

3.3.4 Number of research papers per teacher as per list of journal notified on UGC website during last five years

Sr. No.	Title of paper	Name of the authors	Dept. of the teacher	Name of the journal	Year of publication	ISBN / ISSN Number	Page Number From - to
1	Peshave Kalin Striyanchi Stithi	S.S. Patil	History	Shodh Nibandha Sangraha https://www.pustak.org	2012	978-93-5174-874-1	
2	Mesozoic Plant Remains From Kurukuru, District West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh	V. M. Shendage	Botany	Swamy Botanical Club, www.bdu.ac.in	2012	--	
3	A Study of Mythology of Ramayana in Raja Rao's 'Kanthapura'	P. M. Patil	English	<i>FIJRJ</i> www.aarhat.com-eitij	2012	2277-8721	
4	Image of Indian National Leaders in Chaman Nahai's 'The Gandhi Quarter'	P. M. Patil	English	<i>AMIERJ</i> https://www.isratijf.org	2012	2278-5655	
5	White Woman's Identity: A Study of J.M.Coetzee's 'In the Heart of the Country'	P. M. Patil	English	<i>Counter-view</i> https://www.counterview.net	2012	2277-775X	
6	Isolation in the Novels of J. M. Coetzee	P. M. Patil	English	<i>Counter-view</i> https://www.counterview.net	2012	2277-775X	
7	Milk Adulteration: Causes, Effects and Measures	R. S. Salunkhe	Commerce	Global Journal of Management Applications www.iosjournals.org	2012	2249 - 345 X	SL. No. 4481
8	A Study of Customer Relationship Management in Telecom Industries	R. S. Salunkhe	Commerce	<i>Counter-View</i> https://www.counterview.net	2012	2277-775 X	
9	Rabindranath Tagore's Thought Contributions and Initiatives in Agriculture and Rural Development	R. S. Salunkhe	Commerce	Lokvidya Prakashan Parbhani	2012	978-81-89730-20-8	
10	Anti - War Feelings in MacLennan's <i>Voices in Time</i>	H. B. Patil	English	<i>AJES</i>	2012	2277 - 3606	
11	Love Triangle in the Novels of Hugh MacLennan	H. B. Patil	English	Renaissance	2012	2277 - 7644	
12	Social Realism in Bernard Malamud's <i>The First Seven Years and Take Pity</i>	H. B. Patil	English	REJUEILLE	2012	2278 - 0300	
13	Ethnic Identity in Bernard Malamud's <i>The First Seven Years</i>	H. B. Patil	English	Review of Research www.older.ipp.world	2012	2249 - 894X	
14	Homosexuality in E. M. Forster's <i>Maurice</i>	H. B. Patil	English	AMIERJ. www.aarhat.com	2012	2278 - 5655	
15	Money and Morality in E. M. Forster's <i>The Longest Journey</i>	H. B. Patil	English	Reveiw of Research www.older.ipp.world	2012	2249 - 894X	
16	Exploration of Indian Traditional Female Stereotype in Gita Haribaran's <i>The Ghost of Vastu Master</i>	H. B. Patil	English	ISRJ www.older.ipp.world	2012	2230 - 7850	
17	Postcolonial Canadian Consciousness in Hugh MacLennan's <i>Barometer Rising and The Precipice</i>	H. B. Patil	English	Book Postcolonial Deliberations	2012	978 81 923013 03	
18	Air Ion Variation at Poultry-farm, Coastal, Mountain,	S. D. Pawar	Physics	Aerosol and Air Quality	2012	1680-8584	

	Rural and Urban Sites in India				Research, www.aagr.org			
19	Seasonal Variation of Pollution Index and Air Ions at Rural Station Ramanandnagar (17° 4' N 74° 25' E) India	S. D. Pawar	Physics	International Journal of Environment protection. http://www.ijep.org	2012	2226-6437		
20	कृषा क्षेत्रों में वातावरण का प्रदूषण और स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव	S. P. Wagh	Hindi	ग्रँथ विद्या शाला गुले http://www.ijep.org	2012	--		
21	Forensic accounting: a new concept of investigation	A.S. Patil	Commerce	Golden Research Thoughts www.golr.net	2012	2231-5063		
22	Aveli Pavamule Draksha Pikanchi Hani	S. Y. Sureshchare	Economics	Arthasavd	2012	0973-8452		
23	A study of Problems and Prospects of Women Employees in Grape Farms	R. S. Salunkhe	Commerce	Indian Streams Research Journal www.istj.org	2013	2230-7850		
24	Humanism in the Novels of J.M. Coetzee	P. M. Patil	English	Cyber literature www.cyberliterature.in	2013	0972-0901		
25	Marginalization in the Select Novels of J.M. Coetzee	P. M. Patil	English	Cyber literature www.cyberliterature.in	2013	0972-0901		
26	M.A. Jinnah and Partition: An Assessment	P. M. Patil	English	Cyber literature www.cyberliterature.in	2013	0972-0901		
27	J. M. Coetzee and His World of Fiction	P. M. Patil	English	Cyber literature www.cyberliterature.in	2013	0972-0901		
28	A study of body mass index (BMI) Among School Children (6-18 years of age) from Rural Areas	D. N. Kalange	Statistics	ISRJ www.istj.net	2013	2230-7850		
29	Reverse Innovation: Paves A Way Towards Development	R. S. Salunkhe	Commerce	Counter-View http://www.counter-view.net	2013	2277-775X		
30	Local Body Tax (LBT): Conception-Misconception	R. S. Salunkhe	Commerce	Global Journal of Management Application www.svjms.com	2013	2249-345X		
31	A Study of Problems and Measures of Economies of Union in Maharashtra	R. S. Salunkhe	Commerce	IJRCEM www.iosrjournals.org	2013	2231-4245	Sl. No. 4481	
32	Sangli Zilhyati Sonal ya Dharmik va Nisarga Paryatan Shalacha Bhougolik Abhyas	S. M. Kamble	Geography	CounterView http://www.counter-view.net	2013	2277-775X		
33	'Geographical Analysis of Rural Centers in Yerla River Basin'	S. M. Kamble	Geography	Online International Interdisciplinary Research Journal www.oiiir.org	2013	2249-9598		
34	Air Ion and Pollution Index Variation for Indoor and Outdoor Atmosphere at Rural Station Ramanandnagar (17° 4' N 74° 25' E) India	S. D. Pawar	Physics	J. Earth Syst. Sci. 122: 229-237 http://www.ias.ac.in	2013	0253-4126		
35	A case study-Air Ion Variation with respect to Meteorological Parameters at Rural Station Ramanandnagar (17° 4' N 74° 25' E) India	S. D. Pawar	Physics	IJEP www.ijep.co.in	2013	2226-6437		
36	प्रदूषण पर्यावरण संरक्षण एवं सुरक्षा	S. P. Wagh	Hindi	गोप्य वातावरण और प्रदूषण	2013			

37	भारतीय सुकी साहित्य	S. P. Wagh	Hindi	मध्ययुगीन सुकी संतो के सामाजिक परिवर्तन की प्रसंगिका	2013	978&81&92&5 85&3&07&201 3	
38	Samaj Privartanachya Chalavaliache Aadya Kranti Karak Mahatma Jotiba Phule	S.S. Patil	History	Krantiagrani Parva	2013	2320-9895	
39	Stri Shikshanachya Dipstanbi: Savitribai Phule	S.S. Patil	History	Krantiagrani Parva	2013	2320-9895	
40	Use of ICT in Teaching & Learning Process	S.S. Patil	Physics	ITLEHP	2013	978-81-92- 5027-0-0	
41	A Critical Study of Problems in Marketing of Grapes with Special Reference to Sangli District	A. S. Patil	Commerce	IJVMSS	2013	2249-7463	
42	Grape City Vinery Shakari Sansha Ltd. Savalaj, Sangli	A. S. Patil	Commerce	Shakari Maharashtra	2013	0972- 3218/2000	
43	Stbul Deshantargat Utpatnat Shei Shetracha Hissa Bharat Va Chin Tulanmak Abhays	S. Y. Sheshbhare	Economics	Arthasavad	2013	0973-8452	
44	Chromosomes in Lady Bird Beetle <i>Menochilus sexmaculatus</i> Fab. (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae).	S.S. Patil	Zoology	AJAS http://ajournalonline.com	2013	2321-0893	
45	Chromosomes in Lady Bird Beetle <i>Menochilus Marathi</i> Sp. Nov.(Coleoptera: Coccinellidae).	S.S. Patil	Zoology	IJAR www.ijar.in	2013	2249555x	
46	Chromosomal Diversity in a Lady Bird Beetle <i>Menochilus aphidivouri</i> Sp. Nov. (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae).	S.S. Patil	Zoology	IJAR www.ijar.in	2013	2249555x	
47	Paravatamwadi Buland Avaj ani Shkshepi Sansoduk Baburav Gurav	S. R. Parlekar	Marathi	Krantiagrani Parv	2013	53/2012-14	
48	<i>Technique of dry farming development</i>	N.S. Patil	Economics	Indian streams research journal www.oldisrj.ibp.world	2013	978-81-927211- 0-3	
49	Sahakaratil stristaria pathpuroita rachaneche sthan	U. M. Malkar	SSSSSPMS	Sangli	2013	--	
50	Diversity, Threats and Conservation of Catfish Fauna of the Krishna River Basin, Sangli District, Maharashtra	S M. Kumbhar	Zoology	JOTT www.threatenedtaxa.org	2014	0254-8704	
51	Preliminary Study on Avian Fauna of the Krishna River Basin Sangli District, Western Maharashtra, India	S M. Kumbhar	Zoology	JEB Biology www.jeb.co.in	2014	0974-7907	
52	Comparison of Otolith, Scale and Vertebrate for Age Estimation in Freshwater Exotic Fish <i>O. mossambicus</i> .	S M. Kumbhar	Zoology	IJAR www.ijar.in	2014	2249-555x	
53	Health Status of Elderly People of Palus Tahsil, Sangli District, Maharashtra.	S M. Kumbhar	Zoology	Indian Journal of Gerontology www.gerontologyindia.com	2014	0971-4189	
54	Genus <i>Anomozamites Schimper</i> in India	V. M. Shendage	Botany	Biodiversity for human welfare	2014	0019-4468	
55	Voice of the Silenced: A Study of the Select Novels of J. M. Coetzee	P. M. Patil	English	Literary Endeavour www.literaryendeavour.com	2014	0976-299X	

