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“स्वावलंबी शिक्षण हेच आमचे ब्रीद” – कर्मवीर

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यशवंतराव चव्हाण कॉलेज यशवंतराव

ता.माण, जि.सातारा

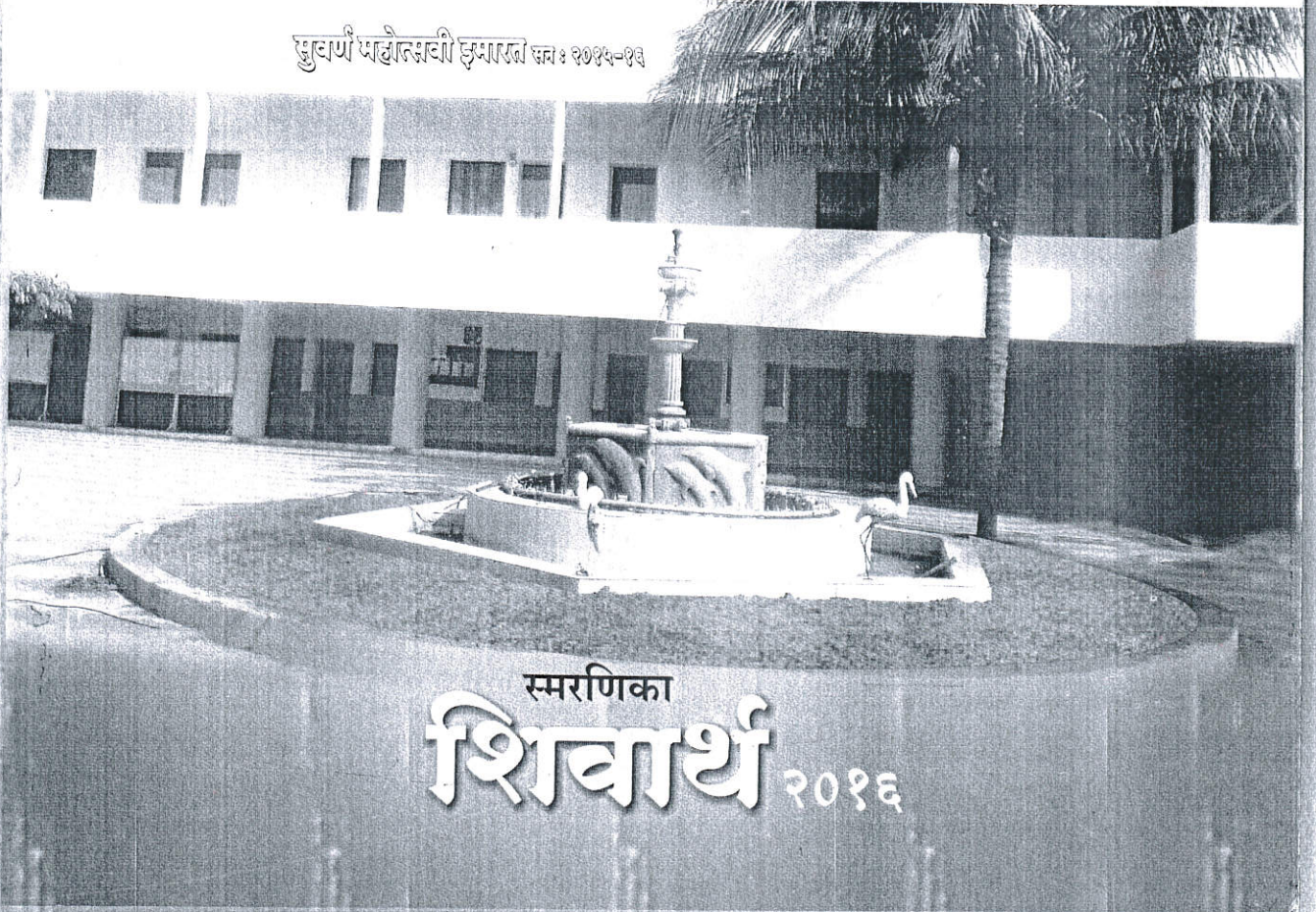
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## CROPPING PATTERN AND PRODUCTIVITY OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

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### Abstract

The entire paper is study in cropping pattern and productivity of agricultural sector in Kolhapur district. India is an agricultural nation. Seventy per cent of the total Indian population depends up on agriculture. Agriculture contributes a high share of net domestic product by sectors in India. Farmers are growing numerous of crops in the field rather than single crop. The distributional pattern of crops in any region is an outcome of predominance of certain crop or combination of crops. The main objective of study is cropping pattern and productivity of different crops in study area. This paper is based on secondary data, data collected from Kolhapur, Socio-economic survey and District Statistical Abstract of Kolhapur district of concern years. The main observation of this study is cropping pattern of Kolhapur district is highly changed. The maize and sugarcane cultivated area is increased other crops cultivation area is decreased. The productivity of major crops of Kolhapur districts is increased but high growth rate of jawar productivity followed by maize, wheat, sugarcane, nachani and very low growth of increasing growth rate of rice production.

### Keywords

Agricultural, Cropping pattern, Productivity Introduction India is an agricultural nation. Seventy per cent of the total Indian population depends up on agriculture. Agriculture contributes a high share of net domestic product by sectors in India. Farmers are growing numerous of crops in the field rather than single crop. The distributional pattern of crops in any region is an outcome of predominance of certain crop or combination of crops. Cropping pattern in study region has undergone an evolutionary process. The land use intensification and the expansion of agricultural land at the expense of natural or semi natural vegetation constitute key variables in the cycle of un-sustainability linking degradation of natural resources to demographic pressure. Low level of land productivity and subsequent land resources degradation can often be traced to inadequate access to the best or most appropriate knowledge required to overcome local constraints. Providing better information to both technologies and improved land management practices. The soil and other natural environmental factors, along with the socioeconomic factors, affects the cropping pattern in study region. The statistical techniques provide accurate techniques. For the study of agriculture land use and cropping pattern various methods have used by scholar, scientists and agricultural scientists. Weavers in 1954 has applied least standard deviation techniques for computing crop combination region. He demarcated agricultural regions applying statistical method.



### Objective of study

1. To study cropping pattern in Kolhapur districts.
2. To assess productivity of different crops in study area.

### Data collection and research methodology

The entire research paper based on the secondary data collected from Kolhapur, Socio-economic survey and District Statistical Abstract of Kolhapur district of concern years. With the help of this data tables and figures are made for better comprehension

### Study area

The area undertaken for the present paper is Kolhapur district, which situated in the extreme southern part of Maharashtra state. It lies between 15° 43' and 17° 17' north latitude and 73° 40' and 74° 42' east longitude. It surrounded by Sangli district to the north, Belgaum district to the east and south and Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts to the west. The Sahyadri ranges to the west and zigzag Warana River to the north form the natural boundaries.

### Data analysis

The data analysis relating to main objective of this paper is as follows—

### Cropping pattern:

The yearly sequence and spatial arrangement of crop or of crops on a given area is known as cropping pattern. Farmers preferred mixed cropping pattern especially under dry land conditions to minimise the risk of total crop failure. Efficient cropping systems for a particular farm depend on farm resources, farm enterprises and farm technology because farm is an organized economical unit. The farm resources include land labour water capital and infrastructure. Availability of these resources greatly influenced the cropping pattern of the area. Following table shows changing cropping pattern in study area.

Table 1  
Cropping pattern of Kolhapur district

Type of crop	2006	2014	In hectore Growth rate in %
Rice	106768	106325	-0.41
Wheat	8530	8491	-0.46
Jawar	23910	21761	-8.99
Maize	5886	6477	10.04
Wari	1543	879	-43.03
Nachani	24809	23784	-4.13
Sugarcane	96800	108669	12.26

Source : socio - economic survey of Kolhapur 2006 & 2014



Table 1 depicts that changing cropping pattern of Kolhapur district in year 2006 to 2014. In the year 2006 under cultivation of rice land were 106768 hectore it was decreased in year 2014 were 106325 hectore growth rate of rice cultivation area is -0.41 per cent. In the same period wheat cultivation area was decreased -0.46 per cent. The jawar cultivation area in year 2006 were 23910 hectore it was decreased in year 2014 were 21721 hectore the growth rate of jawar in this period -8.99 per cent. The maize production area in year 2006 were 5886 hectore it was increased in year 2014 were 6477 hectore the growth rate of maize in the period is 10.04 per cent. Wari production area in year 2006 were 1543 hectore it's changed in year 2014 were 879 hectore. In this period growth rate of Wari cultivation area is -43.03 per cent. Nachani production area in year 2006 were 24809 hectore it's changed in year 2014 were 23784 hectore. In this period growth rate of Nachani cultivation area is small change -4.13 per cent. Sugarcane cultivation area in year 2006 were 96800 hectore it was highly increased cultivation area in year 2014 were 108669 hectore. The growth rate of sugarcane production area is 12.26 per cent.

#### Productivity of major crops

Table shows productivity per hectore of different crops in Kolhapur district.

Table 2  
Productivity of major crops in Kolhapur districts

Type of crop	2006	2014	Per hectore KG Growth rate in %
Rice	2597	2640	1.66
Wheat	2083	2550	22.42
Jawar	1267	2139	68.82
Maize	1764	2400	36.05
Nachani	1319	1417	7.43
Sugarcane *	81	95	17.28

\*Sugarcane productivity in tons

#### Source : socio-economic survey of Kolhapur 2006 & 2014

As per the above table productivity of rice in the year 2006 were 2597 kg per hectore it's increased in year 2014 was 2640 kg the growth rate of rice productivity in the duration is 1.66 per cent. Per hectore productivity of wheat was 2083 kg it was increased in year 2014 was 2550 kg the growth rate of these duration is 22.42 per cent.



The jawar per hector productivity in 2006 was 1267 kg it was increased in 2014, 2139 kg it was highly increased in these period the growth rate is 68.82 per cent. Maize per hector productivity in 2006 was 1764 kg in year 2014 per hector productivity of Maize was 2400 kg it was increased in these period the growth rate is 36.05 per cent. Nachani per hector productivity in 2006 was 1319 kg in year 2014 per hector productivity of nachani was 1417 kg it was increased in these period the growth rate is 7.43 per cent. Productivity of sugarcane in the year 2006 were 81 tons per hector it's increased in year 2014 was 95 tons the growth rate of sugarcane productivity in the duration is 17.28 per cent.

It is clear from above discussion productivity of major crops of Kolhapur is increased but high growth rate of jawar productivity followed by maize, wheat, sugarcane, nachani and very low growth of increasing growth rate of rice production.

### Conclusion:

As per foregoing description and analysis have shown considerable amount of progress in agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. Over 58 per cent of the rural households depend on agriculture as their principle means of livelihood, while 70 per cent population is directly or indirectly depends upon agriculture for their survival. The cropping pattern of Kolhapur district is highly changed. The maize and sugarcane cultivated area is increased other crops cultivation area is decreased. The productivity of major crops of Kolhapur districts is increased but high growth rate of jawar productivity followed by maize, wheat, sugarcane, nachani and very low growth of increasing growth rate of rice production.

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**National Seminar  
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## **Watershed Development in India : Issues and Realities**



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भरत पाटील

सहा.प्राध्यापक व भूगोलशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, कोतोली कॉलेज, कोतोली, जि. कोल्हापूर.

वी.एस.जाधव

सहा.प्राध्यापक व भूगोलशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, श्री विजयसिंह यादव कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, पेठ वडगाव.

### प्रस्तावना

महाराष्ट्रातील कोल्हापूर जिल्हा हा कृषी क्षेत्रामध्ये एक प्रगत व आघाडीवरील जिल्हा म्हणून ओळखला जातो. जलसिंचनाखाली प्रत्यक्ष असलेल्या क्षेत्राच्या २०११ च्या सांखिकी अहवालातील आकडेवारी नुसार कोल्हापूर (१९९.९१ हजार हेक्टर) जिल्ह्याचा पुणे (३९३.६२), सोलापूर (३७४.६८), अहमदनगर (३०२.९२), सातारा (२२४.८४) नंतर पाचवा क्रमांक लागतो. कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यामध्येही निव्वळ जलसिंचनाखाली असलेल्या क्षेत्राच्या वितरणामध्ये कमालीची विषमता आढळून येते. सदर शोधनिबंधामध्ये कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्याच्या जलसिंचन क्षेत्राच्या स्थल कालीय बदलाचा अभ्यास करणेत आला आहे. शोधनिबंधासाठी आवश्यक आकडेवारी कोल्हापूर जिल्हा जनगणना अहवाल १९९१, २००१ व २०११ मधून संकलित केली आहे. जलसिंचन क्षेत्राच्या सांखिकी आकडेवारीचे वितरण नकाशाच्या माध्यमातून दर्शविले आहे.

कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्याच्या निव्वळ जलसिंचन क्षेत्राच्या सांखिकी आकडेवारीच्या वितरणानुसार जिल्ह्याच्या १२ तालुक्यांपैकी १९९१ मध्ये १५ टक्के पेक्षा जास्त क्षेत्र असलेल्या हातकणंगले व शिरोळ या २ तालुक्यांचा समावेश होतो. २००१ मध्ये हातकणंगले, शिरोळ व करवीर या तीन तसेच २०११ मध्ये हातकणंगले, शिरोळ, करवीर, पन्हाळा व कागल या पाच तालुक्यांचा समावेश १५ टक्के पेक्षा जास्त निव्वळ जलसिंचनाखाली क्षेत्र असलेल्या गटामध्ये होतो. यावरून गेल्या वीस वर्षांमध्ये तालुकानिहाय निव्वळ जलसिंचनाखाली असलेल्या क्षेत्रामध्ये वाढ होत असल्याचे निदर्शनास येते.

### अभ्यास क्षेत्र

कोल्हापूर जिल्हा महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या दक्षिणेकडील नैऋत्य पठारी भागावर १६ ४२ उत्तर अक्षांशावर तर ७४ १५ पूर्व रेखांशावर वसला असून जिल्ह्याच्या पश्चिमेस सह्याद्रीचा कडा, उत्तरेस वारणा नदी, पूर्वेस अंशता कृष्णा नदी व दक्षिणेस कर्नाटक राज्यातील बेळगाव जिल्हा अशा चतुसिमा आहेत. कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्याचे क्षेत्रफळ ७७४६ चौ. किमी इतके असून ते राज्याच्या क्षेत्रफळाच्या २.५ टक्के इतके आहे. जिल्ह्यातून कृष्णा, वारणा, पंचगंगा, दूधगंगा, वेदगंगा, हिरण्यकेशी व घटप्रभा या नद्या वाहतात. कृष्णा नदी जिल्ह्याच्या ईशान्यपूर्व सीमेवरून तर वारणा, पंचगंगा, आणि हिरण्यकेशी या नद्या वायव्येकडून आग्नेयेकडे वाहतात.

जिल्ह्याच्या पश्चिमेकडील सह्याद्री पर्वतरांगामध्ये दाट झाडी असून तेथे पर्जन्याचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे. त्यामुळे तेथील हवामान थंड आहे. पश्चिमेकडून पुर्वेकडे प्रमाण कमी कमी होत जाते. त्यामुळे पश्चिमेकडील गगनबावडा, राधानगरी, चंदगड, व आजरा, या तालुक्यात पर्जन्यमान जास्त तर पूर्वेकडील शिरोळ व हातकणंगले तालुक्यात पर्जन्यमान कमी आढळते. सन २०११-१२ अखेर जिल्ह्यात राधानगरी, तुळशी, दूधगंगा व वारणा हे मोठे पाटबंधारे प्रकल्प कार्यरत आहेत. तसेच जिल्ह्यात १२ मध्यम पाटबंधारे, ८४ लघु सिंचन प्रकल्प, १४७ पाझर तलाव व २५ कोल्हापूर पद्धतीचे बंधारे पूर्ण झाले आहेत. जिल्ह्यातील ४ मोठ्या प्रकल्पाचे १.३४ लाख हेक्टर तर मध्यम प्रकल्पांचे १.३४ लाख एवढे लाभक्षेत्र आहे.

### अभ्यास पद्धती

कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्याच्या निव्वळ जलसिंचन क्षेत्राच्या स्थल कालीय बदलाच्या अभ्यासासाठी सदर शोधनिबंधामध्ये द्वितीयक स्वरूपाच्या सांखिकी आकडेवारीचा वापर करणेत आलेला आहे. द्वितीयक स्वरूपाची सांखिकी आकडेवारी कोल्हापूर जिल्हा जनगणना अहवाल १९९१, २००१ व २०११ मधून संकलित केलेली आहे. निव्वळ जलसिंचन क्षेत्र टक्केवारीखालील दिलेल्या सूत्राच्या सहायाने काढलेली आहे.



‘ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यासाठी शिक्षणप्रसार’

– शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साळुंखे

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## Microstructural and Morphological study of SnO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles

C. B. Mane<sup>a\*</sup>, R. P. Pawar<sup>b</sup>, D. D. Gaikwad<sup>c</sup>, R. V. Khobare<sup>c</sup>, A. P. Tayade<sup>d</sup>, K. D. Warad<sup>e</sup>

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### Abstract

The present work involves the study of tin oxide nanoparticles by a simple micro wave assisted sol-gel method by studying growth, microstructure and morphology. The characterization of SnO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles was carried out by X-ray Diffraction to investigate the phase structure. The optical study was carried out by using UV Visible absorption spectroscopy. The surface morphology and nanostructure properties of the same sample were observed by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). Different parameters like pH of the solution, temperature of substrate, deposition time, annealing etc. were carefully monitor to decide the optimized growth condition of the tin oxide nanoparticles.

**Key words:** Microstructural, Morphological.

### 1. Introduction

In metal oxides, tin oxide is an important n-type semiconductor material with wide band gap ( $E_g = 3.6$  eV). Because of its unique electronic, optical, electrochemical and catalytic properties, tin oxide were extensively used in number of applications such as catalytic agent [1,2], heat reflecting mirrors[3,4], gas sensors[5,6] solar cell, transparent conducting electrodes, soiled-state sensors, rechargeable Li batteries and optoelectronic devices [7] etc. Many methods have previously used for synthesis of tin oxide. Naze et al [8] have synthesized Tin Oxide (SnO<sub>2</sub>) nanoparticles by chemical precipitation method. Tetragonal phase SnO<sub>2</sub> nanocrystals were synthesized via facile solvothermal process by using SnCl<sub>4</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O and HCl at different temperature. by Anandan et al.[9], Zhang et al [10] have synthesized nanostructured tin oxide using a sol-gel process based on tin tetrachloride and ethylene glycol. Furthermore Patil et al [11] also have previously reported Preparation and Characterization of SnO<sub>2</sub> Nanoparticles by Hydrothermal Route. Krishnakumar et.al [12] successfully prepared SnO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticle (39 nm) by simple chemical method. The nanocrystalline SnO<sub>2</sub> material was having better humidity sensing property towards moisture, when compared with bulk SnO<sub>2</sub> material. Thus, synthesis and applications of SnO<sub>2</sub> nanomaterials encourages researchers and can be exposed new accesses in the research and development.

Tin oxide nanoparticles have attracted considerable attention due to their unique properties, which are not present in bulk materials. In this investigation, we synthesize tin oxide nanoparticles by a simple micro wave assisted sol-gel method. The raw materials used for present study are very cheap and the SnO<sub>2</sub> particles obtained are in the nanometer scale with very high surface area. The particles have been characterized by means of XRD, UV-Vis, FTIR, SEM and TEM.

### 2. Experimental

All the chemicals are of analytical grade about 2.2565 g of SnCl<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O is dissolved in 100 ml Distilled water. 30 ml of above solution is taken in 250 ml Beaker and 45 ml 1M ammonia solution was added dropwise with constant stirring till precipitation completed and gel is formed. Then the solution was kept in (800 W EO-77 HORNO ELECTRICO, ORBIT) microwave oven at 80°C for 30 min. The resulting gel was filtered through Whatmann filter paper No. 40 then it is dried at 80°C for 24 Hrs in order to remove moisture or water molecule present in it. Then the precipitate obtained collected in silica crucible and calcination was carried out at 550°C for 2 hrs finally ash colored tin oxide nanoparticles were formed.

