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संक्षेप

न पुणे. प्रथम

महात्मा गांधी हे एक महान राजकीय संत होते. सत्य, अहिंसा सत्याग्रहांच्या मार्गाने स्वराज्याची लढाई करताना विश्ववभूषणाचा संदेश देणारे, सत्याची पुजारी होते. त्यांनी अहिंसेच्या मार्गाने भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळवून दिले. केवळ स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्ती हि त्यांचे उद्दिष्ट ध्येय नव्हते, त्यांना सत्तेचे विकेंद्रीकरण असणारे शासनाचा निर्माण करायचे होते. विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत खेड्यांना मध्यवर्ती मानून राज्यव्यवस्था भारतात निर्माण करणे गांधीजी ग्रामीण भागाचा विकास घडविण्याची क्षमता असणारी स्वयंशासीत, आर्थिकदृष्ट्या स्वयंपूर्ण असलेली खेडी निर्माण व्हावीत. आदर्श समाज व्यवस्था निर्माण व्हावी, या व्यवस्थेत राज्य अनावश्यक आहे असाही महात्मा गांधी राज्याचा आधार हिंसा आहे, राज्य स्वातंत्र्याचा संकोच करते. राज्याचे समर्थन नैतिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, ऐतिहासिक आधारावरती करता येत नाहीत. राज्य पिळवणुकीचे साधन आहे इ. मुळे त्यांनी राज्याचा अस्तित्वालाच विरोध केला. आधुनिक काळात राज्याशिवाय खेड्याचा विचार अशक्य असल्याने त्यांनी समाजसंस्थांची संकल्पना मांडली.

ग्रामीण व्यवस्थेचा केंद्रबिंदू व्यक्ती असते. संपूर्ण व्यवस्थेचे व संस्थेचा व्यक्तीविकास हेच साध्य असते. इतर सर्व साधने म्हणून कल्पिली जातात या व्यवस्थेमध्ये लोकांच्या मुलभूत गरजांची पूर्तता करण्यासाठी व्यवस्था ग्रामीण व्यवस्था सक्षम असते. आर्थिक संदर्भातून या व्यवस्थेकडे पाहिल्यास मानवाच्या असलेल्या गरजा, गरज, विचारा या प्राथमिक गरजा या व्यवस्थेत पूर्ण होण्याची हमी मिळते असे गांधीजींच्या मत होतं. गरजा या आवश्चित प्राथमिक गरजांशी संबंधित उत्पादन, साधनांची मालकी ही जनतेच्या हती असते. या गरजांसाठी जबाबदारी व शोषणास वाव मिळत नसतो. इथे कष्टकरी माणसे स्वयंरोजगार करीत असल्यामुळे ते शासनास जगणारी परजीवी ठरत नाहीत. जो कष्ट करीत नाही त्याला खायला मिळणार नाही. येथे जबाबदारी जगण्यास वाव नसतो या सुत्राचा तेथे अवलंब केलेला असतो. समाज रचना शहरी व्यवस्थेमध्ये सामाजिक विभक्ती व सामाजिक दर्जा यावर आधारलेली असते. परंतू हे वर्गच ग्रामीण व्यवस्थेत कायदे नष्ट होऊन मानवी मानवाची अंमलबजावणी केली जाईल. सामाजिक न्यायासह दुर्बलांचे सबलीकरण घडून येईल. समाजाचा कल्याणाचीच हमी या व्यवस्थेमध्ये मिळेल असे गांधीजींना वाटते.

शहरी श्रमजीव्यांमूळे अनैतिक ग्रामीण जनतेविषयी असलेला बेपवाईपणा वाढीस लागतो त्यामुळे समाजास शोषण होऊन शहरी वाढत असल्यामुळे ती लवकरात लवकर नष्ट व्हावी असं गांधीजींच मत होतं. समाजातील जीवजी गांधी जीवजीरू, धर्माचे पाळण करणारी नैसर्गिक अलंकारां अशी ग्रामीण व्यवस्था निर्माण

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करावी अस गांधीजींना वाटत होत या व्यवस्थेमूळे मानवी सुख समाधानात भर तर पटेलच परंतु त्या समताही वाढेल अशी गांधीजी मत होत म्हणून ग्रामराज्याच्या संकल्पनेला आपल्या जिबनात महत्वा दिलेले आहे.

राष्ट्रवाद

म.गांधींनी "हिंद स्वराज्य" मधून पाश्चात्य राष्ट्रवादाचे हिंसेच्या राजकारणाचा पुरस्कार जहाल राष्ट्रवादाचे धोके सुचित केलेले होते आणि व्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य, सामाजिक बांधिलकी आणि संस्कृतीवर आधारित मानवतावादी राष्ट्रवाद आणि स्वायत्त व विकेंद्रीत आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणि जीवन पध्दतीचा पुरस्कार केलेला होता.

औद्योगिकीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरणामूळे समाजाचे कंगालीकरण होऊन, पारंपारीक व्यवस्था उद्योगधंदे उध्वस्त झाले आहेत. केंद्रशासनाची सत्ता अतिकेंद्रीत होत आहे आणि भारताची आर्थिक मोठमोठे उद्योगपती भांडवलदार आणि त्यांचे प्रतिनिधीत्व करणा-या वरिष्ठ वर्गाकडे गेली आहे. देशात शक्ती मोठ्याप्रमाणावर वाढल्या आहेत. या उजव्या शक्ती आणि त्यांचे राजकारणी या आर्थिक वैज्ञानिक प्रगती आणि आधुनिकतेचा पुरस्कार करीत असल्या तरी सनातन धार्मिक मुल्ये व प्रतीके यांचा अस्मितेशी मेळ घालून राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेच्या नावाखाली धार्मिक उन्माद चेतवून जनसामान्यांचा दुसरीकडे वळविल्याचा प्रयत्न करीत आहेत. धार्मिक राष्ट्रवाद आणि राज्यसंस्था यांची सांगड घालून धर्मीय, भिन्न भाषिक आणि भिन्न सांस्कृतिक लोकसमुहांचे आवर्तीकरण करीत आहेत. परिणामी अधिराज्य आणि विविध जाती-जमातींचे नागरी हक्क धोक्यात आलेले आहेत. अल्पसंख्य जाती-सांस्कृतिक आणि सामाजिक व्यवहार आकुंचित होत चाललेले आहेत.

"हिंद स्वराज्य" मध्ये म.गांधींनी आधुनिकतेने निर्माण केलेल्या अनेक समस्यांची मांडणी केलेली पण "हिंद स्वराज्याच्या" उद्दिष्टांचा वेध घेत असताना एक महत्वाची गोष्ट जाणवते. म.गांधी समोर मुलभूत प्रश्न होता. तो म्हणजे भारताला गुलामगिरीपासून दुर करून भारतातील नागरीकांना ख-या मुक्त आणि स्वतंत्र्य कसे करावयाचे? तसेच संसदीय लोकशाहीच्या नावाखाली निर्माण होणा-या अतिप्रतिनिधीत्वाऐवजी जनतेच्या हातांत ख-या अर्थाने सत्ता येईल, अशी पध्दती कशी निर्माण करावयाची? राज्याच्या दंडसत्तेपासून आणि हिंसेपासून व्यक्तीचे स्वातंत्र्य कसे अबाधित राखावयाचे? आधुनिकता औद्योगिक कांती यांच्या माध्यमातून व्यक्ती आणि समाजाचे शोषण करणा-या व्यवस्थेला कोणता धावयाचा? या सर्व प्रश्नांकडे पाहिल्यास म.गांधींचा प्रोजेक्ट हा नागरीकांना ख-या अर्थाने नागरी, आजाद राजकीय, धार्मिक हक्क, उपलब्ध करून देणा-या आणि सत्तेच्या विकेंद्रीकरण आधारित खरी खुरी बहुपक्षीय पध्दती असणा-या "पर्याय व्यवस्थेच्या" निर्मितीचा प्रोजेक्ट होता. त्या अर्थाने म.गांधी आपल्या स्वातंत्र्य तत्वज्ञानानुसार नागरी समाजाची मांडणी करीत होते. ब्रिटीशांच्या इतिहास शास्त्रातून जो राष्ट्रवाद एकात्मता मांडणी करीत होते. त्यामूळे निर्माण होणारी संघर्ष रचना मूळतः खरी जाणवत होती, असे त्यांच्या लिखाणात दिसून येते. म.गांधींनी "हिंद स्वराज्य" मध्ये समाजाचे केंद्रीकरण आभासी प्रतिनिधीत्व, राजकीय पध्दती

परंतु त्यांच्या जीवनात संस्कृतीचे दुष्परिणाम याबद्दल बोलत असले तरी, त्यांनी या सर्व प्रश्नांवर परिणाम पाश्चात्य राष्ट्रवादाचा जो सिध्दांत होता, त्याला पर्याय देण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

ईश्वर आणि मानव एकच आहे. सर्वधर्म मानवतावादी आहेत. गांधींनी विश्वव्यापक सर्वधर्म समभाव याच आधारे आयुष्यभर आचरणात आणली. त्यासाठी त्यांनी सुसंगत धर्म विचार, तत्वज्ञानी मांडणी केली. सर्वधर्मात धर्म हे शुध्द व्यक्तीगत बाब आहे. ईश्वराची संकल्पना प्रत्येकाच्या मनामध्ये वेगवेगळी असते. जेवढ्या व्यक्ती तेवढे धर्म म्हणावे लागतील. कोणत्याही धर्म सक्ती करत नसतो. १. हिंदू धर्माची अजिबात कमी न करता इस्लाम, ख्रिस्ती, ज्यू इ. धर्मातील श्रेष्ठत्वाला मान देऊ शकतो. मानवता, मानवता यावर इस्लामचा विश्वास आहे. पण हा बंधूभाव, मानवता केवळ इस्लामपूरती मर्यादीत नसून ती विश्वव्यापक आहे. सर्व धर्माबद्दल सारखाच आदर बाळगल्यास धर्माधर्मातील संघर्ष निर्माण होण्याचे कारण नाही. २. प्रत्येकाने सहिष्णुवृत्ती अंगी बाळगल्यास धर्माधर्मात, कर्मठता, दहशतवाद थांबविणे शक्य होईल. गांधींच्यामते एकाच वृक्षाची पाने या दृष्टीने तुम्ही सर्व धर्माकडे पाहता तेव्हा ती वेगवेगळी दिसतात. त्यामुळे सर्व धर्म एकच आहेत. याचे मुलभूत आकलन झाल्यास धर्माधर्मावर झालेली युध्दे थांबतील. हिंदू गितापारायणाबरोबरच कुराण, ग्रंथसाहेबही वाचावे, पवित्र मानावे असे सर्वांनी केल्यास संघर्ष निर्माण होणार नाही. या सर्वधर्मसमन्वयाच्या सिध्दांत विचारावर त्यांनी राष्ट्रवादाची मांडणी केली.

गांधींनी तत्कालीन युरोपमधील राष्ट्रसंकल्पनेच्या विचाराला विरोध करत 'हिंदू-मुस्लीम' मधून स्वातंत्र्य, सामाजिक बांधिलकी समिश्र संस्कृती, मानवतावाद यांचा पुरस्कार केला. 'हिंदू-मुस्लीम' एकसंघ राष्ट्रवादाची मांडणी केली. मुस्लीम, ख्रिश्चन समाजाचे हित जोपासणे म्हणजे हिंदू विरोध कृत्य यास त्यांनी विरोध केला. 'हिंदू-मुस्लीम' हाडवैर या शब्दास गांधींनी विरोध करून हा शब्द म्हणजे एकसंघ राष्ट्रविरोधी, ऐक्य विरोधी ब्रिटीश धर्माध विचारांनी शोधलेला शब्द आहे असे म्हटले. मं. गांधींनी 'हिंदू-मुस्लीम' संघर्ष नाकारत. पण हा संघर्ष त्यांनी इतिहासकालीन राजकीय सत्तासंक्रमण काळातील म्हटला आहे. राजकीय सत्तांना असजशी स्थिरता येऊ लागली तशी संघर्षाची धार बोधट होत गेली. पुढे 'हिंदू-मुस्लीम' जातीय संघर्ष न राहता कालांतराने त्याचे रूपांतर राजकीय सत्तासंघर्षात झालेले दिसून येते, असे गांधी म्हणतात. त्यासाठी त्यांनी ऐतिहासिक उदाहरण म्हणून अकबर बादशहाचा कालखंड, रजपूत, जाट, मराठे या 'हिंदू-मुस्लीम', राजांच्या मध्ये सत्ता टिकावण्यासाठी ते कसे एकमेकाविरोधी धर्मबाजूला ठेऊ न एकत्र येतात हे दर्शविले आहे. १८५७ च्या स्वातंत्र्य संग्रामात मोगल बहादुरशहा जफर याचे निशान व नेतृत्व ब्रिटीशविरोधी लढ्याचे प्रतिक म्हणून सर्वांनी स्वीकारले होते याकडे ते लक्ष वेधतात.

म. गांधी यावरच न थांबता 'हिंदू-मुस्लीम' ऐक्यविचार मांडणी सांस्कृतिक, वांशिक संदर्भातून करतात. 'हिंदू-जैन' धर्मातही वेगवेगळे पंथ आढळतात. म्हणून काय ते एक राष्ट्र होऊ शकत नाही काय? मुस्लीम समाजातील बहुतराज जनता ही पुर्वीची हिंदू धर्मातून धर्मातरीत असून आपले व त्यांचे पूर्वज एकच आहेत. आपण सर्वजण मानव मानवांसाचे आहोत. आचरण पध्दती बदलली म्हणजे? ते राष्ट्राचा भाग नव्हे काय?



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असे गांधी म्हणतात. हिंदूस्थान हिंदूचाच आहे असे हिंदूंनी मानल्यास ते एक स्वप्न आहे. तसेच समजू लागल्यास तेही स्वप्न समजावे. गांधी पुढे म्हणतात 'हिंदू-मुस्लीम' एक असून त्यांच्यात राष्ट्रीयत्वाची भावना आहे. ब्रिटीश साम्राज्याच्या अगोदर 'हिंदू-मुस्लीम' यांच्यात राष्ट्रीयत्वाची भावना हिंदूस्थानात राष्ट्रवादाची भावना रेल्वे, दळणवळण साधने ई. ब्रिटीश सुधारणेने झाली. यास महाविरोध करतात. साम्राज्य स्थिरतेसाठी 'हिंदू-मुस्लीम' ऐक्य अस्थिर करण्यास धर्मांध, राजकीय विचार प्रोत्साहन देण्यास ब्रिटीशांनी सुरुवात केली, अशी टीका गांधी करतात.

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**भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांच्या व्यथा वेदना, दशा :
समस्या व आव्हाने**

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SUICIDES OF INDIAN FARMERS: REASONS AND REMEDIES

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ABSTRACT

The present paper highlights one of the burning current issues of Indian society, Farmers Suicides. The main occupation of Indian society is the farming and more than seventy percent population of country depends directly or indirectly in farming. This is one of the social problem of Indian society but it also have some other aspects it is also part of Economical crises as well as it is having some Indian cultural aspects and customs and traditions which are leading to heavy debit to the farmers and it is leading towards the suicides of the farmers. Most of the farming in India depends on the monsoon, and there are many changes in the schedule and time structure of the monsoon and it directly affects on the production of the farming which is leading to the suicides of the farmers. The fast changing materialism in the current society it leads to changing needs of the people in short they need more money for fulfillment of their needs and probably it is not possible to get it with such limited means with help of the agriculture Globalization, privatization and liberalization has changed drastically the structure of society earlier it was possible to stay with limited economic needs but after 1991 there are great changes in the society and people involve in the materialism which consequently responsible to the suicides of the farmers. Global warming and climate change is also one of the factors responsible for the monsoon change and it is certainly having some impact on the farming of Indian society. there are some political policies of both state and central government responsible for ruining the farmers in Indian context. In short now it is time to think seriously regarding this burning issue and implement immediately in order to prevent the suicides of the farmers.

1.1 Introduction: One of the important issues in Indian politics also to do something for the welfare of the farmers otherwise it will have impact on the result of their future election. Indian Economy is always supported by the agriculture sector and if it is neglected by the politicians, economists, or even by the social thinkers it will have long side impact on every side of Indian society. Therefore in last decade of India there is one serious social problem of farmer's suicides which researcher think need to be studied and evaluate properly. There are varieties of reasons responsible for farmer's suicides, which made impact on Indian Politics, Indian economy, culture, and social aspect. More than seventy percent population of India depends economically on farming and farming in India depends on monsoon so we are not sure any year for perfect production from farming. So it has made psychological impact on Indian farmers and they are waiting for monsoon and production from agriculture. However, it must be emphasized that suicides are multifaceted and cannot be regarded as individual action but as affected by wider social or cultural circumstances (Tajiri 2012). As a result, suicides is of public concern and recognized as a public health priority (staple and widger 2012; WHO 2014).

1.2 Present situation of farmers Suicides: The fact is that suicides are found globally it is not only in India but it is found everywhere in the world. But there are some geographical areas and some of the social patterns where suicides are more in numbers. The farmer's suicides rate in India has ranged between 1.4 and 1.8 per 100000 total populations, over a ten years period. According to report by the National Crime Records Bureau, the Indian states with highest

incidence of farmer suicides in 2015 were. Maharashtra (3,030), Telangana (1,358) Karnataka (1,197), Madhya Pradesh (581) Andhra Pradesh (516) and Chhattisgarh (854). More than 23,000 farmers have committed suicides in the state of Maharashtra between 2009 and 2016. If we talk about very recent data as per news of Times of India in Maharashtra state six hundred ninety six farmers have made suicide in first three months of 2018 that is January to march, even though Maharashtra Government has declared loan waiver in June, still there are 696 suicides in the first three months of 2018. It means Government remedies are not sufficient to prevent the suicides in Maharashtra states. As per the news of Times of India in the same period of 2017 that is January to March suicides cases were six hundred seventy two.

1.2.1 Suicides cases in 2017 and 2018 in Maharashtra of first three months. (January to March)

Table. No 01

Sr. No.	Year	Marathwada	Vidarbha	Konkan	Western Maharashtra	North Maharashtra	Total
01	2017	215	353	01	15	88	672
02	2018	244	329	00	22	101	696

Source: Times of India News Paper 17 April 2018.

Even though there is measure taken by state government Maharashtra there is raise in the suicide cases in Maharashtra. In the above table it is found that Vidarbha and Marathwada region recorded highest suicides in the first three months of 2017 and 2018.

Since 2013 it is found that 12000 farmers suicides every year all over the country, it is needed to take some measures to prevent the suicides of farmers by the Government. If we compare the data of farmers suicides all over the country as per the centre government in the year 2015 total number of suicides 12,602 out of them 8,007 are farm cultivators where as 4595 are farm laborers who made suicides. In short there are increasing numbers of suicides cases all over the country.

1.3 Reasons for Farmers Suicides: There are various reasons responsible for farmers suicides we needs to consider some of them for the study purpose of this burning social problem in present scenario

1.3.1 Climate Change: Climate Change may have strong influence on the agriculture sector in India and it effects on the productions of the agriculture. Time schedule of the monsoon and schedule made by the farmers in India differentiate and therefore there are huge differences regarding agriculture production, consequently farmers are in frustration and ultimately they are leaded towards suicides.

1.3.2 Privatization, Liberalization and Globalization: The biggest input for the farmers was seed before privatization state government agencies were providing seeds to the farmers an there were no question regarding quality and cost of the seeds but after privatizations seed market is open for all global companies in the country and it has lost control from the Government. Quality of the seeds is lost as well as cost of the seeds are consistently increasing on. Same is the case with the fertilizers after 1991.

1.3.3 Increasing costs of Chemicals, seeds, agricultural equipments and increasing labor costs: Input in the Indian farming is day by increasing cost and expenditure is on high therefore the traditional farmers and their traditional way of farming is lost they have to invest more money in farming and unfortunately they are not getting return back that much from farming, so they are leading towards the debts.

1.3.4 Water crises and lack of direct integration with market: In farming water is crucial factor and slowly water crises are increasing on day by day, even the farmers are not aware about the market situation and need of products in the market as result they are not getting

sufficient rates for their production in the market, so lack of awareness regarding new kind of changes and it found that farmers have not adopted it with them.

1.3.5 Debit burden, Failure of crops, struggle for production crops prices: with these changes in agriculture sector farmers are leading towards the heavy debt on them and they are with great frustration. Some time cash crops are fail and even though they are successes there is not proper rates available in the market so it will lead to the suicides of the farmers

1.3.6. Girl marriages, Borrowing too much, Family problems, illness, Losses in nonfarm activities: These are also some reasons responsible for farmers suicides. Girl child and her marriage, borrowing too much loan from some private savkar with heavy interest leading them to huge debit. Some time some serious illness and even some family problems are causing for suicides. Some time in some nonfarm activities also farmers losing their money and it will lead them to heavy debt to them

1.3.7. Growing Expenditure, Specially on Bought Inputs: Input in the farming is day by day increasing on and it is not affordable to the farmers, because they are not receiving that much from the production of farming.

1.3.8 Absence of proper crop planning: There is no any kind of scientific crop planning by most of the farmers in the country. If farmers are well trained then there will be sure growth from the agriculture.

1.4 Remedies for Farmers suicides. All non governmental organizations, government agencies need to find out some concrete solutions on this social problems of farmers suicides. Suicides is not the solutions to any kind of problems instead we need to create awareness among the farmers regarding the current situation and proper way to tackle it. Both State and Central Government should handle it scientifically to prevent the suicides of farmers. Different Government across the time have brought out different short term solutions that do not address the root causes of the problem and that, therefore, do not reduce suicide risks. Such solutions come in the form of populist "special package".

1.4.1 Government should waiv old loan of the farmers completely: The Central government as well as State Government should waiv the old loans completely of the farmers in order to reduce the tragedy of the suicide farmers.

1.4.2. Make available new loan with low intrest: Government should make available the loan to the farmers on large scale but with low interest rate which will helpful to the farmers to reestablish in the farming again.

1.4.3. Sound Infrastructure for agriculture: Government should make available sound infrastructure to farmers in farming so it will lead them to successful farming and good productions from the agriculture.

1.4.4. MSPs (Minimum Support Prices for Agri Produce): Commission headed by Swaminathan expected minimum prices for agriculture productions in the market need to control by the government and therefore it need to strictly follow by the Governments regarding the minimum support price for the agriculture production.

1.5 Conclusion: Agriculture sector is one of the important sectors in our country and it should not remain as aloof. Central Government, state governments, Reserve Bank of India, Policy makers, finance minister, opposition parties, and different unions regarding farming, non government organizations and every important component of the country should look at agriculture positively and focus should be given for such neglected area. Then we will able to prevent successfully suicides from India.



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Human Development Index Of Hatkanangale Taluka In Kolhapur District

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The present research is an analysis of human development in Hatkanangale taluka in Kolhapur district. The Human Development Index (HDI) indicates the real position of the society in many respects like education and health as well as it focuses on the policy makers for objectives of development. It is a tool used to measure the non-income dimensions of the quality of life. HDI is the composite index of three basic components of development: longevity, knowledge and income. The entire study is based on both primary and secondary type of data. The present study is an analysis of human development of Hatkanangale taluka in Kolhapur district. As per UNDP, Human Development Index is geometric mean of Educational Index (EI), Life Expectancy Index (LEI) and Income Index (II). It has not been calculated before, hence, with these indices Human Development Index (HDI) has been calculated for Hatkanangale taluka. Accordingly, HDI value of Hatkanangale taluka is 0.731.

Human Development Index, Hatkanangale, Longevity, Knowledge.

The Human Development Index (HDI) indicates the real position of the society in many respects like education and health as well as it focuses on the policy makers for objectives of development. It is a tool used to measure the non-income dimensions of the quality of life. HDI is the composite index of three basic components of development: longevity, knowledge and income.

Human Development is a process of enlarging people's choices." The term of economic development is much wider than its counterpart and economic growth can be quantified but is not easy to measure. Economic development, Economic growth is not the end; it is only a means to the end namely human development.

Human progress cannot be measured with the yardstick of economic growth alone. The Human Development Report series of the United Nations which began in 1990 has continued to shift emphasis from economic growth to sustainable human development by asserting that economic development in order to be sustainable and legitimate, must be "public-oriented, equitably distributed and environmentally and socially sound."

Human development is far beyond the narrow concept of income and growth. Human development means the full flourishing of all human capabilities. It means increased capabilities of people that enable them to seize opportunities in life. In the context of India, human development implies promoting basic capabilities among those who lack them. It also means supporting those who are marginalized and excluded from the mainstream of development. It is now widely accepted that human development, and not economic growth, is the ultimate goal of any society and that economic growth does not ensure human development.

Human development is not only a goal of the human society it is also a development paradigm to be followed to achieve this goal. Human development cannot be achieved only by promoting health and nutrition, education and literacy or welfare of people through scattered programs. It requires a development path of a comprehensive strategy that is conducive to the development of human capabilities and opportunities. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has called this a human-centred development concept.

Collection and Research Methodology

The entire study is based on both primary and secondary type of data. The primary data was collected through personal interviews of rural people from the sample households at study area. The data has been collected with the help of planned and pre-tested schedules and also from the field observation. For that, random sampling technique was used.

The secondary data and other related information have been collected from the District Statistical Office, District Economic Reports, Census Reports, Kolhapur Gazetteer, Various records of Government

Office Gram panchayats, Zilla Parishad Panchayat Samiti and District also
processed by using various appropriate quantitative and statistical
techniques like standard deviation, etc. Cartographic techniques are also used at appropriate
places people have been depicted and their interpretation support is given for better

Development Index of Hatkanangale taluka in Kollapur district.

human development in these talukas educational status, life expectancy and per
of these taluka have been studied.

Education Index of Hatkanangale Taluka

and with the guidelines of UNDP, Education Index (EI) for Hatkanangale
in the following manner.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mean Years of Schooling Index (MYSI)} &= \frac{\text{MYS}}{15} \\ &= \frac{11.69}{15} \\ &= 0.779 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Expected Years of Schooling Index (EYSI)} &= \frac{\text{EYS}}{18} \\ &= \frac{14.95}{18} \\ &= 0.831 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Education Index (EI)} &= \frac{\text{MYSI} + \text{EYSI}}{2} \\ &= \frac{0.779 + 0.831}{2} \\ &= 0.805 \end{aligned}$$

As per above calculation Mean Year of Schooling Index (MYSI) for Hatkanangale taluka is 0.779,
Expected Year of Schooling Index (EYSI) is 0.831. According to these indices, Education Index (EI)
for Hatkanangale taluka is calculated and that is 0.805.

Life Expectancy Index of Hatkanangale taluka

As per above discussion on life expectancy and with the help of UNDP new method Life Expectancy
(LEI) the Life Expectancy Index for Hatkanangale taluka is calculated in following manner.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Life Expectancy Index} &= \frac{11 - 20}{85 - 20} \\ &= \frac{70.65 - 20}{85 - 20} \\ &= 0.779\end{aligned}$$

As per above discussion, Life Expectancy (LE) in Hatkanangale taluka is 70.65 years and accordingly, Life Expectancy Index (LEI) of Hatkanangale taluka is 0.779.

Income Index of Hatkanangale taluka

According to the above discussion, Income Index (II) for Hatkanangale taluka is calculated with the help of UNDP's guidelines.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Income Index (II)} &= \frac{\log(\text{GDPpc}) - \log(100)}{\log(75000) - \log(100)} \\ &= \frac{\log(5575) - \log(100)}{\log(75000) - \log(100)} \\ &= \frac{3.75 - 2.00}{4.88 - 2.00} \\ &= 0.608\end{aligned}$$

As per above discussion, Per Capita Income (PCI) of Hatkanangale taluka is Rs. 86351 and GDPpc is Rs. 5575 of the year 2013-14. Accordingly Income Index (II) of Hatkanangale taluka is 0.608, which is calculated with the help of UNDP's guidelines.

Human Development Index in Hatkanangale taluka

As per UNDP, Human Development Index is a geometric mean of Educational Index (EI), Life Expectancy Index (LEI) and Income Index (II). All these indices are calculated before, hence, with these indices Human Development Index (HDI) has been calculated for Hatkanangale taluka. Accordingly, HDI of Hatkanangale taluka is 0.731.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{HDI} &= \frac{\text{EI} + \text{LEI} + \text{II}}{3} \\ &= \frac{0.805 + 0.779 + 0.608}{3} \\ &= 0.731\end{aligned}$$

Conclusion

Considering Hatkanangale human development in Kolhapur district, following some indicators have been studied for the better understanding of human development in the particular area. There is lack of many basic facilities in the educational institutes in sample villages such as toilets and latrines, electricity, sport ground, library, laboratory, etc. Besides, level of literacy is found about 110 per cent in the sample households and as obvious female literacy is far behind to male literacy. Poverty, as well as seasonal and traditional backwardness in the family is the main reason of illiteracy in the sample households. Gross enrolment rate of student is ranging 60 to 70 per cent. Hatkanangale Taluka. Considering all the educational indicators, Educational Index of Hatkanangale Taluka is slightly better. Overall, Human Development Index in study area satisfactory. HDI value of Hatkanangale Taluka is more than 0.700.

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लोकशाही समोरील लोकशाही मार्गाने येणा-या फॅसिझमचे आव्हाने

प्रा. प्रभूदास आनंदाराव खाबडे,

सहा.प्राध्यापक,

श्री.विजयसिंह यादव कला व विज्ञान

महाविद्यालय, पेठ वडगांव

प्रस्तावना :-

राज्य ज्याला आधुनिक काळात राजकीय व्यवस्था म्हटले जाते, ती व्यवस्था मानवी हित, कल्याण, विकासासाठी निर्माण झाली, नंतरच्या काळात शासनाच्या स्वरूपावरून राजकीय व्यवस्थेचे स्वरूप ठरत गेले. प्राचीन काळात राजेशाही व्यवस्था निर्माण झाली पण या व्यवस्थेत सामान्य माणसाचे हित कल्याण साधले जात नव्हते. यामुळे राजेशाही व्यवस्थे विरुद्ध त्यांच्या हुकूमशाही पद्धती विरोधाने चळवळी झाल्या. अनेक नव्या विचारावर आधारीत राजकीय व्यवस्था उदयास आल्या. यापैकी लोकशाही ही अधिक चांगली व्यवस्था मानली जाते. पण याही प्राणालीमध्ये काही दोष आहेत त्यामुळे लोकशाहीसमोर काही आव्हाने निर्माण झाली आहेत. त्यापैकी एक म्हणजे राजकीय व्यवस्थेतील प्रस्थापित लोक लोकशाही शासन पद्धतीने निवडून येवून, लोकशाही पद्धतीने राज्यकारभार न करता फॅसिस्ट पद्धतीने राज्यकारभार करताना दिसतात. जगामध्ये जर्मनी, इटली, स्पेन, पोर्तुगाल, फ्रान्स, हंगेरी, रोमानिया, कोशिया या देशात अनुक्रमे हिटलर, फ्रान्सिस्को फ्रॅन्को, अन्टोनिओ सालाझार, अन्टे पॅव्हेलिक इ. लोकशाही मार्गाने सत्तेत आली व फॅसि पद्धतीने राज्यकारभार केला. लोकशाही त्या राजकीय व्यवस्थेतून हद्दपार केली.

लोकशाही विचारसरणी :-

लोकशाही म्हणजे लोकांनी लोकांच्यासाठी लोकांकरीता चालविलेले शासन म्हणजे लोकशाही अशी लोकशाहीची व्याख्या अब्राहम लिंकन यांनी केली. लोकशाही ही उदारमतवाद स्वातंत्र्य सहिष्णूता, समता, न्याय या मुल्यावर आधारलेली असते, त्यामुळे लोकशाही राजकीय व्यवस्थेत असणा-या सर्वांना ती आपलीशी वाटत असते. राजकीय व्यवस्थेतील बहुसंख्यांक, अल्पसंख्यांकांना जवळची वाटत असते. लोकशाहीत प्रत्येक घटकाचे स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व मान्य केलेले असते व प्रत्येकाच्या जिवीत वित्ताच्या हमीबरोबर विकासाची हमी घेतलेली असते.

फॅसिस्ट विचार सरणी :-

इतिहासाच्या विशिष्ट टप्प्यावर एखाद्या प्रस्थापित वर्गाची पिछेहाट होते, त्यांना सर्वस्व गमावल्यासारखे वाटते तेव्हा पुनःप्रस्थापित व्हायचे असेल तर त्यांना जनतेला आपलेसे करण्यासाठी निराशावादी असून चालत नाही भ्रामक का असेना पण आशावादी, समारात्मक विचारसरणी द्यावी लागते सकृतदर्शनी बुहर्वा वर्गाची हि फॅसिस्ट विचारसरणी आत्मविश्वास, आशावाद व निश्चय यावर आधारीत असते. या विचारसरणीचा सर्व रोगावरचे औषध म्हणून राष्ट्रवादावर विश्वास असतो. ही विचारसरणी परंपरेचा, भुतकाळाचा नाही तर भविष्याचा वेध घेणारी जहाल राष्ट्रवादी विचारसरणी म्हणून पुढे करण्यात आली.

फॅसिस्ट सरकारची दोन महत्वाची वैशिष्ट्ये होती 1) ही सरकारे आणि राज्यकर्ते भांडवलशाहीबद्दल कुठलेच मुलभूत प्रश्न उपस्थित करत नव्हते. एका अर्थाने त्या भांडवलीचे रक्षण आणि व्यवस्थापन करणा-या व्यवस्था होत्या. फॅसिझमने त्यांच्या विचारसरणीत खाजगी भांडवल व संपत्तीबद्दल मौन बाळगले आहे. 2) दुसरे म्हणजे भांडवली समाज आणि संपत्तीचे रक्षण करताना त्यांनी नेहमीच लोकशाहीला विरोध केला. तिच्यात असलेली मतभिन्नता मान्य करणे, बहुमत ठरविण्यासाठी निवडणूकीच्या मार्गाचा अवलंब करणे, अल्पसंख्यांकांच्या कामगारांच्या हिताच्या व हक्काच्या मार्गाचा अवलंब करणे ही तत्वे नाकारली तसेच त्यांच्या जागी सामुहिक शिस्तीची सक्ती, शरणागतता आणि भूतकाळाचा खुबीने वापर याची जोड देवून सर्वांच्या नेता आणि त्याच्या मुख्य एजंटाची अधिसत्ता मान्य करायला भाग पाडले.