56	Black Consciousness in White: A Study of J. M. Coetzee's Novels	P. M. Patil	English	Literary endeavour www.literaryendeavour.com	2014	0976-299X	
57	Dislocation and Relocation in Bharati Mukherjee's <i>Jasmine</i>	P. M. Patil	English	Multidisciplinary scientific reviewer www.oirj.org	2014	2393-9893	
58	Violence in the Novels of J. M. Coetzee	P. M. Patil	English	IIRJ www.oirj.org	2014	2249-9598	
59	Quest for Identity: A Study of J.M. Coetzee's Novels	P. M. Patil	English	IIRJ www.oirj.org	2014	2249-9598	
60	Empirical study of GPIF-2001 and its Impact on Wine Industry in Maharashtra	D. N. Kalange	Statistics	IJBMS	2014	2249-7463	
61	Analysis of Trend in Rainfall Data for India	D. N. Kalange	Statistics	GRT www.aygri.isrj.net	2014	2231-5063	
62	A Study of Framework for Measurement of Organizational Knowledge Management	R. S. Salunkhe	Commerce	Indian Stream Research Journal www.oidisrj.ibp.world	2014	2230-7850	
63	Challenges and Priorities before Indian Agriculture	R. S. Salunkhe	Commerce	Indian Stream Research Journal www.oidisrj.ibp.world	2014	2230-7850	
64	A Study of Initiatives of Corporate Social Responsibility in Major Companies in India	R. S. Salunkhe	Commerce	Review of Research Journal www.oidir.ibp.world	2014	2249-84X	
65	महाराष्ट्रतील शेवट-यारसीदी असणा-या पीक विना योजनेचे स्वरूप एक अभ्यास	R. S. Salunkhe	Commerce	Golden Research Thoughts http://www.aygri.isrj.net	2014	2231-5063	
66	Depiction of Multiple Personality Disorder in Tara Moss's <i>Split</i>	H. B. Patil	English	Critical Space http://www.criticalspacejournal.in/index.htm	2014	2319 - 3689	
67	Sangli Zilhyatil Dongraidevi Mandir ya Dharmik Parayatani Shalacha Bhougolik Abhyas	S. M. Kamble	Geography	VRJGG	2014	2278-9820	
68	Yashavantrao Chavan Sagreshwar Abhayaranya:Ek Durnil Parayatani Sthal	S. M. Kamble	Geography	Research Nebula www.ycjjournal.net	2014	2277-8071	
69	Comparison of Air Ion and Pollution Index Variation During Morning/Evening Period at Rural Station Ramnandnagar India	S. D. Pawar	Physics	International Journal of Environment protection. http://www.ij-ep.org	2014	2226-6437	
70	भारतीय हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास	S. P. Wagh	Hindi	साहित्य और सिनेमा	2014	978&81&89&495&96&1&2014	
71	विज्ञापनों के प्रकार	S. P. Wagh	Hindi	विज्ञापनों का भौतिक लेखन	2014	978&81&92&750&4&4&06&2014	
72	महाराष्ट्र कुले कि.के. भौतिक, आर्थिक और समाजवादी विचार	S. P. Wagh	Hindi	महाराष्ट्र कुले जी.के. भौतिक से लेखन अकादमी	2014	20320/2033-2014	
73	Contribution of Newspaper in Sanyukt Maharashtra Movement	S. S. Patil	History	Shodhanibandh Sangraha http://www.pustak.org	2014	978-81-929014-0-4	

74	Palusche Gram Daivat Shri Dhodiraj Maharaj	S.S. Patil	History	Shodhanibandha Sangraha	2014	2278-5914	
75	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Aani Tyanche Rajkiya Pakscha	S.S. Patil	History	Research Front www.researchfront.in	2014	2320-6446	
76	Critical Analysis of Application of ICT Tools in Teaching And Learning Process	S.S. Patil	History	Research chronicle www.reschone.com	2014	2347-5021	
77	Swatantra Sainik Dhondiram Mali Yanche Karya	S.S. Patil	History	Shivaji University History Conference www.research-chronicle.com	2014	978-81-909284-4-1	
78	Critical Analysis of Application of ICT Tools in Teaching and Learning Process	S.S. Patil	Physics		2014	2347-5021	
79	Empirical Study of GPIP – 2001 and Its Impact On Vine Industry in Maharashtra	A. S. Patil	Commerce	IJVMSS	2014	2249-7463	
80	Knowledge Management through Knowledge Work System	A. S. Patil	Commerce	ISRJ www.oldisrj.lbp.world	2014	2230-7850	
81	Grape processing and research institute (Mother Unit): A case study	A.S. Patil	Commerce	Emerging trends in commerce & Management www.academia.edu	2014	---	
82	Analysis of Trend in Rainfall Data for India	S. Y. Sheshbhare	Economics	GRT www.aygt.isrj.net	2014	2231-5063	
83	Preliminary Study on Avian Fauna of the Krishna River Basin Sangli District, Western Maharashtra, India	A. B. Ghadage	Zoology	JEB www.jeb.co.in	2014	0974-7907	
84	Comparison of otolith, scale and vertebrae for Age Estimation in Freshwater Exotic Fish <i>O. mossambicus</i> .	A. B. Ghadage	Zoology	IJAR www.ijar.in	2014	2249-555x	
85	Tamasha Rashikacha Vinodsamrat Gulab Boragaonkar'	S. R. Parlekar	Marathi	Dakshin Maharashtra Sahitya Parika http://www.masapune.org	2014	---	
86	Kavalpurchi Tamasha Parampara'	S. R. Parlekar	Marathi	Krantigrani Parv Kundal	2014	53/2012-14	
87	Bhashantar, Rupantar ani Natak Anuvad'	S. R. Parlekar	Marathi	Journal Anuvad Swarup	2014	--	
88	Subkasath subkavikas	U. M. Malkar	Economics	Krant-agrani Parv	2014	2320-9895	
89	On the Occurrence of <i>Ctenozamites cf. C. Kachchhensis</i> Bose and Banerji from West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh	V. M. Shendage	Botany	Swamy Botanical Club www.bdu.ac.in	2015	0257-800x	
90	Fossil Flora from Gollapalli Formation (Early Cretaceous) of Errayagudem in West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh, India", BSIP,	V. M. Shendage	Botany	Geophytology https://trove.nla.gov.au	2015	0376-5156	
91	Betrayal and Seduction in John Fowles' <i>The Collector</i>	P. M. Patil	English	Research spectrum www.researchspectra.com	2015	Sr. No. 2011	

92	Victorian Milieu in John Fowles' <i>The French Lieutenant</i>	P. M. Patil	English	Research spectrum www.researchspectra.com	2015	Sr. No. 2011	
93	'Human Concerns in Graham Green's <i>The Heart of the Matter</i> '	P. M. Patil	English	Literary Endeavour www.literaryendeavour.org	2015	0976-299X	
94	Skewed Bivariate Von Mises Distribution	D. N. Kalange	Statistics	GRT www.aygrt.isri.net	2015	2231-5063	
95	Detection of Trend In Rainfall Data: a Case Study of Sangli District	D. N. Kalange	Statistics	Review of Research www.ror.isri.org	2015	2249-896X	
96	Challenges before Sugar Industries	R. S. Salunkhe	Commerce	Review of Research www.ror.isri.org	2015	2249-894X	
97	Study of Retaining Youth in Agriculture	R. S. Salunkhe	Commerce	Research Directions www.isri.in	2015	2321-5488	
98	Geographical Analysis of Land-Use Pattern in Sangli District of Maharashtra	S. M. Kamble	Geography	International Journal of Multifaceted & Multilingual Studies www.ijmmsind.com	2015	2394-207X	Sr. no. 47674
99	भारतीय सिनेमा द ग एं दि ग	S. P. Wagh	Hindi	सुनिल वसन्तई - साहित्य समाज और हिन्दी सिनेमा	2015	978&93&83&3144&4&2015	
100	रविदास के मानवतावादी विचार	S. P. Wagh	Hindi	रविदास वि श्रांत संत	2015	2249&5169&2015	
101	मराठी साहित्य और संस्कृति	S. P. Wagh	Hindi	महाराष्ट्र की संत कवियत्रियों	2015	978&81&8393&148&2015	
102	Prati Sarkar Chalavalitil Adharvad: Bhagirathi Gurav	S. S. Patil	History	Itihas Sanshodhan Patrika www.virashinde.com	2015	978-81-90284-5-8	
103	Hindu code Bill Stri Swatantryachi Sahita	S. S. Patil	History	Krantigranti Parva	2015	2320-9895	
104	Mahatma Jotiba Phule Yanche Stri Udharahe Karya	S. S. Patil	History	Indian Steans research journal www.olisri.ibp.world	2015	2230-7850	
105	Mughal kalin Chiotra-kala Ek Abhyas	S. S. Patil	History	Research Booklet	2015	2278-5914	
106	Distribution of Heavy Metals in Ratnagiri Coast, Maharashtra	S. G. Phalake	Chemistry	Bionano Frontier www.bionanofrontier.org	2015	0974-0678	
107	An efficient solvent free I-pot protocol for the Synthesis of 5' Unsubstituted 3, 4- Dehydrotyrimidin - 2 (1H)- ones Using PTSA-ZnCl ₂ Catalyst.	U. P. Patil	Chemistry	Bionano Frontier www.bionanofrontier.org	2015	0974-0678	
108	Bhadik Sahiri Parampara : Shod ani Bhod'	S. R. Parlekar	Marathi	JMLLD	2015	978-93-5196-173-4	
109	Breif History of Kirloskar Brothers Ltd. Kirloskarwadi	N. S. Patil	Economics	IIRJ www.navyol.net	2015	2277-8063	
110	Dryland Agriculture in Maharashtra	U. M. Malkar	Business	Indian stream Research Journal	2015	2230-7850	

