



संहती कार्यसाधिका । शिलं परं भूषणम्  
Shetkari Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's

## KRISHNA MAHAVIDYALAYA, RETHARE BK.

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NAAC "B+" Grade (CGPA 2.65)



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### Key Indicator 3.3 – Research Publication and Awards

#### 3.3.1: Number of research papers published per teacher in the journals notified on the UGC care list during the year 2018-19.

Sr. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN Number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal/DOI number		
							Link to the website of the Journal	Link to article/paper/abstract of the article	Is it listed in the UGC Care list/ Scopus/ Web of Science/ other, mention
1	Two New Black Mildew Fungi from Bhimashankar, Maharashtra, India	Dr. C. B. Salunkhe	Botany	International Journal of Life Sciences Research	Dec-18	2348-3148	<a href="https://www.researchpublish.com/journal-details/IJLSR">https://www.researchpublish.com/journal-details/IJLSR</a>	<a href="https://www.researchpublish.com/papers/two-new-black-mildew-fungi-from-bhimashankar-maharashtra-india">https://www.researchpublish.com/papers/two-new-black-mildew-fungi-from-bhimashankar-maharashtra-india</a>	UGC Approved
2	EFFECT OF ECOLOGICAL FACTORS ON THE GROWTH OF BLACK MILDEW FUNGI			PARIPEX - INDIAN JOURNAL OF RESEARCH	Apr-19	2250-1991	<a href="https://www.worldwidejournals.com/paripex/">https://www.worldwidejournals.com/paripex/</a>	<a href="https://www.worldwidejournals.com/paripex/search.php">https://www.worldwidejournals.com/paripex/search.php</a>	Peer-reviewed
3	Expression of Racial Consciousness in Langston Hughes "simply Heavenly"	Miss V. L. Kamble	Chemistry	An International Multidisciplinary journal	Apr-19	2277-7539	<a href="#">print only</a>	Print Only	International Peer-reviewed Journal

4	Acetyl Salicylic Acid Mediated Ion Accumulation in Groundnut	Dr.S.H.Jadhav	Botany	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	Jan-19	2348-1269	<a href="https://ijrar.org/?gclid=CjwKCAjwov6hBhBsEiwAvrvN6FH9Vj7TILD_ATg4xDj--5yc24RQFI5ghytWNfkfEemCHCqm36l2RoCsAgQAvD_BwE">https://ijrar.org/?gclid=CjwKCAjwov6hBhBsEiwAvrvN6FH9Vj7TILD_ATg4xDj--5yc24RQFI5ghytWNfkfEemCHCqm36l2RoCsAgQAvD_BwE</a>	Print Only	UGC care listed
5	Effect of Foliar Acetyl Salicylic Acid Application on Total Nitrogen Fractions of Groundnut			Aarhat Multidisciplinary International Education Research Journal	Jun-18	2278-5655	<a href="https://www.aarhat.com/journals/amierj/?page=home">https://www.aarhat.com/journals/amierj/?page=home</a>	Print Only	International Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journals Journal
6	A novel FRET probe for determination of fluorescein sodium in aqueous solution: Analytical application for ophthalmic sample	Dr. D. V. Patil	Chemistry	Indian Journal of Chemistry: Section A	Oct-19	0376-4710	<a href="https://nopr.niscpr.res.in/">https://nopr.niscpr.res.in/</a>	<a href="https://nopr.niscpr.res.in/handle/123456789/52722">https://nopr.niscpr.res.in/handle/123456789/52722</a>	UGC care listed
7	“The role of ICT (Information Communication Technology) in the rural development of India.”	Dr. P.D.Bhakar e	Geography	Ayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (AIIRJ)	Dec-18	2349-638x	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com/">https://www.aiirjournal.com/</a>	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/1545771587Volume%2001%20Sahaji%20College,Kolhapur.pdf">https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/1545771587Volume%2001%20Sahaji%20College,Kolhapur.pdf</a>	Peer Reviewed
8	“The Prospectus of An Inclusive Sustainable Rural Development In India.”			Ayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (AIIRJ)	Sep-18	2349-638x	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com/">https://www.aiirjournal.com/</a>	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/15411379072nd.%20online%20issue%20of%20International%20Conference%20Sahaji%20college,%20kolhapur.pdf">https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/15411379072nd.%20online%20issue%20of%20International%20Conference%20Sahaji%20college,%20kolhapur.pdf</a>	Peer Reviewed
9	“Farmers Club Programme and Rural Development in India”			International Research Fellows Associations, Research Journey,	Feb-19	2348-7143	<a href="https://www.researchjourney.net/">https://www.researchjourney.net/</a>	<a href="https://www.researchjourney.net/special-issues">https://www.researchjourney.net/special-issues</a>	PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL
10	“Population Resource and Demographic Transition in India”			Ayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (AIIRJ),	Feb-19	2349-638x,	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com/">https://www.aiirjournal.com/</a>	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/1625676250INTERNATIONAL%20CONFERENCE%20ON%20%E2%80%98ENERGY,%20ENVIRONMENT%20AND%20ETH">https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/1625676250INTERNATIONAL%20CONFERENCE%20ON%20%E2%80%98ENERGY,%20ENVIRONMENT%20AND%20ETH</a>	Peer Reviewed

							<a href="https://www.iiarjournal.com/uploads/Articles/15410719571st%20online%20issue%20of%20International%20Conference%20Sahaji%20college.%20kolhapur.pdf">ICS%20IN%20RESEARCH%20E2%80%99%20(ICEEE-2019)%207Th%20FEBRUARY%202019.pdf</a>		
11	भारतातील महिलांवर होणारे अत्याचार : एक चिंतन	Dr. S. M. Rajhans	Geography	Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (AIIR), Kolhapur	Sep-18	2349-638x	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com/">https://www.aiirjournal.com/</a>	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/15410719571st%20online%20issue%20of%20International%20Conference%20Sahaji%20college.%20kolhapur.pdf">https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/15410719571st%20online%20issue%20of%20International%20Conference%20Sahaji%20college.%20kolhapur.pdf</a>	Peer Reviewed
12	Roll of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in Women Empowerment , Sangali			Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (AIIR), Kolhapur	Sep-18	2349-638x	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com/">https://www.aiirjournal.com/</a>	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/1549644472Volume%2002%20Sahaji%20College,Kolhapur%20Final%20.pdf">https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/1549644472Volume%2002%20Sahaji%20College,Kolhapur%20Final%20.pdf</a>	Peer Reviewed
13	Women Empowerment By Self Help Group's (SHG's) : A case Study of Four villages of Walwa Tehasil, Sangli District (Mh.)			Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (AIIR), Kolhapur	Feb-19	2349-638x	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com/">https://www.aiirjournal.com/</a>	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/1625676250INTERNATIONAL%20CONFERENCE%20ON%20E2%80%98ENERGY,%20ENVIRONMENT%20AND%20ETHICS%20IN%20RESEARCH%20E2%80%99%20(ICEEE-2019)%207Th%20FEBRUARY%202019.pdf">https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/1625676250INTERNATIONAL%20CONFERENCE%20ON%20E2%80%98ENERGY,%20ENVIRONMENT%20AND%20ETHICS%20IN%20RESEARCH%20E2%80%99%20(ICEEE-2019)%207Th%20FEBRUARY%202019.pdf</a>	Peer Reviewed
14	"Major Roll of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana in Women Empowerment: A case Study of Sangli District."			International Research Fellowes Associations, Research Journey.	Feb-19	2348-7143	<a href="https://www.researchjourney.net/">https://www.researchjourney.net/</a>	<a href="https://www.researchjourney.net/special-issues">https://www.researchjourney.net/special-issues</a>	PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

15	Swacha Bharat Mission And Human Health in Maharashtra			International Research Fellowes Associations, Research Journey.	Apr-19	2348-7143	<a href="https://www.researchjourney.net/">https://www.researchjourney.net/</a>	<a href="https://www.researchjourney.net/special-issues">https://www.researchjourney.net/special-issues</a>	PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL
16	Women Empowerment By Self Help Group's (SHG's) : A case Study of Four villages of Walwa Tehasil, Sangli District (Mh.)			Kokan Geographers - Interdisciplinary journal	Dec-18	2348-7143	<a href="http://www.konkangeographer.org/">http://www.konkangeographer.org/</a>	Print Only	Peer Reviewed
17	The Study of Population and Foodgrain Crop Land use In Satara District.	Mr. N.V Gaikwad	Geography	Aayushi International Interdisciplinary AIIRJ Peer Review & Index Journal	Sep-18	2349-638X	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com">https://www.aiirjournal.com</a>	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/15411379072nd.%20online%20issue%20of%20International%20Conference%20Sahaji%20college.%20kolhapur.pdf">https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/15411379072nd.%20online%20issue%20of%20International%20Conference%20Sahaji%20college.%20kolhapur.pdf</a>	Peer Review & Index Journal
18	The study of Watershed Development Programme Works and Cash Crops In Satara District.			Multidisciplinary International Education Research Journal	Feb-19.	2278 - 5655	<a href="https://www.aarhat.com/journals/amierj/?page=home">https://www.aarhat.com/journals/amierj/?page=home</a>	print only	Peer Review Journal
19	The Study of Literacy and Cash Crop In Satara District			Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal	Dec-18	2349-638	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com">https://www.aiirjournal.com</a>	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/1549644472Volume%2002%20Sahaji%20College,Kolhapur%20Final%20.pdf">https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/1549644472Volume%2002%20Sahaji%20College,Kolhapur%20Final%20.pdf</a>	Peer Review Journal
20	हिंदी साहित्य मे नैतिक मूल्य	Dr. R. V. Gavali	Hindi	International Multidisciplinary E-research journal	Dec-18	2277-5730	<a href="http://www.researchjournal.net">www.researchjournal.net</a>	<a href="https://www.researchjourney.net/issues">https://www.researchjourney.net/issues</a>	International Peer reviewed and UGC approved Journal
21	"Mahila Sakshamikaran"	Dr. V.K. Sonawane	History	Ajanta Prakashan, Aurangabad.	Dec-18	2277-5730	<a href="http://www.ajantaprakashan.com">http://www.ajantaprakashan.com</a>	Print only	UGC listed and International Peer-reviewed Journal
22	Foreign Direct Investment in India'	Dr. D.N.Mane	Economics	"Research Journey" Publish - Swatidhan Publication	Mar-19	2348-7143	<a href="https://www.researchjourney.net/">https://www.researchjourney.net/</a>	<a href="https://www.researchjourney.net/special-issues">https://www.researchjourney.net/special-issues</a>	UGC approved journal



23	'Impact of Globalization on Indian Import-Export'			"Research Journey" Publish – Swatidhan Publication	Mar-19	2348-7143	<a href="https://www.researchjourney.net/">https://www.researchjourney.net/</a>	<a href="https://www.researchjourney.net/special-issues">https://www.researchjourney.net/special-issues</a>	UGC approved journal
24	'Impact of GST on Indian Economy'			"Research Journey" Publish – Swatidhan Publication	Mar-19	2348-7143	<a href="https://www.researchjourney.net/">https://www.researchjourney.net/</a>	<a href="https://www.researchjourney.net/special-issues">https://www.researchjourney.net/special-issues</a>	UGC approved journal
25	कराड नगरपालिका क्षेत्रातील माध्यमिक शाळांमधील खेळांच्या सोयी सुविधांचा अभ्यास	Dr.S.R.Patil	Physical Education	Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal	Dec-18	2349-638x	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com/">https://www.aiirjournal.com/</a>	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/1549644472Volume%2002%20Sahaji%20College,Kolhapur%20Final%20.pdf">https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/1549644472Volume%2002%20Sahaji%20College,Kolhapur%20Final%20.pdf</a>	Peer Review & Index Journal
26	दलित काव्य में मिथकीय बोध			राष्ट्रवाणी	Sep-18	2319-6785	Print only	Print only	Peer Review
27	डॉ आंबेडकर के विचारों का हिंदी कथा साहित्य पार प्रभाव			Integrated Social Initiatives, New Delhi	Apr-19	2277-5331	<a href="http://isidelhi.org.in/home/page/6">http://isidelhi.org.in/home/page/6</a>	print only	Peer Review
28	स्त्री भ्रुण हत्या और हिंदी कविता	Dr.M.V.Kurane	Hindi	नवनिकष मासिकी	Apr-19	0975-0827	<a href="https://issuu.com/navnikash">https://issuu.com/navnikash</a>	print only	UGC approved Journal
29	हिंदी कविता मे पुराणी और नई स्त्री			Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal	Sep-18	2349-638x	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com/">https://www.aiirjournal.com/</a>	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/1539633816Kale%20college%202018.pdf">https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/1539633816Kale%20college%202018.pdf</a>	Peer Review & Index Journal
30	"Multiculturalism Reflected in the Work of Bessie Head"	Mr. S. T. Telvekar	English	Ajanta An International Multidisciplinary Quarterly Journal	Mar-19	2277-5730	<a href="http://www.ajantarakashan.com">http://www.ajantarakashan.com</a>	Print only	UGC listed and International Peer-reviewed Journal
31	कविता महाजन यांच्या ब्र कांदबरीचा स्त्रीवादीदृष्टीने अभ्यास	Miss M. S. Pawar	Marathi	Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal Peer Review & Indexed Journal	Sep-18	2349-638x	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com/">https://www.aiirjournal.com/</a>	<a href="https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/15410719571st%20online%20issue%20of%20International%20Conference%20Sahaji%20college.%20kolhapur.pdf">https://www.aiirjournal.com/uploads/Articles/15410719571st%20online%20issue%20of%20International%20Conference%20Sahaji%20college.%20kolhapur.pdf</a>	Peer Review & Index Journal

32	डॉ. यशवंत मनोहर यांच्या सामाजिक कविता			Sanskriti Multidisciplinary International E- Research Journal	Dec- 18	2455-1511	<a href="http://simri.org.in/">http://simri.org.in/</a>	<a href="http://simri.org.in/ListArticles.aspx?iss&lt;br/&gt;ueid=15">http://simri.org.in/ ListArticles.aspx?iss ueid=15</a>	International Peer Journal
33	GREEN LIBRARY: A STEP TO SAVE NATURE	Mr.A.A.Th orat	Library	Journal of Advancements in Library Sciences	Mar- 19	2349-4352	<a href="https://journalslibrary.com/">https://journalslib rary.com/</a>	print only	UGC approved Journal



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# TWO NEW BLACK MILDEW FUNGI FROM BHIMASHANKAR, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

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**Abstract:** The present paper deals with two new Black Mildew Fungi, namely *Meliola bhimashankarensis* sp. nov. and *Prillieuxina dichapetali* sp. nov. belongs to family Meliolaceae and Asterinaceae, respectively. These Black Mildews occur on the leaves of *Dichapetalum gelonioides* (Roxb.) Engl (Dichapetalaceae), collected from Bhimashankar. The detail morphological description, colour photographs, line drawings and discussions are provided here.

**Keywords:** Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary, Black Mildew, Fungi, Taxonomy.

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Abbreviations: IARI= Indian Agricultural Research Institute; HCIO= Herbarium cryptogammae indiae orientalis.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary is situated on the boundaries of Thane and Pune Districts in Maharashtra state. It is one of the five wildlife sanctuaries located along the Northern Western Ghats in Maharashtra [11]. The sanctuary spreads on near about 130.78 square kilometer area and covered by evergreen, semi-evergreen, moist deciduous forests along with large no. of plateau vegetation. The sanctuary shows unique environmental conditions such as high altitude, heavy rainfall and specific humidity, which favours the rich floristic diversity and hence it provides more suitable conditions for the growth and development of Black Mildew Fungi.

Black Mildews are black colony forming fungi and they infect mostly leaves, soft stems and petioles. They are obligate, superficial and most probably host specific in nature. They are categorized into different taxonomic groups like Meliolaceous, Asterinaceous, Schiffnerulaceous, and Hyphomycetous fungi [6], [8]. During exploration of black mildews from study area, the *Dichapetalum gelonioides* (Roxb.) Engl found infected with two black mildews. This plant specimen was thoroughly observed, examined and classified under the genus *Meliola* and *Prillieuxina*. Till date, there were two reports of genus *Meliola* on the same plant while the genus *Prillieuxina* was reported on a wide range of angiospermic plants from tropical and subtropical regions [4]; there are 79 epithets of genus *Prillieuxina* have been reported from world, among which 13 different species are reported from India [5].

## II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The leaves and young twigs of *Dichapetalum* was found infected with Black Mildew Fungi, were collected from sanctuary area in winter season (2017-2018) in separate polythene bags. This infected sample was tagged with field number, brought in to laboratory, pressed neatly and dried in between blotting papers and kept in standard size envelopes within butter paper for further studies. The host plant was identified and confirmed by referring Flora of Maharashtra [12] and by consulting with angiosperm taxonomist. Type specimens were deposited at Herbarium Cryptogamae Indiae Orientalis (HCIO), IARI, New Delhi (India). For detail taxonomical description, macro-morphological as well as micro-



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Botany

EFFECT OF ECOLOGICAL FACTORS ON THE GROWTH OF BLACK MILDEW FUNGI

**KEY WORDS:** Black mildew, Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary, climatic factors, fungi, Mahabaleshwar.