### 3. Result and Discussion

Fig. 1 shows that X-ray diffraction pattern of SnO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles. The observed 'd' values of the film were in good agreement with those reported in the JCPDs data file for SnO<sub>2</sub> (88-0287), possessing tetragonal crystal structure. Furthermore it is



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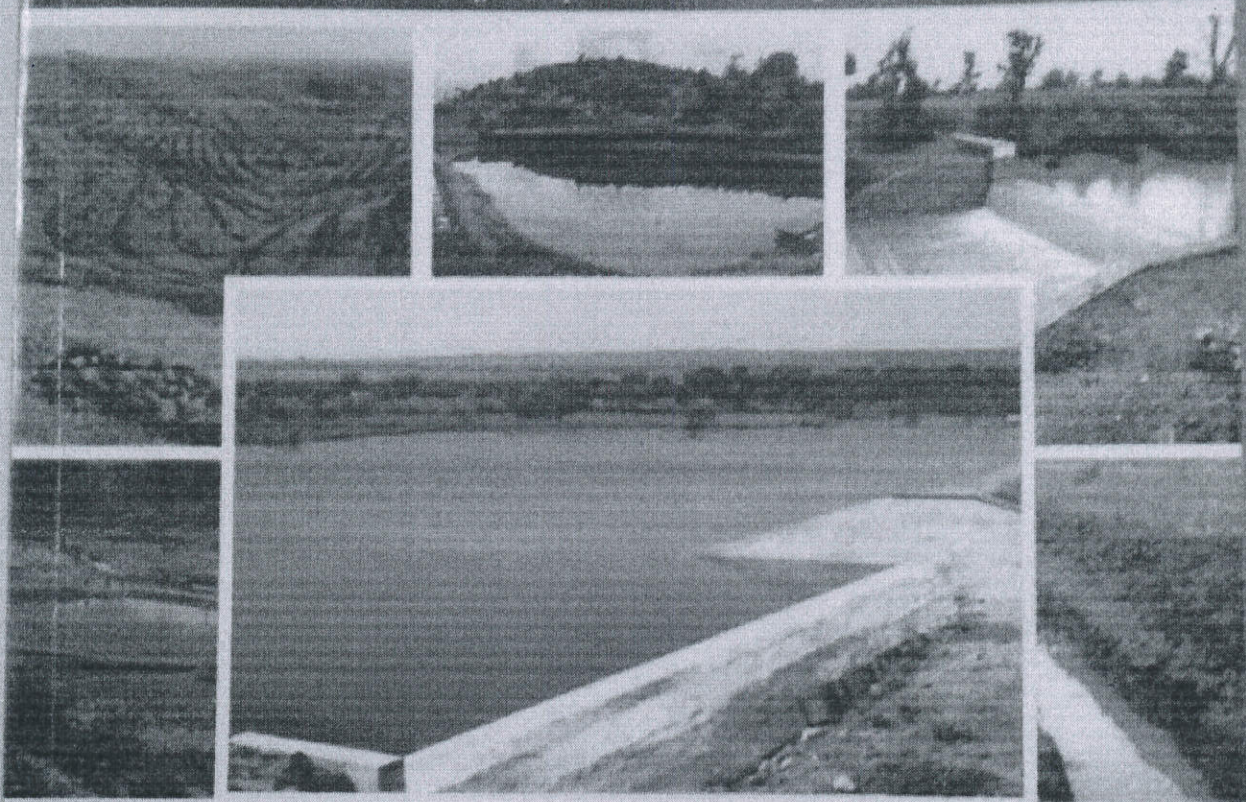
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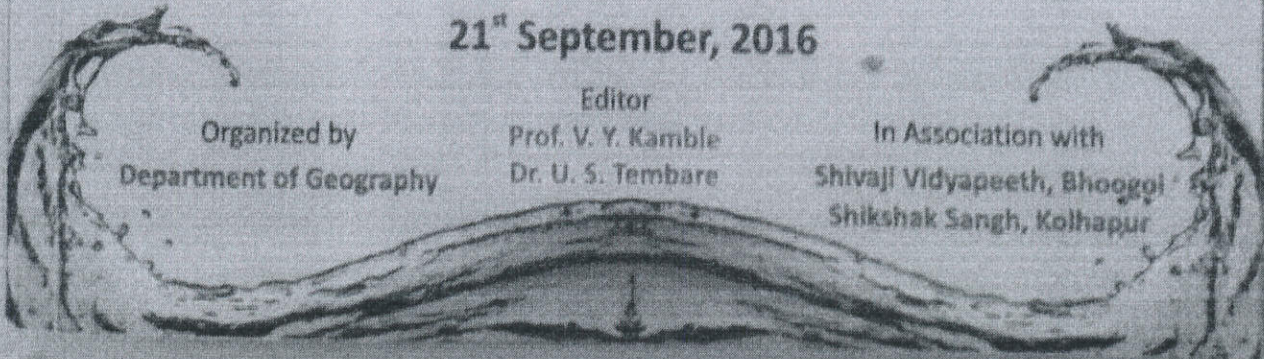
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## APPLICATION OF REMOTE SENSING IN LANDFORM ANALYSIS OF KHANAPUR TAHSIL IN SANGLI DISTRICT.

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### Introduction:

The geomorphology is concerned with the study of landforms material and related processes. It is concerned with the scientific study of the landforms. Interpretation of landforms plays a very important role in molding land use, landscape, surficial material and human activities. Although the geomorphology aims at examining the relief of the earth's surface and try to understand its evolution and their relationship with underlying rocks.

Present geomorphology is not remained only descriptive study of the landform but is influenced by quantitative approach and qualitative conclusions are drawn. It has been more applied to the aspect of resource conservation and environmental management planning.

Traditionally, geomorphological map is prepared with the help of topographic maps and conventional field studies. But for the purpose of geomorphologic study and map here an attempt is made to adopt the technique of remote sensing.

Remote sensing is a science and art of obtaining information about an object, area or phenomenon through the analysis of data acquired by a device that is not in contact with the object, area, phenomenon under investigation (Lilles and Kiefer). Remote sensing technique opened new era for landform analysis and planned development of environmental aspects. The geomorphologic studies can also be carried out by using this technique.

In present scientific age the aerial photo interpretation is a valuable aid to the geoscientist and planners. The satellite remote sensing has provided opportunities for better observations and more systematic analysis of various geomorphologic units.

### Aims and Objectives:

The problem is directly linked with the study of selected geomorphological conditions of Khanapur tahsil. The principal objectives of present study are as follows.

1. To obtain basic information from remotely sensed data, toposheets and some field check on different aspects of landforms.
2. To delineate and map the various landforms and find the variations in landform structures and their morphology.
3. The study is also carried out for understanding the process of evolution of landforms and their future effects.

### 3. Study Area:

For present investigation the study area of Khanapur tahsil located at Deccan plateau particularly in Shambhu-Mahadev hill ranges known as Khanapur plateau. The region lies between  $17^{\circ} 05' N.$  to  $17^{\circ} 25' N.$  low latitude and  $74^{\circ} 20' E.$  to  $74^{\circ}$  longitude and it comes under rain shadow zone of Western Ghats and comprises of Khanapur plateau.

### 4. Database and Methodology:

The data were collected both from primary and secondary sources. Primary data collected through field travels in the study area to make note of landforms and to understand the landforms.



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## AGRO-TOURISM: AN ALTERNATIVE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL FARMERS IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT (M.S.)

\*Bhandare D. J.

\*\*Dr. Potdar M. B.

### Abstract

*Tourism is a basic and the most desirable human activity deserving the praise and encouragement of all people. It is an industry concerned with attracting people to a destination transporting them, their housing, feeding and entertaining them on arrival and returning to their home. Now a day, Agriculture and Tourism are fast growing aspects of economy in developing countries. Like tourism agriculture is also not much stabilized sector in India. Agro-tourism is one of the new trends in tourism in present state. No doubt the country is rich in Agriculture potentials such as, variety of crops, production, area of cultivation out of total area etc. Maharashtra state and particularly the south-western part is having the huge production of variety of crops due to the irrigational development. In collaboration of Tourism sector with agriculture field a new 'Agro-Tourism' concept is introduced in India particularly in Maharashtra state. Kolhapur district can be treated as suitable for agro-tourism due to its development in agriculture and allied activities. The present study is based on the agro-tourism and its developmental challenges in Kolhapur district.*

**Keywords:** Tourism, Agro-tourism and rural tourism.

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## "ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES OF AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA"

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## CHANDOLI NATIONAL PARK: A PROSPECTIVE OF ECOTOURISM IN SANGLI DISTRICT (MAHARASHTRA STATE)

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### ABSTRACT

*Ecotourism is entirely a new approach in tourism. In India, Ecotourism comprised of Wildlife areas. National parks are the most developed tourism destinations in this category. In present study Chandoli National Park in Warana River Catchment area is given as a prospective place for ecotourism. To delineate the potentiality it is calculated through Development Index. As a result it is the potential place for Ecotourism. There are some tourist places to visit along the National Park. The Sadaa, Waterfall, rich Flora and Fauna are the common but distinguished features of this park. The SWOT analysis is made to make this place clear for Ecotourism development.*

**Keywords:** Ecotourism, National Park, Development Index, Flora, Fauna etc.

### 1.1 Introduction:

The phenomena of tourism have received worldwide recognition and it is growing by leaps and bounds. Nature-based tourism a sub-sector of tourism can be an important channel for redistributing resources from countries, which comprise mega-biodiversity regions and protected parks (Gosling, 1990). Ecotourism is entirely a new approach in tourism. It was introduced in Africa with legalization of hunting in Africa in 1950. This need for recreational hunting zones lead to the creation of protected areas, national parks, and game reserves. The term was coined by Hector Ceballos-Lascurian in 1983 and was initially used to describe nature-based travel to relatively undisturbed areas with an emphasis on education. The concept of Ecotourism was emerged in 1990s. There seems to be universal acceptance of the fact that ecotourism was viable long before the 1980s in practice, it not in name. Recently, the growth of ecotourism and tourism industry compared and the result was that 20 to 35 per cent growth recorded by Ecotourism as compared to the growth by tourism recorded merely 4 to 5 per cent annually.

India is the country of diversity of nature, culture, traditions, and so on. There are various types of tourism area where tourist attracts in India. Recently India has been launched the Ecotourism concept in the wild areas of National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuary and cultural areas. Ecotourism is accepted by Government of Maharashtra. Recently Western Ghats got the nomination from UNESCO's World Heritage Centre Committee for some sites i.e. Kas Plateau, Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary, Chandoli National Park and Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary.

### 1.2 Concept of National Park:

India is one of the 17 mega diverse countries of the world (Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate change, 2015). The National Tourism Policy (NTP), 2002 states - "wildlife sanctuaries and national parks need to be integrated as an integral part of an India tourism product, and priority needs to be given to the preparation of site and visitor management plans





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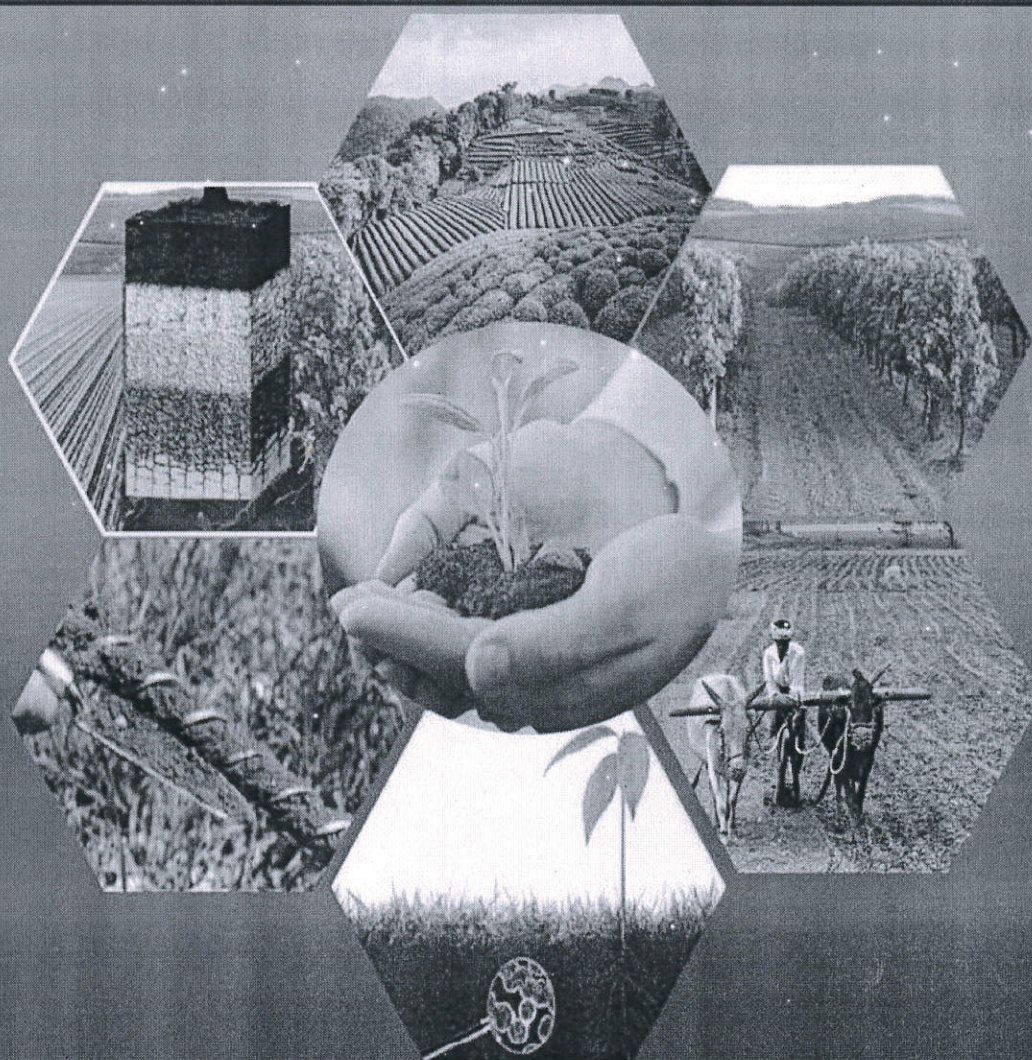
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## HORTICULTURAL CROP DIVERSIFICATION IN OSMANABAD DISTRICT:

### A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

Ganesh Laxman Jadhav, Sambhaji College, Murud. Ta. Dist. Latur

Patil M.A. , Shri, Vijaysinh Yadav Mahavidyalaya, Peth Vadgaon,

Ta. Hatkanagale, Dist. Kolhapur

#### Abstract:

*In modern sense agriculture consists of horticulture, fish farming, pig farming and poultry. Horticulture is the most important type of agriculture. It is carried out under the control of natural environment. Agricultural regionalization is an aggregation of areal unites in the form of contiguous in geographic and taxonomic spaces with similar features of agriculture. Delimitation of agricultural region has great importance because it is very important for agricultural planning and development. Crop diversification enables the geographers and planners to understand the areas of various crops grown in a region at a given point of time. The continuous cultivation of a particular crop in a unit or region, however leads to progressive reduction in yield, where as crop diversification leads replenish the soil fertility. Therefore an attempt is made here to study horticultural crop diversification region in Osmanabad district. The present paper is based on secondary sources. To find out horticultural crop diversification Bhatia's (1965) method is used. The study reveals that crop diversification is high in northern and southern part of the district consists of Washi, Lohara and Omerga tehsils.*

**Keywords:** Agricultural regions, crop diversification, Bhatia's method.

#### Introduction:

Agriculture is man's one of the oldest and major primary economic activities. In modern sense agriculture consists of horticulture, fish farming, pig farming and poultry. Horticulture is the most important type of agriculture. It is carried out under the control of natural environment. In spite of technological development, physical factors play key role in the development of horticulture in the region. Agricultural activities are 'adjusting' to areas that contain the optimum physical characteristics for that crop (Baker, 1929). Agricultural geography is as the study of regional variations in agriculture and the factors responsible for them. In India development of agriculture and allied activities provides a source of live hoods to over 70 percent of its total population. (Katar Sing, 2009). Agriculture is base of industry, trade and transportation India.

Region is one of the basic concepts of geography. Region means any tract of the earth's surface with either natural or manmade characteristics which merge it off as being different from the areas around it (Susain Mayhew, 2004). A widely accepted definition of region is 'an area that is different from other areas, according to the specified criteria'. Agricultural regionalization is an aggregation of areal unites in the form of contiguous in geographic and taxonomic spaces with similar features of agriculture (Pragati & Ramanaiah, 1999). Agricultural regionalization is not simply an operation of dividing the country into a number of agricultural regions, but it is also a method of understanding the agricultural pattern and agro- geographical relationship. It is conveys that it is a contiguous area having some kind of agricultural homogeneity. Any segment or portion of the Earth's surface possessing a distinctive form of agriculture is an agricultural region (Jasbir Singh, 1984). The term agricultural region has been used in its traditional sense but still it does not lose any significance; rather it's used much wider. Among the



different types of region, agricultural region is very important at to the point of agricultural geographer. Any segment of the earth's surface possessing a distinctive form of agricultural is an agricultural region (Jasbir Singh, 1987). The agricultural region is a device for selection and investigating regional grouping of the complex agricultural phenomena. According to Buchana (1959) agricultural region must be defined in terms of agricultural elements, that is by crop, livestock or enterprises data, so that attempt is made here to define horticultural region of Osmanabad district based on crops.

Crop diversification is a concept, which is opposite to crop specialization. Diversification in cropping pattern means raising different crops in arable land. The keener the completion of crops higher is magnitude of diversification. The pattern of diversification is closely influenced by the soil characteristics, soil moisture; amount of rainfall received, the availability of irrigation facilities, the accessibility of the arable land and the technology deployed by the cultivators. Among these physical factors are more important (Kore K. S., 1981). The study of the spatial pattern of crop diversification is very important to understand the adoption of judicious crop rotation for the maintenance of soil fecundity. The fecundity of soil is associated with a mixed farming system rather than crop specialization. The study of diversification is important, which helps for the future planning and development of agriculture. In view of the important of these attributes of diversification, an attempt is made to investigate the spatial pattern of crop diversification. The diversification of crop in an area largely depends on its terrain, temperature, and rainfall and soil condition. Crop diversification enables the geographers and planners to understand the areas of specialization to different crops grown in a region at a given point of time. The continuous cultivation of a particular crop in a unit or region, however leads to progressive reduction in yield. This depletion of soil happens because the crop exhausts certain nutrients from the soil. Consequently, the natural fertility of the soil steadily declines. So that crop rotation is important for maintain soil fertility. Delimitation of agricultural region has great importance because it is very important for agricultural planning and development. Therefore an attempt is made here to study horticultural crop diversification region in Osmanabad district.

### The Study Area

Osmanabad is situated in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. The absolute location of district is in between  $17^{\circ}39'45''$  and  $18^{\circ}42'30''$  North latitudes and  $75^{\circ}18'30''$  and  $76^{\circ}46'15''$  East longitude. It is bounded to the South-West by Solapur district, to the North-West Ahmednagar district and to the South by Bidar and Gulbarga district of Karnataka State. The total geographical area of district is 7512.40 Square kilometers.

As for as area is concerned the district ranks 24th in the state of Maharashtra out of which 248 sq km is urban area (3.21 % of total area) and 7321 sq km is rural area (96.79 % of total area). It is extended with 280 kms from East to West and 240 kms

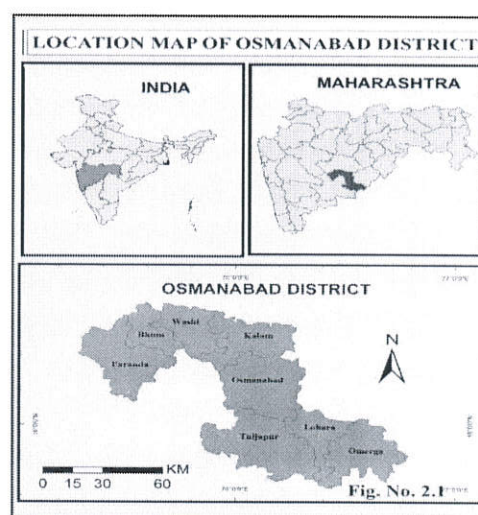


Fig. No. 2.1



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from North to South. It lies on the Deccan plateau at an average height of 600 meter above mean sea level. Large area of the district is covered by Balaghat Ranges and uneven with patches of low level plain. For the administrative purpose the district is divided into 8 tehsils i.e., Osmanabad, Tuljapur, Omerga, Lohara, Kallam, Bhoom, Paranda, and Washi and having 729 villages. (Fig no. 1)

**Objectives:**

The main objective of this paper is to analyze horticultural crop diversification in Osmanabad district.

