. The Ghisadi community is known by different names in India such as Gadulia Lohar, Chitodi Lohar in Rajasthan, Bailkambar in Karnataka, Bubhulia in Biharetc. The economic condition of Ghisadi community is very poor in the Maharashtra it is observed that they are not able to full fill their basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter. These people are migrated all over country to full fill their basic needs. Most of the rural based people migrate near by the village where they get opportunity of employment.

Keywords: Nomadic, Origin, Life

Introduction

Ghisadi Tribe is one of the many Indian nomadic communities, known for their hard-laborious work though they are found all over India. They are mainly concentrated in Maharashtra, Gujrat and Karnataka. The estimated population of Ghisadi Tribe in Maharashtra and India is not available on record. They are known by their occupation and place in Maharashtra. They are known by the name of Lohar because they make objects from heated iron. Ghisadi is a major tribe in Maharashtra. They have three sub-tribes such as Chittodi Lohar, Rajput Lohar and Gadi Lohar. Rajput Lohars are found in Chittodgarh. Ghisadi is sub-tribe in Rajput Lohar from Rajasthan. Chittodgarh is their native place and Mewadi is their mother tongue. They used to make sword, spears and knife from the time of *Maharana Pratap*. It was their main occupation. Their surnames, clan, language etc. are just like Rajput Lohar. That's why Ghisadi are originally Rajput Lohars.

Economic condition of Ghisadi Tribe is very poor; it is observed that they are not able to full fill their basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter. These people are migrated all over country to full fill their basic needs. Most of the rural based people migrates near by the village where they get opportunity of employment. They are not settled at one place. They can't live urban life with satisfactions. Therefore, these tribes are extremely backwards. They have no permanent source of income. The objects made by these tribes are not accepted by urban society. They do not get raw material. Therefore, they struggle too much to get raw material. They are facing economic problems in recent periods.

History and Origin of Ghisadi Tribes

No authentic report on the Ghisadi community is available which can give a clue about their origin and history of their migration to their present habitat. But the present paper describes one of the significant feature Ghisadi tribes condition. And paper also describes the reasons for coming in to Maharashtra of Ghisadi tribes, reasons of why Ghisadi tribes are accept nomadic life, why did the name fell Ghisadi when they came in Maharashtra and how are they living the life today?

If we think of the name of Ghisadi, it seems that, the word Ghisadi is a form of '*Ghisane*' word. Siraj-ul-Hasan in their books said about the origin of the Ghisadi word. Siraj-ul-Hasan said, "Ghisadi, a wandering cast of iron-workers, polishers, tinkers and knife grinders. The name Ghisadi seems to be derived from the Urdu word '*Ghisane*', meaning to rub".¹ From that on, we can say that, Ghisadi word is form of Ghisane word. Presented evidence shows the Ghisadi tribe is originally from Rajasthan. They are known by their

आयोजक	श्री शाहू छत्रपती शिक्षण संस्थेचे, श्री शहाजी छत्रपती महाविद्यालय, दसरा चौक, कोल्हापूर	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 3.025
-------	---	---------------------------------------

भटक्या जमातींच्या सांकेतिक भाषेच्या उत्पत्तीसंदर्भातील साहित्यिक वैचारिकतेचे विवेचन

प्रा. किरण सर्जेराव पवार

प्रा. एन. डी. पाटील महाविद्यालय, मलकापुर, ता. शाहुवाडी, जि. कोल्हापूर

प्रस्तावना

स्वातंत्र्यानंतर म्हणजे 1960 च्या दशकानंतर मराठी साहित्यात नवनवीन वाङ्मयीन व वैचारिक जाणिवा निर्माण होऊ लागल्या.समाजातील वेगवेगळ्या स्तरातून आतापर्यंत दबलेल्या वेदनेचा हुंकार बाहेर येऊ लागला.हा वेदनेचा हुंकार प्रगल्भपणे व्यक्त होऊ लागला. अर्थात दलीत साहित्य, ग्रामीण साहित्य, स्त्रीवादी साहित्य,आदीवासी साहित्य व भटक्या विमुक्त जाती जमातींचे साहित्य इ. साहित्यातून आपले विचार मांडले जाऊ लागले.यापैकी समाजात कायमच दुर्लक्षित असलेल्या भटक्या विमुक्त जाती जमातींच्या वास्तवाचे चित्रण करणारे साहित्य अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे होते. बळी, पारधी, माकडीचा माळ, वारी, इ. कादंबरी लेखन तसेच उपेक्षितांचे अंतरंग,गावशिव,टिटवीचा फेरा इ. कथासंग्रहामधून भटक्या जमातींचे चित्रण करण्याचा प्रयत्न झाला. 1980च्या दशकानंतर उपरा, उचल्या, बेरड, तिम्मा, कोल्हाट्याच पोर, दगडफोडया इ. आत्मकथनांमधून भटक्या विमुक्तांचे प्रश्न,त्यांचे भावविश्व थोडक्यात भटक्या विमुक्तांचे वास्तव जीवन जगासमोर मांडले गेले.

भटक्या विमुक्तांच्या जीवनावर आधारीत निर्माण झालेल्या साहित्यातून त्यांचे अनेक पैलु समोर आले.त्रि.ना.अत्रे भटक्या जमातींचे वर्णन करताना असे म्हणतात की,"बहुशः सुगीच्या संघानात व तुरळक इतर दिवसांत गावगन्ना जे बिछायती येतात,त्यात काही वतनदार व काही उपलानी असतात. "अत्रेच्या मते,सुगीच्या दिवसांत गावात काम करण्यासाठी भटक्या जमाती येत असत.त्यांना अत्रे फिरस्ते असेही म्हणतात.या फिरस्ती जमातींचे राहणीमान, रितीरिवाज, परंपरा, खानपान, भाषा इ. पुर्णपणे वेगळे असते.या जमातींमध्ये निर्माण झालेल्या भाषा या मिश्रीत स्वरूपाच्या असतात.अनेक प्रादेशिक भाषा मिळून भटक्या जमातींच्या बोलीभाषा तयार झालेल्या आहेत.या जमातीं आपआपल्या जमातींअंतर्गत स्वतःच्या बोलीभाषा बोलतात,परंतु विशिष्ट प्रसंगी किंवा कारणांमुळे ते आपआपसांत संवाद साधण्यासाठी सांकेतिक गुप्त भाषेचा वापर करतात.कैकाडी, राजपूत भामटा, छप्परबंद, कंजारभाट, बेरड,घिसाडी इ.अनेक भटक्या जमातींच्या आपआपल्या बोलीभाषा व सांकेतिक भाषा आहेत.अनेक कथा,कादंबरी व आत्मकथनांमध्ये या भटक्या विमुक्त जाती जमातींच्या बोलीभाषा व सांकेतिक भाषांची वर्णने आलेली आहेत.या सांकेतिक भाषांच्या उत्पत्ती मागील साहित्यिक वैचारीकता अभ्यासणे उद्बोधक ठरते.

भटक्याजमातींच्या सांकेतिक भाषेचा उगम

ब्रिटीश भारतात येण्याच्या पुर्वीपासूनच अनेकभटक्या जाती जमाती या गावगाडयाच्या किंबहुना तत्कालीन समाजव्यवस्थेच्या अविभाज्य घटक होत्या.जंगलातील आदीवासी जमाती या तेथील वनसंपत्तीवर आपला जीवन चरितार्थ करत,तर भटक्या जमाती या गावावर अवलंबून असत तसेच राजे,सरदार,संस्थानिक यांच्या पदरी चाकरी करत.परंतू,ब्रिटीशांनी भारतात सत्ता प्रस्थापीत केली आणि भारतातील राज्ये खालसा झाली.मोगल,पेशवे यांच्या दरबारी कलाकौशल्य, कलाकुसर, व्यापारउदीम करणा.या जमाती देशोधडीला लागल्या. छप्परबंद, कंजारभाट, रामोशी, बंजारा इ. जमाती उघडयावर पडल्या, त्यांची चरितार्थाची साधने हिरावली गेली. साहजीकच श्रम करून जगणा.या अनेक भटक्या जमातींचे अस्तीत्व घोक्यात आले.

ब्रिटीश शासन आपल्या बिकट अवस्थेस जबाबदार आहे,या विचारातून आदिवासी भटक्या जमातींनी ब्रिटीशविरोधी भूमिका घेतली. 1857 च्या उठावात आदिवासी भटक्या जमातींनी सक्रिय सहभाग घेतला.विरोध करणे,सशस्त्र हल्ले करणे,लुटमार करणे,रसद तोडणे इ. मार्गांनी या जमाती आपला विरोध दर्शवू लागल्या.सत्यमा भोसले,उमाजी नाईक इ. अनेक नेत्यांनी इंग्रजांविरुद्ध सशस्त्र

Organised By	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur(Perid)	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 4.574
--------------	---	---------------------------------------

जागतिकीकरणानंतर सहकारी चळवळी समोरील समस्या
(Problem of Co-operative Movement after Globalization)

प्रा. सत्यवान पुंडलिक बनसोडे

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

प्रा. डॉ. एन. डी. पाटील महाविद्यालय, मलकापूर.

ता. शाहूवाडी, जि.कोल्हापूर

प्रस्ताविक:- (Introduction)

सध्या सर्व देशांमध्ये जागतिकीकरणाचे तत्व स्वीकारण्यात आले आहे. सनातनवादी अर्थशास्त्रज्ञांच्या निर्हस्तक्षेप घोरणामध्ये या तत्वांचे मूळ सापडते. सरकारने अर्थव्यवस्थेत हस्तक्षेप करू नये. बाजार यंत्रणेनुसार अर्थव्यवस्था चालविली जावी. बाजारयंत्रणा किंवा किंमतयंत्रणा अर्थव्यवस्थेतील सर्व प्रकारच्या समस्या सोडवू शकते असे मत त्यांनी मांडले होते. याच विचारांचा आधार घेऊन जगातील बहुतेक सर्व देशांनी जागतिकीकरणाचे तत्व स्वीकारले.

भारतात जुलै १९९१ मध्ये सरकारने नवीन आर्थिक धोरण जाहीर केले. त्यानुसार उदारीकरण, खाजगीकरण व जागतिकीकरण या नव्या तत्वांचा अंगीकार केला. त्यामुळे भारतातमुद्धा मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेची प्रक्रिया सुरु झाली आहे. मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेचे किंवा जागतिकीकरणाचे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विविध क्षेत्रांवर परिणाम होत आहे.

जागतिकीकरणाचा अर्थ :- (Meaning of Globalization)

जागतिकीकरण ळसवईसप्रंजपवद ही संज्ञा परिस्थितीच्या संदर्भात वापरली जाते. एखाद्या विषयाबाबत किंवा स्थितीबाबत सर्व अडचणी, अडथळे पार करून ज्या वेळेस वैश्विक किंवा जागतिक, स्वरूप प्राप्त होते. त्या वेळेस त्यास संबंधित स्थिती किंवा विषयाचे जागतिकीकरण झाले असे म्हणतात. आयात- निर्यात व्यापारावरील सर्व निर्बंधे दूर करणे व देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेशी संलग्न करणे या प्रक्रियेला जागतिकीकरण असे म्हटले जाते.

जागतिकीकरणात मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्था अभिप्रेत असते. म्हणजेच आयात -निर्यात व्यापारावरील सर्व बंधने सरकारने दूर करावयाची असतात. जागतिकीकरणात सरकारी हस्तक्षेपाला वाव नसतो. त्यामुळे सरकारी उदयोगधंद्याचे खाजगीकरण केले जाते. तसेच सरकारकडून निरनिराळ्या क्षेत्रांना दिली जाणारी अनुदाने कमी केली जातात. देशांतर्गत उदयोगांसाठी संरक्षणाचे घोरण स्वीकारले जात नाही. सरकारला मुक्त व्यापाराचे घोरण स्वीकारावे लागते. मुक्त व्यापारामुळे भांडवल, तंत्रज्ञान, उत्पादन घटक व वस्तु इत्यादींचा सुलभतेने व्यवहार होतो. यामुळे प्रत्येक देशाला व्यापक-विदेशी बाजारपेठा उपलब्ध होतात. परिणामी आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारात तीव्र स्पर्धा निर्माण होते. स्पर्धेतुन उत्पादनक्षमता व कार्यक्षमता वाढीस लागते. स्पर्धाक्षमता वाढविण्यासाठी नव्या तंत्रज्ञानाचा स्वीकार केला जातो. जागतिक पातळीवर सर्व देशांची मिळून एक विशाल अर्थव्यवस्था निर्माण होते.

सहकाराचा अर्थ :- (Meaning of Co-operation)

सहकार ही कल्पना मानवाच्या इतिहासाइतकी जुनी आहे. भारतीय संस्कृतीच्या मुलभूत ग्रंथातून विशेषतः वेद आणि उपनिषदातून सहकाराची कल्पना मांडण्यात आली आहे. सहकार हा शब्द मराठी असून त्याला इंग्रजीत ;वव.वचमंतंजपवदद्व म्हणतात. हा शब्द मुळ लॅटिन 'को -ऑपररी ;वव.वचमंतंजपवद्व या शब्दापासून आलेला असून वव याचा अर्थ 'सह ' आणि वचमंतंजप याचा अर्थ 'काम करणे' असा आहे. दोन्ही शब्दांचा एकत्रितपणे विचार केल्यास सहकार्याने काम करणे असा त्याचा अर्थ होतो.

सहकार या संज्ञेचा शब्दशःअर्थ परस्पर सहाय्य करणे किंवा सर्वांच्या हितासाठी एकत्रितपणे काम करणे असा होतो.

●सहकाराची व्याख्या :- (Definition of Co-operation)

काही सहकार तज्ञांनी सहकाराची व्याख्या पुढील प्रमाणे केली आहे.

१ एच.कॅलव्हर्टची व्याख्या :-

Organised By	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur(Perid)	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 4.574
---------------------	---	---

सवाल्टर्न इतिहास लेखनाच्या दृष्टिकोनातून घिसाडी जमातीचे चिकीत्सक विवेचन

श्री .किरण सर्जेराव पवार

प्री .एच .डी .मंशोधक

सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठ पुणे

इतिहासहे एक यतत वाढत जाणारे स्थित्यंतर आहे . तसेच इतिहास म्हणजे स्वतंत्रतेसाठी आणि मानवीप्रकियेच्या नवीन उच्च आकलनासाठी लोकांनी केलेल्या संघर्षाची नोंद होय . कार्ल मार्क्सने सांगितलेल्या पाया आणि इमला या सामाजिक सिद्धांतांनुसार समाजाच्या विकासात उच्च वर्गापुढेच खालच्या वर्गातील जाती जमातींचाही समावेश असतो . परंतु या सामाजिक घटकांचे कर्तृत्व नेहमीच समाजासमोर येत नाही . किंवा त्याची इतिहासात नोंद घेतली जात नाही . तथापी सामान्य मानसामध्येही इतिहास घडवण्याची क्षमता असते .

१९८०च्या दशकात साम्राज्यवाद, प्राथमिकतावाद, नवमार्क्सवाद, राष्ट्रवाद, श्रमवाद तसेच आंदोलनवाद इ . घटकांभोवतीच भारतीय इतिहासलेखन फिरत होते . यावेळी इतिहास पुनर्मुल्यांकनाची गरज निर्माण झाली . याच काळात भारतीय विचारवंत रणजीत गुहा यांनी इतिहासलेखनातील सवाल्टर्न स्टडी ही संकल्पना मांडली . सवाल्टर्न ही संकल्पना इटालियन मार्क्सवादी व कम्युनिस्ट पार्टीचा नेता अँटोनिओ ग्रामशी (१८९१-१९३७) यांच्या 'कनिष्ठ दर्जाचे घटक' या संकल्पनेच्या जवळ जाणारे आहे . निम्नजाती कामगार कारागीर तसेच श्रमिका इ . घटकांचा सामाजिक विकासात हातभार असतो . तथापी समाजातील काही दुर्लक्षित घटकांचा इतिहास हा सुद्धा महत्त्वाचा आहे . इतिहासलेखनातील सवाल्टर्न स्टडी या संकल्पनेचे स्वरूप स्पष्ट करताना अभिजित साहु हे इ . पी . थॉम्पसन यांच्या 'Popular Movements and Middle Class Leadership' या ग्रंथातील "History from Below being by concentrating on local and regional developments, encompassing various groups in the word popular-tribal, Peasant, artisan, labour protests and in the middle class a class which started asserting some kind of regional or national leadership an which had a totally different composition from Princes and Zamindars." या परिच्छेदाचा आधार घेतात . थोडक्यात इतिहासलेखनातील सवाल्टर्न स्टडी ही संकल्पना समाजातील निम्न घटकांचा इतिहास समोर आणण्यास सहाय्यभूत आहे .¹

मध्ययुगीन कालखंडात गावगाड्यातील भटक्या जमाती या समाजासाठी अत्यंत आवश्यक होत्या . परंतु गावगाड्यावर वतनदार व बलुतेदार या वर्गांचे वर्चस्व होते . म्हणजेच भटक्या जमाती या गावगाड्याला आवश्यक असूनही सामाजिक विकासाच्या लाभापासून वंचितच होत्या . घिसाडी जमात ही अशीच एक गावगाड्याला आवश्यक परंतु कायमच दुर्लक्षित राहिलेली जमात होय . सवाल्टर्न अर्थात एक वंचित घटक म्हणून या जमातीचा अभ्यास करणे उद्बोधक ठरते .

गावगाड्यातील घिसाडी जमातीचे स्थान

भारतातील जाती जमातींचे राहणीमान परंपरा **खेडी** भाषा **खोलीरीती** व्यवसाय हे विविध पातळीवर वेगवेगळे दिसून येते . साहजिकच या विविधतेमुळे भारतीय समाज बहुरंगी व बहुआयामी बनलेला आहे . भारतीय समाजाच्या याच बहुआयामी स्वरूपामुळे तसेच विविध प्रकारच्या जाती जमातींच्या व्याप्रीश्रतेमुळे विविधतेत एकता असलेला देश म्हणून भारताची ओळख निर्माण झाली आहे . याच बहुआयामी स्वरूपाचा एक भाग म्हणजे जातीव्यवस्था होय . जातीव्यवस्थेच्या संदर्भात मानवंशशास्त्रज्ञ घुर्ये असे म्हणतात की "A cast was a group with a separate arrangement for meeting out justice to its members apart from that of the community as a whole, within which the caste was included as only one of the group. This means that, in this caste bound society the amount of community feeling must have been restricted and that the citizens owed moral allegiance to their caste first, rather than to the community as a whole."² भारतातील जातीव्यवस्थेची उत्तरंड ही प्राचीन कालखंडापासून एका विशीष्ट चौकटीमध्ये निर्माण होत आलेली आहे . या चौकटीमध्ये विविध जाती जमातींनी स्वतःचे अस्तित्व **परंपरा** **खोलीरीती** **खोलीभाषा** **श्रिकेतीक** भाषा टिकवून ठेवत स्वतःला विकसित केले आहे . याच जातीव्यवस्थेतील एक महत्त्वाचा घटक म्हणजे भटक्या विमुक्त जाती जमाती होय .

घिसाडी जमातीची ऐतिहासिकता

प्राचीन काळात धातु विज्ञान फार प्रगत होते . धातु व्यावसायिकांमध्ये लोहार **मुर्तिकार** **मुष्णकार** यांचा समावेश होई . त्यापैकी लोहार हा तत्कालीन कालखंडातील लष्करी व सामाजिक दृष्ट्या फार महत्त्वाचा होता . प्राचीन काळात लोहाराला कर्मार म्हणून

● हिन्दी भाषा : सामर्थ्य और सम्भावना	उदय प्रताप सिंह	134
● विश्व भाषाओं में बढ़ती हिन्दी की अहमियत	सवाई सिंह शेखावत	140
● मुद्रण माध्यम और हमारी हिन्दी	दुर्गाप्रसाद अग्रवाल	144
● हिन्दी का अन्तर्भाषिक सम्बन्ध और वैशिष्ट्य	कुन्दन माली	148
● हिन्दी : 'विश्वभाषा' की सम्भावनाएँ और चुनौतियाँ	मलय पानेरी	154
● हिन्दी की वैश्विक उपस्थिति	आशीष सिसोदिया	161
● हिन्दी भाषा : वैश्विक स्वरूप	नवीन नन्दवाना	167
● भारतीय आत्म-गौरव की धरोहर हिन्दी	भगवती प्रसाद गौतम	174
● विदेशों में हिन्दी भाषा के प्रचार-प्रसार में आर्य समाज की भूमिका	हुसैनी बोहरा	179
● वैश्विक स्तर पर हिन्दी को समृद्ध करती ब्लॉगिंग और सोशल मीडिया	आकांक्षा यादव	188
● हिन्दी भाषा एवं भारतीय संस्कृति	महाश्वेता चतुर्वेदी	194
✓ ● ज्ञानभाषा हिन्दी विश्वभाषा की ओर	सिद्राम खोत	198
● संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की आधिकारिक भाषाओं में हिन्दी को मान्यता	लीला मोदी	201
● वैश्विक भाषिक प्रतिमान और हिन्दी	राजेन्द्र कुमार सिंघवी	207
● अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सद्भावना में हिन्दी का योगदान	प्रवीण कुमार सहगल	211
● बहुभाषिकता का महत्त्व और राजभाषा हिन्दी	जे. आत्माराम	214
● हिन्दी : संस्कृति, समाज और संस्कार की भाषा	अखिलेश आर्येन्दु	218
● वैश्विक परिदृश्य में हिन्दी - दशा और दिशा (शोध लेख)	ज्योति शर्मा	223
● विश्व भाषा के पथ पर अग्रसर हो रही हिन्दी (शोध लेख)	गोपीराम शर्मा	233
● हिन्दी भाषा का विस्तार और आधुनिकीकरण	निर्मला शर्मा	240

उपसर्ग खण्ड

● साहित्यिक परिदृश्य		243
----------------------	--	-----

सिद्राम खोत

ज्ञानभाषा हिन्दी विश्वभाषा की ओर

हिन्दी समन्वय तथा एकता की भाषा है। बदलते काल में हिन्दी के स्वरूप में बदलाव हुआ है और यह भारतवासियों के दिलों-दिमाग पर विराजमान है। हिन्दी भाषा ने अपनी क्षमता के बल पर ज्ञानभाषा के रूप में स्थान प्राप्त किया है। भूमंडलीकरण, उदारीकरण और बाजारीकरण के कारण हिन्दी को व्यापक क्षेत्र मिला है। आज वह बिजनेस एवं टेक्नोलॉजी की भाषा बनी है। हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्रीयता की पहचान है। सर्वसमावेशी प्रकृति के कारण हिन्दी ने सम्मान का स्थान प्राप्त किया है। वह किसी भी भाषा को बड़ी सहजता से अपना लेती है उसी तरह विदेशी भाषाओं में भी घुल-मिल जाती है। ताजा सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार विश्व में हिन्दी बोलने वालों की संख्या अब प्रथम क्रमांक पर है। आज जिस रफ्तार से हिन्दी का उपयोग हो रहा है, उससे यह ध्यान में आ रहा है कि राष्ट्रभाषा के लिए हिन्दी के सिवा कोई चारा नहीं है। वह एक जीवंत भाषा है जिसने परिवर्तन के साथ सम्प्रेषण की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप अपने आपको ढाला है।

भारत का सही रूप जानने के लिए हिन्दी का ज्ञान आवश्यक ही नहीं अनिवार्य है। हिन्दी के अनेक समर्थकों तथा प्रचारकों ने एक व्यापक जनभाषा बनाने की दिशा में महत्त्वपूर्ण सफलता हासिल की है। स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काल में भारत की सम्पर्क भाषा तथा जनभाषा के रूप में सराहनीय योगदान देने वाली हिन्दी ने देश को एकसूत्र में बाँधकर रखने का अनूठा कार्य किया है। “स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के हमारे दूरदर्शी महान राष्ट्रीय नेताओं ने जन-जन तक अपनी बात पहुँचाने के लिए हिन्दी भाषा को अपनाया। ऐसा केवल हिन्दीभाषी नेताओं ने ही नहीं, बल्कि उससे भी कहीं

आयोजक	श्री शाहू छत्रपती शिक्षण संस्थेचे, श्री शहाजी छत्रपती महाविद्यालय, दसरा चौक, कोल्हापूर	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 3.025
-------	---	---------------------------------------

कबीर काव्य का वैचारिक पक्ष और उसकी प्रासंगिकता

डॉ. नारायण विष्णु केसरकर

हिंदी विभाग प्रमुख, प्रा. डॉ. एन. डी. पाटील महाविद्यालय, मलकापुर

प्रस्तावना :-

कबीर को संत कवि या भक्त कवि कहा जाता है, परंतु वे अपने युग के स्वतंत्र विचारक थे। कबीर की आत्मा विद्रोही थी। उनको जो बात पसंद आती थी, उसके बारे में किसी से समझौता करना वे पसंद नहीं करते थे। उनका हृदय और मस्तिष्क इतना जागरूक था कि उनको किसी निर्णय पर पहुँचने में देर नहीं लगती थी। उन्होंने प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में सुधारात्मक कार्य किया है। वे सामाजिक, धार्मिक, आर्थिक और पारिवारिक द्वेष भावना को मिटाना चाहते थे। इसलिए उन्होंने सशक्त कदम उठाए थे। वे प्रत्येक वर्ण, जाति और क्षेत्र की बुराइयों की खुले शब्दों में आलोचना करते थे। इस प्रकार उन्होंने प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में उचित क्या है और अनुचित क्या है इसका स्पष्ट शब्दों में प्रतिपादन किया है। उन्होंने जीवन के कल्याणकारी तत्त्वों की ओर संकेत किया है और अकल्याणकारी तत्त्वों से विमुख होने के लिए मानव को सचेत किया है।

कबीर संत कवि थे। परंतु कवित्व उनके जीवन का मकसद नहीं था। कबीर की अभिव्यक्ति यह तत्कालीन युग की माँग थी। कबीर का जन्म जिस युग में हुआ था, वह युग राजनीतिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से उथल-पुथल का युग था। सभी वर्णों, जातियों, धर्मों में वाह्याचारों और रूढ़ियों का बोलबाला हो गया था। कबीर का प्रादुर्भाव इन सभी विडम्बनाओं के प्रति प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में अभिव्यक्ति होने के लिए हुआ था। कबीर एक बड़े नीतिज्ञ थे और एक अच्छा नीतिज्ञ ही निर्भिक होकर स्वतंत्र रूप से अभिव्यक्ति कर सकता है।

कबीर का काव्य का वैचारिक पक्ष :-

कबीर काव्य की संख्या भिन्न-भिन्न बतायी जाती हैं। कुछ विद्वान कबीर की रचनाओं की संख्या साठ बताते हैं, कुछ बयासी बताते हैं, कुछ सत्तावन बताते हैं। इसलिए कबीर की रचनाओं की निश्चित संख्या बताना कठिन है। आज कबीर की रचनाओं के अनेक संस्करण प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं। सभी रचनाओं में पाठ भेद अवश्य है। फिर भी उनमें से संत वाणी संग्रह, बीजक मूल, सत्य कबीर की साखी, सद्गुरु कबीर साहब की साखी ग्रंथ, बीजक श्री कबीर साहब, कबीर ग्रंथावली आदि संस्करण अधिक प्रसिद्ध हैं। इन ग्रंथों के माध्यम से कबीर ने स्वतंत्र रूप से अपने विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति की है। कबीर के काव्य में वैयक्तिक, पारिवारिक, सामाजिक, धार्मिक, आर्थिक, आध्यात्मिक जीवन के संबंध में प्रबोधनपर विचार दिखाई देते हैं।

वैयक्तिक जीवन के बारे में वैचारिक उद्बोधन :-

वैयक्तिक जीवन के अंतर्गत कबीर ने शारीरिक नश्वरता, वाचिक – मानसिक – आत्मिक शुद्धता पर अपनी रचनाओं में अभिव्यक्ति दी है; जैसे –

कबीर ने मानव शरीर की नश्वरता की ओर संकेत करते हुए उसपर गर्व न करने की सलाह दी है—

‘हाड़ जलै ज्यू लकड़ी सूखी, केस जलै ज्यू घास
स बतन जलता देखि करि, भया कबीर उदास।’⁽¹⁾

Organised By	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur(Perid)	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 4.574
---------------------	---	---

वैश्वीकरण की मजबूरी और हिंदी कहानी
(राजीव शर्मा के 'खाली कोना' कहानी संग्रह के संदर्भ में)

डॉ.नारायण विष्णु केसरकर
हिंदी विभाग,

प्रा. डॉ. एन. डी. पाटील महाविद्यालय, मलकापुर।

प्रस्तावना :-

भारतीय संस्कृति 'वसुधैव कुटुंबकम्' का संदेश देती है। वह विश्व को एक परिवार मानती है। इस मान्यता के पीछे - सभी भेद-भावों को भूलकर मनुष्य परस्पर बंधुभाव से व्यवहार कर सबके साथ अपनी उन्नति करे - यही सद्भावना छिपी है। वैश्वीकरण तथा भूमंडलीकरण के समर्थक भी यही कहते हैं। उनके मतानुसार वैज्ञानिक प्रगति और सूचना क्रांति के परिणामस्वरूप संपूर्ण विश्व एक गाँव में बदल गया है। आज चारों ओर वैश्वीकरण का बोलवाला हो गया है। वैश्वीकरण को 'विश्ववाद' भी कहा जाता है। वैश्वीकरण के दो मूल तत्त्व हैं - साझी जीवनचर्या और मानवता का विस्तार। इन तत्त्वों के जरिए निर्देशित वैश्वीकरण का रूप बड़ा ही मोहक लगता है। परंतु उसका व्यावहारिक रूप बहुत ही विचित्र और जटिल है। क्योंकि इस वैश्वीकरण, भूमंडलीकरण, उदारीकरण की आड़ में पूँजीवाद सर्वग्रासी तांडव कर रहा है। इस सर्वग्रासी शक्ति का मुकाबला हमारी भाषा और साहित्य कर रहा है। सारा समाज वैश्वीकरण की मजबूरी से दब-सा गया है। इसका प्रतिबिंब हिंदी कहानी में विशेषतः राजीव शर्मा के 'खाली कोना' कहानी संग्रह में अपने यथार्थ रूप में दिखाई देता है।

'खाली कोना' कहानी संग्रह में वैश्वीकरण की मजबूरी :-

आज सारा विश्व वैश्वीकरण से प्रभावित है। आज हम वैश्वीकरण के सिकंजे में इतने जकड़ गए हैं कि आज हम अपना अस्तित्व बनाए रखने के लिए कुछ भी करने के लिए मजबूर हो जाते हैं। हमारी यह मजबूरी अनेक प्रकार से व्यक्त होती है। वैश्वीकरण की इस मजबूरी का जीताजागता दस्तावेज है - राजीव शर्मा का कहानी संग्रह 'खाली कोना।' इस कहानी संग्रह में कुल बारह कहानियाँ संकलित हैं। ये कहानियाँ मानव जीवन की जद्दोजहद को अभिव्यक्त करने में काफी सक्षम हैं। इस संग्रह की कहानियों में मानव जीवन की मजबूरी के अनेक पहलू उजागर हुए हैं। जैसे -

शिक्षा व्यवस्था में व्याप्त मजबूरी :-

प्राचीन भारत में शिक्षा को एक संस्कार समझा जाता था। परंतु वर्तमान युग में शिक्षा को व्यवसाय बनाया गया है। परंतु उसकी विडंबना राजीव शर्मा की 'तजुर्बा' कहानी में दिखाई देती है। कहानी का नायक नरेंद्र एम. कॉम., बी. एड. उत्तीर्ण होकर नौकरी के लिए दर-दर की टोकरे खाता है और उसे नौवीं-दसवीं कक्षा को गणित पढ़ाने की नौकरी मिलती है। परंतु उसके प्राधान्याचार्य उसके श्रम का शोषण करते हैं। "समय की मार तो पत्थर को भी गोल और चिकना बना देती है। यही नरेंद्र आज ५०००/- रुपये पर हस्ताक्षर करके चुपचाप ३०००/- रुपये जेब में डाल लेता था। शायद अपनी कमाई का अवाज अंदर के क्रांतिकारी विचारों का दमन कर चुका था या फिर विद्रोही तेवर यह सब छिन जाने के भय से कहीं दबे या दुबके रह जाते थे।" नरेंद्र शादी होने तक आदर्श पर चलता था, परंतु शादी होने के बाद ट्यूशन लेने के लिए मजबूर हो जाता है। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी विद्यालयों में नौकरी करनेवाले शिक्षकों का यह हाल है, तो सवाल पैदा होता है कि लिपिक और सेवकों का हाल कैसा होगा ?