भारतातील फॅसिझम लोकशाही :-

केवळ यशस्वी निवडणूका घेतल्या जातात एवढ्यावरच भारतीय लोकशाहीचे जगातील सर्वात मोठी लोकशाही वगैरे म्हणून गोडवे गायले जात असले तरी तिला फॅसिस्ट विचारांचा फार मोठा इतिहास आहे. भारतात जवळपास 95 वर्षांपूर्वी फॅसिस्ट विचारसरणीने मुळ धरायला सुरुवात केली. तेव्हापासून लोकमान्य टिळक, राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ, सावरकर आणि हिंदू महासभा आणि इतर संघटनांच्या माध्यमातून फॅसिस्ट विचारधारेचा विस्तार व ताकद सतत वाढत आहे. टिळकांनी 1924 ते 35 या काळात मुसोलिनी व फॅसिझमची स्तूती करणारे लेख लिहिले. 27 सप्टेंबर 1925 राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघाची स्थापना झाली. तेव्हा संघाचे भूजे यांनी इटलीत जावून मुसोलिनीची भेट घेतली. तिच्या लष्करी संस्थाना भेट देवून त्यांची पहाणी व अभ्यास केला आणि त्या धर्तीवर पुढे राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघाची बांधणी केली. 31 जानेवारी 1934 रोजी कवडेशास्त्री यांनी फॅसिझम आणि मुसोलिनी या विषयावर एक परिषद आयोजित केली होती. त्या परिषदेचे हेगडेवार अध्यक्ष होते. तेव्हापासून आजपर्यंत अनेक पक्ष संघटना यांनी ही फॅसिस्ट परंपरा कधी छुप्या तर कधी उघड पध्दतीने चालू ठेवली आहे.

गेल्या 60 वर्षांत भारतीय राजकारणात आधुनिकतेच्या, विकासाच्या नावावर जे काही घडले, राज्यकर्त्या वर्गाने जे काही केले त्याचे भलतेच विपरीत परिणाम दिसून येत आहेत. कमालीचे राजकीयकरण, सत्तेची प्रचंड लालसा, तिघे सत्तास्पर्धा, अराजकासम वाटणारी परिस्थिती या सा-याचा परिपाक म्हणून हुकूमशाहीबद्दल वाटणारी जवळीक व ओढ या पार्श्वभूमीवर नरेंद्र मोदी यांच्या यशाचा विचार केला पाहिजे. शिस्त आणि सुव्यवस्थेचे मोदींचे आश्वासन लोकांना दिलासा व आशावादी वाटले पण या आश्वासनात टिका करण्याची ती सहन करण्याची संस्कृती न येता बुलेट ट्रेन येते त्यात समान हक्क नाकारून व्यवस्थापनातील कार्यक्षमता देण्याचे आश्वासन असते ही आश्वासने सामान्यांना आश्वासक वाटतात.

लोकप्रियता आणि लोकप्रियतावादाच्या आधारे मिळालेले बहुमत यांचा जसा लोकशाही सरकारे व राज्यकर्त्यांना पाठींबा मिळतो. तसाच पाठींबा फॅसिस्ट आणि हुकूमशाही प्रवृत्तींच्या सरकारांनाही मिळू शकतो. हिटलर आणि मुसोलिनी हे बहुमत आणि लोकप्रियतेच्या आधारेच सत्तेत आले. प्रसिद्ध राजकीय विचारवंत अर्नेस्टो लॅकलाऊ यांच्या म्हणण्यानुसार लोकशाहीचा मुखवटा धारण करत लोकप्रियतावाद हुकूमशाही तसेच फॅसिस्टानाही सत्तेत बसवू शकतो. यादृष्टीने तसेच एकूणच भारतीय लोकशाहीच्यादृष्टीने इ.स.2002 च्या गुजरातच्या निवडणूकांचे उदाहरण लक्षात घेण्यासारखे आहे. भाजपच्या आमदार आणि नरोडा गाव येथे झालेल्या दंगलीत दंगलखोरांना हत्यारे पुरविणे, जाळपोळ, खून घडवून आणणे असे आरोप आहेत. या दंगलीनंतर झालेल्या विधानसभेच्या निवडणूकीत 1 लाख 10 हजार मताधिक्यांनी त्या निवडून आल्या. गुजरात राज्यातले हे सर्वोच्च मताधिक्य होते. पुढे त्यांना या गुन्ह्यात शिक्षाही झाल यावरून भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या झुंडशाही हिंसाचार यासारख्या प्रवृत्तींना प्रतिबंध करण्याच्या नैतिक क्षमतेबद्दल प्रश्नचिन्ह निर्माण होते.

भ्रष्टाचार उत्तरदायित्वाचा अभाव, लोकशाही संस्थांचा अनादर करण्याची प्रवृत्ती, कारपोरेटच्या हितसंबंधाना प्राधान्य देणारा मिडीया आणि गरीब श्रीमंतांतील वाढती विषमता यामूळे प्रचंड तणाव आहे. निवडून आलेल्या प्रतिनिधींनी लोकांच्या किमान अपेक्षा पूर्ण न केल्यामुळे त्यांची विश्वासाहंता गमावली आहे. तर दुसरीकडे भ्रमनिरास झालेले लोक निवडून न आलेल्या लोकशाहीचे मॅन्डेट नसलेल्या तसेच स्वतःची प्रतिमा व अजेंडा पुढे रेटणा-या आण्णा हजारेसारख्या नेत्याभोवती मोठ्या प्रमाणात गर्दी करताहेत. आण्णा हजारे शैलीचे निषेध मोर्चे, उपोषणाला वाढता प्रतिसाद मिळतो आहे. त्यातून कित्येकवेळा लोकशाही विरोधी असलेल्या आणि सरकारला राजकीयदृष्ट्या ब्लॅकमेल करणा-या व्यक्ती व संघटना फोफावत आहेत. आण्णा हजारेसारख्या हुकूमशाही प्रवृत्ती असणा-या व्यक्तींना बळ मिळत आहे.

अलिकडे भारतात निवडणूका व्यक्तीगत वलयावर लढवल्या जात आहेत. अशा पध्दतीने निवडणूका लढविणे एका व्यक्तीवर सगळा प्रकाशझोत रहाणे किंवा एकाच व्यक्तीला सर्व रोगावर इलाज समजणे हे आपल्या अपरिपक्वतेचे, भावनिक जराअवस्थेचे व रोगटपणाचे लक्षण आहे. जातीय दंगलीतील

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शेकडो खून, जाळपोळ, हिंसाचार याला जबाबदार असल्याचे माहित असूनही 56 इंचाच्या छातीची दर्पोक्ती करणे, प्रसारमाध्यमांनी तयार केलेल्या खोट्या वलयावर निवडणूका जिंकणे आणि एकाच नेत्याकडे हिरो म्हणून पाहणे हे मुलत लोकशाहीविरोधी असून लोकशाहीला मारक आहे.

या पार्श्वभूमीवर भारतातील भाजप आणि प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी यांच्या निवडणूकीतील यशाचे आणि त्यांच्या सरकारच्या कार्यपद्धतीचे मुल्यमापन केले पाहिजे. आश्चर्याची गोष्ट म्हणजे लालकृष्ण अडवाणी सारख्या बुर्जुग नेत्याने भारताला आणीबाणीसारखे धोके संपले नसल्याचे म्हटले आहे तेव्हा लोकशाहीचा डांगोरा पिटताना इथल्या, हुकूमशाही, फॅसिस्ट प्रवृत्ती संपलेल्या नाहीत, उलट त्या लोकशाही मार्गाने पुन्हा जोमाने पुढे येत आहेत. स्थिरस्थावर होत आहेत याचे आपण कायम भान ठेवले पाहिजे.

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Abstract:

This paper describes how to transform the information and it is generate, store and disseminate to right time to right user in form. So now a day they have more skills such as human, conceptual and communication etc. They also learn how to help people do research and find information. Nowadays, information comes in many forms. Students of library science learn how to organize these different types of information so that library users feel comfortable rather than confused. Students of library science value the past and embrace the future.

Key Words: Management, library users, Information Science, Knowledge Management

Introduction:

Library science often termed library studies is an interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary field that applies the practices, perspectives, and tools of management, information technology, education, and other areas to libraries; the collection, organization, preservation, and dissemination of information resources; and the political economy of information.

science programs prepare people to work as librarians or consultants. Students learn to buy, organize, store, and retrieve information.

The role of library science:

The role of library science is to provide a combined service of research and teaching. It contributes to the knowledge base of professionals and helps in preparing them to achieve excellence. Library science is one field which has changed tremendously in the past 20 years which makes it more challenging than any other profession. The library science course will help in designing and improving libraries. In the digital age, the importance of librarians and library science is increasing. Library professionals are the one who are completely involved in providing information services to professionals and organizations. In the modern digital age, the need for quality and filtered information has grown up and so librarians have a major role to play. This has increased the scope for library science in this digital age.

Human Skill:

Human skill is the manager's ability to work effectively as group members and to build cooperative effort within the team he or she leads. Every managerial level requires interaction with other people, whereas technical skill is primarily concerned with working with things (processes or physical objects). The first level manager is involved on a regular basis with the personal problems and life events of many non-managers. It is therefore natural that he or she must be able to work through these personal situations and effectively lead subordinates. He or she has to perceive and reorganize the perception of his or her superiors, equals and subordinates and his or her own behavior subsequently.

Conceptual Skill:

Conceptual skill means the ability to see the organization as a whole and it includes recognizing how the various functions of the organization depend on one another. It also makes the individual aware how changes in any one part of the organization affect all the others. It extends to visualizing the relationship of the individual business to the industry, the community and the political, social and economic forces of the nation as a whole. Thus the manager gains insight into improving the overall welfare of the total organization.

Communication Skills:

As a manager (concerned with getting things done) your view of words should be pragmatic rather than philosophical. Thus, words mean not what the dictionary says they do but rather what the speaker intended. Suppose your manager gives to you an instruction which contains an ambiguity which neither of your notice and which results in you producing entirely the wrong product. The greatest source of difficulty is that words often have different meanings depending upon context and/or culture.

The importance of Library Science:

Library science comes with many definitions, each one different from the next and the varying forms only lead people to misunderstand its actual value in the world. To put it simply, libraries are very useful for

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SURVEY OF HEALTH SCIENCE LIBRARY SERVICES TO USERS FOR THEIR EXPONENTIAL GROWTH: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KOLHAPUR DISTRICT.

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ABSTRACT

The present study is focus on services of health science libraries in Kolhapur district. Researcher has been analysed the secondary data to explore some points of user expectations from health science libraries. Researcher has been chose the sample of 20 libraries in Kolhapur district which are given support services to health science library users for their curriculum and practice purpose. The analyze data to find out the user expectation from health science library for their exponential growth. The study is focused on traditional to modern services, such as reference to referral, print to non-print, digital to e-resources, internet to web based and related facilities.

Key words: Health Science, User, Kolhapur

Introduction:

Now day's libraries and information centers provide variety of documentation and information services to support research and development, industrial productivity, management, marketing and trade activities and all other programme of development of government and non-governmental institutions.

The services are an effective means for providing information and knowledge to students and research scholars as well as teachers in colleges. Library service comes in to existence when it establishes relation among these books with the reader, the reading materials and the library services are very essential in college's libraries to its students and teachers. Therefore librarians should have knowledge about needs of students and teachers because they are the persons to serve.

The library shall establish and maintain a range and quality of services that will promote the academic programme of the institution and1. To encourage optional library use. A library service plays a vital role in improving educational standards in research effects. It also plays a key2.To identify the information requirements of the health science library user in Kolhapur district. role in decision making in industries and Govt. in the beginning it was thought that information services was sole domain of special libraries. Gradually the concept is spreading to college and university libraries also. The enormous

development in indexing and abstracting services based information services has forced the college libraries to take the responsibility of providing information services.

Survey Area:

Kolhapur is a historical city. There are many institutions are providing various types of education in arts, commerce, science, education, engineering, and medical. In Kolhapur district 20 various types of health science colleges are there. Among them 895 faculties which are providing health science education in Medical, Dental, Ayurvedic, Homeopathic, Physiotherapy, Nursing and Pharmacy. Hence I have undertaken this survey work.

Objectives:

The library, its devices and operations aim to serve the needs and demands of the users. The librarians must know his users in order to be able to serve them effectively. The proposed research work will be based on the following objectives:

1. To study the information resource facilities and services available in the health science libraries in Kolhapur district.

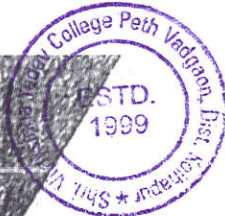
2. To identify the information requirements of the health science library user in Kolhapur district.

3. To observe an effective use of the library resources and its services.

This type of service take in to consideration immediate need of the Readers and



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11. Suniti Namjoshi's 'Aditi and the One - Eyed Monkey': A Fairy Tale Fantasy

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Abstract

The present paper deals with the exploration of the traits of modern fairytale fantasy in Suniti Namjoshi's '*Aditi and the One-eyed Monkey*' (2000) and her mock-heroic stance to expose and criticize the so-called monster or evil reflected in the classical fairytales. As a postcolonial writer, she redeems those monstrous figures of evil especially pertaining to the women caught into the folklores and mythical scriptures. She restructures the fables and myths with the female perspective. Her book '*Aditi and the One-eyed Monkey*' is an instance of female-oriented fairytale fantasy.

Keywords: Suniti Namjoshi, fairytale fantasy, mock-heroic, fable, post-colonialism, myth.

Suniti Namjoshi was born in 1941 in Mumbai, India. She is a poet and a fabulist. She grew up in India and worked in Canada. At present, she lives in the southwest of England with English writer and friend Gillian Hanscombe. She scrutinizes the issues such as racism, sexism, and homophobia. She has published many collections of fables and poetry, several novels, and more than a dozen children's books. She is a postcolonial transnational writer. She is known for her capacity to shift myth and fables from oral to literary mode and redefine the function of myth in the contemporary culture. As a post-modern writer, she restructures the fairy tale with her hyperrealist mode of writing.

Suniti Namjoshi is popular as a children's writer with her '*Aditi Adventures Series*'. She emerges as fairytale fantasy writer with this series in which she exploits the basic tenets of fantasy as the quasi-realistic setting and use of anthropomorphic animals that can speak, think and act like humans. Fairytale fantasy is one of the popular sub-genres of fantasy. It is one of the oldest genres of human culture. A fairytale is a short narrative that embodies typical folkloric elements such as fairies, goblins, elves, trolls, dwarves, giants, gnomes, magic and enchantments. It creates the make-believe world of demons and witches. Jack Zipes, a fantasy critic, writes as follows:

Namjoshi narrates their fight in a mock-heroic way, to criticize the age-old assumptions and preconceived ideas about the evil.

Before it could send out a sheet of fire, she (the elephant) charged the dragon and got it in the stomach. The dragon collapsed with the terrible groan but the elephant's back had been ripped by its claws and the cloak, as usual, had fallen to the ground.[-]When they had done so, Aditi picked up the fallen sword and trimmed the dragon's claws one by one. (Namjoshi 2000:69-70)

The dragon suffers from friendlessness as he is isolated from other creatures. When Aditi, a little princess, asks him about the plunder and havoc that he had created with his terrible scorching power that time he replies:

I do it for fun. I get bored flying about all by myself. Besides, I like the attention.

The four adventurers promised him to be friendly with him on the condition that he would stop destroying the kingdom. After the successful accomplishment of the task, Aditi and her uncommon friends return to the kingdom. Generally in a fairytale, a happy ending follows after the protagonist's gaining experience or enlightenment. Thus, the book '*Aditi and the One-eyed Monkey*' illustrates the traits of the modern fairytale. Namjoshi exposes the hidden reality of the so-called assumptions about the evil or monster. She presents the powerful images of women characters as the book entails the female-oriented story. Aditi as a girl subdues the mythical evil monster with her inborn talent, courage, and the timely assistance of her non-human characters. Thus, Suniti Namjoshi inculcates the feminine potential and power through the story of Aditi. She emerges as the true champion of the female sensitivity.

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Shielding of metals from the corrosion induced by water and humidity by using scratch resistant and hydrophobic silica coatings

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Abstract

The objective of the present paper is to demonstrate the effect of sol-gel derived scratch resistant coatings on different metal surfaces for anticorrosive applications. However, practical applications are limited by problems intrinsic to sol-gel processing or specific of coating/metal systems. Coatings aimed to improve oxidation and wet corrosion resistance have been studied the most. The results published in the literature show that sol-gel coatings may offer good protection against oxidation. More difficult is to achieve a protection against wet corrosion. An important aspect of the application of the sol-gel method for coating metallic objects is also the deposition technique.

Key words: Sol-gel process, scratch resistant, transparent silica coatings, anticorrosion.

1. Introduction

Hybrid sol-gel-derived polymers are attracted due to a wide range of applications. The combination of organic polymers and inorganic materials in a single phase provides promising properties to tailor electrical, optical, anticorrosive, and mechanical properties for diverse applications. Effectiveness of coating and protection of metals depends on the understanding of the process of corrosion. The steel used in metal structures is a highly processed material which is an artificially alloyed state. After refinement, metals which are unstable materials actively seek to recombine with oxygen or other elements and this process is called corrosion [1]. As the metals are constantly exposed to the corrosive environment, an effective barrier over the metal surface is needed, such as metal primers and top coat finishes. Primers and coatings have a good adhesive strength and have the ability to cover imperfection and bridge minute cavities [2-4]. The primer should be applied

within one hour of surface preparation of the metal because of the nature of the fine micro topography substrates. Moreover, the metal will be protected against corrosion as long as sufficient coating thickness of the top coats is provided. The top coat is stable and has high resistance to abrasion and aggressive environmental conditions [5].

2. Materials and methods

For the preparation of scratch resistant coating the chemicals used were methyltrimethoxysilane (Sigma-Aldrich Chemie, Germany), methanol (S.D. fine Chem. Ltd, Mumbai, India) Tween 80 (Thomas Baker, Mumbai, India) and oxalic acid (Loba Chemie., India). Double distilled water was used in the preparation of the catalyst. All chemicals were used as received, without further purification. Further, 1 to 10 vol % solution of the Tween 80 was prepared in methanol. A coating sol was prepared by keeping the molar ratio of MTMS: MeOH: H₂O constant at 1: 12.04: 3.96, respectively with variation 1 to 10 vol % Tween 80 solution with 0.1 M of oxalic acid as a catalyst. These polymer solutions were added in the sol and deposited at room temperature on cleaned stainless steel substrates with a commercial spin coater (Chemat Technology, KW-4A Spin coater, Northridge, USA) to get thin coating of silica. The spin coating condition was 2500 rpm for 60s. Further, these metal substrates were annealed at 200 °C for 4 h for densification of the films and the removal of residual solvent.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy

The organic modification and the hydrophobicity of the silica coatings were confirmed from Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectroscopic studies.

The coated material on metal substrate was removed and powder material exposed up to 100 °C for one hour for removing the residual moisture. Further, coating powder was milled with potassium bromide (KBr) to form a very fine powder. This powder is compressed into a thin pellet for FTIR analysis in transmission mode, since KBr is transparent in the IR region.

Figure 1 a) and b) show the Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra of the silica coating prepared without any polymer i.e. with only MTMS precursor, and with Tween 80, respectively. Several characteristic peaks were observed in the range of 4000 to 500 cm⁻¹ indicating the presence of methyl groups in the silica coating. The absorption peak observed near 1080 cm⁻¹, which is the characteristic peak of the Si-O-Si bond, is present in all types of coatings in the spectra [6]. The stretching and bending modes of C-H bands were observed at 2950 and 1400 cm⁻¹ in sample a) and b). The Si-C bonds were observed at 765 and 1265 cm⁻¹ in both samples [7]. The new vibration near 1740 cm⁻¹ is related to an ester group in Tween 80 (spectrum b). Actually the ester group in Tween 80 has to show vibration at 1735 cm⁻¹ [8], but is shifted to 1740 cm⁻¹ probably due to the presence of Si-C groups. The FTIR spectra are suggesting that the Tween 80 is strongly associated with the silica network. The broad absorption band at 3400 cm⁻¹ in the spectra corresponds to the polar -OH bonds and the residual Si-OH groups which are the main source of hydrophilic

character of the coating. The hydroxyl groups of the Tween 80 are coupled strongly with MTMS oligomer, leaving hydroxyl groups outside; hence the silica films are hydrophilic in nature.

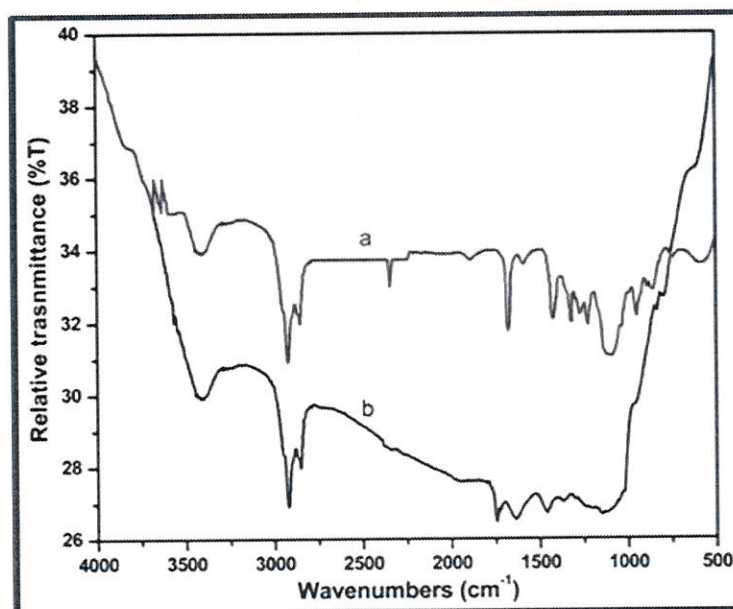


Figure 1: FTIR spectra of the silica coating on metal prepared without Tween 80 (spectrum a) and with Tween 80 (spectrum b).

3.2. Scanning electron microscopic analysis (SEM)

The surface morphological analysis of the scratch resistant silica film was carried out using scanning electron microscopy (JSM-6360 JEOL, Japan). SEM shows that the microstructural arrangement is inhomogeneous with grains and voids. The grain sizes of the films are around $1\ \mu\text{m}$ as shown in Figure 2 a) and b) of silica coating prepared with MTMS and Tween 80 modified silica film, respectively. The silica coated particles prepared by using only MTMS as a precursor have grains that are closely packed (more dense) and well-grown grains randomly oriented compared to the Tween 80 sample. The silica particles of the Tween 80 modified coating are $\approx 1\ \mu\text{m}$ in size, spherically shaped and a well oriented network with ordered branching can be observed. MTMS as a precursor might increase the amount of pores is reduced owing to smaller grains. This results in individual grains coming closer to each other, therefore increasing the effective area of grain to grain contact. This results in greater densification or lesser porosity. It is observed that, when the effective concentration of dopants becomes greater (prominent) than the solid solution limit - the energy for the movement of the grain boundary - enhances [9]. The SEM micrograph of the Tween 80 modified silica coating revealed strong bonding among the silica particles. There is increase in the toughness of the coating due to this bonding which may be the reason for resistance to the surface scratches by hard objects such as the pencil scratch test.

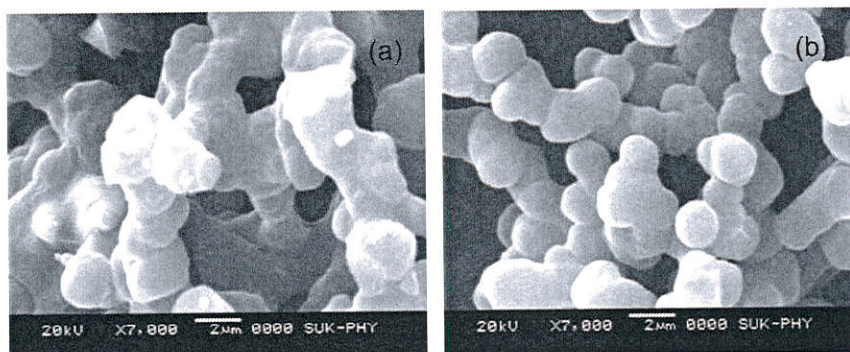


Figure 2: Scanning electron microscopic studies of the silica coatings.

3.3. Thermal conductivity and specific heat

The thermal conductivity was measured using a C-T meter (Teleph Company, France, accuracy $10^{-3} \text{ W}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$) of a ring probe type which measures the thermal conductivity (K) by sandwiching the ring probe in between the powder of the coating obtained from the substrates. The rise in the temperature of the sample (ΔT) due to the supplied heating power (0.09 W) is given by [10]:

$$\Delta T = \left(\frac{RI^2}{L} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4\pi k} \right) \cdot [\ln(t) + C^{te}] \quad (1)$$

The thermal conductivity of the coating depends on the density of the silica network. Thermal conduction in the silica coatings occurs through solid conductivity and radiative transmission mechanisms. The decreasing nature of the variation of thermal conductivity of silica coatings prepared with Tween 80 (1-9%) is shown in Fig.3.

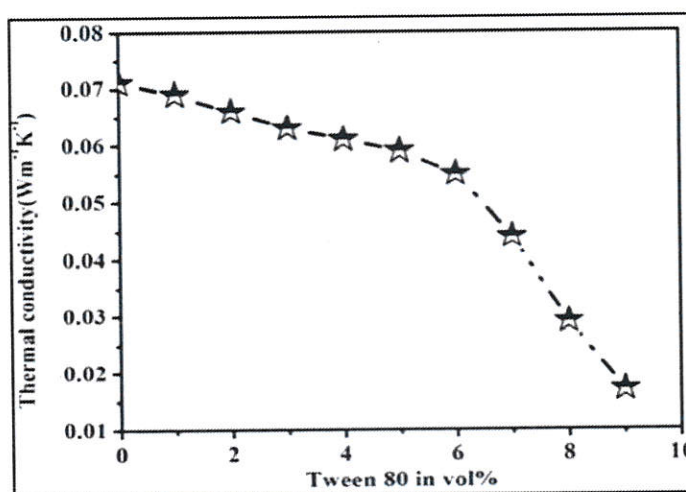


Figure 3: Variation of thermal conductivity with Tween 80 in vol (%).

It is observed that as wt% of Tween 80 increased, thermal conductivity decreased from 0.071 to 0.017 $\text{Wm}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$ for 0 % Tween 80 and 9 % Tween 80 (samples), respectively. The increase in thermal conductivity might be due to the reduction in the density of coating. It was observed that by increasing the Tween 80 content the sample transports much less thermal conductivity. The specific heat of the silica coating was found to decrease from 146 to 103 $\text{kJm}^{-3}\text{K}^{-1}$ with the increase in Tween 80. Hence the more prominent the porosity, lesser is the thermally conducting solid content in the network aerogels [10]. The decrease in thermal conductivity with the increase of the PTMS/TEOS molar ratio can be explained by the fact that organic compounds have lower thermal conductivity. However, these low thermal conductive materials are extensively applicable in thermal insulation systems [10].

3.4. Pencil scratch resistant test

The pencil scratch resistant test of MTMS based silica coatings and the Tween 80 modified MTMS based silica coatings was done as per the ASTM D 3363 method [11]. This test uses constant pressure and variable hardness of the graphite lead as its fundamental principle. Pencils of varying hardness, starting with the hardest lead, are moved over the surface under a fixed pressure of 20.34 N ($2.084 \text{ kg} \pm 1\%$) and at a fixed angle of 45 degrees of the pencil to the surface over 20 mm. This test was run for more than 25 cycles. No scratch on the silica film prepared with 8 vol% of Tween 80 was recorded with the hardest pencil of 6H. It means that Tween 80 has played the role in increasing the resistance of the silica coating to the scratches. The thickness of this film was 94 μm and the surface roughness was 1298 nm. The physical properties of the Tween 80 modified silica coatings are as shown in the Table 1.

Table 1: Physical properties of the scratch resistant silica coatings.

Surface roughness of the silica coating = 37 nm					
Sr. No.	Tween 80 in vol%	Water drop sliding angle θ ($^{\circ}$)	Pencil Hardness Grade	Water drop contact angle θ ($^{\circ}$)	Thermal conductivity ($\text{Wm}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$)
1	0	41	6B	142	0.071
2	1	39	5B	142	0.069
3	2	28	B	140	0.066
4	3	27	HB	138	0.063
5	4	26	H	137	0.061
6	5	24	2H	135	0.059
7	6	19	3H	134	0.055
8	7	15	4H	133	0.044
9	8	11	6H	131	0.029
10	9	11	> 6H	129	0.017

3.5. Hydrophobicity and contact angle studies

The hydrophobic behavior of silica coating was quantified by keeping $5\mu\text{L}$ volume of the water droplet on the surface of the coating by using contact angle meter. The small value of mass of water droplet helps to ignore gravitational effects while measuring the water contact angle with the coating surface.

The contact angles photograph is shown in the Fig. 4.

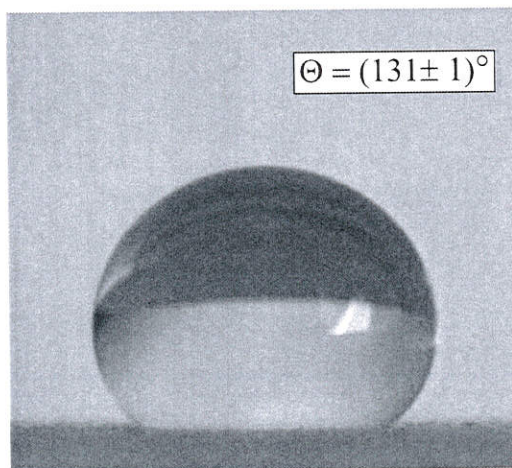


Figure 4: Water drop contact angle image on silica coated surface.

The contact angle of the water droplet of $5\mu\text{L}$ size recorded with the hydrophobic coating surface was $(131 \pm 1)^\circ$. Thus the high contact angle of water droplet facilitate for the prevention of metals from corrosion due to the atmospheric vapor and rain water which is crucial for the long term applications in both scientific and industrial purposes. The sliding angle is the minimum tilt of the surface from which the water droplet can be rolled off very easily. The sliding angle values of the silica coatings on the metal substrates are also given in Table 1. The sliding angle is the measure of the self cleaning ability of the silica coating on the metal surfaces. The hydrophobicity is nothing but the water repulsion ability of the coating.

3.6. Humidity studies of the silica coatings

The water repellent potential of hydrophobic and scratch resistant coatings gradually degrades during long term outdoor exposure and accumulation of contaminants. Therefore the stability of superhydrophobic surfaces in humid atmosphere is an important factor from application point of view. Humidity is a measure of the amount of water vapors in the air. The relative humidity (H) is given by equation [12]:

$$H = \frac{e}{e_s} \times 100, \quad (2)$$

where e is the actual vapor pressure and e_s is the saturated vapor pressure. In humid atmosphere, it may be mentioned that the actual vapor pressure (e) is always less than the

saturated vapor pressure (e_s). The effect of humidity on the wetting properties of Tween 80 modified silica coating on metal substrates were carried out at relative humidity of 90 % at 30 °C over 60 days. The silica coated metal substrate prepared with 8 vol% of Tween 80 showed the highest contact angle of $131^\circ \pm 1^\circ$. After exposing it to humid atmosphere, the contact angle decreased to 129° . It was observed that for all silica coatings the contact angle decreases very slightly after 60 days. The decrease in the contact angle might be due to a slight absorption of moisture from the atmosphere by the polar -OH bonds present in the silica coating. The samples exposed to humid atmosphere for 60 days were dried at 50 °C in an oven and the contact angle was measured for the dried samples. It was observed that the contact angle was nearly the same as before exposing the samples to the humid atmosphere. This reveals that there was no significant effect of humidity on the silica coatings. Hence the scratch resistant and hydrophobic silica coatings may have tremendous potential for anticorrosive applications.

4. Conclusion

There is a need towards the prevention of corrosion of the metal surfaces induced by water and humidity. The Tween 80 modified scratch resistant silica coatings showed a hydrophobic nature, hence, these coatings can be used for these purposes. The Tween 80 induces the strongest bonding between the silica particles which results in strong silica network formation that is resistant to the scratches made by the hardest pencil. It is observed that as wt% of Tween 80 increased, thermal conductivity decreased from 0.071 to $0.0017 \text{ W m}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ for 0% Tween 80 and 9% Tween 80 (samples), respectively. The presence of the ester groups of the Tween 80 was confirmed by the FTIR analysis. The porosity of the silica network enhances the hydrophobicity of silica coatings. Hence, these scratch resistant, hydrophobic silica coatings on metal surfaces can be used as protective shields against corrosion.

Acknowledgments

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Photocatalytic degradation of methyl orange using ceria, cassiterite and ceria-cassiterite nanocomposite

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Abstract

Nanosized ceria (CeO_2), cassiterite (SnO_2) and ceria-cassiterite ($\text{CeO}_2\text{-SnO}_2$) have been synthesized and studied its photocatalytic activity for methyl orange degradation under UV-Visible type radiation. Phase formation study was carried out by using x-ray diffraction technique and it's reveals that ceria (CeO_2) properly supported on the surface of cassiterite (SnO_2). Nano sized ceria, cassiterite and ceria-cassiterite nanocomposite were confirmed by transmission electron microscopy technique. The particle size of the CeO_2 and SnO_2 and their nano composite is in the range of 10-20 nm. Photocatalytic activity of the $\text{CeO}_2\text{-SnO}_2$ composite was improved as compared to CeO_2 and SnO_2 . The enhanced photocatalytic activity is attributed to the increased visible light absorption and improved adsorption of the dye on the surface of the composite catalyst.

Keywords: Ceria, cassiterite, nanocomposite, photocatalytic degradation, methyl orange

1. Introduction

Effluents from textile industries contain a significant percentage of dyes that cause considerable environmental concerns. Dyestuffs are often non-biodegradable compounds and are hazardous to the living organisms. Photocatalytic degradation using solar radiation is a potential technique for the removal of the organic contaminants from water. Photocatalysts like TiO_2 , CdS , WO_3 , ZrO_2 , and V_2O_5 have been investigated for the treatment of these effluents with the aim of mineralizing the dyes completely [1, 2]. When photocatalysts are dispersed on other oxides, its surface area increases and it can lead to enhanced photocatalytic activity. The increased activity was attributed to the increased surface acidity of the mixed oxide. Earlier researchers were studied TiO_2 dispersed on different supports like Al_2O_3 , ZrO_2 , CeO_2 and zeolite exhibited different photocatalytic activity for hydrogen generation from water-methanol mixture [3]. The highest activity was



obtained for TiO_2 dispersed on ZrO_2 and the enhanced activity was ascribed to the increased optical absorption and increased lifetime of the charge carriers assisted by surface acidic sites.

SnO_2 is a special oxide material because it has a low electrical resistance with high optical transparency in the visible range. Due to these properties, apart from gas sensors, SnO_2 is being used in many other applications, such as electrode materials in solar cells, light-emitting diodes, flat-panel displays, and other optoelectronic devices where an electric contact needs to be made without obstructing photons from either entering or escaping the optical active area and in transparent electronics such as transparent field effect transistors [4-5]. SnO_2 owing to a wide bandgap is an insulator in its stoichiometric form. However, due to the high intrinsic defects, that is oxygen deficiencies, tin Also; SnO_2 is an n-type semiconductor and has many applications.

Similarly, CeO_2 is reported to be a predominantly ionic conductor, exhibits n-type conductivity under certain conditions. Cerium dioxide is an inexpensive and relatively harmless material that presents several characteristics that could be potentially advantageous for photocatalytic applications.

SnO_2 and CeO_2 nanomaterials reveal that they are promising materials for optoelectronic devices such as solar cells, conductive layers, and transistors due to its excellent electrical and optical properties [6-9]. CeO_2 and SnO_2 are a well known photocatalyst having a bandgap of 3.4 eV and works under UV illumination [10]. Mesoporous structures [11] and nano wires of niobates [12] have been investigated and enhanced photocatalytic activity is reported for these catalysts compared to the bulk oxide due to their increased surface area and small particle size.