**Data collection and Methodology:**

The present study is based on secondary data source. In order to meet these objectives the relevant information and data regarding area under selected horticultural crops are collected from Socio Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Osmanabad district for the year of 1999-2014. The data regarding population is collected from District Census Handbook of Osmanabad, the information about geographical area is collected from District Gazetteer.

Collected rough data are processed. To determine crop diversification, Bhatia's (1965) formula is applied. The formula has been expressed as:

$$\text{Index of Crop Diversification} = \frac{\text{Percent of sown area under 'x' crops}}{\text{Number of 'x' crop}}$$

Where x crops are those crops that individually occupy one percent or more of the gross horticultural cropped area in a tehsil as a unit. The indices of horticultural crop diversification are calculated for period of 1999-2004 and 2009-2014 (Table no.1).

Analysis of the study has been made with help of the Bhatia's techniques and on the basis of this results and conclusion are drawn.

**Table No. 1. Horticultural Crops Diversification in the Osmanabad District 1999-04 and 2009-14.**

Crops	Paranda		Bhum		Washi		Kalam		Osmanabad		Tuljapur		Lohara		Omerga		District	
	1999-2004	2009-2014	1999-2004	2009-2014	1999-2004	2009-2014	1999-2004	2009-2014	1999-2004	2009-2014	1999-2004	2009-2014	1999-2004	2009-2014	1999-2004	2009-2014	1999-2004	2009-2014
Mango	13.2	12.8	15.6	13.7	26.3	14.9	14.1	9.34	20.5	12.7	18.1	12	13.6	9	14	7.49	17.4	11.5
Grape	8.26	15.4	4.22	6.59	0.6	1.57	0.22	1.69	2.43	9.46	7.33	12	2.16	3.22	1.65	2.65	3.67	7.62
Lime fruits	4.7	5.71	5.71	5.26	9.08	5.95	8.53	5.53	7.62	6.8	3.03	4.24	4.15	1.71	1.29	1.16	5.34	4.57
Banana	0.2	2.35	0.63	4.13	1.79	3.92	0.07	1.2	1.13	2.68	0.07	3.58	0.78	1.64	0.67	1.79	0.65	2.65
Other Fruits	9.18	9.8	7.87	18.3	10	11.7	6.83	16.8	11.9	16	9.8	11.7	15.6	13.4	11.5	10.7	10.4	13.2
Onion	4.77	24.6	5.55	18.2	14	36.8	11	28.9	10.9	22	12.6	14.4	11	20.4	12.8	32.7	10.7	24
Brinjal	3.09	2.29	3.21	2.58	3.72	2.19	4.23	4.31	5.97	5.58	2.83	5.98	7.96	7.25	2.94	3.19	4.19	4.34
Tomato	2.33	1.46	3.78	3.43	2.33	2.04	4.08	2.74	2.39	1.84	1.84	1.8	4.67	2.72	1.05	1.9	2.55	4.66
Other vege.	12.7	7.08	6.73	8.49	5.51	5.27	26.2	16.5	14.8	10.5	13.5	13.1	5.97	7.74	9.25	6.24	12.4	9.37
Chilli	29.3	8.26	11	5.55	8.96	5.5	9.28	5.19	7.23	5.02	20.3	10.8	13.8	9.21	23.4	8.19	15.5	7.45
Garlic	0.87	0.69	1.96	1.43	4.62	2.72	1.46	1.3	0.68	0.71	0.61	0.72	1.64	4.78	0.82	0.39	1.33	1.34
other spices	11.4	9.52	33.7	12.4	13.1	7.56	14	6.61	14.5	6.72	10.1	9.69	18.7	18.9	20.7	6.54	16	9.32
Sum of > 5% area	84	93	86	88	87	88	90	89	93	95	92	90	87	77	92	91	88	82
No Crops	6	8	7	8	7	7	7	7	8	9	7	8	7	6	6	7	7	7
CDI	14	12	12	11	12	13	13	13	12	11	13	11	12	13	15	13	13	12

Source: Compiled by Researcher on the basis of Socio-Economic Review & District Statistical Abstract of Osmanabad district 1999-2014 using Bhatia's technique (1965).

**Discussion:**





### Crop Diversification

To analyse horticultural crop diversification in the study region the indices of tehsils of Osmanabad district are grouped in to three categories viz., (i) Area of high diversification (>12) (ii) Area of moderate diversification ( 11 to 12) and (iii) Area of low diversification (<11).

#### (i) Area of high diversification:

Table no.1 indicates that during the period of 2009-14, high diversification of horticultural crop is found in northern and southern part of the region consists of Washi, Lohara and Omerga tehsils. It is high in Lohara and Omerga tehsil because these are the areas of extreme moisture, where as Washi tehsil is the area of erratic rainfall. It also indicates that there is low degree of technology in these tehsils.

#### (ii) Area of moderate diversification:

During the period of 2009-14 the crop diversifications is moderate in the Paranda, Bhum, Kalam and Tuljapur tehsils.

#### (iii) Area of low diversification:

Table no.1 also indicates that during the period of 1981-86 the crop diversifications is low only in Osmanabad tehsil. It means that there is requirement of inputs at specific time.

#### Changes in Crop diversification:

During the period of investigation table no. 1 clearly indicates that the high to moderate changes in crop diversification is observed in the Paranda, Bhum and Tuljapur tehsils. In the Paranda tehsil it is high to moderate due to development of irrigation facilities. There is no change in the Washi, Kalam, Osmanabad, Lohara and Omerga tehsils during 1999-2004 and 2009-2014.

#### Conclusions:

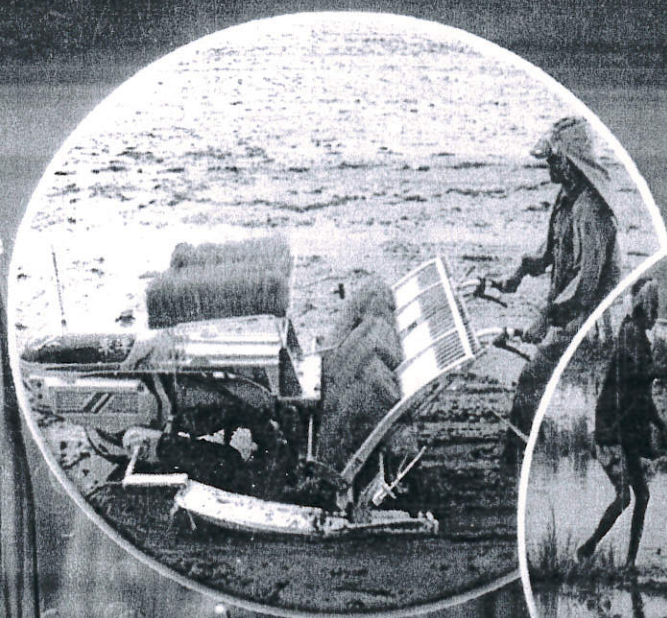
The foregoing analysis reveals that during the period of 2009-2014, the Low diversification of crop in the Osmanabad tehsil is mainly due to black cotton soil which leads to cereal crops and development of technological factors. It indicates that there is requirement of inputs at specific time. The crop diversification is high in Washi, Lohara and Omerga tehsils. It is high in Lohara and Omerga tehsils because these are the areas of extreme moisture, where as Washi tehsil is the area of erratic rainfall. It also indicates that there is low degree of technology in these tehsils. The high to moderate changes in crop diversification is observed in the Paranda, Bhum and Tuljapur tehsils. In the Paranda tehsil it is high to moderate due to development of irrigation facilities.

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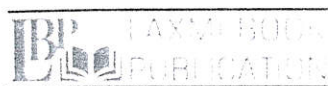
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## A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF CROPPING PATTERN OF SOLAPUR DISTRICT

Dr. Patil M. A.

### **Abstract**

India is predominantly an agricultural country. Agriculture has practiced in India since time immemorial. It plays a vital role in economy of India till 2011, about 80 per cent of India's population lived in rural areas and depended directly or indirectly on agriculture. The researcher has selected Solapur district from Maharashtra state for this study. Solapur district is situated on the south east fringe of the Maharashtra state. Cropping pattern of the study region is a typical of an underdeveloped agricultural economy. Varieties of crops are grown in the study region. There is spatial variation in cropping pattern depend upon rainfall and soil condition. To study the cropping pattern of various crops in all the talukas in Solapur district is the aim of this article. The data for present work has been collected from secondary sources. The collected data have been analyzed through distribution tables, graphs and statistical techniques. In Solapur district, food crops are very dominant in cropping pattern of study region. The district as a whole has 56.27 per cent of area under food grains.

**Keywords:** Cropping pattern, cash crops and food grains.

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Shri Vijaysinha Yadav Arts and Science College, Peth Vadgaon Dist. Kolhapur (M.S.)

### **Introduction**

Agriculture includes rising of crops from the land, animal husbandry, agro-forestry and pisciculture. India is predominantly an agricultural country. Agriculture has practiced in India since time immemorial. It plays a vital role in economy of India till 2011, about 80 per cent of India's population lived in rural areas and depended directly or indirectly on agriculture. The relative importance of agriculture has reduced considerably since then due to rapid



development of the other occupations such as mining, manufacturing, transport and trade. In addition to providing food and fodder to large population of human beings and livestock, agriculture is the main source of raw material for several key industries. Sugarcane, cotton and oil seeds are some of the outstanding agricultural raw materials used in industries.

India is unique country from agricultural point of view. Its enormous expanse of level plains, rich soils, high percentage of cultivable land, and wide climatic variety with adequate aggregate rainfall combined with sufficient temperature, ample sunshine and long growing season provide solid base to agriculture. Agriculture acts as a supplier of raw materials to the industries and as consumer of industrial products. It goes without saying that the prosperity of industrial sector largely depends upon the agricultural prosperity. In fact, prosperity of the entire nation depends upon the prosperity of agriculture (Sharma, 2007).

The economy of the district is primarily agricultural which is supported by the fact that according to 2001 census cultivators and agricultural labourers together accounted 80.4 per cent of the total workers of the rural areas of district. The remaining 19.6 per cent of the workers are engaged in household industry and other work. For getting the information from the agricultural sector taluka wise the Solapur district has been selected for the present study.

### Study Area

The researcher has selected Solapur district from Maharashtra state for this study. Solapur district is situated on the south east fringe of the Maharashtra state. The latitudinal extent of the Solapur district is  $17^{\circ} 10'$  North to  $18^{\circ} 32'$  North and the longitudinal extent of it is of  $74^{\circ} 42'$  East to  $76^{\circ} 15'$  East. It covers an area of 14895 Sq.kms. The climate of Solapur district is characterized by general dryness in the major period of the year. In summer temperature rises up to  $41^{\circ} \text{C}$  and in winter it drops up to  $17^{\circ} \text{C}$ . The rainfall throughout the district is scanty uneven and uncertain. The district is identified as 'drought prone district' by state level authority. The annual average rainfall of the district is 680 mm. The







techniques with cartographic techniques to create the diagrams and graphs to support the interpretation of the present work.

### Discussion

Cropping pattern of the study region is a typical of an underdeveloped agricultural economy. Varieties of crops are grown in the study region. There is spatial variation in cropping pattern depend upon rainfall and soil condition. Most of the study region comes under drought prone area, where seasonal and uncertain rainfall is the main characteristic.

**Table No. 1: Taluka-wise Cropping pattern (Area in Hectares)**

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Food grain		Cereals		Spices		Fruits	
		2001	2012	2001	2012	2001	2012	2001	2012
1.	Karamala	95374 (68.87)	85570 (65.27)	6390 (6.78)	11547 (8.80)	3721 (2.68)	32 (0.02)	3721 (2.68)	3889 (2.96)
2.	Madha	90448 (62.13)	54570 (51.49)	6983 (4.79)	9346 (8.83)	2905 (1.99)	119 (0.11)	2905 (1.99)	4136 (3.90)
3.	Barshi	93221 (65.94)	62920 (55.89)	10242 (7.24)	29112 (25.85)	3632 (2.56)	344 (0.30)	3632 (2.56)	6007 (5.33)
4.	North Solapur	41903 (62.22)	29677 (72.11)	4151 (6.16)	2372 (5.76)	2799 (4.15)	60 (0.14)	2799 (4.15)	2322 (5.64)
5.	Mohol	74708 (61.91)	55769 (56.58)	5524 (4.57)	5558 (5.63)	2131 (1.76)	431 (0.43)	2131 (1.76)	5471 (5.55)
6.	Pandharpur	78141 (65.91)	15329 (22.88)	8120 (6.84)	3117 (4.65)	4488 (3.78)	50 (0.07)	4488 (3.78)	8917 (13.3)
7.	Malshiras	65232 (41.28)	80718 (54.60)	7144 (4.52)	13837 (9.36)	5451 (3.45)	180 (0.12)	5451 (3.45)	6682 (4.52)
8.	Sangole	45479 (34.22)	69765 (78.79)	5604 (4.21)	2246 (2.53)	3632 (2.73)	22 (0.02)	3632 (2.73)	10796 (12.2)
9.	Mangalvedhe	45831 (43.53)	60906 (71.21)	4537 (4.31)	3160 (3.69)	3317 (3.15)	15 (0.01)	3317 (3.15)	4744 (5.54)
10.	South Solapur	75502 (65.66)	52224 (55.50)	5330 (4.63)	17390 (18.48)	2994 (2.60)	331 (0.35)	2994 (2.60)	4975 (5.28)
11.	Akkalkot	68884 (51.56)	56840 (55.50)	6149 (4.69)	87913 (51.32)	1650 (1.23)	410 (0.23)	1650 (1.23)	4176 (2.43)
12.	District total	774723 (56.27)	624188 (54.59)	70174 (5.09)	185601 (16.23)	36720 (2.66)	1994 (0.17)	36720 (2.66)	62115 (5.43)

**Source:** Socio-economic review, 2010. (Figures in bracket denote percentage)

Both dry land culture and irrigated culture is observed in the study area which directly governed by other geographical factors and modified by the social and economic circumstances. Table 3 shows the temporal change of cropping pattern from 2001 to 2012





in Solapur district. This temporal change includes the Food grains, Cereal, Spices, Fruits, Vegetables, Oil seed and Sugarcane crop. The change in the cropping pattern is in the following,

**Table No. 2: Taluka-wise Cropping pattern (Area in Hectares)**

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Vegetables		Oil seeds		Sugarcane	
		2001	2012	2001	2012	2001	2012
1.	Karamala	1381 (0.99)	1430 (1.09)	7537 (5.44)	3369 (2.57)	4611 (3.32)	20493 (15.63)
2.	Madha	1780 (1.22)	1528 (1.44)	4375 (3.00)	371 (0.35)	4395 (3.01)	32516 (30.73)
3.	Barshi	1487 (1.05)	4500 (3.99)	7462 (5.27)	682 (0.61)	7858 (5.55)	6663 (5.1)
4.	North Solapur	740 (1.09)	2298 (5.58)	2165 (3.21)	192 (0.46)	2780 (4.12)	3897 (9.47)
5.	Mohol	888 (0.73)	3827 (3.88)	3978 (3.29)	360 (0.36)	4871 (4.03)	24494 (24.85)
6.	Pandharpur	943 (0.79)	1000 (1.49)	4679 (3.94)	500 (0.74)	8251 (6.96)	35664 (53.24)
7.	Malshiras	1807 (1.14)	724 (0.48)	5874 (3.46)	86 (0.05)	9965 (6.30)	41956 (28.38)
8.	Sangole	656 (0.49)	153 (0.17)	4831 (3.63)	144 (4.85)	3679 (2.76)	4923 (5.56)
9.	Mangalvedhe	1026 (0.97)	350 (0.40)	7038 (6.68)	4301 (5.02)	6155 (5.84)	10291 (12.03)
10.	South Solapur	1023 (0.88)	980 (1.04)	4834 (4.20)	4056 (4.31)	3592 (3.12)	13071 (13.89)
11.	Akkalkot	510 (0.38)	2416 (1.41)	4764 (4.31)	6791 (3.96)	9547 (7.14)	11546 (6.74)
12.	District total	12241 (0.88)	19206 (1.47)	58537 (4.25)	20862 (1.82)	65704 (4.77)	205514 (17.97)

**Source:** Socio-economic review, 2010. (Figures in bracket denote percentage)

### Food Grains

Most of the study region comes under drought prone situation, due to seasonal and uncertain rainfall. Therefore, agriculture of the area tries to cultivate the crops with the help of irrigation during dry season. The cropping pattern of the study area is very typical because both dry land culture and irrigated culture is directly governed by other geographical factors and modified by the emergent social and economic circumstances.





Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha, Kolhapur's

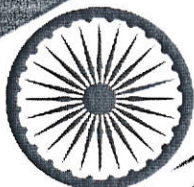
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## साठोत्तरी हिंदी दलित कविता और आंबेडकरवाद

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हर युग का साहित्य बदलती हुई परिस्थिति के अनुरूप बदलता है। साहित्य अपने समय की मांग के अनुसार लिखा जाता है— साठोत्तरी दलित कविता इस बात का सबूत है। इस काल के दलित कविता में दलित जीवन की संवेदनाओं की प्रौढ़ अभिव्यक्ति हुई है। इन दलित कवियों ने दलित जीवन खुद सहा था। अभावग्रस्त जीवन, रोटी की तलाश, घर की समस्या, प्रस्थापितों द्वारा किया जानेवाला अन्याय, बचपनसे ही इन कवीयों को दर-दर भटकना पड़ा, उन्हें जिन यातनाओं से गुजरना पड़ा उसका यथार्थ चित्रण उनकी कविताओं में हुआ है,—

“ गाय करो

उस माँ का चेहरा  
जिसका बेटा सरेआम पीटा गया  
निर्ममता से  
जिसने चाही थी करनी दोस्ती  
जंगल के फूलों  
और नदी के लहरों से ”

(ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि—बस्स! बहुत हो चुका—पृ.42)

कवि अपने परिवार के शोषित जीवन का चित्रण अत्यंत शब्दों में करते हैं स कवि को उनके माँ के सामने सिर्फ इसलिए पीटा जा रहा है, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपनी इच्छा से जीवन जीना चाहा था। वह अपनी इच्छा से फूलों और नदी के लहरों को पसंद करने लगे थे। कवि भारतीय समाज की मानसिकता को अभिव्यक्त करते हैं। सवर्णों द्वारा दलितों को शारीरिक यातनाएं तो दी ही जाती हैं, लेकिन उससे भी अधिक मानसिक यातनाएं दी जाती हैं जाति-पाति के भेदभाव और तर्ण-व्यवस्था में कोई बदलाव नहीं आया है,— जयप्रकाश कर्दम लिखते हैं—

“मक्कार हैं वे लोग  
जो कहते हैं कि,  
वर्णव्यवस्था अप्रासंगिक हो चुकी हैं  
जब तक स्मृतियाँ रहेंगी  
रामायण, गीता और वेद रहेंगे  
तब तक शुचिता रहेंगी

(जयप्रकाश कर्दम—गुंगा नहीं था मैं— पृ.30)

दलितों को अपनी इच्छा से जीवन जीने नहीं दिया जा रहा है। उसे आज भी सवर्णों के इशारे पर ही चलना पड़ता है। आज दलित युवक पढ़-लिखकर अपने अधिकारों के प्रति सजग हुआ है, वह अपने अधिकारों के प्रति संघर्ष कर रहा है। लेकिन उसे अपने संघर्ष की सजा भुगतनी पड़ रही है। जयप्रकाश कर्दम लिखते हैं —

नहीं रूठ  
करता है

है? क्या

सहानुभूति  
वह चुप  
करते हैं

Smt. M



“ सीखना होगा दलितों को भी,  
कलम का महत्व  
हथियार के रूप में उसका प्रयोग, क्योंकि,  
कलम से लिखे जा सकते हैं,  
परिवर्तन के गीत  
उध्वस्त किए जा सकते हैं अन्याय के किले ”

( जयप्रकाश कर्दम—तिनका तिनका का आग में— पृ.30)

आज—तक दलित चुप ही रहा है, लेकिन चुप रहने का खामियाना उसे सदियों से भुगतना पड़ा है, इसीलिए वह अब चुप नहीं रहना चाहता। कवि दलितों के आक्रोश का विद्रोह में बदलते देख रहा है! इस विद्रोह का वह अपन तोख शब्दों द्वारा प्रस्तुत करता है—

“बस्स।  
बहुत हो चुका चुप रहना  
निरर्थक पड़े पत्थर  
अब काम आयेंगे संतप्त जनों के ”

( ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि—बस्स!बहुत हो चुका—पृ.80)

दलित अब अन्याय और अत्याचार सहने के विरोध में है। वह अब हम सारों से यही प्रश्न पूछता है कि क्या हम ‘मानव’ नहीं है? क्या हमारी यातनाएं मानव की यातनाएं नहीं हैं? अब सवर्णों के प्रति उसकी वाणी अत्यंत कठोर हो चुकी है। कवि के शब्दों में

“मेरे पुरखों मुझे क्षमा करना  
मैंने तुम्हारी रस्में तोड़ी हैं,  
मैंने सिर झुकाकर पाय लागू  
अपनाने की परम्परा नाकारी हैं”

( पुन्नीसिंह—भारतीय दलित साहित्य—, पृ.137)

सवर्णों ने संस्कृति को मानों ऐसे जकड़कर रखा है, जैसे उसपर उन्हीं का अधिकार हो! अब दलितों को केवल किसी की सहानुभूति की आवश्यकता नहीं बल्कि उसे अब सब के साथ बराबर का दर्जा चाहिए और जब तक वह न मिल सकता तब—तक वह चुप रहनेवाला नहीं है। कवि दलितों के संघर्ष के साथ उसकी मांग को बुलंद करते हैं। उसकी उत्थार्थ स्थिति का सीधा चित्रण करते हैं—





“ मेरे श्रम और शोषण से फले फूले हैं,  
मेरी हिंसा और अपमान पर खड़े हैं,  
असमान और अन्याय के ये सारे किले.”