बुजुर्गों की मजबूरी :-

वैश्वीकरण के दौर में हर व्यक्ति की लाभ पर नजर रहती है। इस वृत्ति के कारण अपने ही घर में बुजुर्गों की उपेक्षा होती रहती है। 'सुपुत्र' कहानी में सेठ भागमल अपने तीनों बेटों को व्यवसाय सौंपकर अलग रहने लगते हैं। बहुएँ कभी-कभी फोन करके पूछताछ करती हैं, परंतु बेटे फोन तक नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए सेठ भागमल अपनी पत्नी के साथ रिश्ता में बैठकर बेटों से मिलने के लिए जाने लगते हैं। परंतु रास्ते में उनकी पत्नी कृष्णा बीमार हो जाती है और दो दिन के उपचार के बाद उसकी मृत्यु हो जाती है। तीनों बेटे पिता भागमल को हरिद्वार भेजना चाहते हैं। सेठ हरिद्वार जाने से मना करते हुए कहते हैं, "बेटा, इतनी दूर क्यों व्यवस्था कर रहे हो। उसी मकान में ही रहने दो। आखिर मरने के बाद मेरी शय्यात्रा भी तो तुम लोग यहीं, इसी

Organised By	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur(Perid)	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 4.574
---------------------	---	---

वैश्वीकरण - बाजारीकरण और मीडिया

डॉ. एस. के. खोत

अध्यक्ष, हिंदी विभाग

प्रा. एन.डी. पाटील महाविद्यालय,

मलकापुर, जि. कोल्हापुर

वर्तमान युग भूमंडलीकरण तथा प्रौद्योगिकी का युग है। सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी की पीढ़ी डायनेमिक है। आज सारा विश्व गाँव में तब्दिल हुआ है। आज पलक झपकते ही दुनिया की सारी जानकारी उपलब्ध होती है। वैश्वीकरण के युग में जीवनमूल्यों में बहुत मात्रा में बदलाव देखने को मिल रहा है। वैश्वीकरण के केंद्र में अर्थव्यवस्था ही है। आज समाज की सोच भी वैश्विक हो रही है। असल में आज मानवीय रिश्तों की उष्मा ही ठंडी पड़ने लगी है। वैश्वीकरण के कारण बाजार और व्यापार में बदलाव जरूर देखने को मिल रहा है। यह हमें मान्य करना होगा कि भूमंडलीकरण, नीजीकरण, बाजारवाद, नागरीकरण और उपभोक्तावादी संस्कृति का बोलबाला सभी ओर देखने को मिलता है। आज का जमाना फॅशन, फंड, फूड और पॉप का है। समय और स्थान का अंतर खत्म हुआ है।

विज्ञान और तंत्रज्ञान के युग में विश्व तेजी से प्रगति कर रहा है। सत्य यह है कि मिडिया के जितने प्रकार हैं उतने प्रकार की भाषा का प्रयोग भी हो रहा है। जनसंचार के विभिन्न माध्यम मनुष्य की जिंदगी का अहम हिस्सा बन गए हैं। समाचार पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ, कंप्यूटर और पैपलेट्स आदि शब्दसंचार माध्यम या मुद्रण माध्यम हैं। रेडियो, ऑडियो, कैसेट, टेपरिकॉर्डर आदि श्रव्य-संचार माध्यम हैं। दृश्य-श्रव्य संचार माध्यमों में दूरदर्शन, वीडियो, कैसेट फिल्म का नाम आता है। पाक्षिक, साप्ताहिक, मासिक और वार्षिकांक का समावेश मुद्रित माध्यमों आता है।

साहित्य अधिकांश मात्रा में समाजपयोगी बनाने के हेतु साहित्यकार ने नई विधाओं को जन्म दिया। असल में मीडिया की तेज रफ्तार, तत्कालीनता और प्रभावत्मकता से प्रभावित रचनाकार ने मनुष्य जीवन में आया हुआ बदलाव अंकित किया है। अफसोस की बात है कि समाचार पत्रों से साहित्य गायब हो रहा है। सही मायने में देखा जाए तो समाचार पत्र मानवजीवन की गतिविधियों को प्रस्तुत करने का महत्त्वपूर्ण माध्यम है। आज समाचार पत्रों में बाजार केंद्रित विषयों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। मनुष्य को जीवनयापन करने के लिए वायु, पानी और भोजन की आवश्यकता होती है उसी तरह मनुष्य को पत्र-पत्रिकाओं की आवश्यकता पड़ रही है। "पत्रकारिता का क्षेत्र व्यापक होने और दायित्व के बढ़ते जाने से स्वाभाविक है कि राष्ट्रहित की दृष्टि से कुछ अन्य आदर्श उनके सामने रहें। घटनाओं, विचारों तथा लोकहित के कार्यों की सम्यक आलोचना करके पत्रकार सुधी वर्ग का नेतृत्व करता है और उनकी विचारसरणी में एक संतुलन लाता है। इस दृष्टि से पत्रकारिता समाजसेवा है।"

अपार वैभव और समृद्धि का प्रतीक विज्ञापनों को माना जाता है। विज्ञापन के कारण वस्तु का चयन करके खरीदने का मौका मिलता है। चयन के कारण धन बचता है और उपभोक्ता को समाधान मिलता है। समाचारपत्र-पत्रिका, रेडियो, दूरदर्शन, पोस्टर, हॉर्डिंग, सिनेमा, मेले लोकगीत, लोककथा, इंटरनेट, ई-मेल, साईन पोस्ट, सार्वजनिक स्थलों, दीवार पर लिखाई और बस, रेल, खेल के मैदान आदि के द्वारा विज्ञापनों को लोकप्रियता मिलती है।

कंप्यूटर और इंटरनेट ने पूरे संसार को एक सूत्र में बाँधने की कोशिश की है। आजकल इंटरनेट, ईमेल की सुविधा मोबाईल फोन पर भी उपलब्ध है, जिसे संसार का कोई भी मनुष्य समूचे संसार के संपर्क में सदैव बना रह सकता है। मनोरंजन, खेल, प्रकाशन, व्यवसाय, अत्यवस्थित गणकों का डेटा, सूचना संग्रह, एकाउंटिंग, वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान तथा विकास पुस्तकालय, व्यवसाय, उत्पादन, ऑफिस, बैंक सेवा, मौसम पूर्वानुभव, यात्रा सेवा आदि में कंप्यूटर उपयोगी साबित रहा है। दूरदर्शन जनसंचार का सबसे बेहतरीन माध्यम है। दूरदर्शन पत्रकारिता ने व्यक्ति के जिंदगी में एक नई क्रांति का सूरज उगाया है। दूरदर्शन का यथार्थ उद्देश सामाजिक हितों को मजबूती प्रदान करना रहा है किंतु दुर्भाग्य से आज समाचार का सैध्यांतिक ढाँचा ध्वस्त होने की ओर जा रहा है। भूमंडलीकरण के दौर में समाचार मूल्य की अवधारणा पर ही प्रश्नचिह्न लगा दिया है।

वैश्वीकरण के दौर में सिनेमा की भूमिका महत्त्वपूर्ण है। हम आजकल देख पाते हैं कि सिनेमा कलाकार का संबंध वैश्विक बाजार से जुड़ा है। गौरव की बात है कि हिंदी सिनेमा का नाम समूचे दुनिया में है। सिने, कलाकार, विज्ञापन के द्वारा उपभोक्ता वर्ग तैयार करते हैं। हिंदी भाषा, हिंदी सिनेमा और कलाकार पर प्रेम करनेवालों की संख्या भारत तथा भारत के बाहर बड़े पैमाने पर है। हिंदी भाषा ने बाजार की राह सुलभ कर दी है। रेडियो ध्वनि तरंगों का श्रव्यमाध्यम है। "आधुनिक विस्मयकारी संचार उपकरणों ने समाचार संकलन, संपादन मुद्रण, प्रतिशोधन, प्रकाश तथा

आयोजक	श्री शाहू छत्रपती शिक्षण संस्थेचे, श्री शहाजी छत्रपती महाविद्यालय, दसरा चौक, कोल्हापूर	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 3.025
-------	---	---------------------------------------

आज के युग में कबीर के विचारों की प्रासंगिकता

डॉ. एस. के. खोत

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, हिंदी विभाग, प्रा. एन. डी. पाटील महाविद्यालय, मलकापूर, जि. कोल्हापूर

जाहीर सी बात है कि कबीर क्रांतिकारी थे । जातिवाद वर्गव्यवस्था, मंदिर, मठ, मस्जिद के साथ साथ भारतीय सामंतवाद और काजी, मुल्ला, मौलवियों, पंडे –पुरोहितों, वेद, कुराण आदि के बारे में खुलकर वर्णन कर शोषण रहित समाज निर्माण करने का कबीर का प्रयास स्तुत्य है । सच यह है कि कबीर का काव्य शोषण मूलक सामंती व्यवस्था से विद्रोह करनेवाला का काव्य है। कबीर ने आर्थिक विषमता पर भी गहरी चोट की है । श्रीमिकों कृषकों कारीगरों और मजदूरों की शोचनीय व्यवस्था से कबीर चिंतित थे । दुर्भाग्य से जो कम श्रम करते हैं और उत्पादन में कोई हाथ नहीं बँटाते, वे पैदावार का अधिकतर हिस्सा अपना सुख-सुविधा में खर्च करते हैं । कबीर इस स्थिति पर अपना आक्रोश व्यक्त करते हैं –

“निर्धन आदर कोई न देई । लाख जतन करै ओहु चिन्त न धरेई ॥

जो निर्धन सरधन कै जाई । आगे बैठा पीठ फिटार्ई ॥

सदियों से भारतवर्ष में कुलीनता का स्थान प्रबल था । मनुष्य की क्षमता ज्ञान तथा कर्म पर नहीं कुलगत श्रेष्ठता से होती है । कबीर ने इस कुलीनता के विचार को खुली चुनौती दी है । वे मानते हैं –

“जाति न पूछो साध को, पूछ लिजिए ज्ञान ।”¹

कबीर ने धर्म के गलत पक्ष का सदैव विरोध किया है। धर्म साधना को तोता रटन्त कहते हैं।

“काजी कौन कतेब बखानै ।”

पढत- पढत केते दिन बीते गति एकै नहिं जाते ॥

गौरव कि बात है कि कबीर अपने समूचे जीवन में परम्परागत धर्म, पंथ तथा संप्रदाय को विरोध करते रहे । मस्जिद, मठ और मंदिर भी कबीर के नजरों से बचे नहीं । धार्मिक ठेकेदार तथा धर्म के हर व्याख्याकार कबीर को खलनायक मानते हैं । कबीर अपने हिम्मत से स्पष्ट शब्दों कहते हैं –

“पोथी पढी-पढी जग मुआ, पण्डित भयान कोय ।

ढाई आंखर प्रेम का, पढै सो पण्डित होय ॥”²

कबीर को सदैव लोकहित की चिंता थी । उन्होंने समाज को अंधकार से, दूषित परंपरा से मुक्त कर आगे जाने का सलाह दिया है । समाज को आत्मज्ञान कबीर ने देकर उँचा करने का सफल प्रयास किया है ।

जादू मरौ हमरी काकरि है

आप करै आपै दुख भरि है ॥

कबीर मनीषी – कवि – चितक और सच्चे संत थे । वे सुसंस्कृत तथा सत्पथिक हैं । कबीर का सम्पूर्ण बल ऐक्यपर था । इनके काव्य में भक्ति – ज्ञान – वैराग्य, संयम, समाधि, प्रीति-रस सब का अंकन है । कबीर का काव्य कृत्रिम नहीं है वह अनुभव काव्य है । कबीर के हर शब्द बेचैनी प्रकट करते हैं । कबीर ने मैं और मेरा को तिलांजली दी है । वे सदैव अहंकार से नफरत करते थे । वे मानते हैं कि करता और कोई है । इसे और जोरदार शब्दों में कहते हैं ।

“नां कछु कीया न करि सकया, नां करछो जोग सरीर ।

जे कछु कीया सु हरि कीया, ताथै भया कबीर कबीर ॥”³

जागतिकीकरण आणि ग्रामीण साहित्य

प्रा. डॉ. अनिल प्रभाकर उवाळे

मराठी विभागप्रमुख

प्रा. डॉ. एन. डी. पाटील महाविद्यालय

मलकापूर मिराड

आज जागतिकीकरणाची चर्चा संपूर्ण जगभर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर चालू आहे. कारण याचा परिणाम सर्वच क्षेत्रावर जाणवू लागला आहे त्यामुळे साहित्यही याला अपवाद असू शकत नाही. कोणत्याही सामाजिक चळवळीचा परिणाम हा समाजावरोवर साहित्यावर होतो. मानवीजीवन याला अपवाद असू शकत नाही. कोणतेही साहित्य हे काळाचे अपत्य असते. ग्रामीण साहित्य ही संकल्पना जुन्या काळापासून चालत आलेली आहे. त्यात जी सांस्कृतिक अराजके निर्माण होतात ती साहित्यिक अराजकाला समांतर असतात. असे म्हटले जाते. जग हे एक मोठे खेडे आहे हा विचार पुढे येताना स्पष्ट जाणवतो. कारण या जागतिकीकरणामुळे खेड्यातील समाजजीवन ढवळून निघाले आहे. लोक भांवावून गेले आहेत. गाटाचे खळगे भरण्यासाठी शहराकडे लोकांचा कल वाढत आहे. यात राजकीय नेते स्वतःच घर भरण्यातच मग्न आहेत. सततचे उघडकीस येणारे भ्रष्टाचार वाढती महागाई गुंडगिरी दहशतवाद निसर्गिक आपत्ती यामुळे लोकमानस पूर्णपणाने भांवावून गेले आहे. अशावेळी जागतिकीकरणाची चर्चा समाजात सुरू होते. याला सशक्तपणे सामोरे जाण्यासाठी साहित्याची भूमिका महत्त्वाची ठरते.

'जागतिकीकरण' हा शब्द आज परवलीचा बनला आहे. पण ग्रामीण साहित्य हे कृषीसंस्कृतीशी निगडित आहे. भारतातील शेती ही निसर्गावर अवलंबून आहे. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण माणूस हा निसर्गसमुख व अंधश्रद्धाळू बनला आहे. अडाणी सामू व शिकलेली मुन यांच्यातील संघर्ष जैतीव्यवस्था कॉलेजमध्ये जावून फॅशनला वळी पडलेली वव्यसनाधीन बनलेली तरुण मुले व मुली शेतिकडे न वळणारी तरुण पिढी मोठ्या उद्योगधंद्याचा -हास, भ्रष्टाचार, माणूसकीचा -हास, स्त्रीयांची होणारी कुचवणा, स्त्री-पुरुषांचे अनैतिक संबंध, शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्या, दारिद्र्य, अज्ञान, अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्याची गळचेपी, शेती मालाला हमीभाव नसणे, इ. अनेक बाबी आज समाजात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर दिसून येतात. स्मार्ट सिटी लोवल व्हिलेज या संकल्पनेने तर समाज सैरभैर झालेला दिसतो. एकूणच ग्रामीण माणसाचे भावविश्व उध्वस्त झाले आहे. जागतिकीकरणाच्या चर्चेत उदारीकरण व खाजगीकरण हे शब्द वापरले जातात. पण हे 'उदारीकरण' म्हणजे काय दारिद्र्यरेपेखालील लोकांची प्रगती व्हावी म्हणून काही योजना आहेत का सर्वांना आर्थिक धार्मिक व सांस्कृतिक पातळीवर समानतेच्या स्तरावर आणणे म्हणजे जागतिकीकरण आहे का मग 'जगाच्या कल्याणा संतांच्या विभूती' असे म्हणणारे कोण होते. तर 'खाजगीकरण' म्हणजे सरकारने प्रत्येक गोष्टीतून अंग काढून घेणे होय. म्हणजे शाळा-महाविद्यालये लोकांनी काढावीत व भरपूर फी घेवून चालवावीत विद्यकीय सेवा ज्यांची त्यांनी मिळवावी नाही तर मरावे यालाच 'खाजगीकरण' असे म्हणतात. हे ग्रामवास्तव आज समजून घेण्याची क्षमता आजच्या किती साहित्यिकांच्यामध्ये आहे आविपयी शंका वाटते. यावरच ग्रामीण साहित्याचा पुढील प्रवास अवलंबून आहे.

१९९०च्या आसपास आपला देश या प्रसिद्धि सामील झाला. याचा उद्देश काय तर सर्व देशांनी मिळून मुक्त व्यापार करायचा. परंतु भारतात उत्पादनांना सवसिडी दिली जात नाही तर परदेशात सवसिडी दिली जाते. यातून फायदा कोणाचा होणार हे उघड आहे. भारतीय समाज हा शेतीवर व शेतीशी निगडित व्यवसायावर अवलंबून आहे. एकाचवेळी शोषण व सहकार्य या तत्त्वावर ही समाजरचना अधारित असल्यामुळे एकदम व्यापार व व्यवसाय यांना सामोरे जाताना स्थानिक व्यवसाय मोडकळीला आले नव्हे तर बंदच पडले. ग्रामीण साहित्याचा विचार करताना फक्त शेतीचाच विचार करून चालत नाही तर शेतीवगेवर अठरा पगड जातींचा विचार करावा लागतो. कारण या सर्वांनी मिळून ग्रामीण जीवन आकाराला येते. जागतिकीकरणाच्या काळात इंगजी शाळा वाढल्या

Organised By	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur(Perid)	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 4.574
--------------	---	---------------------------------------

जागतिकीकरणाचा कवड्डी खेळावर झालेला परिणाम

प्रा. दत्तु लक्ष्मण वासावे

शारीरिक शिक्षण संचालक

प्रा. डॉ. एन. डी. पाटील महाविद्यालय मलकापुर

प्रस्तावना :

कवड्डी हा खेळ प्राचीन काळापासून खेळला जातो. या खेळाला वेगवेगळ्या प्रदेशातील भाषेवार प्रांतांनुसार नावे देण्यात आली महाराष्ट्र व मध्य प्रदेश येथे हुतुतूखिरळमध्ये वंदिकलीकिर्नाटक व तामिळनाडूमध्ये चाडू गाडू, वंगालमध्ये दो-दो आणि पंजावमध्ये झवर गगनेया नावाने खेळ खेळला जायचा. पुर्वीच्या काळात विशिष्ट असे मैदानाचे मोजमाप नव्हते. व संघात कितीही खेळाडू असायचे आणि कोणत्याही खर्चाविना खेळ खेळला जायचा. आणि कुठल्याही प्रकारचा गणवेश घालून खेळत असे. फावल्यावेळेचा सदुपयोग करण्यासाठी याचा मनोरंजन म्हणून खेळ खेळू लागले. एका खेळाडूने मध्य रेषापार करून कवड्डी म्हणत जायचे आणि समोरच्या खेळाडूला वाद करण्याचा प्रयत्न करायचे. अशा प्रकारे खेळला जायचा. १९१५-१६ साली पुण्याच्या डेक्कन जिमखान्याने या खेळाचे नियम तयार केले. महिला व पुरुषांसाठी वेगवेगळी मैदाने तयार केली आणि प्रत्येक संघात प्रत्यक्ष ७ खेळाडू व राखीव ५ असे एकूण १२ खेळाडू हे नियम बनविले आणि सामने भरविण्यास सुरुवात केली.

सार :

कवड्डी खेळाचे जागतिकीकरण झाल्यामुळे हा खेळ महाराष्ट्र व भारतापुरता मर्यादीत न राहता जगभर पोहचविण्यास मदत झाली. भारताच्या शेजारील देशात पाकिस्थान ब्रिग्लदेश श्रीलंका ब्रिच वगैरे आशिया युरोप आफ्रिका खंडात या खेळाचा प्रचार आणि होऊन खेळाला चालना मिळाली. कवड्डीला राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर लोकप्रिय करण्याचे काम बुवा साळवी या महान कवड्डी खेळाडू संघटकाला दिले जाते.

विविध स्पर्धांची नावे :

- कवड्डी विश्व कप
- आशिया कवड्डी स्पर्धा
- कॅनडा विश्व कप स्पर्धा
- साऊथ आशियन गेम
- राष्ट्रीय कवड्डी
- प्रो-कवड्डी लीग

प्रो-कवड्डी लीग :

प्रो-कवड्डी लीगमध्ये हा जागतिकीकरणाचा सर्वात मोठा परिणाम आहे. भारतामध्ये या स्पर्धेची सुरुवात २६ जुलै २०१४ रोजी झाली. पूर्ण व्यावसायिक असणारी ही लीग आहे. यामध्ये आठ संघ सहभागी असतात १. वंगाल वॉरियर्स २. वंगाल बुल्स ३. पुणेरी पलटण ४. तेलगु टायटन्स ५. यु मुम्बा ६. पटना पायरेट्स ७. जयपूर पिंग पॅथर्स ८. दवंग दिल्ली

कवड्डी हा खेळ भारतापुरता मर्यादित ठेवायचा नाही तिच्या जागतिकीकरण करायचे आहे. खेळामुळे कवड्डीची गुणवत्ता मोठ्या प्रमाणात विकसित होत आहे. सर्वसामान्यांचा खेळ अशी ओळख निर्माण करत आहे. या मधुन खेळाडूंना मानधन स्वरूपात बोली लावून करारवध्द केले जाते. वरील विविध संघ मालक खेळावर खर्च करून प्रशिक्षण देत आहेत. यामध्ये जगभरातील खेळाडूंना एकत्र करून खेळाचा प्रसार करण्याचे काम करत आहेत.

कवड्डीचे फायदे :

- खेळाचा प्रचार आणि प्रसार होतो
- सहकार्याची भावना वाढीस लागते.

The Importance of Soft Skill in the Era of Globalization

Mr. Sachin Namdev Chavan,

Head and Assist. Professor,

Department of English,

Rayat Shikshan Shanstha's

Prof. Dr. N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur- Parid

Introduction:

Globalization is the trend of increasing interaction between people on a worldwide scale due to advances in transportation and communication technology. With increased interaction between nation, states and individuals came the growth of international trade, ideas, and culture. Globalization is primarily an economic process of integration that has social and cultural aspects.

Today's age is the age of science, computer and technology, In the age of Globalization and technology, there is constant increasing demands of skillful society, and individuals wants to meet the requirement of the corporate world, multinational companies, educational institutes and many other important fields and sectors. In order to make the skillful and capable society and individuals one needs to learn the soft skills for effective performance in the workplace, companies, technical and for the analytical skills. In fact, there is the need of soft skills in the era of globalization.

"Soft skills refer to the cluster of personality traits, social graces, facility with language, personal habits, friendliness, and optimism that mark people to varying degrees. Soft skills complement hard skills, which are the technical requirements of a job"(Wikipedia,2007)

In the simple word, soft skills are the skills of learning, how to be nice, how to play together, when and where to use our manners, development of social graces, how to resolve the crises, learning to say thanks, please, excuse me. Moreover, soft skills help to develop the personality of the students, employee or people. It helps to improve the potentials of human being by giving the proper training program.

Soft skills are all about how people learn and think. There are two parts of soft skills. First part of soft skill which involves developing attitudes and attributes, and the second part which involves fine tuning communication skills to express attitudes, ideas and thoughts well.

There are ten important soft skills. Communication skill is one of the crucial soft skills.The present research paper analyses the importance of effective communication skills, its types scope and process.

As communication plays an important role in the human life, the need to impart communication skills has required greater significance.

Communication is essentially a social affair and its function is to enable men to associate with one another and to work together cooperatively for the common good.

According to Webster's new world Dictionary the word 'communication' is a noun from 'communicate' and it has come into English from Latin 'communicare' or 'communico' which means to impart, to share or to make common. Thus 'communication' is the act of transmitting or giving or exchanging of information, signals or messages by talk, gestures, writing ets.

William Newman and Charles Summer define communication as an exchange of facts, ideas, opinions or emotions by two or more persons.

As Colin Cherry says, "communication is essentially a social affair." Its function is to enable men to associate with one another and to work together cooperatively for the common good. We have come to realize that more knowledge is not enough to get ahead in this world; one must also be able to think clearly, to speak effectively, and to listen sensitively.

Organised By	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur(Perid)	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 4.574
---------------------	---	---

Cultural Conflict in Lahiri's Jhumpa's The Namesake

Ms. Shubhangi Nivrutti Lavate

Assistant Professor, Dept. of English,

Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur-Perid.

Abstract

The present paper focuses on the life and works of Lahiri's Jhumpa, a major contemporary diasporic Indian - American writer and her debut novel, The Namesake. The major themes of the novel are – Quest for Identity, Cultural Conflict and Death. The present paper reflects cultural conflict in this novel. The novel represents both Indian and American culture. Ashima Ganguli is a representative as a typical traditional Bengali, Indian Woman on the other hand, Gogol dislikes Indian culture. He appreciates an American culture.

Gogol and Sonia both become victims of cultural conflict. Though they live in America, they follow Indian life-style, traditions and customs in their home. Outside the home they are American. They feel difficulties when they are in American society. The clashes in their minds about two cultures are presented deeply in this paper. So the present paper describes cultural conflict in a novel The Namesake as major theme through various incidents.

Key Words: Globalization, Cultural Conflict,

Lahiri Jhumpa (1967) is a major contemporary diasporic Indian – American writer, whose real name is Nilanjana Sudeshna, was born in London. She is the daughter of Bengali Indian immigrants. She was brought in South Kingston, Rhode Island. When she began kindergarten in Kingston, Rhode Island, Lahiri's teacher decided to call her by her pet name, Jhumpa because it was easier to pronounce than her "good name". Though Lahiri's mother heritage and her family often visited relatives in Calcutta (now Kolkata). Lahiri considers herself an American. Lahiri's *Interpreter of Maladies* was released in 1999. The stories address sensitive dilemmas in the lives of Indians or Indian Immigrants with themes such as marital difficulties, miscarriages and disconnect between first and second generation United States Immigrants. *Interpreter of Maladies* received pulitzer prize for fiction. In 2003, Lahiri published her novel *The Namesake*. A film adaptation of *The Namesake* was released in March 2007, directed by Mira Nair and starring Kal Penn as Gogol and Bollywood stars Tabu and Irfan Khan as his parents. Lahiri's second collection of short stories *Unaccustomed Earth* was published in 2008. After its publication *Unaccustomed Earth* achieved the rare distinction of debuting at number 1 on the New York times best seller on list. She has published a number of her short stories, mostly fiction, and a few non-fiction including *The Long Way Home*, *Cooking Lesson*. Lahiri received many awards for her short story collections. In 1991 *The Interpreter of Maladies* got O Henry Award and PEN/ Heming way Award for short story. Her second collection of short stories, *Unaccustomed Earth* received Frank O' conner International short story Award in 2008 and Asian American Literary Award in 2009.