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**ABSTRACT** An attempt has been made to compare climatic factors and topographical conditions, on the occurrence of black mildew fungi of Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary and Reserved Forest Mahabaleshwar. It is revealed that, as compare to number of black mildew fungi from Bhimashankar appears to be 54 species (on 37 hosts) while that of from Mahabaleshwar is 102 species (on 89 angiospermic host species) that belonging to Meliaceae, Asterinaceae, Schiffnerulaceae, and Hyphomycetous group. It seems that, the climatic conditions of Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary along with its topography influences the number of black mildew fungi in this region than Mahabaleshwar Reserve Forest.

**INTRODUCTION**

Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary is located on the crest of Pune and Thane districts along the Northern Western Ghats in Maharashtra. It lies at 19°21'N to 19°11' North latitude and 73° 31'E to 73° 37' East longitude, at an elevation 1,208 meters above mean sea level and near about 238 kilometer away from Mahabaleshwar, located towards the north side. The sanctuary shows great variation in forest types because of its undulating physiographic features and the most of part is covered with montane broad leaved semi evergreen forests along with moist semi evergreen, moist deciduous forest and rocky slopes and plateaus covered with grass (Rahangdale & Rahangdale, 2017). Due to the variation in topography as well as forest types, there is no uniformity in the growth of black mildews. Total 54 species of black mildew fungi were investigated from sanctuary, though the vegetation is quite rich.

Mahabaleshwar is one of the most popular hill stations and famous tourist place located in Satara district of Maharashtra state (India). It is an ecosensitive zone, situated at 17°55'18" North latitude and 73°39'20" East longitude and at an elevation 1,353 meters above mean sea level, in the Sahyadri ranges of Western Ghats (Bhise, 2015). It is a vast plateau, spreads over about 150 square kilometers and provided with annual rainfall over 6100 mm, humidity 98% and temperature 20°-32° max. It is supposed to be a landscape forest bounded by valleys on all sides, clad in subtropical evergreen and semi evergreen forests. The unique climatic conditions of this region, favors the rich vegetation of vascular plants which are suitable for the growth of black mildew fungi, that resulted into report of 102 species of black mildews from this area (Bhise, 2015).

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The leaves and twigs of host plants, infected with black mildew fungi were collected and filed notes were prepared mentioning date of collection, nature of colonies and locality. The specimens were brought to the laboratory in separate sterilized polythene bags from study area in winter season (2017-2018). Host plants were identified by using Flora of Maharashtra (Singh & Karthikeyan, 2000; Singh *et al.*, 2001). The fungal species were identified and their distributional records were checked by using standard literature (Bhise, 2015; Bilgrami *et al.*, 1991; Farr, 2018; Hansford, 1961; Hosagoudar, 2008, 2012, 2013; Jamaluddin, 2004; Zeng *et al.*, 2017). For identification and taxonomical studies, micro and macro-morphological characters were studied. The natural structures of colonies were observed by using method described by Patil & Patil (2017). Morpho-taxonomical details were observed under compound light microscope and photomicrographs were taken under Leica DM 2000 fluorescence

microscope equipped with digital camera; illustrations were prepared with mirror type Camera Lucida.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

It seems that, the comparative studies in ecological factors of both the regions might have played important role in growth of black mildew fungi (Table 1). The landscape forest of Mahabaleshwar is clad with semi evergreen and evergreen forests, which becomes a store house of black mildew fungi (Bhise, 2015). Whereas, most of the part of Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary is covered with moist deciduous forest along with plateau vegetation; the climatic conditions like high temperature, low annual rainfall and low humidity might be the factors which are found to be not suitable for the growth black mildews. In future, more studies are needed to explain the effect of ecological aspects on the occurrence of black mildews.

**Table 1. Comparative account of Ecological factors between Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary and Mahabaleshwar Reserved Forest.**

Sr. No.	Ecological factors	Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary	Mahabaleshwar Reserved Forest
1	<b>Total area covered</b>	130.78 sq. km.	150 sq. km.
2	<b>Topography</b>		
	<b>Altitude</b>	340 m. on west side and 1,208 m. at Nagphani point	1,353 meters
	<b>Latitude</b>	19°21' N to 19°11' N	17°55'18" North
	<b>Longitude</b>	73°31' E to 73°37' E	73°39'20" East
3	<b>Climatic factors</b>		
	<b>Temperature</b>	28° to 40° C Max. & 19° to 26° C Min.	20° to 32° C Max. & 13° to 19° C Min.
	<b>Rainfall</b>	4000 mm to 6000 mm	Over 6100 mm
	<b>Humidity</b>	86 % in rainy season & 43% in winter	98% in rainy season & 53% in winter
4	<b>Soil Texture</b>	Lateritic, Murum type	Lateritic
5	<b>Major forest type</b>	Subtropical broad leaved hill forest	Subtropical Evergreen & Semi-evergreen
6	<b>No. of Black Mildews</b>	54 species on 37 hosts	102 species on 89 hosts



## Expressions of Racial Consciousness in Langston Hughes' 'Simply Heavenly'

\* Mr. Nisargandh Vihar Shahabu \*\* Miss. Kamble Varsha Lalasaheb

### Racial Consciousness:

Racial discrimination can be traced back to the very beginning of slavery in America. According to the white supremacy the whites compel the blacks to do servile work. They prescribe severe punishment to blacks for not hearing them. This was the most inhuman part of white culture and so Abraham Lincoln considered it a great stigma on Christianity. The social deformity of the Christian society has not changed much for ages. The lynching and atrocities are in practice on the base of race, class, gender, caste, religion and language throughout the world.

Society includes variant groups of human communities. Each and every human being is the member of either this or that group. These groups are culturally organized ones with different common systems. Human being is superfine creation of nature that stands distinguished among all the living species. He is conglomeration of vices and virtues. The best virtue that he possesses is of thinking and being conscious towards him and others. Therefore, being conscious he does not tolerate injustices imposed by dominant social groups. His awareness of being discriminated by so called higher social groups becomes the fundamental aspect of life.

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# ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID MEDIATED ION ACCUMULATION IN GROUNDNUT (*ARACHIS HYPOGAEA* L.)

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**ABSTRACT:** Groundnut is the major annual oilseed crop of India. It requires all macronutrients and micronutrients for its growth and development, relatively in higher quantity as compared to other plants. Groundnut is susceptible to nutritional disorders. Thus the present investigation has been carried out on the influence of various concentrations (5, 50, 100 and 200 ppm) of ASA on ion accumulation in groundnut leaves and roots. All the applied foliar treatments of ASA showed stimulatory effects on the accumulation of micronutrients and macronutrients. The significant accumulation of ions was observed with higher concentration of ASA (100 ppm). Present study signifies that ASA contribute to enhance productivity potential of groundnut through mineral nutrition.

**Keywords:** Acetyl salicylic acid, groundnut, ion accumulation, minerals.

## INTRODUCTION:

India is the world's largest producer of oilseed legume crop groundnut. Seeds of groundnut are rich source of proteins, lipids, fatty acids, minerals and vitamins. Groundnuts are also a good source of calcium, phosphorus, iron, zinc and boron. Groundnut crop requires all the micro and macronutrient elements for its growth and development. The peanut nutrition is inimitable as the pod develops under soil and seed nutrition is occur through pod relatively those transported from root, shoot and back to seed (Singh, 1999). Several workers reported nutrient requirements of groundnut crop (Dwivedi, 1988, Singh, 1999). The groundnut crop is susceptible to nutritional disorders due to insufficient supply of nutrients (Beringer and Taha, 1976). Nutritional disorders causes reduction in yield of groundnut.

Thus it is essential to develop practices which can reduce nutrition depletion and induce crop production. In this view the effect of Acetyl salicylic acid (ASA) on ion uptake in groundnut was studied. Acetyl salicylic acid also termed as 'Aspirin' is acetyl derivative of salicylic acid. Earlier studies emphasized ameliorated effect of ASA on total nitrogen, oil and protein content, fatty acid contents and PR-proteins of groundnut (Jadhav and Bhamburdekar, 2015; Jadhav, 2014, 2018).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The seeds of groundnut cultivar SB-11 were procured from agricultural research station, Karad. The experiment was carried out in randomized complete block design with three replications. The 30-days old plants were sprayed with different concentrations of (5, 50, 100 and 200 ppm) ASA. The seedlings receiving foliar sprays of distilled water served as control. The leaf and root samples were collected from each treated set, washed thoroughly with distilled water and oven dried at 60°C. An acid digest was analyzed for inorganic constituents. Ca and K concentrations were analyzed with flame photometer (Jenway PEP7 Felsed, Dunmow, Essex, UK), Zn was determined by using autoanalyzer, phosphorus by colorimetric method, Mg, Fe and Mn were determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The influence of foliar application of ASA on ion accumulation is depicted in Fig. 1 to 10. The results showed that all the applied concentrations of ASA significantly enhanced nutrient contents of leaves and roots. The profound uptake of ions was recorded with the higher concentration of ASA. The significant content of molybdenum was found in roots than in leaves. According to Singh (1996) application of phosphorus enhances nitrogen metabolism and nitrogen content of kernel and foliage. It shows close conformity with our findings that ASA mediated increased content of phosphorus definitely improved nitrogen fixation (Jadhav, 2018). Potassium content in leaves of groundnut was found to be effectively increased by the treatment of higher concentration of ASA i.e. 100 and 200 ppm whereas in roots noteworthy levels of potassium was observed with 50 and 100 ppm ASA treatments. These findings show close resemblance with the reports of Kang *et al.* (2010). The stimulated potassium levels will prove

## Effect of Foliar Acetyl Salicylic Acid Application on Total Nitrogen and Soluble Nitrogen Fractions of Groundnut

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### KEYWORDS

Acetyl salicylic acid, groundnut, nitrogen content, nitrate, soluble proteins.

### ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted to understand the influence of foliar acetyl salicylic acid (ASA) application on nitrogen content and soluble nitrogen fractions of groundnut plants. In the study, leaf and root nitrogen content, leaf nitrate content and soluble protein contents of leaves and seeds were determined. Groundnut plants were treated with foliar ASA application at different concentrations (5, 50, 100 and 200 ppm). The results showed decreased nitrate content in leaves and increased total nitrogen content as well as soluble proteins in leaves and seeds. It appeared that ASA could help to diminish the adverse effect of nitrate accumulation in groundnut plant whereas increased soluble protein contents might be involved in improving nutritive quality of groundnut. According to our results, the application of 100 ppm ASA should be recommended to improve nutritive quality of groundnut seeds.

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### Introduction

The groundnut is a major oilseed legume crop of India. Groundnut seeds are rich source of edible oil and proteins. Several workers reported health benefits of groundnut seeds consumption such as control of weight, prevention of Alzheimer cardiovascular disorders and cancer inhibition (Awad et al. 2000; Peanut Institute 2002). The main agenda before plant scientists is to develop high yielding and disease resistant varieties. In case of oilseed crops the main challenge is to develop strategies to improve nutritive quality. Several evidences recognized influence of climate, irrigation, fertilizers and plant growth regulators on the yield, protein, amino acid content and oil content of groundnut (Verma et al. 2008; Jadhav and Bhamburdekar, 2014). Salicylic acid is an endogenous growth regulator of phenolic nature and is considered as a potent plant hormone due to its role in plant

metabolism (Hayat et al. 2010). Salicylic acid and its analogs have been reported to induce significant effects on various physiological aspects in plants. It has been recognized that salicylic acid is required in the signal transduction for the induced systemic acquired resistance against some pathogenic infections (Sayeed, et al. 2011; Idress, et al. 2011). Acetyl salicylic acid (ASA) is one of the acetyl derivative of salicylic acid. Several studies documented influence of ASA on flowering, stomatal conductance, plant productivity, fatty acid composition and post harvest physiology (Tuna et al. 2007; Jadhav and Bhamburdekar, 2012 and 2014). Keeping the above points in view, the present research was undertaken to understand the effect of ASA applied as foliar spray on the soluble nitrogen fractions of groundnut plants.

## A novel FRET probe for determination of fluorescein sodium in aqueous solution: Analytical application for ophthalmic sample

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Fluorescent pyrene nanoparticles (PyNPs) have been prepared by a reprecipitation method in the presence of sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS) as a stabilizer. The formation of PyNPs has been confirmed by dynamic light scattering (DLS), UV-visible absorption spectroscopy, fluorescence spectroscopy and excited state lifetime measurements. DLS results of PyNPs shows a narrow size distribution with average particle size of 77.4 nm and negative zeta potential. The systematic FRET experiments performed by measuring fluorescence quenching of PyNPs with successive addition of FL-Na analyte exploited the use of PyNPs as nanoprobe for detection of FL-Na in aqueous solution. The fluorescence of PyNPs has been quenched by FL-Na and quenching has been in accordance with the Stern-Volmer relation. The distance  $r$  between the donor (PyNPs) and acceptor (FL-Na) molecules has been obtained according to the fluorescence resonance energy transfer. The fluorescence quenching results have been used further to develop an analytical method for estimation of fluorescein sodium from ophthalmic samples available commercially in the market.

**Keywords:** Fluorescent pyrene nanoparticles, Fluorescein sodium, Fluorescence resonance energy transfer

Fluorescein sodium (FL-Na), also called uranine, is a non-toxic, low molecular weight and highly water-soluble dye, shows the physical property of fluorescence and commonly used as a quantitative fluorophore for studying different tissues of the eye<sup>1-3</sup>. FL-Na shown in Fig. 1 is extensively used as a diagnostic tool in the field of ophthalmology and optometry. It is available as sterile single use sachets containing lint-free paper applicators soaked in FL-Na<sup>4</sup>. It has a  $pK_a$  of 6.4 and its ionization equilibrium leads to pH-dependent absorption and emission over the range of 5 to 9. It can exist in seven prototropic forms, each of which possesses its own distinct spectral properties<sup>5</sup>. In neutral solutions, such as water and methanol (which also act as polar solvents) it exists mainly as dianion. It is widely used as fluorophore in the biosciences and as a fluorescent tracer for many applications<sup>6</sup>. Few methods have been used for detection and estimation of dyes<sup>7-9</sup>. A direct fluorimetric method requires separating the analyte from interfering constituents in the samples and having absorption in the region of analyte molecule. By contrast the fluorescence quenching/enhancement methods have high sensitivity and more simple detection and do not need separation of analyte

molecules from other interfering constituents<sup>10-13</sup>. Therefore, the development of sensitive and selective sensors for FL-Na is of current interest.

Fluorescent organic nanoparticles (FONs) of low molecular weight functional compounds found special interest because of high variability and flexibility in materials and method of nanoparticles preparation<sup>14-15</sup>. Organic nanoparticles (ONs) occupy the intermediate state between isolated molecules and the bulk crystal. It is observed that most of the fluorescent organic materials belonging to the class of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are water insoluble and gives their monomer emission in lower wavelength regions. PAHs are used as a fluorescent probe for the fluorescence quenching process<sup>16-18</sup>. Among the PAHs, Perylene and Pyrene are popular because of their large lateral  $\pi$ -orbital stacking between molecules and are most widely used probes

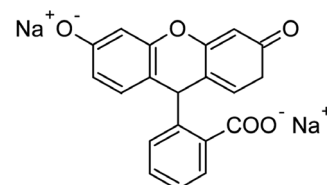


Fig. 1 — Structure of fluorescein sodium.



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## The Role Of Ict (Information Communication Technology) In The Rural Development Of India.

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### Abstract

*Information Technology (IT) or Information Communication Technology (ICT) generally refers to the computer based telecommunication. It is an electronic system for receiving, processing, transmitting and storing information with the help of the INTERNET. Vast use of ICT with proper guidance helps to create information rich society. The recent growth and spread of ICT in is very useful and supplementary to rural development in India. ICT has an advantage of interactivity with higher speed in reasonable depth, minimum expenditure and with meager time. Thus with the help of ICT, peoples living in rural areas can uplift their quality of life and economic base. The main objective of the present paper is to introduce with the present role of ICT in the rural development and suggest some remedial measures for further improvement in the future. ICT will reduce the dependency of rural peoples in so many sectors and provide a chain of extensive systems. ICT offers number of opportunities the number of sectors to enhance existing services. It enables the access of information related to agriculture, small-scale industry, education, health, employment, market, government records and documents. At the end along with the limitations and remedial measures some concluding remarks are made.*

### Key Words

ICT-Information Communication Technology, Rural development, Globalization, Internet, Rural Health, Rural Education, Rural poor's, Rural Areas, Entrepreneur, E-governance, Telecommunication, Government and Non-government Agencies etc.