(जयप्रकाश कर्दम—गंगा नहीं था मैं — पृ.11)

दलित—श्रमिक खुद दुःख कष्ट सहन कर लेते हैं, लेकिन किसी दूसरों को कष्ट नहीं देते हैं! खुद भूखे, प्यासे और रहकर दूसरों को सुख देने की साचते रहते हैं, खुद हमेशा से शोषित रहते हैं लेकिन किसी का शोषण नहीं करते शोषित दलित की अंतरिक वेदना को कवि ने स्पष्ट किया है—

“ और, मैं चुपचाप सुनता रहा  
निरंतर बजता रहा  
मेरे भीतर अनहद नाद  
सन्नाटों की खामोश चीख सा ”

(ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि—बस्स! बहुत हो चुका, पृ.28)

हजारों वर्षों से हमारी समाज व्यवस्था में दलित पीड़ित रहे हैं। अनंत यातनाओं की दुःखों की अंतहीन त्रिवेणी आज प्रभावित है। दुःखों की एक लंबी श्रृंखला है जिसका 'अनहद' स्वर उसे सुनाई देता है अर्थात् वह स्वर दुःखों का स्वर है।

निश्कर्षतः कहा जा सकता है कि, साठोत्तरी हिंदी कविता में दलित जीवन की सही दास्तान का चित्र अपनी अंतरंगत उभर कर प्रकट हुआ है! हजारों वर्षों से एक समाज ने जो दुःख भोगा, जो सहा, जिन परिस्थितियों से वह गुजरा, उस प्रतिक्रिया, अभिव्यक्ति, उस व्यवस्था के प्रति विद्रोह इन कविताओं में दिखाई देता है। यह कविताएं वंचितों की वेदना का स्वर है। वे दलितों को संघटित होकर एक साथ संघर्ष करने तथा अपनी स्थिति में सुधार लाने की प्रेरणा देते हैं। यह कविताएं अन्याय, अत्याचार करने की जो सदियों से मानसिकता रही है उसके साथ लड़ाई करने, जूझने और अपने हक की सुविधा व्यवस्था प्राप्त करने का आवाहन करती हैं। अत्याचार सहते वर्ग की आंखें खोलने का पूरा-पूरा प्रयास इन कविताओं ने किया। यह कविताएं एक विशेष स्थिति की ओर संकेत करती हैं। दलितों के संघर्षपूर्ण जीवन का पूरा दस्तावेज इन कविताओं में दिखाई देता है! मानवता का पक्ष लेती यह कविता किसी विशिष्ट जाती को, सत्ता को नकारती हैं। कविता के विषय, सामाजिक विषय के परिणाम, शोषण के सही कारणों का विश्लेषण और इसे अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए ईमानदार शब्द योजना यही वह कारण है। यह कविताएं हिंदी दलित कविता में अपना विशिष्ट स्थान रखती हैं।



# हिंदी साहित्य में नारी विमर्श



संपादक

प्रा. अजयकुमार कांबळे



हिंदी साहित्य में नारी विमर्श

संपादक

प्रा. अजयकुमार कांबळे

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## मैत्रेय पुष्पा के विजन उपन्यास में नारी

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नारी को शक्ति का महान भंडार एवं परिवार की नींव माना गया है। चूंकि परिवार समुदाय की नींव है समुदाय राष्ट्र की अतएवं नारी ही समाज एवं राष्ट्र नौका की वास्तविक कर्णधार है। लेकिन फिर भी आज नारी की ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। वर्तमान में भी वह पुरुष की दासी और प्रतांडित रही है। वैधानिक दृष्टि से नारी की स्थिति को उँचा उठाने के लिए चाहे कितने ही कदम उठाए गए हो लेकिन व्यवहारिक दृष्टि से उसके साथ भेदभावपूर्ण रवैया, तथा उसका तिरस्कार, अपमान एवं प्रताड़ना ही हो रही है। अब भी उसका मत जानने के लिए गम्भीरता दर्शाई नहीं जाती, उसे पुरुष के समान नहीं समझा जाता तथा उसे उचित सम्मान नहीं दिया जाता। हर समाज में नारी की स्थिति सदैव दोयम दर्जे की ही रही है। पुरुष के समक्ष उसे सदैव ही कमजोर और निम्न स्तर का ही माना गया। समाज के सारे नीति नियम नारी के लिए ही बने हैं। वह स्वाधीन नहीं रह सकती, उसकी अपनी कोई गति नहीं है। हरदम उसे अपराधी घोषित किया जा रहा है। बिना वजह वह कुलटा, पतिता और न जाने कितने विशेषणों से कलंकित की जाती रही है।

विजन' मैत्रेयी पुष्पाजी का सन २००२ में प्रकाशीत उपन्यास है, जिस में उन्होंने वर्तमान जीवन की त्रासदी को अभिव्यक्त किया है। उंचे पढ़े-लिखे डॉक्टर पेशे से जुड़े लोगों की मानसिकता भी नारी-शोषण की ही है इसे मैत्रेय पुष्पाजी ने अपनी अनोखी कथा के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत किया है। नारी के प्रति हुए अत्याचारों की गहरी अंतहीन वेदना को उन्होंने अभिव्यक्त किया है। नारी जीवन की विषमता और महानता दोनों का चित्रण 'विजन' में दिखाई देता है। स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंड में नारी विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अपनी जिम्मेदारी संभालने लगी। उच्च प्रशासकीय अधिकारी, अध्यापक, कुलपति आदि पदों को तक उसने ग्रहण किया। उसकी बदलती सामाजिक भूमिकाओं के साथ उसकी समस्याएं भी बढ़ती रही। डॉ. नेहा अपने पति अजय से साफ-साफ कहती है- 'अजय,



कहें या न कहूँ ? न कहूँ तो छटपटाहट बढ़ेगी, कहूँ तो गुस्ताखी होगी। तुम अपने से यह बात जुबानी कहना कि मरिजों को ठगने का यह तरीका खासा घिस-पिट गया है। ठगाई की दुनिया में कुछ नया ईजाद हुआ ही होगा, करें कोशिश अपनाने की। ही इज अ सर्जन और अ बूचर?" (पृ. १०९) वर्तमान की नारी बोलने लगी है, वह पुरुष के कंधे से कंधा लगाकर काम करती है, पुरुष के बराबरी का काम करती है लेकिन जब उसे निर्णय की प्रक्रिया में नहीं लिया जाता तब वह अपना अधिकार जताने के लिए बोलती है। एक जगह पर नेहा स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहती है- "अमीरों के आखों में टाके न चुभें, इसके लिए तुम्हारा बेटा पहले गरीबों की आँखें फोड़ेगा डॉ.आर.पी. शरण। कैसी शुभ और मंगलमय बेला है, कैसी कल्याण भावना है।" (पृ.११३) नारी की बदलती स्थिति का चित्रण मैत्रेय पुष्पाजी ने किया है। लेकिन पढ़ी-लिखी नारी जब अपने अधिकार के लिए आवाज उठाती है तब उसकी आवाज को किस प्रकार दबाया जाता है इसे भी लेखिका अभिव्यक्त करती है। शहर हो या गांव पढ़ा-लिखा परिवार हो या अनपढ़, हर परिवार में पुरुष को ही महत्त्व दिया जाता है। नारी को केवल इसलिए पढ़ाया जाता है कि उसे अच्छा रिश्ता मिल जाए। एक-बार उसका विवाह हो जाए फिर उसकी ओर कोई नहीं देखता वह हमारे यहाँ का रिवाज बन गया है। आभा कहती है- 'लड़के ही अपने माँ-बाप के राजा-बेटा होते हैं ? लड़कियों को क्या इसलिए पाला-पढ़ाया जाता है कि दूसरों के घर फेंक दें और फिर खबर न ले।' (पृ.११९) हमारे समाज में आज भी लड़की को मात्र विवाह तक सीमित रखा जाता है। उस पर चर्चाएँ केवल उसके विवाह को लेकर होती हैं। एक बार उसका विवाह हो जाए फिर उसकी किसी प्रकार की कोई खबर नहीं ली जाती। समाज में लड़की का बड़ा होना और उसके विवाह की चर्चा आम बात हो गई है। पढ़े-लिखे घर भी अपने लड़की के भविष्य की उसके नौकरी की बात नहीं करने बल्कि उसकी सोच भी लड़की का विवाह ही हुआ करती है। आभा को अपनी साफ-साफ शब्दों में कहती है- 'एक बार लड़की की शादी की चर्चा उठे और फिर वह धीमी पड़ जाए, लोग ही तरह-तरह के खोट लड़की में निकालने लगते हैं।' (पृ.११४) समय के साथ लोगों की मानसिकता में परिवर्तन नहीं आया। आज भी वही मानसिकता को लिए हम जी रहे हैं। लेखिका ने दिल्ली में रहनेवाले डॉक्टर को एक चित्र अंकित किया है और वह स्पष्ट किया है कि शहरों में रहनेवाला शिक्षित लोग भी किस प्रकार की मानसिकता का शिकार है- 'पुराने लोग बड़े व्यवहारी होते थे। वे न केवल बड़ा अरुण देते के लिए जेट वर देखकर ब्याह शादी कर देते थे।'



(पृ. १५०) भले ही और किसी बात को लेकर हमारे परिवार चिंतित हो या न हो लेकिन विवाह को लेकर हमारे परिवारों में काफी चिंताएँ दिखाई देती हैं। मानों सारे परिवार के सामने बेटी का विवाह' यही एक-मात्र बड़ी समस्या बन कर खड़ी हो जाती है। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए वह हर दम कोशिश में लगे रहते हैं। आभा की मम्मी अपनी बेटी को समझाते हुए कहती है।

'विवाह का अपना समय होता है, बेटी। उम्र होती है, लडकी की भी माँ-बाप की भी। समय रहते यह शुभ कार्य निपट जाएगा।' (पृ. ९०) आज भी हमारा परिवार यही मानकर चलता है कि नारी-जीवन की सफलता, सार्थकता एवं पूर्णता तभी पूर्ण होती है जब उसका विवाह होता है। विवाह के पश्चात फिर उसे कितनी ही यातनाएँ सहनी क्यों न पड़े। अक्सर नारियाँ मार खाते खाते अपना जीवन गुजारती रहती हैं। आभा जैसी कुछ एक नारियाँ होंगी जो इस व्यवस्था का विरोध करती हैं और कहती हैं- 'मानती हूँ तमाम स्त्रियाँ मार खाते-खाते जीवन यापन करती रहती हैं, मगर मुकुल न तो तुम उन पतियों जैसे जाहिल थे, न मैं ही उन पत्नियों जैसी लाचार.....मैं तुम्हारे उस खूंखार पौरुष पुरुषार्थ को नहीं झेल पाई।' (पृ. १३७) निष्कर्षतः हम कह सकते हैं कि मैत्रेयी पुष्पाजी ने विजन में जिन मुद्दों को उठाया है उसके पिछे उनकी धरणा अत्यंत साफ रही। अपने उपन्यास के माध्यम से वह नारी विषयक दृष्टिकोण में बदलाव लाना चाहती हैं। नारी को हमारे समाज में हमेशा शोषित रहना पड़ा है। आज वह शोषण से मुक्ति चाहती है, अधिकार, सम्मान और स्वतंत्रता चाहती है। आभा इसका प्रतीक है। मैत्रेय पुष्पाजी ने नारी स्वतंत्रता की आवाज को बुलंद किया है। वर्तमान में भी शहर और गांव, पढ़ी-लिखी और अनपढ़ दोनों प्रकार की नारियों का शोषण ही हो रहा है। विषमताओं के साथ जीवन जीना उसकी नियति बन गई हैं। कभी वह पिता व्दारा कभी पति व्दारा तो अंतिम दिनों में पुत्र व्दारा भी लांछन, अपमान और तिरस्कार का पात्र बनकर रह जाती है। पारिवारिक और सामाजिक धरातल पर अनेक समस्याओं से घिरी हुई नारी को पुरुष ने बन्धनों की श्रंखला में इतनी मजबूती से जकड़ दिया है कि उससे मुक्त होना उसके लिए असंभव है। नारी जीवन की सामाजिक विषमता को मैत्रेयी पुष्पा जी ने वाणी प्रदान की है। वे सही अर्थ में नारी स्वतंत्रता की आवाज को बुलंद करना चाहती हैं।

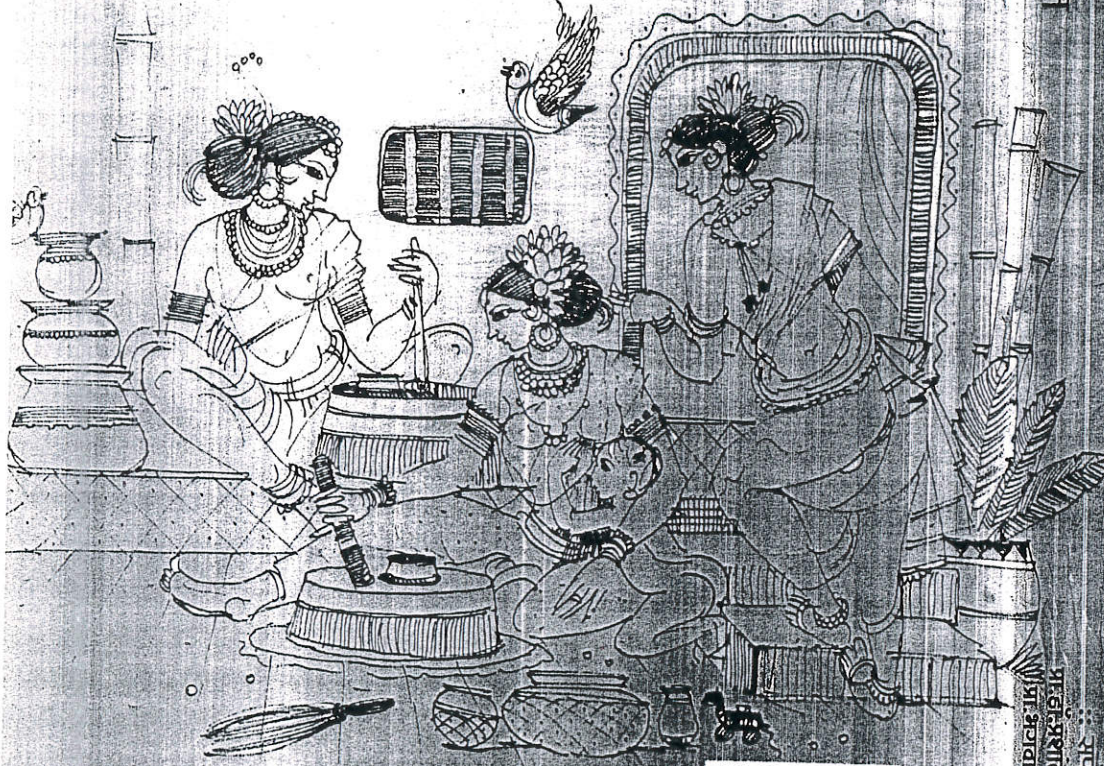


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साहचर्याने व सहकार्याने वागणारे, एकमेकांचे केवळ च नव्हे तर दोघही समजून घेणारे हे स्त्री-पुरुष एकमेकांना अधिक परिपूर्ण करतील. .... ते एक अशी समाजव्यवस्था निर्माण करतील, की जिच्यामध्ये कोणाचा श्वास गुदमरून जाणार नाही. कोणाची स्मिते कोमेजणार नाहीत. मानवी जीवनात परस्पर विश्वासाचा सुगंध दरवळत राहील. एका उत्कट आनंदाने हे जीवन बहरून येईल. येथे स्त्री व पुरुष यांपैकी कोणा एकाचा जय आणि पराजय असणार नाही. दोघांपैकी कोणा एकाचेच राज्य असणार नाही. जय झाला, तरी तो दोघांचा असेल, पराजय झाला, तरी तो दोघांचा असेल आणि राज्यही चालेल ते दोघांचेच !

आ. ह. साळुंखे

(‘हिंदू संस्कृती आणि स्त्री’ या ग्रंथातून)



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:: संपादक ::

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## २८ भाषणांतील स्त्रीविषयक वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण

डॉ. प्रशांत गायकवाड

प्रस्तावना

डॉ. आ. ह. साळुंखे यांनी आपल्या भाषणांतून समाजातील अनेक महत्वाचे विषय हाताळलेले आहेत. त्यांपैकी स्त्रीविषयक चिंतन हा एक महत्वाचा विषय होय. आपण येथे 'अंधाराचे बुरूज ढासळतील', 'संवाद : सहृदय श्रोत्यांशी', 'हृदयातून हृदयांकडे' व 'ना गुलाम, ना उद्दाम' या भाषणसंग्रहांतील स्त्रीविषयक दृष्टिकोण समजून घेणार आहोत.

स्त्रीपुरुष-संख्येचा समतोल बिघडत आहे

भारतीय समाजात पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत स्त्रियांची संख्या दिवसेंदिवस घटत आहे, ही चिंतेची बाब आहे. यामध्ये प्रगत विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करणारे विशेष प्रगत लोक आहेत. यात काही निरक्षर लोक असले, तरी हे प्रगत तंत्रज्ञान वापरणाऱ्यांच्या मदतीनेच तसे करतात, हे डॉ. साळुंखे यांचे मत आहे. स्त्री-पुरुष संख्येच्या बाबतीतील संतुलन बिघडण्यामध्ये इथली समाजव्यवस्था, धर्मव्यवस्था जशी कारणीभूत आहे, तशीच मुलांना झुकते माप देण्याची व मुलींना क्षुल्लक समजण्याची मानसिकता देखील तितकीच महत्वाची आहे. हे संतुलन बिघडणे धोक्याचे आहे, याची जाणीव करून देताना अखिल भारतीय सत्यशोधक समाजाच्या ३५ व्या राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशनात ते म्हणतात, "स्त्री-पुरुष-संख्येच्या बाबतीतील संतुलन कृत्रिम रीतीने बिघडवणं आपल्या समाजाला फार महागात पडल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही. आपला समाज त्यामुळं समस्यांच्या एका भयानक भोवऱ्यात अडकेलच, पण या प्रकारात आपल्या मनुष्यत्वाचा होणारा अधःपातही आपल्याला लक्षास्पद आणि लांछनात्मक बनवणारा असेल, यात शंका नाही." (अंधाराचे ..., पृ. ३७). हा धोक्याचा इशारा समजून आपण वेळीच सावध झाले पाहिजे, असे डॉ. साळुंखेना यातून सूचित करावयाचे आहे.

याच विषयाबाबत सोलापूर येथे झालेल्या आठव्या विद्रोही साहित्यसंमेलनाच्या अध्यक्षीय भाषणात डॉ. साळुंखे म्हणतात,

२९६ / आ.ह.साळुंखे : स्त्रीविषयक चिंतन

"स्त्री-भ्रूण-हत्येत सुशिक्षित लोक अधिक सामील आहेत

उदाहरण म्हणून स्त्री-भ्रूण-हत्येचा मुद्दा चर्चेला घेता येईल. गेल्या काही वर्षांत भारतात अशा प्रकारच्या एक कोटीहून अधिक हत्या झाल्याच्या बातम्या येत आहेत. या सगळ्या कु-प्रक्रियेत अशिक्षितांपेक्षा तथाकथित सुशिक्षितांची संख्या खूप अधिक आहे, यात शंका नाही. मनुष्यत्वाला अधःपतित, कलंकित करणारी अशी कृती करण्याच्या या इच्छेचं बीज त्यांच्या मनात कुठं तरी औपचारिक-अनौपचारिक शिक्षणातूनच रुजवलं जात आहे. याचा अर्थ आपण खोट्या प्रतिष्ठा जपण्यासाठी एक प्रकारचं विषक शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून त्यांच्या मनात पेरत आहोत, असं म्हणणं भाग आहे." (ना गुलाम, ना उद्दाम, पृ. १७०).