111	Estimation of Age and Longevity of Freshwater Fish <i>Salmonphasia balookee</i> from otoliths, Scales and Vertebrae	S M. Kumbhar	Economics	www.oidisg.ihp.world	2016	0254-8704	
112	Record of Albino Sand Boa (<i>Gongylophis conicus</i>) from Western Maharashtra, Southern India.	S M. Kumbhar	Zoology	www.jeb.co.in	2016	1026-2296	
113	Bitfid Tail in <i>Hemidactylus prashadi</i> (Smith, 1935).	S M. Kumbhar	Zoology	www.rjh.folium.ru	2016	2230-7079	
114	Study of Impact of GST	R. S. Salunkhe	Commerce	www.oidsstg.ihp.world	2016	2230-7850	
115	Study of Impact of Boycott of Chinese products	R. S. Salunkhe	Commerce	www.oidsstg.ihp.world	2016	2394-297X	
116	Anti-social and Bipolar Personality Disorder in Peter Temple's <i>An Iron Rose</i>	H. B. Patil	English	http://www.criticalspacejournal	2016	2319 - 3689	
117	The Study of Ramling Island as a Tourist Centre'	S. M. Kamble	Geography	www.researchfront.in	2016	2320-8341.	
118	लोकसाहित्य में लोरी	S. P. Wagh	Hindi	http://www.criticalspacejournal	2016	978&81&8390 &178&9&2016	
119	अमरसिंह कथान के निबंधों में सांस्कृतिक चेतना	S. P. Wagh	Hindi	http://www.criticalspacejournal	2016	2319-3689-2016	
120	सालोत्तरी साहित्य में पारिवारिक मूल्यों की विवेचना	S. P. Wagh	Hindi	http://www.criticalspacejournal	2016	978-93-86077-19-6	
121	Manavi Hakka v Mahila Sabalikaran	S.S. Patil	History	http://www.criticalspacejournal	2016	978-93-81549-95-7	
122	Record of Albino Sand Boa (<i>Gongylophis conicus</i>) from Western Maharashtra, Southern India.	S.S. Patil	Zoology	www.rjh.folium.ru	2016	1026-2296	
123	Record of Albino Sand Boa (<i>Gongylophis conicus</i>) from Western Maharashtra, Southern India.	A. B. Ghadage	Zoology	www.rjh.folium.ru	2016	1026-2296	
124	Dholki Fadacha Tamasha ani Kalavabhavi Savalaj'	S. R. Parlekar	Marathi	www.rjh.folium.ru	2016	---	
125	Economic Thought of Mahatma Gandhi and Present Situation	U. M. Malkar	Business Economics	www.im.dailyhunt.in	2016	978-81-928632-2-1	
126	First Record of Albino Green Keelback (<i>Macropisthodon plumbeolus</i>) from Karnataka.	S M. Kumbhar	Zoology	www.zoosprint.org	2017	2230-7079	
127	Determination of Age and Longevity of Road Mortal Indian Common Toad <i>D. melanostictus</i> by Skeletochronology.	S M. Kumbhar	Zoology	www.rjh.folium.ru	2017	1026-2296	

128	Human Aspects and Relations in Chaman Nahai's the Weired Dance	P. M. Patil	English	Literary Endeavour www.literaryendeavour.org	2017	0976-299X	Sr. No. 44728
129	Facile Chemical Bath Deposition Method for Interconnected Nanofibrous Polythiophene Thin Films and Their Use for Highly Efficient Room Temperature NO ₂ Sensor Application.	S. D. Pawar	Physics	Sensors & Actuators https://www.journals.ei.sevier.com	2017	0925-4005	
130	Palusache Sahitya Vaibhav Swami Vivekanand Vachnalaya	S.S. Patil	History	Sanshodhan	2017	2278-5914	
131	Gopal – Krishna Gokhale Yanchale Shikshan Vishayak Vichar	S.S. Patil	History	Itihas Sanshodhan Patrika www.virashinde.com	2017	978-81-909284-7-2	
132	1942 che Andolan v Shahir Shankarao Nikam	S.S. Patil	History	Sanshodhan	2017	2278-5914	
133	First Record of Albino Green Keelback (<i>Macropisthodon plumbicolor</i>) from Karnataka.	S.S. Patil	Zoology	<i>Reptile Rap</i> www.zoosprint.org	2017	2230-7079	
134	First Record of Albino Green Keelback (<i>Macropisthodon plumbicolor</i>) from Karnataka.	A. B. Ghadage	Zoology	<i>Reptile Rap</i> www.zoosprint.org	2017	2230-7079	
135	Contribution of SHG in Rural Development of India	N.S. Patil	Economics	JCSH www.jconline.in	2017	2347-7784	
136	Farmers Suicide: Nature and Measurements	N.S. Patil	Economics	Vidyawarta www.vidyawarta.com	2017	2319-9318	UGC No. 62759
137	Role of Maharashtra Govt. to Removal Draught Situation	U. M. Malkar	Business Economics	Arthavand	2017	0973-8452	

Formula = Number of publications in UGC notified journals during the last five years/Total number of teachers = 137/32 = 4.28

पेशवेकालीन स्त्रियांची स्थिती
डॉ. सौ. संगिता संपत पाटील
कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, पलूस, जि. सांगली

प्रस्तावना

भारतीय समाजजीवनात स्त्रीला नेहमीच दुय्यमस्थान दिलेले दिसते. कारण भारतीय संस्कृती ही पुरुषप्रधान असल्यामुळे मुलगा हा वंशाचा दिवा ही कल्पना रुढ झालेली दिसते. स्त्री ही कुटुंब संस्थेचा प्रमुख आधार होती. प्राचीन काळापासून स्त्रीची स्थिती बदललेली दिसते. वैदिक काळामध्ये स्त्रीला मानाचे, स्वातंत्र्याचे व गौरवाचे स्थान होते. ऋग्वेदातही स्त्रीया विषदवत्तेसाठी प्रसिद्ध होत्या. भगवान बुद्धांनी बौद्ध धर्माची स्थापना करून स्त्रियांना बौद्ध धर्माची शिक्षा दिली. बुद्धाने स्त्रीला स्वातंत्र्य बहाल करून तिला उन्नतीचा मार्ग मोकळा करून दिला. पण पुढे धर्मशास्त्रांनी स्त्रियांवर अनेक बंधने घातली. मनुस्मृतीने स्त्रियांवर अनेक बंधने लादली आणि पुराणकाळात स्त्रिला भोगदासीचे स्थान प्राप्त झाले. स्त्री जीवनाची कमाकमाने अधोगती होत गेली. मध्ययुग व पेशवेकाळात तर तिची स्थिती अतिशय वाईट होती. स्त्रियांच्या दृष्टीने हे अंधारयुगच होते. मध्ययुगात परकियांची आक्रमण होत होती. त्यामुळे स्त्रिला स्वसंरक्षणार्थ आपले स्वातंत्र्य गमवावे लागले. तिला अनेक सामाजिक बंधनांनी जखडले गेले. त्यामुळे तिची अवस्था दयनीय झाली. अनेक वाईट चालीरितीला सामोरे जावे लागले. पेशवेकाळातील स्त्रियांवर अनेक बंधनेच तिचे स्वातंत्र्य हिरावून घेतले. त्याचा विचार प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात केला आहे.

1. बालविवाह — पेशवेकालात बालविवाहाची प्रथा रुढ होती. बालविवाहात मुलीचे वय आठ वर्षे तर मुलाचे वय चौदा वर्षे असे. बालविवाहाची अनेक उदाहरणे पेशव्यांच्या काळात होती. नानासाहेब पेशव्यांचे 9-10 वर्षी लग्न झाले. त्यावेळी गोपिकाबाई 4-5 वर्षांच्या होत्या माधवरावांचे पाचव्या वर्षी, दुसरा बाजीराव तेराव्या वर्षी व त्याची पत्नी भागीरथीबाई 8-9 वर्षांची होती. दुसऱ्या बाजीरावने तर 9 वर्षांनंतर कोणतीही मुलगी लग्नाशिवाय राहता कामा नये, असा हुकूमच काढला. बालविवाहाचे स्त्रियांवर परिणाम होत असत. पेशवे काळातील सततच्या युद्धांमुळे बालविधवांचे प्रमाण जास्त होते. लहान वयात लग्ने झाल्यामुळे त्यावयात आल्यावर मातृत्व स्विकारावे लागे. त्यामुळे लहान वयात मुली मृत्यू पावत. विधवा विवाहाला बंदी असल्याने तिचे जीवन दुःखी, परावलंबी असे.
2. विधवा-विवाह बंदी — ब्राह्मण जातीमध्ये विधवा विवाहाला बंदी होती. वैधव्य ही दैवी आपत्ती मानून विधवा स्त्रीने सन्यासी जीवन व्यतीत करावे ही समाजाची अपेक्षा होती. त्यामुळे विधवांना दुःख व दारिद्र्यातच आपले जीवन घालवावे लागे. ब्राह्मणोत्तर जमातीमध्ये विधवेच्या पुनर्विवाहाची प्रथा रुढ होती. पण तेही उच्च वर्णांच्यांचे अनुकरण करीत. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांची परवड होई.
3. केशवपन — विधवा स्त्रीचे केशवपन करण्याची अत्यंत वाईट प्रथा पेशवेकाळात होती. केशवपन केल्याने स्त्री कुरूप, विद्रूप दिसावी, तिच्यावर दुसऱ्या पुरुषाची नजर पडू नये असा हेतू होता. तिने व्रतस्थ व सन्यासी जीवन जगावे अशी समाजाची धारणा होती. धार्मिक सण, समारंभ यामध्ये तिला सहभागी होता येत नव्हते. तिला अतिशय जाचक बंधनात रहावे लागे. पेशवेकाळात या प्रथेमुळे स्त्रियांना अपमानास्पद जीवन जगावे लागत असे.
4. सती पद्धत — पेशवेकालीन समाजात सती जाणे म्हणजे पवित्र व प्रतिष्ठेचे समजले जात. जिला संसाराचा अर्थसुद्धा कळत नव्हता त्या मुलीला सती जावे लागे. सतीसारख्या पद्धतीने स्त्रीची भयानक पद्धती निर्माण केली. धर्मशास्त्रांनी पती निधनानंतर स्त्रीने जिवंत राहू नये, धर्माचा पगडा, विधवांची दयनीय स्थिती यामुळे सतीसारख्या भयानक पद्धतीला चालना मिळाली. काही वेळेला स्त्रियांना जबरदस्तीने सती घालवत असत. ही क्रूर व लांछनास्पद अशी रुढपद्धत होती. पेशवेकाळात छत्रपती शाहू यांची पत्नी सकवारबाई, थोरले माधवराव पेशवे यांची पत्नी रमाबाई, मराठ्यांचा सेनापती बापू गोखले यांची 12 वर्षांची सून सती गेली. यावरूनच स्त्रियांची स्थिती किती दयनीय होती हे समजते.
5. बहुपत्नीकत्व — पेशवेकाळात सर्व जाती-जमातीमध्ये बहुपत्नीकत्वाची चाल रुढ होती. सरदार, वतनदार, जहागीरदार यांच्यात ही पद्धत प्रचलीत होती. पेशवेकाळात छत्रपती शाहूंना चार बायका, नानासाहेब पेशव्यांना दोन, रघूनाथरावास सहा, नाना फडवणीसास सहा, दुसऱ्या