In the present work, we report the synthesis, characterization and photocatalytic activity of CeO_2 , SnO_2 and $\text{CeO}_2\text{-SnO}_2$ novel photocatalytic system. It is expected that a combination of CeO_2 and SnO_2 can show synergistic effect in improving the optical absorption property resulting in enhanced photocatalytic activity. With this aim, CeO_2 , SnO_2 and $\text{CeO}_2\text{-SnO}_2$ nanocomposite has been synthesized and studied its photocatalytic activity for the degradation of methyl orange dyes solution under UV-Visible light type irradiation.

2. Experimental details

Ceria (CeO_2) and cassiterite (SnO_2) has been synthesized by microwave method. All the chemicals are of analytical grade about 2.2565 g of $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 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



Photocatalytic Degradation of Methyl Red using CeO_2 , TiO_2 and $\text{CeO}_2\text{-TiO}_2$ Nanocomposite

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Abstract

Nanosized ceria (CeO_2), titania (TiO_2) and ceria- titania ($\text{CeO}_2\text{-TiO}_2$) have been synthesized by microwave method and studied its photocatalytic activity for methyl red degradation under UV-Visible type radiation. Phase formation study was carried out by using x-ray diffraction technique and it's reveals that ceria (CeO_2) properly supported on the surface of titania (TiO_2). Nano sized ceria, titania and ceria- titania nanocomposite were confirmed by transmission electron microscopy technique. The particle size of the CeO_2 , TiO_2 and their nanocomposite is in the range of 10-15 nm. Photocatalytic activity of the $\text{CeO}_2\text{-TiO}_2$ composite was improved as compared to CeO_2 and TiO_2 . The enhanced photocatalytic activity is attributed to the increased visible light absorption and improved adsorption of the dye on the surface of the composite catalyst.

Keywords: Ceria, titania, nanocomposite, photocatalytic degradation, methyl red

INTRODUCTION

Photocatalytic reactions at the surface of titanium dioxide have been attracting much attention in view of their practical applications to environmental cleaning such as self cleaning of tiles, glasses and windows. Titanium dioxide represents an effective photocatalyst for water and air purification and for self-cleaning surfaces. Additionally, it can be used as antibacterial agent because of strong oxidation activity and superhydrophilicity [1]. Strong oxidation and reduction power of photoexcited titanium dioxide (TiO_2) was realized from the discovery of Honda-Fujishima effect [2]. Photocatalytic degradation using solar radiation is a potential technique for the removal of the organic contaminants from water. Photocatalysts like TiO_2 , CdS , WO_3 , ZrO_2 and V_2O_5 have been investigated for the treatment of these effluents with the aim of mineralizing the dyes completely [3, 4]. When photocatalysts are dispersed on other oxides, its surface area increases and it can lead to enhanced photocatalytic activity. The increased activity was attributed to the increased surface acidity of the mixed oxide.

TiO_2 is a high band gap semiconductor that is transparent to visible light and has excellent optical transmittance. The American Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved the use in human food, drugs and cosmetics and compounded in food contact materials such as cutting board and other surfaces in contact with unprotected food [5]. For photovoltaic applications, TiO_2 photo-catalyst is effective in solar light or light from visible region of the solar spectrum need to be developed as future generation photo-catalytic material [6]. TiO_2 has high refractive index and good insulating properties and as a result it is widely used as protective layer for very large scale integrated circuits and photovoltaic cells as well as antireflective coatings, gas sensors, electro-chromatic displays and planar waveguides. Similarly, CeO_2 is reported to be a predominantly ionic conductor, exhibits n-type conductivity under certain conditions. Cerium dioxide is an inexpensive and relatively harmless material that presents several characteristics that could be potentially advantageous for photocatalytic applications.

TiO_2 and CeO_2 nanomaterials reveal that they are promising materials for optoelectronic devices such as solar cells, conductive layers, and transistors due to its excellent electrical and optical properties. CeO_2 and TiO_2 are a well known photocatalyst having a suitable bandgap and works under UV illumination [7-8]. The observed photocatalytic activity of the composite was correlated with the proper microstructure of this composite and the isolation function of the supporting layer. In the present work, we report the synthesis, characterization and photocatalytic activity of CeO_2 , TiO_2 and $\text{CeO}_2\text{-TiO}_2$ novel photocatalytic system. It is expected that a combination of CeO_2 and TiO_2 can show synergistic effect in improving the optical absorption property resulting in enhanced photocatalytic activity. With this aim, CeO_2 , TiO_2 and $\text{CeO}_2\text{-TiO}_2$ nanocomposite has been synthesized and studied its photocatalytic activity for the degradation of methyl red dyes solution under UV-Visible light type irradiation.

EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

Ceria (CeO_2) and titania (TiO_2) has been synthesized by microwave method. All the chemicals are of analytical grade Cerium chloride is dissolved in Distilled water. After above solution is taken in 250 ml Beaker and 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 353K for 30 min. The resulting gel was filtered through Whatmann filter paper No. 40 then it is dried at 353K 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 773K for 2 hrs finally ash colored tin oxide nanoparticles were formed. Similarly Titanium oxide has been synthesized. Also, titania-Ceria nanocomposite was prepared by sol-gel hydrolysis. X-ray diffractometer (Philips model PW-1710) was used to identify the crystalline nature of the samples using $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation. FT-IR spectra were recorded in a Perkin-Elmer spectrometer using KBr pellets. Average grain size was measured using a scanning electron microscope (SEM JSM-JEOL 6360). Particle size was measured using a transmission electron microscope (TEM) (Philips, CM200, operating voltages 20–200 kV). The diffuse reflectance UV-vis (DR-UV-vis) spectra of the powders were recorded using a Jasco (model V-670) spectrophotometer equipped with an integrating sphere accessory. Photocatalytic reaction was conducted in a 100 ml Pyrex glass vessel containing 50 ml of the aqueous methyl red dye solution (concentration: 50 ppm) having 50 mg of catalyst suspended in it. The UV-Visible type radiation was used. After every one hour of irradiation, 2 ml of the aliquot was withdrawn, centrifuged and quantitative determination was carried out using a spectrophotometer by measuring its absorbance at $\lambda = 592, 411$ and 330nm.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

XRD studies

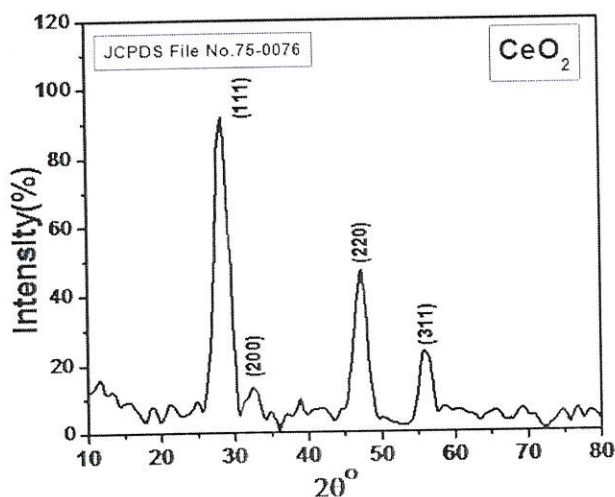


Figure 1. XRD Pattern of CeO_2

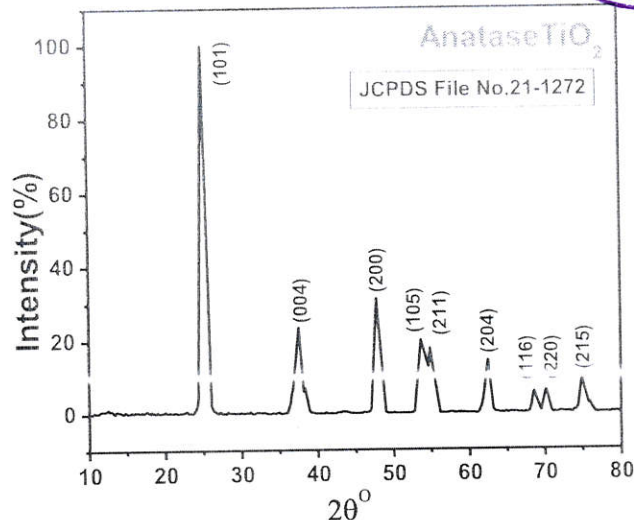


Figure 2. XRD Pattern of TiO_2

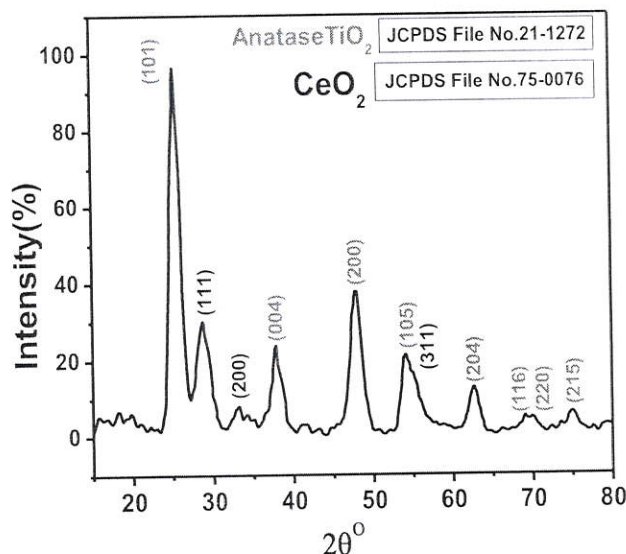


Figure 3. XRD Pattern of CeO_2 - TiO_2

Fig. 1-3 shows the powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of pure ceria, titania and the composites CeO_2 on TiO_2 nanoparticles. The diffraction pattern of anatase TiO_2 shows peaks corresponding to planes (111), (004), (200) (105), (211), (204), (116), (220) and (215) confirming the formation of anatase TiO_2 (JCPDS Patterns No. 21-1272). Diffraction peaks corresponding to planes (111), (200) (220) and (311) of CeO_2 (JCPDS Patterns No. 75-0076) besides that of TiO_2 , are seen in the sample indicating the biphasic nature of the samples.

Structural, Microstructural Characterization & Electrical Transport Studies Of Nano Cds For Nano Electronic Applications

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Abstract

The work mainly concerns with study of the structural details, microstructure, and optical properties of the CdS thin films. Various properties like optical absorbance, dc and ac conduction behavior have been investigated in close correlation with the microstructure of the films. It involves the study of nanocrystalline CdS thin films by sol-gel spin coating deposition techniques, studying growth, microstructure, and morphology and from that correlating the microstructure to its physical, electrical and optical properties.

Keywords : morphology, microstructure.

1.0 Introduction

The study of semiconductor nanoparticles has been an interesting field of research for more than two decades. This is because it gives an opportunity to understand the physical properties in low dimensions and to explore their vast potential for applications, e.g. in optoelectronics [1-4]. The latter is particularly based on the large variations of the band gap as a function of particle size, which is a consequence of quantum confinement [5-11]. Moreover, small nanoparticles allow the study of relevant surface properties due to the high surface to bulk ratio. In semiconductor nanoparticles, strong confinement effects appear when the size of the nanoparticles is comparable to the Bohr radius of the exciton in the bulk material. The confinement effect is observed for CdS particles when the particle sizes are equal to or less than 50 Å [9, 10]. Bulk CdS is widely used as a commercial photodetector in the visible spectrum. It is also used as a promising material for buffer layers in thin film solar cells [12, 13]. The optical properties of CdS nanoparticles have been extensively studied in recent years as this material exhibits pronounced quantum size effects [14, 15]. A lot of work has been done on the preparation of these nanoparticles, and a wet chemical synthesis has come up as a promising technique because of the ability to produce various sizes and large quantities of the nanoparticles [14, 16-18]. Since very small nanoparticles have larger surface to volume ratios, many properties are directly related to the particle surface. The surface properties of the nanoparticles have been studied much less than the bulk properties [19, 20], even though this information is of significant importance, and therefore many interesting aspects of nanoparticles are still not revealed. Photoelectron spectroscopy (PES) has a great potential to probe the surface of such particles. This is because of the small inelastic mean free paths of emitted photoelectrons,

2.0 Structure of CdS:

Cadmium sulphide is a wide band gap semiconductor with $E_g \approx 2.5$ eV [21]. It is used in photodetectors and for solar cell applications as n-type window layers in heterojunction devices [22]. The optical properties of CdS have been extensively studied [23, 24]. Quantum size effects are quite pronounced because CdS has a rather large $r_B (\approx 3$ nm) [25]. CdS nanoparticles are attractive candidates for optoelectronic applications as it is possible to engineer the band gap over a wide spectral range (visible to UV). Bulk CdS has a hexagonal wurtzite-type (W) crystal structure with $a = 0.4160$ nm and $c = 0.6756$ nm [26]. Two other structures (see table 1) are observed *only* in nanocrystalline CdS [36]: (a) a cubic zinc blende (Z) phase under ambient conditions, and (b) a high-pressure rock salt phase [27]. The wurtzite to rock salt transformation involves not only a change in symmetry (hexagonal to cubic) but also a change in the nearest-neighbour atomic coordination (from four to six), whereas the wurtzite to zinc blende transformation involves only a change in symmetry. The two types of transition are affected by particle size in different ways.

There exists a large number of methods to obtain clusters with different properties. These were developed over many years. The cluster preparation methods can be classified in two general classes as gas phase methods and condensed phase methods. Often gas phase clusters are produced and studied in the gas phase only, or they are deposited on a solid surface. These methods are used for small quantities of clusters. The second class of synthesis is that in which the clusters are obtained in the condensed phase. These methods are mainly divided into two classes as chemical and physical methods. Chemical methods are promising in terms of cost reduction and ability to produce large amounts of particles. Usually the nanoparticles are being capped by different organic molecules since this is an easy way of stabilizing them to avoid agglomeration. CdS nanoparticles are of the great interest since many years. The reason may be that this small band gap material shows interesting size quantization effects (below the Bohr radius, i.e. 30 Å), and the nanoparticles can be obtained in macroscopic amounts for various characterizations, which is difficult for many other II-VI

नवा निकाष

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

₹ 20

अगस्त 2018, श्रावण-भाद्रपद वि. संवत् 2075



स्वाधीनता दिवस की हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं

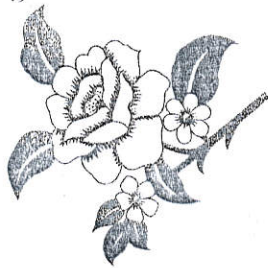




नव निष्कष

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

आई.एस.एस.एन-०६७५-०८२७



वर्ष-१२, अंक-२, अगस्त २०१८ श्रावण-भाद्रपद वि.संवत् २०७५

३ आत्मनेपद

कसौटी पर किरदार

४ स्वामी कार्तिकेय ने यज्ञ में रुकवाई पशुवलि साहित्य चिंतन

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- अशोक पाण्डेय

- डॉ. विजय कुमार महाँति

- डॉ. राजेन्द्र रंजन चतुर्वेदी

- डॉ. रीता गुप्ता

- डॉ. इत्यास आर. जेटवा

- डॉ. मारग्रेट बी.जी.

- डॉ. नाज़िम शेख

- डॉ. पशुपतिनाथ उपाध्याय

- नीरजा हेमन्त

- डॉ. मंजुला चौहान

- डॉ. राकेश कुमार सिंह

- डॉ. कमलेश कुमार मिश्र

- श्वेता दीक्षित

- अनीता

- अपर्णा वेणु

- सीताराम गुप्ता

- सत्यवीर कश्मीरी

- सत्य शुत्रि

- डॉ. लक्ष्मीकान्त पाण्डेय

- डॉ. सुनील कुमार गुप्ता

- प्रेमलता ठाकुर

- कृष्णकुमार सैनी 'राज'

साहित्य चिंतन

सामाजिक सरोकार के कवि मुक्तिबोध

● डॉ. नाजिम शेख



आजादी के पश्यचात भी भारतीय आम आदमी के जीवन में परिवर्तन का न आना मुक्तिबोध को वेदना देता रहा। मुक्तिबोध अपने युग के प्रति सचेत रहे। उनके काव्य में युगीन प्रवृत्तियों के प्रति जागरूक दृष्टि, तर्कशील विवेक और अपनी गहन अनुभूतियाँ का सहज समन्वय देखने-मिलता है। उनके काव्य में प्रगतिशीलता, मानव-मूल्यों के प्रति उत्कट बेचैनी और युगीन परिवेश जगह-जगह देखने को मिलता है।

आधुनिक हिंदी काव्य में मुक्तिबोध का नाम निराला के बाद के उन कवियों में लिया जाता है जिन्होंने अपना पूरा काव्य लोककल्याण के लिए लिखा। स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत के सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, सांस्कृतिक और आर्थिक संदर्भों को उनकी कविताओं में अभिव्यक्ति मिली है। मजदूर, किसान, दलित तथा नारी जीवन का यथार्थ चित्रण उनकी कविताओं में मिलता है। मुक्तिबोध की हर कविता पृथक्कजनों के प्रति मानवी संवेदना प्रकट करती है। वर्तमान भारतीय समाज की सभी समस्याओं को उनकी कविताओं में देखा जा सकता है। उन्होंने समाज में पचनित रूढ़ि एवं परम्पराओं पर एवं जाति-पाँति के भेदभाव पर, कुरीतियों पर मर्मभेदी प्रहार किये हैं। सामाजिक सरोकार उनके काव्य का प्राण-तत्व रहा है। उन्होंने मानवीय जीवन के उपेक्षित एवं अधूरे पक्षों को संपूर्णता प्रदान करवाने के लिय सामूहिक संघर्ष मूल्य निर्माण की प्रेरणा दी है। उनके काव्य में शोषण के विरोध में तर्कशील, विवेकपूर्ण, निर्भीक एवं स्पष्टवादी अभिव्यक्ति मिली है।

मुक्तिबोध का पूरा काव्य सामाजिक परिवर्तन के लिए लिखा काव्य है। उनके काव्य में सामाजिक परिवेश अत्यंत सहजता के साथ अभिव्यक्त होता है। उनकी दृष्टि विश्वदृष्टि है जिस पर मार्क्सवादी विचारधारा का गहरा प्रभाव देखने मिलता है। लेकिन यह नहीं कि उन्होंने मार्क्सवादी विचारधारा पर ही अपनी कविता लिखी बल्कि यह कहा जा सकता है कि उन्होंने मार्क्सवादी विचारधारा का इस्तेमाल अपनी कविताओं के लिए किया। शोषक और शोषित के बीच की खाई को मुक्तिबोध ने अपनी कविता का मूल विषय बनाया। एक जगह वह लिखते हैं -

“बीसवीं सदी के सन इक्कावन के साल में
जिंदगी की धज्जियों की पताका, बदरंग
लहराती हुई आज
क्रोध भरे इशारों से राह बतलाती है।
कि जहाँ से गुजरी है, अब भी गुजर रही है।
बस्तियाँ उजाड़ती हुई
शोषण की सत्ता,।” (भूमि भूरि खाक धूल-पृ-१८८)

ग्राम-जीवन हो या शहर का जीवन मुक्तिबोध को दो वर्गों का होना हर दम सतता रहा। दो वर्गों का चित्रण उनकी अनेक कविताओं में अभिव्यक्त हुआ है -

“समस्या एक
मेरे सभ्य नगरों और ग्रामों में
सभी मानव सुधी, सुन्दर व शोषणमुक्त कब होंगे।”

(संकल्पनात्मक कविता-स.जगदीश कुमार-पृ-१६२)

मुक्तिबोध के काव्य का मूल उद्देश्य जन-कल्याण रहा। समाज का अंतिम आदमी सुखी हो जाए, इसके लिये वे अंतिम सांस तक लड़ते रहे। अंतिम आदमी के सुखद भविष्य के लिय वे अपनी कविता द्वारा प्रयत्नशील रहे। मुक्तिबोध अपनी कविता के माध्यम से वर्गहीन समाज रचना, श्रमिक एवं किसानों की प्रतिष्ठा, नारी एवं दलित जाति को सम्मान की मांग करते रहे। वे लिखते हैं -

“मेरे सामने है प्रश्न
क्या होगा कहाँ किस भाँति
मेरे देश भारत में
पुरानी हाथ में से

नव विविधता

किस तरह से आग भड़केगी
कि इस पूरी प्रक्रिया से
उभर कर भव्य होंगे कौन मानव गुण”

(चांद का मुंह टेढ़ा है-पृ-१२३)

मुक्तिबोध ने हम प्रकार की अनेक कविताओं में सामाजिक समस्याओं को प्रस्तुत किया है। वे इस प्रकार की समस्याओं से लगातार जुड़े रहे। भारतीय आम आदमी के जीवन में आनेवाली अनेक कठिनाईयों एवं जटिलताओं का वे बर्बस चित्रण करते रहे। उनकी हर कविता वर्तमान मनुष्य का सही अक्स प्रस्तुत करती है। सामाजिक विषमता को पिटाकर वे अपनी कविता के माध्यम से भेद-भाव रहित समाज की मांग करते हैं। शक कविता में वे लिखते हैं-

“आदमी की दर्दभरी गहरी पुकार सुन
जो दौड़ पड़ता है आदमी है वह भी
जैसे तुम भी आदमी, वैसे मैं भी आदमी”

(चांद का मुंह टेढ़ा है-पृ-५३)

मुक्तिबोध का काव्य अखंड मनुष्य जीवन की तलाश है। उनकी हर कविता मानव के संघर्ष एवं पीड़ा की कविता है। वे भारतीय आम आदमी की आत्मा की तड़प को समझते थे। इसी कारण उनकी कविता में मनुष्य का तनाव एवं संघर्ष अभिव्यक्त हुआ है। एक बेचैनी हर-दम उनके साथ जुड़ी रहती थी जो उन्हें इस प्रकार की कविता लिखने के लिये मजबूर कराती रही। ऐसी स्थिति में भी उन्होंने मनुष्य को लड़ने की प्रेरणा दी है। वे कहते हैं -

“मुझे कदम कदम पर
चौराहे मिलते हैं
बाँहें फैला, !!
एक पैर रखता हूँ
कि सौ राहें फूटती हैं
मैं उन सबसे गुजरना चाहता हूँ
बहुत अच्छे लगते हैं
उनके तजुबे और अपने सपने
सब सच्चे लगते हैं
अजीब-सी अकुलाहट दिल में उभरती है
मैं कुछ गहरे में उतरना चाहता हूँ
जाने क्या मिल जाए।”

(चांद का मुंह टेढ़ा है-पृ-७१)

निष्कर्षतः हम कह सकते हैं कि मुक्तिबोध को भारतीय आम आदमी की गहरी समझ थी। उनकी कविताओं में ग्राम और शहरी जीवन दोनों को सहानुभूति के साथ व्यक्त किया गया है। इसलिए इन समस्याओं को उन्होंने अत्यंत गंभीरता से समझा। समस्याओं के समाधान की ओर भी वे अग्रसर कुरीतियों पर उन्होंने तीखे प्रहार किए। समस्याओं को उजागर किया है।

मुक्तिबोध केवल समाज की समस्याओं को दिखाकर चुप नहीं होते बल्कि समाज के परिवर्तन के लिए, सामूहिक रूप से विरोध की आवश्यकता को सूचित करते हैं। व्यक्ति और समष्टि की सही और बुनियादी समस्याओं को उन्होंने अपने ढंग से व्यक्त किया है। उनकी कविताओं में व्यक्ति विचार समाजवादी हैं। वे समाज के शोषित वर्ग की संवेदना का प्रांत इमानदार है। उन्होंने शोषकों के प्रांत काड़ा पित्रादि प्रकट किया है। उनकी कविताओं में वर्गहीन समाज रचना की कामना की गई है। भारतीय आम समाज के वे चितेरे कवि हैं। मुक्तिबोध की हर कविता में जिजीविशा दिखाई देती है। उन्हें जीवन के प्रति गहरा लगाव और आस्था है। जीने के लिये संघर्ष का संदेश वे देते हैं। □

अध्यक्ष-हिंदी विभाग

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लघुकथा

बेबे

● सतबीर कश्मीरी

गांव का पागल, राजपाल सुबह-सुबह गन्दगी के ढेर में कुछ ढूँढ़ रहा था। मैंने पूछा-गन्दगी में क्या कर रहा है। उसके हाथ में एक छोटी सी रस्सी थी।

वह बोला-बेबे। बेबे, कहाँ है बेबे-मैंने पूछा। दूर-यह कह बड़े तेज कदमों से आगे सड़क की ओर बढ़ने लगा। मैंने सोचा कि कुछ न कुछ बात जरूर है। मैं भी उसके पीछे हो लिया। लगभग एक किलोमीटर चलने पर मैं क्या देखता हूँ कि गाँव की ही लगभग पच्चीस साल की एक लड़की, जो मानसिक रूप से विकृत है, सड़क किनारे बिना सलवार के बैठी अपने आप से ही बातें किये जा रही थी। सेक्टर के पढ़े-लिखे लोग मॉर्निंग वाक कर रहे थे। उसे देख आगे बढ़ जाते पर कोई उस पागल लड़की की अस्मिता को छुपाने की नहीं सोच रहा था। मैंने देखा कि वह पागल राजपाल उसके पास भाग कर गया और गन्दगी से उठाई सलवार उसके दोनों पैरों में डालने लगा। वह लड़की अभी भी अपने आप से बातें कर हंसे जा रही थी। अब तक राजपाल उसे सलवार पहना चुका था और उस रस्सी से नाड़ा बना, उसकी इज्जत को लोगों की बुरी नजरों से बचाने में जी जान से लगा था और अपने आप को बुद्धिजीवी कहलाने वाले, सेक्टरों में रहने वाले अमीर सहजादे उन्हें देख रहे थे और राजपाल लुप्त होती मानवीय संवेदनाओं का एक अटूट उदाहरण उन लोगों को दे उस पागल लड़की को उठा, उसका हाथ पकड़ अपने गाँव की तरफ जा रहा था। मैं राजपाल को दुआएं दे रहा था जिसने आज की स्वार्थ भरी दुनिया में भी, पागल होते हुए मानवीय संवेदनाओं को बचाते हुए अमीर, बुद्धिजीवी कहलाने वाले लोगों की काली आत्मा को सेवा भाव, अपनत्व का आईना दिखाया। मैं भी उनके पीछे-पीछे गाँव की ओर चलने लगा। □



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डॉ. नाजिम शेख

अध्यक्ष, हिंदी विभाग, श्री. विजयसिंग यादव कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, पेट-वडगाव, जि. कोल्हापूर.

प्रकाश भातम्भेकर हिंदी के उन बिरले अनुवादकों में हैं, जिन के मराठी से हिंदी में किए अनुवाद, अनुवाद नहीं लगते बल्कि हिंदी की सीधी रचनाएं महसूस होती हैं। जयंत पवार मराठी के वरिष्ठ नाटककार, पत्रकार, कहानीकार, फिल्म संवाद लेखक तथा समीक्षक रहे। उनका 'फिनिक्स की राख से उगा सा' कहानी संग्रह साहित्य अकादमी (२०१२) तथा अन्य साहित्यिक संस्थाओं द्वारा पुरस्कृत रहा है। मुंबई के आम मजदूर-जीवन पर आधारित यह कहानी संग्रह जयंत पवार की मानवीय संवेदनाओं के अभिव्यक्त बरतता है। संग्रह की हर कथा मुंबई के मजदूर जीवन से सम्बन्धित है साथ ही शहर की बारिशियों को लेखक ने बड़े से मुस्तैदी से पाठकों के समक्ष रखा है। लेखक का पुरा जीवन मुंबई में बितने के कारण वे शहर की हर बारिशियों से रू-ब-रू हैं। उन सभी का वे सूक्ष्म-अति-सूक्ष्म चित्रण करते हैं। कथा संग्रह की हर कथा आम आदमी की सत्ता, उसकी गरिमा और उसके संघर्ष को महत्व देती है। शहरी जीवन को जिसमें नजदीक से देखा है उसे कहानियों का हर चरित्र कहीं-न-कहीं मिला हुआ महसूस होता है। प्रकाश जी का यह अनुवादित कथा संग्रह हिंदी में इसलिए स्वागत योग्य है, क्योंकि यह मात्र मुंबई के मजदूरों की कथाएं नहीं हैं बल्कि इसे देश के किसी भी शहर के मजदूरों के जीवन से जोड़कर देखा जा सकता है। यह कथाएं भारतीय शहरी आम-मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं।

संग्रह की पहली कथा 'टेंगशे के सपने में ट्रेन' है। टेंगशे एक सिद्धहस्त कहानीकार है, उसके पिता ट्रेन के मोटर-मन थे, ज बचपन सातवी कक्षा में पढ़ता था तब एक दिन पिता उसे अपने साथ ट्रेन में लेकर चले गए। घटना कुछ इस प्रकार हुई किसी ओर मोटरमन की गलती के कारण टेंगशे के पिता को भीड़ में टेंगशे के सामने मारा-पिटा। इस घटना के कुछ ही दिनों बाद टेंगशे के पिता की मौत हो गई। इसका पहला अंश टेंगशे के बाल मन पर पड़ा। तब से वह ट्रेन से बेहद डरने लगा और अचानक ट्रेन उसके सपनों में उभरने लगी। वह ट्रेन से इतना डरता है कि मात्र ट्रेन से आना-जाना पड़ता है इसी कारण वह अपने बेटे का कॉलेज तक छोड़वाना चाहता है। मुंबई का यथार्थ यह है कि यहाँ कोई सुरक्षित नहीं है। हर एक का जीवन रोज की आपाधापी में बेहद परेशान, टेन्शन में नजर आता है। जयंत पवार ने मुंबई की इस अजिबो-गरीब जिन्दगी को मानों प्रत्यक्ष खड़ा कर दिया है। ट्रेन से बेहद डरनेवाला टेंगशे एक दिन उसी ट्रेन से सफर कर रहा होता है जिस में एक गुंडा दिन दहाड़े उसके सामने एक लड़की पर बलात्कार करता है, शहरों की संवेदना इतनी मर चुकी है कि, बलात्कार की घटना को देखकर एक पति-पत्नी ट्रेन में ही सम्भोग करते हैं। इस बिच बाहर हिंदु-मुस्लिम दंगे चल रहे हैं। इन दंगाकारियों में से एक हिंदू गुंडा तलवान लिये डिब्बे में

और एक मराठी रहस्य कहानीकार कहानी को आगे बढ़ा है। लेकिन कहानी रोजी की जीवन की घुमती है। कहानीकार ने रोजी जैसी बार-बालाओं को जिनका किस-तक शुरु होती है, उन्हीं का डंका है और उसका अंत किस प्रकार होता है इसे दिखाया है। जिस दिन विराट की शादी होनेवाली है ठीक उसी दिन जहाँ से विराट की बी. एम. डब्ल्यू. कार जा रही है उसी कलायवृड के निचे एक लाश पड़ी हुई मिलती है, जो और किसी की नहीं बल्कि उसी बार-बाला रोजी की होती है। बार में ड्रम बजानेवाला और रोजी से जी-जान से प्रेम करनेवाला बबलू रोजी की राह देखता रह जाता है। जिस बबलू ने रोजी के खातिर अपनी राह को चेरनी से साफ़ से पाराना उनके चुनटे चुनटे कर कहीं चोक चोक से चली बबलू को रोजी को लाश मिलती है। मुंबई जैसे शहरों में मौत कितनी सस्ती है इसे कहानीकार अत्यंत संवेदनशीलता के साथ दिखाते हैं।

अंत में यही कहना होगा कि प्रकाश भातम्बेकर ने जयंत पवार के इस कथा-संग्रह का मराठी से हिंदी में बहुत ही सुंदर अनुवाद किया है। इस में उनकी लगन और हर कहानी के पात्रों के प्रति गहरी आसक्ति का पता चलता है। आम मजदूर जीवन का सच, मुंबई का यथार्थ, भावों और किन्नारों को धारा इन कहानियों के पात्रों के माध्यम से अभिव्यक्त होती है। 'कहानी-संग्रह' के अनुवाद की सब से बड़ी विशेषता यह रही कि मराठी में जितनी रोचकता से जयंत पवार ने मुंबई की चॉलों का, लोगों का, उनकी मानसिकता का चित्रण किया है उसे प्रकाश जी ने कहीं पर भी बाधा नहीं पहुँचाई है। जितनी रोचकता मराठी कहानियों में है उतनी ही रोचकता अनुवाद में भी बनी रही है। विशेषता जयंत पवार ने जिस बंबया हिंदी का प्रयोग कहानियों में किया है उसे प्रकाश जी ने उतने ही अनुठे ढंग से अनुवादित किया है। हिंदी का पाठक इस कहानी-संग्रह का जरूर स्वागत करेगा क्योंकि एक बार फिर यह दुहराने का मन करता है कि इसमें अत्यंत सुंदरता से 'अनुवाद-धर्म' निभाया गया है।

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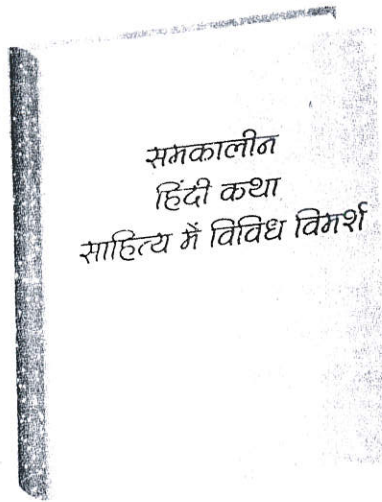
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(मुस्लिम, आदिवासी, बाल तथा दिव्यांग विमर्श)



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राही मासूम रजा के उपन्यासों में सांप्रदायिक-सदभाव

डॉ. नाजिम शेख

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राही मासूम रजा स्वतंत्रपूर्व और स्वतंत्रोत्तर काल के इस उपन्यासकारों में रहे जिस पर उपन्यासों में हिंदू-मुस्लिम सम्बन्धों को अंतरिक संवेदना के साथ अभिव्यक्त किया गया है। आपने पूरा उपन्यासों में हिंदू-मुस्लिम जनता के हृदयों को खोलकर पाठकों के सामने रखा गया है। राही मासूम रजा ने देश की मुस्लिम जनता की देश-विभाजन पूर्व की स्थिति को और देश-विभाजन के पश्चात की स्थिति को नजदीक से देखा था। हिंदी उपन्यासों में मुस्लिमों की त्रासदी का ऐसा यथार्थ चित्रण शायद ही हुआ हो। विभाजन के समय हिंदू और मुस्लिमों के बीच भयंकर सांप्रदायिक दंगे हुए। इन दंगों से सदियों से एक-साथ जावन बितानेवाले दोनों धर्म के लोगों के मनो का भी बटवारा हुआ। राही का मानना रहा कि धर्म के नाम पर जहालन और अंधविश्वास को बढ़ावा मिलता है। इससे जनता में सांप्रदायिकता बढ़ती है। उन्होंने अपने उपन्यासों में हिंदू और मुस्लिम पात्रों के माध्यम से तथाकथित धर्म के सभी नियमों का, पद्धतियों का विरोध किया। धर्म की भ्रामक कल्पना के कारण किसी भी धर्म का व्यक्ति विचारहीन हो जाता है, सांप्रदायिकता धर्म का सबसे घिनौना रूप है इसे उन्होंने उदाहरण सहित सिद्ध किया।