मुलगी व मुलगा यांच्या बाबतीतील आपली मने संतुलित बनवणे, हे मोठे आव्हान असल्याचे ते सांगतात. मुलगी जन्माला आल्याचा आनंद उत्सव साजरा करा, हे सांगताना डॉ. साळुंखे म्हणतात, "खरं तर 'मुलगी झाली म्हणून उदास होऊ नका' असं अडीच हजार वर्षांपूर्वी तथागतांनी सांगितलं होतं. आज स्त्रियांची कमी होणारी संख्या पाहता निदान स्त्री-पुरुषांच्या संख्येच्या बाबतीत संतुलन निर्माण होईपर्यंत 'मुलगी झाली म्हणून आनंदोत्सव साजरा करा' अशा अर्थाचं आंदोलन सुरू ठेवण्याची गरज आहे." (अंधाराचे ..., पृ. ३७).

साहचर्य- शिक्षण

स्त्री-पुरुषसंबंधांच्या बाबतीत आपल्या तरुण-तरुणींना योग्य वेळी आणि योग्य पद्धतीने सुजाण बनविणे फार महत्वाचे आहे. स्त्री-पुरुषसंबंधांच्या बाबतीत तरुणांना मार्गदर्शन करताना आपल्या साथीदाराचे शरीर, मन, बुद्धी, संस्कार, अनुभव, स्वभाव इ. गोष्टींचे नीट ज्ञान दिल्यास त्यांना आनंदमय आणि भावसमृद्ध जीवन जगणे शक्य होते, याचे भानही डॉ. साळुंखे आपल्याला करून देतात. स्त्री-पुरुषांनी एकमेकांना समजून घेताना शिक्षणाचे महत्वाही अधोरेखित करून ते म्हणतात, "स्त्री-पुरुषांनी परस्परांना समजून घ्यावं, त्यांनी एकमेकांचा आदर करावा, एकमेकांवर उत्कट प्रेम करावं आणि एकत्रितपणानं सुखी जीवन जगावं, यासाठी त्यांच्या मनावर नीट संस्कार करणं अत्यावश्यक आहे. यामध्ये आईवडील आणि इतर नातेवाईक अनौपचारिकपणे काही संस्कार करू शकतात." (अंधाराचे ..., पृ. ३७).

चक्रधर स्वामींचे मत

डॉ. साळुंखे यांनी चक्रधर स्वामींचा दृष्टान्त देऊन स्त्रियांचा जीव हा पुरुषांच्या

भाषणांतील स्त्रीविषयक वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण / २९७



जागतिकीकरणासारख्या घटकांकडे तरुणांनी केवळ नकारात्मक दृष्टीने पाहू नये व त्यांची उपेक्षा करू नये. या घटकांमुळे तरुणांसाठी जगात कोठेही जाऊन कर्तृत्व गाजविण्याच्या संधी उपलब्ध झालेल्या आहेत. त्या संधींचा लाभ घेण्यासाठी तरुणांनी सज्ज झाले पाहिजे. कष्टाला पर्याय नाही, हे ओळखले पाहिजे. वेगाने येणारे नवे संशोधन आत्मसात केले पाहिजे. विविध प्रकारची कौशल्ये प्राप्त केली पाहिजेत. जगाच्या पाठीवर कोठेही जाण्याची तयारी ठेवली पाहिजे. या मार्गाने त्यांना अत्युच्च यश प्राप्त करता येईल, परंतु बेभान होऊन केवळ यशाच्या पाठीमागे धावण्याच्या नादात त्यांनी गैरवाजवी ताणतणाव मात्र ओढवून घेऊ नयेत. त्यासाठी त्यांनी आपल्यावर मानवी मूल्यांचे संस्कार करून घेतले पाहिजेत. अशा संस्कारांमुळेच अपयश कसे पचवावे, एवढेच नव्हे, तर यश कसे पचवावे, याचे भान प्राप्त होते. सावधगिरी बाळगली असता, तरुणांना यशाबरोबरच उच्च कोटीचा आनंद मिळवता येईल, तसेच स्वतः मिळवलेला आनंद इतरांनाही वाटता येईल.

डॉ. आ. ह. सालुंखे  
(मुलाखतीमधून)

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डॉ. आ. ह. साळुंखे  
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भारतरत्न डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे राष्ट्रीयत्वाचे प्रतीक आहेत. जाती, धर्म, पंथ वंश यांच्या विविधतेत आणि एकमेकांना असमान किंबहुना दर्जाच्या उच्च नीचतेचे श्रेष्ठत्व सजलत्या जाणा-या बहुभाषिक, बहुधर्मीय त्यात ही जातीय विभागणी असणा-या देशात राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता निर्माण करणे हे अशक्यप्राय कार्य डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या द्रष्ट्या विचारसरणीमुळे भारतीय संविधानाच्या माध्यमातून शक्य झाले आहे. समग्र डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर समजून घेताना त्यांचे कार्य, विचार, तत्त्वज्ञान आणि द्रष्टेपण यांचा एकत्रित अभ्यास केल्यास डॉ. आंबेडकर ही निव्वळ एक व्यक्ती नसून राष्ट्रनिर्मितीची शक्ती आहे याची चिंती आपणास येईल.

आदर्श विद्यार्थी, प्राध्यापक, पत्रकार, संपादक, लेखक, संशोधक, खुब्ज वाचक, धाडक, जलतज्ज्ञ, कायदेतज्ज्ञ, पुस्तकप्रेमी, कलाप्रेमी (संगीत, शिल्प), धर्मशास्त्राचे गाढ अभ्यासक, हिंदू कोडबील व स्त्री स्वातंत्र्याचे समर्थक, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी केलेल्या प्रविध चळवळी, विमा धोरण, सामाजिक विचार, आर्थिक विचार सर्वसामान्यांपर्यंत पोहोचवणे हे काळाची गरज आहे. असंघटीत मजूर, कामगार यांच्याविषयी सजग असणारे, त्यांचे समूल्य जाणणारे, संघटन बांधणारे त्यांना हक्क आणि अधिकार देणारे शोषणमुक्त समाजरचनेचे पुरस्कर्ते डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर होते. संविधानकार डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, त्यांचे शेती धोरण, शेती आणि शेतकरी यांची समकालीन प्रस्तुतता आज समजून घेता येत नाही. ओबीसी, मराठा, भटके विमुक्त, आदिवासी समाजाच्या कल्याणासाठी द्याणारे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे अजूनही लोकांना गाहीत नाहीत. ते कार्य मानसामान्यात पोहोचवण्याची आपणा सर्वांची सामाजिक जबाबदारी आहे. भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीतील योगदान, त्यांचे राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा व परराष्ट्र धोरण तसेच त्यांनी दिलेली धम्मदीक्षा मानवतेचा प्रवास असून जातीअंताच्या लढ्याचे प्रणेते डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आहेत.

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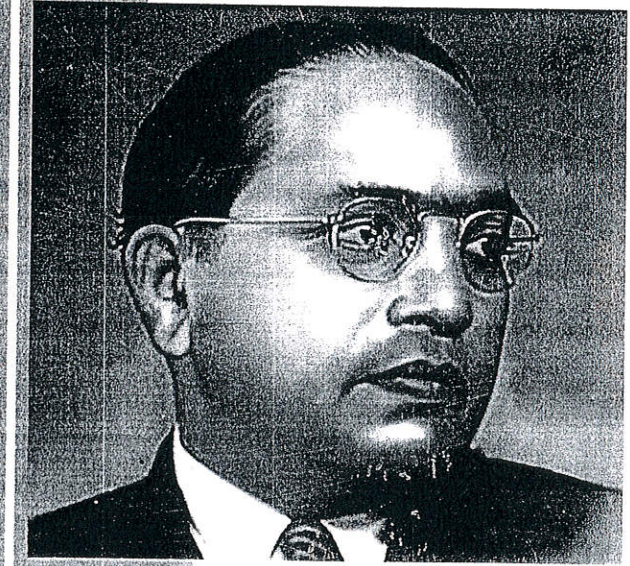
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# समग्र डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर



संपादक  
डॉ. अमर कांबळे  
शोभा चाळके-म्हमाने





समग्र डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर

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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे बौद्ध धम्मासाठी योगदान

प्रा. डॉ. प्रशांत गायकवाड

श्री. विजयसिंह यादव कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, पेठ वडगाव,  
ता. हातकणंगले जि. कोल्हापूर.

बौद्ध धम्माचा जागतिक पातळीवर विचार करत असताना डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या आगमनाने त्याचे दोन भाग करावे लागतात. एक भाग जो डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या पूर्वीचा बौद्ध धर्म आणि दुसरा भाग की जो डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या यांनी दिलेला बौद्ध धम्म होय. यावरून डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी जागतिक पातळीवर बौद्ध धम्मासाठी केलेले युगप्रवर्तक कार्य लक्षात घेण्यात मदत होते.

या संदर्भातील डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी लिहिलेले ग्रंथ व साहित्य हे इंग्रजी भाषेमध्ये असल्यामुळे जागतिक पातळीवर त्याचे पडसाद उमटणे, हे स्वाभाविक होते. बाबासाहेबांनी त्यासाठी अहोरात्र परिश्रम घेतले. बौद्ध धम्माच्या दृष्टीने भारतातील स्थिती फारच चिंताजनक होती. देश-विदेशांतून साहित्य जमा करून त्यांनी त्याचा व्यासंग केला. पालीमधील तिपिटकापासून ते जगातील ग्रंथांच्या व्यासंगपूर्ण चिंतनाची जोड दिली. बाबासाहेबांनी पाली भाषेचे दोन कोश लिहिले. त्यापैकी एक कोश पाली भाषेतील शब्दांचा इंग्रजी अर्थ देणारा आहे, तर दुसरा कोश पाली भाषेतील शब्दांचा इंग्रजी, मराठी, गुजराती आणि हिंदी या भाषांमधील अर्थ देणारा आहे. त्यांनी पालीभाषेचे व्याकरण लिहिले आहे. तसेच बौद्ध पूजापाठातील अनेक पाली गाथांचा मराठी भाषेत अनुवाद केला आहे. 'THE BUDDHA AND HIS DHAMMA' हा युगप्रवर्तक ग्रंथ लिहिला आहे. या ग्रंथामुळे अखिल बौद्ध जगतापुढे बुद्धांचे नव्याने चित्रण मांडले गेले. त्याचा जगमानसावर फार मोठा ठसा उमटला. हा इंग्रजी ग्रंथ प्रामुख्याने पाली तिपिटकाच्या आधारे लिहिला आहे. १४ ऑक्टोबर १९५६ रोजी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी केलेल्या महान अशा धम्मक्रांतीमुळे संपूर्ण जगाचे लक्ष तथागत बुद्धांकडे वेधले गेले. भारतीय समाज हा जाती जातींनी मिळून बनलेला असून जातिव्यवस्थेवर धम्म हाच एक अंतिम उपाय आहे. असे बाबासाहेबांचे मत होते. याबरोबरच बौद्ध धम्माची काही महत्त्वाची प्रतीके भारतीय समाजजीवनात पुनरुज्जीवित करण्याचे महान कार्य केले. यावरून जागतिक पातळीवरील त्यांचे बौद्ध धम्माला दिलेले योगदान लक्षात येईल.

आधुनिक काळात डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी संपूर्ण विश्वाला बुद्धांकडे पाहण्याची एक नवी दृष्टी दिली. त्यांनी वस्तुनिष्ठ, विज्ञाननिष्ठ, शुद्ध सत्यान्वेकडे दृष्टीने बुद्धांचे आपल्या लेखनात केलेले चित्रण अत्यंत मूलगामी असे आहे. त्यांनी केलेली ग्रंथांची मांडणी आणि दृष्टिकोन समजून घेतल्याशिवाय तथागत बुद्धांच्याकडे जाणे मोठे जोखमीचे होईल. जागतिक पातळीवर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या साहित्यातील बुद्ध चित्रणाला चरित्र आणि तत्त्वज्ञानाच्या दृष्टीने अत्यंत महत्त्व आहे. त्यांनी संपूर्ण पाली तिपिटकाची मांडणी केली नसली तरी तथागतांविषयीच्या लेखनातून जे तत्त्वज्ञान आणि दृष्टिकोन समोर आणला हे अखिल बौद्ध जगतासाठी दिलेले योगदान आनन्यसाधारण आहे. ते थोडक्यात सूत्ररूपाने पुढील प्रमाणे समजावून घेऊ.

बाबासाहेबांचा पालीचा व्यासंग:

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी जे साहित्य लिहिले त्यामध्ये महाराष्ट्र शासनाने त्यांचे जे साहित्य प्रकाशित केले त्यामध्ये १६ वा खंड आहे. तो त्यांच्या पालीच्या व्यासंगाची साक्ष देणारा आहे. त्यामध्ये पाली भाषेतील शब्दांचा इंग्रजीत अर्थ देणारा कोश तसेच पाली भाषेतील शब्दांचा इंग्रजी, मराठी, गुजराती आणि हिंदी या भाषांमधील अर्थ देणारे दोन कोश लिहिले आहेत. पाली भाषेतील वाक्यरचना कशी असावी? याविषयी इंग्रजी वाक्यांच्या अर्थासह विविध प्रकारची उदाहरणे देऊन विस्ताराने मार्गदर्शन करणारे पाली भाषेचे व्याकरणही लिहिलेले आहे. तसेच पाली गाथांचा मराठीत अनुवाद करून बौद्ध पूजापाठही लिहिला आहे. आपल्या आयुष्याचा मौल्यवान वेळ देऊन साधारणपणे बयाच्या पन्नाशीनंतर त्यांनी या कार्यास अधिक गती देऊन त्यासाठी आपल्या आयुष्यातील किमान १५ वर्षे खर्ची घातली आहेत. यासंदर्भात वसंत मून लिहितात, "Dr. Ambedkar was past 50 when he stated the compilation of the Dictionary—The Dictionary of the pali language taken up by Dr. Ambedkar for compilation when he was past 50. shows his indomitable spirit to look into the past, in order to know the present and to see the light for the future—The Justification for bringing out the dictionary of pali language lies in the fact that Dr. Ambedkar had his roots in the indian soil, and the pali language is an indispensable key to unlock the secrets of Buddhist India" यावरून बाबासाहेबांच्या पाली भाषेच्या व्यासंगाची स्पष्टता येते. 'द बुद्ध अँड हिज धम्म' हा ग्रंथ त्यांच्या







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Proceedings of Multi-Disciplinary National Seminar On  
Recent Trends in Social Sciences, Languages, Literature,  
Commerce, Science and Sports in India



Council of Education's

## Proceedings of Multi-Disciplinary National Seminar On

Recent Trends in Social Sciences, Languages, Literature,  
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Night College of Arts and Commerce, Kolhapur

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Raghunath Chavan,  
Research Scholar,  
I. I. University, Rajstani

*The present research paper is confined to study the users of Ayurveda Medical College libraries in Western Maharashtra viz. Doctors, teachers, and medical students as the users of the library. The efforts are made to study their views from the view point of their satisfaction about their requirements from the library.*

**Key words:** User, User Study, Medical Libraries, Western Maharashtra

In the library there are important factors responsible for working of the library i.e. user, library collection and librarian. Librarian is the mediator and playing a important role and bringing users and it's reading material together. Librarians develop the collection as per the desired goal of organization / institution, whereas user requirement (needs) to be given proper attention while fulfilling the goal of the institution.

General, in the context of the library the term 'Reader' is called as "Who reads the book is reader", whereas the users defined as "Who makes the use of large variety of documents of the library." In this context the term 'Users' is fully employed to represent the seekers of information. Users are continuously imparting the information as per requirement.

Therefore, it needed to understand the users of the library systematically. For the purpose of the study the term users and reader taken in the context of use of library and the meaning of both are the same.

The term 'User' in the context of information chain may be at the end. The generator of information, who comes in the beginning of the chain, may also be an 'End User' of information. In the context of database, he is the 'Searcher', a user may be a 'Researcher' he may be a middle man or liaison officer in the dissemination of information. Thus, the term 'User' is complex, varied and unclear.

The user is also called as patron, client members of the library, customers and the readers. All these terms are called synonymous terms for the users. The user is one of these who makes use of information.

excepted effects are then the users are happy, satisfactory with the information provided to them.

The definition of information user is as under given by the information security Glossary.

"An Information User is the person responsible for viewing / amending / updating the content of the Information assets. This can be any user of the Information in the inventory created by the Information Owner."<sup>2</sup> The two other definitions of Information User is given as further.

"A person permitted to use an electronic database or other online resource under the provisions of the vendors licensing agreement signed by the library or information service providing access called as User."<sup>3</sup>

"The person for whom any search requiring the use of library resources or other information services is performed."<sup>4</sup>

"It is very difficult to different types of library users. In general, the library users may constitute of the students, teachers, and researchers, scholars, authors and writers, planners and policy makers, business managers and executives, entrepreneurs and industrialists, bureau crafts, and the general public."<sup>5</sup>

The basic groups of users can be distinguishing according to the different kinds of activities in which the users are engaged. The main types of users are as follows.

1. The academic activities: the users like students, teachers, researchers, academicians etc.
2. The operational / development activities in the fields like agricultural, industrial, medicine etc. the users can be technicians, practitioners, manufacturers, scientists etc.
3. The development activities in private and



The present study shows that the readers are satisfied to some extent for general information needs. But not fully satisfied for recent information appearing through Bibliographic services (Xerox) and non-print materials as well as computerized services like Network, Online, E-mail, E-journals, Download facilities, MEDLINE, and MEDICUS which are not available in the library. This collection should be developed in future to improve with the latest developments in information media and information technologies. The computerized library services may be also introduced by installing a computer system in the library.

The survey was a questionnaire type. It was prepared by questionnaire. The study of month. The 80 X 50 = 400 questionnaire was distributed amongst the Ayurvedic Medical College Library. While collecting the questionnaires and at the time of their visit to the library the concerned users were interviewed.

Additional information was collected by talking to the users and members of the staff. Certain records of the library were consulted and annual reports of the Ayurvedic Medical College libraries in Kolhapur district (2006 - 2007) were also studied.

### Analysis of data

The data has been noted from duly filled up questionnaire the analysis of the data indicates the following trends in the proposed user study. About 80 X 50 = 400 questionnaire was distributed. Out of which 400 questionnaires were received back. The frequency is 100%, Where as the response was very good.

### CONCLUSIONS,

The study reveals that the many of the users are not able to use the library effectively because they do not know what exactly to be expecting from the library. They feel frustrated in their use of the library due to certain shortcomings in the library services rendered. Therefore it is necessary that the users must be communicated to the librarian from time to time their interests and their library needs. It must be noted without fail that the well equipped catalogues both dictionary and classified of the library certainly help to the users to search their reading materials by them in a very short time.

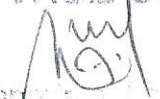
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The question may arise that whether the library is in a position to face challenges presented by the changing conditions and the expectations of the users from the Ayurvedic Medical College libraries. In spite of some of these shortcomings it is observed in the present study that the library is working efficiently and effectively in order to satisfy the user's needs.