MESOZOIC PLANT REMAINS FROM KURUKURU, DISTRICT WEST GODAVARI, ANDHRA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT

The plant Impressions of Mesozoic age were collected from Kurukuru in West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. They belong to Cycadophyta and Coniferophyta. The assemblage represents Upper Gondwana flora of India.

Key Words: Mesozoic plant impressions, Kurukuru, West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh.

INTRODUCTION:

Along the east coast of Andhra Pradesh several Upper Gondwana fossiliferous localities are present. They are found in Prakasam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts. Baksi (1969) described plant fossils from Raghavapuram in West Godavari district. Mahabale and Satyanarayana (1979) described plant fossils from Raghudevapuram in East Godavari

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

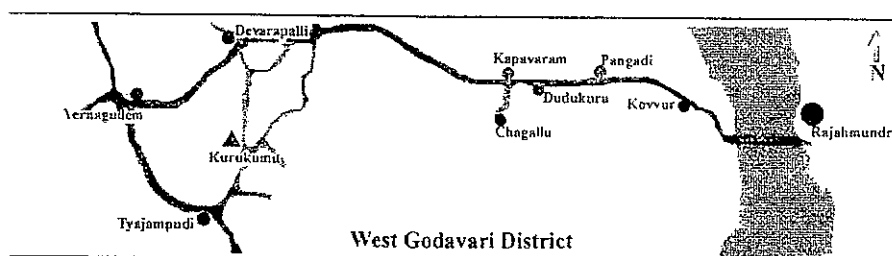
CYCADOPHYTA

BENNETTITALES

GENUS *PTILOPHYLLUM* MORRIS 1840

Ptilophyllum sp. cf. *P. sahnii* Gupta & Sharma
1968

MAP 1 : SHOWING FOSSILIFEROUS LOCALITY



district. We have located a new place Kurukuru having plant impressions of Early Cretaceous period in West Godavari district. Ramanujam and Rao (1967b) described dicot leaf impressions from Tyajampudi in West Godavari district.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Plant impressions belonging to Gymnosperms were collected from shales exposed in canal cutting near Tyajampudi. The locality is near Kurukuru (Map - 1). The fossiliferous rocks are reddish-brown in colour. The plant impressions were exposed by breaking the shales along the bedding plane. They were photographed and compared with relevant literature of Upper Gondwana plant fossils. The present report includes four plant impressions belonging to Cycadophyta and Coniferophyta.

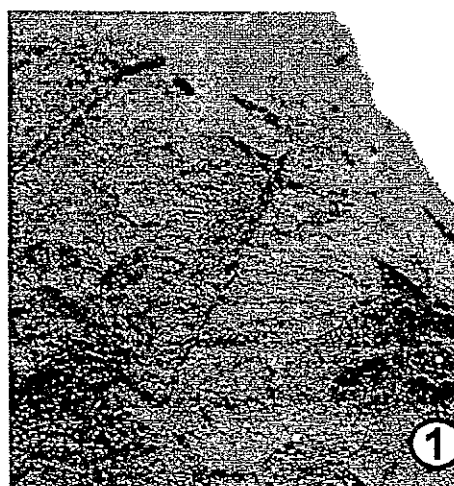


Fig.1 - *Ptilophyllum* sp. cf. *P. sahnii* Gupta & Sharma 1968 X 2.25

A STUDY OF MYTHOLOGY OF RAMAYANA IN RAJA-RAO'S

KANTHAPURA

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ABSTRACT

The most celebrated ancient heroic text of India is the 'Ramayana'. It provided themes for important later literary works in Indian languages. The poet Valmiki, who lived around the 3rd century BC, put the Ramayana into form. This epic tells the story of the hero Rama, the prince of Ayodhya and incarnation of the god Vishnu. Rama willingly accepts exile in the forest to redeem a promise made by his father. Rama's wife Sita is then kidnapped and Rama rescues her by slaying her abductor, the demon king Ravana. There was great impact of Ramayana on the work of the Indian English novelists and the winner of the Sahitya Akademi Award, Raja Rao. For him, literature is Sadhna, not a profession. Raja Rao first introduced the elements of an epic breadth of vision, a metaphysical rigour, a philosophical depth and a symbolic richness in Indian English novel. He has learnt the art of narration from Valmiki. He has been influenced by Vedas. This research paper modestly attempts to study the mythology of Ramayana in Raja Rao's 'Kanthapura'.

KEYWORDS: Raja Rao, Kanthapura, Ramayana, myth, Mahatma.

Introduction:

The novel Kanthapura has been described as the 'most satisfying of modern Indian novels'. Dr. M. K. Naik considers Kanthapura as "..... a story of a small South Indian village caught in maelstrom of the freedom struggle of the 1930s and transformed so completely in the end that 'there's neither man nor mosquito' left in it."¹ S.K. Srinivas Iyengar comments, "Gandhian politics, half poetical, half whimsical, sets the tone of Raja Rao's first novel Kanthapura"² while C. D. Narasimha rightly observes, "There are at least three strands of experience in the novel: the political, the religious and social, and all there are woven inextricably into the one complex story of Kanthapura."³ The opinions and remarks of eminent critics of Raja Rao mainly uphold Kanthapura as a classic of the Gandhian movement and struggle for independence and its impact on the Indian masses, or a novel of

IMAGE OF INDIAN NATIONAL LEADERS IN CHAMAN NAHAL'S 'THE GANDHI QUARTET'

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ABSTRACT

This article modestly attempts to project the image of the Indian national leaders as depicted by Chman Nahal, modern Indian English novelist, in his significant work *The Gandhi Quartet*, a landmark in the annals of Indian English fiction and historical work. His fictional work mainly deals with India's freedom movement and its socio-political consequences. On the whole, it appears that he looks towards the history of Indian freedom movement with liberal attitude which reflected through some his ideas about the Indians and British. The fictional characters created by him intermingle with the real historical figures like Gandhi, Nehru, Patel, Bose and Jinnah. In general, Nahal is historically objective. He is not the Indian national leader. Though he appears to revere Gandhiji, it does not prevent him from showing his weaknesses. He has also shown the failure of leaders at the time of partition including Gandhi. He also tries to expose the conspiracy of the Indian politicians and their intentions behind the partition.

Keywords: *Nahal's Gandhi Quartet, Liberalism.*

Introduction:

Chaman Nahal, a modern Indian English novelist and winner of Sahitya Akademi Award for *Azadi*. His fictional work mainly deals with India's freedom movement and its socio-political consequences. On the whole, it appears that he looks towards the history of Indian freedom movement with liberal attitude which reflected through some his ideas about the Indians and British. *The Gandhi Quartet* is a landmark in the annals of Indian English fiction and historical work which consists of the novels like *The Crown and the Lioncloth*, *The Salt of Life*, *The Triumph of the Tricolour*, and *Azadi*. The novels in the Quartet have

WHITE WOMAN'S IDENTITY :A STUDY OF J. M. COETZEE'S *IN THE HEART OF THE COUNTRY* AND *DISGRACE*

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Abstract :

The quest for identity, problem of white identity, reversal role of identity and clash between identities, white and black are seen in J. M. Coetzee's fiction. The depiction of new South Africa and the changes which have taken place in the balance of power between the whites and the blacks clearly leads Coetzee to develop his questing of the very concept of identity. This research paper modestly attempts to study the white woman's identity and also its problems in J. M. Coetzee's *In the Heart of the Country & Disgrace*. It also indicates white woman's place in New South Africa. Being white, the characters like Magda and Lucy are unable to play the role of Master. They are not ready to rebel against the black or male dominated society, but ready to compromise with the fact which is changing in South Africa. This study also brings out Coetzee's view of portraying problematic white women characters. Coetzee tries to maintain egalitarian relationship through them. A white woman's relation with black or her merge in black society indicates 'a pale light of new dawn'.

Keywords : *Coetzee, Magda, Lucy, South Africa.*

The post-colonial period in English has witnessed a large number of writers focusing their writings on a number of social, cultural, political and religious issues. However, the last four decades have been remarkable as the focus of writing shifted from the general to the individual, from impersonal to the personal. As far as feminist consciousness concern, many writers differ from each other in such respect, but the basic point of concern in their writing to present a woman's world in its true face. Feminist consciousness is the central concept of feminist theory. It constitutes women's awareness about patriarchal norms practiced in every field of the society. It is an attempt to make society aware about injustice and oppression women have to undergo, their secondary status, perception of the processes of gender construction and women's subordination in the family and the society. It constitutes

her awareness about her economic status and inequality of sexes also.