राही मासूम रजा के उपन्यासों में स्वतंत्र भारत में धर्म के नामपर की जानेवाली घिनौनी राजनीति का चित्रण मिलता है। वास्तविकता यह है कि किसी भी बच्चे को पैदा होने के बाद वह जिस घर में पैदा होता है उसका धर्म मिलता है वरना वह एक बच्चे के रूप में ही जन्म लेता है, बाद में उसकी धर्म और जाति के नाम से पहचान बनती है। 'टोपी शुक्ला' में राही कहते हैं - "व्यक्ति बेनाम पैदा होता है लेकिन मरते समय उसकी पहचान नाम से होती है। जन्म लेने के लिए आज तक किसी को नाम की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी। पैदा तो केवल बच्चे होते हैं मरते-मरते वे हिंदू-मुसलमान, ईसाई, नास्तिक, हिंदुस्तानी-पाकिस्तानी, गोरे-काले जाने क्या-क्या हो जाते हैं।" (टोपी शुक्ला-पृ.०९) राही की मूल विचारधारा यही रही, इसी विचारधारा के आधारपर उन्होंने अपने उपन्यासों में पात्रों का गठन किया। हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य यह रहा कि धर्म के नाम पर देश विखंडित हो गया। परिणाम हमारे सामने है, समाज में अंधविश्वास को बढ़ावा मिला। धर्म के गलत प्रचार और प्रसार के कारण वर्तमान का मानव सही धर्म को नहीं समझ रहा है। राही ने 'आधा गांव' में धर्म के विक्षिप्त रूप का चित्रण किया है। मोहरम जैसे धार्मिक उत्सवों में भी खूब खिंचा-तानी होती है। गांव के दो वर्ग एक दूसरे के सामने खड़े होते हैं और मामला पुलिस तक चला जाता है। राही लिखते हैं - "फुन्न की इन हरकतों की वजह से तो हम लोग अजिज हो चुके हैं। मगर खानदान की इज्जत तो ढोनी पड़ती है। डाके वह डलवाये, चोरियाँ वह करवाये, करामत खाँ की बीवी को वह निकाल लाये। छुट्टे सांड हैं। खेत चराते रहते हैं।" (आधा गांव - पृ.१५२) चंद मुट्ठीभर विकृत समाज कंठकों के कारण पूरा समाज बदनाम होता है। राही ने धर्म के इन ठेकेदारों का जमकर विरोध अपने हर उपन्यास में किया है।

भारतीय समाज की यह पुरानी मान्यता रही है कि लोग अतीत को देखते हैं वर्तमान को नहीं। पूरा समाज निरर्थक अमानवीय रूढ़ियों एवं निर्जीव अर्थहीन परम्पराओं के पीछे दौड़ रहा है। औलिया के मजारों की भी लोग राजनीति करने लगते हैं 'ओस भी बूँद' उपन्यास में राही लिखते हैं - "ए बिटिया वजीर हसन की मजार तू हमारे आंगन में बनवा लो। इ मत समझ लो कि खाली वजीर हसन मरे हैं, हम हूण मर गये हैं आधे। बाकी धर्म वजीर हसन, अऊर दीनदयाल और तोहरे वकील शिवनारायण सिंह से बड़ा है।" (ओस की बूँद - पृ.६०) लोगों की धर्म और जाति को लेकर की गई राजनीति के कारण न जाने कितने लोगों की जान तक ली जाती है। भारत जैसे देश में स्वतंत्रपूर्व काल में और स्वतंत्रोत्तर काल में भी धर्म पर निरंतर राजनीति



चलती रही है। गांव में धर्म और जाति के नाम पर लोगों को भड़काया जाता है। राही ने गांव की इस राजनीति का खुलकर विरोध किया।

राही मासूम रजा ने उत्तरी भारत के ग्रामीण मुस्लिम जन-जीवन को उसकी अच्छाई और बुराई के साथ अभिव्यक्त किया है। ग्रामीण मुस्लिम परिवारों की मानसिकता का अत्यंत सुक्ष्म चित्रांकन उन्होंने उन्हीं भाषा में किया है। 'अन्ना गांव' के गंगौली के संदर्भ में राही लिखते हैं - "यह कहानी न कुछ लोगों की कुछ परिवारों की यह कहानी उस गांव की कहानी भी नहीं है जिसमें इस कहानी के भले-बुरे पात्र अपने पूरा बनाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। यह कहानी न धार्मिक है न राजनीतिक..... क्योंकि समय न धार्मिक हो न राजनीतिक। और यह कहानी है समय ही की। यह गंगौली में गुजरने वाले समय ही की कहानी है।" (गांव-पृ.१२) गंगौली गांव का यह कहाना भारताय आसतन मुस्लिम पारवार का कहाना है जो भारत छोटे-छोटे गांव में अपना जीवन बसर करते हैं। स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काल में जो मुस्लिम समाज यहाँ रहा वह देश से ईमानदार रहा वह अपने देश से प्रेम करता रहा, राही ने 'ओस की बूँद' इस उपन्यास में इसे दिखाया है- "हिंदुस्तान ही उनका अपना घर था और घर नफरत और मोहब्बत से उंचा होता है। वे कहते रहे- मैं गुन्हेगार आदमी हूँ और उसी सर जमीन पर मरना चाहता हूँ जिस पर मैंने गुनाह किए हैं।" (ओस की बूँद-पृ.१९) सांप्रदायिकता का जुनून जहर की तरह संपूर्ण समाज में फैल रहा है। समाज का एक वर्ग धर्म को राजी-रोटी का साधन बनाता है। राही ने इन धर्म बेचनेवालों के विरोध में अपने उपन्यासों में कड़ा रोष व्यक्त किया है। उनका मानना रहा कि जब-तक मनुष्य धर्म के सही रूप को नहीं पहचानता तब-तक सांप्रदायिकता के इस तातावरण में जीने के लिए अभिशप्त है। 'टोपी शुक्ल' उपन्यास में इफ्फन टोपी से कहा है- "तुम मुसलमानों से नफरत करते हो। सकीना हिंदुओं से घिन खाती है। मैं..... डरता हूँ हमारा अंत क्या होगा? बलभद्र मेरे दिल का डर, तुम्हारे और सकीना के दिल की नफरत- ये क्या इतनी सच्चाई कि बदल ही नहीं सकती?" (टोपी शुक्ल-पृ.८१) केवल हिंदू व्यक्ति से मित्रता के कारण इफ्फन को नौकरी गवानी पडती है, जो टोपी को मात्र हिंदू होने कारण और मुसलमान से मित्रता रखने के कारण नहीं मिलती। देश का यह सब से बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि व्यक्ति को मात्र उसके धर्म के आधार पर परखा है। राही ने अपने हर उपन्यास में इस मानसिकता के विरोध में अपने विचारों को अभिव्यक्त किया है।

निष्कर्षतः

कहा जा सकता है कि राही मासूम रजा ने अपने उपन्यासों में विकृत धर्म और सांप्रदायिकता का विरोध किया है। उन्होंने समाज में प्रचलित रूढ़ि एवं परम्पराओं पर, धर्म एवं जाति-पाति के भेदभाव कुरीतियों पर मर्मभेदी प्रहार किये हैं। वे अपने पात्रों के माध्यम से वर्तमान की विकृत धार्मिकता को बदलना चाहते हैं। वे खुद भी अपना जीवन धर्म और जाति से मुक्त होकर जीते थे। उनका मानना रहा कि ओस मुस्लिम समाज इस धरती को अपना सर्वस्व मानता है, जिस पर उसने जन्म लिया है, लेकिन उसे हर संदेह की नजर से देखा जाता है। राही ने इसका कड़ा विरोध अपने उपन्यासों के माध्यम से किया है। भारत के ग्रामीण मुस्लिम जन-जीवन के माध्यम से राही ने वहाँ की सांस्कृतिक सभ्यता को भी दिखाकर भरकस प्रयास किया है। स्पष्ट है राही ने समाज में बढ़ रही सांप्रदायिकता का कड़ा विरोध सांप्रदायिक-सदभाव एवं राष्ट्रीय-एकता को बढ़ावा देने का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया। उपन्यासों के माध्यम से सांप्रदायिकता-सदभाव की भावना, राष्ट्रीय-एकता का महत्त्व और इसे अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए मुस्लिम समाज द्वारा बोली जानेवाली ग्रामीण शैली की ईमानदार शब्द-योजना यही वह कारण है कि स्वतंत्र और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काल के महत्वपूर्ण उपन्यासकारों में राही मासूम रजा अपना अलग स्थान रखते हैं।





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डॉ. नाजिम शेख

अध्यक्ष हिंदी विभाग

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धूमिल साठोत्तरी पीढ़ी के उन कवियों में रहे जिनकी कविता सामाजिक यथार्थ और अपनी आंतरिक पीड़ा के लिए पहचानी जाती है। उनका समग्र काव्य लोककल्याणकारी भावना से परिपूर्ण है। स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत की सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, सांस्कृतिक और आर्थिक संदर्भों को उनकी कविताओं में अभिव्यक्ति मिली है। मजदूर, किसान, दलित तथा नारी जीवन का यथार्थ चित्रण उनकी कविताओं में मिलता है। धूमिल की हर कविता पृथ्वीजनों के प्रति मानवी संवेदना प्रकट करती है। प्रजातंत्र की विफलता, राजनेताओं की स्वार्थीवृत्ति और सत्तापिपासा, शोषण के विरुद्ध संघर्ष की प्रेरणा जैसी बातों को उनकी कविताओं में अभिव्यक्त किया गया है। धार्मिक आडम्बर एवं विसंगति इस देश की सनातन समस्याओं में से एक है। प्राचीन काल से यहाँ धर्म के नाम पर कुकृत्य एवं अनाचार का बोल-बाला रहा है। धूमिल का यह मानना था कि धर्म के नाम पर जहालत और अंधविश्वास को बढ़ावा मिलता है। इससे जनता में सांप्रदायिकता बढ़ती है। धूमिल ने इन तथाकथित धर्म के सभी नियमों का, पद्धतियों का विरोध किया। धूमिल के सम्बन्ध में उनके मित्र राजशेखर जी ने लिखा है — “साहस के सांचे में ढला हुआ धूमिल, अदमकद इस्पात था। बचपन का जिद्दी धूमिल, जात-पात, भूत-प्रेत और धार्मिक अंधविश्वासों में अपनी अनास्था के कारण, पिता की दृष्टि में बराबर ‘नारितक’ रहा।” (कल सुनना मुझे—पृ. 11)

भारतीय समाज में धर्म का प्रभाव रहा है। धर्म की भ्रामक कल्पना से मानव विचारहीन हो गया। सांप्रदायिकता धर्म का सबसे घिनौना रूप है। धूमिल कहते हैं —

“वे खेतों में भूख और शहरों में
अफवाहों के पुलिन्दे फेंकते हैं
देश और धर्म और नैतिकता की
दुहाई देकर
कुछ लोगों की सुविधा
दूसरों की ‘हाय’ पर सेंकते हैं”

(संसद से सड़क तक — पृ. 110)

भारतीय समाज में धर्म के नामपर जाति-पाँति में देश विखंडित हो रहा है। परिणाम हमारे सामने हैं, समाज में अंधविश्वास को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है। सांप्रदायिकता एक जहर की तरह फैल रही है। धर्म के गलत प्रचार के कारण ही वर्तमान का मानव सही धर्म नहीं समझ रहा है। धूमिल कहते हैं

“भूत-कालीन क्रियाओं से
घिरे हुए लोग

समय की अर्थी उठाये चल रहे हैं।” (कल सुनना मुझे — पृ. 8)

भारतीय समाज की यह पुरानी मान्यता रही है कि लोग अतीत की ओर देखते हैं वर्तमान की ओर नहीं। पूरा समाज निरर्थक अमानवीय रुढ़ियों एवं निर्जीव अर्थहीन परम्पराओं के पीछे दौड़ रहा

है। धर्म के नामपर चलाए जा रहे बड़े-बड़े मठ, धार्मिक संस्थान, मंदिर और मस्जिदों के अनावश्यक वस्तु-शिल्प पर धूमिल ने करारा व्यंग्य किया है -

“मैंने अचरज से देखा कि दुनिया का
सबसे बड़ा बौद्ध मठ
बारूद का सबसे बड़ा गोदाम है
अखबार के मटमैले हाशिये पे
लेटे हुए, एक तटस्थ और कोढ़ी देवता का
शान्तिवाद, नाम है ...

यह मेरा देश है ... (संसद से सड़क तक -- पृ. 104)

बौद्ध मठ धर्म का प्रतीक है, लेकिन आज धर्म के नामपर धार्मिक स्थलों में भी विनाशकारी शक्तियाँ छिपी हुई हैं। मानवता की दुहाई हर धर्म देता है लेकिन धर्म के ठेकेदारों ने धर्म को बदनाम कर उसका विकृत रूप समाज के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है। वर्तमान में धर्म के नामपर अमानवीय व्यवहार जगह-जगह हो रहे हैं। आजतक धर्म के नामपर ही पूरी दुनिया में बड़े-बड़े नरसंहार हुए हैं। धूमिल का यह मानना रहा कि धर्म के इन तथाकथित ठेकेदारों के कारण ही कोई भी धर्म बदनाम होता है। धूमिल ने धर्म के इन ठेकेदारों का डटकर विरोध किया -

“लेकिन मुझे लगा कि विशाल दलदल के किनारे
बहुत बड़ा अधमरा पशु पड़ा हुआ है
उसकी नाभी में एक सड़ा हुआ घाव है
जिससे लगातार भयानक बदबूदार मवाद
बह रहा है
उसमें जाति और धर्म और सम्प्रदाय के और
पेशा और पूंजी के असंख्य कीड़े
बिलबिला रहे हैं।” (संसद से सड़क तक - पृ. 19)

जिस समाज में कोई चेतना शेष नहीं है उस समाज को कवि अधमरा पशु कहते हैं। इस समाज में जाति, धर्म, संप्रदाय, पेशा और पूंजी के किड़े रेंग रहे हैं। आज के तथाकथित विकसित समाज में पूरे विश्व में रोज न जाने कितने लोग धर्म का शिकार हो रहे हैं। धूमिल ने धर्म के इस अमानवीय रूप का अपनी कविताओं के माध्यम से कड़ा विरोध किया -

“धर्म के लिए मरे हुए लोगों के नाम
दात रिफ्ट इतनी है
स्नानघाट पर जाता हुआ हर रास्ता
देह की मण्डी से होकर गुजरता है।” (संसद से सड़क तक - पृ. 76)

वर्तमान युग में धर्म की असलियत को नकारा जा रहा है और धर्म के विकृत रूप को प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है। सुविधा परस्त लोग अपने स्वार्थ के लिए यह सब करते हैं। राजनेताओं ने और धर्म के ठेकेदारों ने दो जातियों के बीच की खाई को हमेशा बरकरार रखा। सांप्रदायिकता एक ऐसा सामाजिक जुनून है, जिसकी जड़ें हमारी धर्मान्धता में छिपी रहती हैं जो पूरे परिवेश पर छा जाती हैं। धूमिल सांप्रदायिकता को जहर की तरह स्वीकारते हैं -

“फन फटकारता हुआ
एक दोमुंहा विषधर



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३८. मुक्तिबोध का राजनीतिक चिंतन

डॉ. सहदेव वर्षारणी निवृत्तीराव

श्री विजयसिंह यादव महाविद्यालय, पेठवडगाव, ता. हातकणंगले, जि. कोल्हापूर.

आज दुनिया में अधिकतर राष्ट्र एक राजनीतिक सत्ता से संचालित होते हैं, भले ही आपस में सांस्कृतिक भिन्नता और मूल्यों में मतभेद कितना भी अधिक क्यों न हो। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद मुक्तिबोध ने अपनी संपूर्ण ऊर्जा फासिज्म, साम्राज्यवाद और पूँजीवाद के विरुद्ध केंद्रित की और छोटी बड़ी अनेक राजनीतिक कविताएँ लिखी। मुक्तिबोध ने अपनी अधिकांश कविताओं में पूँजीवाद पर कठोर प्रहार किया है। पूँजीवाद के अमानवीय रूप को उजागर किया।

‘सुखे कठोर नंगे पहाड़’ कविता जो कष्टजीवियों के प्रतिनिधि अर्थात् मजदूर लोगों के नेताओं को संबोधित करके लिखी गई है। ‘सुखे कठोर नंगे पहाड़’ पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था के प्रतीक है। मुक्तिबोध ने मजदूर नेता को महाश्रमिक और जनक्रान्ति रूप कहा है। राजनीतिक कवि के रूप में उन्हें केवल भारतीय जनता की नहीं बल्कि विश्व की सभी शोषित पीड़ित जनता की चिंता थी। उनकी राजनीतिक कविताओं में पूरा एक युग प्रतिबिंबित है, जिसमें मानवता संघर्ष करते हुए स्वतंत्रता और समानता की ओर अग्रसर है।

मुक्तिबोध की कविता में राजनीतिक स्वर का विशेष महत्व है। वे राजनीति की महत्ता को समझते थे और उससे साहित्य के संबंध से भी परिचित थे। उनका स्पष्ट मत था कि, मनुष्य सत्ता का निर्माण करने का एकमात्र मार्ग राजनीति है। और जिसका सहायक साहित्य है। राजनीतिक समझ का एक सार्थक उदाहरण निम्न है-

राजनीति, साहित्य और कला के प्रतिष्ठित महासूर्य।

बड़े-बड़े मसीहा। सरकस के जोकर से रिझाते हैं निरंतर।

नाचते हैं, कूदते हैं। शोषण में सिद्धहस्त स्वामियों के सामने।

व्यक्तिगत आर्थिक निज। क्षमता की हवेली पर। तारों नीचे

सोने के हेतु वे। चुपचाप आदर्शों को बाजू रख या भूलकर।

अवसरवादी बुद्धिमत्ता ग्रहण कर। और जिंदगी को भूलकर।

बिल्कुल बिक जाते हैं।¹⁰



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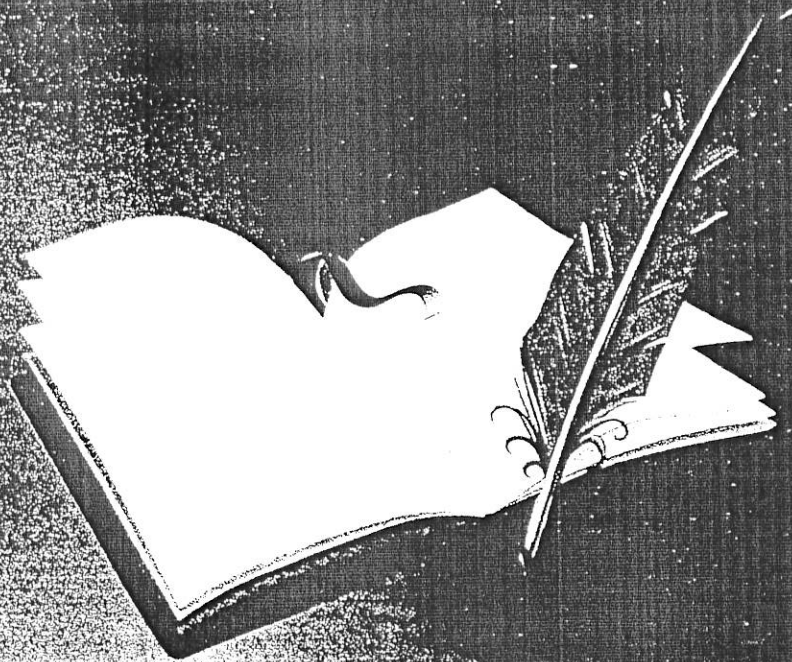
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संस्कृत साहित्य का हिंदी साहित्य :
संस्कृत साहित्य के स्वर

Guest Editor

Dr.Dhanraj T.Dhangar
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‘दोहरा अभिशाप’ : दलित स्त्री के संघर्ष की कहानी

जैसाहदेव वर्षारणी निवृत्तीराव
श्री विजयसिंह यादव महाविद्यालय, पेटवडगाव,
ता. राहकजंगल ज. कोल्हापुर

कौशल्या बैसन्त्री द्वारा लिखित दोहरा अभिशाप सन १९६६ में प्रकाशित हिन्दी की पहली दलित स्त्री की आत्मकथा है। यह आत्मकथा दलित स्त्री के संघर्ष की कहानी है। इसमें १९२६ से लेकर आजतक के दलित समाज की यथार्थवादी तस्वीर देखी जा सकती 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 कई मायनों में विशेष महत्व है। पहला तो यह की यह हिन्दी का पहला ऐसा आत्मवृत्त है जिसे एक दलित लेखिका द्वारा लिखा गया है। दुसरा यह है कि लेखिका ने स्वयं दलित होने के कारण जिस ईमानदारी और प्रतिबद्धता के साथ दलित महिलाओं के उत्पीड़न 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 एवम् विशद चित्रण हुआ है। दोहरा अभिशाप जब छप कर लगाने तक से नहीं चूके। उस समय इन रूढ़िवादी दलित लेखकों द्वारा उनके लेखन और निजी जीवन पर कई प्रश्नचिन्ह खड़े किए गए थे, परन्तु प्रश्नचिन्ह कितने भी खड़े हो आत्मवृत्त में उठाए गए दलित स्त्री के संघर्ष और त्याग को झुठला नहीं सकते। स्वयं लेखिका के शब्दों में, “पुत्र, भाई, पति सब मुझपर नाराज हो सकते हैं, परन्तु मुझे भी तो स्वतंत्रता चाहिए कि मैं अपनी बात समाज के सामने रख सकूँ। मेरे जैसे अनुभव और भी महिलाओं को आए होंगे परन्तु समाज और परिवार के भय से अपने अनुभव समाज के सामने उजागर करने से डरती हैं और जीवनभर घुटन में जीती है। समाज की आँखें खोलने के लिए उसे अनुभव सामने आने की जरूरत है।”^१

कौशल्या बैसन्त्री का आत्मवृत्त “दोहरा अभिशाप” लेखिका के व्यक्तिगत जीवन-संघर्ष के साथ-साथ दलित समाज के सामाजिक, शैक्षिक, आर्थिक स्थिति का भी अंकन करता है। यह आत्मकथा भारतीय समाज में दलित स्त्रियों की आजादी का बिगुल बन कर उभरी है। लेखिका पुस्तक की भूमिका में घोषणा करती है कि, पुत्र, भाई, पति सब मुझ पर नाराज हो सकते हैं, परन्तु मुझे भी तो स्वतंत्रता चाहिए कि मैं अपनी बात समाज के सामने रख सकूँ। मेरे जैसे अनुभव और भी महिलाओं के सामने आए होंगे परन्तु समाज और परिवार के भय से अपने अनुभव समाज के सामने उजागर करने से डरती और जीवन भर घुटन में जीती है। समाज की आँखें खोलने के लिए ऐसे अनुभव सामने आने की जरूरत है। पुस्तक की भूमिका में ही लेखिका अपने अनुभव बांटते हुए कहती है कि, मैं लेखिका नहीं हूँ, ना साहित्यिक लेकिन अस्पृश्य समाज में पैदा होने से ही जातीयता के नाम पर जो मानसिक यातनाएं सहनी पड़ी इसका मेरे संवेदनशील मन पर असर पड़ा। मैंने अपने अनुभव खुले मन से लिखे हैं। पुरुष प्रधान समाज स्त्रियों का खुलापन बर्दाश्त नहीं करता। पति तो इस ताक में रहता है कि पत्नी पर अपने पक्ष को उजागर करने के लिए चरित्रहीनता का ढप्पा लगा दे भूमिका में ही लेखिका की दलित नारीवादी सोच के सूत्र प्रकट होने लगते हैं। आत्मकथा का मूल संवेद्य- दूसरों के लिए प्रेरणा एवं मार्गदर्शक बनना है, जिसे भूमिका में ही लेखिका ने स्पष्ट किया है।

कौशल्या बैसन्त्री की माँ भागेरथी की संघर्षमय जीवन गाथा से बयान होता है। वह इस आत्मवृत्त में मजदूर भागेरथी अपने इरादों में अचल हिमालय को भी हिलाने की ताकत रखती है। भागेरथी ने अपने सब बच्चों को अशिक्षित, रूढ़िवादी और पूर्वजाही समाज से बचाती हुई उनकी ढाल बन गई और उनकी रात-दिन रक्षा की। उनके राह से अस्पृश्यता, गरीबी और निराशा के काँटे हटाकर किस तरह शिक्षा, ज्ञान और आशा के फूल खिलाए यह ‘दोहरा अभिशाप’ में बखूबी देखा जा सकता है। दोहरा अभिशाप में अनेक

Research Article

Views of BPL's on Nationalization: A Study of Caste Groups in Beed of Marathwada Region

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Abstract: There is close relation has been seen within caste and poverty in the study of social science. The perspective of Dr. Ambedkar explores the way of nationalization for the social and economic justice. Therefore, the study is focusing on the Views of BPL's on Nationalization. The study understands these views through the caste groups in Beed district of Marathwada region in Maharashtra. The data* of study has been collected through the sample survey based on the theory of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. The respondents of BPL has found through the ration card of Government of Maharashtra. The Indian history shows, the right of wealth had been rejected to the Shudra Varna and non -Varna persons by the Vedic religious Books. The present backward classes belong to those rejected Varna's. The present data of poverty indicated these historical impacts. The Nationalization of Temples, Nationalization of Industry, Nationalization of Land and Nationalization of Education are the ways of social and economic justice. The ways are the foundation of eradication of poverty as well as caste system in India. The India has chosen mix economy after globalization it converts into free economy. It means the concept of Nationalization has been not accepted like socialistic economy.

The study explores the various views on Nationalization of castes groups such as SC, OBC, Maratha and Brahmins. The conclusion of study pointed that, there no respondent found of Brahmins in BPL list of sample survey. The backward class are demanded nationalization for destroy the poverty and caste system. As concern to the views on the nationalization of temple, OBC's and Maratha negatively reacted.

Key words: Nationalization, Poverty, Caste, BPL.

Introduction:

Equality is the dream of society but stratification is a reality. The stratifications in Indian society are mostly based on the birth such as caste, gender etc. The caste system is the main stratification in India. It is very closely related to the poverty. The lower castes didn't have any rights of wealth concern to the religious books and faith. Therefore, it has seen the high percentage of poverty seen in the lower castes in India. The Indian Government stated there was 21.9% population in below poverty line in 2012. The position of Maharashtra has 17.4% population under below poverty line. (Government of India Planning Commission June 2014)

The ministry of social justices and empowerment published the report in 2005, it shows the 36.8% in rural and 39.9% in the urban population of SC's was under the below poverty line. As concern to the OBC's population, there was 26.7% in rural and 31.4% in the urban population under BPL. (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment Government of India, 2005) The Government data itself indicted the close relation between Caste and

poverty. The position of this data motivated for the study between the relation of caste and poverty.

Objectives

To understand the views of BPL's on the Nationalization in Beed district of Marathwada.

Research Design:

The present paper is explorative in nature.

Data Collection & Interpretation Methods

Primary and secondary data has been used for this study. Interview scheduled, observation, and group discussion methods have been used in the primary method. The respondent of below and above poverty line has been selected through the ration card identity.

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The views of samples are classified into four indicators. The first indicator 'supporters' of the nationalization means they want nationalization must (at any cost) happen to destroy the poverty. The second indicator 'against' means they didn't want (at any cost) Nationalization to destroy poverty. The third indicator 'mix' means they don't have any opinion. The fourth indicator 'fail' means nationalization is an ideal way to annihilate poverty but it is highly complicated to implement it means fail on the ground of practice.

Theoretical Approaches

The study depends upon the theoretical approaches developed by Jotiba Phule and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar in understanding the caste realities in India.

Study Area

The researcher has chosen Beed district of Marathwada region for the present research work. It is known for the atrocities against scheduled castes and the center of the anti-Caste Movement.

Perspective of Dr. Ambedkar on The Nationalization

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is known as the principal architect of the Constitution of India. He has given his first speech in the constitution assembly in 17th December 1946. He has given importance to the Nationalization of the socialistic economy which is very much essential to destroy the poverty. He stated, "I should have expected some provision whereby it would have been possible for the state to make economic, social and political justices a reality and I should have from that point of view expected the resolution to state in most explicit term that in order that there may be social and economic justices in the country, that there would be nationalization of industry, and nationalization of land, I do not understand how it could be possible for any future government which believes in doing justice socially, economically and politically unless it economy is socialistic economy." (BAWS: 1994/09)

Dr. Ambedkar gave importance to the nationalization of education, nationalization of temples in the memorandum of scheduled caste federation which was submitted to the constitutional assembly. It was published as 'State and Minorities'.

Present Data of BPL's Need of Study

The perspective of Dr. Ambedkar gives ways for destroys the inequality based on the ground of birth and try to the establishment of equality.

The other ways of Dr. Ambedkar are related to the notion of problems but these ways directed related to the material status. The problem poverty is directed related to the material status. The constitution of India tried to material status balance within citizen. The present report of world economic forum has express 73% wealth of India in the hand of 1% Indian. (The Hindu, 23 January 2018) It shows gave the gap between poor and rich is very high. The report constrained to understand views of poor's on the ways of destroying martial gap within Indians.

The Beed district of Marathwada is known for their feudalistic structure. It shows in the socio-economic report (2016) and census (2011) of the government of Maharashtra. There are 30.32% families under the below poverty line. As concern to the urban area 33.80% and rural area 26.85% families are sufferers from the problem of poverty. (Socio-Economic Report, 2016/146) it means the position of poverty in Beed is 09% higher than national ratio and 17% higher than Maharashtra state ratio.

Based on above position of society, it is needed to understand what is the response of BPL's on nationalization? The present empirical data try to understand the views poor's on the way of nationalization to economic equality. It is also trying to understand the views on nationalization of various castes groups in Beed district of Marathwada.

Caste Groups and Views on Nationalization

Every action of Indians is infused by the caste or anti-caste notion. Therefore, the problem of poverty doesn't understand without the caste system. The field of Beed district of Marathwada is known for their caste and anti-caste activities. The empirical data shows there are not found a sample from the Brahmin and other higher castes in under the below the poverty line as against SC(B) is in high position compared to other caste groups followed by SC(B), OBC and Maratha's.

The data directly indicated only 40.18% respondents want nationalization must happen, 17.86% respondents are totally against of nationalization, near about 25%(24.99%) respondents doesn't have any opinion and near about 17%(16.95%) respondents expressed it is the highly complicated way in practice. As concern to the castes groups, SC (NB) is highly insistently supported (76.14%) to nationalization as a way of destroying poverty. The SCs (B) are also support (61.66%) to nationalization but as

	SC(B)		SC(NB)		OPC		Margin		Brahmin		Total	
	BPL	APL	BPL	APL	BPL	APL	BPL	APL	BPL	APL	BPL	APL
Support	2.67% _a	3.00% _a	5.33% _a	2.33% _a	3.67% _a	7.67% _a	3.33% _a	10.33% _a	0.00% _a	2.67% _a	15.00% _a	26.00% _a
Against	0.00% _a	1.00% _a	1.00% _a	0.00% _a	1.67% _a	1.33% _a	4.00% _a	5.00% _a	0.00% _a	0.33% _a	6.67% _a	7.67% _a
Mix	1.00% _a	0.33% _a	0.67% _a	1.00% _a	4.67% _a	5.00% _a	3.00% _a	5.67% _a	0.00% _a	2.33% _a	9.33% _a	14.33% _a
End	0.67% _a	0.33% _a	0.00% _a	0.67% _a	4.00% _a	5.67% _a	1.67% _a	4.00% _a	0.00% _a	4.00% _a	6.33% _a	14.67% _a
Total	4.33% _a	4.66% _a	7.00% _a	4.00% _a	14.00% _a	19.67% _a	12.00% _a	25.00% _a	0.00% _a	9.33% _a	37.33% _a	62.67% _a

The bar chart displays the percentage of responses for four categories: Support, Against, Mix, and Fail, across five groups: SC(B), SC(NB), OBC, MARATHA, and BRAHMIN. Each group has two sub-categories: BPL and APL. The Y-axis represents the percentage from 0.00% to 10.00%.

Group	Category	Support (%)	Against (%)	Mix (%)	Fail (%)
SC(B)	BPL	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	APL	3.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
SC(NB)	BPL	5.5	1.0	0.5	0.5
	APL	2.5	1.0	0.5	0.5
OBC	BPL	4.0	2.0	4.5	0.5
	APL	8.0	1.5	6.0	0.5
MARATHA	BPL	3.5	4.5	2.0	0.5
	APL	10.0	5.5	6.0	4.5
BRAHMIN	BPL	3.0	0.5	2.5	0.5
	APL	4.5	0.5	2.5	0.5

The 41% respondents of above poverty line have also supported to the nationalization as a way of destroying poverty. It shows there is no different opinion on nationalization either BPL or APL. As concern to the caste groups also shown, there is no big difference of opinion within BPL and APL. The only Brahmins (43%) thought that the way of nationalization is not practically possible.

Conclusion
There is no any respondent from Brahmins it shows their high economic condition in Beed district.

The only 40% responses are inside of nationalization of all caste groups. It means average opinion is not inside of nationalization to annihilate poverty.

SC's are the insensately support to the nationalization as a tool of destroying poverty as against responses of OBC and Maratha.

The urban SC's and rural OBC and Maratha are more support to the nationalization.

The SC's female absolutely supporters to the nationalization as against OBC and Maratha women are not ready for nationalization.

There are positive relationships within education and nationalization.

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Potential of Ecotourism in Patan Tahsil of Satara District (M. S.)

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Abstract

Ecotourism is emerged as a modern phenomenon which is itself help to conserve the nature with enjoy and wellbeing of the local people. Satara district is covered by Western Ghats region on its west side. Patan tahsil is the hilly tahsil which has the characteristics of Ecotourism like Historical caves, Hill forts, Traditional agricultural field etc. Present study aims about the study of potential places of ecotourism. Most of the tourist places are untouched such as Yerphal and Ramghal caves. The medium rainfall area limits the tourist places for only monsoon days to visit. But in the development process of Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary this area will make the role as a chain for the circuit in the future.

Key words: Hill Forts, Traditional Agricultural field, Caves.

1. Introduction:

Ecotourism is emerged as a modern phenomenon which is itself help to conserve the nature with enjoy and wellbeing of the local people. Worldwide this concept has been accepted for the sake of protection of natural areas. In India, this concept has been accepted by Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, and North east states. In Maharashtra, Western Ghats is the only mountainous region where this concept can be applied on large scale. The ecotourism development will be helpful for the protection of wildlife in this region. Satara district is covered by Western Ghats region on its west side. Patan tahsil is the hilly tahsil which has the characteristics of Ecotourism like Historical caves, Hill forts, Traditional agricultural field etc.

2. Study Area:

Patan is a Tehsil place which is located in the south west part of Satara district. This place is famous for Koyna Dam Project. But this project is covered by forest area, therefore it is separated from Patan Tehsil tourist attractions. The barren plateau and medium heightened hilly area is the lacking part of this tahsil in relation to ecotourism. This affects the thickness and types of forest cover. But during monsoon season the tourist attractions becomes beautiful. Tourists enjoy the nature during monsoon season.