The novel describes the struggles and hardships of a Bengali couple who immigrate to the United States to form a life outside of everything they are accustomed to. The story begins as Ashoke and Ashima leave Calcutta, India and settle in Central Square, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Through a series of errors, their son's nickname, Gogol, become his official birth name, an event that will shape many aspects of his life in years to come. Ashima Ganguli is a young bride about to deliver her first child in a hospital in Massachusetts. It is 1968, and her husband, Ashoke, is an Engineering student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). New to America, Ashima struggles through language and cultural barriers as well as her own fears as she delivers her first child alone. Had the delivery taken place in Calcutta, she would have had her baby at home, surrounded by family. The delivery is successful, and the new parents are prepared to take their son home they learn they cannot leave the hospital before giving their son a legal name.

Organised By	Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur(Perid)	ISSN 2349-638x Impact Factor 4.574
---------------------	---	---

Use of Modern Technology in Library and Information Science

Prof. B.S.Chikhalikar

Librarian

Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur

Abstract

Library gives information for daily routine task. The latest device for ICT has circulated rapid knowledge. Various research institutes of library services have improved changes in ICT. Now modern library has opened a new way of collecting information with technical view. Finally librarians should research how to update their knowledge experience in ICT. It will be responsible for validating ICT centers as well as knowledge network for society.

Key words: modern technology, ICT, web-based resources etc.

Introduction

Libraries must improve themselves update ICT knowledge. For efficient services for library needs ICT knowledge and procedures to maintain the library. The changes in the library need to keep in this current Web environment. The information have made centers with ought wall and virtual information centers to exist where data knowledge can be communication all area of the globe.

ICT Parts in Library and Information Science:

The ICT has changed the way information centers. Today ICT plays very major role in library disciplines changes in to computerized operations. Which means applied ICT techniques in libraries and provide better service to users. As a result librarians have in cooperated new ICT skills. The computer networking atmosphere has needed library science professionals to appropriate basic ICT knowledge and training skills. These skills can help the librarian to achieve advanced ICT skills and ability in area such a way, development in libraries. This tendency has lead to important changes in library science field.

Modern Techniques Used in Libraries:

Today is a Technical era. There are so many changes in the library. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan says that to push the write information and make it easy to the write person at the right time, which is the motto of any modern library. Internet has become more favorable for web portal.

ICT in Information Centers:

ICT make knowledge constructions in electronic approaches and file transfer possible. The ICT are in crevasses the level of digital learning. First the library should connect with the core collection and also provide the world wide knowledge and be virtual. ICT techniques are used by libraries are found in circulation, a main task for library services which can save a lot of time for users as well as library staffs. With the help of the web user can search information from anywhere. Users can be easily search library resources trough apps like IOS, Android, and RFID. It can help to protect the resources from the theft. Various tools can use for library operations like OCLC, World CAT, Classification Web, The catalogue, Calculator and others.

Entry to Web-based Resources:

I) **E-Book-E-Book** –has explained as a text corresponding to a book that in a electronic form on a computer screen. E-Book can be read just like a paper book

II) **E-Journals:** E-Journals can use via internet from any web of personal computers e-journals provides the librarians a options to these issues without changing the service levels.

III) **Electronic Theses and Dissertations;** Theses and Dissertations at universities are effective source of knowledge for further research. A number of universities have transferred the Dissertations collection in to electronic libraries and made theme available on the Net.

[De]Formation and Perpetuation of *Bildungsroman* as a Genre

Panade Somnath Vitthal

Research Scholar,

Department of English,

Shivaji University,

Kolhapur, Maharashtra,

somnathpanade@gmail.com

&

Dr A. M. Sarawade,

Department of English,

Shivaji University,

Kolhapur, Maharashtra,

sarwadeam@gmail.com

Abstract

The present paper argues that Bildungsroman as a genre has been systematically protected and kept in use by the western critics. The paper critically examines the studies of Bildungsroman undertaken by different Western scholars. The discourse of such studies reinforces and helps the genre exercise its power in aesthetic fields. Critics such as Jed Esty, Apollo Amoko, Ralph Austen and Sarah Harrison have attempted to search for the likeness of Bildungsroman in African literature; however, their analysis seem to be farfetched as the novels they analyze have only a cursory resemblance with the model of European Bildungsroman. These critics believe in the universality of the genre Bildungsroman which they try to find out in non-Western literatures. By applying the genre Bildungsroman and its rhetoric of normal development to African novels, they seem to prove Europe as a space for the highest level of human development and the so called third world as the space of human debasement of social, political, economic and aesthetic life. They attempt to perpetuate the myth of First world/Third world hierarchy which is created by West.

Key words: Genre, *Bildungsroman*, aesthetic ideology, Colonialism and Post-colonialism

44. संत नामदेवांचा स्त्री विषयक दृष्टीकोन	प्रभाकर नारायण शिंदे	115
45. महिला सबलीकरण : गरज आणि कायदेविषयक उपाययोजना	महानवर राजेंद्र भिकू	118
46. हैद्राबाद मुक्तीसंग्रामात महिलांचा सहभाग	बांगर स्वाती आदिनाथ	121
47. महाराष्ट्रातील कामगार चळवळीतील स्त्रियांचे योगदान	घाडगे गौतम व्यंकटी	124
48. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि स्त्री मुक्ती	अमृता विष्णू जोगदंड	127
49. प्रसारमाध्यमे आणि स्त्री सबलीकरण	विठ्ठल गंगाधरराव पावडे	129
50. भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलनातील विदेशी महिलांचे योगदान	कांबळे राहूल पंढरी	131
51. समाजसुधाकरक आणि महिलांचे सबलीकरण	महावीर त्रिंबक गायकवाड	134
52. स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यातील महिलांचा सहभाग	कु. रेणुका प्रकाशराव हावके	137
53. प्राचिन भारतातील स्त्रियांच्या शैक्षणिक विकासाकरीत विवेचन	पदार किरण सर्जेराव	139
54. स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यातील महिलांचा सहभाग	कोळकर नितीन बापुराव	
	नंदू रामभाऊ जगदाळे	141
55. मातृ-देवताओं के विभिन्न नाम : ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन	डॉ. मारोती चव्हाण	143
56. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा स्त्री विषयक दृष्टीकोन	कुरिल मिनाक्षी पुनमचंद	146
57. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि महिलांचे सबलीकरण	प्रा. घाडगे सोमनाथ व्यं.	148
58. प्राचीन ते आधुनिक काळातील कर्तृत्ववान स्त्रिया	प्रा. काळे संजय पां.	
	काळे अक्षय अरुण	152
59. महिला चळवळ आणि स्त्रिया	प्रा. योगेश चव्हाण	154
60. मध्ययुगातील प्रथम व अंतिम स्त्री राज्यकर्ता : रजिया सुलताना	विनोद राजेंद्र कामडी	156
61. राजर्षी छत्रपती शाहू महाराजांचे महिला सक्षमीकरणाचे धोरण	डॉ. शीला स्वामी	158
62. काश्मीर समस्या: महिला सक्षमीकरणातील एक अडसर ?	श्री भारत बापू बिचितकर	163

“प्राचिन भारतातील स्त्रियांच्या शैक्षणिक विकासक्रमाचे विवेचन”

श्री.पवार किरण सर्जेराव

(पी.एच.डी.संशोधक)इतिहास विभाग
सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठ,पुणे
मोबाईल 8208415370

प्रस्तावना

शिक्षण हे व्यक्तिच्या अंतर्बाह्य विकासाचे एकमहत्वपूर्ण साधन आहे.तथापी शिक्षणाशिवाय व्यक्तिचा विकास होणे असंभव आहे.म्हणूनच प्राचीन ते आधुनिक कालखंडापर्यंत शिक्षण हा मानवी विकासातील महत्वपूर्ण केंद्रबिंदु राहिलेला आहे.किंबहुना शिक्षण हे मनष्य विकासासाठी आवश्यकच मानले गेले.याच अविभाज्यतेला अनुसरून शिक्षण हे पुरुष आणि स्त्री या दोहोनाही समान रुपाने हक्काचे व अगत्याचे बनते.प्राचीन कालखंडात मुक्त असनारी स्त्री ही ऊत्तर वैदिक कालखंडाच्या अस्तासमयी समाजरूपी शृंखलेमध्ये अडकली आणि मध्ययुग येता येता ती त्या शृंखलेमध्ये अधिकच अडकत गेली.आधुनिक काळात या शृंखला थोड्याशा सैल झाल्या.परंतू तोपर्यंत जीवनाचे विविध टप्प्यातून प्रवास केलेला होता. या प्रवासातील महत्वाचा टप्पा म्हणजे शिक्षण होय.म्हणून प्राचिन कालखंडातील स्त्रियांचा शैक्षणिक विकासक्रम कसा घडत आला याचा अभ्यास करणे उद्बोधक ठरते.

प्राचिन भारतातील स्त्रियांची विकासात्मक अवस्था

विशिष्ट समाजात स्त्रियांचे स्थान किती प्रतिष्ठेचे किंवा किती सन्मानाचे आहे ,यावरून त्या समाजाचा नैतिक दर्जा ठरवला जातो.प्राचिन भारतातील स्त्रियांचे .समाजातील स्थान निश्चितच उच्च दर्जाचे व प्रतिष्ठेचे होते. स्त्रियांविषयी सांगताना मनु म्हणतो कि.

यत्रि नार्यस्तु पुज्यंते रमंते तत्र देवताः ।

यत्रेतास्तु न पुज्यंते सर्वात्रस्तफलाः क्रियाः ।

अर्थात ज्या कुळात स्त्रियांचा सत्कार केला जातो त्या कुळावर देवता प्रसन्न असतात आणि ज्या कुळात स्त्रियांचा आदर होत नाही तिथे सर्व धर्म आणि कर्म निष्फळ होतात.म्हणजेच प्राचिन भारतात स्त्रियांच्या प्रतिष्ठेवरच कुळाचीही अर्थात समाजाची प्रतिष्ठाही अवलंबून होती.¹

वैदिक काळातील स्त्रियांचा शैक्षणिक विकास

वैदिक काळ म्हणजे नारी जीवनाचा सुवर्णकाळच मानला जातो.यजुर्वेदात स्त्रियांना मानवी जीवनाचा आधार मानल गेल तर ऋग्वेदात स्त्रिला सरस्वती स्वरुप तसेच संपुर्ण जीवनाची आश्रयदात्री संबोधल्यात आल.साहजिकच या काळात स्त्रियांचा शैक्षणिक विकास घडून आला.वैदिक काळात मुलींना उपनयन संस्काराचा अधिकार होता.साहजिकच स्त्रियांना शिक्षणाचाही अधिकार प्राप्त होई.आश्रमांमध्ये मुलां मुलींमध्ये कोणत्याही प्रकारचा भेदभाव नसे.सर्वांना एकत्रित ज्ञानदान केले जाई.तत्कालिन समाज नियमांनी स्त्रि किंवा पुरुष कोणताही भेद केलेला नव्हता.वैदिक काळातील विचारवंत माधवाचार्य न्यायमालाविस्तर या ग्रंथात असे म्हणतात की,“आठव्या वर्षी ब्राम्हणाची मुंज करून त्याच्या अध्ययनास सुरुवात करावी मुलींच्याही बाबतीत हाच नियम लागू करावा.”²अर्थात वैदिक कालखंडातस्त्रियांना शैक्षणिक व्यासपीठ खुले होते.

अध्ययन काळ समाप्त होऊनसमावर्तन संस्कारानंतर स्त्रिया गृहस्थाश्रमात प्रवेश करत.शिक्षण घेऊन बाहेर पडलेल्या स्त्रियांना ‘सदधोदहा’ म्हणत असत.³त्यांना गृहकर्म,विनकाम,भरतकाम,ललीत कला,काव्य ,संगित,अभिनय,नृत्य,वाद्य इ प्रकारचे शिक्षण दिले जाई. परंतु काही स्त्रिया शिक्षण पुर्ण झाल्यानंतर ब्रम्हचिंतन म्हणजेच ब्रम्हविषय ज्ञानाच्या प्राप्तीसाठी गृहस्थाश्रम न स्विकारता आपले आयुष्य ज्ञानप्राप्ती व शिक्षणातच व्यतीत करीत असत.अशा स्त्रियांना ‘ब्रम्हवादिनी’ असे म्हणत असत.⁴ अशा ब्रम्हवादिनीस्त्रियांचा तत्कालिन पुरुष विचारवंताशी झालेला आपणास पहावयास मिळतो.याज्ञवल्क्य ऋषी व गार्गी यांचा संवाद प्रसिद्ध आहे.तसेच अनेक ब्रम्हवादिनी स्त्रियांनी वेद रचनेत सहभाग घेतल्याचे दिसते.घोषा या स्त्रिने स्वतः रचलेली ऋग्वेदातील दोन सुक्ते महत्वाची आहेत हीने पती अगस्त्य ऋषी समवेत ऋषीसमवेत ऋग्वेदातील सुक्त 1/179 मध्ये आपल्या ऋचा अर्पित केल्याचे दिसते.अत्री ऋषीची पुत्री अपाला हिने ऋग्वेदातील आठव्या मंडलातील दहावे सुक्त रचले.ज्यात एकूण सात मंत्र असून इंद्राची स्तुती केलेली आहे. अपाला,रोमशा तसेच सुर्यदेवाची मानलेली मुलगी सुर्या ही सुद्धा ब्रम्हवादिनी म्हणून ओळखली जात होती.⁵

वैदिक कालखंडात स्त्रियांची अध्ययन पद्धत परुषांप्रमाणेच होती.उपनयन संस्कारसमयी स्त्रिया गुरुगृही रहावयास जात होत्या किंवा नाही याबद्दल निश्चीत माहीती मिळत नाही.काही ठिकाणी स्त्रियांच्या शिक्षण पद्धतीचे वर्णन केलेले आढळते.यमाच्या ‘विरमित्रोदय संस्कार प्रकाश’ या ग्रंथात स्त्रि शिक्षण पद्धतीचे वर्णन आढळते की,

पुराकल्पकुमारीना मौजीबंधनामिस्थते

गगनांचल

जनवरी-अप्रैल 2017 (संयुक्तांक)

प्रकाशक

रिवा गांगुली दास

महानिदेशक

भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद्, नई दिल्ली

संपादक

डॉ. हरीश नवल

सह-संपादक

डॉ. आशीष कंधवे

ISSN : 0971-1430

संपादकीय पता

भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद्

आजाद भवन, इन्द्रप्रस्थ एस्टेट, नई दिल्ली-110002

ई-मेल: ddgnk.iccr@nic.in, dirpub.iccr@gov.in

गगनांचल अब इंटरनेट पर भी उपलब्ध है।

www.iccr.gov.in/journals/hindi-journals
पर क्लिक करें।

गगनांचल में प्रकाशित लेखादि पर प्रकाशक का कॉपीराइट है। किंतु पुनर्मुद्रण के लिए आग्रह प्राप्त होने पर अनुमति दी जा सकती है। अतः प्रकाशक की पूर्वानुमति के बिना कोई भी लेखादि पुनर्मुद्रित न किया जाए। गगनांचल में व्यक्त विचार संबद्ध लेखकों के होते हैं और आवश्यक रूप से परिषद् की नीति को प्रकट नहीं करते। प्रकाशित चित्र, फोटोग्राफ्स की मौलिकता आदि तथ्यों की जिम्मेदारी सम्बंधित प्रेषकों की है, परिषद् की नहीं।

		शुल्क दर	
वार्षिक	:	₹	500
		यू.एस. \$	100
त्रैवार्षिक	:	₹	1200
		यू.एस. \$	250

उपर्युक्त शुल्क-दर का अग्रिम भुगतान 'भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद्, नई दिल्ली' को देय बैंक ड्राफ्ट/मनीऑर्डर द्वारा किया जाना श्रेयस्कर है।

मुद्रक: सीता फाईन आर्ट्स प्रा. लि. नई दिल्ली-110028

www.sitafinearts.com

अनुक्रम

■ गिरमिटिया तथा प्रवासी संदर्भ ■

1. गिरमिटिया व अन्य प्रवासी हिन्दी लेखन :
प्रो. महिपती जगन्नाथ शिवदास 5
2. गिरमिटिया हिन्दी : संरक्षण और संवर्द्धन :
डॉ. विमलेश कांति वर्मा 7
3. गिरमिटिया हिन्दी कविता में भारतीय संस्कृति : प्रो. हरिमोहन 10
4. गिरमिटिया दर्द की आवाज : प्रवासी पत्रिका :
डॉ. राकेश कुमार दुबे 18
5. गिरमिटिया श्रमिकों के देश में दस दिन : डॉ. चंद्रकांता किनरा 22
6. गिरमिटियों के 'बैठका' से विश्वविद्यालय तक :
डॉ. उमेश कुमार सिंह 27
7. गिरमिटिया देश फीजी : हिन्दी पत्रकारिता के 103 वर्ष :
डॉ. जवाहर कर्नावट 31
8. भारतवंशी गिरमिटिया : राजेश कुमार मांझी 37
9. साहित्य के दर्पण में प्रवासी साहित्य : स्नेह ठाकुर 50
10. स्विट्ज़रलैंड को लुभाया हिन्दी ने : डॉ. ज्योति शर्मा 54
11. अरमेनिया में हिन्दी भाषा : अध्ययन-अध्यापन :
डॉ. कविता सिंह 57

■ विमर्श ■

12. चीनी और चाय का समाजशास्त्र : रीतारानी पालीवाल 61
13. हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के बीच सार्थक संवाद
की आवश्यकता : रमेश चंद्र शाह 65
14. भारतीय संस्कृति का मूल आधार 'अध्यात्म' :
आचार्य डॉ. रामेश्वर प्रसाद गुप्त 67
15. हिन्दी गज़ल का परिदृश्य : ज्ञान प्रकाश विवेक 70
16. ज़िन्दगी की उड़ान : एक ख्वाब : डॉ. कृष्ण कुमार रत्न 74
17. आर्यों का मूल निवास स्थान : प्रो. योगेश चन्द्र शर्मा 78
18. ध्वनि में रस, रस में जीवन तलाशते अभिनव गुप्त :
डॉ. उदय प्रताप सिंह 84
19. महादेवी वर्मा का गद्य : चिन्तन और सम्वेदना : राजेन्द्र परदेसी 89
20. ज्ञानपीठ विजेता ओ.एन.वी. कुरुप का काव्य :
डॉ. प्रमोद कोवप्रत 92
21. सर्वेश्वर की सृजन चेतना एवं सौंदर्य-बोध : दान बहादुर सिंह 95
22. ये वादियाँ ये फिज़ायें बुला रही हैं तुम्हें : जितेन्द्र निर्मोही 100
23. स्मृति शेष : उस्ताद हलीम जाफर खां : डॉ. राजेश कुमार व्यास 103

■ कहानियाँ ■

24. अर्धांगिनी : दिव्या माथुर (इंग्लैंड) 105
25. अभिमानी-निराभिमानी : पुष्पा सक्सेना (अमरीका) 114

गिरमिटिया व अन्य प्रवासी हिन्दी लेखन

प्रो. महिपती जगन्नाथ शिवदास

“...हिंदी को अपनी अस्मिता के साथ जिन्होंने जोड़ रखा है, उन देशों में मॉरीशस, सूरीनाम, फीजी, त्रिनिदाद, गुयाना आदि गिरमिटिया देशों को सर्वप्रथम शामिल किया जा सकता है। मॉरीशस के अभिमन्यु अनंत हिंदी की पचास पुस्तकों के रचयिता हैं। इनके अलावा कृष्ण बिहारी मिश्र, रामदेव धुरंधर आदि उपन्यासकारों में हैं। पं. लक्ष्मीनारायण चतुर्वेदी, ‘रसपुंज’ प्रथम कवि माने जाते हैं। साथ ही सोमदत्त बखोरी, राज हीरामन, हेमराज सुंदर, राजवंती अजोधिया आदि के नाम उल्लेखनीय हैं। मॉरीशस में ‘आर्योदय’, ‘आक्रोश’ और ‘इंद्रधनुष’ नामक हिंदी पत्रिकाएँ नियमित रूप से प्रकाशित होती हैं। फीजी में पं. कमलाप्रसाद मिश्र, पं. काशीराम कुमुद, बाबू कुँवर सिंह, विवेकानंद शर्मा के नाम सुपरिचित हैं। सूरीनाम में अमरसिंह, रमणजीत नारायण, सूर्यप्रसाद वीरे आदि प्रमुख नाम हैं।...

”

सम्पर्क: सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, हिंदी विभाग,
प्रा. डॉ. एन.डी. पाटील महाविद्यालय, मलकापुर, जिला-कोल्हापुर (महाराष्ट्र)

अब यह सर्वविदित हो गया है कि हिंदी केवल भारतवासियों की भाषा नहीं है बल्कि हमारी संस्कृति, सम्मान और अस्मिता का प्रतीक है। हिंदी भारत में ही नहीं विदेशों में भी बोली जाती है। विदेशों में डेढ़ सौ से अधिक देशों के विश्वविद्यालयों में हिंदी पढ़ाई जाती है। इसमें आप्रवासी भारतीयों के अलावा स्थानीय छात्र भी हिंदी का अध्ययन करते हैं। आज विदेशों में हिंदी एक व्यावसायिक, व्यावहारिक भाषा के रूप में अपनायी जा रही है। रोजी रोटी के लिए प्रयोजनमूलक हिंदी को अपनाया जा रहा है। विदेशों में हिंदी, सांस्कृतिक दूत का काम करती है। कई विदेशी विद्वान हिंदी की विशिष्टता की ओर आकर्षित हुए हैं। इतना ही नहीं उन्होंने इस भाषा पर अपना प्रभुत्व सिद्ध किया है। उन्होंने हिंदी में रचनाएँ की हैं। साथ ही हिंदी से अपनी भाषा में और अपनी भाषा से हिंदी में अनुवाद किए हैं। इस तरह हिंदी ज्ञान-विज्ञान और साहित्य-संस्कृति की लेन-देन होती रहती है। विदेश में हिंदी लेखन की सम्पन्नता बढ़ती जा रही है। प्रवासी हिंदी साहित्य पर शोधपरक व्याख्याएँ की जा रही हैं।

विदेशों में हिंदी की स्थिति को तीन वर्गों में देखा जाता है—पहले वर्ग में वे लोग आते हैं, जो जीविकोपार्जन के लिए पीढ़ियों पहले भारत से विदेश आ बसे हैं। हिंदी को अपनी अस्मिता के साथ जिन्होंने जोड़ रखा है, उन देशों में मॉरीशस, सूरीनाम, फीजी, त्रिनिदाद, गुयाना आदि गिरमिटिया देशों को सर्वप्रथम शामिल किया जा सकता है। मॉरीशस के अभिमन्यु अनंत हिंदी की पचास पुस्तकों के रचयिता हैं। इनके अलावा कृष्ण बिहारी मिश्र, रामदेव धुरंधर आदि उपन्यासकारों में हैं। पं. लक्ष्मीनारायण चतुर्वेदी, ‘रसपुंज’ प्रथम कवि माने जाते हैं। साथ ही सोमदत्त बखोरी, राज हीरामन, हेमराज सुंदर, राजवंती अजोधिया आदि के नाम उल्लेखनीय हैं। मॉरीशस में ‘आर्योदय’, ‘आक्रोश’ और ‘इंद्रधनुष’ नामक हिंदी पत्रिकाएँ नियमित रूप से प्रकाशित होती हैं। फीजी में पं. कमलाप्रसाद मिश्र, पं. काशीराम कुमुद, बाबू कुँवर सिंह, विवेकानंद शर्मा के नाम सुपरिचित हैं। सूरीनाम में अमरसिंह, रमणजीत नारायण, सूर्यप्रसाद वीरे आदि प्रमुख नाम हैं। इन देशों में हिंदी भाषी भारतीय मूल के नागरिकों की संख्या इतनी अधिक है कि वे वहाँ की राजनीति, प्रशासन और सामाजिक जीवन के महत्वपूर्ण अंग हैं। वे हिंदी के लिए बहुत योगदान दे रहे हैं। इसी कारण दूसरा और चौथा विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन मॉरीशस में और पाँचवा त्रिनिदाद में आयोजित किए गए।

दूसरे वर्ग में वे पड़ोसी देश हैं जहाँ अनायास ही हिंदी भाषा के रूप में विद्यमान हैं। इन देशों में नेपाल, भूटान, ब्रह्मदेश, श्रीलंका, पाकिस्तान, चीन आदि देशों का समावेश किया जाता है।



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Trends in Analytical Chemistry

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/trac

Functionalized fluorescent nanomaterials for sensing pollutants in the environment: A critical review



Laxman Walekar^{a,1}, Tanushree Dutta^{b,1}, Pawan Kumar^c, Yong Sik Ok^{d,***},
Samadhan Pawar^a, Akash Deep^{e,**}, Ki-Hyun Kim^{b,*}

^a Fluorescence Spectroscopy Research Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Shivaji University Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416 004, India

^b Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, 222 Wangsimni-Ro, Seoul 47603, South Korea

^c Department of Nano Science and Materials, Cental University of Jammu, Jammu, J & K 180011, India

^d Korea Biochar Research Center, O-Jeong Eco-Resilience Institute (OJERI) & Division of Environmental Science and Ecological Engineering, Korea University, Seoul, 02841, South Korea

^e Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIR-CSIO), Sector 30 C, Chandigarh, 160030, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Available online 21 October 2017

Keywords:

Synthesis
Characterization techniques
Functionalized fluorescent nanomaterials
Luminescence
Quenching
Detection
Environmental pollutants

ABSTRACT

Quantitation of environmental pollutants has gained momentum due to its widespread requirement in the fields of clinical research, occupational hygiene, public health, and societal welfare. The use of functionalized fluorescent nanomaterials (FFNMs: e.g., metal nanoparticles, semiconductor quantum dots, carbon dots, nanotubes, and nanocrystals) has opened a new avenue for creating simple, selective, and non-invasive real-time analysis, as they can satisfy the growing demand for rapid and cost-effective quantitation. Here, we discuss novel strategies for the qualitative and quantitative analysis of a variety of organic and inorganic environmental pollutants by detecting changes in photo-physical or optical properties (e.g., fluorescence, absorbance, and color) of FFNMs used as probes. Particularly, we emphasize potential approaches for the synthesis and characterization of FFNMs and their underlying interactions with environmental pollutants. The simplification of design and enhancement of specificity towards target analytes should be pursued further to upgrade their real-world applicability in diverse fields.

© 2017 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

In recent years, nanomaterials (NMs) have attracted much attention due to their unique electronic, optical, catalytic, and magnetic properties [1,2]. As nanomaterials also offer great stability, sensitivity, and size-dependent optical properties, they have been employed in diverse applications including sensing, drug delivery systems, catalysis, gas/energy storage, adsorption, etc. [3–8]. Due to such vast applicability, the scientific awareness of NM-based sensing applications has been expanding rapidly, as

evidenced by more than several thousands of research articles (>5000) published over the past decade.

Functionalization of NMs enhances their binding affinity towards specifically desired target analytes. Such development is ideal for sensing harmful substances during various environmental remediation processes. Additionally, functionalized fluorescent nanomaterials are advantageous for a number of sensing applications due to their porous structure, large surface area, high loading capacity, and specific interaction with analytes (such as lead, cadmium, copper, mercury, etc.). Moreover, functionalization of NMs can considerably improve their stability in aqueous solution by capping their surfaces with stabilizing agents, such as biomolecules, surfactants (cationic/anionic), or organic molecules. In addition to protecting their luminescence properties, the controlled surface capping of nanoparticles further endows them with target-specific sensing capabilities.

Among the different NMs, silver (AgNPs) and gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) have been extensively investigated for a variety of sensing applications. A broad absorption band in the visible region of the

* Corresponding author.

** Corresponding author.

*** Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: klkim51@hanyang.ac.kr (K.-H. Kim), dr.akashdeep@csio.res.in (A. Deep), yongsikok@korea.ac.kr (Y.S. Ok).

¹ These authors are considered as co-first authors because they contributed equally to this work.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Fluorescence-based sensor for selective and sensitive detection of amoxicillin (Amox) in aqueous medium: Application to pharmaceutical and biomedical analysis

Samadhan P. Pawar | Laxman S. Walekar | Dattatray B. Gunjal | Dattatray K. Dalavi | Anil H. Gore | Prashant V. Anbhule | Shivajirao R. Patil | Govind B. Kolekar

Fluorescence Spectroscopy Research Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India

Correspondence

Govind B. Kolekar, Fluorescence Spectroscopy Research Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Shivaji University, Kolhapur - 416 004, Maharashtra, India.
Email: gbkolekar@yahoo.co.in

Funding information

UGC, New Delhi (India), Grant/Award Number: 42-368/2013 (SR)

Abstract

We here for the first time demonstrate an analytical approach for the highly selective and sensitive detection of amoxicillin (Amox) in aqueous medium based on the fluorescence quenching of quantum dots (QDs). The change in fluorescence intensity of mercaptopropionic acid-capped cadmium sulphide (MPA-CdS) QDs is attributed to the increasing concentration of Amox. The results show that the fluorescence quenching of QDs by Amox takes place through both static and dynamic types of quenching mechanism. The fluorescence quenching of QDs with increase in concentration of Amox shows the linear range between $5 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ and $30 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ and the limit of detection (LOD) is $5.19 \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$. There is no interference of excipients, which are commonly present in pharmaceutical formulation and urine samples. For the practical application approach, the developed method has been successfully applied for the determination of Amox in pharmaceutical formulations and urine samples with acceptable results.