### Introduction

The process of rural development is related to economic wellbeing and improvement in the quality of life of peoples in the rural area with an increasing attention of the world. India is a second most populated country of the world with six lakh villages and 67% rural population. It is struggling to live and to progress in the globalization along with the traditional occupation of agriculture. For the overall progress and development of rural population, rural development with ICT (Information Communication Technology) is of vital importance. This type of development always considers social, cultural, economic, environmental and spatial aspects in the contemporary scenario of the WORLD.

The development tend to keep working in discrete sectors of economy i.e. agriculture, industry, transport, infrastructure along with social, cultural, economic and educational sectors. Rural population comprises of the social, cultural and economic constraints of the society along with the lager's, poor's, displaced, deprived and excluded sections of the region. Information Technology (IT) or Information Communication Technology (ICT) generally refers to the computer based telecommunication. It is an electronic system for receiving, processing, transmitting and storing information with the help of the INTERNET. Vast use of ICT with proper guidance helps to create information rich society. The present traditional systems are unable to communicate the quantum of complex and diverse information for the peoples in rural areas. The recent growth and spread of ICT in is very useful and supplementary to rural development in India. ICT has an advantage of interactivity with higher speed in reasonable depth, minimum expenditure and with meager time. Thus with the help of ICT, peoples living in rural areas can uplift their quality of life and economic base.

### Objective

The objective of rural development through ICT is not restricted to any single department but spread over several mix services to raise agricultural and industrial output, create new employment, improve health and education and expand communication. The main objective of the present paper is

to introduce with the present role of ICT in the rural development and suggest some remedial measures for further improvement in the future. The present paper is an outcome of general reading of references, newspapers and reactions on social media.

### Infrastructure For Ict Use

To provide ICT services in the rural areas, a basic infrastructure is very essential. It includes working stations, high-speed network, display and interactive devices, printers etc. For geographically remote areas like mountains, deserts, forests and islands there is a need of mobile working station, laptop, tablet, notebooks and wireless network. The working stations must have focused coverage and public access. It aims to provide services at free or minimum cost along with convenient and accessible locations at walking distance. Technical support is also of vital importance in the field of ICT infrastructure. Knowledgeable and technical support staff must be recruited, which will solve the problems of rural people.

### Need Of Ict In The Rural Development

Generally, in the rural areas people depend on government and non-government agencies for obtaining information. In this situation people in the rural areas may not get adequate information in proper way and in wright time. ICT will reduce the dependency of rural peoples in so many sectors and provide a chain of extensive systems. ICT offers number of opportunities the number of sectors to enhance existing services. It enables the access of information related to agriculture, small-scale industry, education, health, employment, market, government records and documents. ICT can play a significant role in eradicating poverty and uplifting living standard with information rich society. ICT can easily reach the peoples in geographically remote areas like mountains, deserts, forests etc. ICT can provide a wide variety of information with the pertinent option of selection to specific need and situation. One of the key attribute of ICT is the availability by 24 hours a day.

### Sectors Of Rural Development Through Ict

ICT means the way we use information and the way we communicate information. There are some areas where ICT could play an important role in the rural development. Education is a backbone of nation even though large number of students is not a part of this system. Geographical location, socio-economic conditions, poor transport facilities, inadequate infrastructure could be the reasons. To washout this mismatch we have to adopt ICT techniques in education. ICT enables students to self-learning, interactive partition and facilitate the information and knowledge. Rural health is the most neglected sector in this country. More attention is needed to improve the access of health services especially to the rural women and children. There are number of health related plans for rural areas but the major issue comes at proper planning, implementation and adequate infrastructure. The total expenditure on health is very low in India which is marginally increased over the years. This sector still suffers from underfunded and poor governance. Recently government initiated a health program under the Digital India Program to improve health facilities. It covers online consultation, records, medicine and patient information. Despite this, ICT has made vital impact on rural health, as it improved accessibility, affordability, availability of health services especially in remote areas.

India primarily is an agrarian country and agriculture is a main stay of majority population. The share of agriculture in the GDP (Gross Domestic Production) is declined significantly; still it represents the largest opportunities in terms of employment. Due to its subsistent nature and traditional practices, farming is still not taken as a business or commercial activity. Use of ICT can change the scenario of Indian agriculture. Indian Metrological Department is using ICT techniques and stimulating very needed accurate information to the farmers. With the use of ICT one can able to find out information about HYV seeds, chemical and organic fertilizers, soil and plant properties, dairy, poultry and piggery, market related information, storage facilities, government policies, planning and management techniques etc. NGO's are also helpful with ICT techniques which have made a significant difference to agricultural operations. Sound decision making is depend on timely,



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## The Prospectus Of An Inclusive Sustainable Rural Development In India

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### Abstract

Rural development is a dynamic process of development of the rural people through various programs and projects so that they can become self-reliant citizens of the country. The work is done by involving various agencies and organizations along with the local peoples at the top. The development of the rural people is essential for the development of whole country which ultimately gives economic, political and social stability of the country. In view of liberalization and globalization of the economy, rural India virtually provides an unlimited market for national and international products and services. Rural development program have to be reoriented higher level of investment in rural sector, in terms of funds, facilities and trained personnel.

**Key Words :** Rural, Sustainable, Lagers, Poors, Resources, Panchayatraj, Five Year Plan, Citizens etc.

### Introduction

In the present context, development may be defined as, "the process of creating a situation in which all citizens of the country can lead a satisfying life." It involves improving availability for its citizens of food, drinking water, clothing, housing, education, employment, health services, science, technology, transport, communication, trade, commerce, industry and market facilities. The development should be in a sustainable way, without causing any long term deterioration of the environment with proper planning and appropriate implementation. The rural development programs should aim at strengthening and orienting the delivery system, to meet the needs of the rural poor.

The process of rural development is related to economic wellbeing and improvement in the quality of life of peoples in the rural area. More than 60% population of India is living in rural area. It is struggling to live and to progress in the globalization along with the traditional occupation of agriculture. For the overall progress and development of this rural population, sustainable rural development with inclusive approach is of vital importance. This type of development always considers social, cultural, economic, environmental and spatial aspects that shape the peoples of that region.

The development tend to keep working in discrete sectors of economy i.e. agriculture, industry, transport, infrastructure along with social, cultural, economic and educational sectors. Inclusive sustainable rural development integrates the social, cultural and economic constraints of the society along with the lager's, poor's, displaced, deprived and excluded sections of population. Development is a continuous and consistent social process generally measured by changes in GDP. It comprises of peoples of all sections and sectors of the society to get participate in this process.

### Inclusive Sustainable Rural Development

According to United Nations, sustainable development meets the needs of present people without sacrificing the right of future generation. The available resources should be utilized in the manner that satisfies our current needs but does not compromise the future availability of resources. The sustainable development should be inclusive, in both terms i.e. of planning and of participants or beneficiaries. At the microeconomic level, policies should encompass agriculture, agro services, agro based industries, food processing industries, agricultural research, nonfarm activities and rural infrastructure along with science and technology associated with agricultural activities. It will increase the productivity, improve the nutritional value of crops and reduce the fluctuation or uncertainty in the agricultural products. The customs and traditions of local peoples should be incorporated, which ensure maximum cooperation and success.

Empowerment of local peoples is not possible without inclusion of vulnerable groups especially of women's. Women, in particular are involved in vast rural economic activities viz. food production and household work, so that they should be included in the designing and implementing the schemes. Inclusive sustainable rural development is aimed at poverty reduction, efficient use of natural resources with healthy ecosystem and the ample provision of essential services such as sanitation, health, education, drinking water and transport etc. It also includes poverty eradication,

employment generation, infrastructure development, social security etc. This would ultimately result in the sustainable rural development of the region in general and rural areas in particular.

### Objective

1. The objectives of rural development according to the World Bank are not restricted to any single department but spread over several mix services to raise agricultural output, create new employment, improve health and education, provide housing and expand communication.
2. The main objective of the present paper is to introduce with the present situation and get through some remedial measures. The present paper is an outcome of general reading of references, newspapers and reactions on social media.
3. Therefore, a measure of rural development should provide maximum resources to the rural peoples to increase their income, assets and other means of socio-economic welfare.

### Rural Development In India

In India, inclusive rural development is of prime importance because majority population is still depended on agriculture and lives in villages. Rural development in India is also characterized by its emphasis on formal planning model adopted by 'Planning Commission of India' and applied through 'Five Year Plan'. These previous developmental efforts are having centralized perspective which works without considering the specific needs of the local peoples. For enabling the good results decentralization of implementation is essential at national, State and Local level. Balanced schemes for agriculture and industry should be provided for farmers and industrialists to improve their living conditions. Advanced science and technology should be incorporated in rural development strategies in order to improve the quality and quantity of agricultural and industrial products.

The Government of India has set a goal of faster and sustainable rural development in India. Sustainability and economic growth should be a core objective of rural development which is achieved only through controlled utilization of natural resources. It would be a new paradigm which gives an insight that how to look at rural development. Various schemes have immense potential to contribute in sustainable rural development, includes improved land use planning and management practices. For the rural peoples, particularly the marginal communities, healthy ecosystems support sustainable agro-based livelihood and essential services such as health care, sanitation, education, communication, along with healthy food and drinking water. Various ministries have been implementing various schemes which are aimed at poverty eradication, employment generation, infrastructure development and social wellbeing. These goals will be achieved through the following remedial objectives.

- ▶ Develop rural areas as whole in terms of culture, society, economy, technology and health.
- ▶ Increase the living standard of rural mass.
- ▶ Develop the potential skills of rural youth.
- ▶ Empower human resource in terms of knowledge, ability and attitude.
- ▶ Develop sufficient facilities of infrastructure.
- ▶ Provide facilities like health care, sanitation, education, communication, transport, electricity along with healthy food and drinking water.
- ▶ Guarantee institutions like credit societies, co-operatives, post and banking.
- ▶ Provide financial assistance to artisans, farmers, laborers, entrepreneurs for their economy.
- ▶ Develop handicrafts, cottage industry and other economic operations in agriculture sector.
- ▶ Develop agriculture practices, animal husbandry, poultry and other secondary activities.
- ▶ Motivate farmers to use modern practices of land cultivation, irrigation methods, improved seeds, fertilizers and soil conservation methods.
- ▶ Improve storage and marketing facilities.
- ▶ Support to attain self-sufficient and independent economy.
- ▶ Provide entertainment and recreational facilities.

### Concluding Remarks

In spite of significant advancement in industrial sector, Indian economy is still depending on agriculture. Majority population is living in rural areas and engaged in agricultural activities for their livelihood. Thus, in the country like India, it not enough to enhance the per capita income, but it is also necessary to ensure prosperity among rural poor's. Everyone has to address the problems of rural areas to ensure the social wellbeing, social justice and quality life.



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### Farmers Club Programme and Rural Development in India

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#### Abstract:

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy as nearly 60% of the population of the country depend on agriculture and contribute 23% to the Gross Domestic Production (GDP). Last two decades witnessed growth level of 4% in agriculture against the average growth of less than 2% in the last 50 years. For sustained 4% growth in agriculture there is a need to improve productivity and efficiency. The failure of the growth oriented strategy to solve the problems of rural poverty and unemployment led to its re-examination. The unequal distribution of the benefits of the growth oriented programmes between prosperous and backward areas and between rich and poor households initiated group specific and area specific programs. Farmers Club Programme (FCP) is a very vital tool for the agricultural and ultimately the rural development. It provides package for transfer of technology, improved input use efficiency, promoting investments in agriculture and creating a favorable and enabling economic environment. This programme was also initiated to enjoy the benefits of collective bargaining power both for procuring inputs and market their produce. In this way the Farmers Club Programme is an appropriate and most suitable strategy initiated by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

Rural development is a dynamic process of development of the rural people through various programmes and projects so that they can become self-reliant citizens of the country. The work is done by involving various agencies and organizations along with the local peoples at the top. The development of the rural people is essential for the development of whole country which ultimately gives economic, political and social stability of the country. In view of liberalization and globalization of the economy, rural India virtually provides an unlimited market for national and international products and services. Rural development program have to be reoriented higher level of investment in rural sector, in terms of funds, facilities and trained personnel. Development is a continuous and consistent social process generally measured by changes in Gross Domestic Production (GDP). It comprises of peoples of all sections and sectors of the society to get participate in this process. Thus the term rural development is used to imply the changes in socio-economic systems which move away from a state of life perceived as 'Unsatisfactory' towards a materially and spiritually better condition of life.

**Key Words:** Rural, Sustainable, Lagers, Poor's, Resources, Panchayatraj, Five Year Plan, Citizens, Farmers club, GDP, NABARD etc.

#### Introduction:

Development is a natural process in the sense that all forms of life on the Earth surface have an inherent urge to survive and develop. Hence, it is a very routine part that the subject of development has been studied by the scholars of all faiths, ideologists and disciplines. The term rural development is an offshoot of the mega term Development. It connotes overall



development of rural areas with a view to improve the quality of life of rural peoples. In this sense, it is comprehensive and multidimensional concept and encompasses the development of the human resources in the rural areas. Rural development is the end result of interactions between various physical, social, cultural, economic, technological and institutional factors.

The process of rural development is related to economic wellbeing and improvement in the quality of life of peoples in the rural area. More than 60% population of India is living in rural area. It is struggling to live and to progress in the globalization along with the traditional occupation of agriculture. For the overall progress and development of this rural population, sustainable rural development with inclusive approach is of vital importance. This type of development always considers social, cultural, economic, environmental and spatial aspects that shape the peoples of that region.

The development tend to keep working in discrete sectors of economy i.e. agriculture, industry, transport, infrastructure along with social, cultural, economic and educational sectors. Inclusive sustainable rural development integrates the social, cultural and economic constraints of the society along with the lager's, poor's, displaced, deprived and excluded sections of population. Development is a continuous and consistent social process generally measured by changes in Gross Domestic Production (GDP). It comprises of peoples of all sections and sectors of the society to get participate in this process. Thus the term rural development is used to imply the changes in socio-economic systems which move away from a state of life perceived as 'Unsatisfactory' towards a materially and spiritually better condition of life.

#### Need And Origin Of Farmers Club Programme

The failure of the growth oriented strategy to solve the problems of rural poverty and unemployment led to its re-examination. The unequal distribution of the benefits of the growth oriented programmes between prosperous and backward areas and between rich and poor households initiated group specific and area specific programs. The special programmes were introduced for the weaker sections of rural population and backward areas. The major programmes included the Small Farmer Development Agency(SFDA), the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Laborers Programme(MFAL), the Draught-Prone Area Programme(DPAP), the Desert Development Programme(DDP), Hill Area Development Programme(HADP), the Tribal Area Development Programme(TADP), the Minimum Need programme(MNP), the Crash Scheme For Rural Employment(CSRE) and Food For Work Programme(FFW). These programmes were initiated for the eradication of the rural poverty and backwardness by increasing income power of these peoples. The major premise of the group specific and area specific programmes was that their benefits would flow to the weaker section of backward rural areas.

The emerging needs in agricultural sector are adoption of location specific skill and knowledge based technologies, promote greater value addition to agricultural produce, harness information technology more effectively to realize financial sustainability and compete in the international market. To meet these needs and for transmitting the latest agricultural techniques to the farmers field, orienting them to establish better relationship with banks, adoption of post-harvest technology and value addition the Farmers Club Programme was initiated. This programme was also initiated to enjoy the benefits of collective bargaining power both for procuring inputs and market their produce. In this way the Farmers Club Programme is an



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**Population Resource and Demographic Transition In India**

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**Introduction**

Almost every country in the world experience stable, low and high population growth in its history. The causes or the reasons could same or different along with same or different magnitude. It is of vital importance to examine the relative performance of developing country like India and developed countries in the world. The objective of this paper is to examine and explain the responsible factors of uneven population growth in a cyclic form in a developing country like India.

**The Concept Of Demographic Transition**

In the history of every country in the world the cycle of demographic transition takes place in a three stages i.e. Pre-Transitional Stable Population Growth, Transitional High Population Growth and Post-Transitional Stable Population Growth.

The first stage i.e. Pre-Transitional Stage of High Population Growth is attributed to the agrarian peasant economy characterized by high birth and high death rates. The death rate usually fluctuates in response to the variation in harvests, the incidents of epidemics, poor diet, primitive sanitation and inadequate medical and public health programs. The birth rates are high only because of a functional response to high mortality. The ideals of prolific fertility are, therefore ingrained in social customs and beliefs which are reinforced by the economic advantage of having a large number of children.

The second stage began occur with modernization, improved public health, better diet, and higher income which leads to a marked reduction in mortality that gradually raised life expectancy of the people. However, the decline in death rates is not immediately accompanied decline in fertility. The agrarian society starts undergoing changes and becomes interdependent on other economics which are having high level of production, highly industrialized, market oriented and urbanized. In this situation the death rates register striking reductions which is a consequence of better and regular supply of food along with improved medical knowledge. The acceptance of small size family comes initially in the higher income groups of urban areas and then spreads towards lower income groups of the small cities and eventually to rural areas. As a result, the growing divergence high birth rates and falling death rates lead to sharp increase in population growth (Population Explosion) ever in the history.