J. M. Coetzee, Nobel Laureate of Literature for 2003, is placed firmly in the upper echelons of literary establishment. He is widely regarded as one of the greatest living writers of the novel in English: that he was the first to win the Booker Prize twice in 1983 and 1999, had already confirmed his reputation as a novelist of international stature. He belongs to a generation of South African writers who raised their voices against apartheid. His voice has been concerned with the important moral issues... including apartheid and race relations, human and animal rights, gender equality, and social and political injustice... His fiction involves the values and conduct resulting from South Africa's apartheid system, which, in his views, could arise anywhere. With his themes, Coetzee has tried to present the problems of white woman's identity and their place in new South Africa through his women characters like Magda in *In the Heart of the Country*, Susan Barton in *Foe*, Mrs. Curren in *Age of Iron* and Lucy in *Disgrace*. His approach behind presenting white women in such way is totally different. Coetzee has shown the new face of white women who seek self-fulfillment through self-expression. His white women are not ready to rebel, but to compromise. They, clinging to their basic values and changing themselves according to the changing circumstances, go ahead on the way seeking for their own identity with new depth and getting recognition. This study relates only Coetzee's *In the Heart of the Country* and *Disgrace*.

The novel *In the Heart of the Country* (1977), won the CNA award, is the portrayal of psychosis. It is an impassioned diary of a young woman living on a remote farm in South Africa. It is an extraordinary tale of obsessive fantasies and bloody revenge. The portrait of loneliness, festering anger and inevitable madness is conveyed with power and certainty. The central character of this novel is Magda. She is the intelligent,

ISOLATION IN THE NOVELS OF J. M. COETZEE

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Abstract :-

As ambiguity is the governing mode of J.M. Coetzee's fiction, Coetzee's many novels offer many possibilities for interpretation and can point different meanings. Because of ambiguity, Coetzee's all novels, its characters and their actions offer different directions of analysis: they stimulate the reader on different levels, raising various questions. The term 'isolation' is the signifier for many ideas. Isolation may be a symptom of social or psychological problems. Coetzee has used wider operations of isolation which constitute cultural and political practices. His use of 'isolation' in his novels looks as 'emblem of oppression', 'cry for freedom', 'a way of survival', 'a gesture of resistance', and 'a form of self-protection'. This research article is an effort to present the 'isolation' as a theme in the novels of J.M. Coetzee with reference to *In the Heart of the Country*, *Life and Times of Michael K*, and *Disgrace*.

KEY WORDS:-

Coetzee, novel, isolation, character.

"Isolation is not a wish to depart the world, but it is a cry for life and freedom."

The post-colonial period in English has witnessed a large number of writers focusing their writings on a number of social, cultural, political and religious issues. However, the last four decades have been remarkable in the focus of writing shifted from the general to the individual, from impersonal to the personal. Many novelists have focused on the theme of 'isolation' in their works. J. M. Coetzee is also no exception for the same. Isolation may be a symptom of other social or psychological problems. People can experience isolation for many reasons and many things are associated with

J. M. Coetzee, Nobel Laureate of Literature for 2003, is placed firmly in the upper echelons of literary establishment. He is widely regarded as one of the greatest living writers of the novel in English: that he has won the Booker Prize twice in 1983 and

1999, had already confirmed his reputation as a novelist of international stature. He belongs to a generation of South African writers who raised their voices against apartheid. His voice has been concerned with the important moral issues.... including apartheid and race relations, human and animal rights, gender equality, and social and political injustice.... His fiction involves the values and conduct resulting from South Africa's apartheid system, which, in his views, could arise anywhere. Various traits of postmodernist theory are very dominant traits in his novels. He uses techniques of postmodernist theory to convey the images of the narrator. The term 'isolation' as theme plays very dominant role in many Coetzee's novels. It supports both oppressed and oppressor. Having isolation oppressor can plan to rule over oppressed and take revenge. Coetzee seems to use isolation as 'attributed' to the subjected as liberation from the constraints of subjectivity. In Coetzee's novels, the protagonist's isolation seems to depend more on their incapacity to reach to their situation than an actual choice on their part. It is seen that isolation, through Coetzee's novels, can be result of colonization and decolonization, history, injustice, violence and identity crisis. It also stands for the struggle of survival and freedom, peace and silence, weakness and defeat, self-protection, frustration etc. Isolation plays very dominant role in Coetzee's novels like *In the Heart of the Country*, *Life and Times of Michael K*, and *Disgrace*.

The novel *In the Heart of the Country* is an impassioned diary of a young woman living on a remote farm in South Africa. The portrait of loneliness, festering anger and inevitable madness is conveyed with power and certainty. Magda, a lonely white South African embittered spinster, is the central character of this novel. She lives with her father and their servant Klein-Anna and Hendrik, on a remote, isolated, nearly barren region of South Africa, probably the Karoo. She is the best example of the life of solitude. The entire action of the novel is restricted to the isolated farmhouse. Magda continues to be imprisoned on the lonely

Milk Adulteration: Causes, Effects and Measures

R.S. Salunkhe¹

Maharashtra is the fifth largest producer of milk and the largest producer of cow's milk in the country. About 10 lakh families depend on the dairy sector in the State for a living. There are 10 lakh families doing such a business in Maharashtra. The sale of milk has provided an income to several people above the poverty line, landless labourers, small farmers, illiterate and unemployed youth. Maharashtra produces 12 lakh liters milk daily. In which 113 lakh liters comes from the organized sectors, means either from livestock farmers owning 10 to 15 cows and buffaloes. 99% of milk comes from the unorganized sectors means distributed personally among local consumers it also used for self. Out of this 113 lakh liters around 70 lakh is sold as packaged milk and 10 lakh liters is used for making ghee and other products. 23 lakh liters milk is used in making milk powder and white butter. Times of India reports that Dairying would be the third sector in agriculture after cotton and sugarcane, to undergo fundamental reforms (Frontline, February 1 and 15, 2002). A delicate balance between supply and demand is the cause for adulteration of milk in the Maharashtra. For earning the more

profits, milk producers are mixing lot of things in the milk. This is not good for livelihood. Milk is the nature's most nearly perfect food supplying wide range of nutrients relation to calorie content of the food.

Objective of the Study:

- 1) To identifying the milk adulteration.
- 2) To create awareness about milk adulteration among the supplier and consumer.
- 3) To understand the causes, effects and types of adulterant and contaminants.
- 4) To suggest the appropriate measure over adulterant.

Hypothesis of the Study:

- 1) A delicate balance between supply and demand is the cause for adulteration of milk.
- 2) More efforts should be taken by Government as well as consumer's organization against the milk adulteration.

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A STUDY OF CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT IN TELECOM INDUSTRIES

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Introduction:

Today's market belongs to the consumer. Marketing strategies are changing from the product to customer. In the new era, customer relationship management (CRM) is used for managing the relation with customers. It includes the collecting, storing and analyzing the information which related to the customers. It also deals with the customer's priority and sufficient information and history of each individual customer. Such information is used when the interaction is made between each other. Each individual customer will observe and know their behaviour, attitude, psychology, elements of customer loyalty, fashion, ability to purchase, standard of living, social status, culture, buying motives, procedure, purchase decision making, etc. It will enable to provide the most applicable and relevant services to each individual customer. Customer's special and personal needs must be fulfilled. They can feel better after purchasing such products and services. CRM is the processes not only related to customer but also knows the company's requirement from the customer and understands more about themselves. Company will be retaining current customers as well as attracts new customers. Therefore, CRM is the outstanding way to improve and grow market. It is also a strategy for the daily working and interaction with customers.

Telephone introduced in 1882 in India. The mobile telephone network has been introduced greatly since 2000. As per May 2012 Statistics, Telephone subscribers are 960.9 million, Fixed lines-31.53 million, Mobile phones- 929.37 millions, Monthly telephone additions 8.35 millions, broadband internet users-14.31 millions, internet service providers-155. India's telecommunication network is the third largest in the world on the basis of its customer base, and it has one of the lowest tariffs in the world. This sector includes telephone, internet and broadcasting. It has also become the world's most competitive and one of the fastest growing telecom markets. India has the world's second largest mobile phone user base and third largest internet user base. This industry has supported the socio-economic

development of India and it has played a significant role and helped to increase the transparency of governance with the introduction of e-governance in India. The dominant players are *Airtel, Vodafone, Aircel, Tata, MTS, Uninor, Reliance, Idea and BSNL MTNL*. There are many small players, with operation in only few states. BSNL is the public sector telecom company is seventh largest in the world. However, rural India still lacks strong infrastructure. This paper modestly attempts to understand impact of customer relations policies on mobile phone users.

Why customer relationship Management?

- A satisfied customer in 10 years will bring 100 more customers to the company.
- It costs, 7 times more to attract new customer than to serve an old one.
- 20% of the company's loyal customers an account for 80% of its revenue [Paratoo's principles]
- The chances of selling of an existing customer are 1 in 2, the chance of selling to a new customer is 1 in 16.

Objectives of the study:

1. To study the current practices of CRM
2. To identify which factors appeals the most to a customer.
3. To study customers sentiments with customer relation practices of the company.
4. To identify areas of improvement.

Hypothesis of the study:

There are improper customer relation management practices provided by the mobile company which led to under utilization of facilities and services.

Research Design:

Exploratory research has conducted with individual sampling unit. Sample size is 100. The convenience sampling technique is adopted by the researcher. The customers and users perceptions and their choice of the best mobile operator are found by using primary data collection method i.e. Questionnaire. The secondary data concerning customer relationship management and telecom industries has been collected

Rabindranath Tagore's Thoughts, Contributions & Initiatives in Agriculture & Rural Development

R. S. Salunkhe

Introduction:

Rabindranath Tagore was a multitalented personality. He was a great poet, philosopher, artist, novelist, painter, music composer and so on. He won the Nobel Prize in literature. However, apart from enriching literary domain, he made tremendous contributions to the rural community and become pioneer in several attempts for the improving agricultural sector.

The paper attempts to focus on Tagore's thoughts, contributions and initiatives on rural development and agriculture. Rabindranath Tagore established 'Agricultural Bank' in his zamindari estates, Shilaida and Patisar and also in Sriniketan. He donated his Nobel Prize money (1913) to Santiniketan School. He took variety of initiatives at Patisar and Sriniketan to put the poor farmers and other neglected sections of the society on the road to development. Tagore set up a model structure of rural development comprising education, art, culture, health, communication and welfare at Sriniketan. He introduced modern farming method at Patisar bringing mechanized ploughs from Kolkata. He also introduced co-operative to unite the poor and revive their self confidence. He believed that unity is strength. Tagore founded the institute for Rural Reconstruction in 1921, along with Leonard Elmhirst, an agricultural economist.