KEYWORDS

amoxicillin, CdS quantum dots, fluorescence quenching, pharmaceutical formulation

1 | INTRODUCTION

Amoxicillin trihydrate (Amox) (Figure 1) is a moderate-spectrum β -lactam broad spectrum antibiotic used to treat bacterial infections caused by susceptible microorganisms.^[1,2] It is freely soluble in water. It is chemically 6-[D-(-)- α -amino-*p*-hydroxyphenylacetamido]penicillanic acid and used to treat bacterial infections, skin infections, urinary tract infections caused by Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.^[3] Its structure contains a β -lactam ring, which is responsible for its anti-bacterial properties but differs from other members of the group by the side-chain which accounts for the major differences in chemical and pharmacological properties.^[4,5] It is usually the drug of choice within the class because it is better absorbed following oral administration. Amoxicillin acts by inhibiting the synthesis of the bacterial cell wall. It exhibits low binding with protein and its elimination half-life ranges from 0.7 to 1.4 h in patients with normal renal function. Amox is partially

metabolized to microbiologically inactive metabolites and both are rapidly excreted from the urine.^[6]

Several analytical methods have been reported for the quantitative estimation of amoxicillin in bulk drug, pharmaceutical formulation and biomedical samples. These are high pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC),^[5,7-13] UV spectroscopy and spectrophotometric,^[6,14-16] electrochemical sensor,^[4] chemometric,^[17,18] imprinted sensor,^[19,20] fluorescence sensor,^[21,22] electrochemiluminescence and chemiluminescence methods.^[23-25] These reported methods have the advantage of accuracy and precision but they also have some limitations such as being expensive, time consuming, requiring sophisticated instruments and some of these methods require large amount of high purity organic solvents. Therefore, there is a vital need to develop a rapid, simple, selective, sensitive and cost-effective method for pharmaceutical and biomedical analysis.

The techniques that are used in sensor technology are characterized by simplicity, high sensitivity, good stability, low-cost instrumentation and portability for on-site monitoring and have received tremendous attention by researchers. At this time, the most commonly used material in sensor technology is quantum dots (QDs). Colloidal semiconductor QDs are one of the most significant developments in

Abbreviations used: DST, Department of Science and Technology; LOD, limit of detection; NCD, nitrogen-doped carbon dots; QD, quantum dots; RSD, relative standard deviation.

‘नीलू नीलिमा नीलोफर’ उपन्यास में चित्रित सांप्रदायिक संघर्ष

डॉ. नारायण विष्णु केसरकर

हिंदी विभाग प्रमुख,

प्रा.डॉ.एन.डी.पाटील महाविद्यालय, मलकापुर.

प्रस्तावना :-

मनुष्य - मनुष्य के बीच भेद-भाव का सर्वाधिक विकृत रूप सांप्रदायिक भेद में दिखाई देता है। लगता था कि भारत विभाजन के बाद सांप्रदायिकता का विष समाप्त हो जाएगा, परंतु “सांप्रदायिकता की यह समस्या बँटवारे के साथ खत्म नहीं हो गई, वह मनोवृत्ति, वह रवैया आज भी हमारे समाज में रहकर अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।”⁽¹⁾ सांप्रदायिक भेदभाव के कारण समाज में असुरक्षा की भावना निर्माण होती है। असुरक्षा की भावना भय को जन्म देती है और भय से हिंसा की शुरुआत होती है। हिंसा फिर असुरक्षा की भावना पैदा करती है। कहा जाता है कि हमारा देश विविधता में एकता का प्रतीक है। हमारे देश के इतिहास को देखने से पता चलता है कि उसकी सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक, राजनीतिक, एवं साहित्यिक धरोहर बड़ी विचित्र है। परंतु यह विविधता ही भेदभाव निर्माण करती है। हममें अनेक तरह से असंगतियाँ बढ़ जाती हैं। भय युक्त वातावरण चारों ओर फैल जाता है। इससे वैचारिक विभिन्नता पैदा हो जाती है और यह विभिन्नता इतनी बढ़ जाती है कि इन्सानियत पर प्रश्न चिह्न खड़ा हो जाता है। वेद, पुराण, उपनिषद, रामायण, महाभारत, अभिज्ञानशाकुंतलम, रामचरितमानस अदि ग्रंथों का अध्ययन करने के बाद यह प्रश्न चिह्न खड़ा हो जाता है कि इनमें इन्सानियत का विंदू है या नहीं हिंदू धर्म के समांन्तर बौद्ध धर्म, जैन धर्म और चार्वाक दर्शन का विकास हुआ। इन अलग-अलग धर्म के प्रवर्तकों ने एक-दूसरे के खिलाफ अपने-अपने विचारों का प्रसार करना शुरु किया। उनमें आपसी कड़ा संघर्ष हुआ और इस संघर्ष के परिणामस्वरूप ही बौद्धों का भारत से सफाया हुआ। “शूद्रों एवं नारियों को संस्कृत भाषा बोलने की स्वतंत्रता नहीं थी। बौद्ध धर्म ने इसीलिए पालि भाषा को त्रिपिटक की भाषा बनाया। जैन धर्मावलंबी प्राकृत एवं अपभ्रंश को अपनाया। इस्लाम धर्म वालों ने अरबी, फारसी अपनायी तथा ईसाई धर्म वालों ने अंग्रेजी अपनायी।”⁽²⁾ इस प्रकार संघर्ष बढ़ता गया। भारत में जब-जब राजनीतिक सत्ता की दृष्टि से परिवर्तन हुआ, तब-तब धर्म परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया बड़े पैमाने पर दिखाई देती है। परंतु यह दिखाई देता है कि भारत में अनेक बार सत्ता परिवर्तन हुआ, परंतु हर समय की व्यवस्था का नियमन सामंतों या पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में ही रहा है। इतिहास के अध्ययन से यह मालूम होता है कि हर समय बुद्धिजीवी लोग अपना स्वार्थ सिद्ध करने के लिए सामंतों या पूँजीपतियों का साथ देते आए हैं, जिससे समाज में भय, आतंक और वैचारिक विभिन्नताएँ पनपती रहीं। प्राचीन साहित्य से आज तक के साहित्य को देखने के बाद मालूम होता है कि हमारे देश में वर्गीय, जातीय, धार्मिक सांप्रदायिक संघर्ष प्राचीन काल से ही दिखाई देता है।

प्राचीन काल के साहित्य से लेकर आज तक के साहित्य में संघर्ष के विविध रूप दिखाई देते हैं। “धर्म या जाति से बढ़कर देश या राष्ट्र की परिकल्पना है। जहाँ पूँजी, धर्म एवं राजनीति एक हो जाए, वहाँ इन्सानियत का विकास ही हो नहीं सकता।”⁽³⁾ प्रेमचंद की परंपरा को चरकरार रखते हुए कमलेश्वर तथा भिष्म साहनी जी ने अपने उपन्यासों में सांप्रदायिक संघर्ष के विविध रूपों को उजागर किया है। तमस, आधा गाँव और झूठा सच की अगली कड़ी है कमलेश्वर की रचना ‘कितने पाकिस्तान’। इन रचनाओं में सांप्रदायिक भेदभाव का यथार्थ चित्रण किया गया है। कमलेश्वर के बाद भिष्म साहनी जी के उपन्यासों में कौमी भेदभाव या धार्मिक भेदभाव पनपते हुए नजर आते हैं। उन्होंने अपने ‘नीलू नीलिमा नीलोफर’ उपन्यास में बड़े पैमाने पर कौमी भेदभाव को उजागर किया है।

‘नीलू नीलिमा नीलोफर’ और सांप्रदायिक संघर्ष :-

भिष्म साहनी ने अपने ‘नीलू नीलिमा नीलोफर’ उपन्यास में दो प्रेम कथाओं को आधार बनाया है। इन दो प्रेम कथाओं के माध्यम से कौमी भेदभाव या सांप्रदायिक समस्या को उजागर किया है। “जिस प्रकार ‘तमस’ में सांप्रदायिकता अपना विकार रूप धारण कर वर्ग भेद के कैवटस के प्रीधे की तरह उगती है, उसी प्रकार ‘नीलू नीलिमा नीलोफर’ की कथाभूमि में भी सांप्रदायिकता पनपते हुए प्रेम के बीच चिनगारी का रूप धारण करती है। यहाँ पर कौमी भेदभाव को सांप्रदायिकता बढ़ावा देती है। अंतर सिर्फ इतना है कि ‘तमस’ की सांप्रदायिकता देश विभाजन के त्रासदी की पूर्व की थी, परंतु यह स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात की सांप्रदायिक समस्या थी।”⁽⁴⁾

‘नीलू नीलिमा नीलोफर’ उपन्यास में दो प्रेम कथाओं को माध्यम बनाया है। इसमें पहली प्रेम कथा में नीलू नामकी लड़की मुस्लिम है, तो सुधीर नामक लड़का हिंदू है। दूसरी प्रेम कथा में लड़की नीलिमा हिंदू है, तो अल्ताफ नाम

Sr.No.	Author Name	Research Paper / Article Name	Page No.
20	Prashant Bibhishan Patil	Yoga for Sports –A Study	69 To 72
21	Anil Balaso Balugade	Yoga for Depression and Anxiety Disorder	73 To 76
22	Krishna B.Patre	A Geographical Study of Indian Culture	77 To 80
23	प्रा.नितीन विठ्ठल पाटील	'दौड' उपन्यास में चित्रित संस्कृति संघर्ष	81 To 83
24	प्रा.रविदास एस.पडवी	संस्कार' उपन्यास में सांस्कृतिक संघर्ष	84 To 86
25	सुमित गंगवार	आधुनिक भारतीय शिक्षा व्यवस्था पर संस्कृति का प्रभाव : एक विश्लेषात्मक अध्ययन	87 To 90
26.	डॉ.आरिफ शौकत नहात	जातिगत संघर्ष की दास्तान: शिकंजे का दर्द	91 To 93
27.	डॉ.मीनाक्षी विनायक कुरणे	नारी संघर्ष और मैत्रेयी पुष्पा की 'कस्तूरी कुण्डल बसै 'आत्मकथा	94 To 96
28.	डॉ.विनायक वापु कुरणे	जीने का संघर्ष और वीरेंद्र जैन का 'डूब ' उपन्यास	97 To 100
29.	डॉ.स्वाती गुप्ता	मीडिया संस्कृति का महिलाओं पर प्रभाव	101 To 103
30.	अनूप कुमार सिंह	बुनियादी तालीम विद्यालय (आनन्द निकेतन) की संस्कृति एवं शिक्षण अधिगम प्रक्रिया:एक विश्लेषणात्मक अध्ययन	104 To 109
31.	प्रा.नरेद्र नरसिग सूर्यवंशी	भारतीय सभ्यता पर इस्लाम का प्रभाव	110 To 114
32.	डॉ.नारायण विष्णु केसरकर	'नीलू नीलिमा नीलोफर' उपन्यास में चित्रित सांप्रदायिक संघर्ष	115 To 117
33.	प्रा.जेलित कांबळे	आन इस देश उपन्यास में सांप्रदायिक संघर्ष	118 To 119
34.	डॉ.शहनाज एम सय्यद	महिता उपन्यासकारों में सांस्कृतिक संघर्ष	120 To 122
35.	डॉ.प्रकाश शंकरराव चिकुर्डेकर	आधुनिक हिंदी उपन्यासों में चित्रित लोकसांस्कृतिक जीवन-संघर्ष के विशेष संदर्भ में	123 To 125
36.	प्रा.सतीश कृष्णात पाटील-कोले	'चलती चाकी' में सांस्कृतिक जीवन की दाहकता का चित्रण"	126 To 127
37.	प्रा.डी.एच. नाईक	आधुनिकता और संस्कृति	128 To 131
38.	डॉ.सिद्धाम खोत	साठोत्तरी काव्य में सांस्कृतिक अंतर्विरोध	132 To 134
39.	अमित रत्न द्विवेदी	बहु-सांस्कृतिक कक्षा को शिक्षण अधिगम प्रक्रिया में शिक्षक की भूमिका	135 To 140
40	प्रा.संगीता विष्णु भोसले	'तुम्हें बदलना ही होगा...' उपन्यास में नारी मुक्ति संघर्ष	141 To 144
41.	प्रा.मनिषा भिमराव शेळके	'अज्ञेय' के निबंधों में व्यक्त संस्कृति चिंतन	145 To 146

साठोत्तरी काव्य में सांस्कृतिक अंतर्विरोध

डॉ. सिद्राम खोत

डा. डॉ. एन. डी. पाटील महाविद्यालय

मलकापुर, जि. कोल्हापुर

संस्कृति मानव-समाज का महत्वपूर्ण एवं अविच्छिन्न अंग है। संस्कृति का अर्थ संस्कार, परिष्कार होता है। समन्वय भारतीय संस्कृति का महत्वपूर्ण आधार है। भारत में अनेक धर्म एवं संप्रदाय हैं। वैविध्य में एकता झलकती है वह है भारतीय संस्कृति। डॉ. कृष्णा अवस्थी के मतानुसार, "संस्कृति मनुष्य को मानवता की ओर प्रेरित करनेवाले आदर्शों, आचार विचारों और कार्यों, अनुष्ठानों की समष्टि का नाम है। भारतीय संस्कृति सत्य की खोज करनेवाली और आदर्शवादी है।"

इसमें दो राय नहीं है कि साठोत्तरी युग अस्थिरता का युग है। साठोत्तरी कविता वेदनायुक्त तथा विकृत शोषित जिंदगी का विरोध है। वस्तुतः अपने काल का जीवंत दस्तावेज साठोत्तरी कविता प्रस्तुत करती है। सन साठ के उपरांत नैतिकता और मानवीय मूल्यों का बड़े पैमाने पर विघटन हुआ। इस कविता पर साठोत्तरी जीवन के सांस्कृतिक विघटन का गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा। साठोत्तरी कविता विघटित होते जा रहे मूल्यों को रेखांकित करती हुई, सार्थकता की ओर अग्रेसर होने का आग्रह करती है। यह कविता जीवनगत अभावों को उजागर करती हुई उन्हें फिर से जीवन का अंग बनाने के लिए लासलित है। सच्चे अर्थों में पूर्णरूपेण मूल्यों का लोप नहीं हुआ है। इन्सानियत पर अंधकार के बादल जरूर मंडरा रहे हैं किंतु इन्सानियत विल्कुल निश्चय नहीं हो गयी है।

सन साठ के बाद व्यक्तिगत और सामाजिक संबंधों में जरूर बदलाव देखने को मिलता है। सारे संबंध पैसों पर अवलंबित हैं। जीवन की मिटास पर प्रश्नचिह्न लगा है। मनुष्य यांत्रिक जिंदगी में अपने आपको अकेला, असहाय और अजनबी महसूस कर रहा है। संबंधों में संशयात्मक प्रवृत्ति आयी है। प्रेम का स्थान ईर्ष्या ने लिया है। अफसोस की बात है कि व्यक्ति पड़ोसी के प्रति ईर्ष्या करता है। फलस्वरूप बच्चे हिंसक बनते हैं -

"खबरदार ! उसने तुम्हारे परिवार को
नफरत के उस मुकाम पर ला खड़ा किया है
कि काम तुम्हारा सबसे छोटा लडका भी
तुम्हारे पड़ोसी का गला ! अचानक
अपनी स्लेट से काट सकता है।"

भारतीय व्यक्ति के चरित्र में जरूर बदलाव आया है। पारिवारिक एवं सामाजिक संबंधों की आधारभूमि पर जीवन अपनी सार्थकता को स्वर देता है। परिवार में अपना अपना व्यक्तित्व होने के बाद भी पारिवारिक सदस्य एक दूसरे के प्रति आस्थावान होते हैं। मनुष्य के चहुँमुखी विकास होने के लिए घर को भूमि महत्वपूर्ण होती है। असल में प्रेम पर ही परिवार टिका रहता है। किंतु इस स्थिति में बदलाव स्पष्ट रूप में नजर आ रहा है -

"पर सच तो यह है वहाँ
या कहीं भी फर्क नहीं पडता
तुमने जहाँ लिखा है 'प्यार'
वहाँ लिख दो सडक
फर्क नहीं पडता।"

स्वार्थलिप्सा के कारण आदमी समाज और परिवार से कटता चला जाता है। समाज भी उसके ओर ध्यान नहीं देता परिणामस्वरूप आदमी अकेलेपन के सुनसान में भटकने लगता है। यांत्रिक सभ्यता ने आदमी को हृदयहीन बनाया है। आज आदमी में गति है किंतु अजनबीपन, आत्महीनता और अकेलेपन के भावों से ग्रस्त है -

"मैं जब हवा की तरह
दृश्यों के बीच से गुजरता हुआ



ECONOMICS OF ORGANIC FARMING IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

Mr. Digamber Bhagwat Bhoge

Assistant Professor, Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur,
Tal-Shahuwadi, Dist-Kolhapur .

ABSTRACT:-

This research article focuses on the economics of organic farming in the Solapur District. Solapur is one of the significant and largest agriculture and industrial district in the Maharashtra. Agriculture business is the most important source of income of the people in the district.

KEYWORDS: Organic Farming, Agriculture business.

INTRODUCTION :

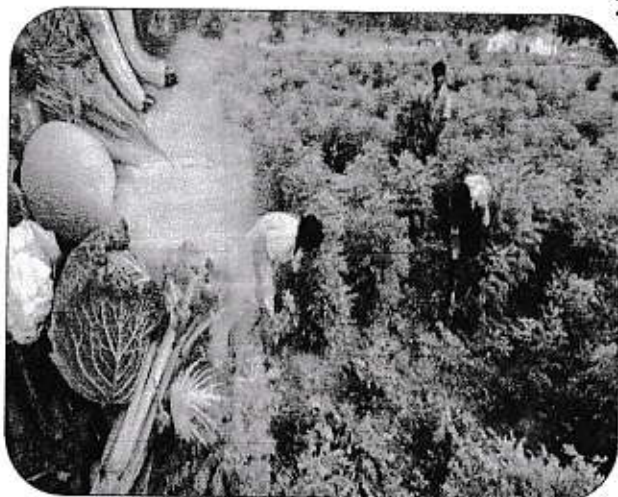
There are 65 percent people engaged in the agriculture sector. Organic farming method economically profitable compare to the inorganic framing. The India is the most important country in the view of agriculture. The Indian farmer has been shift organic to chemical farming after green revaluation. The organic farming area is less than in India other countries. Today, need of organic farming for the Indian economy. The Indian agriculture product does not purchase other countries in the international trade because large hazard factor is available in the chemical farming product. The Organic farming provides better health of soil, animals and human beings.

OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH:

1. To study organic and inorganic farming in the Solapur district.
2. To study market prices of organic and inorganic products.
3. To study the benefit cost ratio (BCR) of organic and inorganic farming.

Hypothesis:

1. The production cost of organic farming is less than inorganic farming.
2. Market prices of the organic product are higher than inorganic product.



The researcher has been selected Jawar and Pomegranate crops for analysis the benefit-cost ratio of organic and inorganic farming. The researcher has been collecting information by organic farmers through Questionnaire. The organic farmers were of opinion that organic farming cost of production was less than inorganic farming. The researcher has been analyzed benefit-cost ratio both organic and inorganic farming.

1. Jawar

The table no.1 shows the benefit-cost ratio of Jawar per acre under organic and inorganic farming and table no.2 shows the input wise expenditure of Jawar

**SANSKRUTI INTERNATIONAL
MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL**

Journal homepage: <http://www.simrj.org.in> Journal UOI: 1.01/simrj

Development of Organic Farming in India

Mr. Digamber Bhagwat Bhoge*¹ and Dr. Shinde P. B.²

1. Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur Tal-Shahuwadi, Dist-Kolhapur

2. HOD, (Retired) K. N. Bhise College, Kurduwadi Tal-Madha, Dist- Solapur

*Email of corresponding author: digamber_bhoge@yahoo.in

Introduction:

This research article focuses on development of organic farming in world as well as India. The organic farming methods are very important in the current situation, because Indian land is a dry land. At the moment increase the consumers' awareness about organic product in India and world. In this time more than 172 countries in the world adopted organic farming techniques.

Organic farming is a production system, which avoids or largely excludes the use of synthetically compounded fertilizers, pesticides, growth regulators, and livestock feed additives. The term "Organic Farming" was first used by Lord Northbourne in the book, *Look to the Land*. Organic farming is the form of agriculture that relies on techniques such as crop rotation, green manures, compost, biological pest control, and mechanical cultivation to maintain soil productivity and control pests on a farm. Organic farming excludes or strictly limits the use of synthetic fertilizers and synthetic pesticides, plant growth regulators, livestock antibiotics, food additives, and genetically modified organisms. The initial effort made by sir Albert Howard, the father of the organic farming, has paid off, metamorphosing in to a practice that sustain soil health and ecosystem, by relying on biodiversity, ecological process and the progress of innovative health sciences.

The International Federation of organic Agriculture Movement (IFOAM), established in 1972 and located in Bonn, Germany, is the international non-governmental organization providing an umbrella for all organic agriculture organizations. There are 700 member organizations in more

**THE FEARSOME NEGRO IN THE WHITE WORLD OF
SHAKESPEARE'S OTHELLO**

PANADE SOMNATH VITTHAL,
Assistant professor
Prof. Dr. N. D. patilMahavidyalaya,
Malkapur Maharashtra (India)

SACHIN VAMAN LONDHE
Assistant Professor
K.N.Bhise College, Kurduwadi
Maharashtra (India)

ABSTRACT

Shakespeare's Othello is a tragedy of a Venetian black moor Othello who fails to understand the conspiracy of a white man, Iago who destroys his nuptial life for his mere suspicion that Othello has immoral relationship with his wife Emilia and makes Othello kill his 'unfaithful' wife Desdemona. The present article explores the unconscious play of racism and image of black man in the unconscious mind of the white man as Othello is the only black man in the play. Fanonian and Freudian perspectives have been used to understand the unconscious motives of the characters. According to Elizabeth Nunez, not only Shakespeare but also critics of Othello like A.C. Bradley and Dr. Johnson had also been racist in their remarks on the character of Othello. Besides, there are two questions long debated that the present paper attempts to answer. These are: i) what was Iago's motive behind Othello's destruction? ii) What is it that propels Othello to that extent where he becomes insane and kills his beloved wife Desdemona whom he loves so passionately?

Key Words: Black, White, Unconscious, Racism, Fanonian, Freudian Etc.

Shakespeare wrote Othello between 1602 and 1604. It is the only domestic tragedy that he ever wrote. It is a tragedy of a Venetian black moor Othello who fails to understand the conspiracy of a white man, Iago who destroys his nuptial life for his mere suspicion that Othello has immoral relationship with his wife Emilia and makes Othello kill his 'unfaithful' wife Desdemona. Shakespeare took the story of an unfortunate moor from Giraldi Cinthio's collection of tales; *Hecatommithi*(1565). There are number of critics like Dr. Johnson, A.C. Bradley, A.C. Swinburne and many others who have tried to analyze the play. Thomas Rymer has attacked the play for its improbabilities and for its failure to satisfy the demands of poetic justice (Muir 12) Dr. Johnson found the last scene unendurable(13) There is consensus of the critics like S.T. Coleridge, Charles Lamb, William Hazlitt, A.C. Bradley and many others that Iago's actions do not have any motive. Iago's malignity is motiveless. He was also compared with Satan and "the various motives that he acknowledges are mere rationalizations."(15)

Role of Women in Panchayat Raj

Volume 02, Issue 12, Year: 2016, Pages: 37-41,

Authors: Dr. Phole S. K, Assistant Professor & Head, Dept. of Public Administration, Vivekanand College, Aurangabad, MS, India

The Portrayal of Urban Woman in the Literature of Sudha Aroda

Volume 02, Issue 12, Year: 2016, Pages: 42-44,

Authors: Tadvi Sairaj Anwar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Hindi, S. D. College, Soegaon; Dist. Aurangabad MS, India

Konark ki Chhaya Main ...Dr. Damodar Khadse

Volume 02, Issue 12, Year: 2016, Pages: 45-49,

Authors: Dr. Mahipati Jagannath Shivdas, Associate Professor, Dept. of Hindi, Prof. Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur, Tal-Shahuwadi, Dist. Kolhapur
Pin- 415 101 (M.S.) India.

Ethno-Therapeutic Aspects of Four Different Species of Cassia from Nandurbar District, Maharashtra : A Review

Volume 02, Issue 12, Year: 2016, Pages: 50-55,

Authors: Dr. Sumia Fatima, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria College for Women, Aurangabad (M.S.) India. & 2Jadhav Reena Girdharilal, Govt. Ashram Jr. College, Nawapada, Tal.- Sakri, Dist.- Dhule (M.S.) India

Studies on Prevalence of Platyhelminth Parasites of Freshwater Fishes from Jaikawadi Dam at Aurangabad District, (M.S.) India

Volume 02, Issue 12, Year: 2016, Pages: 56-61,

Authors: Deolalikar R.V.*, Research Scholar,
Email ID : rvdeolalikar@gmail.com, India

Environmental Impact and Acquired Mental Inability

Volume 02, Issue 12, Year: 2016, Pages: 62-71,

Authors: Dr. Abhimanyu R. Dhormare, Dept. of Psychology, Babuji Avhad Mahavidyalaya, Pathardi, Dist - Ahmednagar (Maharashtra)
Email ID : ardcanada@gmail.com, India

**Effective Methods of Teaching and Learning English
As the Second Language (E2L)**

Volume 02, Issue 12, Year: 2016, Pages: 45-49,

Authors: Dr. Nilesh A. Tare, Late. C. M. Kadhi Arts College, Paratwada, Amravati
India

Chatrapati Shivaji Maharajanchi Shetsara Aakarni Paddhat

Volume 02, Issue 12, Year: 2016, Pages: 50-58,

Authors: Rajendrasingh Hirasingh Devare, Head, Dept. of History, Shri Venkatesh Mahavidyalaya, Deulgaon Raja, Dist. Buldhana, India



कोणार्क की छाया में डॉ. दामोदर खडसे



डॉ. प्रा. एम.जे. शिवदास

हिंदी विभाग प्रमुख तथा सहयोगी प्राध्यापक

प्रा. डॉ. एन.डी.पाटील महाविद्यालय, मलकापुर

ता. शाहवाडी, जि. कोल्हापुर (महाराष्ट्र)

Email : Shivdasmj@gmail.coms

Abstract

महाराष्ट्र सरकार की ओर से हाल ही में 'जीवन गौरव पुरस्कार' पानेवाले तथा महात्मा गांधी आंतरराष्ट्रीय हिंदी विद्यापीठ में 'रायटर-इन-रेजिडेंस' इस मानद पद पर नियुक्ति होनेवाले कथाकार, अनुवादक, राजभाषा से संबंधित विपुल लेखन करनेवाले, तथा कवि के रूप में ख्यातकीर्द रचनाकार डॉ. दामोदर विष्णू खडसे मराठी तथा हिंदी भाषी लोगों को परिचित है। उन्होंने अब तक तीन उपन्यास, छ कथासंग्रह, सात कविता संग्रह, पंद्रह अनुवाद से संबंधित किताबें, चार राजभाषाविषयक किताबें, एक यात्रावर्णन तथा साक्षात्कार से संबंधित, तथा अन्य पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में विपुल साहित्य लेखन किया है। वे कथाकार, कवि, सृजक, अनुवादकर्ता के

रूप में परिचित है, तथा बीस विविध पुरस्कारों से सन्मानित हस्ती है इनमें से दो पुरस्कार महामहिम राष्ट्रपति शंकर दयाल शर्मा और राष्ट्रपति प्रतिभा पाटील के द्वारा प्राप्त हो चुके है। वे 2008 में बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र पुणे से सहायक महाप्रबंधक (राजाभाषा) इस पद से अवकाशप्राप्त हो चुके हैं भारत सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालय, रसायन व उर्वरक मंत्रालय, उर्जा मंत्रालय में हिंदी समिति पर सलाहकार सदस्य के रूप में कार्यरत रहे हैं।

उन्होंने भारत के प्रधानमंत्री की अध्यक्षता में पुनर्गठित केन्द्रीय हिंदी समिति पर सदस्य के रूप में अपना योगदान दिया है। उनके नामपर 2015 तक विविध विधाओंसे संबंधित 50 पुस्तकें हैं। हम उनके द्वारा 'काला सूरज' और

Indian Streams Research Journal

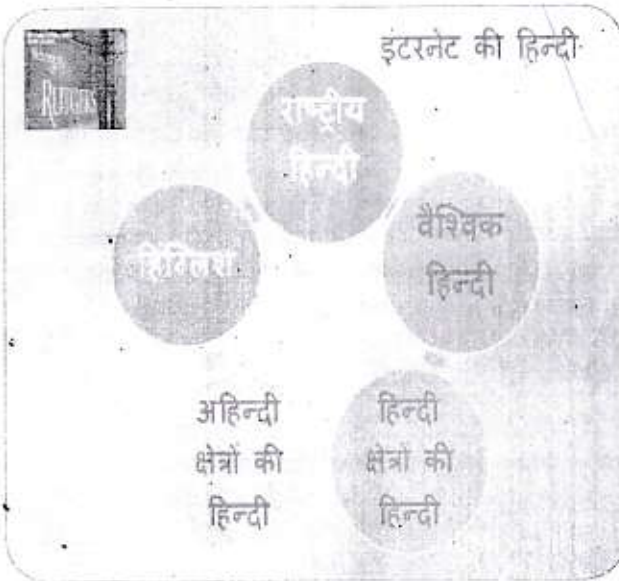


हिंदी भाषा के विकास में इंटरनेट का योगदान



नारायण विष्णु केसरकर

हिंदी विभाग प्रमुख, पा. ऑ. एन. डी. पाटील महाविद्यालय, मलकापुर।



प्रस्तावना :-

आज संचार माध्यम हमारे जीवन का अभिन्न अंग बन चुके हैं। इन्होंने हमारी रहन-सहन, खान-पान से लेकर हमारी सोच पर भी गहरा प्रभाव डाला है। इन माध्यमों ने सारे विश्व को एक ग्राम में बदल दिया है। भाषा के माध्यम से सारे विश्व में संचार का जाल फैल चुका है। भाषा के महत्त्व को सारे विश्व ने स्वीकार किया है। हर कोई देश अपनी भाषा को संप्रेषण का माध्यम बनाने की होड़ में लगा है। भूमंडलीकरण के इस युग में सारी दुनिया में अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से भाषिक लड़ाई शुरू है। हमारे देश में संचार के माध्यम की भूमिका हिंदी निभा रही है। संचार के माध्यमों ने हिंदी भाषा को दुनिया के कोने-कोने में पहुँचा दिया है। दुनिया एक बहुत बड़ा बाजार है और बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों में इस बाजार में प्रवेश किया है। आज हिंदी बाजार की भाषा बन गई है। इससे आज विश्व स्तर पर हिंदी का महत्त्व दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। भारत दुनिया का एक बहुत बड़ा बाजार है। इसलिए भारत ने सारी दुनिया का ध्यान अपनी ओर खिंच लिया है। हमारा देश तो पहले से ही हिंदी की मानसिकता से जुड़ा हुआ है ही। साथ ही बाजारीकरण के कारण सारे विश्व ने हिंदी के महत्त्व को जान लिया है। इससे आज हिंदी राष्ट्रभाषा से विश्वभाषा की ओर अग्रसर हो रही है। इसमें इंटरनेट का योगदान सबसे अधिक है।