3. Objective:

Present study aims about the study of potential places of ecotourism in Patan tahsil.

4. Data collection and Methodology:

For the present work the data is collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data is collected through visiting the ecotourist place and taking photographs. Interviews of few residents are also taken for the study.

The secondary data is collected from the Govt. offices (Grampanchayat, Talathi), District Census Handbook, Statistical Abstract, Gazetteer of Satara district, internet etc. The collected data has been represented descriptively to design the potential ecotourism places in study area.

5. Discussion: As per Ecotourist attractions discussed by Fennell and Smale (1992) their types are,

1. Wilderness areas
2. National parks and reserves
3. Rural areas
4. Mountains
5. Lakes and streams



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A Study of Potentials of Ecotourism in Wai Tehsil of Satara District

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Abstract:

Tourism is an important economic activity in the present era. The Developing countries like India have potential of Ecotourism due to their tropical and variable climates. Ecotourism in India is emerging to develop the area of tourism. Wai tehsil in Satara District of Maharashtra have the ideal location in relation to the eastern slope of Western Ghats region. The ecotourist destinations in this tehsil are in the potential state. To delineate the potentiality it is calculated through Development Index. As a result it is the potential place for Ecotourism. This tehsil have variety of ecotourist attraction i.e., Hill forts, caves and trekking trails. These destinations need the proper development plans and capital.

Keywords: Hill forts, Caves, Ecotourism etc.

Introduction:

Tourism is an important economic activity in the present era. Tourism have recognised as a worldwide phenomenon. The nature based tourism is growing vastly which can become the important channel to utilise wisely the biodiversity and wildlife. Ecotourism is a new approach in tourism. It was introduced in Africa with legalization of hunting in Africa in 1950. The term ecotourism is given by Hector Ceballos-Lascurian in 1983. 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. The Developing countries like India have potential of Ecotourism due to their tropical and variable climates.

There are various types of tourism area where tourist attracts in India. 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. Wai tehsil in Satara District of Maharashtra have the ideal location in relation to the eastern slope of Western Ghats region. The ecotourist destinations in this tehsil are in the potential state.

Ecotourism Destination types:

Hill Forts:

Ecotourism includes the cultural heritage places as a destination. The forts are the architectures which have considered as a distinguished cultural and historical property. Maharashtra state have hill forts, Water forts, and earth forts too. Western Ghats is the platform for the Hill forts due to the common feature of flat top or table land type of hills all around. There are total 15 hill forts in Satara District. These hill forts have rich history and culture of kingdom of Marathas. Therefore they can become the important ecotourism destination from the cultural point of view.

Caves:



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14. An analysis of Role of Law in Environmental Protection

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Abstract

Environment protection at National & International Level is the current issue of 21st century. All the sectors working at independent level, many national & International conferences like Stockholm conference, Rio conference, Johannesburg conference, Kyoto protocol etc. are for their help law at National level making every effort to protect Indian environment Indian Constitution, wildlife protection Act water air prevention of pollution Acts, Environment protection Act, etc. are being legislated by Indian Parliament. In this paper attempt is made to analysis how law has been effective in protecting Indian Environment.

1. Introduction

Our mother Earth consists of 4 spheres. i.e. 1) Lithosphere (Land surface) (ii) Hydrosphere (all water bodies), (iii) Atmosphere (the gases coverage our Lithosphere & Hydrosphere, (iv) Biosphere (living bodies i.e. Plants & animals). There is interrelation between them. The first three spheres & Biosphere due to the interaction between these spheres; there is a formation of Environment. The environment is the sum total of local spheres & local biosphere. A particular type of ecosystem is being developed our different parts of the Earth such as Desert Ecosystem, Mountain ecosystem, grassland etc.

The environment at local regional, National, International & global level is to be reserved, preserved, protected & to be conserved for this the non-legal, ethical & legal securities are being suggested. There is a systematic approach of protection of environment at International level. The first magnacharta of environment protection was announced by UNO in the year 1972 at Stockholm (Sweden). Then after 20 years in 1992 there was a Rio conference at Brazil then Johannesburg conference Africa & Kyoto protocol of Japan. The major environmental threats at global level are Green House Gases (CFC's); Acid Rain; ozone depletion, increase of level CO₂ in the atmosphere at 450 ppm & climatic changes.

2. Objectives

In this paper the attempt is made to study the Role of Law in protection Environment in India. For this the following objectives are being typed.

- 1) To study environmental protection as in Indian Constitution.
- 2) To study environmental protection as reflected in ipc.
- 3) To study environmental protection as included in civil procedure code (1908) & criminal procedure code of 1973.

3. Hypothesis

- 1) There is a positive role of law while protecting the Indian Environment.
- 2) There is a full support of media in India of propagating the protection of Indian environment legacy.
- 3) There is people awareness programmes which plays major role in protecting Indian Environment laws.

4. Major Indian Laws

- 1) Indian Constitution: Act 21, Act 47, Act 48 & Act 51 A.
- 2) IPC: Huisana public & private.
- 3) CPC & CrPC: The power of the judges & magistrates as reflected in Civil Procedure Code & Criminal Procedure Code.
- 4) Specific Environmental Laws:
 - a) Wild life protection Act 1972.
 - b) Water (prevention of pollution Control) Act 1974.
 - c) Air(prevention of pollution) control Act 1987
 - d) Environmental Protection Act 1986.

5. Analysis

5.1 Protection of Indian Constitution

Through Stockholm Conference of 1972 made first charter in protecting the Global Environment; Twenty two years before that in Indian Constitution of 1950, the Indian Environment is being protected legacy.

i) Art 21, Rt. To life & personal safety increases right of pollution free environment, the Supreme Court of India in many cases under Act 32 has announced that right to life includes right of free and unpolluted environment.



ii) Act 47, 48 A & 51 A.- Directive principles of state policy (DPSP) pt iv of Indian Constitution Consists of the Directives to the Government to form their policies regarding Environment protection. It is not only right being conferred but the fundamental duty has been cast upon the Indian citizens to reserve, preserve, protect & conserve the Indian Environment.

5.2 Protection in India Penal Code

The Indian Penal Code i.e. IPC in 1833, has also included the offence of public & private under section 268 i.e. Annoyance either public or private. To disturb the environment means making announce nuisance to the environment. Who will council either private or public nuisance is liable u/s 268 & there is a definite punishment of charge is prove.

5.3 CPC, CrPC

Under Civil Procedure Code there are certain powers given to the judges& in Criminal Procedure Code u/s 133 the magistrate is empowered to issue orders to the local administrative body to control environmental pollution.

5.4 Specific Environmental Laws

5.4.1 Wildlife protection Act 1972: The first environment protection Act, after independence drafted and enacted by Indian Parliament is wildlife protection Act 1972, the environment consists of plants & animals. To protect wild life is nothing but protection of Indian Environment, hunting is being prohibited except under permission, wildlife boards, zoo protection, Tiger conservation machinery etc. are being includes in this Act since its implementation, many cases were decided by different Indian courts to protect our precious fauna. The "Chinkara Hunting" by Salman Khan in Rajasthan is the famous case before the Judiciary which is yet to be decided, Judiciary has played effective role in protection our wildlife.

5.4.2 Water Preventing of Pollution Control Act, 1974: The definition of water pollution, water pollutant is thoroughly discussed State & central Board are being established, the constitution of powers of such Boards were given in this Act. There is a special "Joint Board" under this Act for conflict of water Interstate rises like Ganga, Krishna, Godawari etc. the offences are being. Many cases are being filed in High Courts & Supreme Courts in India under public Interest Legislation (PIL). The major contribution is of M.C. Mehta. Indian Judiciary has given of order to State & Central Government to preserve, protect & conserve the Indian River Water.

5.4.3 Air (prevention & pollution) Control Act, 1981: The Indian atmosphere is legally protected by Air (prevention & pollution) Control Act 1981, the definitions of Air Pollution, Air Pollutant are being given the Central & State Air Control Boards have been established with 15 members. The formation and power of these boards were discussed. The Air Pollution offences & punishments are being given in detail.

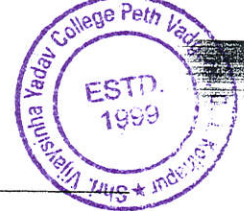
5.4.4 The Environmental Protection Act, 1986: Upto 1986 there were laws on different aspects of environment such as wildlife, Air & Water but there was no comprehensive Act for environment as such. This lacuna was removed in the year 1986 when environmental protection Act 1986 has been passed by the Parliament upto this act there was no perfect definition of Environment. It came for the first time; through this Act consists only 31 section it includes all. The strict provisions are given in this act. The maximum punishment is 7 years & many thousands of rupees fine will be collected in case offences it proved.

5.5 Role of Law

India's independent Judiciary & the Laws of Environment protection have proved to be useful. The Role of Law in Environmental protection has played positive action against the offences. After independence many cases were filed u / Article 32 and 22b of Indian Constitution in Supreme Court & High Court respectively in case of branch of provision. In number of cases like Ratlam Municipal Case (Water Act), hunting of Chinkara deer by actor Salman Khan & many more were helpful in improving the quality of Indian Environment. The social activist Mr. M. C. Mehta has filed number of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in high court and supreme court , for example Taj Trapezium Case (Taj Mahal of Agra became black due to pollutants thrown out through Mathura oil Refinery) & many more cases; the M.C. Mehta has worked successfully in inspiring the quality of Indian Environmental in nutshell there is a positive role of law in improving the quality of Indian environment. In propagating the quality, media like TV., newspaper etc. have played the positive role in bringing the environment laws at the doorstep of citizen people's awareness programmes through advertisements & news & Bulleting have made positive role in awaking the public to improve the quality of Indian environment. In sum, the law has made tremendous efforts in improving the quality of our environment.

5.6 Conclusion

After implementation of Environment laws the quality of our environment has improved. For this, after the environment laws have made the positive Role. This because of laws &



pronouncement of judgments by judiciary, the quality has improved. Still we have to make sincere efforts through mass media people's awareness programmes and in future, there is hope that India's environment will be free from all the defeats.

Acknowledgement

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Famines –Agriculture-Farmer's Suicides A Case Study Of Marathwada

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Abstract:-

Suicides by the farmers are a burning issue in Maharashtra specifically in Marathwada region of Maharashtra. The arid climate of a Marathwada region and drought like conditions influences the yield from agriculture. Low yield and low price lead farmer to an economical distress. To overcome economical necessities he borrowed credit from moneylenders and other sources which become a trap for him and the resulting frustration drove him to commit suicide. The present paper throws light on consequences and causes of suicides. The total study is based on field visit, interviews with the farmers and data obtained from various documents, reports and newspaper articles.

Keywords :- Agrarian crisis, Droughts, Crop failure, Debt and Economical distress.

Introduction :-

Agriculture is the backbone of India's Economy. More than 50% population is engaged in agriculture and its related activities and it accounts for 10% India's gross domestic product. But now a days Indian agriculture passing through lots of problems like lack of investment, crop failure, lack of irrigation, minimum support price, natural calamities like droughts and many more.

In the view of above, a study on suicides by farmers in Maharashtra, specifically in Marathwada region of Maharashtra has taken as research topic for this paper.

By the record of India's national Crime Record Bureau, in the past 20 years nearly 300,000 farmers have committed suicides in the country. In the year 2018, first three months of the years (January, February, March) records 696 suicides in Maharashtra. This farmers belongs to 3 regions of the state via; Marathwada (arid belt), North Maharashtra and West Maharashtra (the sugar belt). From this three regions Marathwada shares the highest number of suicides. (The Times of India article)

The Marathwada is known as the arid belt of Maharashtra. Now it famous as 'Suicide belt of Maharashtra and the whole Maharashtra is stepping towards becoming the 'Suicide Capital of India'.

Any Suicide is regrettable for a country & its people. But why did farmers commit suicides in such a huge numbers?

The agriculture in an India and a state is at the mercy of monsoon and thus it is highly vulnerable. The Marathwada region lies in the rain shadow zone of the state. The low amounts of rainfall lowers the yield. Which is not compensated by highest prices. Thus the farmers suffers from low yield low price & high cost of production & trap in to this cycle which finally push him in to debt which leads to the suicide. This phenomenon is known as agrarian crisis.

The present study throws lights on the following factors;

- Drought conditions responsible for low production.
- The demographic characteristic of a region.
- Temporal & spatial distributions of incidence of suicides.
- Age wise distribution of suicides.
- Major reasons of suicides.

To achieve this, research paper will be divided in to 3 parts.

Data collection :-

The study was conducted in Marathwada region of Maharashtra, which includes 8 districts via; Aurangabad, Jalana, Parbani, Nanded, Hingoli, Latur, Beed and Osmanabad.

The data have been collected through primary as well as secondary sources.

Primary data was collected by the interviews with the farmers. The structured questionnaires was designed for this purpose. Around 200 cases have been taken in to consideration for the study.

The secondary data were collected from various governmental and non governmental reports , news papers articles . The data of population were collected from census of India and District socio-economic review.

Methodology :-

Intensive filed operation were carried out to collect information and evidences relating to suicide by farmers. Data like landform and land use characteristics ,land-water feature and the data about socio-economic aspects related to agricultural activity were collected. In the field survey discussion and interaction with the local community to understand the real problem have been carried out.

Physiography of the region is studied with the help of topographical maps and field observations. Climatic data were collected from various sources . Data about population and economic criteria and occupational structure was collected from Census of India and district Socio-Economic Review.

Collected data were analyzed by using various statistical techniques & then represent it with the help of tables, charts and diagrams.

The research method involves comparing and interpreting the data collected from field survey and data obtained from various documents , literatures etc.

Part I

Part I deals with the analysis of drought conditions and the Demographic characteristics of study area

A) Analysis for the Drought

To examine the drought conditions in study area , the total analysis of amount of rainfall and its district wise distribution were carried out.

Table shows that the total rainfall in the year 2014 was 6017.30 mm , figure goes declining in the year 2015. It was 5254.13 mm and in the year 2016 it was 6251.99 mm . Average figure for the year 2014, 2015, and 2016 were 752.16 mm , 656.77 mm 7 781.49 mm resp. Hingoli received highest rainfall among all the other 7 district followed by Nanded. Osmanabad and Beed district received low rainfall. The rainfall is distributed unevenly through out the area.

Almost $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the area covered by the agricultural land hence drought is having significant impact. As water is key ingredient of development , the low and uneven distribution of rainfall creates drought like condition in this region

(Table no.1) **Distribution of Rainfall in Marathwada** (In mm)

District	2014	2015	2016
Aurangabad	583.98	374.88	675.46
Jalna	572.00	742.20	688.31
Parbhani	847.83	633.45	774.62
Nanded	940.31	661.12	955.54
Hingoli	1143.28	1248.93	892.76
Latur	561.00	762.06	802.13
Beed	647.65	435.10	686.36
Osmanabad	721.25	396.39	776.81
Total	6017.30	5254.13	6251.99
Average	752.16	656.77	781.49

(Source : District Socio-Economic Review of Concern Districts and Concern Years)

B) Analysis of the Demographic characteristics of a region

The study area acquires approximately 64,590 km² land and support the total population 18727718.

The study region includes 8 districts. There are 64 towns and 8495 villages. Aurangabad has maximum population followed by Nanded .The sex ratio is higher in Parbhani followed by Nanded . (Table No.2)

For the study of occupational structure , the workers are divided in to 3groups viz ; Main workers,Marginal workers and Non-workers. (Table No.3)

From main workers category around 2782851 are agricultural cultivators , 2553607 are agricultural labours . around 111674 workers engaged in manufacturing services and household industries and 1562135 are engaged in other types of work.



From marginal workers, 151018 are agricultural cultivators, 331489 are agricultural labours, 27464 are engaged in manufacturing services and household industries and 195698 workers engaged in other type of works. There are total 9150740 are non-workers.

(Table No. 2) Marathwada Population 2011

District	Population	Towns	Villages	Sex Ratio	0 to 6 Age
Aurangabad	3695928	16	1372	917	848
Jalna	1958483	04	967	929	847
Parbhani	1835952	08	830	940	866
Nanded	3356566	13	1575	937	897
Hingoli	1178973	03	710	935	868
Latur	2455543	05	950	924	872
Beed	2585962	07	1357	912	801
Osmanabad	1660311	08	734	920	853
Total	18727718	64	8495	-	-

(Table B.1- Marathwada Total Population; Source- Census of India – 2011 (Maharashtra))

(Table No.3)

Occupational Structure in Marathwada Division -2013

Main Workers					Marginal Workers				Non Workers
Sr No.	Agricultural Cultivators	Agricultural Labours	Manufacturing Services and Others Workers		Agricultural Cultivators	Agricultural Labours	Manufacturing Services and Others Workers		
1	281771	288438	10939	175269	13259	29368	2271	21482	1013289
2	398646	261713	12844	171289	20306	39224	3861	23003	1028160
3	281771	288438	10939	175269	13259	29368	2271	21482	1013289
4	416826	539588	23448	337929	30997	92807	5710	46648	1867339
5	227284	198494	6967	81626	14329	27989	1301	11192	608163
6	311209	383939	14476	254553	20571	32639	3187	26283	1407339
7	581109	327830	16800	228969	25171	45736	4293	25640	1329501
8	284235	265167	15261	137231	13126	34358	4570	19968	883660
Total	2782851	2553607	111674	1562135	151018	331489	27464	195698	9150740

(source : District Socio-Economic Review of Concern Districts and Concern Years)

Part II

Part II deals with the analysis of suicides

Farmers suicide Scenario

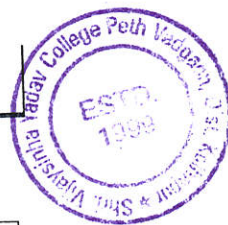
In order to understand the causes of suicides, it is necessary to note ;

- 1) Temporal Distribution of suicides . (Table No. 4)
- 2) Spatial Distribution of Suicides.(Table No.5)

Age Wise Distribution of Suicides.(Table No.6)

(Table No.4)

Year	No.of Suicides	Year	No.of Suicides
2006	2376	2012	1473
2007	2076	2013	2297
2008	1960	2014	2568
2009	1605	2015	2002
2010	1741	2016	3228
2011	1518		



District	No. of Suicides (June, July, August)
Aurangabad	35
Jalana	18
Parbhani	49
Nanded	53
Hingoli	21
Latur	30
Beed	164
Osmanabad	52
Total	422

Age	% of Suicides
20 to 30	32
31 to 40	38
41 to 50	19
Above 50	11

(Table No.6)

(Table No 5)

It is observed from table no.4 that the year 2016 shares the highest number of suicides (total 3228). The number of suicides per year are consistently increasing except in the years 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012. In this year figure shows some decline but after that it goes on increasing.

Table no.5 shows that the highest number of suicides was in Beed district (164) followed by Osmanabad.

It is observed from the table no. 3 that the number of suicides between 31-40 age group is more (38) than any other age group. The age group 20-30 shows 32 suicides which is little less from the figure of 31-40 age group.

Part III

Part III deals with the major causes behind the suicides and conclusion. To find out the causes of suicides, following hypothesis are set as;

1) Recurrent failure in Agriculture is the cause of suicide

To test the Hypothesis comparison between the total land hold by farmers and the average production from last 4 years was taken in to consideration.

From table no.7 it is observed that the percentage of suicides are more (47.2) in land holder having 6 to 10 Acres land. The percentage of suicides for 11 to 15 hectors land holder is 29.0% and the production is 9200, 11000, 67000 and 50000 for the 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively. The less number of suicides are observed from the land. Less people (0.1) and from the land holders who have more than 16 acres of land (2.1). From the above analysis it is concluded that the medium land holders always gets very less production & faces recurrent problems. Hence the hypothesis is proved.

Holding in Acres	No. of Respondants in Percent	Production in 2011 (In Rupees)	Production in 2012 (In Rupees)	Production in 2013 (In Rupees)	Production in 2014 (In Rupees)
Land less	00.1	-	-	-	-
1 to 5	22.6	22000	22600	14500	12000
6 to 10	47.2	28500	40000	24600	32000
11 to 15	29.0	92000	110000	67000	50000
16>	2.1	100000	155000	48000	36000
Total	100	-	-	-	-

(Table No.7)

2) Scarcity of water has resulted in life end.

(Table No.8)

Land in Acres	No. of Respondents in per cent
< 1	73
1 to 2	22.5
2 to 3	4.0
> 4	0.5
Total	100 %

(Table No.9)

% of failure	No. of Respondents in per cent
No failure	00
< 25	6
26 to 50	22
51 to 75	28
Total failure	44
Total	100

For the testing of this hypothesis the total land under irrigation & failure rate in irrigation was taken in to consideration. Table shows that there are total 44 Failures due to the inadequate facility of irrigation . Hence hypothesis is proved.

3) Sugarcane Phobia tends towards suicide

To tests this hypothesis the types of crops and percentage of suicides for per type of crop was taken in to consideration.

Basically the climate and soil type of region is supportive to the crops like cotton , soyabin , Grains , pulses etc. But in recent years , the area cultivated sugarcane is increasing. Sugarcane is a tropical crop and consumes high amount of water . But the misimpression from western Maharashtra's development due to sugarcane factories tends people from Marathwada to yield sugarcane in their farm which became a big failure for the region.

Table no. 10 shows 67.40% farmers committed suicides who yields sugarcane in their farm. The percentage for the other crops are as following -Cotton -22.10, Soyabin – 7.25, Grains 3.25 Figure shows that the hypothesis is proved.

Crop	Percent of Suicide
Sugarcane	67.40
Cotton	22.10
Soya bin	7.25
Grains	3.25
Total failure	44
Total	100

(Table No.10)

Details	Percentage of Respondents
Drinks	12
Gamble	5
Adultery	7
All types	16
None of these	60

(Table No.11)

4) Addiction tends towards suicide.

An inadequate resources ,illiteracy , economical distress ,pressure from society frustration leads people towards the addiction.

To find out , is addiction may one of the reason for the suicide? Data werw Collected and tabulated.(Table No.11)

From above table it is observed that addiction is not a main reason for suicides. Hence the Hypothesis was not proved.

5) Increasing debts has spoiled way of living.

(Table No. 12)

Outstanding Debts	Per cent of respondents
Private Money	28
Coop Society	45
Banks	13
All types	14

(Table No. 13)

Amount	No of Respondents
< 50,000	18
51000 to 100000	23
100001 to 500000	46
500001 >	14

Farmers borrow credit for their agricultural as well as consumption purposes. He borrowed it from private money lenders, cooperative societies, and Banks and from the other sources.

Table shows that the percent of respondents as per sources from where he borrowed outstanding debts. It is observed from the table that farmers give preferences for cooperative societies.

The increasing debt is also the main causes for suicides. The above table shows the percentage of respondents as per the increasing amount of debts. 46 respondents are observed from the table who have debt more than 10000 up to 500000.

Hence the hypothesis is proved and we can conclude that the outstanding debts has exhausted life.

It is also noted in report on the 'Farmers suicides in Maharashtra : A overview Government of Maharashtra' that, indebtedness and its attendant economic distress is the proximate reason behind the suicides by farmers

6) Negligence by Everyone has Pressurized to Commit Suicide

Constant pressure from society, banks and from unauthorized moneylenders, family member lead to severe mental distress, compromising their dignity and resultant frustration drove the self respecting farmers to commit suicides. From table no.14 we can see that the 51 respondents are from negligence by family category.

Details	Percentage of Respondents
Negligence by Govt. officers	11
Negligence by financiers	26
Negligence by Society	14
Negligence by family	51

Conclusion-

Almost 75% farmers suicides have occurred amongst the farmers with land holding between 6 to 10 hectares. The incidence of suicides is almost negligible amongst the landless labors. Farmers who have committed suicides primarily included those who relied on mono-cropping specifically sugarcane and those with little or no irrigation facilities and those who did not have supplementary occupation. The droughts conditions argument by the increasing debts, failure of crop yield, economical distress worsened the condition more and more. Beed, Osmanabad districts are most suffers in terms of rainfall and water availability followed by Latur.

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INTERDISCIPLINARY INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

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The Study Of Status Of Workers In The Deendayal Magasvargiya Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd (Islampur)

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Abstract

Textile Industry in India is the second largest employment generator after agriculture sector. The Textile industry plays important role in the Indian economy and contributes substantially to its exports earnings. Textile exports shares nearly 30 per cent of the country's total exports. It is 20 percent of the National production. It provides direct employment to cover 15 million persons in the mills i.e. Power Loom and Handloom sectors. India is the world's second largest production of textiles after China. India ranks third largest production of cotton in the world after China and the USA. On the basis of cotton consumption India comes the second after China. The textile industry is one of the oldest manufacturing sectors of the country.

The Sangli district of Maharashtra state is well known for cotton textile industry. The cotton textile industry provide concrete base for integrated regional development. From last few decades Central and State Government have been launched some financial skims to generate regional economic growth. So, numbers of such units are established in Sangli district. The cotton textile, spinning mills, power looms and garments etc. units are run by private and co-operative sector.

The co-operative spinning mills are relatively started recently in our country. The co-operative textile sector has played a dominant role in the upliftment of workers socio-economic condition. The present research work is deals with the status of workers with help of case study of the Deendayal Magasvargiya Sahakari soot Girni Ltd. Islampur.

Keywords: Co-Operative, Textile, Industry, Sector, Socio-Economic, Worker, Manufacturing.

Introduction

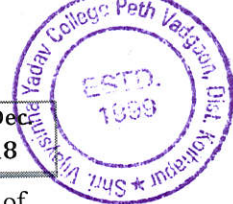
The word "Textile" is derived from the Latin word "Texere" meaning to weave and "Textiles" means woven. The word 'Textile' was originally used to define a woven fabric and the process involved in wearing cloth from the ancient time. Different types and quality cloths are manufacturing from various textile industries.

India has golden history of cotton goods, it reveals through Veda's, Ramayana, Mahabharata and number of other historical literatures. India is one of the leading producers of textile goods. It is one of the largest and most important sectors in the economy in terms of output, foreign exchange earnings and employment in India. Its contribution forms 20 per cent of the industrial production, 10 per cent of the excise collection, and 18 per cent of employment in the industrial sector, 20 per cent of the country's total export earning and 04 per cent of the GDP (Husain, 2013). Cotton textile manufacturing includes cotton, wool, silk, jute and synthetic fibers.

Historical Background Of Textile Industry

Indian first textile industry was established in 1822 on the bank of river Hugli in West Bengal. Jute industry made a beginning in 1855 with the establishment of a jute mill in the Hooghly Valley near Kolkata with foreign capital and entrepreneurship. Thereafter in 1854, the Indian industrialist Mr. Kawasaki Dadabhai Devar had taken initiative and established first modern cotton textile mill at Mumbai (Maharashtra) and after that in 1861, the third textile mill started at Ahmadabad (Gujarat). In the year 1907, the use of electricity has been started in the textile industry and the remarkable development of textile industry has been taking place. At present in India more than 1824 textile mills. Out of these 192 mills are run by the public sector, 153 are run by the co-operative sector and remaining 1479 textile mills are under the command of private sector.

Maharashtra is an important and leading textile cloth manufacturer state in India because it is not only in number of textile mills but also cloth production and its allied activities. There are 210 cotton textile industries in which 36 per cent looms and 25 per cent spindles out of the total country in Maharashtra. The textile industrial sector of Maharashtra has provided nearly three lakhs employments which contributes different levels of jobs. Mumbai is supposed as the biggest and significant Textile Hub in Maharashtra as well in India. Due to this, Mumbai is known as 'Manchester of India'. Followed the Mumbai, the cotton textile industries are concentrated at Ichakaranji



(Kolhapur district) due to favorable locational factors and it is commonly called as 'Manchester of Maharashtra'. Beside these some other textile centers in Maharashtra at Sangli, Sholapur, Pune, Jalgaon and Nagpur etc.

Objectives

- 1) To Study the facilities provided to workers by Soot Girni.
- 2) To Study the socio-economic condition of workers.

Database And Methodology

The primary data has been collected from schedule which has been prepared for workers about 506 workers are working in the Deendayal Magasvargiya Sahakari Soot Girni Form these workers about 10 percent workers are selected as sample for this analysis. Here stratified random sample techniques have been used for study. Further the researcher has recorded his observations during the data collection. Also researcher has conducted the group discussions to understand the opinion and attitude of the respondents in general. Secondary data has been collected through technical performance report from Maharashtra state co-operative Textile federation Limited Mumbai.

The collected primary and secondary data was processed by using qualitative and quantitative techniques for better inferences. Inferences are supported by appropriate diagrams and graphs.

Profile Of Deendayal Magasvargiya Sahkari Soot Girni

Deendayal Magasvargiya Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd. (DMSSG) was established in 1999-2000 on co-operative as cent percent cotton combed and carded yarn spinning mill under the leadership of Ex-Cabinet Minister of Maharashtra Govt. Shri Annasaheb Dange. But the actual production of the mill was started on 28th February, 2000. The total cost of this project is Rs. 62 Crores, which was contributed by the 2200 members and United Western Bank. The mill has 33 acres be the owner of land.

The 17 Directors are selected among the members, who command the overall functioning of the mill. The mill was set up as 100 per cent EOU in the co-operative sector. With the dismantling of quota in global textile trade, demand for yarn in domestic market as well in export market increased dramatically.

It is the spinning project so all the machinery from blow room to ring frame were purchased from models manufactured by M/s. Laxmi machines works Cohimatur. The machinery selection was also done judiciously to see that most modern technology is adopted. The mill purchases the cotton from Marathawada, Vidarbha, Gujarat, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh states. The mill makes the full utilization of the machines as the capacity of the mill is to produce 37500 spindles.

Deendayal Magasvargiya Sahakari Soot Girni also has the most modern and sophisticated testing laboratory besides LMW'S one blow room line from the year 2000 to 2005. The mill has well planned systematic training activities for all levels. The mill has well equipped training room facility. Outside experts are invited to participate in this activity.

Status Of Workers In The Deendayal Magasvargiya Sahkari Soot Girni

Here schedule has been prepared for the analysis of status of workers in the soot Girni. This schedule includes questions regarding their General Information, Infrastructure and Facilities, Educational status, Family status, Economical status provided by Soot Girni. About 51 Schedules have been filled up from the workers. The workers from different villages, different economical background has been selected.

Locality of the Workers

The term locality is used her to express the native place of works and presently workers are working in DMSSG. The workers belongs to Sangli district are included in district workers, out of Sangli district included in out of district workers and those workers who are came here to only purpose of job from out of Maharashtra state is known the out of state workers.

Table No.1.1: Locality of the Workers

Sr. No	District Workers	Out of District Workers	Out of State Workers	Total Workers
1	26	05	20	51

The table no. 1.1 shows that majority of the workers are belongs from the Sangli district which accounts more than 50 per cent and They are travelling 2 km to 21 km distance regularly to their work place. Out of state workers (Goa and Karnataka state) followed that and comes on the second rank accounts nearly 40 per cent. They are appointed in mill because of their skill. The workers doing their jobs at DMSSG from Maharashtra state excluding Sangli district shows very less proportion (10 %). It is observed that skillful workers comes from out of state and semi skill and unskilled workers commonly make available from local district and own state.

Education of Workers

An education is one of the most important indicators to know the status of workers. Education directly concern to job types and monthly salary. Generally less educated workers are having low quality jobs with low pay. Sometimes they are appointed on daily wages. But well educated with technical knowledge particularly considered work place holds higher post with best salary.

Table No.1.2: Education of Workers

Sr. No	Education	No. of Worker
1	S.S.C	18
2	H.S.C	20
3	Graduate	10
4	Post Graduate	03
	Total	51

Above table shows that 75percent workers are studied up to SSC and HSC. This soot Girni is situated in the rural area therefore various workers are coming from rural background. Remaining workers are highly educated those are supervisors and technical workers.

Facilities Provided by the Mill

The DMSSG provide various facilities to their workers for quality output and maintain health of workers.

Table No.1.3: Facilities Provided by the Mill

Sr. No.	Facilities	No. of Respondent
1	Medical check up	51
2	Transportation	22
3	Accommodation	10
4	Food	51
5	Provident	51
6	Bonus	51
7	Training Programs	51
8	Insurance	51

Above table shows that the various type of facilities are provided to workers by the Shetkari Vinkari Sahakari Soot Girni. Medical checkup is doing regularly twice in a year. This Medical checkup is done for all the mill workers. Transportation facility is provided only for supervisors in form of travelling allowance. Food facility is provided for those workers who are staying for over time. Provident fund and Bonus is provided to all workers. Also this soot Girni is arranging training programs for all workers, when they are joining this Soot Girni.

Impact on Health and Environment

The soot gurnis are commonly used different kinds of machines in the present era on one side and on the other side transformation of cotton to fiber. In this functioning noise and air pollution are taken place. Its impact shown on workers health and environment.

Table No1.4: Impact on Health and Environment

Sr. No	Impact	Yes	No	Total
1	Stress level increase	---	51	51
2	Heart problems	01	50	51
3	Hearing problems increased	13	38	51
4	Sleeping problems increased	04	47	51
5	Air get polluted	17	34	51
6	Water get polluted	---	51	51



Here questions about health problem and pollution have been asked to respondent. Out of total respondent only 01 worker have heart problem. Machineries are doing very loud noise therefore it create noise pollution and it results hearing problem in the workers have been observed in more than 25 per cent workers. To control this problem Soot Girni is providing ear plug to the workers. Air pollution is another one problem observed on soot girni due to floating cotton dust particles in air. Such particles generate air pollution at working place and it makes direct impact on workers lungs. Out of total workers nearly 33.33 per cent workers are support to air pollution. Therefore, soot girni is also providing mask to the workers.

Family Sizes of Workers

Family size is significant for to maintain the socio-economic status of family. There is positive correlation between family size and per month salary. Researcher has considering this fact and studied the family size of the workers.

Table No1.5: Family Sizes of Workers

Sr. No	Persons in the family	Number of workers	Percentage
1	Below-2	09	17.65
2	2 to 4	22	43.14
3	4 to 6	09	17.65
4	6 to 8	06	11.76
5	8 to 10	05	9.80
Total		51	100.00

Above table shows that family size between 2 to 4 are dominant and accounts 43.14 per cent. The second largest group is below 2 and 4 to 6 persons in family have equal family members and have occupied 17.65 per cent each. It is observed that mostly all the workers from this category are form local area, which is living in mostly joint family or with their parents. The big family categories which have 8 to 10 persons in one family show only 9.80 per cent and it is joint family.

Social Status

Table No.1.6: Change in Social Status

Sr. No.	No. of workers	Change in social status
1	31	Yes
2	20	No
Total	51	

About 61 percent workers are agreed that their social status has been changed because of this job. They are living in nearby villages they are doing agricultural practices with this job. Therefore, such workers are financially support their family and family members are also included them in family decision. Along with financial background and outdoor experience, society included them to minimize or overcome social problems. Such kind incidences are helps to workers can get respect in the village.

Conclusion

This soot Girni is providing job to the people living in the nearby village therefore this soot Girni is responsible to improve standard of living of the people lives in nearby village. But majority workers are not experienced they are doing job because soot Girni is very near to their village and getting additional income. Workers are having agricultural land and they are doing agricultural practices with this job. Therefore not focusing on the skill and technology therefore for skill and technology soot Girni has appointed person from the out of state. Therefore here few suggested improving the quality of workers for better development

- 1) They should provide more health facilities to reduce health problem.
- 2) Compulsory training programs.