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- 5] Prasher R. G. : P. 207.
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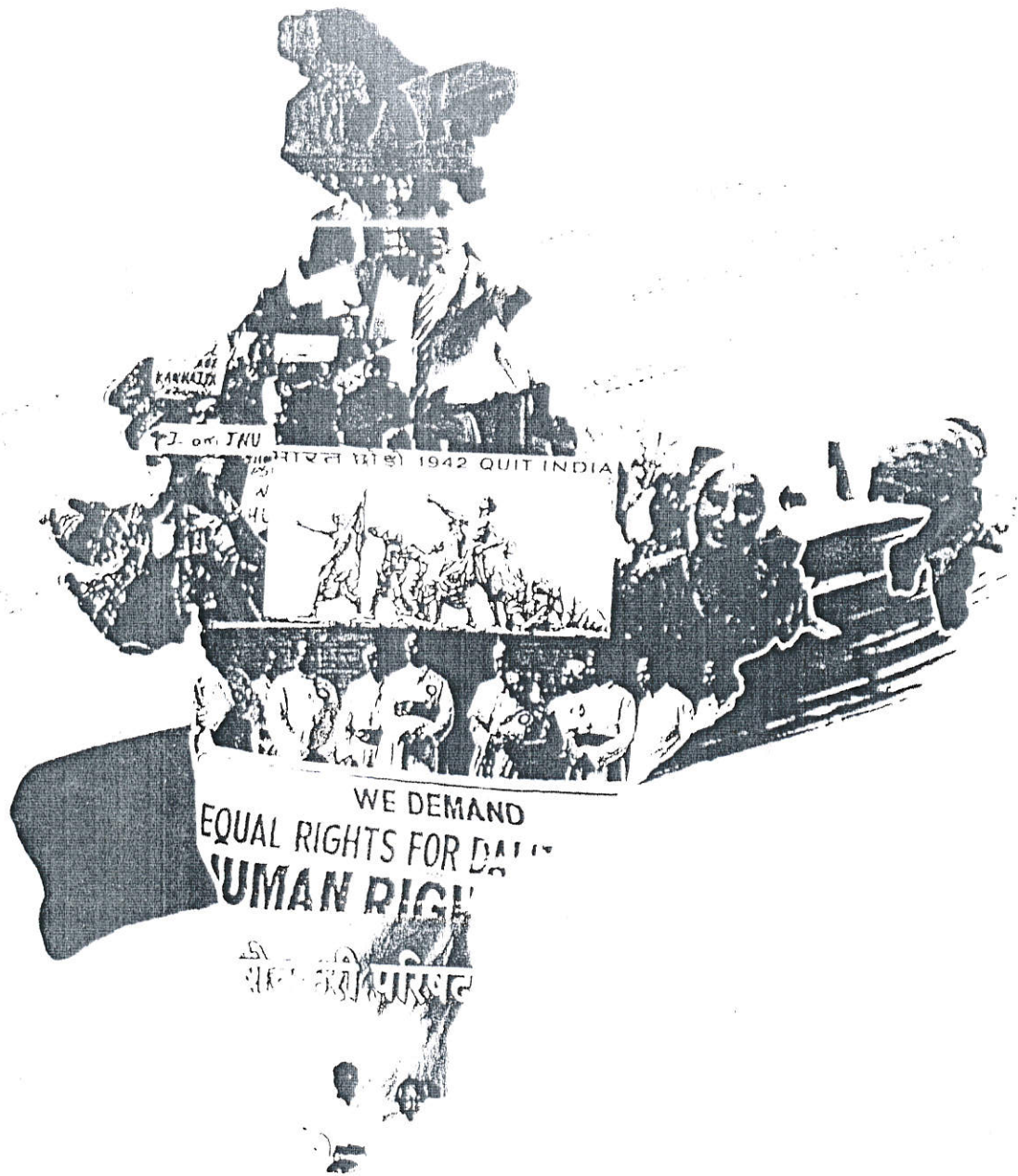
  
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SMT. S.A. JADHAV

DR.SMT. S.S. PATIL  
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# GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM IN INDIA

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Library movement is a saga of organized growth and development of libraries giving the details of establishment, maintenance and functioning of libraries in a geographical proximity. These aspects viz., establishment, maintenance and functioning make a library a growing organization. No country in the world can progress without providing free public library services to the citizens. It is imperative on the part of the democratic country like India to establish the service institutions like public libraries in order to strengthen the democratization of information and to promote the social, cultural, historical and scientific and technical knowledge in the public at large. The growth and development of public library system in India may be studied by categorize into three groups:

1. Ancient libraries;
2. Medieval Libraries and
3. Modern libraries.

## **Modern Libraries:**

The first landmark in the pre-independence history of the public library system in India is the enactment of delivery and registration of publications Act of Bombay government in May 1808.

## **Establishment of the Imperial Library:**

The first three decades of the 20th century can be marked as the golden period of Indian library system. On 31st Jan 1902 the Imperial Library Act was passed and Lord Curzon transformed the Calcutta Public Library into Imperial Library in 1906. The another two important landmarks in the pre independent history of public libraries in India are:

1. Baroda State Public Libraries Network of late Shri Sayajirao Gaikwad-III of Baroda. He invited Mr. M.A.Borden, an American Librarian in 1910 to introduce a scientifically organized free and open access public library system. He established stated wide free public library network in the state.
2. Organisation of Library Conferences: Series of conferences were organized in continuation of the Indian National Congress Sessions. A few of them are mentioned below;





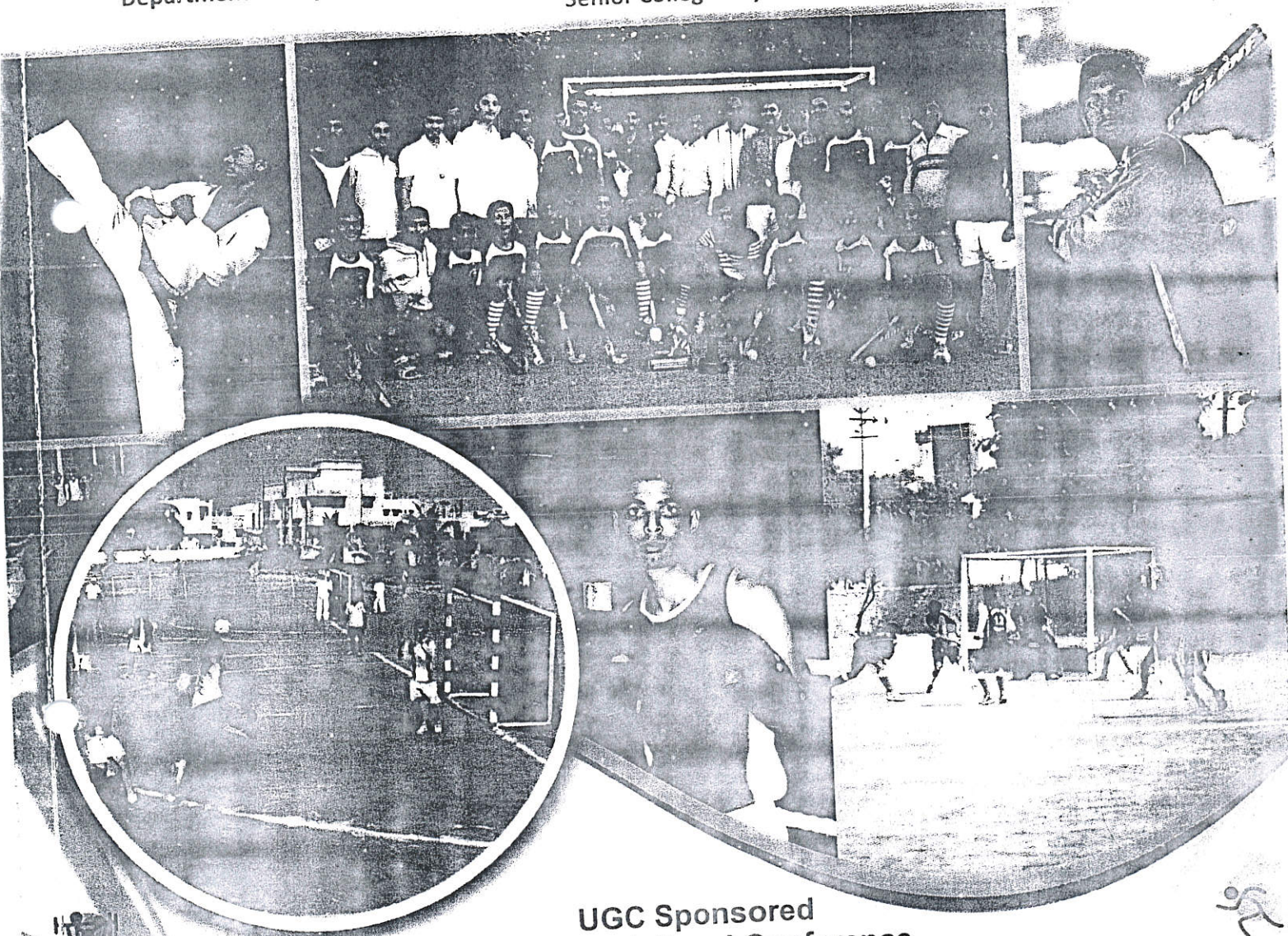
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## FITNESS AND WELLNESS OF PEOPLE THROUGH SPORTS AND GAMES

2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2016

Chief Editor  
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## YOGA FOR SPORTS PERFORMANCE

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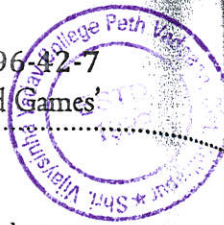
### Introduction

**I**n recent era more focus is on health aspects especially women health. The concept of health is not new to us but now days it came into focus as central issue. Just a few years ago, fitness enthusiasts had few options if they wanted to try out a yoga class. Today, yoga is a mainstay on the program schedules of most health clubs, personal training studios, YMCAs and corporate fitness centers. Unlike many other forms of training, the practice of yoga unfolds over time to reveal many layers of physical benefits and personal revelations. Now, more and more people are discovering the myriad ways that yoga can be used to improve athletic performance—from increasing mental concentration and improving flexibility and balance to preventing common injuries and honing skills in a particular sport. Whether by creating an entire training program for elite athletes or by simply integrating a few yoga poses into an existing group fitness class, fitness professionals at all levels can use yoga as an effective cross-training tool for their own athlete clients.

### Health, Sport & Well-being

During recent decades, there has been a progressive decline in the level of physical activity in people's daily lives in developed countries. For a majority of people, little physical effort is involved any more in their work, domestic chores, transportation and leisure. Whilst specific health risks differ between countries





## Finding Focus

The practice of yoga was first developed in India and has evolved over thousands of years. Yoga disciples use poses, or asanas, to prepare their bodies for meditation practice—much as an athlete would prepare for a sports competition. The poses also serve as a means to alter one's consciousness and mental focus in the spiritual quest for "enlightenment." This spiritually transformative process is, in fact, the overriding purpose of the practice of hatha yoga. In essence, yoga is designed to bring body, mind and spirit into balance. Through the practice of yoga, elite athletes and weekend warriors alike can benefit from this type of balance. This is especially true when athletes have pushed their bodies to the max, resulting in weakness or injury. Yoga can restore a weakened body and build it back up. Yoga postures, breath work and inner focus can help rebalance, strengthen and restore overtaxed muscles, joints and ligaments. Through this restoration process, athletes can increase their career longevity and develop an inner balance that will last a lifetime. Balancing the mind, body and spirit is a primary philosophical principle of yoga. It is considered the true way to honor the body.

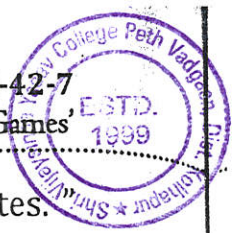
Athletes in all sports are finding that yogic conditioning not only elongates tight, shortened, fatigued muscles but also brings calmness and clarity to the mind. Some athletes begin the practice to rehabilitate an injury and to gain more flexibility, stability and strength. Others take it up to increase their powers of concentration and quiet the mind. And some do it because they don't want to miss out on what everybody else is raving about! The reasons are many, but the results are consistent.

## The Eight Limbs of Yoga

Yoga is composed of many layers, all of which can enhance athletic performance. These layers are referred to as the **eightfold discipline**, or the **eight "limbs" of yoga**. These eight limbs form the main principles of yoga, as follows:

- **Yama** refers to universal ethics.
- **Niyama** refers to personal ethics.
- **Asana** refers to posture.
- **Pranayama** refers to breath.
- **Pratyahara** refers to withdrawal or quieting of the senses.





more stress. This classic overuse syndrome is experienced by many athletes.

Douillard says this technique—which employs slow, mindful, focused breathing—has helped the players consciously slow down their heart rates and improve endurance at the height of physical and mental stress.

### **Deciding on the Right Yoga Style**

*Hatha yoga* is the umbrella term for many different styles of yoga, such as Anusara, Ashtanga vinyasa (sometimes called “power yoga”) and Iyengar. These styles are all powerful, dynamic, alignment-oriented types of yoga that are well suited for fitness and sport adaptation. Depending on their goals and personalities, athletes may prefer one form of yoga over another. For example, some athletes may prefer a style of yoga that emphasizes holding postures for longer durations, while others may prefer a format that emphasizes optimal alignment. Certain individuals may gravitate toward a style that accentuates the spiritual aspects of yoga, whereas others may relate more to a style that emphasizes the physical component. Some will be seeking a gentler therapeutic yoga style that focuses on stretching poses, while others will want to increase their strength and stamina. Finally, some will be keen to touch on all of these elements in one class.

Here’s a brief description of some of the more popular forms of hatha yoga:

**Anusara.** A modern style of yoga that focuses on optimal body alignment, this form is practiced by using the body’s strength to keep the muscles engaged while stretching.

**Ashtanga Vinyasa.** Sometimes referred to as “power yoga,” this is probably the most physically demanding style of yoga. It emphasizes strength, flexibility and stamina by combining breath work with a series of poses often done in quick succession.

**Iyengar.** Considered one of the more therapeutic types of yoga, this style emphasizes alignment through the use of props such as chairs, blankets, blocks, straps and pillows. This style is especially good for novices.

**Bikram.** Bikram yoga is also referred to as “hot yoga.” The focus here is on the repetition of 26 poses, each performed twice. It is typically done in a very hot room, to warm the joints for movement.

**Kripalu.** This gentle form of yoga focuses on the mind-body connection through the practice of meditation during poses.





## Conclusions

Yoga helps to the sports women in making them more strong and healthy. Healthy fitness is the prerequisite condition for better and consistent performance in sports. Especially women need the support of yoga for maintenance of proper and strong health. Yoga can use as a tool to prevent injuries which occurs frequently in sports. Performing of different kinds of yoga asanas by women sports players keep them strong and healthy in long life. Thus yoga not only necessary for sports players it also essential for all people for maintaining good health.





# Synthesis of Superhydrophobic Silica Coatings on Different Substrates

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## Abstract:

Superhydrophobic silica coatings were formed on three different metal substrates using sol-gel dip coating method. Surface morphological studies shows that the film involves both micro-nano scale hierarchical structures. Highest static contact angle was above 164° on alumina substrates. FESEM images of a top view of the coatings on different substrate shows that the surface is microscopically rough, which has a porous morphology. FTIR studies confirm formation of silica network. Such a transparent, adherent and super hydrophobic silica coating could find application in windshields of the cars as well as for the transparent coating on the solar cell panels.

**Keywords:** sol-gel growth; coatings; annealing; surfaces

## 1. Introduction:

Barthlott and Ehler discovered in 1990 that the self-cleaning property of the lotus leaf is because of the high density of minute surface protrusions. This phenomenon is known as "lotus leaf effect" [1]. The superhydrophobic surfaces inspired by lotus leaves, which has contact angle greater than 150° and sliding angle less than 10° attracted much interest from both industry and academia due to their usability in self cleaning surfaces[2], anti-icing systems [3], marine fouling [4], and so on.

The various methods for the preparation of superhydrophobic surfaces since last two decades have been reported, such as phase separation, solution immersion, template method, emulsion, wet chemical reaction, electrospinning, deposition. It has been demonstrated that sol-gel derived silica coatings exhibit comparable or even superior properties, such as homogeneity, purity, easy processing and ability to coat large and complex area substrate, compared to coatings prepared by other techniques [5]. The sol-gel processing gives a very wide flexibility in preparation of materials and control composition and optical properties of them. The sol-gel processing provides the novel route for the preparation of such hydrophobic coatings. The dip coating method to fabricate the superhydrophobic silica film on various substrates such as alumina, bronze and copper is studied.

## 2. Experimental:

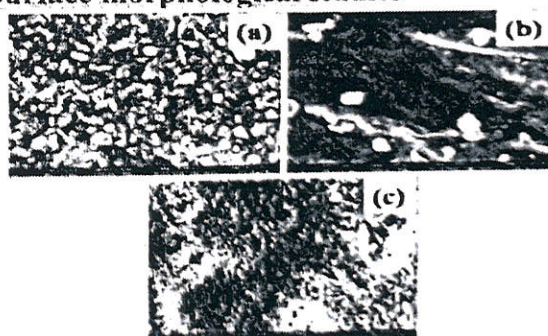
The methyltrimethoxysilane (MTMS) based organically modified alcosol is used for the deposition on a different metal substrates. A coating sol was prepared by keeping the molar ratio of

MTMS: MeOH: H<sub>2</sub>O constant at 1: 5.63: 1.58, respectively with PMMA 7 wt% and 0.5 M NH<sub>4</sub>F as a catalyst for which we get maximum hydrophobicity. The cleaned metal substrates were slowly immersed into the beaker containing silica sol at a speed of 25 mm/min. The coated metal substrates were dried at room temperature and then annealed at 150 °C for 3 h to remove residual solvent.

The surface morphology of coating was examined by Field emission-Scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM) (JEOL JSM- 7001F, Japan). Fourier Transform Infrared (FT-IR) spectra were recorded with a Perkin-Elmer, model no. 783. The sessile drop method was used for measurements of contact angle by double distilled water (>18 M<sub>Ω</sub> cm), the experiments were performed with help of goniometer (Rame hart Instrument Co., Model 501F1, USA).

## 3. Result and Discussion:

### 3.1 Surface morphological studies



**Fig. 1:** SEM images of silica coating on different metallic substrates (a) aluminum substrate, (b) bronze substrate and (c) copper substrate



The two dimensional morphological studies of silica coatings have been carried out using FESEM micrographs as shown in Fig. 1.

FESEM images of the coatings on shows that the surface is microscopically rough, which has a porous morphology [6]. The morphology of the films involves both micro-nano scale hierarchical structures. Therefore, it can be expected to show superhydrophobicity. The water contact angle of films above  $150^\circ$  is indeed in the super hydrophobic range.

### 3.2 Fourier transforms infrared spectroscopy

The chemical composition of the films deposited on aluminum, copper and bronze substrates were investigated by the FT-IR spectroscopy using the KBr method in transmission mode. Several characteristic absorption peaks were observed in the range  $450$  to  $4000\text{ cm}^{-1}$  indicating formation of silica network. The FTIR spectra of the silica films prepared with different metal substrates are shown in Fig. 2. The peak at  $1122\text{ cm}^{-1}$  corresponded to the Si-O-Si asymmetric stretching vibration [7]. The absorption bands observed at around  $2950\text{ cm}^{-1}$  are due to stretching of C-H bonds, the peaks observed at  $1274$ , and  $782\text{ cm}^{-1}$  are due to the Si-C bonds [8]. The broad absorption

band at around  $3400\text{ cm}^{-1}$  is due to the -OH due to the residual Si-OH groups.

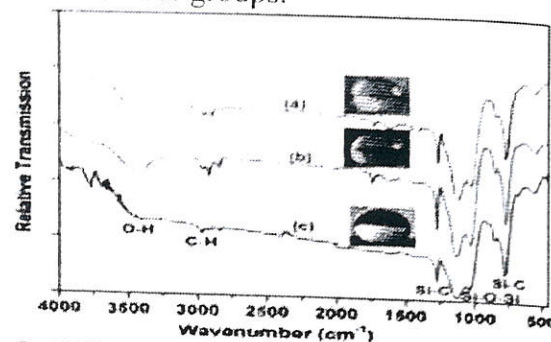


Fig. 2: FTIR spectra of silica coating on different metallic substrates (a) aluminum substrate, (b) bronze substrate and (c) copper substrate

### 3.2 Static and dynamic water contact angle measurements

The hydrophobicity of the resulting surfaces was assessed with water contact angle measurements. A low sliding angle renders the surface "nonsticky", a property that is crucial for the fabrication of water-repellent and self-cleaning surfaces. The surface wettability for film prepared on various metal substrates was observed by CA and SA measurements before and after deposition, and a related CA and SA are listed in a Table 1.

Table 1. Comparisons of contact angle (CA) and sliding angle (SA) before and after deposition on of a various metal substrates with water

Metal	Contact angle		Sliding angle	
	Before deposition	After deposition	Before deposition	After deposition
Aluminum	69	164	36	7
Bronze	58	153	32	12
Copper	61	161	33	9

### 6. Conclusions

The sol-gel process offers many potential avenues for the conservation of art objects. Silica coatings, prepared by a single step sol-gel process using methyltrimethoxysilane as a precursor was found uniform and relatively dense. We have successfully fabricated superhydrophobic silica coating on aluminum, bronze and copper substrates without any surface modification agent. Having contact angle as high as  $164^\circ$  and SA as low as  $7^\circ$ . The selection of precursor and sol-gel composition yielded coatings was found to be adhesive, water-repellent, and effective at preventing corrosion of coated metal substrates. Such a transparent, adherent and superhydrophobic silica coating could find application in windshields of the cars as well as for the transparent coating on the solar cell panels.