Final and third stage i.e. Post-Transition Stable Population Growth entered with the influence of modernization and development in every sector of the society and causes decline in the fertility. The falling birth rates converging with lower death rates leading to very little or almost no population growth.

**Demographic Transition In Developed and Developing Countries**

This cycle of demographic transition is the general historical experience of almost every developed country in the world. In case of developing countries this transition is stopped at the second stage with spread of modern technology in every field of society. As a result the death rates, particularly infant mortality is declined significantly and rising birth rates resulted in population explosion. But the positive thing is that the selected developing countries recorded a declining trend of population growth.

As far the developed countries especially European Countries are concerned international migration played a dominant role in reducing the surplus population by encouraging migration to New World like America, Australia and other Colonial States. The migration took place on permanent basis reducing the population pressure on homelands and developed countries got rid of the surplus population and unemployment. Finally when the stage of development was attained the third stage of demographic transition was set in with stable population growth.

Population growth in developing countries is never crossing the second stage of demographic transition. In the last 60 years (1950-2010) world population has increased three times to attain above 6 billion marks. More shocking is that 3/4 of total world population is living in developing countries adding 80 million people every year. Wide spread poverty, early marriages along with very poor conditions in income, employment, health, education and social services etc. In the absence of outmigration the population growth is increasing with alarming rate in these countries.

**Demographic Transition In India**

The data for India reveals high population growth in spite of population controlling measures implemented over a years. The table no 1 shows the decennial actual population and population growth rate

increasing continuously over a period of time with only exception of 1921. From 1931 to 1971 population increased with alarming rate. From 1981 population is increased but the rate of increase showing declining trend. It is very clearly seen that India is still in the late second stage of demographic transition with declining but high growth rate.

**Population growth in India.**

Decades	India		
	Total Population	Decadal Growth	
		Absolute	Per cent
1901	238396327	-	-
1911	252093390	13697063	5.75
1921	251321213	-772177	-0.31
1931	278977238	27656025	11.00
1941	318660580	39683342	14.22
1951	361088090	42427510	13.31
1961	439234771	78146681	21.64
1971	548159652	108924881	24.80
1981	683329097	135169445	24.66
1991	844387888	161058791	23.57
2001	1027015247	182627359	21.63
2011	1210854977	183839730	17.64
2019	1362655864	151800887	12.53

**1) Pre-Independence Period (Pre-Transition Stage)**

During 1901-11, growth rate of population increased very sluggishly for India, Maharashtra and Pune Division. The growth rate of population was only 0.56 per cent for Pune Division and 5.75 per cent for India while Maharashtra showed slightly high population growth i.e. 10.74 per cent.

All the decades in the pre-independence period, except the decade 1911-21, showed positive population growth, 1911-21 this decade is known as a great distinctive decade in Indian census, because only this decade demarked the population growth in the negative manner during last century for all the three hierarchical regions. The growth rate of population for India was dropped down up to -0.31 per cent, while Maharashtra registered slightly higher drop rate in the population growth i.e. -2.91 per cent, while Pune Division recorded the lowest population growth i.e. -4.14 per cent during this decade. This is due to abnormal mortality related to epidemics like Plague, Cholera, Malaria, Influenza, along with famines and other natural calamities caused negative growth rate in population.

Again, during 1921-31, the population growth showed positive trends for India, Maharashtra and Pune Division. In the inter-censal period, 1921-31 up to 1941-51, all these decades showed increase in the growth rate of population with very sluggish rate, particularly below 20 per cent. In 1921-31, the rate of population growth for India was 11.0 per cent, for Maharashtra it was 14.91 per cent and for Pune Division it was 15.85 per cent. Pune Division recorded the highest figure of population growth as compared to those of the state and the nation.

Some variations were observed during the decade 1931-41 in the growth rate of total population. As compared to that of the previous decade, the growth rate increased for India from 11.0 per cent to 14.22 per cent, whereas Maharashtra and Pune Division recorded slight decrease in the growth rate than that of the previous decade. The growth rate of population for Maharashtra decreased from 14.91 to 11.99 per cent; similarly, Pune Division stayed at 14.62 per cent with slight decrease from earlier decade i.e. 15.85 per cent.

**2) Early Post-Independence Period (Transition Stage)**

In the early post-independence period, the growth rate of population as usual positively increased due to the liberal policies of the nation. During 1941-51, the growth rate of population showed sluggishness for all the regions except Pune Division. Pune Division recorded highest growth rate (23.93 %) and reached first time for above 20.0 per cent. Maharashtra state also recorded 19.27 per cent growth rate, which was more than that of the previous decade, while India showed only 13.31 per cent increase in the growth rate of total population and more surprisingly it was lower than that of the earlier decade, which can be attributed to social, political and economic changes.

1951-61 decade also showed contrasting trends in population growth for India, Maharashtra and Pune Division as like earlier two decades. From this decade to the last decade of the century, the rate of population growth was more than 20 per cent regularly. The declined death rate and relatively high birth rate, illiteracy



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## भारतातील महिलांवर होणारे अत्याचार : एक चिंतन

प्रा. डॉ. रूनेहल राजहंस  
कृष्णा महाविद्यालय रैठरे बु.

### सारांश :

स्त्री ही क्षणाची पत्नी व अनंतकाळाची माता आहे असे म्हणतात. अनेक कवी व लेखकांनी तिच्या मातृत्वाविषयी व प्रेमळपणाविषयी लेखन केले आहे. स्त्रीचा प्रेमळपणा सर्वश्रुत आहे त्याचबरोबर ती अत्यंत सोशीक व सहनशील वृत्तीची असते. त्याचमुळे अनेक वर्षांपासून तिच्यावर अन्याय होत आला आहे, ती एक भोगाची वस्तू बनून राहिली होती. राजाराम मोहन रॉय, महात्मा फुले, सावित्रीबाई फुले, आगरकर, डॉ. वावासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी स्त्रीयांवरील या अन्यायाविरूद्ध आवाज उठवला. महात्मा फुले, सावित्रीबाई फुले या दाम्पत्यांच्या अथक प्रयत्नांमुळे स्त्रीयांना शिक्षणाची दालने खुली झाली. शिक्षणामुळे स्त्रीयांच्या जीवनात जणू एक नवी पहाट उदयाला आली. शिक्षित स्त्रीया पुरुषांच्या खांदयाला खांदा लावून समाजात अभिमानाने वावरू लागल्या, उत्तुंग गिरीशिखरे धैर्याने सर करू लागल्या. समाजात पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने आर्थिक व सामाजिक स्तरावर स्थान मिळविले परंतु कुटुंबात मात्र तिच्यावर अन्याय होतच राहिला. तिच्यावर होणा-या या कौटुंबिक अत्याचारा विरोधात सन २००५ मध्ये एका नवीन कायद्याची निर्मिती करण्यात आली. कुटुंबामध्ये स्त्रीयांना हिंसासुक्त जीवन जगता यावे यासाठीच भारत सरकारने हा कायदा केला. आज अनेक संस्था स्त्रीयांच्या वाजूने ठामपणे उभ्या आहेत, त्यासाठी त्यांना मार्गदर्शन व प्रशिक्षण दिले जाते. परंतु आज अनेक स्त्रीया अशा आहेत ज्यांना या कायद्याबद्दल माहित नाही किंवा माहित असले तरी अन्यायाविरोधात आवाज उठवण्याची मानसिकता नाही, अशा स्त्रीयांना समुपदेशनाची गरज आहे. तीला तिच्या अधिकारांची जाणीव करून देणेची आवश्यकता आहे.

भारतात प्राचीन काळापासून पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृती चालत आली आहे. या पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीत स्त्रियांना नेहमीच दुय्यम स्थान मिळाले आहे. स्त्री ही क्षणाची पत्नी व अनंतकाळाची माता आहे असे म्हंटले जाते. तिच्या हृदयात नेहमीच प्रेमाचा झरा असतो. स्त्री कडे पाहिले तरी तिच्यातील मातृत्वाची ओळख पटते. प्रत्येक कुटुंबाचा ती कणा असते. आई, आजी, बहिण, पत्नी, मुलगी, नात अशा अनेक नात्यामधून ती सर्वांनाच प्रेम देण्याचा प्रयत्न करत असते. अनेक कवी, लेखकांनी तिच्यातील या प्रेमाला आपल्या कवीतेत शब्दबद्ध केले आहे.

कवी कल्पनांच्या बाहेर मात्र तिच्यावर तत्कालीन समाजाने अन्याय अत्याचारच केला आहे. सर्व बंधने ही स्त्रियांवरच लादली गेली. बालविवाह, केशवपन, विधवा विवाहाला बंदी अशा अनेक जाचक अटी स्त्रियांना बंधनकारक होत्या. पुरुष पत्नीच्या मृत्यूनंतर कोणत्याही वयात पुनर्विवाह करू शकत होता पण स्त्रिला मात्र लहान वयापासून पतीच्या निधनानंतर नरकयातना भोगाव्या लागत होत्या. या आणि यासारख्या अनेक जाचक अटीविरोधात स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात राजाराम मोहन रॉय, आगरकर, महात्मा फुले, डॉ. आंबेडकर यांनी आवाज उठवला. राजाराम मोहन रॉय यांनी सतीची प्रथा बंद पाडली तर महात्मा फुले व कांतीज्योती सावित्रीबाई फुले यांनी स्त्रियांच्या शिक्षणासाठी अहोरात्र कष्ट करून स्त्रियांना शिक्षणाची दारे खुली केली.

ज्या काळात स्त्रियांना माजघराच्या बाहेर पडण्याची बंदी होती त्या काळात फुले दाम्पत्यांनी स्त्रीयांच्या शिक्षणाचा विडा उचलला.

ज्ञान नाही, विद्या नाही | ते घेणेची गोडी नाही |

त्यासी मानव म्हणावे काय□

असा खडा सवाल त्यांनी समाजाला विचारला व आयुष्यभर स्त्रियांच्या शिक्षणासाठी प्रयत्न केले. त्यांच्या या प्रयत्नांमुळेच आज स्त्रिया विविध क्षेत्रात नेत्रदिपक प्रगती करू शकल्या. स्त्रिया शिकल्या पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने काम करू लागल्या पण त्यांच्यावर होणा-या अत्याचाराच्या संख्येत वाढच झालेली दिसते आहे. प्राचीन काळापासून ती स्वतःवर होणा-या अन्यायाला मूकपणे सहन करत आलेली आहे. आजही परिस्थिती फारशी वेगळी नाही. शिक्षणाच्या जोरावर तीने आपली आर्थिक क्षमता वाढविली, पुरुषांच्या खांदयाला खांदा लावून ती सक्षमपणे संसाराचा गाडा हिमतीने ओढू लागली. मुलांच्या शिक्षणाच्या बाबतीत स्वतंत्र निर्णय घेवू लागली. समाजात मानाचे स्थान तिने मिळविले. आज राजकारणातही तीला ३३% आरक्षण प्राप्त झाले आहे, पण समाज मात्र तीला अजूनही अवलाच समजतो आहे.

अवला जीवन हाय, तेरी यही कहानी |

ऑचलमें है दूध, ऑखोंमें है पानी |

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## “Role Of Self Help Groups (Shgs) In Women Empowerment: A Case Study Of Four Villages Of Walwa Tehasil , Sangli District (Maharashtra)”

**Dr. Mrs. Snehal Makarand Rajhans**  
Krishna Mahavidhyalaya Rethare Bk.

### **Abstract**

*Women empowerment is an important consideration in activities targeted at world – wide development. In India after independence Government launched many programme for the women development. Government launched Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna in 1999. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are one of the ways to developed women’s life The present problem is study the impact of geographical disparities and socio- economic diversity on the implementation of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) in some villages of Walwa Tahasil and also helping to women empowerment.*

**Key Words:** SGSY, SHGs

### **Introduction.-**

Women empowerment is an important consideration in activities targeted at world – wide development. In India after independence Government launched many programme for the women development. Government launched Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna in 1999. Self Help Groups are one of the ways to developed women’s life. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana is conceived as a holistic programme of micro enterprises covering all aspects of self- employment. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana focuses on organization of the poor at grassroots level through a process of social mobilization for poverty eradication. Self Help Groups are emerging as powerful tool of socio-economic empowerment of the women

From ancient period women are not involved in any development process because of her illiteracy, unemployment and socio- economic backwardness. The popular slogan should come in hand “Educate a man and you educate an individual; educate a woman and you educate a family”. In 21<sup>st</sup> century education is compulsory for all the children. After independence Government is also focus on women development but today the women’s problem are incised. The condition of women’s undevelopment need to be changed for availing the existing opportunities. Self Help Groups are play an important role in socially, economically and politically development of women. That's why there is a need to study the implementation and impact of Self Help Groups and the role of SHGs in women empowerment all over India. So it is the need of such type of research.

The present problem is study the impact of geographical disparities and socio- economic diversity on the implementation of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) in Walwa Tahasil and also helping to women empowerment.

### **Objectives -**

The main objective of the present paper is to study the role of Self Help Groups in women empowerment and to study the socio- economic profile of the beneficiaries of Self Help Groups.

### **Methodology And Database**

The present study is carried out with primary data which compiled by the researcher and secondary sources of data, like books, journals, magazine, internet etc. and analysis this data by various tools and techniques.

### **Study Area**

Sangli district is divided in to 10 tehasil. Walwa tehasil is a most important tehasil of sangli district. So we selected the four villages of walwa tehasil for case study. At the foot of the hill, the plateau area, the national highway, the industrial area and the bank of the river these physical and social factors are considered in the selection of the villages. In these villages collect the primary data with the help of Interview, Questionnaire and Schedules

### **Socio-Economic Profile Of The Beneficiaries Of Self Help Groups**

In this paper the information was collected from 4437 beneficiaries who had received benefits under Self Help Groups and an attempt has been done to analyze the general particular and present socio- economic profile of the beneficiaries selected for the study.



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## Women Empowerment By Self Help Groups (Shgs): A Case Study Of South West Villages Of Walwa Tehasil , Sangli District (Maharashtra)

Dr. Mrs. Snehal Makarand Rajhans  
Krishna Mahavidhyalaya Rethare Bk.

### Abstract

*In Maharashtra there are many grate personalities inspiring to people. Some freedom fighter and social worker are spent their life for the development of weaker people. Mahatma Fule and Savitribai Fule are work for the women's education and their development. After independence there are introduced some programme and policies for women empowerment.*

**Key Words** SGSY, SHGs

### Introduction -

In Maharashtra there are many grate personalities inspiring to people. Some freedom fighter and social worker are spent their life for the development of weaker people like Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Rajmata Jijabai, Mahatma Fule, Rajashree Shahu Maharaj, Maharshi Karve, Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil, Vitthal Ramaji Shinde. Mahatma Fule and Savitribai Fule are work for the women's education and their development. After independence there are introduced some programme and policies for women empowerment. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Neharu and Indira Gandhi are introduced the new programme for women empowerment. There are no freedom for women and weaker section in India. The women empowerment policies are started after independence because of the contributinal work of these grate personalities.

Government lunched various programme for women's development. The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) a new and holistic self-employment programme for the rural poor was launched on 1<sup>st</sup> April 1999. The SGSY is a definite objective of improving the family incomes of the rural poor and at the same time, providing for a flexibility of design at the grassroots level to suit the local needs and resources. The objective of SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (swarojgaris) above the poverty line in three years, by providing them income-generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. It would mean ensuring that the family a monthly net income of at list Rs. 2000. Subject to availability of funds, the effort is to cover 30% of the poor families in each block during the next five years. Quality is the hallmark of SGSY, which is to be imaginatively used to bring people above the poverty line and as well as women empowerment.

After independence Government is also focus on women development but today the women's problem are incised. The condition of women's undevelopment need to be changed for availing the existing opportunities. Self Help Groups are play an important role in socially, economically and politically development of women. That's why there is a need to study the implementation and impact of Self Help Groups and the role of SHGs in women empowerment all over India. So it is the need of such type of research.