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Geographical Analysis of Relative Humidity as a Indicator of Climate Change: Pune Division (Maharashtra)

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Abstract

The climate can thus be viewed as a mixture or aggregate of weather. Weather describes conditions of the atmosphere over a short period of time, and climate is how the atmosphere behaves over relatively long periods of time. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), 30 years are the classical period for performing the statistics used to define climate. As a consequence, the 30 years period proposed by the WMO should be considered more as an indicator than a norm that must be followed in all cases. Climatic conditions help to shape various ecosystems and habitat around the globe. The climatic factors are impact on physical features as well as human life. It is a major role play in human environment and they also effects on his food, clothing, dwellings, and their occupations. Agriculture is our primary source of food; it becomes critical for human survival due to changing climatic conditions in the recent past few decades.

Changing climatic conditions in the Pune division of Maharashtra state has been considered for this work. The Pune division is located in the western part of Maharashtra, which is well-known for prosperity of agriculture and industrial sector. But it is presently affected by climatic conditions i.e. increase in temperature, uncertainty and variability of rainfall, durations of seasons etc. This all conditions are directly or indirectly connected with above sectors.

Key words: Climate, Temperature, Rainfall, Relative Humidity Properties, Variability, Agriculture, Industry, Mankind

1.0 Introduction

Climate change is a change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns when that change lasts for an extended period of time that is decades to millions of years. Climate change, defined as the long-term imbalance of customary weather conditions such as temperature, radiation, humidity, wind and rainfall characteristics of a particular region, is likely to be one of the main challenges to mankind during the present century. As per Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) usage climate change refers to a change in the state of the climate that can be identified by changes in the mean and or the variability of its properties, and persists for an extended period, typically decade or longer. It refers to any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity. This usage differs from that in the UNFCCC where climate change refers to a change of climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and that is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods. Indian Metrological Department (IMD) suggests that climate change refers to a statistically significant variation in either the mean state of the climate or in this variability, persisting for an extended period typically decades or longer.

The humidity is one of the best elements of climate or weather it refers to an amount of water vapor presents in air at given time and place. The water vapor represents 2 per cent of the total composition of the atmosphere but this percentage varies both spatially and temporally as it ranges from zero to 5 per cent (Singh, 2007).

1.1 Study Area

The Pune division is located in south-west part of Maharashtra state. It lies between 15° 45' N to 19° 0' N latitude and 73° 32' E to 76° 15' E longitudes. The area under study comprises of five districts namely Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Kolhapur and the whole division has 58 tehsils. The Pune division is bounded by the Aurangabad district to the north and NE, Thane district encircled by north and NW. The west boundary of study area delimited by Raigad, and Ratnagiri district, Sindhudurg district enclosed in south and south-west part. The south and eastern boundary surrounded by Karnataka state and eastern boundary delimited by Osmanabad district.

Physiographical this region can be divided in to three parts hilly, plateau and lowlands. Sahyadri ranges passes through Pune division; its slope decreases from west to east. In this region temperature varies in the different parts, the average temperature of the study area is 25.62° C. An average annual rainfall in the Pune division was recorded 1239.09 mm. There are major two river basins; it includes Krishna and Bhima basins.



The study region has total geographical area about 57, 275 km². The study area having 23,449,051 population as per 2011 census and out of the total population of the study region more than 58.76 per cent population has been located in rural areas and remaining population 42.24 per cent are living in urban areas. The population density was 403 persons per km² and sex ratio was 953 females per thousand males according to 2011 censuses.

1.2 Objective

The objective of present research work is to study the relative humidity characteristics in relation to climate change of the Pune division of Maharashtra state (India).

1.3 Data Collection and Methodology

The present work is based on secondary data and an essential data was collected from different sources such as district gazetteers, district census handbook, socio economic abstract and toposheets (SOI). The metrological data was collected from institution i.e. Indian Metrological Department of Pune. Through this institution monthly station-wise data of relative humidity over Pune division (1979 to 2013) has been collected.

The India yearly temperature data had been taken through the website such as www.indiawaterportal.in, www.tropomet.res.in (1901 to 2011). The 0.25° X 0.25° gridded relative humidity data of Pune Division had been taken from Global Weather Data website of the period of 1979 to 2013.

The collected secondary data were processed by using different statistical and quantitative techniques for getting correct results. During the investigation various methods were used satisfy the objectives.

The climatic parameter such as temperature trends were processed by using MS- Excel Windows office 2010. To supporting present work researcher has prepared map with the help of GIS technique.

1.4 Relative Humidity

It is fundamental element for climatic conditions of the region because it controls the precipitation, radiation of the earth surface, temperature, latent heat, stability and instability etc. Humidity is an important indicator in the study of climate because the proportion of humidity in the air determines the climatic condition of a particular region. When the proportion of humidity in atmosphere is high then the climate of a particular region will be wet and when the proportion of humidity in atmosphere is less; the climate of that region will be dry.

Table No. 1.1
Monthly and Seasonal Relative Humidity in
Pune Division (1979 to 2013)

Sr. No.	Months/ Season	Relative Humidity (%)
A. Monthly		
1	January	42.14
2	February	34.42
3	March	31.04
4	April	34.51
5	May	45.27
6	June	73.09
7	July	85.12
8	August	87.68
9	September	83.63
10	October	69.12
11	November	56.5
12	December	46.75
B. Seasonal		
1	Winter	41.1
2	Summer	36.94
3	SW Monsoon	82.38
4	Post Monsoon	62.81
	Annual	55.81

Source: Global Weather Data in Pune Division (1979 to 2013)

The annual average relative humidity has recorded 55.81 per cent in Pune division. The SW Monsoon season has 82.38 per cent highest change in average relative humidity. It followed by the post monsoon season (62.81 %) and during the winter season it is reported 42.40 per cent change in average relative humidity. The lowest change in average relative humidity recorded in summer season which is 36.94 per cent (Table no.1.1).

Annual Relative Humidity in Pune Division (1979 to 2013)

Relative Humidity

Y-axis: 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64

X-axis: 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013

Regression Equation: $y = -0.021x + 57.79$
 $R^2 = 0.008$

Fig. 1.1

Five Year Relative Humidity in Pune Division (1979 to 2013)

Relative Humidity

$y = -0.091x + 57.79$
 $R^2 = 0.012$

Period	Relative Humidity (approx.)
1979-83	58.5
1984-88	56.5
1989-93	58.0
1994-98	60.0
1999-03	54.5
2004-08	56.8
2009-13	59.0

Fig.1.2

For the study of relative humidity in Pune division the period between 1979 to 2013 (35 years) has taken into consideration. It is found that monthly average relative humidity noticed highest i.e. 87.68 per cent in August and lowest i.e. 31.04 per cent in March. Highest seasonal relative humidity observed during South-west monsoon period, it remains at average level during post-monsoon period and lowest in summer season.

Conclusion

Temperature plays a significant role in the proportion and distribution of humidity in atmosphere. The proportion of humidity is always high during rainy season and low in summer season in Pune division. As far as annual relative humidity is concerned it is found that there is decreasing trend in it due to increasing temperature and variations in the proportion of rainfall. During the last 35 years annual average relative humidity is decreased from 58 per cent to 57 per cent in Pune division.

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Cropping Pattern of Kolhapur District: A Geographical Analysis (1991-2011)

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Abstract

The cropping pattern in any region shows changing areal extent. This change occurs due to variations in amount of rainfall, irrigation, capital, fertilizers, pesticides, cost of production, commodity prices, diseases and pest management, variety of seeds, technical knowledge and labour availability. In present study temporal variations of twelve crops have been considered for the period 1990-91 to 2010-2011 in study region. An oilseed is one of the major crops in study area followed by Sugarcane. This research paper deals with decade-wise analysis of cropping pattern in Kolhapur district. Present research paper is based on secondary data which is collected from district census handbook and socio economic abstract of Kolhapur district. Statistical techniques have been used for the calculation of cropping pattern.

Key word: Cropping, Pattern, Temporal, Changes.

Introduction

Cropping pattern is the ratio of area under various crops at a point of as it exchanges over space and time. The cropping patterns of a region are intimately influenced by the geo-climatic, socio-economic, historical and political factors and patterns of crop land use of a region are expression of combined determine of physical and human environment (Hussain, 1996). Differences in attitude for the rural land in the level of prosperity and technology have developed changes in stress. Their effects on both landscape and land use studies are likely to be far reaching (Coppock, 1968). Weather plays a decisive role in finding the existing cropping pattern. Cropping pattern is also depending on terrain, topography, slope, soils and availability of water for irrigation use of pesticides, fertilizers and mechanization.

In the simple word cropping pattern means the production of area under various crops at a point of time. It is dynamic concept because no cropping pattern can be said to be ideal for all times to a particular region. It changes in space and time with a view to meet requirements and is governed largely by the physical as well as cultural and technological factors. The change in cropping pattern in particular span of time clearly indicates the changes that have taken place in the agricultural development. These changes are produced by socioeconomic influence. "In most of the positions the physical environment reduces the choice of certain crops altogether or by reducing their level (Morgan, and Munton, 1971).

Study Area:

The Kolhapur district is situated in the extreme southern part of Maharashtra State. It lies between 15° 43' and 17° 17' north latitudes and 73° 40' and 4° 42' east longitudes. It is surrounded by Sangli district to the north, Karnataka State to the east and south and Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts to the west.

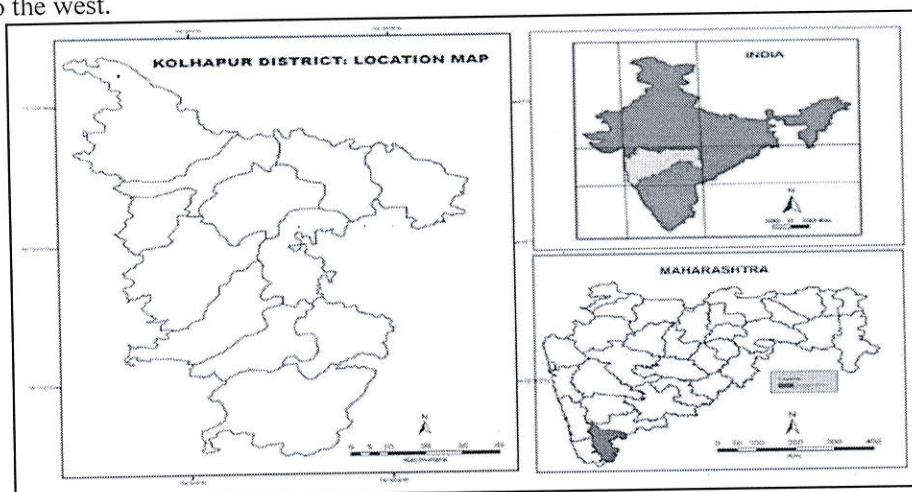
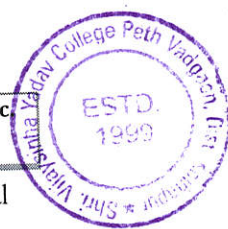


Fig. 1



The Sahyadri ranges to the west and Warna River to the north, which forms the natural boundaries. The district has an area of 7,685.00 sq km with 3876001 population as per census 2011. While the geographical area of the district accounts only 2.5 percent out of the total area of the Maharashtra State. The density of population is 389, 458 and 504 persons per sq km as per 1991, 2001 and 2011 respectively.

Objective

1. To examine temporal variations of cropping pattern in Kolhapur District.

Database And Methodology:

The present research paper is based on secondary data, which is collected from district census handbook and socio economic abstract of Kolhapur district. Statistical techniques have been used for the calculation of cropping pattern. The crops aren't considered which are occupying insignificant area to determination of cropping pattern in the Kolhapur district. In any cropping pattern each crop of percentage in relation to the total cropped area of an aerial unit. 20 years period (1990-91 to 2010-11) has been studied for the purpose of temporal variation of cropping pattern. The present study is based on some selected crops i. e. Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Maze, Ragi, Bajara pulses, sugarcane, fiber crops, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables, spices and fodder crops.

Result And Discussion

Agricultural Cropping Pattern

Cropping pattern means the proportion of area under various crops at a point of time. Cropping pattern is dynamic concept its change time or space by the region (Husain, 1996). The cropping pattern of study area is influenced by various factors such as geology, climate, socio-cultural and economic etc. The physical environment and human role imposes growth and distribution of crops. Spatial variability in cropping pattern of Kolhapur District is observed due to the terrain, topography, temperature and rainfall, soils and irrigation facilities. In a particular crop grows in a certain area in Kolhapur District due to certain physical and socio-economic conditions.

The restriction of cropping pattern of a region are skill of farmer, ownership land, operational holding size, availability of technology and government agencies are different in the study area. Further studies would reveal a high degree of ecological perception on the part of the indigenous cultivator as indicated by the farmer's ability to select those system of production and techniques of management that make the most efficient use of available environmental resources.

Kolhapur District: Temporal Variations of Cropping Pattern

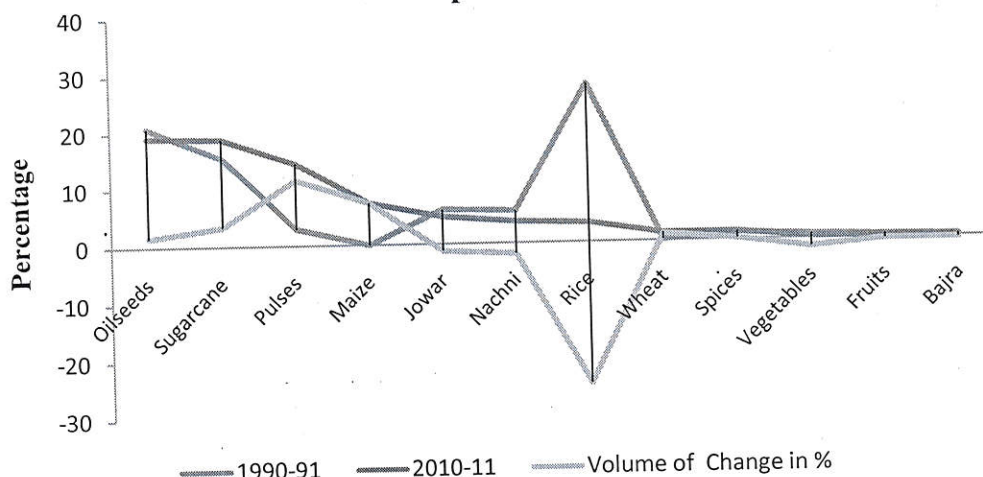
The drainage systems with rich fertile soils, irrigation facilities as well as favorable environment etc. influenced on the sugarcane cultivation (Jadhav, 2014). The cropping pattern of Kolhapur district is changing an aerial extent. This change occurs due to physical and cultural environment. Table No 1.1 shows that temporal variations of twentieth crops from period 1990-91 to 2010-11 in Kolhapur district, Oilseeds accounting for 20.81 percent area in 1990-91. In 2010-11 accounted for 19.81 the total decreases of 1.63 percent sugarcane grown is an increase 3.38 percent from 1990-91 to 2010-11 due to irrigation facilities. The total area under sugarcane 15.43 percent in 1990-91 it steadily increase 18.81 percent in 2010-11.

Table No. 1.1 Temporal Variations of Cropping Pattern in Kolhapur District

Sr. No.	Crops	1990-91	2010-11	Volume of Change in %
1	Oilseeds	20.81	19.18	1.63
2	Sugarcane	15.43	18.81	3.38
3	Pulses	2.91	14.34	11.43
4	Maize	NA	7.30	7.30
5	Jowar	5.98	4.78	-1.20
6	Nachni	5.58	3.80	-1.78
7	Rice	27.77	3.33	-24.44
8	Wheat	0.17	1.35	1.18
9	Spices	1.18	1.34	0.16
10	Vegetables	0.72	0.30	-1.42
11	Fruits	0.48	0.21	-0.27
12	Bajra	0.29	0.06	-0.23

Source: Socio-economic abstract of Kolhapur District (1995-96) and Agriculture Census of India 2011

Fig. 1.1: Temporal Variations of Cropping Pattern in Kolhapur District



Pulses grown area 2.91 percent in 1990-91 positive change in area under pulses was recorded 14.34 percent in 2010-11, where as 11.43 percent increases. The Maize is 7.5 per cent to net sown area in 2010-11 but in 1990-91 data is not available. Wheat is rabbi crops grown in the study area; its account 0.17 percent net sown area in 1990-91 and they are slightly increases 1.18 percent in 2010-11. Jowar and Nachni as a millet crop, it covers 5.98 and 5.58 in 1990-91 in 2010-11 it is recorded 4.78 and 3.8 percent to net sown area in Kolhapur district they are slightly decreases from 1.2 and 1.78 percent. Fruits and vegetables and sown area are 1.2 percent in 1990-91, its decrease 0.7 percent in 2010-11. The study region has shown increases Spices 0.16 percent, due to demand.

Conclusion:

In the considered period the crops like Jowar, Nachni, Rice Vegetables, fruits and Bajra have negative change 1.20, 1.78, 24.44, 1.42, 0.27 and 0.23 per cent respectively under their area and in the same period positive rate of change has been occurred in Oil seeds (1.63%), Sugarcane (3.38%), Pulses (11.43%), Maize (7.30%), Wheat (1.18%) and Spices (0.16%). Rice cultivation is occurred in the high rainfall area in western study region. The area under Rice in study area is drastically decreased by -24.44 percent due to rainfall variation.

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डॉ. सुरवसे नितेश प्रेमनाथ

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, इतिहास विभाग, श्री. विजयसिंह यादव कला व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय पेठ वडगाव.

प्रस्तावना

राजर्षी शाहु महाराजांचा मानवतावादी, लोककल्याणकारी, प्रजाहितदक्ष, स्त्री मुक्तीवादी, आदर्श राजा म्हणून उल्लेख केला जातो. आपल्या शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, कार्याच्याद्वारे सर्वांगीण क्षेत्रात प्रगती घडवून आणणारे प्रजाहितदक्ष, सत्ताधिश म्हणजे छत्रपती शाहु महाराज होय. महाराष्ट्राच्याच नव्हे तर भारताच्या आर्थिक, सामाजिक क्षेत्रातील विकाससाठीचे त्यांचे योगदान महत्वाचे आहे. शाहु महाराजांचा स्त्रीविषयक दृष्टीकोण पुरोगामी स्वरूपाचा होता. म. फुले यांनी शुद्रातिशुद्राच्या प्रश्नाप्रमाणेच स्त्रीदास्यमुक्तीच्या प्रश्नाला महत्व दिले. म. फुले यांच्या प्रमाणे शाहु महाराजांनी स्त्रीदास्याकडे लक्ष दिले.

उद्देश

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाचे उद्देश पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत

1. शाहु महाराजांच्या काळातील स्त्रियांच्या परिस्थितीचा अभ्यास करणे
2. स्त्रीसुधारणेसाठी छ. शाहु महाराजांनी केलेले विविध कायदे अभ्यासणे
3. छ. शाहु महाराजांच्या स्त्री सुधारणा विषयक दृष्टीकोणाचा अभ्यास करणे.
4. वर्तमानसंदर्भात छ. शाहु महाराजांनी केलेल्या स्त्रीसुधारणा विषयक कार्याचा शोध घेणे.

शाहु महाराजांच्या काळातील स्त्रियांची स्थिती

शाहु महाराजांच्या काळात स्त्रियांची परिस्थिती शोचनीय अशी होती. तत्कालीन समाजातील आखिल स्त्री वर्ग एकप्रकारे उपेक्षित व सर्वदृष्ट्या मागासलेला होता. आपल्या देशाच्या कट्टर पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीत स्त्री जातीवर अनेक प्रकारचे अन्याय व अत्याचार होत होते. बालविवाह, विधवा विवाह प्रतिबंध, शिक्षणबंदी, पडदापध्दती इ. रूढी परंपरानी स्त्रीचे जीवन असहाय्य व पुर्णपणे परावलंबी बनले होते.

स्त्री शिक्षण

म. फुले यांच्याप्रमाणे शाहु महाराजांनी शिक्षणाला प्रंचड महत्व दिले. कोल्हापूर संस्थानचा शिक्षणाविषयीचा दृष्टीकोण मुळातच पुरोगामी स्वरूपाचा होता. आपल्या सर्व सुधारणांमध्ये छ. शाहु महाराजांनी शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील सुधारणांना खास अग्रक्रम व विशेष प्राधान्य दिले होते. मिस लिटल या शिक्षणाधिकारी असणाऱ्या इंग्रज स्त्री मायदेशी गेल्यावर त्यांच्या जागेवर शाहु महाराजांनी कोल्हापूरातील फिमेल ट्रेनिंग स्कूलमध्ये शिक्षिका असणाऱ्या रखमबाई केळवकर या बुद्धीमान स्त्रीची नेमणूक केली होती. रखमबाईंनी संस्थानातील स्त्रीशिक्षणाच्या कार्यास गती देण्याचे कार्य केले. संस्थानात मुलामुलींच्या शाळा होत्याच, त्याशिवाय खास मुलींच्या साठीही स्वतंत्र अशा स्थापन केल्या

गेल्या होत्या. विशेषतः महाराजांच्या कारकिर्दीच्या पहिल्या 4 – 5 वर्षात भुदरगडसारख्या सह्याद्री लगतच्या मागासलेल्या भागात मुलींच्या शाळा स्थापन झाल्या होत्या.²

मुलींनी शाळेत जावे, मुलांच्या बरोबरीने शिक्षण घ्यावे यासाठी खास उत्तेजन दिले जात होते. विशेषतः मुलींच्या शिक्षणात शिक्षकांनी अधिक रस घ्यावा. म्हणून मुलांच्या शाळेत पास होणाऱ्या मुलींच्या संख्येवर त्या शिक्षकांना खास इनाम म्हणून बक्षिसी दिली जात असे. प्रौढ स्त्रियांच्या शिक्षणाच्या बाबतीतही शाहु महाराजांनी विशेष लक्ष घातल्याचे दिसून येते. खास करून मागासलेल्या जातींच्या शिक्षण घेऊ इच्छिणाऱ्या स्त्रियांसाठी त्यांना 1919 मध्ये त्यांनी एक खास हुकूम गॅझेट केला होता. हुशार मुलींना पुढील शिक्षणात प्रोत्साहन मिळावे म्हणून दरबारने खास शिष्यवृत्त्या ठेवल्या होत्या. आक्कासाहेब महाराजांच्या विवाहाप्रित्यर्थ प्रत्येकी 40 रुपयांच्या 5 शिष्यवृत्त्या 4 थी च्या वार्षिक परिक्षेत सर्वाधिक गुण मिळवणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांनींना देण्यात येत होत्या.³

मुलींच्या शिक्षणाची वाढ करण्यासाठी विविध उपाय योजण्यात आले. राजाराम कॉलेजमधील मुलींना शिक्षण फी माफ करण्यात आली.⁴

रखमाबाई केळवकरांच्या कन्या कृष्णाबाई यांना महाराजांनीच वैद्यकीय शिक्षणासाठी मुंबईच्या ग्रॅंट मेडीकल कॉलेजमध्ये पाठवून त्यांना डॉक्टर बनविले आणि कोल्हापूर एडवर्ड मेमोरीअल हॉस्पिटलमध्ये वरिष्ठ अधिकारी म्हणून नियुक्त केले लवकरच महाराजांच्या प्रोत्साहनाने व अर्थसहाय्याने कृष्णाबाई उच्च वैद्यकीय शिक्षणासाठी इंग्लंडला गेल्या. आणि उच्चविद्या विभूषित होऊन त्या कोल्हापूर संस्थानच्या सेवेत रुजू झाल्या. 1895 सालच्या पुण्याच्या काँग्रेसच्या अधिवेशनात महाराजांच्या सुचनेवरून कृष्णाबाई व त्यांच्या भगिणी व्दारकाबाई ह्या दोघी स्वयंसेविका म्हणून हजर होत्या.⁵

शाहुंची धाकटी सून इंदुमती राणी साहेब वयाच्या साडेअकराव्या वर्षी विधवा झाल्या. इंदुमतीने स्वतःच्या पायावर उभे राहावे म्हणून शाहुंनी तिला शिकविण्याचा निर्णय घेतला तेव्हा त्यांना कडव्या विरोधाला तोंड द्यावे लागले सर्व विरोधाचा परिहार करून त्यांनी इंदुमतीच्या शिक्षणासाठी सोनतळीला खास आश्रम उघडला उत्तम आणि निष्णात अशा शिक्षकांची नेमणूक केली. मॅट्रीकच्या परीक्षेत त्या दुसऱ्या क्रमांकांने पास झाल्या. पुढे कोल्हापूरचे शिक्षण खाते इंदुमतीच्या हाती देण्याचा शाहुंचा निर्णय होता. पण इंदुमतीच्या अकाली मृत्युमुळे हे घडू शकले नाही.⁶

काडीमोड घडस्फोट कायदा

11 जुलै 1919 रोजी हा कायदा शाहु महाराजांनी केला⁷ त्यालाच काडीमोड घडस्फोट कायदा म्हणून ओळखला जातो. पती पत्नीचे परस्परांशी पटत नसेल तर कायदेशीर रीत्या घटस्फोट घेण्याचा हक्क पुरुषांबरोबर महिलांनाही मिळाला. पती व त्यांच्या कुटुंबायांकडून छळ होत असेल तर तिला कायदेशीर घटस्फोट घेता येत असे. हा कायदा करण्यामागे स्त्रीला अमानुष वागणूक मिळू नये हा त्यांचा हेतू होता. स्त्रीला सन्मानाने आयुष्य जगता यावे अशी शाहु महाराजांची या कायद्यामागची भूमिका होती.

स्त्रीयांच्या छळवणुकीस विरोध करणारा कायदा

शाहु महाराजांचे समाज निरीक्षण जबरदस्त होते. समाजातील दुबळ्या वर्गांना न्यायाने व समतेने वागविले पाहिजे ही त्यांची भूमिका होती. या भुमीकेतूनच त्यांनी स्त्रीयांना क्रूरपणे वागविण्यास प्रतिबंध करणारा कायदा अंमलात आणला. शिक्षणाच्या प्रसाराबरोबर स्त्रियांचीही स्थिती सुधारेल हे तत्व त्यांना मान्य असले तरी हे काम मंद

गतीने चालणारे आहे असे त्यांना वाटत होते. या कायद्याचा उद्देश स्पष्ट करताना हे म्हणतात. शिक्षणाचा परिणाम लवकर घडून यावा या हेतुसाठी मनुष्यास कायद्याने दहशतीची मदत पाहिजे ही गोष्ट दिसून येत आहे. सर्व गोष्टी रीतीप्रमाणे व क्रमाक्रमाने होत आहेत. आपण त्यात हात घालण्याचे कारण नाही. हे तत्व फक्त उच्च प्रतिच्या सुधारलेल्या समाजालाच लागू पाडणारे आहे. मागासलेल्या लोकांची सामाजिक सुधारणा घडवून आणण्याचे काम कायद्याची मदत घेतल्यावाचून केव्हाही होणार नाही.⁸ म्हणूनच स्त्रीयांच्या छळाच्या नाना प्रकारास शिक्षा करणारा हा कायदा महाराजांनी तयार केला

आंतरजातीय विवाह

छ. शाहू महाराजांच्या काळात आंतरजातीय व आंतरधर्मीय विवाह शास्त्रसंमत नसल्याने ते बेकायदेशीर ठरविले जात. विवाह ही धार्मिक बाब मानण्यात येई. धार्मिक विवाहात स्त्रीचे शोषण होत होते. यात तिला दुय्यम स्थान होते. अशा या शोषणाच्या विरोधी छ. शाहूंनी धर्मातील रुढींना फाटा देवून ज्यांना नोंदणी पद्धतीने विवाह करावयाचा असेल त्यांना तसे कायदेशीर स्वातंत्र्य देणारा कायदा अंमलात आणला. स्त्रीविषयक समाजसुधारणेच्या क्षेत्रातील हे एक क्रांतीकारक पाऊल होते. आंतरजातीय व आंतरधर्मीय विवाहास व नोंदणी पद्धतीस मान्यता कायदा छ. शाहूंनी 12 जुलै 1919 रोजी पास करून आपल्या संस्थानात लागू केला.⁹

पटेल विधेयक

5 सप्टेंबर 1918 रोजी विठ्ठलभाई पटेल यांनी मध्यवर्ती कायदेमंडळात एक विधेयक मांडले त्यालाच 'पटेल बिल' असे म्हटले जाते. आंतरजातीय विवाह शास्त्रसंमत नसले तरी ते कायदेशीर मानले जावेत. अशी तरतूद या विधेयकात केली होती. हे विधेयक शाहू छत्रपतींनी 1918 च्या फेब्रुवारीत जारी केलेल्या एका पुरोगामी कायद्याच्या धर्तीवर केलेले होते. प्राचीन काळी आंतरजातीय विवाह रुढ होते. विवाहाची नोंदणी करण्याचा अधिकाऱ्याला चौदा दिवसांची पूर्वसूचना देवून कोल्हापूर संस्थानच्या हद्दीत केलेल्या कायद्यात तरतुद करण्यात आली होती.¹⁰

या विधेयकावरील चर्चेला उत्तर देताना विठ्ठलभाईंनी कोल्हापूर संस्थानात शाहू छत्रपतींनी जारी केलेल्या एका पुरोगामी कायद्याचा आवर्जून उल्लेख केला होता.¹¹

स्त्री सुधारणेच्या दृष्टीने महत्वाच्या असणाऱ्या विधेयकास महाराष्ट्रातील सत्यशोधक - ब्राम्हणेतर चळवळीतील सर्व जनांनी विठ्ठलभाईंचे हे विधेयक उचलून धरले.¹²

अनौरस संतती व जोगतिणी यांच्याविषयीचा कायदा

त्याकाळात समाजातील अनौरस संततीची हेटाळणी होत असे. काही जातीत तर त्यांना पित्याच्या मालमत्तेत वारसा हक्क मिळू शकत नसे. महाराजांनी या उपेक्षित लोकांना न्याय मिळवून दिला.

दुसऱ्या कायद्याने जोगतिणी, देवदासी यांना कोणत्याही परिस्थितीत जनक घराण्यातील वारसाचे अथवा इतर विशिष्ट हक्क त्या देवाला सोडल्या असल्यामुळे मिळणार नाहीत. अशी तरतुद केली गेली. प्रस्तुत कायद्याचा उद्देश जोगतिणी - देवदासी बनू पाहणाऱ्या स्त्रियांना या दुष्ट प्रथेपासून परावृत्त करणे हा होता.¹³

निष्कर्ष

छ. शाहू महाराजांच्या काळात स्त्रियांची स्थिती शोचनीय अशी होती. बालविवाह, विधवांच्या समस्या आंतरजातीय विवाहाचा अभाव, स्त्रीशिक्षणाचा अभाव इ. स्त्रियांच्या समस्या होत्या. वासाहतिक काळात झालेल्या

प्रबोधनामुळे अभिजन सुधारकांनी स्त्रीविषयक सुधारणा घडवून आणण्याचे प्रयत्न केले. महात्मा फुले यांनी स्त्री विषयक सुधारणेस महत्त्व देवून शुद्रातिशुद्र स्त्री प्रश्नांना महत्त्व दिले म. फुले यांच्या प्रमाणे शाहु महाराजांनी स्त्री सुधारणेकडे विशेष लक्ष दिले छ. शाहु महाराजांचा स्त्री सुधारणा विषयक दृष्टीकोन पुरोगामी स्वरूपाचा होता.

मुलींच्या शिक्षणासाठी शाहु महाराजांनी शाळा व उच्च शिक्षणाची सोय केली. शुद्रातिशुद्र मुलीसाठी शाळा स्थापन करून त्यांचे शिक्षण गतीमान करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला शाहु महाराजांनी स्त्रियांच्या सक्षमीकरण करण्याकडे विशेष लक्ष दिले.

शाहु महाराजांनी स्त्री सुधारणेकडे महत्वाचे सामाजिक कायदे करून विषमता दूर करून उपेक्षितांना त्यांचे न्याय हक्क मिळवून देणारे होते. शाहु महाराजांनी कायदा केल्यामुळे आंतरजातीय आंतरधर्मीय विवाह मोठ्या संख्येने घडून येवू लागले. छ. शाहुंनी व्यक्तीस्वातंत्र्याच्या व सामाजिक न्यायाच्या अशा अनेक नवीन वाटा सुरू केल्या हिंदुस्थानच्या सामाजिक इतिहासात स्त्रीसुधारणेसाठी छ. शाहु महाराजांनी केलेले हे कायदे क्रांतीकारक होते. त्यामुळे वर्तमानसंदर्भात छ. शाहु महाराजांचा स्त्री सुधारणाविषयक दृष्टीकोन महत्वाचा ठरतो.

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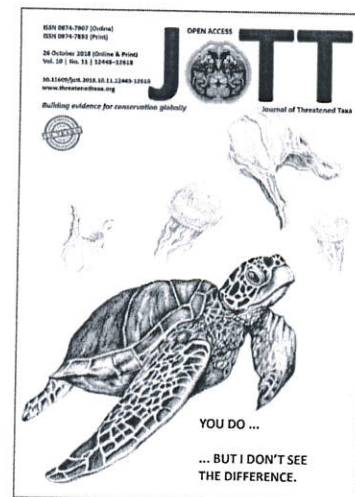
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Abstract: Krishna is one of the main rivers of the Deccan Plateau. It begins its course in the Western Ghats. A large human population relies on the river Krishna for agricultural irrigation, watering livestock (cattle), fishing and other activities. The presence of and attacks by the Mugger Crocodile *Crocodylus palustris* on humans and livestock are reported in the Krishna resulted in the formulation of the present research. Data collection comprised on-site observations and field interviews using a structured questionnaire. Attacks were found to occur mostly during winter and summer seasons. During winter, crocodiles bask in the sunlight on river banks and attack in self-defense. The summer season corresponds with their breeding period and attacks occur as the crocodiles protect their nests.

Keywords: *Crocodylus palustris*, human-animal interaction, human-crocodile conflict, impact, Mugger Crocodile.

The Mugger Crocodile *Crocodylus palustris* has inhabited the Krishna River in Sangli District of Maharashtra for a long period (Whitaker & Andrews 2003). Its population size has not been determined as no population survey has been carried out. In general, *C. palustris* is shy, but can become aggressive if disturbed in its natural habitat. The crocodile is a long-lived animal, late maturing with complex social hierarchy, easily unapproachable, and studies needs to be carried out over a long period of time and with considerable effort

(Chihona2014). The preferred habitat is typically difficult to access. Human beings or livestock are not natural preys of crocodile but they are misidentified as they go down to the water and may appear to the crocodile as a natural prey item. The crocodiles may attack them as defense when human beings or livestock present a threat to the crocodile or its nest.