इंटरनेट का स्थान :-

संचार माध्यमों के कारण आज दुनिया हर पल छोटी होती जा रही है। वैश्वीकरण की पकिया को प्रभावशाली बनाने में संचार माध्यमों का महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। संचार द्वारा सूचनाओं के आदान-प्रदान का रूप प्रतिपल बदलता हुआ नजर आ रहा है। आज संचार माध्यमों ने एक नई विश्व क्रांति का रूप धारण किया है। आज संचार माध्यमों का श्रव्य-दृश्य संप्रेषण और पत्रकारिता से आगे बढ़कर कंप्यूटर से इंटरनेट तक विस्तार हो चुका है। आज संचार के माध्यम अपने प्रचार-प्रसार के द्वारा मनुष्य के सामाजिक परिवर्तन का एक क्रांतिकारी हथियार बन चुके हैं। इस क्रांति के कारण हिंदी भाषा नए रंग-रंग में दुनिया के सामने आ रही है। सूचना और संचार के क्षेत्र में भारत में जो कार्य हुआ है वह अन्य प्रमुख एशियाई देशों की अपेक्षा अधिक आधुनिक है। इसमें इंटरनेट का प्रवेश यह अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि है। "यह एक ऐसी प्रौद्योगिकी है जिसमें विश्वव्यापी नेटवर्क (संजाल) में सैकड़ों कंप्यूटरों को एक साथ जोड़ा गया है। जिसके कारण विश्व अति लघु बन गया है। अब इंटरनेट पर भी हिंदी में ई-मेल चैटिंग, वेब आदि में कार्य हो रहा है। इसलिए व्यापारियों, उद्योगपतियों, अर्थशास्त्रियों, अधिकारी वर्ग, बौद्धिक वर्ग और वीमा कंपनी, बैंक, वित्त निगम, मनोरंजन, उद्योग, उपभोक्ता, वस्तु आदि के मार्केटिंग के लिए हिंदी प्रमुख भूमिका निभा रही है। ई-कॉमर्स (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाणिज्य), ई-गवर्नेंस (ऑन लाईन सरकारी प्रचलन), ई-एज्युकेशन (ऑन लाईन शिक्षा और अधिगम), ई-मेल (कंप्यूटर द्वारा डाक प्रक्रिया), ई-कम्प्यूनिटीज (विकास और मानव अंतःव्यवस्थापक संघ), डाटा प्रबंधन, सूचना पुनःप्राप्ति आदि के माध्यम से हिंदी ने व्यापार क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़ा स्थान बना लिया है।" (1)



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/colsurfa

Surfactant stabilized AgNPs as a colorimetric probe for simple and selective detection of hypochlorite anion (ClO^-) in aqueous solution: Environmental sample analysis



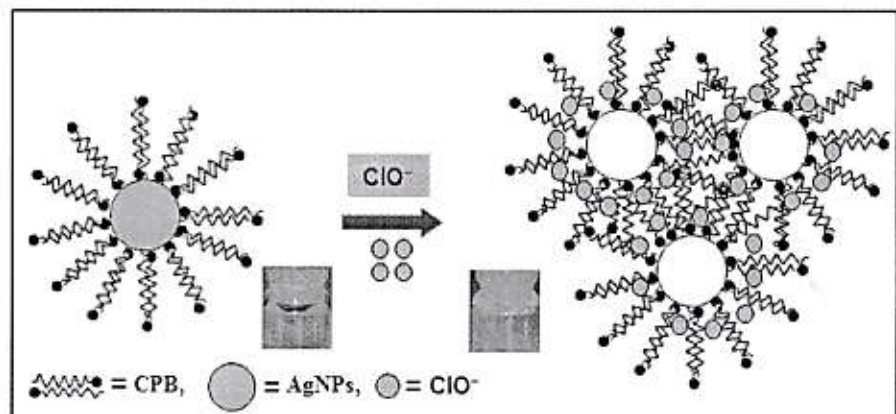
Laxman S. Walekar, Samadhan P. Pawar, Anil H. Gore, Vishwas D. Suryawanshi, Santosh S. Undare, Prashant V. Anbhule, Shivajirao R. Patil, Govind B. Kolekar*

Fluorescence Spectroscopy Research Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Shivaji University, Kolhapur 416 004, Maharashtra, India

HIGHLIGHTS

- Simple colorimetric probe for the detection of ClO^- in aqueous media.
- Quenching in the absorbance of CPB-AgNPs with ClO^- due to the inducing aggregation, resulting in the color change from yellowish brown to colorless.
- Straightforward method with LOD ($0.4538 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$).
- The probe successfully applied to determine ClO^- from environmental water samples.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 25 September 2015
 Received in revised form 5 November 2015
 Accepted 9 November 2015
 Available online 14 November 2015

Keywords:

Silver nanoparticles
 Hypochlorite
 Cetylpyridinium bromide
 Colorimetric probe
 Aggregation
 Naked eye detection

ABSTRACT

Herein, the development of a colorimetric probe for selective detection of hypochlorite ion (ClO^-) using cetylpyridinium bromide (CPB) capped silver nanoparticles (CPB-AgNPs) in aqueous solution is reported. The absorbance of the CPB-AgNPs was significantly decreased in presence of ClO^- resulting in the color change from yellowish brown to colorless due to inducing aggregation of CPB-AgNPs with ClO^- . The interaction between ClO^- and CPB-AgNPs is studied by some analytical techniques such as UV-vis absorption spectroscopy, Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM), Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS) and zeta potential measurements. Under the optimum condition, the calibration plot of $(A_0 - A)$ against concentration of ClO^- was linear in the range of $0.5\text{--}4.5 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ with a correlation coefficient of 0.9927. The concentration of ClO^- is quantitatively determined from an UV-vis spectrophotometer with a Limit of Detection (LOD) is $0.45 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$. This method shows excellent selectivity towards ClO^- checked over other interfering anions. The accuracy and reliability of the methods were further ascertained for the detection of ClO^- from environmental samples via standard-addition method, with percentage recoveries in the range of 98.80–102.94%. The plausible reason for color change is also discussed. The proposed method is simple, rapid, specific and highly selective with good precision.

© 2015 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

* Corresponding author. Fax: +91 231 2692333.
 E-mail address: gbkolekar@yahoo.co.in (G.B. Kolekar).

HOSTED BY



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Pharmaceutical Analysis

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jpa

Original Article

CdS nanocrystals as fluorescent probe for detection of dolasetron mesylate in aqueous solution: Application to biomedical analysis[☆]Samadhan P. Pawar, Laxman S. Walekar, Uttam R. Kondekar, Dattatray B. Gunjal, Anil H. Gore, Prashant V. Anbhule, Shivajirao R. Patil, Govind B. Kolekar^{*}

Fluorescence Spectroscopy Research Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Shivaji University, Kolhapur 416 004, Maharashtra, India

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Dolasetron mesylate
CdS quantum dots
Fluorescence quenching
Nonradiative recombination

ABSTRACT

A simple and straightforward method for the determination of dolasetron mesylate (DM) in aqueous solution was developed based on the fluorescence quenching of 3-Mercaptopropionic acid (MPA) capped CdS quantum dots (QDs). The structure, morphology, and optical properties of synthesized QDs were characterized by using UV-Vis absorption spectroscopy, fluorescence spectroscopy, transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and dynamic light scattering (DLS) measurements. Under the optimum conditions, the MPA-CdS QDs fluorescence probe offered good sensitivity and selectivity for detecting DM. The probe provided a highly specific selectivity and a linear detection of DM in the range of 2–40 µg/mL with detection limit (LOD) 1.512 µg/mL. The common excipients did not interfere in the proposed method. The fluorescence quenching mechanism of CdS QDs is also discussed. The developed sensor was applied to the quantification of DM in urine and human serum sample with satisfactory results.

1. Introduction

Dolasetron mesylate (DM, Fig. 1) is an antiemetic and antiemetic agent. It is a highly specific and selective serotonin subtype 3 (5-HT₃) receptor antagonist both in vitro and in vivo.

DM is currently being used for the management of nausea and vomiting associated with cancer chemotherapy, radiotherapy and surgical procedures [1,2]. Its main effect is to reduce the activity of the vagus nerve that activates the vomiting center in the medulla oblongata. Dolasetron breaks down slowly, staying in the body for a long time. One dose usually lasts 4–9 h and is usually administered once or twice daily. This drug is metabolized in the liver and removed from the body by the kidneys. It is also sometimes used as an antiemetic (anti-vomiting medication) in veterinary medicine for dogs and cats. Dolasetron is a well-tolerated drug with few side effects. Headache, dizziness, and constipation are the most commonly reported side effects associated with its use. However, the FDA has recently issued a drug communication, stating that the injection form of dolasetron, a 5HT₃ agonist, should no longer be used in adult or pediatric patients with chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (CINV). Dolasetron injection can increase the risk of developing torsade de pointes, a potentially fatal abnormal heart rhythm, [3,4]. Therefore, the quantification of DM is essential in biomedical samples.

So far, very few methods have been developed for the analysis of DM in human plasma and urine. Previous methods based on gas chromatography–mass spectrometry (GC–MS) [5] and high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) [6–8] suffered from poor sensitivity and endogenous interferences or complicated derivatization procedures. In addition, these methods have some limitations like use of expensive instruments, long operation time and reagents required not easily available in many laboratories. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a fast, simple, sensitive, selective and straightforward method for analysis of DM in human urine and blood serum.

Nowadays, fluorescence-based sensors have attracted much attention due to its simple operation, low cost, selectivity, and high sensitivity and thus can be used for real sample analysis. Mostly conjugated polymers, organic fluorescent molecules, fluorescent dyes, semiconducting nanoparticles and fluorescent proteins are used as fluorescence sensors. Among them semiconducting nanocrystals or quantum dots (QDs) have attracted much attention of researchers towards development of sensors. QDs possess outstanding optical properties, such as broad absorption spectra, narrow and symmetric size-tunable emission, high quantum yields, and high photobleaching stability, which make them advantageous over traditional fluorophores for bioimaging and biosensing applications [9,10]. In 1998, Bruchez and co-workers [11] and Chan and Nie [12] were the first to recognize

[☆] Peer review under responsibility of Xi'an Jiaotong University.^{*} Corresponding author.E-mail address: gbkolekar@yahoo.co.in (G.B. Kolekar).

Cite this: *Anal. Methods*, 2016, 8, 6512

A quantum dot-based dual fluorescent probe for recognition of mercuric ions and *N*-acetylcysteine: "On–Off–On" approach

Samadhan P. Pawar, Laxman S. Walekar, Uttam R. Kondekar, Dattatray B. Gunjal, Anil H. Gore, Prashant V. Anbhule, Shivajirao R. Patil and Govind B. Kolekar*

A mercaptopropionic acid-capped cadmium sulfide quantum dot (MPA-CdS QD) based dual fluorescent "On–Off–On" probe was designed and applied for sensitive and selective monitoring of mercuric ions (Hg^{2+}) and *N*-acetylcysteine (NAC) in aqueous solution. In the mercuric ion detection, the fluorescence of MPA-CdS QDs decreased with increasing amount of Hg^{2+} . This is because of the binding of mercuric ions to mercaptopropionic on the surface of quantum dots and the electron transfer from the photoexcited MPA-CdS QDs to mercuric ions. Subsequently, upon the successive addition of NAC, the fluorescence of MPA-CdS QDs is recovered due to the high binding affinity of NAC with mercuric ions; NAC can form a more stable complex with mercuric ions in aqueous solution, and this releases the fluorescent MPA-CdS QDs. The strategy was simply achieved by measuring the changes in the fluorescence intensity of QDs. The present results suggest that the developed method has several advantages such as being simple, straightforward, and highly sensitive, ease of operation and cost effectiveness and is used for simultaneous determination of two analytes in aqueous media. The linear response range was obtained over the range of 25–225 ng mL^{-1} and 0.05–0.9 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ with a low detection limit of 25.2 ng mL^{-1} and 0.092 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ for Hg^{2+} ions and NAC, respectively. The developed probe was successfully applied for the determination of Hg^{2+} and NAC in real samples with satisfactory results.

Received 24th May 2016
Accepted 26th July 2016

DOI: 10.1039/c6ay01493c

www.rsc.org/methods

1. Introduction

In recent years, water soluble semiconductor quantum dots (QDs) have attracted much more attention of researchers to develop novel fluorescent probes in diverse research areas, such as optical sensors, biosensing and biomedical analyses.^{1–5} In comparison to organic dyes and fluorescent proteins, QDs have some unique photophysical properties such as a broad/continuous excitation spectrum and narrow/symmetric emission spectrum, high photobleaching threshold, photostability and high emission quantum yield.^{6–9} Semiconductor quantum dots also show specific optical and electronic properties that are dramatically different from those of bulk semiconductors because they exhibit tunable photoluminescence due to the quantum confinement effect.^{10–12} Fluorescence emission wavelength can be tuned by modifying the size of QDs, and the type of capping molecule.^{13,14} Therefore, QDs capped with different capping agents have been widely used in chemical, biological and environmental analyses.^{15,16}

Nowadays, detection of heavy transition-metal ions is a very hot issue throughout the world due to the high toxicity of these metal ions toward human health and the environment.

Mercuric ions (Hg^{2+}) are well known to be one of the most hazardous and toxic cations to the environment and human health arising from both natural and industrial sources. According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), a total of 75 000 tons of mercury are generated from all natural as well as human sources.¹⁷ Toxic effects include damage to the brain, kidneys, and lungs, DNA damage, mitosis impairment and permanent damage to the central nervous system even in a low concentration.^{18,19} Mercury poisoning can result in several diseases, including acrodynia (pink disease),²⁰ Hunter–Russell syndrome²¹ and Minamata disease.²² It is noteworthy that the maximum allowed concentration of Hg^{2+} is 10 nM in drinking water according to the USEPA.^{23,24} Hg^{2+} enters humans and animals in different ways such as by consumption of fish, eating foods that have acquired mercury residues during processing, breathing contaminated air, etc. Mercury pollution has become a serious environmental health problem all over the world. From the environmental protection and health concern points of view, development of an effective method for the sensitive and selective detection of trace amounts of Hg^{2+} is very important and has attracted great attention. A variety of traditional methods including atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS), inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICPMS), atomic fluorescence spectrometry (AFS) and X-ray absorption spectroscopy have been used for

Fluorescence Spectroscopy Research Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Shivaji University, Kolhapur – 416 004, Maharashtra, India. E-mail: gbkolekar@yahoo.co.in

INDEX ✓

20	प्रा. राजाभाऊ सोपान धितारे	बचतगटात स्त्रीयाचे कार्य आणि त्यांच्या जीवनावर झालेला परीणाम	60
21	कु. सुगंधा सदाशिव शेडबाळे	स्त्री सक्षमीकरण..... जयश्री पाटील यांचे कार्य	62
22	प्रा. कुंभाब रामचंद्र पत्रंत	"कुंभाब रामाजातील स्त्रियांचे स्थान व दर्जा - विशेष संदर्भ कोल्हापूर जिल्हा"	65
23	प्रशांत प्रकाश दुचेकर	छ. शाहू महाराजांचे स्त्रीविषयक शैक्षणिक विचार व कार्य	69
24	प्रा. उमाकांत आण्णाप्पा हतीकट	रमाबाई रानडे : एक थोर समाजसुधारिका	71
25	प्रा. डॉ.दादासाहेब बापूराव जाधव	पेशवेकालीन स्त्रियांची स्थिती	73
26	प्रा.श्रीमती मृणालिनी आ.शिंदे	कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्र आणि स्त्रीजीवन	75
27	प्रा. डॉ. सदाशिव मारुती गावडे	महिला सबलीकरण - एक काळाची गरज	78
28	प्रा. विकास माधवराय मेहेंदळे	महाराष्ट्रातील महिला संघटनेचे योगदान	80
29	शारदा महादेव देवकर	स्त्रीदास्य / स्त्री गुलाम विशेष संदर्भ : पेशवेकाळ	83
30	प्रा.डॉ.माणिक अनंतराव विजापुरे	प्राचीन, मध्ययुगीन आणि आधुनिक काळातील स्त्रियांचा बदलता दर्जा	85
31	प्रा. नवनाथ ज्ञानदेव इंदलकर	गिनी निवेदिता प्रतिष्ठान, सांगलीचे स्त्रीयांच्या उन्नतीसाठी कार्य -ऐतिहासिक अभ्यास	88
32	प्रा. आप्पासाहेब रामचंद्र बिरुनके	स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व कालखंडातील स्त्री सुधारणासंबंधी विविध कायदे	91
33	डॉ. देशमुख.डी.बी डॉ.माने.पी. एस	स्त्रियांचे विविध क्षेत्रातील कार्य	94
34	प्रा.धनेश मधुकर हरड	प्रयोगशिल बालशिक्षण तज्ञ- ताराबाई मोडक	96
35	डॉ. दत्तात्रय पांडुरंग खराडे	मुस्लिम सत्यशोधक चळवळ - तलाक मुक्ती मोर्चा.	98
36	प्रा. डॉ. विजय विष्णू पाडळकर	समकालीन इतिहासातील स्त्री पर्व - मेधा पाटकर यांचे सामाजिक क्षेत्रातील योगदान	102
37	प्रा. डॉ. कोरडे दत्तात्रय ज्ञानदेव	यादवकाळातील स्त्रीजीवन	105
38	प्रा. संयोगिता सासने	रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यातील सावित्रीबाई फुले - 'कै. सौ. मालतीबाई जोशी'	109
39	प्रा. रामेश्वर विक्रम सपकाळ	महाराष्ट्राच्या सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक विकासामध्ये सावित्रीबाई फुलेंचे योगदान	115
40	प्रा. पल्लवी रोहिदास मिरजकर	स्त्री-स्वातंत्र्य आणि लिंगभेद	119
41	डॉ. अर्चना श्रीराम जाधव	छत्रपती राजाराम महाराज यांचे स्त्री उन्नती विषयक कार्य	125
42	डॉ. जयश्री लक्ष्मण चौगुले	कृष्णा अग्निहोत्री के 'आना इस देश' उपन्यास की नारियाँ	129
43	प्रा. रश्मी अडेकर	पंडिता रमाबाई : जीवन व कार्य	131
44	प्रा. सचिन सुभाष बोलाईकर	'आद्य दलित लेखिका, सत्यशोधक बाणा : मुक्ता साळवे'	132
45	प्रा. डॉ. मगदूम की वाय	मराठ्यांची राजलक्ष्मी: महाराणी येसूबाई	135
46	प्रा. गोवर्धन दिर्कोडा, प्रा. रुपाली दिर्कोडा	पेशवे कालीन व मराठा घराण्यातील कर्तृत्व संपन्न स्त्रिया - एक अभ्यास	138

**समकालीन इतिहासातील स्त्री पर्व -
मेधा पाटकर यांचे सामाजिक क्षेत्रातील योगदान ***

प्रा. डॉ. विजय विष्णू पाडळकर
प्रा. डॉ. एन.डी. पाटील महाविद्यालय,
मलकापूर

सामाजिक परिवर्तनाच्या प्रक्रियेत स्त्री नेतृत्वाचा सहभाग महत्वपूर्ण आहे. स्त्रीयांना शिक्षण मिळाल्यापासून स्त्रीयांच्या कर्तृत्वास अधिक वाव मिळाला. परिणामी स्त्रीयांचा विविध क्षेत्रात नुसता सहभाग राहिल नाही तर त्यांचे क्षेत्र विस्तारले गेले. राजकिय, सामाजिक, व्यवसायिक, औद्योगिक इत्यादी क्षेत्रात स्त्रीने महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिले आहे. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात सामाजिक क्षेत्रामध्ये कार्य करणा-या मध्ये मेधा पाटकर या अग्रभागी राहिल्या. त्यांनी सत्य, अहिंसा, सत्याग्रह, कायदेभंग, जलसमर्पण इत्यादी अस्त्राचा अवलंब करून सरकार विरोधात चळवळ उभी केली. त्याच्या या चळवळीचा प्रभाव भारतापुरता मर्यादीत न राहता आंतरराष्ट्रीय चळवळीवर राहिलेला दिसून येतो. या राष्ट्रीय चर्चासत्रामध्ये एका स्त्री नेतृत्वाच्या सामाजिक क्षेत्रातील योगदान हा विषय निवडला आहे.

पूर्वपरिचय

मेधा पाटकर यांचा जन्म 1 डिसेंबर, 1954 रोजी वसंत व इंदू खानोलकर या दांपत्यांच्या पोटी झाला. हिंद मजदूर संघटनेचे अध्यक्ष राहिलेले वसंत खानोलकर भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य लढयात सक्रिय होते. तर इंदू खानोलकर या स्त्रीयावर होणा-या अन्याया विरोधात व कायद्यातील अन्यायी बाबींवर लढणा-या स्वाधार या संघटनेच्या मुख्य कार्यकर्त्या होत्या. ¹ पाटकरांच्या घरी राष्ट्र सेवा दलांच्या अनेक नेत्यांची, कार्यकर्त्यांची उठबस असे. परिणामी बालपणी मेधा पाटकरांना चळवळीचे बाळकडू मिळाले होते. त्यांनी पदवीचे शिक्षण सायन्स मधून तर एम ए सोशल वर्क या विषयातून टाटा इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ फंडामेंटल रिसर्च मधून केले. सोशल वर्क हा अभ्यास करत असतांना त्यांचा संबंध झोपडपट्टीतील लोकांशी आला. त्यांनी पांच वर्षे झोपडपट्टीतील लोकांचे रेशनींगचे प्रश्न, त्यांचे शिक्षण, स्त्रीयांवरील अन्याय इत्यादी समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी त्या कार्यरत राहिल्या. येथेच त्यांच्या सामाजिक कार्यास प्रारंभ झाला. त्यांनी पीएच.डी. साठी सामाजिक विकास आणि पारंपारिक समाजावर त्याचा परिणाम हा विषय संशोधनासाठी निवडला. परंतु त्या आंदोलनात सामाजिक कार्यात ओढल्या गेल्यामुळे त्यांना पीएच.डी. पदवी मिळवता आली नाही.²

नर्मदा बचाव आंदोलन -

सन 1985 मध्ये गुजरात राज्यातील डांग, बनारस काढा, सांबर काढा येथील स्त्रीयांचे प्रश्न समजावून घेण्यासाठी गेल्या होत्या. त्यावेळी त्यांनी तेथील स्त्रीयांना संघटित करून त्यांचे हक्क मिळवून देण्याचे काम केले. याच वेळी त्यांना सरदार सरोवराची माहिती मिळाली. या प्रकल्पामुळे हजारो लोकांना विस्थापित व्हावे लागणार आहे याची माहिती मिळताच त्यांनी या प्रकल्पाचा अभ्यास केला. विस्थापित होणा-या लोकांना या प्रकल्पाबद्दल फारशी माहिती नसल्याचे लक्षांत येताच त्यांनी या प्रकल्पाची माहिती त्यांच्या पर्यन्त पोहोचवली. व त्याची भूमिका सरकारला कळविली. या वेळी पाटकरांनी विकासासाठी धरण झाले पाहिजे. परंतु मोठ्या धरणाऐवजी छोटी धरणे झाली पाहिजेत असा विचार मांडून सरकारच्या गळी उतरविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. परंतु सरकारने त्याकडे दुर्लक्ष केले. त्या प्रकल्पामुळे गुजरात मधील 19, मध्यप्रदेशातील 193, व महाराष्ट्रातील 33 खेडी अशा एकूण 245 खेड्यांना विस्थापित होण्याची झळ पोहोचणार होती. शिवाय 13,774 हेक्टर घनदाट जंगलाचे क्षेत्र पाण्याखाली जाणार होते. ³ एकदंशेत या प्रकल्पामुळे विस्थापित होणा-यांचे प्रमाण अधिक होते. शिवाय प्रकल्प झाल्यानंतर हजारो हेक्टर जमीन खारवट नापिक बनणार होती. जंगल क्षेत्र बुडीत जाणार असल्यामुळे पर्यावरणास धोका निर्माण होणार होता. पाटकरांनी ही बाब सरकारच्या लक्षांत आणून देवूनही सरकार आपल्या मतावर ठाम होते. त्यामुळे त्यांनी विस्थापित होणा-या जनतेचे संघटन करून आंदोलनास सुरुवात केली. या वेळी त्यांनी अर्ज, विनंत्या, निदर्शने, घेराव, मोर्चा, उपोषण या लोकशाहीतील प्रमुख अस्त्राचा अवलंब केला. 14 मार्च, 1989 मध्ये हसूर येथे परिषद घेवून 50000 लोकांचे संघटन करून धरण विरोधी संघर्ष यात्रा काढली. ⁴ सरदार सरोवर या प्रकल्पासाठी जागतिक बँकेने कर्ज मंजूर केले. त्यावेळी त्यांनी या प्रकल्पामुळे होणारे दुष्परिणाम जागतिक बँकेच्या निदर्शनास आणून दिले. तरीही बँक कर्ज देण्यास तयार होती. त्या विरोधात पाटकरांनी 25 डिसेंबर 1990 मध्ये 200 कि.मी. अंतराच्या 36 दिवसांचा लोंग मोर्चा काढला. या मोर्चात 6000 स्त्री पुरुष सहभागी झाले होते. हा मोर्चा गुजरातच्या सीमेजवळ येताच पोलिसांनी आंदोलकांवर हल्ला केला. झालेल्या लाठीमारात शेकडो स्त्री पुरुष जखमी झाले. परिणामी या मोर्चाने जगाचे लक्ष वेधून घेतले. त्यामुळे या चळवळीस जनतेची सहानुभूती मिळाली. तर धरणप्रकल्पाच्या पूर्व भागातील जनतेने पाठिंबा दिला. ⁵ या वेळी भारत सरकारच्या पर्यावरण व वन विभाग मंत्रालयाने हस्तक्षेप करून धरण प्रकल्पाच्या बांधकामास स्थगिती दिली.



Sr. No	Title And Name Of The Author (S)	Page No
1	कृषि एवं खाद्य सुरक्षा उमेश कुमार शाक्य	1
2	किनवट तालुक्यातील ग्रामीण वसाहतींच्या अंतर्गत रचनेचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास(नांदेड जिल्हा) पी. ए. खडके, प्रफुल्ल बाबुराव गायकवाड	5
3	मतिमंदत्व आणि सामाजिक मानसिकता विलास वि. धबाले	13
4	स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील राधानगरी तालुक्यातील पीक पध्दतीचा अभ्यास (1950 - 2000) चिंतय विष्णू पाडळकर	17
5	हिन्दी उपन्यास में भारतीय किसान प्रदीप कुमार, रमेश कुमार गोहे	22
6	नागपुर की स्त्री शिक्षा में ईसाई धर्मोपदेशको का योगदान (प्रारम्भ से सन 1940 तक) अभिलाशा राऊत	25
7	प्राचीन भारतीय राजनीतिक चिंतन में राज्य का स्वरूप अनुपमा आर्या	30
8	हरदोई जनपद में विपणन केन्द्रों की सम्बद्धता अमित सचान	35



श्रीमान्श्रीमान् श्रीकाळोतील राधानगरी तालुक्यातील पीक

पध्दतीचा अभ्यास (1950-2000)

विजय विष्णू पांडुरंगकर

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख, प. डा. एच. डी. पाटील महाविद्यालय
महाराष्ट्र शा. नाशिक, जि. कल्याण

भाषा:1

भारत हा कृषिसंचयन देश असून शेती हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे. राधानगरी तालुका याला अपवाद नाही. राधानगरी तालुक्यात प्रामुख्याने भात, नावणी (नागली) गहू, ज्वारी, इ. तृणधान्ये, ऊस, केळी इ. नगरी, मुईमुग, सोयारीन, सुर्यफूल इत्यादी तेलविविधा तर भांगरा, उर्दूद, पाटांना, कुळीद इत्यादी कडधान्ये पीक घेतली जातात.

1950 ते 2001 या काळातील एकूण पीकांसाठी शेत्याचा आढावा घेतल्यास असे दिसून येते की, तृणधान्ये व कडधान्ये या पीकांसाठी घेतले प्रमाण एकूण पीकांसाठी शेत्याच्या तुलनेत घटले आहे. त्यामध्ये कडधान्यांचे प्रमाण सिमरतीने कमी झाले आहे. तर नागली पिकांमध्ये सिमरतीने घट झाली आहे. तृणधान्ये या पिकांमध्ये भात हे तालुक्यातील प्रमुख पीक आहे. हे पीक पारंपारीक पध्दतीने घेतले जात होते. त्यामुळे आपत्तीने अधिक उत्पादन वाढावे यामाठी विविध कृषी संशोधन युक्त केले. त्याद्वारा 1963-1964 मध्ये तालुक्यात आसणे या जाती 100 एकरा नध्ये जपानी या

अधिक भात पीक घेण्याच्या पध्दतीचा प्रयोग राबविल्यात आला. तो यशस्वी झाल्याने राज्यभर राबविल्यात आला. तसेच राधानगरी येथे भात तालुक्यात प्रथम करण्यात आले. या केंद्रावर संशोधन केलेले फूले गावळ, सिमरती 24 व चोगावती या पीकांचे उत्पादन जिल्ह्यात मोठ्या प्रमाणात घेतले जाते. या भात पीकांसाठी शेत्यामध्ये घट झाली असली तरी पीक उत्पादनात आर्थिक पध्दती व अधिक उत्पादन देण्या जाती ओषध्यांमुळे त्या प्रभावात वाढ झाली आहे.