Government of India established a scheme for rural women for their upliftment. In 1999 Government of India launched Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY). In Sangli district also implement this scheme in large scale. Rural women participate in this scheme and solved their daily needs. In this paper we studied the impact of this scheme in rural area. Therefore we selected four village and analysis the scheme which benefited for women. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are one of the ways to developed women's life

### Objectives -

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## **Mah“Major Role of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (Sgsy) in Women Empowerment: A Case Study of South East Villages of Walwa Tehasil , Sangli District Arashtra**

**Dr. Mrs. Snehal Makarand Rajhans  
Krishna Mahavidhyalaya Rethare Bk.**

### **Abstact:**

*Women empowerment is an important consideration in activities targeted at world – wide development. In India after independence Government launched many programme for the women development. Government launched Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna in 1999. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are one of the ways to developed women’s life The present problem is study the impact of geographical disparities and socio- economic diversity on the implementation of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) in some villages of Walwa Tahasil and also helping to women empowerment.*

**Key Words:** SGSY, SHGs , BPL, APL

### **Introduction.-**

Women empowerment is an important consideration in activities targeted at world – wide development. In India after independence Government launched many programme for the women development. Government launched Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna in 1999. Self Help Groups are one of the ways to developed women’s life. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana is conceived as a holistic programme of micro enterprises covering all aspects of self-employment. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana focuses on organization of the poor at grassroots level through a process of social mobilization for poverty eradication. Self Help Groups are emerging as powerful tool of socio-economic empowerment of the women

From ancient period women are not involved in any development process because of her illiteracy, unemployment and socio- economic backwardness. The popular slogan should come in hand “Educate a men and you educate an individual; educate a woman and you educate a family”. In 21<sup>st</sup> century education is compulsory for all the children. After independence Government is also focus on women development but today the women’s problem are incised. The condition of women’s undevelopment need to be changed for availing the existing opportunities. Self Help Groups are play an important role in socially, economically and politically development of women. That's why there is a need to study the implementation and impact of Self Help Groups and the role of SHGs in women empowerment all over India. So it is the need of such type of research.

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### **Objectives –**

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## Swacha Bharat Mission And Human Health in Maharashtra

**Dr. Mrs. Snehal Makarand Rajhans**  
Krishna Mahavidhyalaya Rethare Bk.

### Abstract :

*The safe sanitation is the most important need of human life in modern period. But in rural area the safe sanitation facility is very poor. Because of this the rural people are facing the health and hygiene problems regularly. As per 2011 census 32.7 % households are constructed a latrine facility. This is the biggest problem of rural area. Government of India launched various programme for rural sanitation facilities.*

**Key Words:** NBA, CRSP, SBM, MDWS

### Introduction:

In India most of the population near about 70% population lived in rural area. There are no infrastructural facilities for regular needs. In every society the safe sanitation is essential but there are no sanitation facilities in rural area upto 2011. So the health problems were increased very fast. After 1947 government of India are started various programme for rural hygiene. Rural sanitation programme was started in 1986 for safe sanitation .In this programme government give subsidy for the construction a sanitation unit. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) are the two best programme bring improvement in rural life. There are various activity taken up in this programme like vermin composting, compost unit, biogas, drainage facilities, garbage segregation etc. Government of India successfully started central government sponsored programme Rural Sanitation Programme, (CRSP) in 1986 to 1999. As per 2011 census 32.7 % households are constructed a latrine facility, This is the biggest problem of rural area.

### Objectives

The main objective of the present study is to study the government scheme of rural safe sanitation, and to study the growth and temporal changes in the implementation of Swacha Bharat Abhiyan(SBA) in Maharashtra. The present study is concerns with the rural people of the state especially benefitted in Swachh Bharat Mission.

### Study Area

Forming part of famous Deccan plateau, Maharashtra state lies between 15°50' to 22°12' North latitude and 72°35' to 80°53' East longitude. It is bordered by the state Goa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The Arabian Sea makes up Maharashtra's west coast. The state capital is located at Mumbai.

Agricultural is the most important occupation of the rural people. Total area of the state is 307713 sq.Kms. The state enjoys a tropical monsoon climate. The annual temperature of state is minimum 16°C and maximum 32 °c . The annual rainfall is 400 to 600 mm.

### Methodology And Database

The present study is carried out with secondary sources of data, like books, journals, magazine, internet etc. and analysis this data by various tools and techniques.



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## Women Empowerment by Self Help Groups (SHGs): A Case Study of Four Villages of Walva Tehsil, Sindh District (Maharashtra)

Dr. Mrs. Sushil Makrand Rajhans, *Assistant Professor, Acharya D.K.*

### Abstract

Government of India introduced a scheme for rural women for their upliftment. In 1999 Government of India launched Swayamshiksha Karyakram Yojana (SKY) in Sindh District. This scheme is large scale Rural Women Participation in the scheme and aimed that they reach in the paper we studied the impact of the scheme in rural area. Therefore we selected the village and analyse the scheme which benefited for women. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are one of the ways of development activities in the

**Key Words:** SHGs, SKY

### Introduction

The Government of India introduced a scheme for rural women for their upliftment in 1999 Government of India launched Swayamshiksha Karyakram Yojana (SKY) in Sindh District. This scheme is large scale Rural Women Participation in the scheme and aimed that they reach in the paper we studied the impact of the scheme in rural area. Therefore we selected the village and analyse the scheme which benefited for women. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are one of the ways of development activities in the

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**The Study Of Population And Foodgrain Crops Landuse In Satara District****Mr. N. V. Gaikwad***Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Krishna Mahavidyalaya, Rethare BK.II***Abstract**

*Agricultural is the base of Indian economy, there; about 60 percent people are active in agricultural sector. It is dominant source of livelihoods in India. Nearly, 70 percent rural households in India still depend primarily on agriculture for their livelihood. According to 2011 agricultural census of India, an estimated 61.5% of the 1300 million Indian populations are rural and dependent on agriculture. The number of farming households is 159.6 million. Country occupies 2.4 percent of the world's land area and supports 17.5 percent of the world's population. Hence, agriculture is facing intense pressure of population in India. The population and agriculture has close relation from the discovery of agricultural methods. Because, human's basic need- food is completed through agriculture. The Satara district has taken for study which is located in the drought prone areas in western part of the Maha-ashtra. According to 2011 Census of India, nearly 5,21,786 populations are the main cultivators in study region as well as 2,43,687 population active in the agricultural activities. There is recorded average annual rainfall 302.6 mm to 3,449.7 mm. This paper is an attempt to analyze the correlation between population and food grain landuse in Satara district. Spearman's Rank order method is applied for analyzes the correlation of between population and food grain landuse. The correlation between between population and food grain landuse in Satara District is  $r = 0.71$ . It is strong positive or direct correlation.*

**Key words:** food grain, landuse, rainfall, Cultivator, Correlation, Satara.

**Introduction**

Agricultural is the base of Indian economy, there; about 60 percent people are active in agricultural sector. It is dominant source of livelihoods in India. Nearly, 70 percent rural households in India still depend primarily on agriculture for their livelihood. According to 2011 agricultural census of India, an estimated 61.5% of the 1300 million Indian populations are rural and dependent on agriculture. The number of farming households is 159.6 million. Country occupies 2.4 percent of the world's land area and supports 17.5 percent of the world's population. Hence, agriculture is facing intense pressure of population in India.

The Satara district is situated in the drought prone areas in western part of the Maharashtra. Where, out of the 11 tahsils, entire Man, Khatav, Phaltan, Koregaon etc. tahsils are faced severe drought situation after the every 3-4 years. Totally in district, there is recorded average annual rainfall 302.6 mm to 3,449.7 mm. According to 2011 Census of India, nearly 5,21,786 populations are the main cultivators in study region as well as 2,43,687 population active in the agricultural activities.

**Study Area**

The Satara district selected for the study of population and agricultural landuse. The area under study encompasses the south-western part of Maharashtra with its own identity and typical set of characteristics. Satara district is situated in Sahyadri Mountain and located on 17°5' to 18°11' North latitude and 73°33' to 74°54' East longitude. There are various landforms like Krishna River, Mahadeo and Bannoli hill ranges, Sitabai and Aagashive are some other hills in the district. The total population of Satara district is 30, 03,922 persons according to 2011 Census. The total area is covered by Satara district is 10,484.0 Sq. km, its elevation is 742 m (2,434 ft) from the sea level. This area receives 302.6 mm to 3449.7 mm of normal annual rainfall. Satara district has eleven talukas and 1739 villages. Eleven tehsils are Satara, Wai, Khandala, Koregaon, Phaltan, Man, Khatav, Karad, Jaoli, Mahabaleshwar, Patan.

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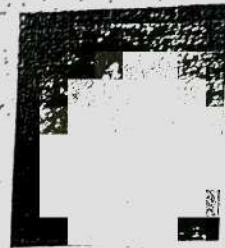
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# THE STUDY OF WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME WORKS AND CASH CROPS IN SATARA DISTRICT

Mr. Galkwad N. V., Assistant Professor,

Department of Geography, Krishna Mahavidyalaya, Reathre BK.

## INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture in India has a big background which goes back to many thousand years. At present, agriculture is the prime source of livelihood of India, has engaged above 60 percent population directly and indirectly. In fact, agriculture is the domestication of plant as well as of animals which provide food, fiber, medicinal plants and other products to sustain and enhance life. As on February 2018, it is estimated that over 58% of rural Indians depend on agriculture for their livelihood. In country, agriculture is composed of many crops, with the leading cash crops as well as traditional crops. Where, farmers cultivate oilseeds, potatoes, sugarcane, pulses, and such non-food items as coffee, cotton, rubber, tea, jute etc. But, cash crops are the chief crops in the country known as profit crops which grown to sell for profit. Water is vital factor for biodiversity which sustain plants and animals. The availability of water have played significant role in cash crop agriculture. The watershed development works have conserved the water and applied new techniques to store the water which increases the crop productivity as well as cash crop. So, the watershed development works and cash crops have correlated to each other.

The Satara district is situated in the western part of the Maharashtra, where, about 131216 hect. farmland of district occupied by different cash crops. And, about 71473 number of irrigation works have completed through several watershed development programme in the Satara district. Where, observed that, irrigation has increased the cultivation of several cash crops.

## STUDY AREA

The Satara district selected for the study the watershed development programme and cash crops. The area under study comes in the south-western part of Maharashtra with its own identity and typical set of characteristics. The Satara district is situated in Sahyadri Mountain and located on 17°5' to 18°11' North latitude and 73°33' to 74°54' East longitude. The total population of Satara district is 30,03,922 persons according to 2011 Census. The total area is covered by Satara district is 10,484.0 Sq. k.m, its elevation is 742 m (2,434 ft) from the sea level. This area receives 302.6 mm to 3449.7 mm of normal annual rainfall. Satara district has eleven talukas and 1739 villages. Eleven tehsils are Satara, Wai, Khandala, Koregaon, Phaltan, Man, Khatav, Karad, Jaoli, Mahabaleshwar, Patan.

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## The Study Of Literacy And Cash Crops In Satara District

Mr. N. V. Gaikwad

Assistant Professor,  
Department of Geography, Krishna  
Mahavidyalaya, Reathre BK-II

*Agriculture is the cultivation of land and breeding of animals and plants to provide food, fiber, medicinal plants and other products to sustain and enhance life. It describes the practice of growing crops or raising animals. It is the primary source of livelihood for about 58 per cent of India's population. As on February 2018, it is estimated that over 58% of rural Indians depend on agriculture for their livelihood and this sector contributes around 17-18% to the country's GDP. Cash crops are the main crops in the country called as profit crops which grown to sell for profit. The literacy is the ability to read and write have played vital role in cash crop agriculture. That means literacy and cash crops have correlated to each other. The Satara district has taken for study which is located in the western part of the Maharashtra. About 131216 hect. farmland of district occupied by different cash crops. And according to 2011 census, about 22,25,694 (74.10 percent) peoples are literate or educated in the satara district. This paper is an attempt to analyze the correlation between literacy and cash crops in Satara district. Spearman's Rank order method is applied for analyzes the correlation of between literacy und cash crops. The correlation between between literacy and cash crops in Satara District is  $r = 0.88$ . It is very strong positive or direct correlation.*

*Key words:- cash crops, literacy, agriculture, Correlation, Satara.*

### Introduction

The India is the agricultural country; where, agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for about 58 per cent of India's population. As on February 2018, it is estimated that over 58% of rural Indians depend on agriculture for their livelihood and this sector contributes around 17-18% to the country's GDP. Also, India is among the top three global producers of many crops, including wheat, rice, pulses, cotton, peanuts, fruits and vegetables. But, Cash crops are the main crops in the country grown to sell for profit. Sugarcane, Tobacco, Cotton, Jute and Oilseeds etc. are the cash crops largely cultivated in the country. Literacy is played important role in increasing cash crops in country. That means literacy and cash crops have correlated to each other.

The Satara district is situated in the western part of the Maharashtra, where, about 131216 hect. farmland of district occupied by different cash crops. And according to 2011 census, about 22,25,694 (74.10 percent) peoples are literate or educated in the satara district. Where, observed that, Literacy has increased the cultivation of several cash crops.

### Study Area

The Satara district selected for the study the lieracy and cash crops. The area under study comes in the south-western part of Maharashtra with its own identity and typical set of characteristics. The Satara district is situated in Sahyadri Mountain and located on 17<sup>o</sup>5' to 18<sup>o</sup>11' North latitude and 73<sup>o</sup>33' to 74<sup>o</sup>54' East longitude. The total population of Satara district is 30,03,922 persons according to 2011 Census. The total area is covered by Satara district is 10,484.0 Sq. k.m, its elevation is 742 m (2,434 ft) from the sea level. This area receives 302.6 mm to 3449.7 mm of normal annual rainfall. Satara district has eleven talukas and 1739 villages. Eleven tehsils are Satara, Wai, Khandala, Koregaon, Phaltan, Man, Khatav, Karad, Jaoli, Mahabaleshwar, Patan.

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## हिंदी साहित्य में नैतिक मूल्य

डॉ. रमेशकुमार गवळी

स्नातक एवं स्नातकोत्तर हिंदी विभागाध्यक्ष  
क्रिश्ना महाविद्यालय, रेठरे (बु.)  
तह. कराड, जिला सातारा

“संक्षिप्त हिंदी शब्दसागर के अनुसार ‘नैतिक’ शब्द का अर्थ है- १ नीति संबंधी २ अध्यात्मिक ३ समाज विहित”<sup>१</sup> और नीति का अर्थ दिया गया है - “१ जीवन के लिए या किसी विशेष कार्य के लिए समाजद्वारा स्वीकृत आधारभूत व्यावहारिक सिद्धांत २ व्यवहार की वह रीति। आचार पद्धति ३ व्यवहार की वह रीति जिससे अपना कल्याण हो और समाज को कोई बाधा न पहुँचे। लोक या समाज के कल्याण लिए उचित ठहराया हुआ आचार व्यवहार। सदाचार। अच्छी चाल।”<sup>२</sup> इसी संदर्भ में New Approach Dictionary of Living English में लिखा गया है - ‘Moral 1 relating to good or evil नीति संबंधीचा, नैतिक। moral 2 the lesson learnt तात्पर्य बोध-धडा 2 standards of behaviour नीतितत्त्वे, नैतिक उपचार अ man of excellent morals’<sup>३</sup> The little moderan Dictionary के अनुसार- “mor-al, र (मौरल) concerned with right conduct : good in character or conduct नैतिक: नेकीया।”<sup>४</sup> स्पष्ट है कि ‘नैतिक’ का अंग्रेजी अर्थ है moral और moral का अर्थ देते हुए Advanced hearner’s Dictioary (Englisgh-Marathi-Hindi) {लिखा गया है - “सद सदियत विषयक, नैतिक, नीतिविषयक नेकीचा म. भावार्थ- नैतिक वर्तन, आचार, गुण-दोष, भेद ज्ञान संबंधी नैतिक आचरण, जीवन के कर्तव्य, सदाचार, आंतरीक बल, नैतिक, धर्मानुरूप, पुण्यात्मा, न्यायानुसारी आदि।”<sup>५</sup> इसी संदर्भ में चाऊस डिक्शनरी में लिखा है- “नैतिक- (वि) moral, etnical और नैतिकता से मतलब है- morality”<sup>६</sup>

इन शब्दकोशों में दिए गए ‘नैतिक’ शब्द के अर्थों के आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि ‘नैतिक’ याने योग्य, न्यायपूर्ण, उचित, प्रामाणिक और ऐसा व्यवहार कि जिससे इन्सानीयत पर विश्वास कायम हो। जिस व्यवहार से व्यवहार करनेवाले, सुननेवाले, पलनेवाले और देखनेवालों को आत्मसंतुष्टी प्राप्त हो तथा उस व्यवहार के प्रति कोई शिकायत होने की अपेक्षा गर्व से सिर ऊँचा उठने का एहसास महसूस हो। जो व्यवहार आदर्शता की कोटि में रखवा जा सकता हो।

एक सच्चा प्रतिभावान साहित्यकार या संत साहित्यकार हमेशा ही नैतिक पक्ष का समर्थन करता है। साहित्य का अर्थ भी यही है कि सत्-हितासत गुणों के साथ लिखी गई रचना ही साहित्य की कोटि में आती है। मानव विकास के लिए, आत्मशुद्धी तथा आत्मविकास के लिए भी साहित्य लिखा जाता है।

इन्सान विकास के चक्कर में अनेक बार रास्ता भटक जाता है और भटकनेवाले इन्सान को रास्ते पर लाने की कोशिश साहित्य करता है। कुछ घटनाएँ, कुछ प्रसंग, कुछ एहसास आदि अनेक बातों को साहित्य के अनेक विधाओं के जरिए समाज तक पहुँचाने की कोशिश इसलिए की जाती है कि भटकनेवाले समाज को राह मिले। सामाजिक उन्नति हो। इन्सान जो आज है उससे भी बेहतर हो। वह धरती का सबसे सुंदर एवं सत्वशील जीव हो। अनेक संतो ने भी अपनी वाणी से साहित्य निर्मिती कर समाज के अनैतिक तथ्यों को हटाकर नैतिक तथ्यों की प्रतिष्ठापना करने की कोशिश की है। हिंदी साहित्य की अन्य विधाओं में भी नैतिक मूल्यों की प्रतिष्ठापना करने की कोशिश अनेक साहित्यकारों ने की है।





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(इतिहास विभाग) कृष्णा महाविद्यालय, रेठे बुद्रुक, (शिवनगर) ता. कराड जि. सातारा.