The present generation should follow the ways of Rabindranath and knows all the attempts he made for farming community and re-assesses for applying those attempts in present agrarian field.

Agricultural developments are of four-folds in nature. They are four E's - Economics issues, Environmental issues, Equity

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ANTI-WAR FEELINGS IN MACLENNAN'S VOICES IN TIME

H. B. Patel*

Hugh MacLennan (1907-1990), a distinguished modern Canadian novelist, has genuinely presented his vision of the Canadian problems to his fellow countrymen and to the world at large in his novels. Conrad Dehmel, the protagonist and mouthpiece of Hugh MacLennan in *Voices in Time*, expresses his anti-war, feelings though he participates in the war as a soldier. Conrad's grandfather states that the war is not caused by laws, it is caused by fools and spoiled beasts. In the novel, Hugh MacLennan wants to points out that in the war, there is always defeat in the victory as ultimately it affects the social, economical state and individual psychology.

Hugh MacLennan (1907-1990), a distinguished modern Canadian novelist, was born in the remote coal-mining town of Glace Bay in Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. He is the first major contemporary writer of Canada who is aware of Canadian problems and he has written ambitious novels about national identity. He has presented his vision of the Canadian problems to his fellow countrymen and to the world at large using explicitly Canadian settings, historical events and social issues not simply as a background but as subjects and themes in his seven novels: *Barometer Rising* (1941), *Two Solitudes* (1945), *The Precipice* (1948), *Each Man's Son* (1951), *The Watch That Ends the Night* (1959), *Return of the Sphinx* (1967), and *Voices in Time* (1980). The present paper attempts to analyse anti-war feelings in Hugh MacLennan's *Voices in Time*.

In *Voices in Time* Conrad Dehmel is the protagonist of the novel, who participates in the Second World War reluctantly with the specific intention to save his Jew fiancée from the Nazis in Germany. Conrad's maternal grandfather, professor of Philosophy, is retired from the University when the war breaks out and he has to live with the Conrad family because he is alone as well as his pension has been shrunk. In Germany, before the First World War pension was discontinued in order to divert the funds to purchase ammunition, but the administration fails to consider what will be the effect of their scheme on the old people who have no other economic support. Conrad's grandfather takes Conrad for a morning walk and once while on a walk they come across the soldiers marching in the street at the west

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Love Triangle in the Novels of Hugh Mac Lennan

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Introduction :-

Hugh MacLennan (1907-1990), a distinguished modern Canadian novelist, was born in the remote coal-mining town of Glace Bay in Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. He received his bachelor's degree and won a Rhodes Scholarship which took him to Oriel College, Oxford where he worked slavishly on the exceptionally difficult course of studies called Honour Moderations and Literae Humaniores. He acquired a research degree in Classics at Princeton University, America. Within three years, for his Ph.D., he wrote a thesis on the decline of an early Roman Colony in Egypt, which was later published as *Oxyrhynchus: An Economic and Social Study*.

Hugh MacLennan is the first major Canada's contemporary writer, for he is an important novelist to become aware of Canadian problems and he has written ambitious novels about national identity. He has genuinely presented his vision of the Canadian problems to his fellow countrymen and to the world at large using explicitly Canadian settings, historical events and social issues not simply as background but as subjects and themes in his seven novels: *Barometer Rising* (1941), *Two Solitudes* (1945), *The Precipice* (1948), *Each Man's Son* (1951), *The Watch That Ends the Night* (1959), *Return of the Sphinx* (1967), and *Voices in Time* (1980). The present paper attempts to analyse the theme of politics.

Hugh MacLennan handles the theme of 'love triangle' in four novels. Robert Cockburn, in his book, *The novels of Hugh MacLennan* writes that the story of *The Watch That Ends the Night* is built around three main characters,

George, Catherine, whom he has loved from youth and whom he eventually marries, and Jerome Martell, the soulful superman who marries her first. Their triangular relationship is the substance of the plot. (1969:111) George becomes a good friend of Dr. Jerome and he is now a regular visitor to Catherine's house and naturally, often subject they discuss is Catherine. He realises that there is difference between Catherine's and Jerome's attitudes as Jerome carries social views in his life, while Catherine prefers to think of private life. When Dr. Jerome decides to go to Spain for providing medical facilities to the injured people in the war, tension between husband and wife increases as Catherine does not like his decision. Dr. Jerome is worried about Catherine's happiness and he mentions it to

George saying

You know her much better than I do. When I see you together I recognize that. She's easy with you. She's not easy with me, you know. She needs friends. I have my

work. (1958:161)

Dr. Jerome is angry a couple of times with George as George becomes self-appointed representative for Catherine. He bursts in anger when George asks his duration of stay in Spain, 'You're in love with Kate and you think I'm deserting her and Sally, don't you.' His anger continues, 'Kate and I have had some good years. Who are you to judge?' In the same discussion once again he loses his control when George suggests giving up the idea of going to Spain, as Catherine's health is declining. He shouts, 'Are you a doctor? Are you her husband?' His temper rises and he continues:

I married her knowing what her heart is, you didn't marry her. You didn't take what's life and death anyway? (1958:272)

Instead of keeping quiet, George expresses his anger by asking a question if Norah Blackwell is accompanying him to Spain, to which, he remarks, 'Not if I know it. My God, but you've got a middle class mind.' Generally, in love triangle, there is a lot of jealousy and conspiracy against each other, but here, George attempts to change the mind of Dr. Jerome from departing to Spain. He knows that George is creating obstacles in his journey to Spain because George loves Catherine and he cannot see her unhappy and psychologically disturbed. Here, we get the glimpse that all the three lovers care for each other, and instead of taking advantage of the

Social Realism Bernard Malamud's 'The First Seven Years,' and 'Take Pity'

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The present paper analyzes the social realism in the short story of Bernard Malamud's (1914-1986) 'The First Seven Years,' and 'Take Pity'. He was a novelist of passion and strong social conscience as he has delineated the lives and experiences of the millions of people living in an alien and recalcitrant society. Jewish American authors, clearly reveals that these authors, due to the social injustice, are become more conscious about the societal issues. Their works represent their social marginality and focuses the relations of majority and minority. Malamud's literary creations cannot be separated from this frame of perception. In the select short stories of Malamud, his thematic concern is a social truth. He depicts a real life of society and explores the universal issues human predicament. His writing deeply rooted in social concerns as he experienced the life of hard-working immigrants in his stay at Brooklyn, New York. Malamud's success with the short story form, like his mastery of the novel, results from the use of his delightfully unique style to provide an effective communication of society.

'The First Seven Years,' allocated as an opening story in the first short story collection of *The Magic Barrel* (1958). Although Bernard Malamud is an American Jewish writer who incorporates Jewish characters, traditions, and rituals in his works, the story is set in 1950's New York with a background of European Jewish Immigrant community, a strong patriarchal family structure arranged marriages emphasises on education and generational advancement.

The story is about a shoemaker named Feld, who is an immigrant from Poland and has his own shop in the New York. Feld has a daughter named Miriam who is nineteen year old and who wants to be independent by adopting the job instead education and has interest in reading different classical books.

Miriam reads books only in her free time. It was her hobby that she enjoyed. As a father Feld is worried about her future life. Max, a young handsome, college going boy, use



ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Ethnic Identity in Bernard Malamud's 'The First Seven Years'

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Abstract:

The present paper tries to analyze the ethnic identity in Bernard Malamud's short story 'The First Seven Years.' Bernard Malamud (1914-1986), like Saul Bellow and Philip Roth, is one of the great American Jewish authors of the 20th century. Bernard Malamud grew up during the great depression period and started his prolific literary career recognized primarily as a novelist and finest short stories writer. Throughout his life, Malamud wrote seven novels and five collections of short stories. All the Short stories of Malamud contain Jewish ethnic identity and its controversial trait. In America the Jews suffered for disabilities like the other immigrant groups. From their first settlement in country, they have refused to go along with the tyranny of the majority. Resistance has tightened the internal cohesion of the Jewish community. Misery has suppressed the Jews and acted as a cohesive force of union and solidarity. Their four-thousand year history has taught them not only 'suffering' but also 'compassion' as a way of life.

Keywords:

Ethnic Identity, Racial conflict.

Introduction:

'Ethnicity', 'Ethnic Identity' and 'Racial conflict' are the significant thematic issues reflected in the late 20th century when the light of enlightenment reaches at the homes of minority society. Ethnic identity remains a centre of attraction for the social scientists, psychologists and creative writers as it plays a significant role in the social, political, economic and more significantly cultural space of the contemporary period. The issue of ethnic identity was handled by both the ethnic groups who are in majority and excise the power of their social status on the minor ethnic groups who live their lives in the ditch of social injustice and illiteracy. Thus, as it becomes an important theme in the literature it emerges as a central issue of discussion in the literary criticism.

The issue of identity becomes so important even in the international politics that the social scientists have developed the theories of identities. In the history of American Literature, one can observe the categorization of the literature according to the author's ethnic origin and his concern with the depiction of the problems and prospects of his ethnic group. Many of them are interested in creating their identity distinct from other ethnic groups and some of them use literature as a medium to attract the attention of the

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HOMOSEXUALITY IN E. M. FORSTER'S MAURICE

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The present paper is an attempt to explore the homosexuality in E. M. Forster's posthumously published novel, *Maurice* (1971). He is a prolific author of Edwardian literary tradition, who has penned several essays, critical reviews, various significant biographies and short stories. Forster's novels reflect a broad vision of human experiences, which not only enriches the Edwardian literary tradition, but it also adds a significant milestone in the tradition of world literature. His literary creations, though they articulate the various socio-cultural problems, Forster is conscious about the equilibrium of the didacticism and the entertainment value. As a result, his novels are popular even in the modern period and have become a subject of film adaptation.