1970 च्या दशकात धान्य उत्पादन वाढविण्याच्या स्पर्धा महाराष्ट्र शासनाने घेतल्या. त्यात तालुक्यातील शेतकऱ्यांनी भाग घेतला होता. 1971-72 या काळात सलग तीन वर्षे प्रथम क्रमांकाचे पारितोषिक येथील शेतकरी मिळवली आहेत.

संदर्भ:1/1/

भात हा कृषिसंचयन देश असून शेती हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे. राधानगरी तालुका याला अपवाद नाही. या तालुक्यात 1950-51 मधील आपत्तीनंतर आपत्तीनंतर प्रमाण सरासरी 80 टक्के इतके होते. आपत्तीनंतरानंतर हे प्रमाण 65 टक्के इतके राहिले आहे. यानंतरही तालुक्यातील पीकांना दशकात उत्पादनाच्या घटून पडत राहिले. यावेळी राधानगरी तालुक्यात सिंचनाचे प्रमाण 3 टक्के इतके होते. 1 वर्षांमुळे येथील सिंचनाच्या पूर्णपणे सोपनी व लक्ष्मी पावसावर अवलंबून राहते लागले. परिणामी 50 च्या दशकात येथील लोकांचा प्रकटकीना गणतो आहे लागले. त्यातून प्रभाव पडला. त्यामुळे शासनाने पंचवार्षिक योजनांत अंतर्गत धान्य उत्पादन वाढ करण्याची मोहीम राबवली. यामाठी जमीनपध्दतीचा विविध विविध पध्दतीच्या यंत्रणा तालुक्यात राधानगरी, तुळशी व काळमावाडी इ. धावे पिकांसाठी विविध योजना राबविल्या. त्यामुळे पीकांसाठी



अक्र.	शोधनिबंधाचे नाव	प्रा.डॉ.कुरुमकर रघुराज एम	८७ नं ८८
२१	स्त्रीवादी इतिहास लेखन	प्रा. टकले विकास	८९ नं ९०
२२	स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारतातील स्त्री चळवळी: एक अभ्यास	भानुदास	९१ नं ९२
२३	स्त्रीवादी चळवळ व मृणाल गोरे	प्रा. बाराते राजेश मधुकर	९३ नं ९४
२४	स्त्रीवादी चळवळीतील प्रवाह: एक अभ्यास	प्रा.कांबळे सचिन गोवर्धन	९५ नं ९६
२५	वंचितांचा इतिहास - एक दृष्टीक्षेप	प्रा.डॉ. विद्यासागर अमोल	९८ नं ९९
२६	सबाल्टन स्टडीजचे इतिहास लेखनातील योगदान	प्रा. देवकाते बी.एन.	१०३ नं १०४
२७	सबाल्टन इतिहास लेखनात महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासी समाज	प्रा. मरकड श्रीराम विलास	१०६ नं १०७
२८	मार्क्सवादी इतिहास लेखन शास्त्र	आहेर अमोल अंकुशराव	१११ नं ११३
२९	भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यालढा आणि मराठी रंगभूमी	प्रा.डॉ. पठारे उत्तम आप्पासाहेब	११४ नं ११६
३०	राष्ट्रवादी इतिहासलेखनाचे कला व साहित्यमधून प्रकटीकरण	प्रा. गायकवाड लहु	१२१ नं १२३
३१	भारतीय चित्रपटातील राष्ट्रवाद	प्रा. गावित राजविरेंद्रसिंग प्रा.डॉ.पाटील मधुकर के.	१२७ नं १२९
३२	क्रांतीचे केंद्रस्थान लहूजी तालीम	प्रा. भामरे शरद कौतिक	१३२ नं १३४
३३	महाराष्ट्रातील इतिहासलेखन आणि स.मा. गर्गे	प्रा.डॉ. गोरे पद्माकर ज्ञानोबा	१३५ नं १३७
३४	नाना फडणीसांची मिळालेली कागदपत्रे	कुलकर्णी शिल्पा विश्वास	१३९ नं १४१
३५	इतिहास लेखनातील बदलणारे नवनविन विचार प्रवाह एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास:	गंगावणे श्रीकृष्ण कारभारी	१४१ नं १४३
३६	महाराष्ट्रातील कामगार चळवळ: एक अभ्यास	प्रा.डॉ. शेते डी.एम.	१४४ नं १४६
३७	भारतातील वंचित समाजाची सामाजिक स्थिती: एक अभ्यास	प्रा. दुधकवडे एस.आर.	१४८ नं १५०
३८	मार्क्सच्या तत्वज्ञानाचा इतिहासलेखनावरील प्रभाव	प्रा. पंदरकर बी.आर.	१५० नं १५२
३९	Silencing, Voice and Agency in Indian History: A Subaltern Study	Prof. Ghegade Shantilal I.	१५२ नं १५४
४०	Subaltern History In India	Dr. Shelke R.D.	१५७ नं १५९
४१	'Significance of Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi To Indian History'	Mr. Sontakke Mahadev Limbraj	१६० नं १६२

'SIGNIFICANCE OF PHILOSOPHY OF MAHATMA GANDHI TO INDIAN HISTORY'

Mr. Sontakke Mahadev Limbraj

(Assistant Professor in History), Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil College.

Malkapur (Perid), Dist. Kolhapur

> Introduction:

Gandhiji was a practical idealist in the world history. The world seems to have lost nearly all his importance and worth in the present age. It is more essential to sow the thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi for the balanced development, equality and world peace. As Martin Luther King said, "It we assume that mankind has a right to survive, the choice either non- violence of non-existence, Gandhiji is inevitable, we can ignore him only at our own risk." It shows the importance of his philosophy. Gandhi stands forth as a symbol of what the individual can be and even can do, he naturally has an appeal to all those who have seen to be overwhelmed by the technical and political forces which engulf mankind from all sides. It is my try to focus the efforts of philosophy and work of Gandhiji in South Africa and how it became a model for the World.

Gandhi is major experiments were conducted in South Africa and he developed the tools of struggle and shaped the philosophy of his life. He came into intimate contact with the humiliation suffered by the Indians and himself became a victim of white arrogance on several occasions. His philosophy of passive Resistance, Satyagraha, sarvodaya, Non co-operation, and Civil Disobedience began with the insults and he suffered at the hands of the local whites. There he came under the spell of various religious texts and Tolstoy's; 'The Kingdom of God is Within You' 'What I Believes and Ruskin Bond's 'Unto the Last'.

Philosophy and Experiments:

> Passive Resistance and Satyagraha:

Gandhiji wrote 'Hind Swaraj' or Indian Home Rule in 1908; in this he defined passive Resistance, as passive resistance is a method of securing rights by arms. Everybody admits that sacrifice of self is infinitely superior to sacrifice of others. Moreover, if this kind of force is used in cause that is unjust, only the person using it suffers. If man will realize that it is unmanly to obey laws that are unjust, no man's tyranny will enslave him. This is the key to home rule. Passive resistance does not necessarily exclude the use of violence while in Satyagraha violence is strictly forbidden.

Satyagraha is derived from two Sanskrit words, satyr means truth and graham means insistence, it means firm insistence on truth. Satyagraha uses non-violent non-cooperation as a weapon to fight injustice. Self control and self restraint are the keys to this philosophy. To Gandhiji it meant moral force. This idea was inspired by the works of Tolstoy and Emerson. In Satyagraha you do not hit back, but you do not run away either. It means insistence on truth, a truth which you firmly proclaim. This technique requires both courage and an abiding love for our fellow-being He worked in South Africa, involved training a band of disciplined cadres, the peaceful violation of specific laws, mass courting of arrests and occasional hurtles.



१४.	जनसामान्यांचा नेता : किस्सन वीर प्रा.डॉ.जयपाल चंद्रकांत सावंत	१७
१५.	श्री.यशवंतराव मोहिते यांचे शैक्षणिक व सामाजिक कार्य प्रा.डॉ.पी.बी.गायकवाड	१००
१६.	बाबूजी नाईक बारामतीकर प्रा.सौ.वंदना रामचंद्र लोंढे	१०३
१७.	देवीसिंग चौहान यांनी संपादन केलेले दक्खनी हिंदीतील साहित्य व त्याचा इतिहास लेखनाला उपयोग अमृत दत्तात्रय साळुंखे	१०५
१८.	THE MICRO STUDY OF SHRI AILLAK PANNALAL DIGAMBAR JAIN PATHASHALA Dr. Dhanaji Baburao Masal	१०८
१९.	ज्ञानोदय मधील स्त्रीयांचे स्थान श्री.चंद्रशेखर काशिनाथ काटे	१११
२०.	सत्यशोधक समाजाचे सातारा जिल्ह्यातील कार्य प्रा.डॉ.अनिल शिवाजी टिके	११४
२१.	इतिहासलेखनातील नवीन प्रवाह लोककवी वामनदादा कर्डक यांचे समाजप्रबोधनात्मक कार्य प्रा. डी. के. रसाळ प्रा. के. एस. शिंदे	११७
२२.	दलितांचे आधारस्तंभ- यशवंतराव चव्हाण प्रा.डॉ.चंपाताई श्रीरंग बोधले	१२०
२३.	यशवंतराव पांडूरंग पोवार तथा वाय.पी.पोवार डॉ.विजय विष्णू पाडळकर	१२२
२४.	रिपब्लिकन पक्षाचे कार्य व त्याचे राजकीय महत्त्व डॉ.संगिता व्ही.सरवदे	१२५
२५.	वाईतील पारंपारिक कृष्णाबाई व गणेशोत्सव प्रा.डॉ.दत्तात्रय ज्ञानदेव कोरडे	१२८
२६.	इतिहासलेखनाच्या साम्य-सम्यक भौतिकवादी समाजशास्त्रीय, मार्क्सवादी व नवमार्क्सवादी इतिहासलेखन चिकित्सा प्रा.रामचंद्र घुले	१३०
२७.	आगरी समाज आणि सहकार पद्धती प्रा.डॉ.सुभाष लक्ष्मण म्हात्रे	१३४
२८.	अभारतीय मराठा इतिहास लेखन प्रा.शशिकांत महादेव मोहीते	१३६
२९.	पलूसचे साहित्य वैभव : स्वामी विवेकानंद वाचनालय प्रा.डॉ.संगिता संपत पाटील	१३९
३०.	इतिहास लेखनातील नवीन प्रवाह प्रा. डॉ. प्रमोद बोराडे	१४२
३१.	उरूण इस्लामपूर नगरपालिका कर्मचारी संघटनेचा ऐतिहासिक आढावा श्री.सतिश चौगुले	१४४
३२.	हैद्राबाद मुक्ति संग्राम आणि विद्यार्थी चळवळ (विशेष संदर्भ मराठवाडा) प्रा.डॉ.सौ. गीतांजली भीमराव बोराडे	१४६

४३. यशवंतराव पांडुरंग पोवार तथा वाय.पी.पोवार

डॉ.विजय विष्णू पाडव

प्रा.डॉ.एन.डी.पाटील महाविद्यालय

मलकापूर ता.शाहूवाडी, जि.कोल्हापूर

पूर्वपरिचय :- कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्याच्या औद्योगिक, शैक्षणिक जडणघडणीत यशवंतराव तथा वाय.पी.पोवार यांचा महत्त्वपूर्ण सहभाग आहे. कोल्हापूरातील शिवाजी उद्यमनगरांचे शिल्पकार म्हणून ते ओळखले जातात. त्यांचा जन्म १० जूलै १९०४ रोजी एका गरीब शेतकरी कुटुंबात कासारवाडा(मजरे), ता.राधानगरी, येथे झाला. ^१ यशवंतरावांच्या वडिलांचे नाव पांडुरंग तर मातेचे नांव तुळसाबाई होते. या दांपत्यांना यशवंतराव व रामचंद्र असे दोन मुले होती. यशवंतरावांचे वडिल पांडुरंग-राजर्षी शाहु महाराजांच्या दरबारी कोल्हापूर संस्थानात पाणक्या म्हणून काम करत होते. पुढे ते नाईक या पदापर्यंत पोहचले होते. तर तुळशीबाई या धार्मिक प्रवृत्तीच्या होत्या. पोवार कुटुंबियांचे कासारवाड्यातील शेतीवर उदरनिर्वाह चालेना. म्हणून त्यांनी कोल्हापूरला स्थलांतर केले. ^२

यशवंतरावांचे प्राथमिक शिक्षण कासारवाडा व विद्यापीठ हायस्कूल, कोल्हापूर येथे झाले. ^३ शिक्षणापेक्षा त्यांचे खेळाकडे अधिक लक्ष होते. फुटबॉल व बॅडमिंटन हा त्यांचा आवडता खेळ होता. यशवंतराव ८ वी च्या वर्गात असताना त्यांचे शिक्षणाकडे लक्ष लागेना म्हणून त्यांच्या इच्छेनुसार रत्नागिरी येथील औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थेमध्ये दाखल केले. येथे त्यांनी प्रथम सुतार कामाचे व्यावसायिक शिक्षण घेतले. नंतर कातण (टर्नर)च्या अभ्यासक्रमाला प्रवेश घेतला. टर्नरचे प्रशिक्षण घेत असतानाच त्यांच्या वडिलांचा मृत्यू झाला. त्यामुळे शिक्षण अर्धवट सोडून कोल्हापूरला आले. ^४ यशवंतराव वडिल मुलगा असल्यामुळे घरची संपूर्ण जबाबदारी त्यांच्यावर पडली. त्यामुळे ते नोकरीच्या शोधात मुंबईला गेले. तेथे त्यांना ट्राम कंडक्टरची नोकरी मिळाली. परंतु, कमी पगार असल्यामुळे त्यांनी ही नोकरी सोडली. ^५ पुढे १९२४ मध्ये त्यांना कोल्हापूरच्या शाहू स्पिनिंग मिलमध्ये कापड खात्यात शिकाऊ कामगार म्हणून नोकरी मिळाली. यावेळी त्यांना रूपये ३ इतका पगार मिळत होता. कापड खात्यात काम करत असताना, त्यांना त्यांच्या आवडीच्या खात्यात बदली मिळाली. परंतु, अल्प पगारात भागेना म्हणून ते हुबळीला गेले. तेथून सोलापूरला राजा नरसिंगजी गिरणीत नोकरी केली. नंतर परतून कोल्हापूरला इलेक्ट्रिक कंपनीत दोन वर्षे टर्नर म्हणूनही काम केले. यशवंतरावांनी अशा अनेक नोकऱ्या केल्या. परंतु, यशवंतरावांचा मूळचा पिंड नोकरी करण्यातला नसल्यामुळे त्यांनी नोकरीचा राजीनामा देऊन व्यवसाय करण्याचे ठरविले. त्यास भांडवलाची आवश्यकता होती. म्हणून त्यांनी वडिलांच्या मित्रांच्या सहकाऱ्याने भागीदारीत व्यवसाय सुरू केला. ^६

व्यवसायास प्रारंभ : यशवंतरावांनी व्ही.डी.देसाई यांच्या सहकाऱ्याने कोल्हापूर येथे पिठाची गिरण सुरू केली. ही गिरण कोल्हापूरला चालेना म्हणून गारगोटी, ता.भुदरगड येथे हलवली. ^७ परंतु, येथेही चालेना. उलट कर्ज झाल्यामुळे त्यांना हा व्यवसाय बंद करावा लागला. त्यांना पुन्हा कोल्हापूरला यावे लागले. यावेळी त्यांनी एक ऑईल एजन्सी चालविण्याचे काम स्विकारले. तेथे त्यांनी ऑईल इंजिनचा बारकाईने अभ्यास केला. परंतु, त्यांना ही एजन्सी ही काही कारणास्तव सोडावी लागली. ^८

स्वतंत्र उद्योगाची उभारणी : यशवंतरावांनी अनेक नोकऱ्या केल्या. परंतु, नोकरीमध्ये त्यांचे मन रमेना. म्हणून त्यांनी १९३७ मध्ये कोल्हापूर येथे ५०० रूपये भांडवलावर स्वतंत्र वेल्डिंगचा व्यवसाय सुरू केला. काही यंत्रसामग्री खरेदी करून स्वतःचे वर्कशॉप सुरू केले. ^९ पुढे मोटारच्या फ्रंट अॅक्सलचा बेल्ट न तापवता सरळ करण्याचे साधेपण अचूक साधन (यंत्र) तयार केले. त्याचा उपयोग करून मोटार दुरूस्तीची कामे ते करू लागले. आपल्या कल्पकतेमुळे या व्यवसायात त्यांना यश मिळू लागले. पुढे जुनी यंत्रे घेऊन ती दुरूस्त करून विकण्याचा व्यवसाय त्यांनी सुरू केला. त्यांना या व्यवसायात यशवंतराव अतिग्रे सारखा सहकारीही मिळाला. दोघांनी १९४० मध्ये भागीदारीत व्यवसाय सुरू केला. ^{१०} या काळात दुसरे महायुद्ध सुरू होते. त्यामुळे गाड्यांचे पिस्टन महाग झाले होते. यावेळी या दोघांनी मिळून मोटार सिलेंडर बॉक्स बोअर करून त्यात स्लिब्स बसवण्याचे यंत्र तयार केले. त्यामुळे निकामी पिस्टन पुन्हा दुरूस्त करून वापरता येऊ लागले. त्यांनी अशी अनेक यंत्रे उत्पादन करणे सुरू ठेवले. प्लॅटिंग मशिनला हायड्रॉलिक ड्राईव्ह बसवण्याची त्यांची कल्पनाही खुप कौतुकास्पद ठरली. त्यामुळे त्यांचा या व्यवसायात जम बसला. ^{११}

पॅको इंजिनिअरिंग लि., कोल्हापूर : नोव्हेंबर-१९४८ मध्ये वाय.पी.पोवार, ए. अतिग्रे व एस.कोठावळे यांनी एकत्रित येवून तिघांच्या नावाची आद्याक्षरे घेऊन पॅको इंजिनिअरिंग कंपनीची स्थापना केली. या कंपनीत प्रथम मिरची पूड तयार करण्याचे मशिन तयार केले जात होते. या मशिनबद्दल पॅको कंपनीस सन १९५१ मध्ये पूण्याच्या मराठा चेंबर ऑफ कॉमर्स इन इंडस्ट्रीज यांनी गो.स.पारखे पारितोषिक देऊन गौरव केला. ^{१२} पॅको कंपनीत १९५१ मध्ये २५० कामगार काम करत होते. त्यामुळे २५० कामगारांच्या हाताला काम मिळाले होते. ^{१३} पॅको कंपनीने पुढे शेतीपंप तयार करण्याचे काम सुरू केले. १९६१ मध्ये ४० हॉ.पॉ.च्या इंजिनला देशभरातून मागणी वाढू लागली. १९६१ मध्ये पॅको कंपनी

**NIGERIAN GIRL IN SEARCH OF A UTOPIAN FEMALE WORLD: SEFI ATTA'S
EVERYTHING GOOD WILL COME**

Mr. Somnath Panade
Prof. Dr. N.D. Patil Mahavidyalaya,
Malkapur-Perid,
Tal- Shahuwadi,
Dist- Kolhapur (Maharashtra, India)
Affiliated to
Shivaji University, Kolhapur
somnathpanade@gmail.com

Abstract

The text is an African coming-of-age narrative set in the city of Lagos during the period between the 1970s and the 1990s. It focuses on the unconventional transformation of Enitan Taiwo and Sheri Bakare, two female adolescent characters, into mature adults. Atta reflects and comments on different socio-political issues of the Nigerian society and the state through the distressing female coming-of-age experiences of her two characters. The present analysis seeks to identify and comment upon the factors responsible for the non-normative growth (in the patriarchal perspective of Nigerian society) of these two characters. It seeks to know the familial and societal elements that affect their growth in the course of their life. It also tries to explore what collective effect they have on their psychosocial development as a woman. It is argued that Enitan and Sheri's passage through childhood, adolescence and adulthood is greatly damaged due to the patriarchal nature of the institutions like marriage, family, society and state.

Key Words: coming-of-age narrative, patriarchy, uneven development, adolescence etc.

Sefi Atta is recognized as one of the third generation Nigerian writers who have successfully found out their niche in the contemporary Nigerian literature. As a child of a southerner, Yoruba-Christian mother and a northerner, Igbirra-Muslim father, she claims to have a true Nigerian identity as a writer (Atta and Collins 123). In her interview with Walter Collins, she proudly says that 'I actually feel Nigerian and it comes out in my writing' (ibid). Describing how latest writers from Africa differ from the previous generations of African writers like Buchi Emecheta, Chinua Achebe, Ama Ata Aidoo, Ngugi wa Thiongo, Nadine



18

शेतकरी संघटना एक आर्थिक चळवळ
वंदना देशमुख

21

उत्तराखण्ड के बौद्ध मन्दिरों में प्राप्त
पारम्परिक थन्का के नवीन शैलीगत
स्वरूप
वसुधा

1

1980 नंतरच्या महाराष्ट्रातील उस आंदोलनातील शेतकरी चळवळीचा अभ्यास
पाडळकर व्ही. व्ही

6

"जनपद सहारनपुर के स्ववित्तपोषित बी.एड. प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में
कार्यरत् अध्यापक व अध्यापिकाओं के कृत्य चिंता स्तर का
तुलनात्मक अध्ययन"
पूनम देवी , अजीत सिंह , महक सिंह

11

रामलीला : परम्परा, शिल्प और महत्त्व
रामकुमार मोर्य , राजेश लाल मेहरा

14

सहकार : स्वरूप, व्याप्ती आणि आवश्यकता -एक दृष्टीक्षेप
साळवे जगन्नाथ मोतीराम

IN THIS ISSUE

वीरेन्द्र भारद्वाज	25
दिनकर एस. कळंबे , सोनाली त्र्यंबकराव पडूळ	28
ज्ञानेश्वर एस. नामूर्ते	32
गौतम गोविंद सोनवणे	37
गायत्री राजपालसिंह राजपूत	41
के. बी. गिरासे	47
मिलिंद पाटिल	51
सौमा बर्गट (पांडरकर)	55
सुनिल पांडुरंग सूर्यवंशी , सुरेश जयराम फराकटे	62



1980 नंतरच्या महाराष्ट्रातील
उरा आंदोलनातील शेतकरी चळवळीचा अभ्यास

वाढवकर व्ही.की

प्रा.डॉ.एन.डी. फटील महाविद्यालय, मलकापूर.

सारांश :- स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आंदोलनाचे तीन टप्पे पडतात. 1950 ते 1980 या काळात जात्या पध्दती शेतमजूर व गरीब शेतकऱ्यांना संघारित करून चळवळ केली या काळातील आंदोलनाच्या मागण्या मुख्यतः जमीनदा्री, सावकारी नष्ट करणे, जमीन धारणेची कमाल मर्यादा कमी करणे, शेतमजुरांच्या मजुरीत वाढ करणे, वेतविगारी नष्ट करणे, दुष्काळी काम करणे, विमान क्षेत्रात कायदा इत्यादी होत्या.

शेतकऱ्यांच्या आंदोलनाच्या दुसऱ्या टप्प्यात शेतकरी संघटनेने प्रभावी व व्यापक चळवळ केली. या चळवळीने शेतकरी आंदोलनाचे स्वरूप बदलले. तसेच शेतकऱ्यांच्या मागण्याही बदलल्या. 1980 नंतर भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांचे प्रश्न केवळ राष्ट्रीय नव्हे तर आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर पोहचविले. या संघटनेने जागतिकीकरणचे म्हणजेच युत्वा अर्थव्यवस्थेचे स्वागत करून शेतीशी संबंधीत व्यवसाय नियंत्रण मुक्ता करण्याची मागणी केली.

तीसऱ्या टप्प्यात शेतकरी संघटनेचे विभाजन झाले व शेतकरी संघटना आपआपल्या पातळीवर लक्ष लागल्या. 2002 ते 2014 या काळात स्वामिनी शेतकरी संघटनेने शेतकऱ्यांच्या चळवळीचे स्वरूप बदलून टाकले. रास्ता रोको, रेल रोको, धक्काजम आंदोलनाबरोबरच हिंसात्मक आंदोलन केले. या चळवळीमध्ये शेतकरी जागृत होऊन " शीक- नवो पण आगच्या कामाने दाम दया " अनुदान नको पण हमीभाव द्या असे या चळवळीचे सूत्र होते. संघटनेने अत्यासतृक मागणी केल्याने त्यांना शेतकऱ्यांकडून मोठ्या प्रमाणात पाठिंबा मिळाला. या काळातील चळवळीची दर्यात राज्य सरकार बरोबरच केंद्र सरकारलाही घावी लागली. मात्र या चळवळीचे नेतृत्व मध्यम व मोठ्या शेतकऱ्यांनी केले. या चळवळीचा दोष म्हणजे दरवर्षी हंगाम काळातच आंदोलने केलेली दिसून येते. त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्याबरोबरच शेतकऱ्यांच्या मालकीचे साखर कारखान्यांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात नुकसान सोसावे लागले.

प्रस्तावना :

भारत हा कृषीप्रधान देश आहे. या कृषीप्रधान देशात स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात कृषीक्षेत्रावर अवलंबून असणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण सरासरी 85 टक्के इतके होते. तर स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील हे प्रमाण 64 टक्के इतके राहिले आहे. त्यामुळे शेतकरी हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा व समाजव्यवस्थेचा मुलमूत घटक आहे.

स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात हिंदूस्थानातील शेतकऱ्यांनी ब्रिटीश राजा व जमीनदारांविरुद्धात अगुपुर्ण संघर्ष केले. त्यात चंपारण्य, खेडसत्याग्रह, बाळीली, धीरीचौर इत्यादी महत्त्वपूर्ण आंदोलनाचा समावेश होतो. तर महाराष्ट्रात मुळशी सत्याग्रह, कोल्हापूर संस्थानातील शेतकऱ्यांनी प्रत्या परितेदेच्या गळ्यातून केलेली आंदोलने इ. प्रभावी ठरली होती.

सन 1950 ते 1980 या काळात भारतीय कॅप्युनिस्ट पक्षा (किसान समा) शेतकरी कामगार पक्ष, लाल निधान पार्टी समाजवादी पक्ष इत्यादी डावे पक्ष व संघटनेंनी जमिन धारणेची कमाल मर्यादा खाली आणायची, जमिनीक जमिनीचे वाटप करावे, शेतमजुरांना विमान वेतन-जीवन क्षेत्राने, शेतमजुरांच्या कामाचे तास नियंत्रीत करावे, इत्यादी मागण्यांसाठी गरीब शेतकरी, शेतमजुरांना संघटित करून चळवळ सुरू केली.

महाराष्ट्रातील रामव्हालीन शेतकरी आंदोलनातील सर्वात प्रभावी व व्यापक चळवळ शेतकरी संघटनेने उभी केली. या चळवळीने शेतकरी आंदोलनाचे स्वरूप बदलले तसेच मागण्याही बदलल्या त्यामुळे या चळवळीत शेतकरी मोठ्या संख्येने सहभागी झाला व सलगामी होत आहे. परिणामी राज्याच्या अर्थीक, राजकीय धोरणामध्ये मुलागती परिणाम झाला.