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# मुक्तिबोध

## सृजन के विविध आयाम



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डॉ. देविका शुक्ल

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## मुक्तिबोध की कविता में व्यंग्य

• डॉ० वर्षारानी निवृत्तीराव सहदेव,

अभिव्यक्ति का एक सशक्त माध्यम व्यंग्य है। वह अपनी वक्रता में अनेक अर्थों को समेटकर चलता है। हिन्दी काव्य में व्यंग्यपरक कविता की परंपरा बहुत पुरानी है। व्यंग्यार्थ व्यंजक वाक्यों के प्रयोग से किसी कवि की कविता अधिक गहरा असर करती है। इससे कविता के कथ्य की परसरता भी टूटती है और उसकी प्रहारक क्षमता बढ़ जाती है।

मुक्तिबोध प्रदर्शन के लिए एवं प्रचार के लिए किए गए हीन कृष्यों को देखते हैं, समझते हैं और उन पर अपने अनुभवों से प्राप्त सत्त्वों के सहारे करारा व्यंग्य करते हैं। परिस्थिती और परिवेश, प्रजातंत्र एवं प्रशासन के दोहरे व्यक्तित्व तथा दो-मुँही व्यवस्था ने कवि को गहरे व्यंग्य की वर्तना का अभ्यास कराया। सबसे सशक्त व्यंग्य "अँधेरे में" कविता में उभरा है। यह फैंटसी मिश्रित व्यंग्य है जिनमें करुण रसाल हृदय के स्वर हैं जो बुद्धिजीवी के बिके लिजलिजे व्यक्तित्व, व्यक्ति की जड़ निष्क्रियता और स्वार्थबद्धता के पूरी ताकत के साथ कचोटने वाला व्यंग्य उभारते हैं—

"ओ मेरे आदर्शवादी मन, ओ मेरे सिद्धान्तवादी मन/अबतक क्या किया, जीवन क्या जिया?/उदरभी बन अनात्म बन गये,/भूतों की शादी में कनात से तन गये/किसी व्यभिचारी के बन गये बिस्तर/बताओ तो किस-किस के लिए तुम दौड़ गये/करुणा के दृश्यों से हाय मुँह मोड़ गये/बन गये पत्थर, बहुत-बहुत ज्यादा लिया/दिया बहुत-बहुत कम/भर गया देश, अरे जीवित रह गये तुम।"<sup>1</sup>

इस चिंतन के बाद कवि महसूस करता है कि, उसकी जड़ता निष्क्रियता ही मानों इन सब बातों के लिए जिम्मादार है। अतः इस बाहरी और भीतरी दुनिया के गहरे द्वंद्व ने कवि की नींद हराम कर दी। वह तलाशता है उस संसार को जहाँ मानवीयता की सुगंध महक रही हो।

"दिमागी गुहांधकार का ओरोंग-उटोंग" कविता में धुआँधार व्यंग्य की बरसात है। कविता का नायक बुद्धिजीवी है जो बहस में भाग ले रहा है किंतु भीतर से ओरोंग-उटोंग के बड़े हुए नाखून घाने हिंस्त्र पशु प्रवृत्ति को वह बार-बार महसूस करता है। वह उस प्रवृत्ति को मारना चाहता है किंतु ऐसा कर नहीं पाता। मध्यवर्गीय चेतना केवल विवादग्रस्त रहती है उसमें सक्रियता कहीं नहीं है। कवि का करारा व्यंग्य वहाँ है, जहाँ कविता का नायक बहस में भाग लेनेवाले बुद्धिजीवियों की पोल खोल देता है—  
"सत्य के बहाने,/स्वयं को चाहते हैं प्रतिस्थापित करना,/अहं को तथ्य के बहाने।"






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डॉ. वर्षारानी निवृत्तीराव सहदेव

'हादसे' यह आत्मकथा रमणिका गुप्ताजी द्वारा लिखित एक महत्वपूर्ण आत्मकथा है। जिसे सच बोलने की हिम्मत और हिमाकत कह सकते हैं। रमणिका गुप्ताजी एक बहुआयामी व्यक्तित्व हैं। ट्रेड यूनियन, राजनीति, साहित्य जैसी विभिन्न विधाओं में उनका कार्य सराहनीय है। प्रस्तुत आत्मकथा उनके ट्रेड यूनियन तथा राजनीतिक जीवन से जुड़े हादसों की दास्तान है। यह आत्मकथा इसलिए भी महत्वपूर्ण हो गई है कि, इसमें लगभग अपरिचित और अछूते अनुभवों की प्रस्तुति दिखाई देती है। प्रस्तुत आत्मकथा को चार भागों में विभाजित किया गया है।

हादसे

कोयला खदानों में संघर्ष

१९७३ में खदानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

बिहार विधान परिषद / विधान-सभा में उठे विवाद : राजनीतिक संस्मरण एवं निष्कर्ष इस आत्मकथा के अनुभवों में प्रमुखतः लेखिका का व्यक्तिगत जीवन, ट्रेड यूनियन का संघर्ष तथा राजनीतिक गतिविधि आदि ही प्रमुख हैं।

'आत्मकथा' साहित्य की ऐसी विधा है, जिसमें किसी व्यक्ति के अज्ञात और खुद तक सीमित रहनेवाले अनुभवों और गुणों का रचनात्मक रूपांतर दिखाई देता है। स्त्री और दलित आत्मकथाएँ वर्तमान अस्मिता संघर्ष के रचनात्मक शस्त्र हैं। इनके माध्यम से समाज को नया आकार भी दिया जा सकता है और उत्पीड़क वर्ग की धज्जिया भी उड़ाई जा सकती हैं। प्रस्तुत आत्मकथा 'हादसे' इसी अस्मिता संघर्ष की महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी है। इसीलिए इस आत्मकथा को पढ़ते हुए लगता है कि इसमें सच कहने की हिम्मत है। रमणिकाजी को इसमें लगता है कि छुई-मुई बनने से काम चलनेवाला नहीं है। आगे पर चलने की हिम्मत जुटाना जरूरी है। लेखिका कहती है "मैंने हमेशा अपने को समर्थ बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा ताकि अपनी शर्तों पर चल सकूँ। उसके पीछे नहीं चली। उसे दिशा दूँ चाहे राजनीति में चाहे सामाजिक या व्यक्तिगत आचरण में। इसलिए मेरा पहला हमला प्रचलित नियमों प्रथाओं प्रतिबंधों यहाँ तक की यौन-संबंधों पर होने लगा। मुझे रुढ़ियाँ तोड़ने में बड़ा मजा आता था और प्रतिक्रिया में रूढ़िवादियों को तिलमिलाना या झल्लाना अच्छा लगता था।"<sup>१</sup>

आत्मकथा कहती है कि औरत को आगे बढ़ने के लिए 'थेयर' होना जरूरी है। थेयर अर्थात् पूर्णतया संवेदनशील होकर विपरीत स्थितियों में डटे रहना है। आत्मकथा सबसे

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॥ ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांचाही शिक्षण प्रसार ॥  
- शिक्षणमंत्री डॉ. बापूजी साठुंबे



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's



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On

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## 1980 के बाद की हिन्दी कविता में स्त्री लेखन की प्रवृत्तियाँ



डॉ. राहदेव वर्मा निवृत्ती

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प्रारंभ से लेकर आजतक की कविता ने स्त्री की महिमा गायी है। समकालीन हिन्दी कवयित्रीयोंने स्त्री-अधिकारों के पक्ष में बात की है। विन्कुल प्राचीन काल से सारे लोकगीत मुन्करा-स्त्रियों ने ही रचे जो दुनिया की सर्वाधिक मर्मस्पर्शी कविताएँ हैं। आधुनिक काल में महादेवी वर्मा, सुभद्राकुमारी चौहान और रशीद जहाँ जैसी लेखिकाओं ने स्त्रीजीवन, मन और आंतरीक लालसा को उद्यम आवेग के साथ व्यक्त किया। आज तो हिन्दी में अनेक कवयित्रीयाँ सक्रिय हैं। इतनी बड़ी संख्या में इतनी श्रेष्ठ कवयित्रीयाँ इससे पहले कभी नहीं हुई। ये कवयित्रीयाँ लगातार हिन्दी कविता के परिदृश्य को व्यापक बना रही हैं। अनामिका, गगन गिल, सविता सिंह, कात्यायनी, निर्मला पुतुल, निर्मला गर्ग, अनीता वर्मा, इन्दिरा इन्दु, राजी सेठ, क्षमा कौल, स्नेहमयी चौधरी, कमल कुमार आदि अनेकानेक स्त्री-कवियों की कविताएँ केवल स्त्री-मुक्ती की चेतना को ही नहीं वरन् सम्पूर्ण समाज के रूपांतर की कामना को वाणी दे रही हैं।

समकालीन हिन्दी कविता में स्त्री लेखन का जब हम अध्ययन करने लगते हैं तो मेरी दृष्टि से सर्वप्रथम जो प्रवृत्ति दृष्टिगत होती है वह है — 'अस्मिता की खोज'। आज के समय भी सर्वाधिक उन्नत, स्वतंत्र एवं समानतावादी समाज में भी स्त्री सबसे कम स्वाधीन हैं। मानव-जीवन के प्रारंभिक वर्षों को छोड़ दे तो स्त्री बंदी जीवन ही बिताती रही हैं। आज के स्त्री लेखन में नायिका न तो भोग्या बनना चाहती है न पूज्या; बल्कि एक हाड-मौंस की स्त्री की तरह बराबरी और प्रेम चाहती है। समकालीन कविता इसी अस्मिता की पहचान करवा देती है। सुब्रह्मण्य भारती के शब्दों में —

"नाचों! खुशियों मनाओ! / जे कहते थे कि स्त्रियों का पुस्तक छूना पाप है/ वे मर चुके हैं, / जो मूर्ख कहते थे की/ वे स्त्रियों को घरों में कैद कर देंगे/ वे अब अपनी सुरत नहीं दिखा सकते/ उन्होंने हमारी जगह घर में दिखायी/ जैसे हम कोई बैल हों जो/ चारा खाए पीटा जाए और/ मुँह बन्द करके काम करे/ हमने यह सब खत्म कर दिया है/ नाचो गाओ खुशी मनाओ!"<sup>1</sup>

इसलिए आज की कविताएँ नारी-मुक्ति की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण हैं। आज की नारी को वह पुरुष के समकक्ष दर्जा देने की बात करते हुए नारी के अस्तित्व एवं महत्व वर प्रकाश डालती हैं। समाज में आज भी नारी को देखने का दृष्टिकोण नहीं बदला है। पुरुष हमेशा नारी पर दबाव डालता है। वह उसका शारीरिक और मानसिक दोनों रूपों में शोषण करता है। उसे उसके सम्मान, गरिमा और अस्मिता से दूर रखता है।

आज के स्त्री-लेखन ने अपनी कविता के माध्यम से स्त्रियों के अस्मिता के संकट के लिए मौन को जिम्मेदार माना है। और स्पष्ट किया कि अस्तित्व का संकट है तो उसका विरोध, विद्रोह के माध्यम से किया जा सकता है। 'बिटिया मुर्मू के लिए-3' कविता में निर्मला पुतुल ने स्त्री की अस्मिता की तलाश की है—

"बताओ दिल पर हात रखकर सच-सच/ तुमने क्या-क्या बचाया अपने भीतर  
संकट के इस दौर में .../ बचा सके मेरा विश्वास  
मेरी तस्वीर, मेरे खत, मेरी स्मृतियाँ/ मेरी रींग, मेरी डायरी, मेरे गीत  
मेरा प्यार, मेरा सम्मान, मेरी इज्जत/ मेरा नाम, मेरी शोहरत, मेरी प्रतिष्ठा?  
... लड़ सके अपने अस्तित्व और इज्जत के लिए।"<sup>2</sup>



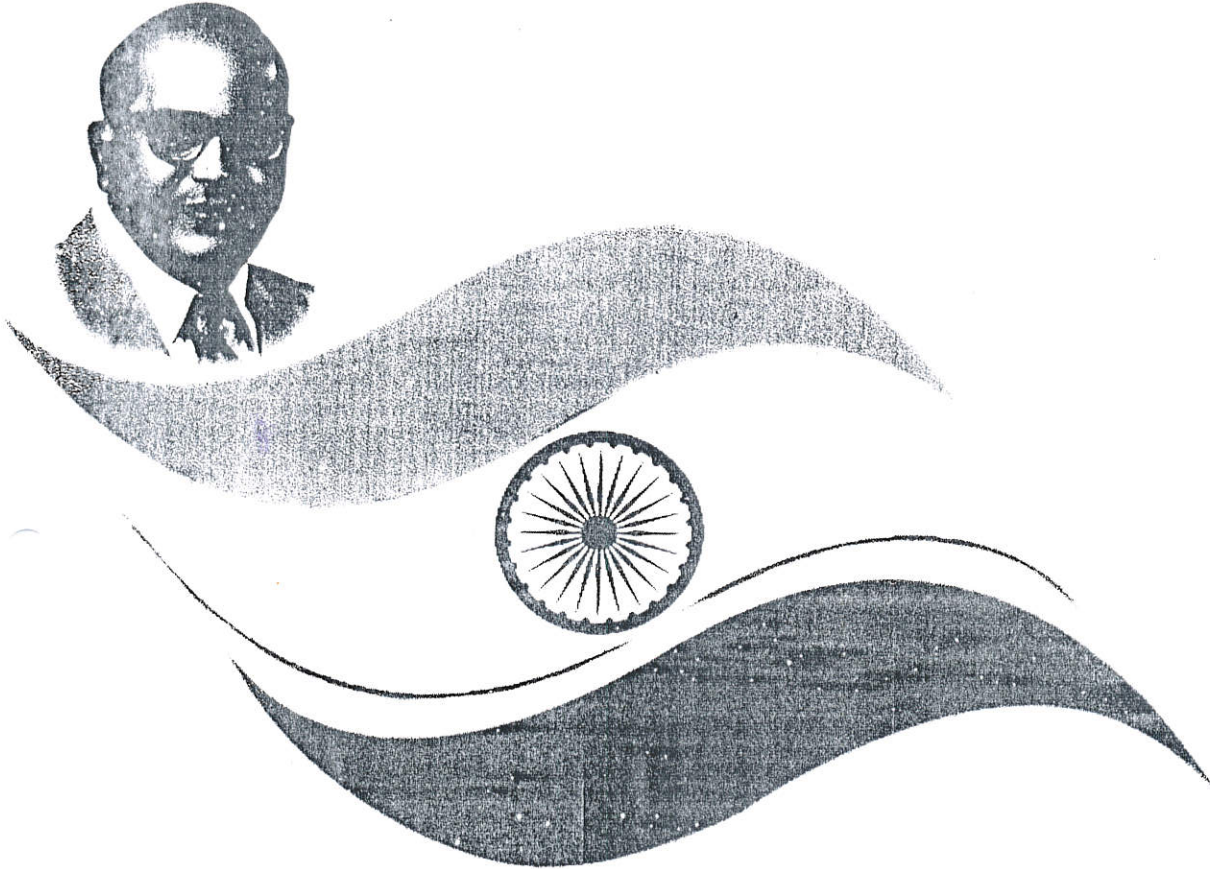


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**“डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे महिलांच्या आर्थिक विकासातील योगदान”**

डॉ. अशोक विलास जाधव  
श्री विजयसिंह यादव कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, पेट वडगाव.

संयोजक :

कोणत्याही समाजाची प्रगती ही त्या समाजातील स्त्रियांच्या प्रगतीवरून ठरविता येते. त्यामुळे राष्ट्राच्या प्रगतीचा स्तरही स्त्रियांच्या प्रगतीवर असल्याचे मान्य केले आहे. भारतीय समाज गरिबी व बेकारी यामुळे त्रस्त आहे. त्याचे मूळ कारण स्त्रियांची उपेक्षा आहे. आर्थिक विकासासाठी जेवढी पुरुषांची जबाबदारी आहे तितकीच जबाबदारी स्त्रियांची आहे. पुरुषप्रधान भारतीय संस्कृती भारतीय स्त्रियांच्या वाट्याला आजपर्यंत उपेक्षाच आलेली आहे. धर्म, जात, समाज, रूढी, प्रथा, परंपरा आणि पुरुषी मानसिकता यामुळे स्त्रीच्या वाट्याला नेहमीच तसेच दुय्यम जिणं आलेलं आहे. 'चूल आणि मूल' यातच वंदिस्त केलेल्या स्त्रीला तिच्या मानवी हक्कापासूनही वंचित ठेवण्यात आले. आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, राजकीय तसेच सर्वच क्षेत्रात मागास राहिलेल्या या स्त्रियांना त्यांचे हक्क तसेच जीवनाच्या सर्वच क्षेत्रात समानता मिळावी यासाठी काही थोर व्यक्तींनी आपल्या जीवनात अविरत संघर्ष केला, त्यापैकीच एक म्हणजे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर होय. सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक तसेच आर्थिकदृष्ट्या महिलांची उन्नती व्हावी यासाठी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर सदैव आग्रही राहिले. धर्म, रूढी, प्रथा परंपरा यामुळे स्त्रियांची स्थिती वाईट झाली नसून भारताच्या आर्थिक प्रगतीलाही त्यामुळे खीळ बसली. लोकसंख्येच्या ५० टक्के असलेल्या समस्त महिला वर्गाची शक्ति आर्थिक विकासाऐवजी कष्टमय जीवन जगण्यात खर्च झाली. आर्थिक क्षेत्रात स्त्रियांच्या मागील विकासाचा विकास स्त्रियांना सामाजिक क्षेत्रात समानता दिल्याखेरीज होणार नाही. तसेच स्त्रियांना स्वयंनिर्णयाच्या अधिकारापासून वंचित ठेवून आम्ही राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक गती रोखली आहे. स्त्रियांच्या आर्थिक विकास न झाल्यामुळे त्यांना आयुष्यभर अनेक अडचणींचा सामना करावा लागला. स्त्रियांच्या सर्वच समस्यांच्या मुळाशी तिचे आर्थिक परावलंबित्व जबाबदार मानून त्यातून तिला बाहेर काढण्यासाठी तसेच आर्थिक क्षेत्रात तिला सक्षम करण्यासाठी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान दिलेले आहे. महिलांच्या आर्थिक विकासाच्या अनुशांगाने त्यांनी विविध विचार मांडलेले आहेत. सदर शोधनिबंधाच्या माध्यमातून डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी महिलांच्या आर्थिक विकासासाठी तसेच त्यांच्या आर्थिक उन्नतीसाठी केलेल्या योगदानाचा अभ्यास करण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आलेला आहे.

- महिलांच्या आर्थिक विकासाची उद्दिष्टे :
- १. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या महिलांच्या आर्थिक विकासाशी संबंधित विचारांचा अभ्यास करणे.
  - २. महिलांच्या आर्थिक विकासातील डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या योगदानाचा अभ्यास करणे.
  - ३. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या महिलांच्या आर्थिक विचारांची आजच्या संदर्भातील उपयुक्तता स्पष्ट करणे.