Maurice, Forster's posthumously published novel, gives a detailed account of his life and progress of the protagonist Maurice Hall. Unlike earlier novels of Forster wherein problematic sexuality is largely hidden, in *Maurice*, this theme is not only predominant but also taken to the point of justification. All other themes in the novel such as platonic love, development of the character, marriage and social relations are in a way subordinated to the overbearing theme of homosexuality.

Forster delayed the publication because of the public and legal opposition to homosexuality though this novel was probably written in 1913. Forster, a prolific writer, would have held back his novel for any other reason. This delay on the part of Forster itself is suggestive that the main theme of the novel is homosexuality—an uneasy theme for the early twentieth century English society. Forster knew that it would be too controversial, however, by the time he died, British attitudes and law towards homosexuality changed and its official publication in 1971 represent this change.

In 1961, Forster in a note written had observed that though, the novel ended unhappily with the two male lovers separating, it would have got published. What Forster implied was



MONEY AND MORALITY IN E. M. FORSTER'S *THE LONGEST JOURNEY*

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Abstract:

Present paper deals with the theme of money and morality in E.M. Foster's The Longest Journey. Edward Morgan Forster (1879-1970), an English novelist, short story writer, essayist and librettist, is known best for his ironic and well-plotted novels. His novels examine class difference and hypocrisy in early 20th-century British society.

KEYWORDS:

Money, Novel, Longest Journey.

INTRODUCTION

The present novel portrays the social, familial, spiritual, economic and cultural cosmos of early 20th century England. The relationship between people and money always triggered the attention of great Victorian and Edwardian writers such as Thackeray, Trollope, Conrad, Hardy, Shaw, Wells, and Lawrence. Similarly, Forster was not an exception to this. *The Longest Journey*, therefore, tackles the theme of money and people. The Industrial Revolution brought a great wealth in European countries which is evident in the writings of many writers of the period. The British Empire pumped money from the colonies, it had in many continents across the globe, which ultimately resulted in making England a very wealthy nation. At the dawn of the twentieth century, great extremes of prosperity and poverty were seen in England. During this period the upper classes flourished and lived lives of comfortable leisure, while the lower classes experienced life of unnatural respectability or unrelieved immorality in the big cities that had grown up during the nineteenth century. Different writers have remarked about the change which money and wealth had brought in England. This is very significantly captured by Wilfred Stone:

Between 1880 and 1910 England gradually change from the leading industrial power in Europe into the leading financial power, and along with this change went an ethical shift from what might be called Victorian work values to Edwardian money values. (250)

Value of money among the European people was much stressed by the Edwardian writers. The

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Research Papers



Exploration of Indian Traditional Female Stereotype in Githa Hariharan's The Ghosts of Vasu Master

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Abstract

Githa Hariharan is a postcolonial Indian woman writer. She was born in 1954 in Coimbatore, India, and she grew up in Bombay and Manila. Her fictional world includes novels, short stories, essays, newspaper articles and columns. Her first novel, The Thousand Faces of Night (1992) won the Commonwealth Writers' Prize in 1993.

In it, she explores the story of a woman, who does not live happily even after her marriage. Her other novels include The Ghosts of Vasu Master (1994), When Dreams Travel (1999), In Times of Siege (2003), and the new Fugitive Histories (2009). In her fictional world she explores the power politics in some way or other. Her novel The Ghosts of Vasu Master gains great critical attention. Many critics attempt to explore the novel with different perspectives including-feminism, psychology and self discovery. The present paper is essentially about stereotypes as found in the literature and culture of India. The focus of the paper is on the exploration of the stereotype of traditional Indian woman in The Ghosts of Vasu Master. In it, Vasu Master's mother Lakshmi and his wife Mangala exhibit the stereotype of traditional Indian woman. These characters represent the formula of the psyche of millions of Indian women.

Githa Hariharan is a postcolonial Indian

woman writer. She was born in 1954 in Coimbatore, India, and she grew up in Bombay and Manila. Her fictional world includes novels, short stories, essays, newspaper articles and columns. Her first novel, The Thousand Faces of Night (1992) won the Commonwealth Writers' Prize in 1993. In it, she explores the story of a woman, who does not live happily even after her marriage. Her other novels include The Ghosts of Vasu Master (1994), When Dreams Travel (1999), In Times of Siege (2003), and the new Fugitive Histories (2009). In her fictional world she explores the power politics in some way or other. Her novel The Ghosts of Vasu Master gains great critical attention. Many critics attempt to explore the novel with different perspectives including-feminism, psychology and self discovery. The present paper is essentially about stereotypes as found in the literature and culture of India. The focus of the paper is on the exploration

Canadian Consciousness In Hugh MacLennan's *Barometer Rising*

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Abstract

The present paper attempts to analyse the novel Barometer Rising by Hugh MacLennan in the light of Canadian consciousness. At the time of writing Barometer Rising there are not many people in Canada who think of themselves as essentially Canadian. Today, we wonder whether Canada, as a nation, can survive. Sixty years ago, the problem was not whether Canada would survive, but whether it exists at all. MacLennan expands his vision of Canada and Canadian consciousness through characters and incidents. The major characters are symbolic. Halifax, during world war-I is the setting for Barometer Rising. The war leads to self-destruction but for the Canadians it leads to self-knowledge.

Many consider Hugh MacLennan Canada's first major contemporary writer as he is an important novelist to be aware of Canadian problems and he has written ambitious novels about national identity. He strongly exhorts his countrymen to abandon their collective inferiority complex



Air Ion Variation at Poultry-farm, Coastal, Mountain, Rural and Urban Sites in India

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ABSTRACT

The air ions are continuously generated and destroyed by various processes in the atmosphere. Near the surface, the nature of ions is very complex and they show large variations in their physical properties. The attachment of small ions to the aerosol particles is depending on the mobility of air ions. High mobility air ions immediately are attached to the aerosol particles and settle down on the surface. In this study we report, about the air ion variation at different sites like Rural, Coastal, Mountain, Poultry farm and urban in the state of Maharashtra in India. The aim of this study is to understand the plausible distribution of air ions both diurnally and at different times in a day for long time (three years) and with various meteorological variables. The preliminary analysis of the data has revealed that negative air ions are observed to have attached to the aerosol particles and large aerosol particles are formed from small aerosol particles. Therefore uni-polarity factor observed to be below unity for coastal, mountain and rural site and about 2.8 at an urban site. However worst case is observed at the Poultry farm, where uni-polarity factor is 6.3, which is very harmful for human health. There is also effect of meteorological parameters on air ion concentration in the atmosphere.

Keywords: Pollution index; Aerosol; Air ion; Transpiration; Meteorological Parameters.

INTRODUCTION

The air ions are continuously generated and destroyed by various processes in the atmosphere. Near the surface, the nature of ions is very complex and they show large variations in their physical properties. Several factors such as the vertical stability of the lower atmosphere, turbulent wind speed, pollution, radioactivity of plant transpiration and ground influence affect their distribution in the atmosphere (Guedalia *et al.*, 1970; Pawar *et al.*, 2010). In the atmosphere, Radon appears mostly in the vicinity of its source, i.e., ground, and its transport is determined by thermal processes. When exhaling in the indoor space, Radon is prone to accumulation. Radon entrance and accumulation in residence and offices is related to many local and time dependent factors such as uranium content of the underlying soil, construction material, permeability and number of cracks in the basement shell, ventilation conditions, radioactivity in the air outdoors (Janssen, 2003; Abbady *et al.*, 2004) and meteorological parameters (Kitto, 2005). Indoor sources of Radon are soil or rocks under or surrounding the building,

construction materials, water supplies, natural gas, etc.

The lightning during thunderstorm injects additional air ions in the atmosphere (Ruhnke, 1969; Roble and Tzur, 1986; Fishman *et al.*, 1994; Milikh and Valdivia, 1999; Rodger, 1999). There are several man made sources of ionization such as the exhaust from automobiles or aircrafts and industrial processes (Kamra, 1991; Pawar *et al.*, 2011; Hsieh *et al.*, 2011). Contributions of such local sources to the ion concentration of the atmosphere may be dominant in the neighborhood of such activities. The air ions are ultimately further generated through lightning from thunder cloud, corona discharge, combustion, waterfall, waves on water, splashing of rain drops and due to friction between two air levels depending on the nature of the ecosystems and local atmosphere (Israel, 1970). Kim *et al.* (2010) have presented a numerical model of corona plasma region having a certain thickness was developed to solve the electric field and charge density distributions in a negative wire-to-duct corona discharge in air.

Ion-induced nucleation (Eisele *et al.*, 2006) the growth of aerosol particles (Hirsikko *et al.*, 2005) by vapor condensing onto an ion, has been shown to be theoretically possible by Castleman (1982). Slower ionic growth has also been reported in Estonia, and it has been suggested that this is the first stage of nucleation process (Hörrak *et al.*, 1998a). In ion-induced nucleation the Coulomb force decreases the energy needed for critical cluster formation (Laakso *et al.*,

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Seasonal Variation of Pollution Index and Air Ions at Rural Station Ramanandnagar (17° 4' N 74° 25' E) India

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Abstract- Air ions are continuously generated and destroyed by various processes in the atmosphere. Near the surface, nature of ions is very complex and they show large variations. Several factors such as the vertical stability of the lower atmosphere, turbulent wind speed, pollution, radioactivity of plant transpiration and ground influence affect their distribution in atmosphere. Therefore to see the effect of pollution at rural atmosphere, seasonal variation of air ions was carried out. Air ions in the atmospheric air have been investigated using Gerdien type air ion counter. This air ion counter is indigenously designed and developed at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology Pune and operated at rural site Ramanandnagar. The pre monsoon period is heavily polluted and dusty period, which results in more negative ions attached to these aerosol particles. Therefore average negative ions decrease from winter to Pre-monsoon season. Pollution index is equal to one or smaller than one in monsoon and post-monsoon seasons. Therefore monsoon and post-monsoon seasons are beneficial to human health. In pre-monsoon pollution index is very high, which is harmful to human health.