सन 1978 मध्ये शरद जोशींच्या नेतृत्वाखाली पुणे जिल्ह्यातील खेड पातळ्यात शेतकरी संघटनेची स्थापना झाली. या

४९. एक झुंजार व परखड संपादक : बाबुराव ठाकुर १२३
प्रा. एम.एस.कोळसेकर
५०. स्वांतत्र्यसेनानी शांतिनाथ चिंतामणी दुकाने यांचे स्वांतत्र्यलढ्यातील योगदान १२५
प्रा.डॉ.सौ.कल्पना राजीव मोहिते.
कु. दिपिका अशोक कांबळे
५१. महाबळेश्वर एक अनोखे पर्यटनस्थळ १२८
प्रा.संदीप मारूती कदम
५२. फलटण नगरपरिषदेचा आर्थिक इतिहास १३०
प्रा.डॉ.अनिल शिवाजी टिके
५३. महाराष्ट्रातील रिपब्लिकन पक्षाच्या वाटचालीचा आढावा १३३
प्रा.डॉ.संतोष तुकाराम कदम
५४. कोल्हापूर शहरातील तुरुंग व्यवस्थेचा इतिहास १३६
कु.वैशाली दशरथ चोरगे
५५. इतिहास लेखनातील नवीन प्रवाह १४०
प्रा.कु.चंद्रकला बसाप्पा शिलेदार
५६. अस्पृश्यांच्या उत्थानाचे स्वप्न पाहणारा महानायक :शिवराम जानबा कांबळे १४४
प्रा.डि.के.रसाळ
५७. **Library Movement in Solapur City** १४७
Dr. Dhanaji Baburao Masal
५८. जत संस्थानातील धार्मिक एकात्मता १५१
प्रा.सुरेश मारूती चव्हाण
५९. बेळगावच्या दै. तरूण भारतचे अस्पृश्यता निवारणाचे कार्य १५४
प्रा.डॉ.एस.पी.शिंदे
६०. छत्रपती प्रमिलाराजे रूग्णालय कोल्हापूर - एक ऐतिहासिक दृष्टीक्षेप १५७
श्रीमती राजश्री बाबुराव मालेकर
६१. शेतकरी कामगार पक्षातील यशवंतराव मोहिते यांचे कार्य १६०
प्रा.पी.बी.गायकवाड
६२. महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशिक पक्षाचा राजकीय इतिहास १६३
प्रा. व्ही. एस. पानस्कर
प्रा. दत्तात्रय सौदागर सावंत
- ✓ ६३. **Social condition of dam affected people in Kolhapur district** १६५
Dr Vijay Vishnu Padalkar
६४. डॉ.नरेंद्र दाभोळकर अंधश्रध्दा निर्मूलन चळवळ १६८
श्री.चंद्रकांत बाबुराव कुंभार
६५. 'शिवसेना' या राजकीय पक्षाचा इतिहास १७१
प्रा.दत्तात्रय जयसिंग ओवाळे
६६. सातारा शहराच्या स्वच्छतेविषयी नगरपालिकेचे योगदान १७३
प्रा.डॉ.संजीव सुखलाल बोडखे

63 . Social condition of dam affected people in Kolhapur district

Dr. Vijay Vishnu Padalkar
Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur

Introduction : The dams play an important role in the development of the country. Therefore the construction of the dams is inevitable. These constructions of dams have entailed some social economical problems. The rehabilitation of the people affected by these constructions has become a major problem across the globe. Kolhapur district is known as one of the important districts in Maharashtra state. The district is very rich in natural resources especially enormous water source. It has very important four rivers namely Doodhganga, Bhogawati, Tulsi and Dhanni on which four major dams were constructed. Due to these four dams the irrigated area has increased in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra state and Chikkodi Tahsil in Belgaon district of Karnataka state. ¹ In pre independence period Rajashi Chh. Shahu Maharaj built Kolhanagari Dam It profited 27000 hectares of land for irrigation and 2 crore dam unit electricity per year is being now generated. At present there are seven Kolhapuri earthen Dams on this Irrigation project. ² In post independence period Govt. of India built a dam at Kalamwadi with the assistance of Maharashtra state and Karnataka state. This project is 28 MC has irrigated 73340 hectare land in Maharashtra and 19869 hectares land in Karnataka in Chikkodi tahsil. The catchment area of this project has affected 8000 people in 12surrounding villages³

Tulsi dam project is of 3 TMC and has brought 7000 hectares land under irrigation. Four surrounding villages have been affected due to this project. four hundred sixty one families affected⁴. In Dhamani Project. Six villages were submerged Due to this project two hundred fifty families were displaced. ⁵ The four projects in Kolhapur district have affected thousands of people. 40 villages in catchment area have been disturbed. The rehabilitation is not properly done view of their development. Those who are rehabilitated are given arable (infertile) land. Even the promise regarding their whole life to the villages as well as to their lands and they have very strong affinity with their lands. So their minds are not ready to give away their lands. Even their traditional occupations are affected. The affected people who were rehabilitated were scattered. It has adversely affected their life-style, culture and also traditional festivals. ⁶

50 years passed since Radhanagari dam was built on Bhogavati River. But the dam affected villages which are shifted were not properly rehabilitated by the government. So these families shifted in western part of Radhanagari Tahsil and established their colonies according to their convenience. There was no rehabilitation act in 1950s and 60s. In western hilly and remote area, the shifted people established their colonies. These colonies are established on infertile land in jungle, governmental lands, and lands given to the temple authorities. So the official registration of the possession of land by the dam affected people is not found in government record. ⁷ Today, these dam affected people are facing problems of expanded sanctuary. All villages are included in expanded sanctuary and these dam affected people are again displaced, so the proper rehabilitation is main demand of these people. The state government has asked these people to migrate from the expanded area of the sanctuary and this time they have to rehabilitate themselves. The state government will not give houses and lands to them. Instead they will give them the amount of 10 lacks which is not at all sufficient considering the market prices of the houses and land. ⁸ The four projects in Radhanagari tahsil have affected the forest area and environment. Due to the construction of the dams some part of the forest gets submerged under water and large number of plants is cut while constructing building, houses and roads. So this badly affects the ecosystem of the forest. Due to dam 3000 families were displaced and their traditional occupations, life and relation developed with jungle ecosystem were affected. Considering the importance of the tahsil these forests must be protected. These farmers were hard working and experimental. They developed their farms in order to get more production. They were average in height and strongly built. Their diet was rice and roti and they lived a simple life. They had average 5 hectares of land. Of these 2 hectares was fertile. They took production of rice sugarcane from fertile soil and ragi, groundnut, vari from infertile one. For farming they used bullocks and buffaloes mainly. They were dependent on Animal husbandry. Hence agriculture is done in traditional method. Pavner Bet method is famous in this place. Dairy farming was secondary occupation. The people who had no land, they sold bundle of woods, Ranmeva (Sweet fruits found in forests) and medicinal plants from jungles. Other businesses were not available here. Hence this area was deprived of development. The farmers would send their sugarcane to Bhogawati and Doodhgangavedganga Cooperative Sugar factory being the members of this factory. however the number of the shareholders is comparatively less⁹



GRT THE SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDER IN THE MATKA KING BY ANOSH IRANI

Shaikh Shakil Jilani¹ and R. P. Lokhande²

¹Teacher Fellow, Dept. Of English, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

²Associate Professor and Head, Dept. of English, R. C. Shahu College, Kolhapur.

Abstract:-The present research paper deals with the changing scenario of typical Indian society. Since India has accepted the global economic policy, the society is segregating like an explosion of nuclear bomb. Beyond it, neither man nor woman is happy with his/her present condition. They always prefer to live in illusion and embrace the past. Top Rani, Chandni, and Satta are the major characters portrayed in the play. They see the ideal dreams of life declining their present situation. None of them is happy with their current condition. Nobody wants to lead the barren and monotonous life. They want change; either that be a productive or destructive. They deny the stable life and, the major thing I put up this research paper is every modern character wants to break the convention of marriage and establish new relationship which would not be based on any social or cultural values. They would be free and everybody would have freedom to live according to his/her whim. Actually the main concern of this research paper is to focus on the social and psychological disorder of the characters portrayed in this play.

Keywords: order, disorder, love, insomnia, death, passion.

INTRODUCTION

The Social and Psychological Disorder in *The Matka King* by Anosh Irani

Anosh Irani was born in 1974. He is an Indian-Canadian novelist and playwright. He was born and raised in Mumbai. Although he has indicated that he prefers the city's traditional English name, Bombay. After working in broadcasting in India, he went to Vancouver in 1998 to study and attempt writing. He is the writer of the famous novels *The Cripple* and *His Talismans* and *The Song of Kahunsha*. *The Song of Kahunsha* was selected for CBC Radio's Canada Reads and the Ethel Wilson Fiction Prize. It was issued in thirteen countries and became a bestseller in Canada and Italy. His play, *Bombay Black* was awarded a Dora Award as an Excellent New Play. Irani was specified for the Governor General's Award for Drama for his compilation *The Bombay Plays: The Matka King & Bombay Black*. It has been attempted below to focus the brief ideas of each literary work.

Psychological interpretation of any literary work includes the study of characters and their normal and abnormal behaviour, on the other hand, sociological or Marxist interpretation means again the character study but at social level. Though Sartre says, "Man cannot be sometimes slave and sometimes free; he is wholly and forever slave or he is not free at all," (Sartre:441), it is not true about Top Rani because he has been girdled by the mixed feelings of freedom and slavery which force him to be the victim of social and psychological disorder. In his first play, *The Matka King* the protagonist echoes of a new religion with race and gender raising questions best posed in a psychoanalytic register. Freud's skeptical questioning of religion is important for a consideration of gendered, raced, and specifically religious subjective, explored in the play, as is Lacan's paradigm of entry into the symbolic order. In recent years, scholars of African-American literature have reappraised the value of psychoanalytic theory, arguing that critically appropriated Freudian and Lacanian concepts may aid our understanding of the imbricated workings of race and sex in society and literature. Here, Top Rani is a protagonist who makes his religion and ideology of life and slowly, but steadily is buried in his self made religion and ideology. He is made up with the society around him. He boldly runs an illegal matka along with prostitution. These two occupations, he thinks, are his heart and brain. The

INDEX

Sr.No.	Research Scholars Name	Paper Title	Page No.
15)	प्रा. संगीता प्रभाकरराव मसारे	मंजुल भगत का कथा-साहित्य : शिल्प, शैली और भाषा	45
16)	प्रा. डी. एस. कुंभार	सावित्रीबाई फुले यांच्या शैक्षणिक कार्याचा आढावा	48
17)	प्रा.डॉ.एस.बी.गायकवाड	'' आचार्य प्रल्हाद केशव अत्रे यांचे उत्कृष्ट विडंबनकार म्हणून मराठी साहित्यातील योगदान	50
18)	प्रा. ए.जे. पाटील	भारतीय शेतीचे सामाजिक व आर्थिक महत्त्व -विचार लेख	52
19)	प्रा. एम.आर. मनगुतकर	सहकारी शेतीचे फायदे -तोटे	54
20)	प्रा. डी.ए.पवार	जनमत व जनमत घडविण्याची साधने	56
21)	प्रा. संगीता प्रभाकरराव मसारे	हिंदी साहित्य में व्यंग्य निबंध	58
22)	प्रा.सौ.माया पाटील	प्रयोगशील एकांकिकाकार:विजय तेंडुलकर	60
23)	प्रा. डॉ. सुरेश यशवंत शिंदे	महाराष्ट्रीयन लघुकथाकारों का हिंदी के विकास में योगदान	64
24)	सौ. स्वाती प्रदिपकुमार हाके	शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या - एक गंभीर समस्या	67
25)	प्रा.माणिक मारुती मोरे	२१ वी सदी का महिला लेखन (दौंड उपन्यास के विशेष संदर्भ में)	70
26)	प्रा.सोमनाथ बाळासाहेब गायकवाड	गणपतीपुळे धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थळ -एक धिक्कितक अभ्यास	73
27)	प्रा.डॉ. के.ए. पाटील	'समकालीन हिंदी कहानी-समाज, संवेदना, संभावना एवं आवश्यकताएँ'	75
28)	श्री.सर्जेराव यशवंत भोसले	इन्टरनेट का हिन्दी भाषा और साहित्य में योगदान	78
29)	डॉ. एच. बी. पाटील	आदियासी साहित्याचा तौलनिक अभ्यास	80
30)	प्रा. डॉ. शाहू दशरथ मधाळे	'अंधेरे में' अभिव्यक्त मानव मुक्ति की तलाश	82
31)	वैशाली सुधाकर झगडे	'शिवप्रसाद सिंह की कहानियाँ और नारी-विमर्श के विविध आयाम'	86
32)	बोंडले बालाजी नामदेवराव	''मनीषा कुलश्रेष्ठ की कहानियों में नारी समस्याएँ''	89
33)	प्रा. एम. जे. शिवदास	''सृजनात्मक बेचैनी से उमडा व्यक्तित्व'' - 'भाऊ समर्थ'	91
34)	डॉ. सपना नामदेवराव काळबांडे	बीसवी सदी के महिला उपन्यासकारों के उपन्यासों में नारी विमर्श	93

“सृजनात्मक बेचैनी से उमड़ा व्यक्तित्व” – ‘भाऊ समर्थ’**प्रा. एम. जे. शिवदास**सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, हिंदी विभाग
प्रा.उ. एन.डी.पाटील महाविद्यालय,
मलकापुर, जि. कोल्हापुर

हिंदी में संस्मरण लिखना बीसवीं शताब्दी में ही शुरू हो गया। माना जाता है कि बालमुकुंद गुप्त ने सन 1907 ई. में प्रतापनारायण मिश्र पर एक रोचक संस्मरण लिखा था। “बाबू श्याम सुंदर दास ने ‘भगवानदीन’, रामदास गौड़ ने ‘रायदेवी प्रसाद पूर्ण’ तथा ‘श्रीधर पाठक’ पर बड़े सुंदर संस्मरण लिखे।” डॉ. खेलचंद आनंद लिखते हैं कि “संस्मरण गद्य साहित्य की एक आत्मनिष्ठ विधा कही जा सकती है। संस्मरण यथार्थ जीवन में संबंध, संक्षिप्त, रोचक, चित्ताकर्षक, भावुकतापूर्ण लेखक के व्यक्तित्व की आभा से युक्त गद्य साहित्य की एक स्वतंत्र विधा है।”² संस्मरण लेखक जितना अधिक संवेदनशील और उन्मुक्त व्यक्तित्व का होता है उतना ही वह सफलता से संस्मरण का चित्रण कर सकता है। जीवन में विविध अनुभव प्राप्त किए हुए, जिन्होंने आँखें खोलकर दुनिया देखी है जिन्होंने संसार के भले बुरे आदमियों के साथ दिन गँवाए हैं। मनोवैज्ञानिक घात-प्रतिघातों का अध्ययन किया है। एकांत में बैठकर जिंदगी के भिन्न-भिन्न प्रश्नों पर विचार किया है- वही आदमी संस्मरण लिखते समय सजीव चित्रण करता है।

लेखक को इस बात का ध्यान रखना पड़ता है कि संस्मरण में वर्णन अतिरंजित नहीं होना चाहिए और संस्मरण में प्रभाव और ऐक्य का विशेष ध्यान रखना पड़ता है। साहित्य की अन्य विधाओं की भांति संस्मरण में कुछ आवश्यक तत्व विद्यमान रहते हैं। इन्हीं तत्वों से संस्मरण आधिकाधिक कलात्मकता के साथ प्रस्तुत होता है।

डॉ. मनोरमा शर्मा ने अपने ‘संस्मरण और संस्मरणकार’ ग्रंथ में निम्नांकित तत्वों का विवेचन किया है - 1) वर्ण्य विषय 2) चरित्र-चित्रण 3) देशकाल और वातावरण 4) उद्देश्य 5) भाषाशैली 6) अतीत 7) व्यक्तिगत अनुभव 8) साहित्यिकता आदि।

डॉ. विश्वास पाटिल ने भी यशवंतराव चव्हाण महाराष्ट्र मुक्त विद्यापीठ नाशिक के तृतीय वर्ष कला के वर्णनपरक साहित्य में संस्मरण के निम्नांकित तत्व निर्धारित किए हैं -

अ) वर्ण्यविषय आ) यथार्थ का चित्रण इ) पात्र एवं चरित्र-चित्रण ई) परिवेश उ) उद्देश्य

ऊ) शैली इत्यादि तत्वों को स्पष्ट किया है। हम यहाँ पर डॉ. विश्वास पाटिल के संस्मरण तत्वों के अनुसार सृजनात्मक बेचैनी और भाऊ समर्थ इस संस्मरण के बारे में विचार करेंगे - सृजनात्मक बेचैनी और भाऊ समर्थ यह डॉ. दामोदर खडसे लिखित 1990 में प्रकाशित संस्मरण है। डॉ. खडसे ने जीवित सपनों का यात्री इसी ग्रंथ के अंतर्गत समाजसेवी - बाबा आमटे, अनुताई वाघ, नाटककारों में विजय तेंदुलकर, जयवंत दलवी, अभिनेताओं में सदाशिव अमरापुरकर, नाना पाटेकर, रोहिणी हट्टंगडी, आत्मकथाकारों में दया पवार, लक्ष्मण माने, रामनगरकर, अरुण खोरे, नाट्यअभिनेताओं में प्रभाकर पणशीकर, संगीतकारों में नौशाद जैसे बड़े व्यक्तित्व के साक्षात्कार लिए हैं साथ ही उन पर संस्मरण भी लिखे हैं। हम यहाँ नागपुर में रहनेवाले प्रसिद्ध चित्रकार भाऊ समर्थ के संस्मरण के बारे में विचार करेंगे।

डॉ. दामोदर खडसे जी के ‘जीवित सपनों का यात्री’ किताब में -

- 1) सृजनात्मक बेचैनी और भाऊ समर्थ
- 2) अजंता में निर्माण प्रेमकथा
- 3) यात्रा के प्रतिबिंब इत्यादि संस्मरण चित्रित हैं।

वर्ण्य विषय - संस्मरणकार के मन में अपने युग का चित्र होता है। वह अपने समय के इतिहास को मूर्त करना चाहता है। इतिहासकार से उसकी दृष्टि भिन्न होती है। इतिहासकार वस्तुपरक दृष्टि से अपना अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करता है जब कि संस्मरण लेखक अपने अनुभवों का भी वर्णन करता है। उसे इतिहासकार के समान तटस्थ रहना नहीं आता। वह अपने अंतरंग भावों को भी लिखता है। अपने वैयक्तिक अनुभवों को वह विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों, वस्तुओं अथवा क्रिया कलापों के माध्यम से व्यक्त करता है।

सृजनात्मक बेचैनी - नागपुर में रहनेवाले भाऊ समर्थ, चित्रकार और कलाकार के रूप में परिचित हैं, वे कथाकार और वक्ता के रूप में जाने जाते हैं। कला पर उन्होंने ढेरों लेख लिखे हैं। साथ ही कला के क्षेत्र में वे विवादास्पद रूप से चर्चित रहे हैं। डॉ. दामोदर खडसे की भेंट अपने भाई के नागपुर स्थित ‘गृहप्रवेश’ कार्यक्रम में होती है। भाऊ अपनी रचना ‘मिस्सी’ की प्रति डॉ. खडसे को देते हैं। कुछ दिनों बाद भाऊ समर्थ ‘नवभारत टाइम्स’ में डॉ. खडसे लिखित ‘मिस्सी’ (रचना) की समीक्षा पढ़ते हैं। समीक्षा पर भाऊ काफी भावुक हो जाते हैं। वे लिखते हैं कि ‘मैंने पढ़ा और सुख में भी दुख भोगा। पिछली यादें ताजा हो जाती हैं।’³ ‘मिस्सी’ की सृजनकथा के बारे में भाऊ डॉ. दामोदर खडसे से कहते हैं ‘कुछ दिन पहले मुझ पर चाकू से एक जानलेवा हमला होता है। मैं जिन लोगों के खिलाफ बोलता था, उनकी यह सक्रिय प्रतिक्रिया रहती है। हमलावर तो सघन होते। उसी समय भाऊ सौभाग्य से बच निकलते हैं।

यथार्थ का चित्रण - संस्मरणकार यथार्थ का चित्रण गहनता के साथ प्रस्तुत करते हैं। वर्णित घटना अथवा व्यवहार को आकर्षक ढंग से प्रस्तुत करना संस्मरण लेखक का ध्येय होता है। डॉ. दामोदर खडसे नौकरी के दरम्यान नागपुर में होते हैं, उनकी भाऊ समर्थ के साथ अक्सर मुलाकातें होती रहती हैं। आधी रात तक वे दोनों बातचीत करते रहते। उन दिनों भाऊ बेहद आर्थिक संकट से गुजरते मकान मालिक घर खाली करने के लिए नोटिस देता है। कोर्ट के फैसले से रुपये तुरंत जमा

INDEX

Sr. No	Title of the Paper	Author	Page No.
1	Trends in Productivity and Role of Indian Agriculture	Dr. E. S. Mundhe	1-6
2	New Economic Policy and Indian Agriculture	Dr. R. G. Rasal	7-10
3	Agricultural Finance	Prof. Kekane M.A. Prof. Dr. Gholap L.B.	11-12
4	State & Challenges of Agriculture Finance in India	Dr. G. D. Kharat	13-19
5	Need of Strong Policies For Using The Available Ground Water in India	MRS. Gujar P.S. DR. Adik B. R.	20-23
6	Agricultural Growth and Productivity in India: Opportunities and Challenges	Mr. Dhore K. B.	24-33
7	Problems and Prospects of Agricultural Marketing in India: An Overview	Prof. Dr. B.B. Nighot	34-36
8	The Issue of Farmers' Suicides as Reflected in Indian Movies: an Interdisciplinary Approach	More Sachin Mahadeo	37-40
9	Reforms in Agriculture Sector	Prof. S. A. Palande	41-44
10	Challenges and Opportunities Before Agriculture Marketing	Mr. Kekane M. A. Dr. Manohar K. Sanap	45-47
11	A Study of Warehousing System in Indian Agriculture	Dr. Vinod H. Mane Prof. H.S.Khese	48-53
12	Marketing Agriculture Produce: Challenges	Dr. Vijay D. Kulkarni	54-58
13	Problems and Prospects in Agricultural Marketing in India	DR. Takalkar S. D.	59-62
14	Crisis in Indian Agriculture	Prof. Jawale Shantilal R.	63-67
15	Role of Agriculture Subsidies in Tribal Agriculture Development	Prof. Y.M. Bhilore Prof. S. A. Hon	68-71
16	Challenges Before Dry Land Agriculture in India	DR. Bhosale J. P.	72-75
17	Farmers' Suicides in the Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra, India: The causes	Dr. Jadhav C. D.	76-78
18	Agricultural Productivity in India	Dr. Sou.P.B Patil	79-81
19	WTO & Indian Agriculture	Dr.Zaware S. K. Prof. Ghotekar D.B.	82-83
20	To Check the Sustainability of Villages – A Case Study of Vadgaon (Ghenand) Village in Khed Tehsi' of Pune District	Prof. Gopal Dhavade	84-89
21	Impact of W.T.O. on Indian Agricultural Sector	Prof. Hon S.A. Prof. Dr. Waghmode B.M.	90-94
22	Farmer Suicides in India	Dr.Suhas Avhad Vidya Thorat	95-96
23	Indian Agricultural Price Policy	Dr.Barhate G. H. Dr. Tupe B.G.	97-99
24	Study of Soils Distribution in The Drought Prone Region in Maharashtra	Dr. Namdeo Shamrao Adnaik	100-103
25	WTO and Agricultural	Dr. B. S. Patil	104-109
26	Regulated Markets and It's Importance in Agricultural Marketing	Mr. Shivanand V. Kabburi	110-112
27	Agricultural Policy	Dr. Pramodini V. Kadam	113-116
28	Producer Companies	Dr.Kale P. B.	117-120
29	Agrarian Transition in India	Manoj Pandkar	121-123
30	Agriculture Productivity in India: Challenges & Measures	Prof.Nabade R.P. Dr. Kale S.B.	124-127
31	Agricultural Productivity in India	Dr. Pawar Vikas J.	128-130
32	Agricultural Marketing in India	Mr. Shrikant Fulsundar	131-134
33	Agricultural Credit in India	Dr. Pawar A. Manikrao	135-137

STUDY OF SOILS DISTRIBUTION IN THE DROUGHT PRONE REGION IN MAHARASHTRA

Dr. Namdeo Shamrao Adnaik

Asst. Prof. Department of Geography, Prof. Dr. N.D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur, Tal. Shahuwadi, Dist- Kolhapur (M.S.)

1. Introduction: Soil is the source of practically all human needs such as food, clothing and an ever increasing list of other needs. The concept of fertility and productivity is very complex and is used in different sense in different context. But in brief fertility is the quality that enables the soil to provide the proper compounds in proper amounts and in the proper balance for the growth of the specified plants. When other factors such as light moisture and physical conditions of the soil are favourable, while soil productivity is the resultant of various factors influencing soil management.

2. Study Region: The region selected for the study is the drought prone region in Maharashtra state. A remarkable feature of the state's rainfall is that it decreases rapidly to the east of the Sahyadri ranges. The rain shadow region comprising most of the area of central Maharashtra is known as drought prone region. The review committee appointed by the Government of Maharashtra for the determination of drought prone areas of Maharashtra state headed by Dr. V. Subramaniam (1987). Dr. V. Subramaniam committee identified about 35 percent of the geographical area of the state as drought prone, and included 94 tehsils from 14 districts of the state in the drought prone area. The same areas have been selected for the study. However, Dhule district was divided into Dhule and Nandurbar. Presently the total number of districts in this context is fifteen. They together form a contiguous sub-region of the state. This region includes Nasik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Ahmaddhager, Pune, Solapur, Satara, Sangli, Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Osmanabad, Latur and Buldhana districts. The drought prone region of Maharashtra covers an area of about 120233 Sq. Km. It lies in the western plateau of Maharashtra in between $16^{\circ} 41'$ to $21^{\circ} 30'$ North latitude and $73^{\circ} 30'$ to $77^{\circ} 00'$ Eastern longitude. It posses 15 districts comprising 94 tehsils (Fig. 1.1)

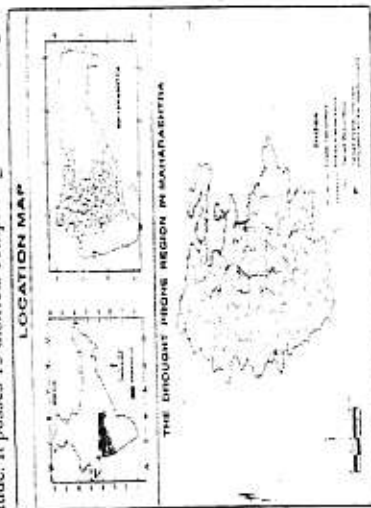


Fig. 1.1

3. Objective

To study the soils distribution in the drought prone region of Maharashtra.

4. Data Base and Methodology: Data has been collected by referring numbers of agricultural books, statistical abstracts, district gazetteers, season and crop report, agricultural statistical information of Agriculture Department of Maharashtra, Pune. The Secondary data was also collected from various Government offices and Institutions.

The collected data was processed, edited and analyzed and is presented through maps and diagrams.

Soils: Soil is an important natural resource in study region. They not only from the base of agriculture and sustain forests and pasture lands, but also provide the material for brick making and other industrial activities. The geological structure of the rocks and the tropical humid weathering has given rise to residual soils e.g. regur which covers major parts of study region. The soil of Maharashtra grouped on the basis of their characteristics and their geographical distribution. The soil of upland Maharashtra are traditionally divided into shallow, medium and deep black soils (National Atlas, Plate 202), where the shallow soils cover the divides and the deep black soil follow the major valleys of the Krishna, Bhima, Godavari and Tapi rivers. The largest area is covered by the so called medium black soils. This appears too simplified a picture because the black soils are not so widespread and coexist with different soils in the relief, (Diddae, J. et.al. (Ed.) 2002)

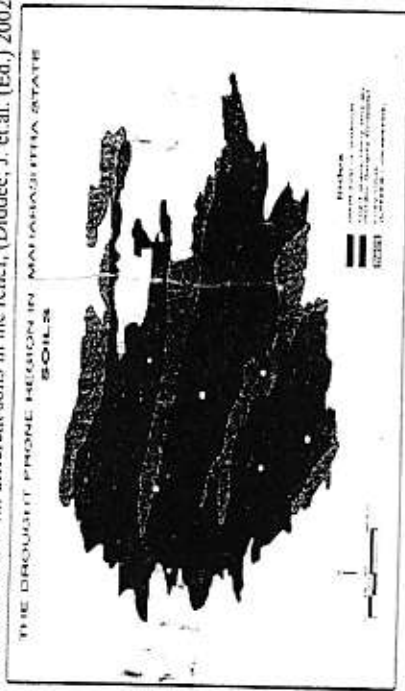


Fig.1.2

The following types of soils are found in study region.

- 1) Black soils or Vertisols.
- 2) soils on divides and hiltops (largely Entisols)
- 3) Grey soils (Entisols / Inceptisols)

5. Black soils or Vertisols: Agriculturally, the black soils are very productive. The black soils of the Deccan plateau are also known as black cotton soils, regur, vertisols, or grumosols. Each of these names indicates one of their properties, namely colour, characteristic crop, self-ploughing property or granular structure in the upper horizon. However, the internationally accepted nomenclature is vertisols, indicating the unique property of the soil to invert itself over time. The soil at its best is very deep, along the river valleys of the Tapi, Bhima, Godavari and their tributaries.

It has a clayey texture with 40-60% clay (Dikshit, 1971). Vertisols are rich in clay, above 35 percent, around 60 percent in deeper soils with a dominance of swelling clays of the beidelitic group, particularly montmorillonite in the clay fraction (Patil, et.al. 1991). It is the residue of the iron-rich basalt or the weathered basic lava or trap. Because of the presence of high content of humus and iron, it is black in colour and is extra good for cotton cultivation. They usually respond to application of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers and to the additional of organic manure, green manure and micro nutrients. Owing to its clayey character, it becomes unworkable during heavy rains and, is better suited for rubi crops like wheat, gram and linseed rather than for 'kharif' crops. Because in the winter season it tends to get less sticky because of lesser amount of rainfall. It covers the major parts of the study region and its valleys where its depth is much more. This soil has developed where the amount of rainfall is less than 1000 mm. and its fertility depends largely on the topography.

1. In the drought prone zone of Maharashtra the presence of vertisols are blessings to the farmers for:
a. Their good water holding capacity makes annual dry-farming, rabi, possibly with often good returns.

Spectroscopic Investigation of Interaction Between Carbon Quantum Dots and D-Penicillamine Capped Gold Nanoparticles

Laxman S. Walekar¹ · Samadhan P. Pawar¹ · Uttam R. Kondekar¹ ·
Dattatray B. Gunjal¹ · Prashant V. Anbhule¹ · Shivajirao R. Patil¹ · Govind B. Kolekar¹

Received: 23 April 2015 / Accepted: 4 June 2015 / Published online: 26 June 2015
© Springer Science+Business Media New York 2015

Abstract This study reports the interaction and energy transfer between fluorescent carbon quantum dots (CQDs) and D-Penicillamine capped gold nanoparticles (DPA–AuNPs). The CQDs was synthesized by a simple chemical oxidation method at room temperature. The prepared CQDs shows a strong fluorescence at $\lambda_{em}=430$ nm when excited at $\lambda_{ex}=320$ nm. The interaction of CQDs with DPA–AuNPs was characterized by fluorescence spectroscopy, Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) study and Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS) techniques. The fluorescence study shows the continuous quenching in the fluorescence intensity of CQDs in presence of increasing concentrations of DPA–AuNPs. The change in fluorescence spectra of CQDs in presence of increasing concentration of DPA–AuNPs and quenching are suggestive of a rapid adsorption of CQDs on the surface of DPA–AuNPs. The K_{sv} , K , K_q and n values were calculated and results indicated that the dynamic type of quenching takes place. The distance between donor and acceptor (r^*) is 6.07 nm which supports the energy transfer by Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer (FRET) phenomenon. The plausible mechanism for FRET is also discussed.