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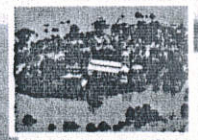
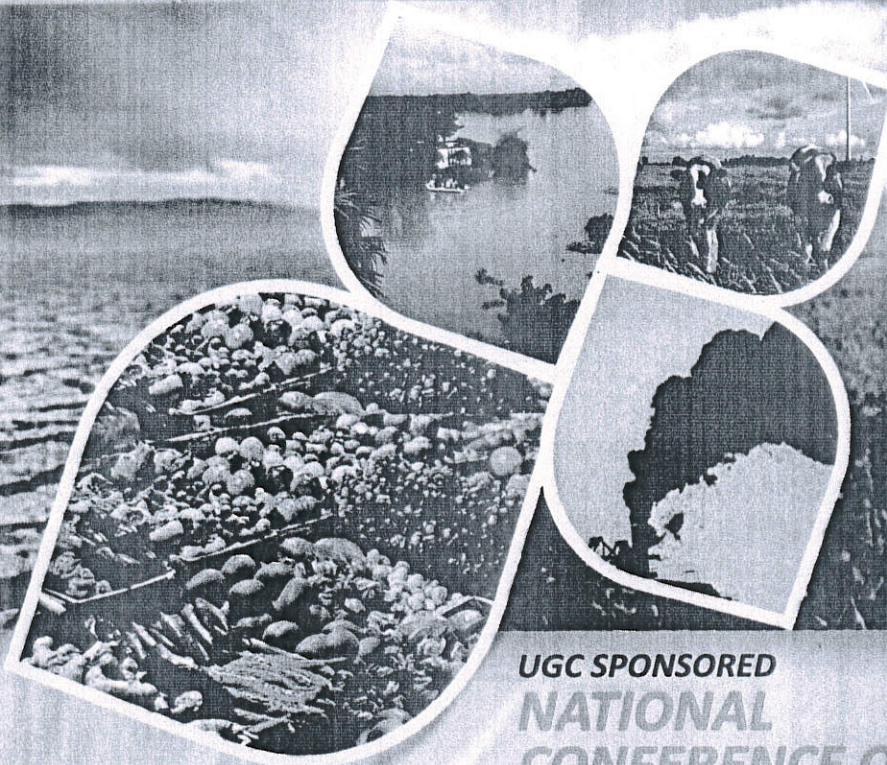
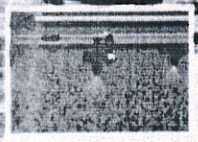
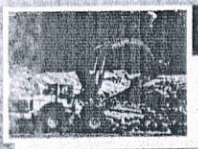
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## SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT WITH REFERENCE TO NEW ECONOMIC ERA

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### ABSTRACT

India has been witnessing a blinding pace of growth and development in recent times. There is talk of the country leapfrogging into the league of developed nations sooner than later. But this growth has raised concerns from sundry quarters as regards its basic texture and health. Experts are now calling for "sustainable development" and the term has gained currency in the last few years. In spite of fast growth in various sectors, agriculture remains the backbone of the Indian economy. This paper attempts to tackle and explore the issue of sustainable development in agriculture in India. Further it aims to compare the sustainable agriculture system with the traditional system and the current system in practice, across the dimensions of ecological, economic and social sustainability. It also tries to give long term solutions to solve the problems plaguing the system so that sustainable practices can be promoted and practiced.

### Introduction

Agriculture sector is the most important position in Indian economy, as it is one of the largest private businesses in India, which continues to dominate the change in economy through its links of various sectors of production and markets. The role of agricultural sector in Indian economy can be seen through its contribution to GDP (Gross domestic Product) and employment. This sector also contributes significantly to sustainable economic development of the country. The sustainable agriculture development of any country depends upon the judicious mix of their available natural resources. In fact agriculture determine the fate of a country like India where about two-thirds of the population still lives in rural India with agriculture as its livelihood, in spite of the increasing urbanization that has been taking place since many decades. Therefore if agriculture goes wrong, it will be really bad for the economy as the falling of agricultural growth not only affects employment but GDP too (thus increasing poverty). The larger objective for the improvement of agriculture sector can be realized through rapid growth of agriculture which depends upon increasing the area of cultivation, cropping intensity and productivity. But for a country like India, increasing productivity is more important than the rest of the two. This is simply because of increasing urbanization, industrialization and the limited land size of the country.

### Sustainable Agriculture Development

The issues of sustainable development can be discussed under three broad types of farming systems viz. traditional production system, modern agriculture system and sustainable agriculture system. Further we can compare them across three dimensions, ecological, economic and social sustainability.





### **Ecological Sustainability**

Most of the traditional and conventional farm practices are not ecologically sustainable. They misuse natural resources, reducing soil fertility causing soil erosion and contributing to global climatic change. But sustainable agriculture has some major advantages over traditional practices:

#### **Soil Fertility:**

Continuous fall in soil fertility is one of the major problems in many parts of India. Sustainable agriculture improves fertility and soil structure.

#### **Water:**

Irrigation is the biggest consumer of fresh water, and fertilizer and pesticides contaminate both surface and ground water. Sustainable agriculture increase the organic matter content of the top soil, thus raising its ability to retain and store water that falls as rain.

#### **Biodiversity:**

Sustainable agriculture practices involve mixed cropping, thus increasing the diversity of crops produced and raising the diversity of insects and other animals and plants in and around the fields.

#### **Health & Pollution:**

Chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers badly affect the local ecology as well as the population. Indiscriminate use of pesticides, improper storage etc. may lead to health problems. Sustainable agriculture reduces the use of hazardous chemical and control pests.

#### **Land use Pattern:**

Over-exploitation of land causes erosion, land slides and flooding clogs irrigation channels and reduces the arability of the land. Sustainable agriculture avoids these problems by improving productivity, conserving the soil etc.

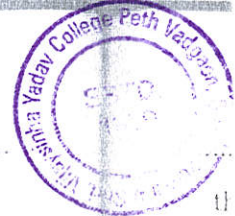
#### **Climate:**

Conventional agriculture contributes to the production of green house gases in various ways like reducing the amount of carbon stored in the soil and in vegetation, through the production of Methane in irrigated field and production of artificial fertilizers etc. By adopting sustainable agriculture system, one can easily overcome this problem.

#### **Economic Sustainability:**

For agriculture to be sustainable it should be economically viable over the long term. Conventional agriculture involves more economic risk than sustainable agriculture in the long term. Sometimes governments are inclined to view export-oriented production systems as more important than supply domestic demands. This is not right. Focusing on exports alone involves hidden costs: in transport, in assuring local food security, etc. Policies should treat domestic demand and in particular food security as equally important to the visible trade balance. It is a popular misconception that specific commodities promise high economic returns. But market production implies certain risks as markets are fickle and change quickly. Cheap foreign food may sweep into the national market, leaving Indian farmers without a market. As a World Trade Organization signatory, the Indian government is under pressure to deregulate and open its economy to the world market so it cannot protect its farmers behind tariff walls. The main source of employment for rural people is farming. Trends towards specialization and mechanization may increase narrowly measured "efficiency", but they reduce employment on the land. The welfare costs of unemployment must be taken into account when designing national agricultural support programs. Sustainable agriculture, with its emphasis on small-scale, labor-intensive activities, helps overcome these problems.





## Social Sustainability

Social sustainability in farming techniques is related to the ideas of social acceptability and justice. Development can not be sustainable unless it reduces poverty. The government must find ways to enable the rural poor to benefit from agriculture development. Social injustice is where some section of the society is neglected from development opportunities. But having robust system of social sustainability can bridge the gap between "haves" and "have-nots". Many new technologies fail to become applicable in agriculture sector due to lack of acceptability by the local society. Sustainable agriculture practices are useful because it is based on local social customs, traditions and norms etc. Because of being familiar the local people are more likely to accept and adopt them. Moreover, sustainable agriculture practices are based on traditional know-how and local innovation. Local people have the knowledge about their environment crops and livestock.

Traditional agriculture is more gender oriented, where woman bear the heaviest burden in terms of labor. Sustainable agriculture ensures that the burden and benefits are shared equitably between man and woman. While conventional farming focuses on a few commodities, sustainable agriculture improves food security by improving quality and nutritional value of food, and also by producing bigger range of products throughout the years. Traditional farming was also driven by the caste and wealth oriented people. The rich and higher castes benefitted more, while the poor and lower castes are left out. Sustainable agriculture attempts to ensure equal participation which recognizes the voice and speech of every people.

## Agricultural Production in India

Indian Agriculture production in most part of the country is closely related to the optimum use of available natural and human resources of the country. Therefore riding on the back of agro climatic condition and rich natural resource base, India today has become the world's largest producer of numerous commodities. The country is a leading producer of coconuts, mangoes, milk, bananas, dairy products, ginger, turmeric, cashew nut, pulses and black pepper. It is also the second largest producer of rice, wheat, sugar, cotton, fruit and vegetables.

Indian agriculture production is closely related to sufficient and wise water management practices. Most of the agriculture practices in India confined to a few monsoon months. During the monsoon season, India is usually endowed with generous rainfall; although not infrequently, this bountiful monsoon turns into terror, causing uncontrollable floods in different parts of the country and ultimately affecting agriculture production.

Mile Stones in Indian Agriculture Policy makers and planners, concerned about national independence, security and political stability realized that self sufficiency in food production was an absolute pre requisite for sustainable agriculture development. The policies considered to be a mile stone in agriculture development of the country are:

### 1 Green Revolution (1968):

This revolution includes packages of programs like, Intensive Agriculture District Program (IADP) which eventually led to the Green Revolution. The National Bank for Agriculture Development (NABARD) was set up. The emphasis was on high yielding varieties along with other modern inputs like chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides and mechanization and also on how productivity could be raised in agriculture sector without having substantial influences on increasing area under cultivation.

### 2 Ever Green Revolution (1996):

Father of India's Green revolution, Prof. M.S. Swaminathan claims to be pro-woman, pro-nature and pro-poor. The conservation of biodiversity, maintaining soil fertility, increasing





the climate resistance of food crops combined with better and more education and technological innovation are the key to the ever green revolution. The main aim of this revolution is to produce more using less land, less water and less fertilizer. The recent visit of US President in New Delhi in March 2010, announced a new partnership with India in an agriculture sector for an evergreen revolution to achieve global food security.

### 3. White and Yellow Revolution:

The Green Revolution generated a mood of self confidence in our agriculture capability, which led to the next phase characterized by the Technology Mission. Under this approach, the focus was on conservation, consumption, and commerce. An end-to-end approach was introduced involving attention to all links in the production-consumption chain, owing to which program was steady and sometimes striking as in the case of milk and egg production.

### 4. Blue Revolution (Water, Fish):

It has been brought about in part by a trend towards healthier eating which has increased the consumption of Fish. Additionally the supply of wild fish is declining. This revolution could give landless laborers and women a great opportunity for employment which empowered them.

### 5. Bio-Technology Revolution:

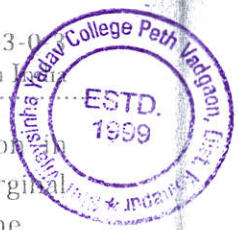
India is well positioned to emerge as a significant player in the Global Bio-tech Arena. Agriculture biotech in India has immense growth opportunity and the country could become the fore runner in the transgenic production rise and several other genetically engineered vegetables by 2010. In agri-biotech sector India has been growing at a blinding rate of 30% since the last five years. The food processing sectors which is considered to be prime drivers of Indian economy is currently growing at 13.5%.

### Impact of Economic Reform on Indian Agriculture

The Indian agriculture sector has been undergoing economic reform since 1990s in a move to liberalize the economy to benefit from globalization. India, which is one of the largest agriculture based economies, remained closed until the early 1990s. In 1991, the new economic policies stressed both external sector reforms in the exchange rate, trade and foreign investment policies and internal reform in areas such as industrial policies, price and distribution controls, and fiscal restructuring in the financial and public sector.

India's economic reforms were initiated in July 1991, but it was observed that the expected increase in exports due to liberalization did not occur. In addition, the agriculture sector's output growth decreased during 1992-1993 to 1998-1999. The reason behind this was the decline in the environmental quality of land which reduced the marginal productivity of the modern inputs. Agriculture sector is the mainstay of the Indian economy around which socio-economic privileges and deprivation revolve, and any change in its structure is likely to have a corresponding impact on the existing pattern of social equality. No strategy of economic reform can succeed without sustained and broad based agriculture development, which is critical for raising living standards, alleviating poverty, assuring food security, making substantial contribution to the national economic growth. Since agriculture continues to be a tradable sector, this economic liberalization and reform policy has a far reaching effect on Agricultural exports, and imports, Investment in new technologies, Pattern of agricultural growth, Agricultural income and employment, Agricultural price, Food security. Reduction in Commercial Bank credit to agriculture, in lieu of this reforms process and recommendations of Khusro Committee and Narasimham Committee resulted in fall in farm investment and impaired growth.





Liberalization of agriculture and open market operations enhance competition "resource use" and "marketing of agriculture production", which forces the small and marginal farmers to resort to "distress sale" and seek off farm employment for supplementing income.

**Issues & Challenges**

The central issue in agricultural development is the necessity to improve productivity, generate employment and provide a source of income to the poor segments of population. Studies by FAO have shown that small farms in developing countries contribute around 30-35% to the total agricultural output. The pace of adoption of modern technology in India is slow and the farming practices are too haphazard and unscientific. Some of the basic issues for development of Indian agriculture sector are revitalization of cooperative institutions, improving rural credits, research, human resource development, trade and export promotion, land reforms and education.

The sustainable development in India can also be achieved by full utilization of human resources. A large part of poor population of the country is engaged in agriculture, unless we increase their living standard, overall growth of this country is not possible. If we keep ignoring the poor, this disparity will keep on increasing between classes. Debt traps in country are forcing farmers to commit suicides. People are migrating towards city with the hope of better livelihood but it is also increasing the slum population in cities. Therefore rural population must be given employment in their areas and a chance to prosper. India has been carrying the tag of "developing" country for quite long now; for making the move towards "developed" countries we must shed this huge dependence on agriculture sector.

### Conclusion

The agricultural technology needs to move from production oriented to profit oriented sustainable farming. The conditions for development of sustainable agriculture are becoming more and more favorable. New opportunities are opening the eyes of farmers, development workers, researchers and policy makers like agri related businesses, dairy farming, poultry farming, cattle farming and fisheries. Now the time is to see the potential and importance of these practices not only for their economic interest but also as the basis for further intensification and ecological sustainability. To conclude, a small-farm management to improve productivity, profitability and sustainability of the farming system will go a long way to ensure all round sustainability.

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अज्ञान, अविद्या के कारण जड़मति होना जिनकी नियति बन गयी। जीवन्त प्राणी होकर भी निर्जीव पुतले बनकर विचरण करनेवाले बेजान समुदाय को सदियों से अन्याय तथा अत्याचार को चुपचाप झेलने के लिए विवश कर दिया गया। इन अभागों के संताप को प्रस्फुटन प्रदान करने हेतु भारत भूमि के क्षितिज पर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर नामक तेजपुंज अवतरित हुआ, जिसने इन निर्जीव बुतों में प्राण भर दिया। गुलामी को गुलामी का एहसास दिलाकर स्वयं प्रकाशित बनने के लिए शिक्षा का महामंत्र प्रदान किया। जिससे भारत की संस्कृति में एक नवीन पर्व का आगमन हुआ जो सच्चे अर्थों में मुक्तिपर्व सिद्ध हुआ। इसी पर्व ने अन्याय, अत्याचार तथा शोषण के प्रति हुंकार भर दिया। यही हुंकार दलित साहित्य के रूप में साहित्य में गुंजायमान हो गयी। सदियों की पीड़ा, वेदना साहित्य में प्रखर विद्रोह के रूप में अवतरित होने लगी। दलित जीवन की पीड़ा, वेदना, हुंकार, विद्रोह को वाणी प्रदान करने में अन्य विधाओं की अपेक्षा आत्मकथा नामक विधा की अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है। प्रस्तुत ग्रंथ इस दिशा में मात्र एक लघु प्रयास है।



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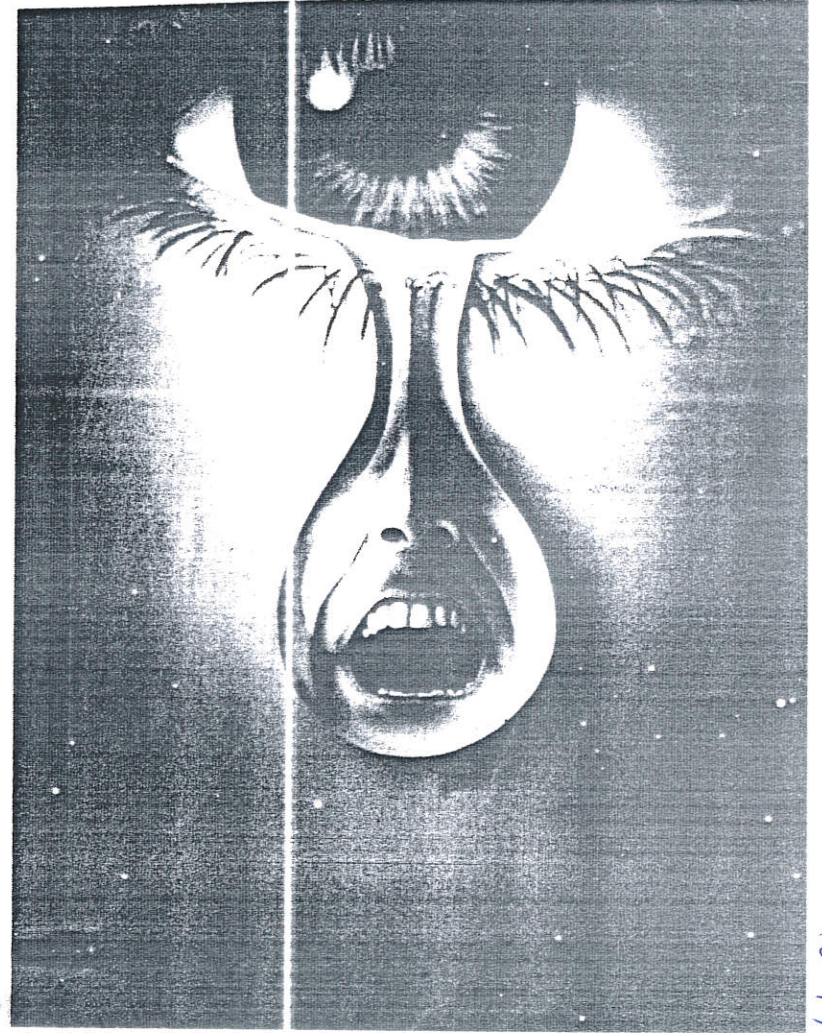


दलित आत्मकथा एवं आत्मकथाकार

संपादक

डॉ. संदीप श्रीराम पाईकराव  
डॉ. खाज़ी मुख्तारोद्दिन

# दलित आत्मकथा एवं आत्मकथाकार



16-17



संपादक

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डॉ. सहदेव वर्षारणी निवृत्तीराव

कोसल्या वैमंजरी द्वारा लिखित दोहरा अभिशाप सन् 1999 में प्रकाशित हिन्दी की पहली दलित स्त्री की आत्मकथा है। यह आत्मकथा दलित स्त्री के संघर्ष की कहानी है। इसमें 1906 से लेकर आज तक के दलित समाज की यथार्थवादी नज़रों से देखा जा सकता है। यह दलित बच्चों, स्त्रियों और पूरे दलित समाज की तस्वीर है। विशेषतः दलित स्त्री साहित्य की अनुपम और अद्वितीय कृति है। दलित साहित्य विमर्श में इस कृति का बड़े मायनों में विशेष महत्व है। पहला तो यह कि यह हिन्दी का पहला ऐसा आत्मवृत्त है जिसे एक दलित लेखिका द्वारा लिखा गया है। दूसरा यह है कि लेखिका ने स्वयं दलित होने के कारण जिस ईमानदारी और प्रतिबद्धता के साथ दलित महिलाओं के उन्पीड़न और संघर्ष को दिखाया है वह अपने आप में अद्वितीय है। तीसरा यह कि यह तीन पीढ़ी की कथा है जिसमें लेखिका की माँ भागेरथी, नानी आजी और स्वयं लेखिका के जीवन का मार्मिक एवं विशद चित्रण हुआ है। दोहरा अभिशाप जब छप कर आया था तब लेखिका की स्त्री मुक्ति की धारणा को लेकर कई दलित साहित्यकार उन पर व्यक्तिगत आरोप लगाने तक से नहीं चूके। उस समय इन रुढ़िवादी दलित लेखकों द्वारा उनके लेखन और निजी जीवन पर कई प्रश्नचिन्ह खड़े किये गये थे परन्तु प्रश्नचिन्ह कितने भी खड़े हों आत्मवृत्त में उठाए गये दलित स्त्री के संघर्ष और त्याग को झुठला नहीं सकते। स्वयं लेखिका के शब्दों में—“पुत्र, भाई, पति सब मुझ पर नाराज हो सकते हैं, परन्तु मुझे भी तो स्वतन्त्रता चाहिए कि मैं अपनी बात समाज के सामने रख सकूँ। मेरे जैसे अनुभव और भी महिलाओं को आये होंगे परन्तु समाज और परिवार के भय से अपने अनुभव समाज के सामने उजागर करने से डरती हूँ और जीवनभर घुटन में जीती हूँ। समाज की आँखें खोलने के लिए ऐसे अनुभव सामने आने की जरूरत है।”