प्रस्तावना

19 वे आणि 20 वे शतक भारतीय समाज जीवनाच्या दृष्टीने अतिशय महत्वाचे ठरते 19 व्या शतकाच्या प्रारंभी भारतीय समाजजीवनात नविन पर्वाला सुरवात झाली आणि 20 व्या शतकात स्वातंत्र्यापाशी या पर्वात घडून आलेल्या परिवर्तनाने पूर्णत्वाचा टप्पा गाठला 19 व्या शतकात भारतात वैचारिक प्रबोधन घडून आधुनिक भारताचा जन्म झाला आणि स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्ती नंतर भारताने नवतेचा स्विकार करून आपला स्वतंत्र कारभार सुरु केला.

1) 19 व्या शतकातील स्त्रीजीवन

याच कालखंडात भारतीय समाजजीवनात अनेक आमूलाग्र बदल घडून आले दीर्घकाळाच्या अंधार्या मध्ययुगीन जीवनाचा शेवट होऊन एका नव्या मनूची सुरवात स्त्रियांच्या संदर्शान 19 व्या शतकात झाली. याच काळात स्त्रीचे व्यक्तीमत्व बदलले, स्त्रीचे सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक व कौटुंबिक दृष्टीने असणारे अस्तित्त्व अर्थपूर्ण बनले स्त्रीकडे बघण्याचा समाजाचा दृष्टीकोण नव्याने तयार झाला. मुख्य म्हणजे स्त्रीला स्वतःलाच आत्मप्रतिष्ठेची जाणीव झाल्याने स्वतःकडे आणि जीवनातील अन्य नातेसंबंधाकडे बघण्याची नवी दृष्टी प्राप्त झाली स्वतःचे अस्तित्त्व ओळखता आले. स्वतःच्या व्यक्तीमत्वातील आजवर सुप्त असणाऱ्या, दबल्या गेलेल्या अनेक क्षमता, अनुभूती ओळखता आल्या स्वसामर्थ्याचे भान आले आणि कर्तृत्वाच्या आकांक्षांनी प्रफुल्लीत होऊन आत्मविश्वासाने भारतीय स्त्रीने स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीसाठी विविध क्षेत्रात पदार्पण केले, साहित्य, संगीतादी कला, समाजकारण, शिक्षण, राजकारण, प्रशासन इतकेच नव्हेतर नृत्य, रंगभूमी आणि चित्रपटासारख्या क्षेत्रातही स्त्रियांनी पदार्पण केले.

"स्त्री" म्हणून स्त्रीला कोणतेच क्षेत्र वर्ज्य राहिले नाही. उलट समाजाच्या विविध क्षेत्रात कार्य करण्याची क्षमता अनेक स्त्रियांनी सिद्ध करून अनेक वाटा स्त्रियांना कर्तृत्वासाठी खूल्या करून दिल्या एका विवक्षित प्रक्रियेतून टप्प्याटप्प्याने उत्क्रांत होत या परिवर्तनाचा प्रवास घडला शिक्षणापासून सदर प्रवासाला सुरुवात करणारी स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीसाठी एका देखण्या टप्प्यावर जावून पोहचली. याच काळात समाजगनामध्येही फरक झालाच "स्त्रीने पुस्तक हातात धरले तर पतीचे आयुष्य कमी होते"

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## Foreign Direct Investment India

Prof. Dr. Mane D. N.

Krishna Mahavidyalay, Rethare Bk. Shivnagar, Tal-Karad, Dist-Satara.

### INTRODUCTION

FDI is playing a growing role in the economic development and it has been instrumental in the economic growth of the developed countries. Flows of FDI always brings additional resources—technology, management know-how and access to export markets, that is desperately needed in the developing countries. This has inspired the developing countries to reform their economic policies to attract FDI. Since 1991, the Government of India and China have been creating positive environment for FDI and has removed various forms of regulation and controls. The present paper attempts to study the inflow of FDI in India in post reforms era and evaluate the reasons of low FDI in India vis-a-vis China. There are some suggestions to attract more FDI.

Globalisation refers to the process of increasing economic integration and growing economic interdependence in the movement of goods and services. Technology transfer flow of capital, people, and information amongst different nations in the world economy. It is beneficial because all countries have not been endowed by nature with the same productive facilities because of differences in geographical and climatic conditions. It creates more opportunities in term of large market for trade, large private capital inflows & improved access to technology. The wave of globalization in recent years has been expected to open a new vista in the field of productivity, efficiency, consciousness, quality, management & competitiveness.

### Effect on capital movement:

After World War II we observed that FDI became increasingly associated with the expansion of very large firms mostly but not entirely from the United States & this phenomenon was attracting considerable political criticism.

International capital flows help the people to achieve a smither consumption profile. Overall welfare would be greater with crossborder capital flows.

The most important vehicle for cross border capital flows have been FDI. Direct investment have played a crucial role in the world economy since the second world war. The main determinant of direct invest is superior technology or skill which primarily takes place under monopolistic and oligopolistic market conditions. With the emergence of the multinational corporations (MNC), & other contratual arrangements, production & distribution of goods & services has been globalised during the last four decades.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study and analyze FDI in India from 2000-2016.
- To explore the trends of FDI in Indian retail sector.
- To examine the structure and opportunity of FDI in the same sector
- To study and analyze FDI inflows to major sectors from top five host countries.
- To study and analyze FDI Equity inflows in the service sector
- To make the suggestions for the further growth of retail industry of the country.





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## Impact of Globalization on- Indian Import-Export

Prof. Dr. Mane Dadaso Namdeo  
Krishna Mahavidyalay Rethare BK  
Tal- Karad, Dist-Satara.  
Dept- Economics

### Abstract-

*Globalisation is used for economic Globalisation that is integrating the national economies into international economy. i.e. trade, foreign direct investment export and import. Globalisation derives many forms such as technology national international policies, new economies, labour, business and societies etc. It's mean that different things to different peoples. Significantly it refers to a process of deepening economic combination. Increasing economic directness and growing economic interdependence between countries in the world economy. This research paper analyzes the impact of globalization on Indian export- import. Since 1991 Indian economy was adopted new economy policy that wise large contribution of import export in economy. Globalization can help to economic development for economy simultanisevly globalization should affect to Indian economy, some are positively while some are negatively The study shows that India's exports performance improved significantly during the post-reform period and there has been a perceptible change in the value, composition and direction of India's exports. Though the volume and value of exports has increased manifold, India's share in the world exports is still not up- to the expectation.*

**Keywords:** Globalization, Economic development, Export- Import, Economic Reforms, Economic Growth.

### Introduction:-

Globalisation has become an expression of common usage. Unfortunately, it connotes different things to different people. To some, it represents a brave new world with no barriers. For some others, it spells doom and destruction. We need to have a clear understanding of what globalisation stands for, if we have to deal with a phenomenon that is willy- nilly gathering momentum.

As we begin analyzing the implication of globalization, several questions arise. What is globalization? Is it purely an economic concept? Is this a new phenomenon? What are the benefits of globalization? Who gets hurt in the process of globalization? Is globalization intrinsically iniquitous? Is it possible for individual countries to isolate themselves from globalisation? What are the complementary institutions and policies that countries can build to protect themselves or to gain maximum benefits? Where does India stand in this race for globalization? Is she as potential gainer or loser?

Broadly speaking, the term ' globalization' means ointegration of economics and societies through cross flows of information, ideas, technologies, goods, services, capital, finance and people. The essence of globalization is connectivity. Cross holder integration can have several dimensions- cultural, social, political and economic. In fact some people fear cultural and social integration even more than economies integration. The fear of "cultural hegemony" haunts many. However, we use the term globalization in this article in the more sense of economic integration which can happen through the three channels of (a) trade in goods and services. (b)





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## Impact of GST on Indian Economy

**Prof. Dr. Mane Dadaso Namdev**  
Krishna Mahavidyalaya – Rethare BK  
Tal – Karad Dist - Satara  
Dept – Economics,

### Abstract :-

*On 1st July 2017, GST came in to the picture in the Indian Economy under prime Minister Narendra Modi's Government. GST is defined as Goods and Service Tax, which was a replacement to existing indirect indirect taxes like excise duty, Service Tax, VAT, etc, It will be levied all over India on various sectors across the country. GST is a single national uniform tax levied cross India on all goods and services. Introduction on The Goods and services Tax (GST) expected as a significant step towards a comprehensive indirect tax reform in the country, which would lead India Economy with the Help of Its individual effect on different sectors. The Study is Exploratory in nature and Secondary Data has been used for the study. The data will be collected from different Journals, Periodicals, Newspapers and Internts. This paper throws an insight into the Goods and service Tax concept and its impact on Indian economy.*

**Key Words:** GST, Economy, cascading effect of taxes, GST Council, Cass taxation reforms.

### Introduction –

Government of India needs tremendous revenue to meet various types of expenses and for economic development of the nation. As a result of increasing role of industry sector and service sector and its contribution to GDP, the Government could not allow to go these sectors unheeded from the view point of earning revenue.

Industry sector and service sector together are the backbone of Indian Economy. The total contribution of these sectors to GDP is about 84% Initially the sales Tax was applicable on the sales of goods. It is and Indirect Tax. Apart from this there were more than 32 indirect taxes, troublesome and time wasting system which has become a cause of a tremendous corruption. Till 1994 there was no any tax on services sector. The services field was neglected by the Government. But the very fast and huge growth in the services sector, it came into the focus of Finance Ministry. As a result the Service Tax has been imposed on the service sector which came in force from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1994. There was ample scope for evasion of sales tax. It was ranging between 5 to 85 per cent and the Government was deprived of its revenue to large extent.

The Finance Ministry was also thinking over these issues and then the Government decided to replace the sales Tax by VAT (Value Added Tax) Thus from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2005 VAT came into force.

The VAT system also could not stop the tax evasion but it was reduced to a remarkable level. But steel other Indirect Taxes were in exist. It means along with the VAT more than 20 indirect taxes were in force. It was also becoming a cause of corruption. The VAT is levied on the sales or supply of goods only and it is also not covering the service sector. the VAT is a double tax system. Then the goods are transported from one state to another a CST (Central sales Tax) is also applicable on the value of goods. The VAT is a state level tax, hence there is no uniformity in the rates of the VAT. Each state is free to decide the rates of VAT which are covered under the VAT. It means rate of the same material is different in different states. Still the

कराड नगरपालिका क्षेत्रातील माध्यमिक शाळांमधील खेळांच्या सोई सुविधांचा अभ्यास

प्रा.संजय रामचंद्र पाटील  
कृष्णा महाविद्यालय रेठरे बु।।

संशोधन समस्या :- कराड नगरपालिका क्षेत्रातील माध्यमिक शाळांमधील खेळांच्या सोई सुविधांची पहाणी करणे व उपाय योजना सुचविणे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :-

- 1) माध्यमिक शाळेतील अभ्यासक्रमात खेळाचा समावेश किती प्रमाणात आहे ते पहाणे.
- 2) शाळेत खेळासाठी योग्य, अपेक्षित सोई आहेत का ? त्याची पहाणी करणे.
- 3) शालेय नियोजनात खेळांची उद्दिष्टे किती प्रमाणात साध्य होतात याची पहाणी करणे व अडचणीची नोंद करणे.
- 4) खेळा संबंधितचा मुख्याध्यापक शारीरिक शिक्षण शिक्षक व विद्यार्थ्यांचा दृष्टीकोन काय आहे ते पहाणे.
- 5) खेळांच्या आयोजनात व कार्यवाहीत येणा-या अडचणींवर मात करण्यासाठी उपाय योजना सुचविणे.
- 6) खेळांच्या बाबतीत इंग्रजी व मराठी माध्यमांच्या शाळांत दिसून येणा-या फरकाची नोंद करणे. उदा. सोयी, साहित्य, शिक्षक व प्रशिक्षण.

• परिकल्पना :-

- 1) खेळांच्या आयोजनाच्या बाबतीत मराठी व इंग्रजी माध्यमांच्या शाळांमध्ये कोणताच फरक असणार नाही.
- 2) खेळांच्या उद्दिष्टांची कार्यवाही करण्यात मराठी माध्यमांच्या शाळा 50 % पेक्षा अधिक यश प्राप्त करतात. तर इंग्रजी माध्यमांच्या शाळा 50 % ही यश मिळवू शकत नाहीत.

• व्याप्ती व मर्यादा :-

कराड नगरपालिका क्षेत्रातील मराठी व इंग्रजी माध्यमांच्या खाजगी व सरकार मान्य 10 शाळांपुरता हा अभ्यास मर्यादित आहे. परंतु या शाळा यादृच्छिक नमुना निवड पध्दतीने निवडल्या आहेत. त्यामुळे कराड नगरपालिका क्षेत्रातील सर्व शाळांना हे निष्कर्ष लागू पडतील. परंतु इतर शहरातील परिस्थिती लक्षात घेता तेथील शाळांना हे निष्कर्ष लागू पडतीलच असे नाही.

• संशोधन पध्दती :-

माध्यमिक शाळातील खेळांचे आयोजन व कार्यवाहीची पाहणी करण्याचे उद्दिष्ट समोर ठेवून शाळातील या संबंधीची सदयस्थिती व तुलनात्मक पहाणी करावयाची असल्याने यासाठी संशोधकाने सर्वेक्षण पध्दतीचा अवलंब करण्याचा निर्णय घेतला आहे. या संशोधनासाठी कराड नगरपालिका क्षेत्रातील मराठी व इंग्रजी माध्यमांच्या 50 % म्हणजे एकूण 15 शाळांची निवड यादृच्छिक नमुना निवड पध्दतीने करण्यात आली. शाळेमध्ये प्रश्नावली देण्यात आली. मुख्यापक व शारिरीक शिक्षण शिक्षक यांच्या मुलाखती होण्यात आल्या

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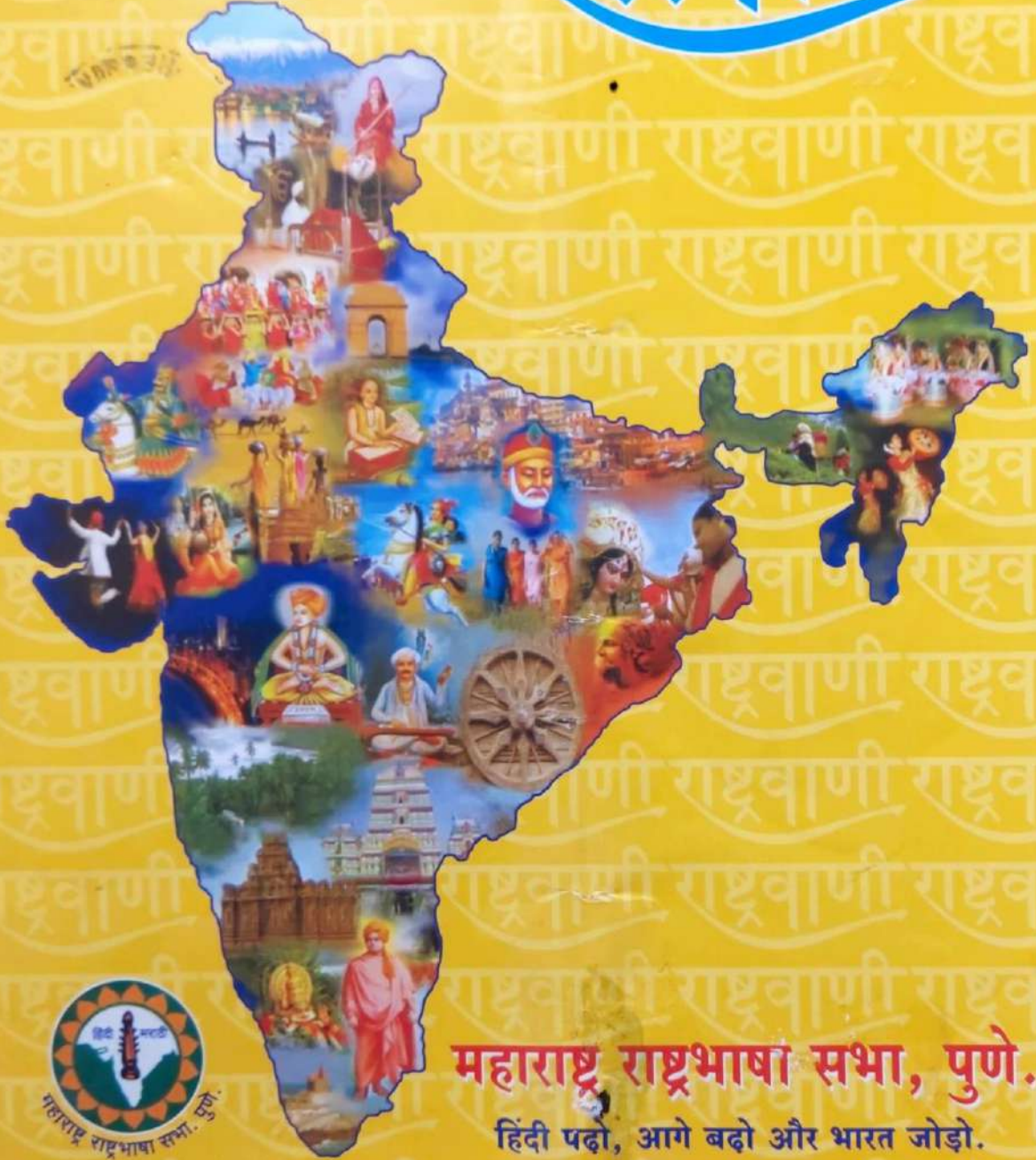
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# राष्ट्रवाणी



महाराष्ट्र राष्ट्रभाषा सभा, पुणे.