Extensive water extraction for consumption, irrigation and industrial use, coupled with a decrease in fish stocks in the wild has contributed to habitat loss for crocodiles throughout the world (Botha et al. 2011). Similarly, extensive fishing by fishermen has also affected the crocodiles' feeding habit with the result that the risk of competition for food (livestock and humans) has increased. The crocodiles of Krishna River are also affected by similar factors. Most crocodilians which occur near human population are potential predators of humans and livestock. The recovery of the wild population of crocodiles (Stuart Chihona, 2014) often increases at a large extent, as it increases the human, livestock-crocodile competition. Fishermen and livestock farmers are the most likely victims and hence they are likely to want to reduce crocodile numbers and kill crocodiles (Barnes 1996) or

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ज्ञान - विज्ञान विमुक्तये

**DISCOVERY OF INDIA BY FOREIGNERS WITH REFERENCE TO
THE NOVEL JOURNEY TO ITHACA**

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ABSTRACT:

For centuries, India is considered a land of mystery, culture, and religion in the world. In the British era, a negative image of India was deliberately spread in the world to exploit the Indians. Still, the attraction among the European people for getting spiritual experiences motivates them to visit India. Many European people visit India to fulfill their quest. Their experiences in India are very different from the expectations and a new image of India is created due to their experiences in India. The novel Journey to Ithaca presents the picture of India through the eyes of Italian Matteo, German Sophie and Egyptian Laila. Matteo and Sophie visit India in the nineteen seventies. When they visit India, they have their prejudices and perspectives of India. They travel to various parts of India to fulfil their dreams of spiritual experiences and discover a new Image of India. The present paper unfolds the discovery of India by foreign devotees during their pilgrimage to the various parts of India.

Keywords: Discovery, Spirituality, Search, Oriental, Image, India

Introduction:

The novel Journey to Ithaca is divided into four chapters followed by a prologue and concluded by an epilogue. An Italian Matteo is a sensitive and psychologically disturbed protagonist of the novel whose quest for spiritual experiences brings him to India. His German wife Sophie is practical and atheistic but accompanies her husband out of honesty and pure love.

They travel various parts of India and reach to the spiritual experiences. The novel depicts many strange experiences of Matteo and Sophie in India during their journey.

Matteo's Attraction for India in Early Childhood:

From his early childhood, Matteo is a problematic boy. He could not adjust to formal schooling. Teachers were unable to make him do lessons or sing or play football. Having a sound financial background, the mother of Matteo appoints a home tutor called Fabian is appointed for him. Fabian enters the home of Matteo with a book entitled *The Journey to East* by Hermann Hesse. Fabian teaches the lessons from the book only. The lessons are



about Indian philosophy based on life and death and life after death. Fabian beaming at Matteo in encouragement reads the lines from the book...

*"The one remains: the many change and pass,
Heaven's light forever shines, earth's shadows fly:
Life like a dome of many coloured glass
Stains the white radiance of Eternity,
Until death tramples it to fragments". (25)*

When the mother realizes that there is something wrong happening with Matteo, Fabian is sent away. After a few days, Matteo receives a gift from his teacher Fabian. It contains a book of Hesse titled *Siddhartha*. Due to the readings about India, Matteo slowly developed a strong desire to visit India. Even he started to follow the teachings of Buddha. He stops eating the regular delicious food prepared by cooks in his home and only demands bread, which is considered food of poor people. He eats it any time by keeping the lumps of bread in his pocket. He started to behave strangely. The condition of Matteo is explained as:

Matteo was running once again. They could not stop him- he would not stay in the house or garden, he would climb the walls or ever the gate if they locked it, and run and run as if all he wanted was to place a distance between them and himself, a distance he drew out to grater and grater lengths with each run. (31)

He does not listen to his mother or even doctors. When his mother scolds him for that, he says that most of the people in the world live with just such a diet and he wants no more, on the other hand, he will prefer less.

Sophie's earlier views about India:

Sophie is a self-reliant journalist who believes in a logical explanation of things. She is a strongly built square-shouldered woman and wore her hair cut short. After her marriage to Matteo, she visited India. She had no interest in spirituality but she wanted to be with Matteo always. Before visiting Indian, Sophie felt that India is a land of Maharajas and Snake charmers.

Anita Desai describes that in the summer of 1975, the marriage of Matteo and Sophie takes place and both of them decides to go to India. The starting of their journey to India is described as:

In the summer of 1975, Sophie and Matteo, having first married to pacify their tearful and lamenting parents, left for India, dressed in identical blue jeans and T-shirts and sports shoes carrying identical rucksacks on their backs, as did so many of their generation in Europe. Only Sophie still wore her hair short and Matteo was growing his long. They left on foot. In Matteo's pocket was the copy Fabian had left him of Hesse's Journey to the East. (36)

In the early days of their stay in India, when Pierre asks to guess Sophie what he found in the market, the reaction of Sophie is as follows:



.. I have been out, searching and do you know what I found?

We will try to guess, Matteo said, 'An elephant?'

'A Maharaja?' Sophie volunteered.

'Elephants, Maharajas- my God, you two, is that what India is to you? Pierre Edward rolled his eyes. When will the people from the west free themselves from Hollywood?... (40)

It reflects the image of India in the mind of Sophie who feels that India is still a primitive country.

Experiences of Sophie and Matteo in India:

The first thing, Sophie and Matteo encounter in India is dirt and dust everywhere. Sophie observes the peculiar evening scene on Indian streets. The smoke, shouts and cow-dung fires are everywhere. The observations of Sophie are described as

Crows were settling into the trees, cawing with that piercing intensity peculiar to evening. Lights were going on in the kiosks and ships our on the streets and smoke was rising from the coal dust and cow dung fires everywhere. (37)

One evening, Pierre along with Pandey takes **Matteo and Sophie to meet one spiritual guru**. The train, in which they travelled, is crowded. Through the small and dirty allies, Mr. Pandey takes them to a big room on the top floor of the building. The first experience of Matteo and Sophie of Indian railways and crowd is described as:

...they had to take a train. At the station, they nearly lost Pierre Edward in the crowd.... Pressed forward by the people behind them and somehow lifted up through the door in spite of the crowd that was escaping from it with equal ferocity.... there seemed no question of sitting down, there was no sear visible,they would not have been able to move a finger in that solid human mass of which they had become a part...

As they had entered, so they were extruded from the train.... (41,42)

The horrible crowd experience of Sophie and Matteo on the train makes them aware of the pathetic condition of public infrastructure in India.

There arrives the Monsoon in Bombay. The bad situation of Bombay city during rainy seasons is described. Early a few days both Matteo and Sophie enjoy it but soon they become tired. Even the hotel room becomes wet and dumb. The horrible picture of Bombay during Monsoon is described as:

The monsoon did come that very night. Cars were stalled in the streets, horns honking: urchins splashed through the floods; drains clogged and overflowed, shoed floated away in the gutters, and people waded across the streets holding



onto useless umbrellas that had been battered into shreds..... everywhere in the room damp patches were creeping across the walls....(48)

Mr. Pandey comes to the hotel and offers them another room in an ashram at a cheap rate. Matteo and Pierre like the idea but Sophie unwillingly joins them.

When they arrive in an ashram situated in a suburb of Bombay, the condition of the ashram is worse than the hotel. Many crows shouting all day around the ashram. Sophie hates the situation. The rain continues in July and August also. In the ashram, it is very much difficult for Sophie to take food sitting on the floor in a row. Other Indian devotees laugh at her. Even using the common bathroom for a bath is the most problematic event for Sophie.

Anita Desai has presented *Dindi* as a pilgrimage. The glimpses of rural India are reflected in the Dindi. Matteo and Sophie set up early in the morning. The typical Indian early morning activities are described here. Their bus stops in the afternoon at a deserted place. Outside, there is a palanquin, a frilly object of red velvet, bore a pair of silver slippers. Some people are carrying it and others are following it.

Out of fear, Sophie starts to walk along with Matteo and Pierre. The mud is everywhere, the track is slippery. They have to walk in this condition. Their procession enters in a small Maharashtrian village. A group of women with bright saris and flowers in their hands is approaching to the palanquin. The Dindi stays in the village for rest. The women prepare a meal and call these foreigners to eat. They give high respect to them. Sophie also impresses due to it. The condition of Sophie is described as:

It was so generously mixed with the irrefutable claims of hospitality that it did not show. Pierre told her later that on a pilgrimage extremely good behaviour was expected of all. (59)

When Matteo touches Sophie in front of other pilgrimages, they start to laugh. Pierre tells Matteo that he cannot touch her in public which disappoints Sophie. In the night, Sophie cannot sleep properly on hard ground. She hears people talking and dogs barking but being unaware of the language, the barking of dogs is more comprehensible than the talking of people to Sophie.

Matteo and Sophie go to Goa. Matteo remains vanished the majority of times and Sophie gets the company of Peggy, Marc, Gustave and Francis. All they enjoy life in Goa. It is described as:

The sand was warm as a bed, they burrowed into it like puppies and slept. The sea caught them up, tossed them up on glassy green waves, then flung them back onshore..... Marc who had a guitar played the sad laments of fado. (66)

From Goa, Matteo and Sophie go to Bihar ashram and finally settle in the ashram of Mother near Kolkata.

**Reactions of Matteo and Sophie on the Indian Experiences:**

Matteo is one who has adjusted with the situation and conflict of his life, he never criticize or says any bad word about India. Matteo makes himself physically, mentally and emotionally adjusted with the conditions in India. He never makes any negative remark about the condition if India. Some times Matteo and Sophie are also cheated and exploited by the shrewd Indians, but Matteo never makes any complaint.

Opposite to Matteo, Sophie finds many negative aspects in the Indian context. She always complains about the dirt and dust in India. But seeing the rich heritage and culture of India, she gets bewildered. She realizes that there is so much diversity in India and a religious fervor incomparable to anywhere else in the whole world,

Anita Desai has also portrayed the fact that even the easterners are quite practical, avaricious, calculating and deceitful and some of them just cheat the naive and vulnerable foreigners who come to India in the noble pursuit of spiritual enlightenment.

Anita Desai also captures the pluralism and diversity of India, and especially in her later novels, that reflect the true multicultural essence of India more strikingly.

Conclusion:

The novel *Journey to Ithaca* provides us the pictures of India through the eyes of foreigners. The fundamental problems of India related to the infrastructure and cleanliness are highlighted along with the traditional mentality of the Indian people. The search for spiritual experiences brings foreigners to India but they face the inconveniences related to hospitality and food which reduces their love for India. Anita Desai has rightly captured this ground reality of Indian in her novel *Journey to Ithaca*.

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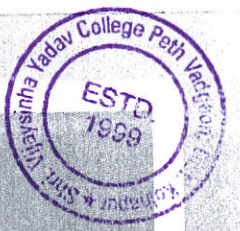
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GEOMETRY, RELATIVITY AND SOME IDENTITIES

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Abstract: Some vector identities and their invariance in context of variation in relativity due to change in geometry are discussed.

Index Terms: - Geometry, Euclidean space, Riemannian space, Non-Riemannian space, Einstein-Cartan Theory.

Euclidean Space:

$$ds^2 = \eta_{ij} dx^i dx^j, \eta_{ij} = \begin{matrix} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{matrix}, i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

is the Euclidean metric tensor.

Relativity: A mechanics based on Euclidean geometry is Newtonian Relativity.

Standart Result in 3-dimensional Euclidean Space:

If f is a scalar function of co-ordinates defined in R^3 ,

$$\text{then we have } \text{grad } f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i} = f_{,i}$$

$$\text{and } \vec{F} = F_1 \vec{i} + F_2 \vec{j} + F_3 \vec{k} \quad \text{then } \text{div } \vec{F} = \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_3}{\partial z}$$

$$\text{curl } \vec{F} = (F_{3,2} - F_{2,3})\vec{i} + (F_{1,3} - F_{3,1})\vec{j} + (F_{2,1} - F_{1,2})\vec{k}$$

Where $(F_{3,2} - F_{2,3}), (F_{1,3} - F_{3,1}), (F_{2,1} - F_{1,2})$ are the components of $\text{curl } \vec{F}$ with respect to the bases indicated. We have the standard vector identities,

$$\text{curl } (\text{grad } \vec{F}) = 0 \quad \text{and } \text{div } (\text{curl } \vec{F}) = 0$$

grad f , $\text{div } \vec{F}$, $\text{curl } \vec{F}$ in 4-dimensional Euclidean space:

In 4- dimensional Euclidean space, $\text{grad } f, \text{div } \vec{F}, \text{curl } \vec{F}$ are defined as

$$\text{grad } f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i} \eta^{ik} \bar{e}_k, \text{div } \vec{F} = \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x^k} \eta^{ik}, \text{curl } \vec{F} = \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x^k} \eta^{ik} \bar{e}_k \wedge \bar{e}_i$$

where \wedge is the wedge product and $\eta^{ik} = \begin{matrix} 1 & i=k \\ 0 & i \neq k \end{matrix}$

Identities in 4-dimensional Euclidean Space:

The two vector identities in 4-dimensional Euclidean space are given by,

$$\text{curl } (\text{grad } f) = \eta^{lm} \eta^{ik} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^i \partial x^l} \bar{e}_k \wedge \bar{e}_m,$$

$$\text{div } (\text{curl } A_i) = \eta^{il} \eta^{km} \eta^{hp} \frac{\partial^2 A_i}{\partial x^h \partial x^k} \bar{e}_l \wedge \bar{e}_m \wedge \bar{e}_p$$

one can prove that $\text{curl } (\text{grad } f) = 0, \text{div } (\text{curl } A_i) = 0$

Galilean Transformations:

$$x^{i'} = \Lambda^{i'}_k x^k, \text{ where } \Lambda^{i'}_k = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -v \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Inverse Galilean transformations are

$$x^i = \Lambda^i_{k'} x^{k'}, \text{ where } \Lambda^i_{k'} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



and

$$\Lambda_{k'}^{i'} \Lambda_{l'}^k = \delta_{l'}^{i'} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Invariance of $\text{grad } f, \text{div } \vec{F}, \text{curl } \vec{F}$ under Galilean transformations:

We proof

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{grad } f)_{x'} &= (\text{grad } f)_x \\ (\text{div } \vec{F})_{x'} &= (\text{div } \vec{F})_x \\ (\text{curl } \vec{F})_{x'} &= (\text{curl } \vec{F})_x \end{aligned}$$

4-dimensional Minkowski Space-time:

A 4-dimensional Minkowski space time is characterized by the metric.

$$ds^2 = \sum_{i,j=1}^4 g_{ij} dx^i dx^j, \quad \text{where } g_{ij} = \begin{cases} -1 & i=j=1,2,3 \\ 1 & i=j=4 \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

A mechanics based on this space time is called Einstein special relativity.

Amur and Christopher (2012) have defined $\text{grad } f, \text{div } \vec{F}, \text{curl } \vec{F}$ in 4-dimensional space time of special relativity and proved that they are invariant under Lorentz transformations given by

$$x^{i'} = \Lambda_{k'}^{i'} x^k, \quad i_{k'} = 1, 2, 3, 4$$

Where $\Lambda_{k'}^{i'} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma & 0 & 0 & -\gamma v \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\gamma v & 0 & 0 & \gamma \end{bmatrix}$

The inverse matrix of transformation is given by

$$\Lambda_{j'}^k = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma & 0 & 0 & \gamma v \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \gamma v & 0 & 0 & \gamma \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$

Where $\Lambda_{k'}^{i'} \Lambda_{i'}^h = \delta_k^h$

By using exterior derivative techniques Amur and Christopher (2012) have defined

$$df \wedge d\vec{x} = (\text{grad } f) dv$$

$$d\vec{F} \cdot d\vec{x} = (\text{div } \vec{F}) dv$$

$$-d\vec{F} \wedge d\vec{x} = (\text{curl } \vec{F}) dv$$

$dv = dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3 \wedge dx^4$ is the 4-volume and $*$ is the Hodge star operator defined by $*dx^i = (-1)^{i-1} dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^i \wedge \dots \wedge dx^4$ where $*$ cap over the differential indicates the term is to be deleted from the expression and $dx^i \wedge *dx^k = \eta^{ik} dv$

In 4 dimensional Minkowski space time the defined for $\text{grad } f, \text{div } F$ and $\text{curl } F$ are the same as defined above and the vector identities defined in as also hold good.

Riemannian Space Time:

A space time characterized by the Riemannian metric $ds^2 = g_{ik} dx^i dx^k$ is called Riemannian space time and the geometry based on this space time is called Riemannian geometry. The coefficients g_{ik} are called the components of the metric tensor and are functions of coordinates.

General Theory of Relativity:

The mechanics based on Riemannian space time is called general relativity.

$\text{grad } f, \text{div } A_i$ and $\text{Curl } A_i$ in Riemannian space time.

$$\text{grad } F = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^i} = f_{,i}$$



$$\text{div } A^i = \text{div } A_i = A^i_{;i} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} (A^i \sqrt{-g})$$

$$\text{curl } A^i = A_{ij} - A_{ji}$$

The vector identities are well defined in exterior derivatives. In fact an exterior derivative includes $\text{grad } f, \text{curl } \vec{F}, \text{div } \vec{F}$. The two vector identities are also expressed in exterior derivative.

Let $f, w = w_i dx^i, \tilde{\sigma} = f dy \wedge dz + g dz \wedge dx + h dx \wedge dy$ be differential forms of degree 0, 1 and 2, respectively.

Then $df = f_{;i} dx^i \Rightarrow df \equiv \text{grad } f$

$$d\tilde{w} = \frac{1}{2} (W_{i[j} - W_{j[i}) dx^i \wedge dx^j \Rightarrow d\tilde{w} = \text{curl } \tilde{w}$$

$$d\tilde{\sigma} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) dx \wedge dy \wedge dz \Rightarrow d\tilde{\sigma} = \text{div } \tilde{\sigma}$$

Where $(/)$ denotes the co-variant derivative w.r.t. the symmetric Christoffel symbols.)

Taking exterior derivative of 1-form and 2-form we get,

$$d^2 f = \frac{1}{2} (f_{;ij} - f_{;ji}) dx^i \wedge dx^j = 0$$

$$d^2 f = 0 \Rightarrow \text{curl } (\text{grad } f) = 0$$

$$\text{Similarly } d^2 \tilde{w} = \frac{1}{6} [(W_{i[jk} - W_{i[kj}) - (W_{j[ik} - W_{j[ki}) + (W_{k[ij} - W_{k[ji})] dx^i \wedge dx^j \wedge dx^k$$

$$d^2 \tilde{w} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{div } (\text{curl } \tilde{w}) = 0$$

Einstein – Cartan theory of Gravitation in ECTG:

$$\text{grad } f = f_{;i}$$

$$(\text{div } A^i)_{EC} = (\text{div } A^i)_E - A^k K_{ik}^i$$

$$(\text{div } A^i)_{EC} = (\text{div } A^i)_E - A^k Q_{ki}^i$$

$$(\text{Curl } A_i)_{EC} = (\text{Curl } A_i)_E + 2A_k Q_{ij}^K$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Curl}(\text{grad } f))_{EC} &= (\text{Curl}(\text{grad } f))_E + 2f_{;k} Q_{ij}^K \\ &= 2f_{;k} Q_{ij}^K \end{aligned}$$

Katkar (2014) has produced a new operator d_* and is applied to forms. It converts P-form to (P + 1) forms and is obtained by taking the covariant derivative of an associated tensor w.r.t. asymmetric connections.

In terms of d_* , we define

$$d_*^2 f = \frac{1}{2} (f_{;ij} - f_{;ji}) dx^i \wedge dx^j$$

$$d_*^2 f = d^2 f + f_{;k} Q_{ij}^K dx^i \wedge dx^j$$

$$\Rightarrow d_*^2 f = f_{;k} Q_{ij}^K dx^i \wedge dx^j$$

$$\Rightarrow (\text{Curl}(\text{grad } f))_{EC} \neq 0$$

$$\text{Similarly } d_*^2 \tilde{w} = (\text{div}(\text{curl } \tilde{w}))_{EC} \neq 0$$

Conclusions:

The calculus on Riemannian geometry is developed through co-variant derivatives in which the connections are symmetric. Hence the exterior derivative of any form of degree ≥ 1 defined through the covariant derivative on Riemannian manifold is independent of connection, as the terms involving the product of symmetric connection and skew symmetric wedge product of basis vectors cancelled. This exterior derivative of any r-form on Riemannian manifold is obtained by taking either the partial derivative or the covariant derivative of the associated r^{th} rank tensor and always has the property that $d^2 = 0$ consequently, the vector identities on Riemannian manifold hold good.



i.e. $d^2 f = \text{Curl}(\text{grad } f) = 0$ and $d^2 \tilde{w} = \text{div}(\text{curl } \tilde{F}) = 0$

where f and \tilde{w} are forms of degree zero and 1 respectively.

However, it is not and cannot be the case in Einstein space time where the calculus is developed through covariant derivative in which connections are asymmetric containing the information about the torsion tensor. The spin-intrinsic feature of gravitation matter which was absent in Einstein general relativity enters into the field through asymmetric connection is the ECTG. Because of the presence of torsion terms, the exterior derivative obtained by taking covariant derivative of a form of degree greater than or equal to 1, involves the torsion terms and it cannot reduce to partial derivative. In short, the exterior derivative is not independent of connections. The new derivative which is dependent of connections is introduced by the Katkar through the operator d_* .

It is shown that, in non-Riemannian geometry

$$d_*^2 f = (\text{Curl}(\text{grad } f))_{EC} \neq 0 \text{ and}$$

$$d_*^2 \tilde{w} = (\text{div}(\text{curl } \tilde{F}))_{EC} \neq 0$$

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RELATIVISTIC MAGNETO DUST DISTRIBUTION BASIC CONCEPTS AND SYSTEM EQUATIONS

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Abstract:- The stress- energy tensor for Magneto-Dust Distribution is developed thereby evaluating its time like and space-like eigen values. Energy conditions pertaining to this stress-energy tensor are found. Different geometrical symmetries are introduced. Field equations governing the gravitational field and electromagnetic field are presented.

IndexTerms -The stress-energy tensor, Geometrical symmetries, General relativity.

I. INTRODUCTION:-

The general idealization of space-time demands that it will be filled with relativistic perfect fluid described by well known stress-energy tensor (Eric A Lord, 1976)

$$T_{ab} = (\rho + P)u_a u_b - P g_{ab}$$

Where ρ is matter energy density, P is the isotropic pressure and u_a is unit flow vector. Lichnerowicz (1967) has developed stress-energy tensor characterizing perfect fluid with infinite conductivity and constant magnetic permeability (μ).

According to Ray and Banarji (1980), in Ferro fluid the magnetic induction vector and polarization vector are linearly related and the magnetic permeability is variable quantity. They have considered the stress-energy tensor characterizing Ferro fluid with infinite electrical conductivity and variable magnetic permeability.

According to general article on Physics of Ferro fluid by Mehta (1989), Ferro fluid is defined as the magnetically soft fluid. Here Ferro fluid means an infinitely conducting relativistic charged fluid with variable magnetic permeability. The Lichnerowicz's formalism deals with constant magnetic permeability where as the Ferro fluid deals with variable magnetic permeability. The relativistic dust distribution (Eric A Lord, 1976) is used to discuss the physical implication of cosmological FRW models. On similar lines we want to study Relativistic Magneto-Dust Distribution with variable magnetic permeability. Moreover, the roll of magnetic field in the cosmological evolution of space-time will be given in due importance.

II. Precursory Notations:-

We mainly deal with four dimensional manifolds V_4 with Lorentzian metric of signature $(-, -, -, +)$.

- ' : Partial derivative
 ; : Covariant derivative
 \dot{X} : Covariant derivative of X with respect to time like vector.

III. Stress – Energy Tensor for magneto – Dust Distribution.

A relativistic magneto hydrodynamical scheme consisting of a space-time filled with infinitely conducting charged fluid, infinite electrical conductivity and constant magnetic permeability(μ) characterized by stress-energy tensor is given as (Lichnerowicz, 1967)

$$T_{ab} = (\rho + P + \mu h^2)u_a u_b - (P + \frac{1}{2}\mu h^2)g_{ab} - \mu h_a h_b \quad 3.1$$

If the magnetic permeability is allowed to vary, then the new scheme (Cissoko, 1978), (Ray and Banarji, 1980) composed of infinitely conducting charged fluid and variable magnetic permeability(μ) is described as

$$T_{ab} = (\rho + P + \mu h^2) u_a u_b - (P + \frac{1}{2}\mu h^2)g_{ab} - \mu h_a h_b \quad 3.2$$

Where, ρ : matter energy density

P : isotropic pressure

μ : variable magnetic permeability

u_a : time -like vector

h^a : space- like vector

$$u^a u_a = 1, \quad h^a h_a = -h^2, \quad u^a h_a = 0 \quad 3.3$$

If the system (3.2) is free from isotropic pressure P , then we call it as Relativistic Magneto- Dust Distribution. This is presented by following stress-energy tensor

$$T_{ab} = (\rho + \mu h^2) u_a u_b - \frac{1}{2}\mu h^2 g_{ab} - \mu h_a h_b \quad 3.4$$

IV. Eigen values for (3.4): -

i) If we transvect (3.4) with u^a , we obtain

$$T_{ab} u^a = (\rho + \frac{1}{2}\mu h^2)u_b$$

ii) Transvecting (4.1) with u^b , yields

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4.1



- $T_{ab} u^a u^b = (\rho + \frac{1}{2} \mu h^2)$
- iii) On multiplying (3.4) with h^a , we obtain
- $T_{ab} h^a = \frac{1}{2} \mu h^2 h_b$
- iv) Further contracting (4.3) with h^b , gives
- $T_{ab} h^a h^b = \frac{1}{2} \mu h^4$
- v) On multiplying (4.1) by h^b , we obtain
- $T_{ab} u^a h^b = 0$
- vi) If we contract (3.4) with g^{ab} , yields
- $T_{ab} g^{ab} = T = \rho$

4.2
4.3
4.4
4.5
4.6

This stress- energy tensor (3.4) involves two eigen vectors one of which is the time like eigen vectors u^a with eigen value $e_1 = \rho + \frac{1}{2} \mu h^2$ and the other is space-like Eigen vector h^a with eigen value $e_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \mu h^2$.

Also, we have trace of (3.4), $T = \rho$, which represent active gravitational mass density for Magneto-Dust Distribution.

The equations $(\rho + \frac{1}{2} \mu h^2) \geq 0$ and $(\rho + \mu h^2) \geq 0$ are weak and strong energy conditions respectively.

4.7

V. Field equations Governing Ferro-Fluid:-

Einstein's field equations have the form

$$R_{ab} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{ab} = -k T_{ab} \quad 5.1$$

The Dynamical expression for Ricci tensor compatible with Ferro fluid exhibited by (3.4) can be written as

$$R_{ab} = -k[(\rho + \mu h^2)u_a u_b - \frac{1}{2}(\rho + \mu h^2)g_{ab} - \mu h_a h_b] \quad 5.2$$

VI. Maxwell Equations:-

Electromagnetic field has to satisfy the Maxwell equations that are valid for condition of infinite conductivity which are in the form of (Lichnerowicz, 1967)

$$[\mu(h^a u^b - u^a h^b)]_{;b} = 0 \quad 6.1$$

Multiplying equation (6.1) with h_a , we obtain

$$\mu(h^a_{;b} h_a u^b + h^a h_a u^b_{;b} - u^a_{;b} h_a h^b - u^a h_a h^b_{;b}) + (h_a h^a u^b - u^a h_a h^b) \mu_{;b} = 0 \quad 6.2$$

On contracting (6.2) with u_a and using $u^a h_a = 0$, $u^a_{;b} u_a = 0$, $h^a_{;b} u^b = \dot{h}^a$, we obtain,

$$\mu(\dot{u}_b h^b + h^b_{;b}) + \mu_{;b} h^b = 0 \quad 6.3$$

VII. Equations of Motion:-

The well known contracted Bianchi Identifies provide the local conservation laws through the conservation equation $T^{ab}_{;b} = 0$. Using this equation for T^{ab} , an expression

$$(3.4) \text{ yield the equation, } [(\rho + \mu h^2)u^a u^b - \frac{1}{2} \mu h^2 g^{ab} - \mu h^a h^b]_{;b} = 0 \quad 7.1$$

On contracting (7.1) with u_a , we get

$$[(\rho + \mu h^2)_{;b} u_a u^a u^b + (\rho + \mu h^2) [u^a_{;b} u_a u^b + u_a u^a u^b_{;b}] - \frac{1}{2} [\mu_{;b} g^{ab} u_a h^2 + \mu h^2_{;b} g^{ab} u_a] - \mu_{;b} h^a u_a h^b - \mu h^a_{;b} u_a h^b - \mu h^a u_a h^b_{;b}] = 0 \quad 7.2$$

If we use $u^a u_a = 1$, $u^a h_a = 0$, $\rho_{;b} u^b = \dot{\rho}$, $\mu_{;b} u^b = \dot{\mu}$, $u^a_{;b} u^b = 0$ then equation (7.2) becomes,

$$(\rho + \mu h^2)_{;b} u^b + (\rho + \mu h^2)(0) - \frac{1}{2} [\dot{\mu} h^2 + \mu(\dot{h}^2)] - \mu h^a_{;b} u_a h^b = 0 \quad 7.3$$

$$\text{i.e. } \dot{\rho} + \rho \theta - \dot{\mu} h^2 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{\mu} h^2 = 0$$

$$\text{i.e. } \dot{\rho} + \rho \theta - \frac{1}{2} \dot{\mu} h^2 = 0$$

As the flow lines are expansion free ($\theta = 0$), the equation (7.4) implies that

$$\dot{\rho} = 0 \quad \dot{\mu} = 0$$

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7.4
7.5

Photoelectrochemical studies on chemically deposited $\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Pb}_x\text{Se}$ thin filmR. M. Oshal, R. A. Pawar^b and K. D. Chikwad^a^aWalehand College of Arts and Science, Yadav

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Solapur-413006, Maharashtra, India

Abstract:

Polycrystalline $\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Pb}_x\text{Se}$ Semiconductor thin films were obtained by relatively simple chemical bath deposition method using cadmium sulphate octahydrate, lead acetate, acetic acid, ammonium hydroxide and sodium selenosulphate as precursor sources in an aqueous solution medium at 50-70 °C. The photo prepared conditions of $\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Pb}_x\text{Se}$ thin films are outlined. The grown films were found to be uniform, well adherent and brown in colour. The films were studied using X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), optical absorption, electrical conductivity properties and photoelectrical characterization. Photoelectrical characterization of the $\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Pb}_x\text{Se}$ thin films photoelectrode was carried out by studying current-voltage in dark, capacitance-voltage in dark. Fill factor, efficiency, I_{sc} , V_{oc} , junction ideality factor were found to be maximum for composition $x=0.3$. The study of power output characteristics showed open circuit voltage (V_{oc}) = 275 mV, short circuit current (I_{sc}) = 41.2 $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$, fill factor (ff) = 42.19%, efficiency (η) = 1.585%.

Keywords:

Chalcogenides, semiconductivity, scanning electron microscopy, electrochemical properties

Introduction:

Thin films of semiconductor play a central role in the development of modern technology, mainly in novel optical and electronic devices [1-3]. Considerable interest has been shown in the synthesis of semiconducting thin films for photoelectrochemical solar cell [4]. Among various semiconducting materials solid solutions of cadmium selenide thin films has several unique properties like direct band gap matchable with solar spectrum, high absorption coefficient in the visible and infrared region, good electrical properties and increased capability in obtaining adjustable n-or p-type conductivity by doping, that make them very promising in semiconducting devices, photovoltaics, optoelectronic devices, radiation detectors, laser materials, thermoelectric devices, solar energy converters, sensors, etc [5-7]. Perhaps, the Photoelectrochemical solar cell for low cost energy conversion has lead to an extensive research in the field novel and suitable thin film semiconductor materials [8-10].

The opto-electrical characteristics of the deposited materials often depend on the deposition technique used. Chemical bath deposition method has overriding advantages over other techniques, such as relatively used at low temperature, cheap instruments, convenience in handling and easiness in composition control making it very useful for the large scale and environmentally benign synthesis of materials [11-13].

Enormous research has been done on the production of low cost energy conversion of photoelectrochemical solar cell using suitable thin film semiconductor materials. Isoelectronic alloys of II-VI compounds such as CdZnSe , CdZnS , CdZnTe have been studied extensively in electronic and optical devices with major emphasis related to photoelectrochemical solar cell performance [14-16]. However photoelectrochemical performance of non-isoelectronic alloys of II-VI compounds, like CdPbSe thin films has been least studied so far. Therefore in the present investigation attempts are made to deposition of $\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Pb}_x\text{Se}$ thin films by chemical bath deposition method. The structural, morphological, compositional, opto-electrical properties of deposited thin films with its photoelectrochemical solar cell performance are also reported.

2. Experimental**2.1 Preparation of $\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Pb}_x\text{Se}$ photoelectrodes**

Polycrystalline $\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Pb}_x\text{Se}$ thin films photoelectrode samples with $x=0$ to $x=1$ have been obtained on both glass and stainless steel substrates. A simple and inexpensive scalable chemical bath deposition process was used for this purpose [17,18]. Equimolar cadmium sulphate octahydrate, lead acetate and sodium selenosulphate solution were used as the basic source materials. The deposition was carried out at pH value around 10.50 and the deposition temperature was controlled to $50 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. The cleaned glass and stainless steel substrates were attached to a specially designed substrate holder and were kept rotating at a speed of 70 ± 2 rpm in order to achieve a continuous mechanical stirring of the reacting ions. The deposition time selected was 120 minutes. After 120 minutes the samples were detached from the substrate holder and preserved in a dark desiccator.

2.2 Photoelectrochemical characterization

The samples deposited on the stainless steel substrate were employed for the fabrication of a photoelectrochemical cell. In the present investigation, photoelectrochemical cell was fabricated using $\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Pb}_x\text{Se}$ thin films as photoanode, a sulphide polysulphide redox couple and sensitized graphite rod were used as electrolyte and counter electrode, respectively. The whole assembly was set in a corning glass cuvette.

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डॉ. संभाजी विश्वासराव माने

इतिहास विभाग/श्री विजयसिंह वादव महाविद्यालय, पेठ इरनाव नि, कोल्हापूर

प्रस्तावना

राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांचे कार्य आणि कर्तृत्व हे सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक आणि न्यायिक तत्त्वावर आधारित होते. महाराजांनी हिंदूंची समाजव्यवस्था स्विकारली. पण हिंदू धर्मातील धर्म, वर्ण आणि जात व्यवस्थेला छेद देण्याचे महत्त्वपूर्ण काम केले. एक नवव्यवस्था होय. महाराजांनी ठक्करी हक्क अबाधित ठेवण्याबरोबर समाजाच्या सामूहिक हितासाठी प्राधान्य दिले आहे. देशोक्त प्रकरणानंतर चातुर्वर्ण्य व्यवस्थेमधील ब्राह्मणी श्रेष्ठत्वाच्या अहंकाराने शाहू छत्रपती पुरते अपमानित झाले. या विचारातून प्रेरित होऊन त्यांनी संपूर्ण जातिसंस्थेविरुद्ध बंड करण्यास सुरुवात केली. समाजातील अस्पृश्य लोकांच्या खाजगी आणि सार्वजनिक जीवनातील अस्पृश्यतेचे पूर्ण उच्चाटन करण्यासाठी आणि अस्पृश्य लोकांचा समाजातील दर्जा वाढविण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी विविध प्रकारचे प्रयत्न केलेले दिसतात.