Keywords Energy transfer · Fluorescence quenching · Mechanism · Carbon quantum dots · D-Penicillamine · Gold nanoparticles · Interaction study

✉ Govind B. Kolekar
gbkolekar@yahoo.co.in

¹ Fluorescence Spectroscopy Research Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Shivaji University, Kolhapur 416 004, Maharashtra, India

Introduction

Nowadays, carbon based nanomaterials including carbon quantum dots and carbon nanodots have attracted much attention due to their many novel and unique properties. They were first obtained during the purification of single-walled carbon nanotubes through preparative electrophoresis in 2004 [1], and then via laser ablation of graphite powder and cement in 2006 [2]. Carbon based nanoparticles having a valuable member of nanomaterials due to the abundant and inexpensive nature of carbon [3]. Fluorescent carbon quantum dots becomes one of the best alternative to the traditional fluorophore such as semiconductor quantum dots and organic dyes. They are also referred as carbon nanolights. The fluorescent carbon based carbon quantum dots are superior in terms of their strong aqueous solubility, robust chemical inertness, high resistance to photo bleaching and facile modifications. They also show some biological properties such as low toxicity and good biocompatibility with potential applications in bioimaging, biosensor and drug delivery. The outstanding electronic properties of carbon-based quantum dots as electron donors and acceptors, causing chemiluminescence and electrochemical luminescence, provide them with wide potentials in optronics, catalysis and sensors. The photoinduced electron transfer of CQDs is an interesting property which offers exciting opportunities for light energy conversion, photovoltaic devices and related applications. CQDs can also be used as sensitive nanoprobe for ion detection [4]. The CQDs and nanocomposites were used for the printing ink on the macro/micro scale which is prepared by polymerizing CQDs with certain polymers. Of particular interest and significance is the recent finding that CQDs can exhibit photoluminescence (PL) in the near-infrared (NIR) spectral region under NIR light excitation. It is important that NIR PL emission of CQDs excited by NIR excitation is particularly significant and useful



Turn-on fluorescence probe for selective and sensitive detection of D-penicillamine by CdS quantum dots in aqueous media: Application to pharmaceutical formulation

Samadhan P. Pawar, Anil H. Gore, Laxman S. Walekar, Prashant V. Anbhule, Shivajirao R. Patil, Govind B. Kolekar*

Fluorescence Spectroscopy Research Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Shivaji University, Kolhapur 416 004, Maharashtra, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 25 September 2014
Received in revised form 7 December 2014
Accepted 13 December 2014
Available online 20 December 2014

Keywords:

Turn-on
Fluorescence probe
CdS quantum dots
D-Penicillamine
Surface trap states
Pharmaceutical formulation

ABSTRACT

Herein, we report on the development of a novel turn-on fluorescence probe for sensing of D-penicillamine (D-PA) using 3-mercaptopropionic acid (MPA) capped nanocrystalline cadmium sulphide quantum dots (MPA-CdS QDs) in aqueous solution. The fluorescence intensity of the MPA-CdS QDs was significantly enhanced in the presence of D-PA due to passivation of surface trap states of MPA-CdS QDs through the binding of mercapto group with Cd in core shell which results in the formation of new radiative electron-hole recombination centers. This is proved by some analytical techniques such as fluorescence, DLS and zeta potential measurement. Under the optimum conditions, the MPA-CdS QDs fluorescence probe offers good sensitivity and selectivity for detecting D-PA. The probe offers good linear relationship between 0.1 and 0.8 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ for D-PA with limit of detection (LOD) and limit of quantification (LOQ) are 0.1123 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ and 0.3402 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, respectively. The method was successfully employed for the analysis of D-PA content in commercial pharmaceutical formulation and revealed quantities almost equal to those measured using the standard method, and demonstrated good accuracy and precision. The common excipients used as additives in pharmaceuticals did not interfere in the proposed method. The method is rapid, simple, accurate and precise without the need for authentic analyte standards. It could therefore be used as an alternative to the quantification of D-PA in pharmaceutical formulations.

© 2014 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

Penicillamine (PA) is a naturally occurring sulphur containing amino acid which exists in D and L enantiomeric forms. It is also a strong chelating agent and have tendency to react with the majority of heavy metal ions. The marvelous metal-binding capability is reflected in the pharmaceutical significance of penicillamine [1]. Among the two enantiomeric forms, L-PA is toxic and it can induce several adverse reactions, such as neuritis and osteomyelitis [2]. In contrast, D-PA acts as an active drug for the diagnosis of Wilson's disease, which results from the presence of over concentrations of copper in the body [3,4]. Recently, it has been used for the treatment of several disorders including rheumatoid arthritis, primary biliary cirrhosis, scleroderma, fibrotic lung diseases, cystinuria, heavy element poisoning, and progressive systemic sclerosis [5]. Thus D-PA is widely used in medicine. Although D-PA has such elegant medical

applications, there are some patients experiencing adverse effects of D-PA such as anorexia, loss of taste, oral ulceration, skin rashes, hematological effects, glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome etc. [6].

Therefore, the quantitative determination of D-PA is important in pharmaceuticals and biomedical samples. So far, the various analytical methods have been reported which include high performance liquid chromatography [7,8], fluorimetry [9], spectrophotometry [10], chemiluminescence [11], capillary electrophoresis [12], electrochemistry [13], voltammetry/electrochemical sensor [14–16] and kinetic assay [17] for the determination of D-PA in both pharmaceuticals and biomedical samples. Many of the reported methods have some own limitations, such as use of sophisticated and time consuming techniques, expensive instruments, long operation time, reagents that are mostly not available in many laboratories and low selectivity with higher interference problems. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a fast, sensitive, simple and selective method for routine quality control analysis of pharmaceutical products containing D-penicillamine.

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +91 0231 2609391; fax: +91 0231 2692333.
E-mail address: gbkolekar@yahoo.co.in (G.B. Kolekar).

हिन्दी के विकास में अनुवाद क्षेत्र का योगदान

प्रास्ताविक :

हिन्दी भारत की राजभाषा है। जब से हिन्दी राजभाषा बनी है तबसे हिन्दी के प्रयोजनमूलक रूप में अनुवाद एक जरूरी एवं अनिवार्य उपकरण साधन बनकर सामने आया है। भाविक प्रकार्यों की संपन्नतासे अनुवाद महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है और आज तो इसके बिना विश्व मानव की, परिकल्पना असंभव सी हो गई है। आधुनिक युग में जीवन के अनेक क्षेत्रों के विकास के साथ-साथ भाषाई स्तर पर, संप्रषण-व्यापार हेतु अनुवाद एक अहम् आवश्यकता के रूप में उभरकर सामने आया है। आधुनिक युग में जहाँ-जहाँ ज्ञान-विज्ञान के नये-नये क्षेत्र खुल रहे हैं, कम्प्यूटर-तकनीकी की ओर-सी लगी रही है। वहाँ अनुवाद विज्ञान का महत्व स्वयंसिद्ध है।

अनुवाद समन्वय की कला है। अनुवाद विज्ञान अलगाव या विध्वंस का विज्ञान नहीं है। यह दूसरे का जोड़ने का काम करता है। एकता और नवनिर्माण का काम अनुवाद करता रहा है। इसीकारण आधुनिक युग की परमावश्यक प्रक्रिया के रूप में समाज, भाषा, संस्कृति आदि के घनीभूत समन्वय के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है। अनुवाद करने का तात्पर्य है, दो भाषाओं की बाह्य भिन्नताओं को जाकर मानवीय अस्तित्व तत्वों को प्रकाश में लाना। यह काम अनुवाद के द्वारा ही संभव हो सकता है।

अनुवाद की व्युत्पत्ति एवं अर्थ :

अनुवाद संस्कृत का तत्सम शब्द है। अनुवाद का संबंध 'वद्' धातु से है, जिसका अर्थ होता है 'बोलना' या 'कहना'। 'वद्' धातु में 'घत्र' प्रत्य लगने से 'वाद' बनता है और फिर उससे 'पीछे', 'बाद में' 'अनुवर्तिता' आदि अर्थों में प्रयुक्त 'नु' उपसर्ग जुड़ने से 'अनुवाद' शब्द बनता है। अनु और वाद शब्द के संयोग से बने 'अनुवाद' शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ-किस्ती के कहे को कहना है।

अनुवाद : स्वरूप

अनुवाद एक साहित्यिक विधा है। अनुवाद साहित्यिक विधा होते हुए भी मौलिक साहित्य रचना की कोटि में नहीं आ सकती। कुछ विद्वान अनुवाद को 'सेकण्ड हैण्ड' साहित्य मनाते हैं। इसी कारण अनुवाद को मूल लेखन पर आधारित भाषांतर कह सकते हैं। एक भाषा की सामग्री को किसीदूसरी भाषा में अंतरिक करने का माध्यम अनुवाद माना जाता है।

एक भाषा के विचारों को दूसरी भाषा में व्यक्त करना बड़ा ही कठिन कार्य है, क्योंकि प्रत्येक भाषा की अपनी-अपनी विशेषता होती है, उसकी अपनी व्याकरणिक संरचना होती है। उसकी अपनी ध्वनि, रूप वाक्य तथा अर्थमूलक विशेषताएँ होती हैं। अपने महावरे, लोकोत्कियाँ तथा कहावतें होती हैं। अतः मूलभाषा में अभिव्यक्त भावों तथा विचारों को दूसरी भाषा में उसी रूप में प्रकट करना सरल तथा आसान नहीं है। परिणामतः हमेशा अनुवाद सफल ही होगा इसकी कोई गारंटी नहीं है। कमी-कमी स्रोत भाषा का कथ्य लक्ष्य भाषा में कहीं अपेक्षाकृत तो कहीं संकुचित और कहीं भिन्न रूपी हो जाता है।

अनुवाद के लिए दो भाषाओं की आवश्यकता होती है। इन दोनों भाषाओं को अनुवाद विज्ञान में स्रोत भाषा और लक्ष्य भाषा की संज्ञा दी गयी है। जिस भाषा की सामग्री अनुवादित होती है वह स्रोत भाषा कहलाती है और जिस भाषा में अनुवाद

प्रा. एम.जे. शिवदास (हिन्दी विभाग)
प्रा. डॉ. एन. डी. पाटील महाविद्यालय, मलकापूर.
ता. शाहवाडी, जि. कोल्हापूर.

REVIEW OF RESEARCH

A PICTURE OF DISTURBED FAMILIES PORTRAYED IN RAMANATHAN'S PLAY 'COLLABORATORS'



Shaikh Shakil Jilani¹ and R. P. Lokhande²

¹Teacher Fellow, Dept. Of English , Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

²Associate Professor and Head, Dept. of English, R. C. Shahu College, Kolhapur.

Abstract :

The present paper deals with the changing scenario of typical Indian families. Since India has accepted the global economic policy, the families in high class and middle class are segregating like an explosion of nuclear bomb. Moreover, neither man nor woman is happy with his/her present partner. They always prefer to live in illusion and embrace the past. Shivani, Kranti, Himanshu and Arundhati are the characters portrayed in the play Collaborators. They see the ideal dreams of life removing their present partner. None of them is happy with their current partners, so everybody wants to take divorce and start a new life with their bygone partners. Nobody wants to lead the barren and monotonous life. They want change; either that be a productive or destructive. They deny the stable life and, the major thing I put up in this paper is, every modern character wants to break the convention of marriage and establish new relationship which would not be based on any social or cultural values. They would be free and everybody would have freedom to live according to his/her whim. If we look at them by wearing a spectacle of social and cultural values, we seem these characters as the disordered personalities or caricatures. On the contrary, if we look at them without any social or cultural prejudice, it seems that what they perform is nothing but their search for inner voice and outer freedom that neither damages anyone nor overpowers anybody.

Keywords: family, disorder, social and cultural death, love, hate, break etc.

INDEX

SR. NO.	PAPER TITLE	PAGE NO.
1	CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT IN BANKING SECTOR Dr. Mane Vijay Annaso	1
2	E - COMMERCE: AN OVERVIEW Mrs. Madhavi V. Charankar	5
3	INSURANCE: PRESENT SCENARIO Miss. Borate Jyotsna P.	8
4	PRIVATIZATION OF PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES-ISSUES AND CHALLENGES Prof. S. R. Shinde	14
5	ANALYTICAL VIEWS OF HOUSING MICROFINANCE IN INDA Mr. Parmeshwar Sambhaji Kamble	19
6	RECENT TRENDS IN INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL TRADE Prof. Dr. Biramane Hanumant Arjun	23
7	TRENDS OF CONSUMPTION & POVERTY AFTOR ECONOMIC REFORMS IN INDIA Mr. Kamble Parmeshwar Sambhaji	27
8	PRICE SPREAD OF BETEL LEAVES Dr. Bharat Vitthal Patil	32
9	ACTIVITY-BASED TEACHING OF SOFT SKILLS Mrs. Sucheta Pramod Shinde	37
10	NEW TRENDS IN M-COMMERCE Prof. Velekar Laxmikant Chandrakant	40
11	ROLE OF 'INDIAN POSTAL FINANCE SERVISSES' IN INDIA Dr. S. K. Kamble	44
12	DRAFTING AN EFFECTIVE RESEARCH PROPOSAL/ SYNOPSIS AND A REVIEW OF RECENT TRENDS IN COMMERCE, MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS RESEARCH Dr.R.B.Teli	49
13	PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS BEFORE COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT EDUCATION IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION Mr. Yadav Sachin Vilas	54
14	NEED & IMPORTANCE OF TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT OF HR IN TOURISM INDUSTRY Mr.C.D.Bhosale	57
15	NEGOTIATION SKILLS: A KEY TO SUCCESS Mrs. Gaikwad Rajashri Dattatraya	61
16	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MAKE IN INDIA AND MADE IN CHINA CAMPAIGNS AS FASTEST GROWING EMERGING ECONOMIES IN THE WORLD Dr.Sudhir Patil & Dr.Nitin Mali	63
17	MARKET SCENARIO OF HEALTH RESORT: A CASE OF PRAKRUTI Dr. Anilkumar K. Wavare	68
18	STORES MANAGEMENT Prof. Shetye Prashant Hanamant	75

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS BEFORE COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT EDUCATION IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

Mr. Yadav Sachin Vilas

Assistant Professor, Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,
Malkapur, Tal-Shahuwadi Dist-Kolhapur. Pin-415101

Introduction

India is a developing country. Since last two decades a number of changes and developments have been taking place in the social and economic area of the world. And a result, India and other developing countries are facing new problems to hope with, which put high demand on the educational system. At present India is gradually moving from industrial to information society and from welfare state to a liberal market economy. These have very strong implications for commerce and management education.

Commerce education plays a vital role in the building a nation on sound economic foundation. It makes the individual the best producer, distributor and consumer. Consumer is the backbone of the trade and industry in any country, Commerce education may be defined as the knowledge about various business activities like trade, industries, transport, banking, insurance, accounting, management etc.

“Commercial education is fundamentally a programme of economic education that has to do with the acquirement, conservation and spending of wealth.” - Stodgill C. S.

Commerce education is comparatively of recent origin and is one of the younger members of the fraternity of Indian education. Initially its emphasis was on training the personal in book-keeping and maintenance, accounting, typewriting, commercial correspondence and technique of running business house so as to provide the personnel to British traders and industrialist. Subsequently an increasing demand for diversified and higher talent for managing the business enterprises in India gave birth to Sydenham Commerce School in Madras in 1886 followed by College Commerce and Economic in Bombay in 1913 as the first institution for higher education in Commerce. About the middle of the twenties of this century increasing unemployment among arts graduates strengthened the demand for a utilitarian course and commerce faculties came to be established at the universities.

During the post liberalization commerce education is recognized as one of the most significant component of higher education and the ongoing economic policy reforms have in truth accelerated the growth and spread of commerce education considerably. But the recent picture of commerce education is not charming. Commerce colleges and commerce graduates have grown in a very significant number of ways but most of the students remain-unemployed. There has been an increasing gap between what has been imparted to students through commerce curriculum and has been really expected from industry. Different forces have been working against the present commerce education system. The needs and expectations of fast changing world have been dynamic and now it demands new area of skill and knowledge. Because of knowledge explosion new field of study has been coming up and new subjects have been evolved as interdisciplinary approach. Professional bodies have already started their new rigorous courses with coaching facilities, well-equipped foreign universities are alluring our students with their franchises in India. Both central and state government is seriously thinking about gradual withdrawal of their financial assistance to higher education. Advancement in technology has got far reaches effects on the process of teaching and learning. Large number of unemployed commerce graduates is not marketable in business world. In view of this, there is an urgent need for drastic changes and adoption of new approach in commerce and management education.

Objective of Commerce and Management Education in the era of Globalization

1. To understand methods and problems of industries and Management.
2. To understand business policies.
3. To provide opportunities for developing managerial skills.
4. To ensure a steady flow of trained managerial personnel to meet the eve-Growing needs of industries.
5. To keep managers informed about current development in the field of Management.
6. To promote managerial efficiency, management thought and management Research in our country.
7. To strengthen economical base in terms of economic growth and Employment generation.
8. To improve self-confidence in students for independent business activity or Profession.

'Kongism' in Kongi's Harvest

Sachin V. Londhe

Assistant Professor

K.N.Bhise Arts and Commerce College Kurduwadi

(Solapur University) Maharashtra

India, 413208

Somanth V. Panade

Assistant Professor

Prof. N.D. Patil Mahavidyalaya,

Malakapur (Shivaji University)

Maharashtra, India

Abstract

The play is based on the situation of postcolonial Africa and the political leaders of that time the postcolonial leaders of African countries engaged themselves in power and corruption. The play Kongi's Harvest displays the same situation. The central character Kongi wants to become king and usurper the state from earlier King Danlola. He started ruling state according to his style called Kongism. Under the Kongism he established different institutions to create his image in the society. Thus he creates illusion in the mind of Isma people only to achieve the power and gain wealth.

Keywords: Postcolonial, power, Kongism, institutions, etc

Kongi's Harvest is Soyinka's, a noble prize winner dramatist, one of the most analyzed plays in English literature. The play is based on the situation of postcolonial Africa and the political leaders of that time. The present article concentrates on Kongi, the major character of the play, and his way to acquire the state and way of rule. This can be called Kongism and it is socio-political disease to the African countries. Kongi is so ambitious and ruthless and he wants to become a King of Isma land. He appointed different institutions to create his image among the masses. One of them is Carpenter's Brigade. The praise song of Carpenter's brigade compares Kongi to Christ and calls him Saviour:

For Kongi is our father

And Kongi's is our man

Kongi is our mother

Kongi is our man

And Kongi is our Saviour

Redeemer, prince of power

For Ismas and for Kongi

We are proud to live or die!

The song refers Kongi as the mother and the savior of Isma people but in reality it is nothing but an illusion. Such type of song is created to make the propaganda only and to cheat the innocent and illiterate people of Isma land.

The play shows two dictators- one is Oba Danlola, representing traditional and another Kongi, modern. The play displays some similarity between Kongi and ex-president Kwame Nkrumah and Hasting Banda, postcolonial leaders of Ghana and Malaur respectively. Both leaders were obsessed with image building and in the play same things happen. Thus kongism is the representative of African phenomenon. This play is not about Kongi, it is about Kongism.. To define the Kongism, one need to compare two characters. Kongi and his opponent Oba Danlola who was earlier king. In the play it is Kongi who dominates the plot and all other things. The play centers on the presentation of New Yam in the harvest festival and Kongi's preparation for this particular festival.

'FAMILIES IN CRISES' IN CHIMAMANDA NGOZI ADICHIE'S *PURPLE HIBISCUS*

Mr. Panade Somnath Vitthal

Assistant Professor

Prof.Dr. N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,

Malakapur

somnathpanade@gmail.com

&

Mr. Londhe Sachin Vaman

Assistant Professor

K.N.Bhise College,Kurduwadi

londhesan1729@gmail.com

Abstract

Adichie creates miniature version of her country by presenting the picture of two families. Adichie shows how military regime has impacted the lives of common and rich alike. It suppresses the truth and exploits the commons. Even the military regime does not hesitate to kill the people and spread terrorism among the common people. Adichie keeps her finger on the contrasts in two families affected by this military regime. The present paper tries to find out the strategies that are adopted by the families in the novel to face the crises. Adichie presents two families in the novel: A woman headed family and a Man headed family. Both of these families become the victim of the military regime in Nigeria.

Key words: Crisis, family, victim etc.

Crises are considered as a part and parcel of life. Crisis means an unstable condition, as in political, social, or economic affairs, involving an impending abrupt or decisive change. There could hardly be any place on the earth where man does not have crises. These crises could be social, political or psychological. They make us tough and tougher. Since literature is a weapon that could be used for the resistance, it could be observed that the true literature flourishes during the times of crises. T. S. Eliot, James Joyce, Virginia Woolf and many others wrote during and after world war I. Eliot's *The Waste Land* is the meditation on life while Europe was in crises. In Russian literature, the writings of Alexander Solzhenitsyn had been suppressed due to his vitriolic criticism of communist regime. In his book *One Day in the life of Ivan Denisovich*, he paints the life of Russian people during Stalin regime. In America it was Margaret Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind* that presents the picture of ruined south of America. It tells the story of Scarlett O Hara who tries extremely hard to survive in the crises. In Indian literature too, Khushwant Singh's *Train to Pakistan*, Amrita Pritam's *Pinjar*, Hasan Sadat Manto's *Toba Tek Singh* Bapsi Sidhwa's *Ice Candy Man*, and Rushdie's *Midnight Children* are some of the representative novels that depict the survival of the people and their families in the crises. In the context of African literature, African writers such as Amos Tutuola, Chinua Achebe, Wole Soyinka and many others have enriched the tradition of African novel. During 1960s, the notable works like Ayi Kwei Armah's *The Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet Born* (1968), Yambo Oulugem's *Bound to Violence* (1968), Ngugi Wa Thiongo's *A Grain of Wheat* (1967) give an account of corrupt ruling

Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2014, 4, 58481

Ultrasensitive, highly selective and naked eye colorimetric recognition of D-penicillamine in aqueous media by CTAB capped AgNPs: applications to pharmaceutical and biomedical analysis

Laxman S. Walekar,^a Uttam R. Kondekar,^a Anil H. Gore,^a Samadhan P. Pawar,^a V. Sudarsan,^b Prashant V. Anbhule,^a Shivajirao R. Patil^a and Govind B. Kolekar^{*a}

Herein, we are going to report a straightforward, highly selective and ultra sensitive naked eye colorimetric probe for the detection of D-penicillamine (D-PA) in aqueous solution using cetyltrimethyl ammonium bromide (CTAB) capped colloidal silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) based on induced aggregation. The synthesized CTAB-AgNPs and their interaction with D-PA were characterized by different analytical techniques such as UV-Vis absorption spectroscopy, transmission electron microscopy (TEM), dynamic light scattering (DLS) measurements and zeta potential measurements. The color of the CTAB-AgNPs solution changed from yellowish brown to colorless within short period of time after the successive addition of D-PA, resulting in a blue shift with quenching in the absorption spectra. Under the optimal conditions, a calibration plot of $(A_0 - A)$ against concentration of D-PA was linear in the range of 0.1–0.6 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ with a correlation coefficient of 0.9901. The concentration of D-PA was quantitatively determined using an UV-Vis spectrophotometer with a limit of detection (LOD) of 0.056 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ (56 ng mL^{-1}). In addition, the method shows an excellent selectivity and sensitivity towards D-PA over the other interfering biomolecules and cations tested. The accuracy and reliability of the method were further ascertained from the detection of D-PA from pharmaceutical and biomedical samples via a standard addition method, with percentage recoveries in the range of 98.32–102.94%. A plausible reason for the observed color changes is also discussed. The proposed method is simple, rapid, specific and highly selective and sensitive with good precision.

Received 14th June 2014
Accepted 15th October 2014

DOI: 10.1039/c4ra05741d

www.rsc.org/advances

Introduction

D-Penicillamine (2-amino-3-mercapto-3-methylbutanoic acid) abbreviated as D-PA is a naturally occurring amino acid and has been used as a vital medicinal active thiol compound. D-PA is a sulfur-containing amino acid, which belongs to the family of amino thiols where the hydrogen atom on the beta-carbon atom of cysteine is replaced by the methyl group. The D-PA molecule can exist in D and L enantiomeric forms; however, only the D type is pharmaceutically and clinically useful, whereas the L form is harmful due to its excessive toxicity.¹ More recently, D-PA has been applied as a chelating agent for the treatment of a number of diseases, particularly in Wilson's disease, an autosomal recessive disorder of copper transport,² as a antifibrotic agent to

treat scleroderma,³ and as antirheumatic drug to treat patients with active rheumatoid arthritis.⁴

D-PA has received considerable importance in the field of medical applications, but possesses some adverse effects on human beings. About 50% of patients experience one or more adverse effect on treatment with D-PA such as an anorexia, loss of taste, oral ulceration, skin rashes, hematological effects, glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome.⁵ Among these, nephrotic syndrome is general and most harmful to the health of patients,⁶ making the monitoring of D-PA in urine and plasma very important. The first symptoms of penicillamine-induced nephropathy are the proteinuria, which may lead to nephrotic syndrome in some patients. D-PA is the hydrolytic degradation product of penicillin having various modes of action.^{7–9} It reacts with collagen and elastin and also reduces disulphide groups in tissues to form mixed disulphides with other substances containing thiol groups.

Till date, several analytical methods have been reported for the determination of D-PA in both pharmaceutical preparations and biological samples such as high performance liquid

^aFluorescence Spectroscopy Research Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Shivaji University, Kolhapur-416 004, Maharashtra, India. E-mail: gbkolekar@yahoo.co.in; Fax: +91 0231 2692333

^bChemistry Division, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay, Mumbai-400 085, Maharashtra, India



Electrochemical Properties of Anodized Copper Hydroxide Nanostructures

Vijaykumar V. Jadhav^{1,2}, Dipak V. Shinde², Supriya A. Patil², Manohar K. Zate^{1,2}, Samadhan Pawar^{1,3}, Ahmed AL-Osta¹, Rajaram S. Mane^{1,2}, K. N. Hui^{4,*}, K. S. Hui⁵, and Sung-Hwan Han^{2,*}

¹Center for Nanomaterials and Energy Devices, School of Physical Sciences, Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded 431606, M.S., India

²Inorganic Nanomaterials Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Hanyang University, Seoul 133-1791, Republic of Korea

³Department of Chemistry, Shivaji University, Kolhapur 416004, India

⁴Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Pusan National University, San 30 Jangjeon-dong, Geumjeong-gu, Busan 609-735, Republic of Korea

⁵Department of Mechanical Engineering, Hanyang University, 17 Haengdang-dong, Seongdong-gu, Seoul 133-791, Republic of Korea

ABSTRACT

Here, we report room temperature growth of one-dimensional copper hydroxide, Cu(OH)₂ nanostructures viz., nanoneedles (NNs), nanoleafs (NLs) and nanorods (NRs) from NaOH, LiOH and NaOH + LiOH aqueous electrolyte solutions, respectively, employing a simple and cost-effective chemical anodization process. Structural elucidation and morphological evolution studies are elaborated thoroughly. Morphology inspired evolution of specific capacitance is estimated using cyclic-voltammogram and discharge measurements wherein, due to a relatively higher total charges and the least charge transfer resistance, in electrode with NRs morphology paved remarkable electrochemical performance compared to electrodes of NNs and NLs morphologies.

KEYWORDS: Copper Hydroxide, Anodization, Structural Elucidation, Electrochemical Supercapacitors.

1. INTRODUCTION

Electrochemical supercapacitors (ESs), store energy in the form of charge at the electrode/electrolyte interface and operating at low voltages, are important in hybrid electric vehicles and also in mobile electronic devices. Various organic and inorganic mesoporous nanostructures are of special interest in ESs research because they can provide a larger interfacial area and shorter diffusion path length for faradic redox reactions. Number of the materials used in ESs application includes noble and transition metal oxides, carbon, conducting polymers, etc., for the purpose of gaining both high energy and power densities. Due to limitations in controlling nucleation centers and growth processes it is one of the challenging issues in scientific community to fabricate essential sizes and the morphologies of semiconductors. Anodization of metals is a simple and well-established technique to form highly self-ordered metal oxide nanostructures with high aspect ratios¹ and has been widely used in making different nanostructures of several metal hydroxides/oxides^{2,3}

as it changes the microscopic texture of the surface. The process of anodization enables the fabrication of nanostructured surface materials over a large area due to low operating temperature and instrumentation cost, and an easy processing methodology. Numerous studies have demonstrated the basis for the fabrication of alumina nanopores and nanotubes from the process of aluminum anodization.^{4,5} Because of the need for materials with definite morphologies and properties, several studies have been reported using anodization of variety of metals.^{6–8} For example anodization of self-ordered nanoporous or nanotubular structures of TiO₂ for dye-sensitized solar cells application is frequently preferred.⁹ Moreover, synthesis of one-dimensional (1-D) nanostructures of binary and ternary metal hydroxides is still remained as an important issue in the field of anodization.

Synthesis of the copper hydroxide, Cu(OH)₂ nanoribbons and nanotubes in single crystal form has been previously reported using a process of surface oxidation of copper foil in alkaline solutions.^{10,11} In this paper, for the first time, using a process of surface anodization we synthesize different nanostructures of Cu(OH)₂ viz. nanoneedles (NNs), nanoleafs (NLs) and nanorods (NRs) at room temperature. These nanostructures are characterized for the structural elucidation and the morphological

*Authors to whom correspondence should be addressed.

Emails: bizhui@pusan.ac.kr, shhan@hanyang.ac.kr

Received: 12 November 2013

Accepted: 28 December 2013

ARTICLE