हिंदी पढ़ो, आगे बढ़ो और भारत जोड़ो.

## दलित काव्य में मिथकीय बोध

डॉ. मीनाक्षी कुरणे,

कृष्णा महाविद्यालय,

मु.पो.रेठरे बु। ता.कराड, जि. सातारा

मिथक रचना मानव मन की सहज प्रवृत्ति है। पिछले हजारों वर्षों से दुनिया के हर समाज में लगातार मिथकों का निर्माण होता आया है। आज आधुनिक समाज में भी भिन्न उद्देश्य से मिथक का प्रयोग जारी है। मिथक एक वैश्विक सांस्कृतिक मामला है तथा कुछ सामान्य तत्व दुनिया के हर समाज के मिथक में है। फिर भी हर समाज के मिथक की अपनी अलग परंपरा है, जिससे उस समाज के लोगों के खास विश्वास और रुख की पहचान बनती है। इनके जिए हुए यथार्थ और आदर्श का पता चलता है तथा उनके सांस्कृतिक पुनर्रचना के निरंतर प्रयास का भी अहसास होता है। पाश्चात्य विद्वान नीत्से के अनुसार “मिथक असीम की ओर उठती हुई सार्वभौम भावना और सत्य का विलक्षण रूप है।”<sup>1</sup>

तो भारतीय विद्वान डॉ.रमेश कुंतलमेघ लिखते हैं कि, ‘मिथक मनुष्य का आदिम काव्य है। मिथक में आस्था तथा इससे भी अधिक दृढ़तर विश्वास का आधार रहता है। आस्था ही मिथक को यथार्थ तथा पुनीत बनाती है।’<sup>2</sup> तथा डॉ. नगेंद्र कहते हैं कि- ‘मिथक धार्मिक कर्मकांड के कलात्मक प्रतिरूप है, उसकी औचित्य साधना का भाव कल्पनात्मक प्रयास है। मिथक स्वतः प्रमाण अथवा रूढ़ धार्मिक सिद्धांतों के आख्यान हैं।’<sup>3</sup>

पाश्चात्य तथा भारतीय विद्वानों के इस परिभाषाओं से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि मिथक कथा प्रतीक के माध्यम से अपने मंतव्य को अभिव्यक्त करते हैं। मिथक समाज के विकास तथा इतिहास के अध्ययन में सहायक होते हैं। इतना ही नहीं तो मिथक वैज्ञानिक अन्वेषण की मार्गप्रशस्ति में सहयोग देते हैं।

‘हिंदी’ में मिथक शब्द का प्रयोग अत्याधुनिक है। मिथक अंग्रेजी के ‘मिथ’ (Myth) शब्द का हिंदी पर्याय है तथा अंग्रेजी का ‘मिथ’ शब्द ग्रीक भाषा के मूल शब्द ‘मुथास’ (Muthos) और लैटिन के ‘मिथास’ से निःसृत है। इस मूल ग्रीक शब्द का अर्थ है मुख से उच्चारित वाणी अथवा मौखिक कथा। संस्कृत में ‘मिथ’ शब्द का प्रयोग दो तत्त्वों के परस्पर मिलन अथवा प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञान के लिए किया जाता है। मिथक के साथ दोनों अर्थ जुड़े हुए हैं। उसमें लौकिक और अलौकिक दोनों तत्त्वों का मिश्रण रहता है। अलौकिकता का पुट ही उसे लोककथा से अलग रूप प्रदान करता है। हिंदी में मिथक के लिए पुरावृत्त, पुरा कथा, गल्प कथा, देवकथा, धर्मगाथा, पुराण कथा, पुराख्यान, पौराणिक प्रसंग आदि अनेक शब्द प्रयुक्त होते रहते हैं किंतु अब ‘मिथक’ ही एक प्रकास से रूढ़ हो गया है।

मिथक आदिम मानव का दर्शन है। मिथकों



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# हाशिये की आवाज़

संघर्षरत लोगों की प्रथम मासिक पत्रिका



राष्ट्र निर्माण में डॉ. अम्बेडकर का योगदान



## डॉ. अम्बेडकर के विचारों का हिंदी कथा साहित्य पर प्रभाव



**बा**बा साहेब डॉ. अम्बेडकर के जीवन का एकमात्र लक्ष्य था, पिछड़े समाज का सर्वांगीण विकास और कल्याण। इसलिए उन्होंने पिछड़े वर्ग के उद्धार के लिए 20 जुलाई, 1942 को नागपुर में आयोजित 'ऑल इंडिया डिप्रेस क्लासेस कॉन्फेंस' में नारा दिया था—'शिक्षित बनो, संगठित हो और संघर्ष करो।'<sup>1</sup> बाबा साहेब ने पिछड़े वर्ग को पहले शिक्षित बनने फिर संगठित होने और अंत में अपने अधिकार के लिए संघर्ष करने का ऐलान किया था। शिक्षा से आपसी समझ बढ़ेगी, भेदभाव दूर करने की सोच पैदा होगी, संगठन से लोकतंत्र में उसकी बात सत्ता तक पहुँच पायेगी और संघर्ष से वह अपने अधिकार प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। बाबा साहेब के विचारों को लेकर परिवर्तन का आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ। इस आन्दोलन के परिणाम से साठ के दशक में मराठी में 'दलित साहित्य' का प्रारम्भ हुआ। इसके बाद धीरे-धीरे अम्बेडकर के विचारों का प्रसार हिन्दी के अलावा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में दलित साहित्य के माध्यम से हुआ। आज हिन्दी साहित्य के माध्यम से अम्बेडकरवादी विचारधारा का प्रसार हो रहा है।

दलित एवं पिछड़े वर्ग के जीवन में परिवर्तन लाने का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य यह साहित्य कर रहा है। "दलित साहित्य की नींव तीन सूत्रों पर आधारित है जिसमें 'अस्मिता, स्वाभिमान और स्वतंत्रता के मूल्य स्थायी

रूप में हैं। इन्हें प्रत्यक्ष रूप से साकार करने के लिए शिक्षा, संगठन और संघर्ष को स्वीकार किया है। विद्रोह और नकार दलित साहित्य की पहचान है। विद्रोह की यह चिनगारियाँ उसने बाबा साहेब के व्यक्तित्व और कृतित्व से प्राप्त किए हैं।"<sup>2</sup> दलित साहित्य सामाजिक यथार्थ पर केंद्रित है तथा सामाजिक क्रांति उसका मुख्य उद्देश्य है। "दलित साहित्य में दलितों की स्थिति, उनके साथ होने वाला शोषण, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक परिस्थिति, अज्ञान, अंधविश्वास का प्रभाव, नारी की दशा? उनकी समस्याएँ, युवा पीढ़ी की मानसिकता, सवर्णों की मनोवृत्ति, जमींदारों, अफसरों की शोषण नीति, ग्रामीण दलितों की कमजोर मानसिकता, परंपरागत जीवनशैली आदि के साथ नए बदलते मूल्यों, उससे प्रभावित दलित, संघर्षरत दलित समाज, अधिकार सम्पन्न दलित, युवा नेता आदि का भी यथार्थ और वास्तविक अंकन हो रहा है। परंपरागत रूप से ग्रामीण शहरी क्षेत्रों में दलित वर्गों का चित्रण करके सामाजिक परिवर्तन, सामाजिक क्रांति, होने वाला बदलाव पर भी प्रकाश डाला है।"<sup>3</sup>

पिछड़े वर्ग के लेखक अपने सदियों के दुःख-दर्द को लोगों के सामने रख रहे हैं। वह पीड़ा किसी एक व्यक्ति की पीड़ा नहीं है। यह उस पूरे समूह की पीड़ा है, जिसे वह हजारों सालों से जीता आ रहा है।



विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यू.जी.सी.) द्वारा शोधपत्र प्रकाशन हेतु संदर्भित राष्ट्रीय शोध पत्रिका

# नव निकष

हिन्दी साहित्य के नव उत्कर्ष, नव संचेतना  
और नव भावबोध की प्रतिनिधि मासिकी

₹ 22

अप्रैल 2019, चैत्र-वैशाख वि. संवत् 2076

नव संवत्सर की  
हार्दिक मंगलकामनाएँ





शोध लेख

## स्त्री भ्रूण हत्या और हिंदी कविता

● डॉ. मीनाक्षी विनायक कुरणे



लड़की पराया धन होती है इसी मानसिकता के कारण उसे जन्म लेने से पहले ही कोख में ही कुचल दिया जाता है। स्त्री भ्रूण हत्या का यह सिलसिला इतना बढ़ा कि पुरुषों की संख्या की मात्रा में लड़कियों की संख्या कम हो गई। समाज में जागृति फैलाने के लिए सरकार हर तरफ से प्रयत्न करने लगी। सभी माध्यमों में इसके बारे में बातें होने लगीं। साहित्य भी इससे अछूता नहीं रहा। साहित्य की हर विधाओं में इस पर लिखा जाने लगा।

**र** स्त्री भ्रूण हत्या आज एक गहरी समस्या बन गई है। भारत जैसे विशाल देश की यह समस्या आज चिंता का विषय बनी है। विवाह के पश्चात हर एक को लगता है कि घर में लड़का ही जन्मे। परिवार, समाज की यह धारणा है कि लड़का ही घर का वारिस होता है। लड़कियाँ तो पराया धन होती हैं। भारत देश के हर परिवार में पुत्रमोह के कारण लड़कियों के साथ दोगला व्यवहार किया जाता है। उसे अनेक विकृतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। हरकीरत 'हीर' लिखते हैं- "कभी-कभी लगता है महिलाओं के प्रति बढ़ती विकृतियों का कारण पुरुष से कहीं अधिक वह सामाजिक सोच है जो जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु तक स्त्री-पुरुष को अलग-अलग नियमों के खाकों में जकड़ देती है। पुरुष कभी देख-सुन ही नहीं पाता कि स्त्री के भीतर कितना और कैसा दर्द रिसता है। भावनात्मक वेदना तो दूर की बात है मनुष्यता के नाते भी स्त्री के प्रति जो गहरी संवेदनशीलता पुरुष मन में उपजनी चाहिए वह नहीं उपज पाती।" पुरुष के मन में स्त्री के प्रति गहरी संवेदना नहीं है। संवेदना से वह हार कर बेटी को पराया समझने लगा है। "परिणामस्वरूप संवेदनाओं से हारने पर पराजित मन से नर ने बेटी को मारने का ही कुचक्र रच डाला। 'न होगा बांस न बजेगी बांसुरी' के सिद्धान्त ने ही उसे गर्भ में ही भ्रूण हत्या के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया। जिसको वो आज भी पूरे मनोयोग से करता आ रहा है।" इसी कारण पुरुष-स्त्री का द्वेष करता रहता है। मगर वह भूलता है कि इसी स्त्री की कोख से उसने जन्म लिया है।

लड़की पराया धन होती है इसी मानसिकता के कारण उसे जन्म लेने से पहले ही कोख में ही कुचल दिया जाता है। स्त्री भ्रूण हत्या का यह सिलसिला इतना बढ़ा कि पुरुषों की संख्या की मात्रा में लड़कियों की संख्या कम हो गई। समाज में जागृति फैलाने के लिए सरकार हर तरफ से प्रयत्न करने लगी। सभी माध्यमों में इसके बारे में बातें होने लगीं। साहित्य भी इससे अछूता नहीं रहा। साहित्य की हर विधाओं में इस पर लिखा जाने लगा। युवा मन इसके खिलाफ आवाज उठाता रहा। पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में वह लिखने लगा। कविताओं के माध्यम से इसको वाणी देने का कार्य हुआ।

नारी के महत्व को, उसकी शक्ति को पहचान कर 'बेटी बचाओ' का नारा दिया जाने लगा। बेटीयाँ बेटों से कम नहीं हैं। उन्हें अगर अवसर दिया जाये तो वे लक्ष्मीबाई, कल्पना या अन्य सफल नारियों के समान बन सकती हैं। वह दो-दो घरों को प्रकाशमान कर सकती हैं। अरविन्द अवस्थी 'बेटी बचाइए' कविता में लिखते हैं-

"बेटी से घर चहकता/आँगन भी है महकता  
बेटी है गंगा-यमुना/ममता का जल है बहता  
बेटे से कम न बेटी/यह बात मानिए  
बेटी बचाइए! बेटी बचाइए!"<sup>1</sup>

आज हर क्षेत्र में बेटीयाँ नाम कमा रही हैं। लेकिन पुरुष मानसिकता इसको जन्म लेने से ही रोक रही है। इसका बुरा असर समाज की स्त्री-पुरुष मात्रा पर हो रहा है। एक दिन ऐसा आएगा कि बेटों को दुल्हन मिलना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। डॉ. मीरा सक्सेना लिखती हैं, "कन्या भ्रूण हत्या में स्त्री की दृष्टि ही नहीं बल्कि सम्पूर्ण समाज, सरकार, परिवार को रोकने के लिए कटिबद्ध होना चाहिए। जनसंख्या में लड़कियों की तुलना में लड़कों की बढ़ती संख्या सरकार-सत्ता-समाज के समक्ष प्रश्नचिह्न है।" इसलिए आज हर कली को





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## हिंदी कविता में पुरानी और नई स्त्री

प्रा. डॉ. मीनाक्षी विनायक कुरणे

कृष्णा महाविद्यालय, रेठरे बु।।

ता.कराड, जि. सातारा

सृष्टि के निर्माण में अहं भूमिका की अधिकारनी होते हुए भी 'नारी' सदियों से उपेक्षित हैं। अपने स्वाभाविक कोमलतमवृत्ति के कारण कई अनगिनत संवेदनाओं को उस ने अपने में समेटा है। इन्हीं संवेदनाओं पर संपूर्ण मानव समाज अश्रित हैं। साहित्य में उनके इस संवेदना का यथार्थ विवेचन हुआ है। आधुनिक कवियों ने 'नारी संवेदना' के कई चित्र अपने काव्य में उभरे हैं। कभी माँ के रूप में, कभी पत्नी के रूप में, कभी बेटे के रूप में, कभी बहन के रूप में। अनेक रिश्तों को निभाने की कसौटी में 'नारी व्यक्तित्व' का तेज और अधिक निखरा है जिसका मार्मिक अंकन करते हुए आधुनिक कवियों ने अपनी मानवीयसंवेदना का परिचय दिया है तथा संसार में 'नारी' का स्थान क्या है? यह जानने का प्रयत्न किया है।

आज एक क्लिक पर दुनिया के किसी भी कोने का ज्ञान हम प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। परंतु 'नारी' को सम्मान के साथ स्वीकृत करने में हिचकिचाते हैं। 'आधुनिक नारी' शिक्षित है। अतः वह अपने बलबुते पर जीना पसंद करती है। संतोष चौबे ने 'नयी स्त्री' की कविता में 'नारी' के इस रूप का यथार्थ अंकन किया है -

“ नयी स्त्री की कविता  
उसकी आँखों में रहती है।  
आँखों में रहते हैं सपने  
और उन सपनों को पूरा करने की आशा  
शायद आशा ही बदलती है अद्भूत रोशनी में  
और रह रह कर चमकती है उन आँखों से ।...  
तमाम विपरीत परिस्थितियों के बीच  
लहराती परचम ...  
अपनी नौकरी, सफलता और प्रसिद्धि के  
तब वह साक्षात् कविता ही नजर आती ।” १