१) खाजगी खात्यात अस्पृश्यांच्या नेमणूक

हुजूर यांच्या आज्ञेवरून नागेश पंडुरंग धिडे, खाजगी करमारी यांनी प्रकाशित केलेला एक जाहिरनामा राजर्षी शाहू छत्रपती पत्रसंस्थेमध्ये करवीर सरकारचे नॉटिफ, २ ऑगस्ट १९०२, खाजगी खाते २८ जुलै १९०२ अन्वये प्रकाशित करण्यात आला.^१ शाहू महाराजांनी प्रथम या खाजगी खात्याची निर्मिती करून अनेक अस्पृश्यांना समाविष्ट करून घेतले यामध्ये माहुत, हुलेंस्वार, कोचमन, घाडेस्वार, पोलिस, मोटारीचे ड्रायव्हर, क्लीनर आणि पुजारी इत्यादींच्या कार्यात अस्पृश्यांना तरबेज करून महाराजांनी त्यांना आपल्याकडील नोक-या दिल्या.^२ याशिवाय अस्पृश्यांना न्यायदान व्यवस्थेत महत्त्वपूर्ण दर्जा प्राप्त होवा म्हणून राजर्षी शाहूंनी काही अल्पाशिक्षित अस्पृश्य व्यक्तींना देखिल सन १९०८ पासून जाणीवपूर्वक शक्यतेच्या सनदा देऊन अस्पृश्यांचा उच्चार केला.

२) कुलकर्णी वतन खालसा

निरंकुश सत्तेच्या जोरावर ग्रामीण भागातील अज्ञानी बहुजन समाजाची सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक पिळवणूक करणारे कुलकर्णी वतन महाराजांनी २ मार्च १९१८ रोजी एक वटहुकूम काढून बंद केले. छत्रपतींनी त्याऐवजी तलाठी पदाचा स्वीकार करून त्यामध्ये ब्राह्मणेतरांना नोक-यांची संधी उपलब्ध करून दिली. यात विशेषता अस्पृश्य लोकांना प्रथम प्राधान्य दिले. शिवाय त्यांची पात्रता लक्षात घेऊन दरबारातील रेव्हेन्यू ज्युडिशियल, पोलिस व जनरल इत्यादी विभागाच्या सुद्धा पदावरही नेमणूक करण्यात येईल असा एक वटहुकूम ऑगस्ट १९१८ मध्ये राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी काढला.

३) हजेरी देण्याची आणि वेठवरळा पध्दतीचे निर्मूलन

शाहू छत्रपतींनी दीनदलित्यांची सेवा हीच शौर मनवतेची सेवा समजून आपल्या कार्यास सुरुवात केली. त्यांनी या जाणीवेतून पुढे अस्पृश्य मुक्तीचा संग्राम चालविला. महार, मांग, बेंड, रामोशी आणि गारुडी या जातीवर गुन्हेगारीचा ठपका ठेवला जात होता. या जातीतील लोकांना दररोज रात्री गावचावडीवर पोलीस पाटलाकडे जबरदस्तीने हजेरी द्यावी लागत होती. तसेच महाराजांनी ही कित्येक वर्षांपासून चालत आलेली अन्यायी हजेरी देण्याची क्रूर पध्दत शाहू महाराजांनी ३१ ऑगस्ट १९१८ रोजी कायमची बंद केली.^३ 'हजेरी' संदर्भात एक हुकूम काढला. त्यात गुन्हेगार म्हणून कोणावर कायमचा शिक्षा बसलेल्या 'गुन्हेगार' जातीची हजेरी वर्तन शिक्षा संपल्यापासून पाच वर्षे चांगले राहिले असेल तर त्यास हजेरीतून मुक्त करावे असेही सूचित केले होते.^४ हजेरी देण्याच्या पध्दती प्रमाणेच महार समाजातील लोकांच्या माथ्यावर 'वेठवरळा' ही एक अमानुष पध्दत लादली होती. वेठवरळा पध्दतीखाली गावकामगार अथवा सरकारी अधिकारी पाटील-कुलकर्णी हे महार समाजाकडून विनामोबदला स्वरूपात अनेक प्रकारची कामे करून घेत असत. वास्तविक पहाता गावगाड्यातील महार हा एक महत्त्वाचा 'वतनदार' होता. पण गावातील पाटील - कुलकर्णी अथवा देशमुख - देशपांडे यांच्या वतनाप्रमाणे महारांचे वतन हे प्रतिष्ठेचे नव्हते. मात्र प्रत्येक वतनदारास गावातील आणि सरकारची कामे करावी लागत असत आणि त्या मोबादल्यात त्यांना वतनाची इनामे आणि हक्क प्राप्त होत असत. विशेषता महारांनाही त्यांच्या चाकरीचे अथवा सेवेचे इनामे व हक्क मिळत असत. पण त्याचे स्वरूप क्षुद्र असे. महारांना महारांच्या चाकरीत गावगाड्यातील इतर अनेक कामाबरोबर 'वेठवरळाची' कामाचेही ओझे वाहावे लागत होते. महारकीच्या वतनाबरोबर ही वेठवरळाची बेडी त्यांच्या पायात पिढ्यानपिढ्या टोकलेली होती. हे वतन सोडून महार गावाबाहेर कधीच पडू शकत नव्हते.

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अथवा त्यांच्या पायातील वेठवरळची बेडी कधीच तूटून पडत नव्हती. एक अर्थाने महारकीचे वतन म्हणजे सामाजिक गुलामगिरीच होती. ३ मे १९२० रोजी भरलेल्या माणगावच्या परिषदेतील भाषणात राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी वेठवरळा ही गुलामगिरी बंद करण्याविषयी विचार व्यक्त केला. माणगाव परिषदेनंतर अवघ्या माहिण्याभरातच शाहू महाराजांनी संस्थानातील अन्यायी वेठवरळा पध्दत कायदयाने बंद करून टाकली.^१

४) महार वतन पध्दत बंद

ग्रामीण भागातील खेड्यापाड्यात सांगावा देण्यापासून ते मृत जनावरे ओढून उचलून टाकण्यापर्यंतची असंख्य कामे महार जातीतील लोकांना करावी लागत होती. उच्च जातीच्या गुलामगिरीत महार कुटुंबांना अडकवून ठेवणारी दुष्ट 'महार वतनाची पध्दत' राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी १८ सप्टेंबर १९१८ रोजी कायमची कायदयाने बंद केली.^२ या शिवाय राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी आपल्या खाजगी आणि सार्वजनिक जीवनातील वर्तनातून लोकांना अस्पृश्यता नष्ट करण्याचे धडे देण्यास सुरुवात केली. उदाहरणार्थ कोल्हापूरच्या भर वस्तीत हमरस्त्यावर गंगाराम कांबळे या अस्पृश्य व्यक्तींना महाराजांनी 'सत्यसुधारक हॉटेल' काढून दिले होते. या हॉटेलमध्ये महाराज स्वतःसह आपल्याकडील उच्चकुलीन खानदानी मराठा सरदारांना हेतूपूर्वकपणे सर्वांना चहापान करण्याकरिता घेऊन जात असत.^३

५) 'अस्पृश्यांचा शैक्षणिक विकास

कोल्हापूर संस्थानातील अस्पृश्य मागासलेल्या जातीतील मुलांसाठी राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी शैक्षणिक सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देऊन त्यांच्या जीवनाचे सोने केले. सन १८८४ मध्ये महाराजांच्या राज्यारोहणाच्या वेळी संस्थानात अस्पृश्यांच्या मुलांसाठी ५ शाळा कार्यरत होत्या. त्या शाळामधून १६८ विद्यार्थी शिक्षण घेत होते. सन १९०६ मध्ये कोल्हापूरात चांभार, महार वगैरे अस्पृश्य लोकांसाठी एक सत्रीची शाळा होती. २८ नोव्हेंबर १९०६ च्या आदेशाने महाराजांनी ती शाळा कायम केली. महाराजांनी कोल्हापूरतील चांभार व ढोर या अस्पृश्य समाजातील 'मुलींच्या शाळेसाठी' मंजुरी दिली आणि या स्त्री शिक्षणाच्या शाळेसाठी दरसाल ९६ रुपये खर्चाची तरतूद केली. सन १९०७-०८ मध्ये अस्पृश्य शाळांची संख्या १६ आणि विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या ४१६ झाली. सन १९०९ मध्ये महाराजांनी भास्करराव जाधव यांनी स्थापन केलेल्या अस्पृश्यांच्या वसतिगृहास इमारतीसाठी ही जागा उपलब्ध करून दिली. तसेच राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी २४ नोव्हेंबर १९११ रोजी एक आदेश काढून संस्थानातील सर्व अस्पृश्य वर्गास सर्व प्रकारचे शिक्षण मोफत उपलब्ध करून दिले. सन १९१२ साली अस्पृश्य शाळांची संस्था २७ आणि विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या ६३६ इतकी झाली होती.^४ संस्थानातील शाळेची व विद्यार्थ्यांची संख्येची वाढती आकडेवारी ही राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांचे अथक प्रयत्नांचे यश मानावे लागेल. या शिवाय हुशार अस्पृश्य विद्यार्थ्यांना दरबाराकडून खास शिष्यवृत्त्या दिल्या जात होत्या. तसेच अस्पृश्य लोकांच्या मुलांची दैनावस्था लक्षात घेवून त्यांना शैक्षणिक उत्तेजन देण्यासाठी ७ एप्रिल १९१९ रोजी पासून मंजूर केलेल्या महाराजांनी मोफत पाठ्य पुस्तके पेन्सिली देण्यासाठी अडीच हजार रुपये मंजूर केले.^५ अशा प्रकारे महाराजांनी कोल्हापूर संस्थानात अस्पृश्यतेचे उच्चाटन करण्याचा चंग बांधला. महाराजांनी २८ सप्टेंबर १९१९ रोजी संस्थानातील अस्पृश्यांच्या स्वतंत्र शाळा बंद करण्याचा आदेश जारी केला आणि संस्थानातील सर्व जाती-धर्मातील मुलांच्या शिक्षणासाठी एकाच शाळेत शिकण्याची सोय उपलब्ध करून देऊन जाती-जातीतील भेदभाव दूर केला.

निष्कर्ष -

राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांच्या कृपेने गावच्या कुलकर्णी वतनाच्या जमिनी महार तलाठी झाल्याने तो गावच्या पाटलाच्या मांडीला-मांडी लावून बसू लागला. दीनवार्णीपणाने 'जोहार भायबाप' म्हणणारा तो महार तलाठी गावातील मराठा रयतांकडून 'राभराव' स्वीकारू लागला. ही एक सामाजिक क्रांतीच होती. महाराजांनी अस्पृश्यांना दारिद्र्याच्या आणि दुःखाच्या चिखलातून बाहेर काढण्याचे पवित्र कार्य केले. महार वतन खालसा केल्याने महार गावच्या सरकारी कामाच्या सक्तीतून मुक्त झाला. शाहू महाराजांनी शिक्षणाच्या क्षेत्रात घेतलेल्या धाडसी व क्रांतिकारी निर्णयामुळे अस्पृश्यांना उच्च वर्णीयांच्या पंगतीत जावून बसता आले. अशा विविध कृतीतून महाराजांनी अस्पृश्यांचा उध्दार केला.

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21. Problems and Prospects of the Cooperative Movement in India

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Abstract

This paper intends to analyze the problems prospects of cooperative sector in India under free marketism. It is now increasingly recognized that the co-operative system in India has the capacity and potentiality to neutralize the adverse effects emerging from the process of globalization. After economic liberalization under the new economic environment, cooperatives at all levels are making efforts to reorient their functions according to the market demands. The failure of the public sector in several cases is a worrisome trend. Privatization has also failed to make an impact in the rural areas. Therefore there is great hope on the cooperative sector. The paper examines the causes of slow progress and highlights the emerging role and challenges of the cooperative sector. In comparison to the step-motherly treatment of the past, cooperatives are now considered an important plank of development. The government is committed to cooperative development. The cooperatives have inherent advantages in tackling the problems of poverty alleviation, food security and employment generation. Cooperatives are also considered to have immense potential to deliver goods and services in areas where both the state and the private sector have failed. The paper makes an assessment of the future prospects of the cooperative sector of India.

Keywords: - Historical profile, Growth of cooperative, Structure and significance, Types, Causes of slow progress, Future prospects.

Introduction

Around the world modern cooperatives have developed for over 200 years. Cooperative Institutions exist all over the world providing essential services which would otherwise be unattainable. In many Third World countries, cooperatives such as credit unions and agricultural organizations have been very successful in helping people to provide for themselves where private and other corporate capitals do not see high profitability. In 90 countries of the world,

over 700 million individuals are members of cooperative institutions. Globally, cooperatives have been able to elevate its position as a powerful economic model. In some countries they are a sizeable force within the national economy. During the British rule, Nicholson a British Officer in India suggested to introduce Raiffersen model of German agricultural credit Cooperatives in India. As a follow-up of that recommendation, the first Cooperative Society Act of 1904 was enacted to enable formation of "agricultural credit cooperatives" in villages in India under Government sponsorship. With the enactment of 1904 Act, Cooperatives were to get a direct legal identity as every agricultural Cooperative was to be registered under that Act only. The 1904 Cooperative Societies Act was repealed by 1912 Cooperative Societies Act which provided formation of Cooperative societies other than credit. Under 1919 Administrative Reforms act, Cooperatives was made a provincial subject making each province responsible for Cooperative development. In 1942, the British Government enacted the Multi-Unit Cooperative Societies Act, 1942 with an object to cover societies whose operations are extended to more than one state. The impulses of the Indian freedom movement gave birth to many initiatives and institutions in the post independence era in India and armed with an experience of 42 years in the working of Multi Unit Cooperative Societies and the Multi-Unit Cooperative Societies Act, 1942, the Central Government enacted a comprehensive Act known as Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984, repealing the Act of 1942.

Research Methodology

The study focuses on extensive study of Secondary data collected from various books, National & international Journals, government reports, publications from various websites which focused on various aspects of Co-Operation.

Growth of Cooperative Sector in India

India has basically an agrarian economy with 72% of its total population residing in rural areas. The rural people need lot of services in daily life which are met by village co-operative societies. The seeds of cooperation in India were sown in 1904 when the first Cooperative Societies Act was passed. Since then, the cooperative movement has made significant progress. Cooperatives have extended across the entire country and there are currently an estimated 230 million members nationwide. The cooperative credit system of India has the largest network in the world and cooperatives have advanced more credit in the Indian agricultural sector than commercial banks. The village cooperative societies provide strategic inputs for the agricultural

sector, consumer societies meet their consumption requirements at concessional rates; marketing societies help the farmer to get remunerative prices and co-operative processing units help in value additions to the raw products etc. In addition, co-operative societies are helping in building up of storage go-downs including cold storages, rural roads and in providing facilities like irrigation, electricity, transport and health. In fertiliser production and distribution the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative (IFFCO) commands over 35 percent of the market. In the production of sugar the cooperative share of the market is over 58 percent and in the marketing and distribution of cotton they have a share of around 60 percent. The cooperative sector accounts for 55 percent of the looms in the hand-weaving sector. Cooperatives process, market and distribute 50 percent of edible oils. Dairy cooperatives operating under the leadership of the National Dairy Development Board and through 15 state cooperative milk marketing federations has now become the largest producer of milk in the world. The groundwork for this was laid in the early 1970's when the largest dairy development programme in the world - Operation Flood - was launched. Operation Flood was a national marketing strategy linked to a dairy infrastructure development programme that created a chain of dairy processing plants, collection stations and a national milk transportation grid. With the passage of the Insurance Act, cooperatives have been allowed to entry into the insurance business. Insurance is a field where the immense potential of cooperatives still remains untapped. The Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative has recently teamed up with a Japanese company and formed a joint venture for undertaking general insurance business in India. This signifies that Indian cooperatives have come of age in formulating strategic alliances. Thus the co-operative societies in India in fact are playing multi-functional roles both in rural and urban areas. An Expert Group constituted by the Govt. of India in 1990 ,recommended i) to facilitate building up of integrated co-operative structure; ii) to make the co-operative federation organizations responsive towards their members; iii) to minimize government interference and control in the functioning of co-operatives and iv) to eliminate politicization from the cooperative sector. Based on the recommendations, the central govt enacted the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 which provided for democratic and autonomous working of the Cooperatives, which came into force with effect from August 19, 2002. Various development activities in agriculture, small industry marketing and processing, distribution and supplies are now carried on through co-operatives. The co-operatives in India

have made an all-round progress and their role in, and contribution to agricultural progress has particularly been significant.

Structure and Significance of Cooperatives

The cooperative structure in India consists of different constituents. At the bottom of this structure are the primary societies which render various types of services. Of this large number about 80% is concerned with agriculture. Most of these societies, about 60% deal with credit only. Thus a large majority of primary societies are related to agriculture and credit. They perform various functions such things as credit, irrigation, marketing, transports etc. These are generally divided into two groups (i) credit societies and (ii) non credit societies. Each of these two sub groups is further split up into sub groups: (a) agricultural societies and (b) non – agricultural societies.. Agricultural societies (both credit and non credit are found in rural areas, but non agricultural societies both credit and non credit) are found in urban areas. For supervision and financial assistance to cooperative credit societies there are central banks and state cooperative banks. The central banks supervise the functioning of the primary societies of a district or part of a district and offer financial assistance to them their capital is drawn from public deposits, share capitals and loans from other sources. Because of variety of sources from which these banks can draw money, they act as a link between cooperative societies and the money market. They function as balancing centers by diverting funds of surplus societies to the needy societies. They also perform ordinary banking functions also. At the top of the cooperative credit is the state cooperative bank, at the state level, known as the apex bank. It controls the working of central banks and provides finance to them. It also acts as the link between reserve bank of India from which it borrows and the central banks and primary societies. It directs the cooperative movement in the state. Its capital comes from share capital, public deposits and loans and advances from the state and Reserve bank of India. The National Cooperative Union of India is the apex organisation promoting the cooperative movement in the country. All the above three types of institutions are concerned with short and medium term credit of people. Long term loans are given by Land Development banks, which have a unitary structure having branches at different places. These banks obtain their funds from share capital, reserves, deposits, issue of bonds and debentures. However the major part of their resources is drawn from the floating of ordinary debentures in the market. The investors in these debentures are LIC, commercial banks,

Cooperative banks, central and state governments and Reserve bank of India. Cooperation in a vast country like India is of great significance because:

- It is an organization for the poor, illiterate and unskilled people
- It is an institution of mutual help and sharing
- It softens the class conflicts and reduces the social cleavages
- It reduces the bureaucratic evils and follies of political factions
- It overcomes the constraints of agricultural development
- It creates conducive environment for small and cottage industries

The share of Co-operatives in National economy is as follows

1	Rural Net work (villages covered) –	100%
2	Agricultural Credit disbursed by Co-operatives -	46.15%
3	Fertilizer disbursed (6.049 million Tones) -	36.22%
4	Fertilizer production (3.293 M.T. - N&P) Nutrient -	27.65%
5	Sugar produced (10.400 million tons) -	59.0%
6	Capacity Utilization of Sugar Mills -	111.5%
7	Wheat Procurement (4.50 million tons) -	31.8%
8	Animal Feed Production/Supply -	50%
9	Retail Fair Price Shops (Rural + Urban) -	22%
10	Milk Procurement to Total Production -	7.44%
11	Milk Procurement to Marketable surplus -	10.5%
12	Ice Cream Manufacture -	45%
13	Oil Marketed (Branded) -	50%
14	Spindlage in Co-operatives (3.518 million) -	9.5%
15	Cotton Marketed / Procurement -	NA
16	Cotton yarn/Fabrics Production -	23.0%
17	Handlooms in Co-operatives -	55.0%
18	Fishermen in Co-operatives (Active) -	21%
19	Storage Facility (Village level PACS) -	65.0%
20	Rubber processed and marketed -	95.0%
21	Arecanut processed and marketed -	50%
22	Direct employment generated -	1.07 million
23	Self-Employment generated for persons -	14.39 million
24	Salt Manufactured (18,266 Metric Tonnes) -	7.6%

The statistics here indicates that modern cooperative movement has made tremendous progress in every walk of its activities and occupies a major place in the share of the national economy.

Types of Cooperatives

The Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904 was passed by the Government of India and rural credit societies were formed. Through the appointment of registrars and through vigorous propaganda, the Government attempted to popularize the Movement in the rural areas. Within a short period, the Government realized some of the shortcomings of the 1904 Act and, therefore, passed a more comprehensive Act, known as the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912. This Act recognized non-credit societies also. But the rural credit societies have continued to be predominant till now.

(1) The Primary Agricultural Credit/Service Societies

The agricultural co-operative credit structure in the Punjab State is broadly divided into two sectors, one dealing with the short-terms and medium-terms finance and the other with the long-term credit. In the State, the short-term and medium-term credit structure is based on a three-tier system, i.e., the Apex Co-operative Bank at the State level, the Central Cooperative Bank at the district/tehsil level and the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies at the village level. The major objectives of the primary agricultural credit service societies are to supply agricultural credit to meet the requirements of funds for agricultural production, the distribution of essential consumer commodities, the provision of storage and marketing facilities and for light agricultural implements and machinery. Owing to an increasing emphasis on the development of land and agriculture, long-term co-operative credit has assumed great importance. There is the Punjab State Land Mortgage Bank at the Apex and the Punjab Mortgage Bank at the district/tehsil level. These Primary Land Mortgage Banks advance loans to the farmers for long term purposes. At the operational level, there exists a primary co-operative to extend credit to the farmer. This unit epitomizes the vitality and service potential of the Co-operative Movement in India. The organization of these societies dates back to 1904, when the first Co-operative Societies Act was passed. These societies were started with the object of providing cheap credit to the agriculturists in order to free them from the clutches of the rapacious money-lenders. the agricultural primary credit society is the foundation-stone on which the whole co-operative edifice is built. Even now these societies dominate the co-operative picture. The first



Agricultural Credit Society in the Firozpur District was registered on 4 October 1911, at the Village of Khalchi Kadim in the Firozpur Tehsil. Originally, the movement was confined to the credit societies only and, thus, credit dominated till the partition (1947). After the partition, the Co-operative Movement began to spread to other field, viz labour, construction and farming.

(2) Agricultural Non-Credit Societies

While credit is and must remain for some time the chief concern of the Co-operative Movement relatively slow, since 1912, when the non-credit societies were brought officially under the aegis of the Movement. The World War II (1939-45) came as a God send boon with respect to the development of the Cooperative Movement. Prices of agricultural goods began to rise and touched new peaks. The repayment of loans was accelerated and deposits began to pour in. The number of societies also rose. Another interesting development in co-operative during the War was the extension of the Movement to non-credit activities, viz. consumer's co-operative marketing societies, consolidation societies, etc.

(3) Agricultural co-operative Marketing Societies

Marketing has occupied a far smaller place in the co-operative picture in India than in many countries, notably Denmark and the USA, but not other non-credit line of co-operation, with the possible exception of the consolidation of land holdings and joint farming enterprises, seems to hold greater possibilities of help to the agricultural population of India. The development of co-operative marketing in India is closely bound up with the problem of credit - the claims of the money-lenders commonly inhibiting the cultivator's freedom of action in disposing of his crop. The full utilization of loans advanced depends upon the arrangements for the marketing of surplus produce. For this purpose, there the Punjab State Marketing Federation at the State Level, wholesale societies at the district level and marketing societies at the market level. These societies also provide other agricultural facilities and make arrangements for the supply of domestic items in the rural areas

(4) Co-operative Farming Societies

The Royal Commission on Agriculture in 1928 observed that if co-operation failed, there would fail the hope of the Indian agriculturist. Co-operative farming is a compromise between collective farming and the peasant proprietorship and gives all merits of large-scale farming without abolishing private property. It implies an organization of the farmers on the basis of common efforts for common interests. Under this system, all landowners in a village form a co-



operative society for tilling the land. The land is pooled, but each farmer retains the right of property. The produce is distributed by each. They are allowed to withdraw from the cooperative farm whenever they desire. In India, the exceedingly small size of holdings is perhaps the most serious defect in our agriculture. If agriculture has to be improved, the size of the holdings must be enlarged. The co-operative farming societies, thus, enable the cultivators to enjoy the economies of large-scale farming through the pooling of land management resources.

Causes of Slow Progress

Despite rapid growth the overall progress of cooperative movement during 100 years of its existence is not very impressive. It is therefore necessary to know the causes of poor performance of the movement and on that basis take such steps as would promote a faster growth of cooperative movement in India.

a. Government Interference

The cooperative movement in India was initiated in 1904 under the auspices of British government. Right from the beginning the govt has adopted an attitude of patronizing the movement. Cooperative institutions were treated as if these were part and parcel of the administrative set up of the government. The govt interference thus became an essential element in the working of these institutions. As a result people's enthusiasm for the movement did not grow. The movement's independence and self-reliance existed only on paper and files. After attainment of independence in particular after beginning of the planning, some healthy changes in the attitude of the govt did take place. It was not given proper importance that it deserves in any plan. But even the cooperative movement has not become full-fledged people movement. Even today quite often cooperative societies are imposed upon the people. This does bring about an increase in the membership of the societies. But the spirit of cooperation cannot flower fully in these circumstances. Neither its growth took place according to any plan nor did it become a people's movement. It just grew very slowly and that too haphazardly. It was a state driven institution.

b. Mismanagement and manipulation:

The essence of the cooperative movement is that it gives the farmers the status of shareholders and assures them agricultural, educational and medical facilities. Under the Maharashtra State Cooperatives Act, a minimum of 11 farmers is required to form a cooperative. Today the shareholder membership averages between 15,000 and 25,000 farmers. The

c. Lack of Awareness

d. Restricted Coverage

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e. Functional Weakness

The cooperative movement has suffered from inadequacy of trained personnel right from its inception. Lack of trained personnel has been caused by two major factors. In the first place, there has been a lack of institutions for this purpose of training personnel. Secondly because of its unsatisfactory working of cooperative institutions, efficient personnel did not feel attracted or motivated towards them. The functioning of the cooperative societies, too suffer from several weakness. Some of these are, taking no care of the need of credit seekers or their repaying capacity at the time of granting loans, making no adequate provision for the return of loans, unsatisfactory keeping of accounts, factional politics in its management, lack of coordination among various divisions of the cooperative structure, too much dependence on outside sources of finance, lack of adequate auditing. Such weaknesses have prevented them from progressing on healthy lines. Thus there are several pitfalls. Poor infrastructure, lack of quality management, overdependence on government, dormant membership, non-conduct of elections, lack of strong human resources policy, neglect of professionalism, etc. are the limiting factors. Indian cooperatives are also unable to evolve strong communication and public relations strategies which can promote the concept of cooperation among the masses.

Future Prospects

Reforms are warranted in order to overcome its short comings and consolidate its strengths. Reorganizing the Primary Societies.: The first and foremost improvement concerns the reorganization of primary societies so that they can function properly. For this reorganization three steps are called for: One, The weak and inefficient societies should be winded and merged with strong and efficient societies. It will no doubt reduce the number of societies, but this is itself not a bad thing. Otherwise the weak societies would undermine people's confidence in the movement and cause a set back to it from a long term point of view. Two, small societies should be merged to build a larger societies. With large amount of resources at its disposal big societies can avail certain facilities, which small societies cannot secure. For example, these societies can afford to engage highly trained and competent personnel and thus conduct their business efficiently. Besides, these societies can to some extent, face some deficits and bear the burden of over dues of their members. Smaller societies cannot do either of these. It is for these reasons so many societies in India are idle and dormant. Of course small societies have intimate knowledge about their members. But because of scanty resources these societies neither function efficiently

not are able to do much for their members. On the contrary the size should not be too large. It becomes difficult to keep proper control over the functioning of the society. Therefore Mehta committee suggested for "one village one society". Thirdly, instead of single purpose societies multipurpose societies need to be organized superficially single purpose societies appear to be more useful because each one would concentrate on a specified function. But experience suggests that unless problems of the people are viewed and solved in an integrated way, the cooperative movement can make only limited progress. Multipurpose societies can have a balanced view about the needs of its members and can meet them accordingly. As result the resource of such societies are utilized efficiently and at the same time members derive the greatest possible advantages from the resources placed at their disposal. During last few years the cooperative movement has gained much from the formation of such multipurpose societies. It has to ensure efficiency in it functioning. Therefore the importance measures are needed. Firstly, the loan from credit societies should be granted in such a manner and under such conditions that these are used productively and not misused. It is in this way that the recourses of the movement will be correctly used and their repayment is ensured. It is only then that the problem of over dues can be properly tackled. Secondly, it is necessary to maintain close coordination of activities among different constituents of the cooperative structure: primary societies at the base, organization at the central and state levels should be right type. Their relations and the coordination among their working should be so institutionalized that they work together, mutually helping instead of opposing one another. Similarly there should be close integration among cooperative institutions, Reserve Bank, State Bank, Commercial Banks, and National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Government. But it does mean that the govt or any other institution should adopt a patronizing attitude towards it. But there should be collaboration and coordination to promote the cooperative movement among the people. Thirdly, it is necessary to enlist the services of trained administrators and devoted workers in order to impart efficiency to its working and humanize its functioning.. It is also essential that the procedures of work of cooperatives should be made simple, straight and convenient. The hold of the bureaucracy should be done away with. It is necessary to spread the movement as people's movement. People should not think it as a part of the govt or a department of the govt.. People should own it and manage it. People should be educated and about the advantages of this movement. Educational institutions at various levels, radio, TV, newspapers, poster, and other

mass media can be used for this purpose. Secondly, Govt participation and support is necessary. But it should not be patronage or interference or domination. It should facilitate its growth in healthy lines. Thirdly, the cooperative movement should be conceived and developed as a part of the national economy. Along with private and public sector, it should be treated as a separate sector in its own right. In fact, of the three sectors, the cooperative sector alone can claim to be peoples sector with human face under globalization framework. Therefore for its growth, more resources should be allocated under the five year plans of the government. Fourthly, there is need for extending the cooperative activities in all the regions of the country. The north –eastern states are lagging behind. Fifthly, there is urgent need for helping the weaker sections and vulnerable groups like SC and ST to form cooperatives in order to be free from the exploitation of middle men. Therefore appropriate concession and facilities should be extended to such societies. Finally there should be research and continuous monitoring and inspection about the problems and constraints of different cooperative societies... It will help to overcome the difficulties and proceed further with success. Cooperative movement will be an important impetus for rapid rural development of the country.

Conclusion

After independence, India marched ahead with central planning in order to achieve economic development. The new economic policy of globalization after eighties has reduced the dominant role of the state. The pendulum of economic growth in India is swinging from over commitment of public sector to over enthusiasm of the private sector. The urban sector is growing impressively very fast in India. The growth rate of service sector has become very impressive but the agricultural sector has lagged behind. The problem of poverty and unemployment among common people poses a real dilemma between the role of the State and role of the market forces. Market forces fail to unleash forces for growth and at the most it tends to generate low-income activities horizontally. This process fits perfectly well with an investment pattern and production structure to subserve a social milieu and life style which has no relevance for the broad mass of the rural people. It has created a dangerous process of marginalization and contractualisation. As a result the economic vulnerability and livelihood insecurity manifests.. There is now increasing indifference towards the problem of poverty and inequality. Expansionist economic reforms during the and 1990s boosted economic growth but high level of poverty and unemployment persist in India. Despite impressive economic growth,

the powerful wave of consumerism, computerization and corruption coexists in social life of India. It puts over emphasis on high-tech efficiency of industrial sector and modern urban service sector at the cost of rural sector, where majority eke out their living. One must always remember one simple thing that any model of development which ignores India's rich endowment of human resources and rich natural resources including land and water resources is bound to falter. Any development route which bypasses the rural people of India is unlikely to be sustainable. Salvation of the developing economy as vast and diverse as India's lies only in the transformation and revitalization of its rural economy, which require people's empowerment and participation. One's sense of idealism is in direct proportion to one's distance from the real scenario. Neither private sector nor public sector shall promote social welfare.

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The Contribution of Indian Constitution in The Process of Annihilation of Caste System

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Introduction :

The concept of Republic India itself clears rights of citizens against of rights of religious law or prince law. The democratic India means the state of citizens of India means not a state of any single person or any family or any group. The socialist state has argued the equal distribution of resources which rights denied by the caste system.

The Constitution of India has been analyses through Articles, Acts, Laws, Resolutions, Amendments, Rules, Protocols, and debates on Constitution. It can be analyses through the natural rights of Human being in the other words Human Rights. The caste system has constituted in the law of Hindu religion through various religious book of Vedic Dharma Shashtra. The Vedas founded the philosophy of graded inequality based on birth.

After the Independence of India, 26th January 1950 is a revolutionary day for Indian which was Prince's India has been converted in to republic India. 395 articles of Indian Constitution have been made the laws of India for establish of Indian Nation. The some articles have directly expressed about denied caste based system out of them.

Objective of Study :

To study the contribution of Indian constitution in the process of annihilation of caste system.

Methodology of Study :

The present paper is analytical in nature. For this paper, documentary primary and secondary data has been used. The study depends upon the theoretical approaches developed by Mahatma Phule, and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar in understanding the caste realities in India.

Articles Related to Annihilation of Caste System :

The fundamental rights are the center of the Indian constitution. Article 14th express, "The state shall not deny to any person equality before law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India". (COI: 1996/5) it means the article is working against of the Manu's law for the abolish caste based justice. It is directly applicable in the process of eradication of castes. The traditional caste system has had only the qualification of caste identity for doing anything from pre-birth stage to post- death position. Article 15th has constitutionally destroyed all these discrimination based on caste. Education and employment is fundamental need for survive of life. The public education has absolutely stopped near about seventh century in India by the Vedic religion with the concern of castes. Only the religious education has been getting by Brahmins to become *dwij* (twice born). Lack of education and employment lower castes (*Shudra* and *Ati-Shudra*) has deep down in the worst position. The Article 16th is not only gives equal opportunity to all castes but

it made special provisions for the lower castes as well as all Indians.

The state of Peshvai symbolized the real position of Untouchables in the Hindu state and religion. The persons of untouchable castes have been treated as a lower compare to animals. Dr. Ambedkar has given report with references of committee worked in 1928 and 1947 about social boycott of Untouchables by other Hindus with in Rohatak district. This reference gave the reality of the time of Independence. Therefore the Article 17th has become very essential not only for untouchables but the development of India. This article made extreme positive impact within Indian society; which is directly impact on the annihilation of castes.

The every person of caste system has bounded with the values and norms of caste system. They don't have any freedom to do their life. Their not only speech but language also bounded by caste. Their profession has decided by birth not on their quality and skill. Their resident has restricted by caste. Their meal, dress, jewel, Hair style, entertainment, festivals and so on thing have been bounded by the caste system. No any person can except form these things. The Article 19th is very much important with this concern. This Article has given assurance to every citizen regarding to the freedom to speech, expressions, and profession and so on things. The article has rejected the values and norms of caste system and accepted universals values like freedom to speech, organization, profession. It is not only able to destroy the caste system but also make able to powerful society.

The law of Manu didn't give the rights to protection of life especially lower castes. Not only the state has done role against liberty of persons but also every authority of state and Vedic religion has exploited to people through the caste system. Article 20th and 21st of constitution have been working for the personal liberty which destroyed