इससे स्पष्ट है कि अपने सपनों को पूरा करने की जिज्ञासा में 'नारी' को अनेक समस्याओं से डटना पडा है। फिर भी हर जगह वह अपने को सिध्द करती है। 'पुरानी स्त्री' की कविता 'में कवि ने नारी सुलभ उन कोमलवृत्ति का जिक्र किया है। जिसमें उसके कई रूप सहजता से दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं-

“ पुरानी स्त्री की कविता अपने मन में रहती है,  
बचपन की धुँधली सी याद  
जैसे ओस में नहाये शीशे से झाँकी कोई तस्वीर  
माँ का उदास चेहरा,  
और उस चेहरे के पीछे लुपे  
अगाध प्रेम और अतिशय चिंता ” २

इतना ही नहीं तो पुरानी स्त्री पाठशालाओं में सहेलियों के साथ गुजरे बेसुध दिन तथा प्रथम प्रेम का गहरा अवसाद मन में समेटती है। फिर नव विवाहित पति से पहले पहल किये प्रेम की लहराती लपट और फिर उसके कमशः दूर जाने के सारे छल कपट मन के अंदर छिपाती है। तो कवि लिखते हैं-

“ तमाम कठिनाइयों के बीच चलती जिंदगी  
और जिन्दगी के छोटे-बड़े संघर्ष  
गिरने-उठने, बिखरने-सिमटने के कई-कई दृश्य  
और उन दृश्यों के बीच उभरता आत्मा का उत्कर्ष ।” ३  
आत्म संघर्ष से पीडित पुरानी स्त्री अपनी माँ की तरह बाल बच्चों की चिंता से चिंतित रहती है-  
‘मनाती है उनके साथ खुशी





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**Ajanta Prakashan**



## 19. Multiculturalism Reflected in the Work of Bessie Head

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### **Abstract**

The present research paper is an attempt to analyse and reassess the literature of Bessie Head in the light of multiculturalism reflected in the Botswana society with the special reference to her three novels namely: *When Rain Clouds Gather*, *Maru* and *A Question of Power*. Bessie Head was a political refugee from South Africa escaped to Botswana for settlement but had to face a lot of hardships due to her mixed parents. Her literature reflects not only her personal humiliation and hardships, but also her views on the culture of South Africa and Botswana. As most of the African countries, life of Botswana is marked by the policy of racial discrimination, apartheid, gender discrimination and conflict created due to the advent of European culture and the mentality of sticking to their age-old customs and traditions. The mixing of old and new culture really has affected life of Botswana and the author has beautifully portrayed this aspect in her three novels. The analysis and reassessment of her work will help to provide a different perspective for the criticism of her work. The first part of the paper contains the theory of multiculturalism and its impact on literature. The second part has a brief account of Bessie Head's life and her work. The third part is the analysis of three novels in short. And finally the last part will display the reflection of multiculturalism in the work of Bessie Head.

### **Theory of Multiculturalism in Brief**

The term multiculturalism is used in case of social and cultural school of thoughts that adopts the liberal and all compulsive policy of cultural amalgamation. The phenomenon of multiculturalism is not new to the world and to the academics. The imperial policies of developed countries and modern means of transport and development of international trade gave birth to new multicultural societies. It has naturally influenced the literary world and brought into force new trends in literature.

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary defines multiculturalism as the practice of giving importance to all cultures in a society and it includes people of several different races, religions,



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कविता महाजन यांच्या 'ब' कादंबरीचा स्वीवारी रूढीचे अभ्यास

प्रा.माधवी सुंदर पवार

प्रस्तावना  
 १९ व्या शतकातील एकूण साहित्यी आवणी जीवनला महत्त्वाचा आणत देऊन गेले. २० व्या शतकात समाजाच्या सर्व स्तरावर त्याला पुढे आने नवविचाराने भरून घेतले. शिक्का निदान संदर्भात याच्या शिकवणी फलश्री मधुन झालेला प्रवा आणित्याच विचार व आलेले जीवनान याची परिणती घडून आली. जीवनान व सामाजिक जीवनात आधुनिक परिवर्तन होत गेले. साहित्य व समाज यांच्या अन्तर्गत साहित्य ही कालानुसार परिस्थितीस येणेगळी से पाया काढू गेले. साहित्याच्या या बदलत्या स्वरुपात केव धेय्यासाठी अर्थिजातदार, वास्तववाद, अर्थिवास्तववाद, मार्क्सवाद,रुमाव, देशीवाद असे विविध चार शैलीवादा आले. या वादांमुळे साहित्यात्मक आचरणाच्या व मूल्यमापनाच्या दिशा अधिक विस्तृत आणि सखोल झाल्या. या वादात्मक आधुनिक कादंबरीमध्ये उदयात आलेला महात्वाचा चार म्हणजे स्वीवाद होत.

स्वीवाद म्हणजे लिथिभर झुलतून ही पुढे सामान्यतेकडे वाटचाल करणा विचारप्रवाह. सामान्यतः जरी स्वीवाद ही पुस्तकालीने चढवळ समजली जाते त्यामुळे शिवाचे ऐतिहासिक दुष्प्रभाव उठोडत आणून हे शोषण संघट्टयाना प्रचल करी ही एक सामाजिक उजकीच ज्ञानीच आहे.

कविता महाजन यांचा जन्म १९१९ मध्ये नरहड येथे झाला. त्या मराठी साहित्यात पार ए अस्तर शिवाच स्वामी बंधार अंतर्गत आदर्शचे शिक्का चार वें घेतलेले आहे अलीकडच्या काळातील महात्पूर्ण लेखका म्हणून ओळखल्या जाणा त्यांच्या संपूर्ण साहित्याने मराठी साहित्यात मोलाची भर घालली आहे.त्यांच्या 'ब'(२००५) व पिना (२००७)या कादंबऱ्या तर 'खेळीचा आवाज'(२००६), 'महाज्जीव भावा'(२००८) हे कवितासंग्रह 'पूळ मारलेली नदी' (२००९), 'उडलेले रेंव' (२००९) 'रेंव' (२००८) हे कथासंग्रह व 'वाली लोकगीत' अशी साहित्यसंपत्ती आहे.

शिक्काणा वाढता प्रवा,विविध रसक निघाची पुरोणी शिवा विचारात विचार गेलेले स्वतंत्र सामाजिक परिवर्तन यामुळे आत्मनिश्चयच बनत चाललेल्या स्वीपथे जाणवता येत आहे. नवे ही विचार आचरत येत आहे.त्यांच्या अर्थमापनाच्या कथा विस्तारितच विस्तारत आहे. या बदलत्या रती अनुभव शिवाचत नवसणी चालू लागला.हव संकायपरून मुक्त होवून काही लेखिकांनी आधुनिक स्वीचे जीवन मंडले पुढेचालत आचरलेने ठरवून दिलेल्या चौकटीला नकार देणा-या शिवा कविता महाजन यांनी किर्तित केला आहे.१९८० ते २००० हा स्वीविषयक प्रकीर्ण परिवर्तनातील कृती कायद्याच्या अंतर्भावयोगीसाठी आणखे रचणा काळखंड होय.स्त्री समाजाभिमुख काव्ये, कौटुंबिक न्यायालय व निषेध महिला शोषणाने निमित्ती केंद्रीय व राज्य महिला आयोगाची स्थापना स्थानिक स्वरुप संस्थापने ३३ टक्के महिला आरक्षण असे अनेक महत्त्वपूर्ण बदल या काळात झाले.

१९८३ साली शिवाचा स्थानिक स्वरुप संस्थापने ३३ टक्के आरक्षण दिले व शिवाच्या उजकीकरण हाकने प्रवेश झाला. 'भाषायाच्या प्रविष्टे' या नावाखाली चर्चापूर्ण पारत झेवलेल्या स्वीला पुढाची उजकीकरणाना आंबळडयान टकलेले महिलेच्या मागी मारलेले हे आधुनिक रती कर्तव्य.सत्ता कारणाच्या मोड्या पुढाच्या ज्ञानी अंतर्भावाने शिवा केवळ कळसूरी बाहुल्या घडून गेल्या.त्यामुळे एखाद्याने सिद्धीने कामाच्या मध्यापरून सत्ताची आंबळ व सत्ता निघाण करत्याच्या प्रचल केली तर अधिकारवाद्या उदावाच्या मध्यापरून शिवा चार निघाण आत डबले गेले. स्वीला उजकीकरणाना सक्रिय होताना चर्चे म्हणून येणा-या अडथळी त्यालाहे बाळाहे विचार घेऊ.स्वीला चार दुसरीकडे अधिकार प्रत्यक्षात वापरला येत नवत या साठीच्या पुढाची कारवाया होतये व हेचक वास्तव एकीकडे आहे.ता दुसरीकडे स्वीच्या सारलेल अर्थपूर्ण समाजासाठी निती उजकीच प्रशिक्षण देण्याचे कार्य अनेक स्वदेशीचे संस्था आणि समाजिक निघाण करीत आहे.त्यामुळे पंचायतीच्या कारणात शिवाचा सहभाग 'जाणला घेतणानी होतो आहे.श्रीमती,अर्थिवासी शिवापथेच एक नवी जाणवी नवी अर्जी आत्मनिश्चयच जाणून झाला आहे. स्वतःच्या प्रजगीकरी घडवारे, पट्टून त्या लढा देत आहे.समाजातील हे प्रस्तर विठोर्षी चालत कविता महाजन यांनी 'ब' कादंबरीत किर्तित केले आहे.

एकदंतात समाकुरावतके बंदित अस्पर्श स्वीजन २० व्या 'ब' या शतकात शीडा मोकळा सवात घेऊ लागले.पूढे मूढ ही मुळा म्हणजे आर्थिक संपन्नते नी 'कविता आहे.पारलोकियापरून मर्याणीय स्वातंत्र्यनपरतवा उदरगतपरत आर्थिकरचणापरतवा धर्तीपरून आत्मनिश्चयतवा स्वीचा हा प्रवाह कविता महाजन यांनी 'ब' या कादंबरीत प्रमुक्ताच्या व्यक्तीमत्वातून रेखाटला आहे.

१.४ - 'प्रमुक्ता' नावाची एक संपन्न गृहिणी मकोशा झालेल्या संसाराचे जोखड दूर करत स्वतःसाठी संशोधन करतात होती. स्थानिक स्वरुप संशोधन ३३ टक्के आरक्षण मिळाल्यामुळे शिवा संपन्नतेला पण मोठ्या प्रमाणात अधिकारसत्ते ठरव





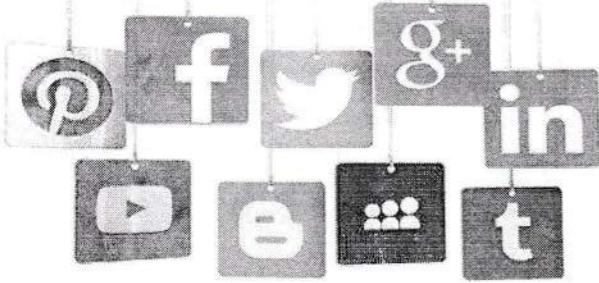
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## Atal Pension Yojana



Editor-in-Chief  
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डॉ. यशवंत मनोहर यांच्या सामाजिक कविता

प्रा.माधवी सुरेंद्र पवार

कृष्णा महाविद्यालय, रेठरे बु. ता कराड जि. सातारा. महाराष्ट्र

प्रास्ताविक:

डॉ. यशवंत मनोहर कवी म्हणून भारतात प्रसिध्द आहेत. त्यांचा पहिला काव्यसंग्रह उत्थान गुंफा (१९७७) साली प्रकाशित झाला. यानंतर मुर्तिभंजन (१९८५), जीवनायन (२००१), काव्यभीमायन (१९८२), प्रतीक्षायान, अग्नीचा आदिबंध, स्वप्नसंहिता (२००८), इ. काव्यसंग्रह प्रकाशित झालेले आहेत. ही कविता नवनिर्माणाची कविता आहे. विषमतेची भांडणारी, नकार देणारी, शोषणा विरुद्ध आवाज उठविणारी माणुसकीचा समाजात प्रस्थापना करणारी अशी ही कविता आहे. 'सबसे सत्ता सुखी होन्तु', असे सर्वांच्या उन्नतीचे सुखाचे संविधान मूल्यच या कवितांमधून उत्कटपणे व्यक्त होते जळत्या प्रश्नांच्या गर्दीत, अनेक विषमतापूर्ण वातावरणात ही कविता संविधानावर आधारित नवसमाजरचनेचा युटोपिया उभारते.

सामाजिक आशयाच्या कविता आणि संविधान मूल्ये :

मनोहरांची कविता 'समष्टीची' आहे ती माणसाचा गौरव करणारी बहुजन हिताय: बहुजन सुखाय: उद्घोष करित येणारी कविता आहे. ही कविता अनुभवाला थेटपणे भीडते. पूर्वास्पृश्यांच्या अनुभवांच्या इतिहासापासून सर्वसामान्य माणसांच्या सुखा-दुःखापर्यंत ती सहज येते. ही कविता व्यक्तीगत अनुभव किंवा दुःखापेक्षा दुःखाचे मुळ असलेल्या विषमतेच्या मूळावर, माणसाला गौणत्व देणाऱ्या कारणांवर बरसते. या सर्व गोष्टींविरुद्ध ती उठाव करते आणि माणसाला महत्त्व देते. माणसाचा इहवाद, विश्वास निर्भयता, मूल्याधिष्ठितता इ. गुणांना महत्त्व देते आणि व्यवस्थेचे आमूलाग्र परिवर्तनाची अपेक्षा व्यक्त करते. डॉ. भा. ल. भोळे म्हणतात, अशा समूळ परिवर्तनावाचून वर्तमान समाजातील कोणतीही व्याधी निपटून निघणार नाही. हे मनोहरांचे निदान त्यांना इतर कवींपेक्षा अधिक युगसापेक्ष ठरवते. या कवितेला दूरची मजल मारण्याचे बळ दिले आहे ते तिच्या ठिकाणी असलेल्या आत्मपरिक्षणाच्या तयारीने आणि संतापातही बेभान न होणाऱ्या सावधचित्ताने आमूलाग्र समाजपरिवर्तनासाठी उपयुक्त ठरणान्या सर्व क्रांतीकारी साधन सामग्रीचे यथार्थ भान सामान्य माणसाच्या विवेकी व सुजाण कर्तव्यशक्तीला जागवून कृतीप्रवण करण्याची तिची धडपड ही या कवितेची खास वेगळी वैशिष्ट्ये होते. डॉ. भा. ल. भोळे यांनी मनोहरांच्या कवितेची कृतीप्रवणता, सुजाण



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## Green Library: A Step to Save Nature

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### **Abstract**

*The green library is newly formed concept regarding economy and ecology. Green Library movement has entered in library and information technology and gained importance among the colleges and Universities. The paper focuses light on the green library building, it's eco-friendly atmosphere, developed library standards, objectives of green libraries and role of librarian. It is need to give extra efforts to establish such a place like green library. We have to think that green libraries are specially built with the intention to protect our environment and ultimately the mankind. Green libraries aim is to design a building with energy efficient resources, green structure, saving building cost, energy and water consumption. The main objective of this paper is to explain the importance of green library to encourage green library building, to recycles reusable things and to aware people about environmental sustainability. The information and practices about green library is limited but it is growing on continuously. We should encourage the movement of green library so that we can save nature and save life. As libraries are source of information, people should look at it as a green place and practice it at their own buildings or workplaces.*

**Keywords:** Green Library, Sustainability library, Green Librarian, LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design), IGBC (Indian Building Council), Green Library Movement.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

It is said that man is dependent on nature for his survival. For fulfilling his unending demands man interrupted in nature. He started to distract the nature. Man has made his progress through science and industrial development but it has created the problems like pollution, slum area, noise, soil, water pollution and so on. It is our social responsibility to protect our Earth. Nature conservation and preservation is the need of time Environmental sustainability is our responsibility, so libraries are initiating a step forward in this direction, hence the role and image of library is emerging. As Green Libraries play a paramount role towards the welfare of mankind, this could be used as a part of the marketing strategy of the library as a socially responsible body which can have a big impact on the library's image [1]. For this purpose library, librarian, cities, colleges and universities should participate in this movement of green library.

### **GREEN LIBRARY**

During 1990s a new movement of Green Library emerged all over and it spread in all

fields, including Library Science [2]. Libraries are also putting their efforts in this environmental movement. Libraries are information collecting centers and library professionals are developing such libraries which will use minimum power consumption, use of solar energy which will be environment friendly. You can check your existing building, your renovated library building to identify all such areas that can be made sustainable [3]. To start a Green Library, change your old ideas of building structure and participate in other Green projects working in this area to cooperate and accept new active ideas. Green libraries are environment friendly buildings with the sustainable aspects of building structure, ventilation, lighting effect, internal information, green information and various communication technology. When you will make such heart-warming new changes those will last in your libraries for years and years. It will give you good health and healthy environment [4].

### **OBJECTIVES OF GREEN LIBRARY**

The following are some of the important objectives of the green libraries.