Keywords- Cluster Ions; Plant Transpiration; Aerosol; Pollution Index; Radioactivity

I. INTRODUCTION

In the atmosphere ions diffuse to aerosol particles and transfer their charge to the particles [2], [3]. In rural areas, the auto-mobile exhaust or other human activity causes introduction of large concentration of aerosol particles in the atmosphere [1]. Moreover, the higher concentrations of trace gases and these gases are converted into aerosol particles by gas to particle conversion cause large particles concentrations increases [12]. In a steady condition the total number of ions in any volume of air must remains constant. Though this steady condition generally exists at higher altitudes, close to the Earth's surface situation is complicated due to non uniform conditions of aerosol and ion concentrations. Atmospheric aerosols are highly significant. In the atmosphere they influence natural meteorological processes in clouds [18], artificially they may be associated with pollution (as smokes), or even carry radioactivity [17]. They may transport pollution in weather systems, such as after the nuclear accident at Chernobyl [9], and in large concentrations alter the electrical balance of the air. Aerosol inhalation by humans is mostly unavoidable, and may transport harmful matter [40] into the human body.

Aerosols in the atmosphere are combined with air ions. Ion-induced nucleation is [19] the growth of aerosol particles [31] by vapour condensing onto an ion, has been shown to be

theoretically possible by Castleman [10]. This effect has yet to observe in the atmosphere, although it has measured in the laboratory on several occasions. Slower ionic growth has also been reported in Estonia, and it has been suggested that this is the first stage of nucleation process [33]. In ion-induced nucleation, the Coulomb force decreases the energy needed for critical cluster formation. Particles formed via ion-induced nucleation are always charged due to their origin [32].

It is well known that according to the ionic theory molecules of any salt, acid or base being dissolved in water break up into their constituent ions. Similarly in the free atmosphere, the terrestrial ecosystems modulate aerosols (atoms and molecules) the positive radical of molecule of the solution moist air carriers a positive charge and is known as positive ion and negative radical of the molecule carries the negative charge and becomes negative ion. Here we can visualize the rain water as a solution of dissolved air composition. The air ions are ultimately generating through lightning [20], [44], [51], [52], [53] from thunder clouds, corona discharge, plant transpiration, combustion, water falls, wave breaking on water, splashing of raindrops [48], [49], [26] and due to friction between two air levels [37]. In fact the thunders in the atmosphere develop when two dry and wet air mass collide each other.

The goal of this paper is to see effect of various seasons on concentrations of air ions for the long period from 2007 to 2009 at rural station Ramanandnagar. Majority of research on air ions concentrated on urban area as scientific labourites are present in urban area. Therefore measurement of air ion variation at rural area is meagre, which is useful for the comparison between air ion variation at rural and urban areas in India. As India is a developing country, to see the effect of pollution on rural area, pollution index is also calculated for three years from 2007 to 2009 at rural site.

II. MEASUREMENT AND METHODS

India is a tropical country having about 26 states. The Maharashtra is one of them, in which the Deccan plateau lies with Western Ghats on the western side of the state. On the East of the Western Ghats the River Krishana catchment lies and the District Sangli lies in this catchment. The Western slopes of the western catchment are swept by the Arabian Sea coast from Goa to Gujarat. Ramanandnagar site lies in the Krishna catchment in Sangli District. India experiences two famous monsoons known as South-West



वृत्तविद्यावर्धिनी

वर्ष १६ वे * सगोष्ठी विशेषांक * २१ मार्च २०१२ * चौथा संस्करण के लिए

महाराष्ट्र राज्य हिंदी साहित्य अकादमी पर्यटन व सांस्कृतिक कार्य विभाग, महाराष्ट्र राज्य के महाराष्ट्र

विद्यावर्धिनी महाविद्यालय, धुले, महाराष्ट्र

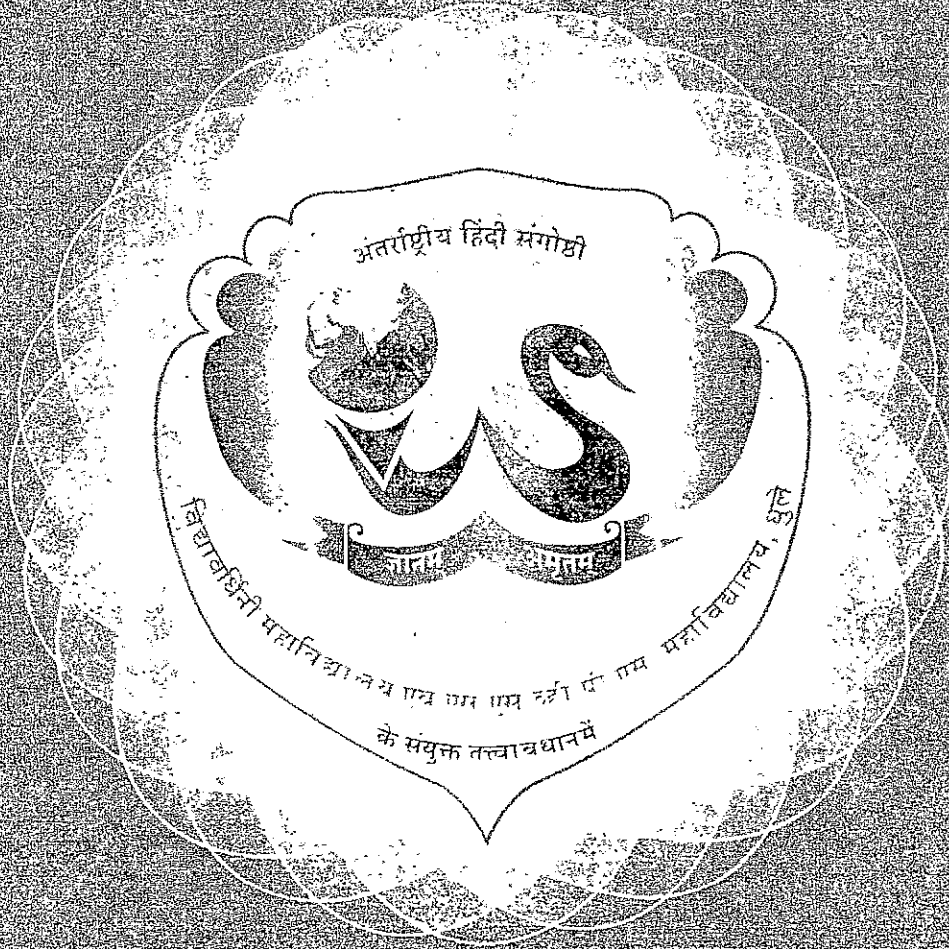
एस. एस. व्ही. पी. एस. महाविद्यालय, धुले, महाराष्ट्र (भारत)

के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में

॥ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हिंदी संगोष्ठी ॥

सगोष्ठी विषय

“विश्वभाषाओं से हिंदी में अर्जित साहित्य : दसा एवं दिशा”



दि. २१ एवं २२ मार्च २०१२

संपादक : डॉ. कृष्णा पोतदार

लोग शायद जानवरों के दर्जे के भी नहीं थे। गाँव की सीमा से काफी दूर जो उजाड़ जगह थी, वही हमारा स्थान था। उसी जगह हमारे झांपड़ियाँ बनी थी। सर्वर्ण लोग अपने जिन मरे हुए जानवरों को वहाँ फेंक जाते थे हम उन्हीं के मालिक थे। मरे जानवरों के ऊपर जब कुत्ते, चील्, गिद्ध मँड़गते, तब हम उन्हें भगाते और खुद के भीतर उन जानवरों का मालिक होने का अहसास उतरता पाते। हजारों हजार संकट हर वक्त हमारे सिरों पर मँड़गते रहते । हमारा कोई सूरज नहीं था। हम अँधेरे की कारागार में गुलामी की बेड़ियाँ पहनकर जीवन बसर करते थे । अज्ञान का काला पर्दा हमारी बुद्धि पर पड़ा हुआ था । हमें केवल यही अहसास टिल्लया गया था कि हम दया के पात्र है।

■ ■ ■

अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में अनुदीत 'दि जंगल'

डॉ. बाबासाहेब कोकारटे, बीड

बीसवीं शताब्दी की महान क्लासिक रचनाओं में अनुवादों की शृंखला में सर्वाधिक चर्चित रचनाओं में 'जंगल' यह उपन्यास वर्तमान के यथार्थ और अतीत के यथार्थ से टकराकर भविष्य की यथार्थ की संकल्पना को जन्म देता है। लेकिन उपन्यासकार वर्तमान के यथार्थ को ही लिखता है। वर्तमान के यथार्थ से ही लेखक की जीवनदृष्टि निर्मित होती है और उसकी विचारधारा जन्म लेती है, जो उपन्यास की संरचना में इस कदर कमाई होती है कि उसे आसानी से अलग नहीं किया जा सकता है। दूसरी तरफ लेखक अपनी कथा परंपरा से भी बहुत कुछ सीखता रहता है। जिसके उसकी कथा परंपरा विकसित होती है। सन १९०६ में प्रकाशित 'दी जंगल' उपन्यास के लेखक अप्टन सिंक्लेयर ऐसी ही लेखक है जिन्होंने हर दशक में किसी न किसी उपन्यास के माध्यम से तहलका मचाया है।

■ ■ ■

विश्वभाषाओं से अनूदित हिंदी नाटक साहित्य दहेज समस्या का जीवंत दस्तावेज़ - मृगजल

प्रा. डॉ. कल्पना एल. पाटील, फैजपूर

'मृगजल' नाटक की भाषा प्रवाही है। काव्यमयता, रसीकता,

महदयता, प्रणयभाव वात्सल्य भाव भाषा में प्रस्तुत है। भाषिक सौंदर्य निम्नलिखित शब्दों में दिखता है। दोस्ती का रास्ता मन के मंदिर से जाता है। भ्रष्टाचार मटाचार बन गया है। अमावस की छाया में पुनम का चमकने का अविच्छिन्नपूर्ण वाक्य है। नाटक में काव्यमय भाषा भी है। जैसे आगमन्त्रेज जहाँ अप्सरा होती है, वही राजकुमार होता है। अप्पासाह उम आम्मा का कंठ मंगने का और पंख रजत के नहीं है। नाटक में संवादों में बड़ी महदयता से आए है। प्रसंग के अनुरूप लोकोक्तियाँ मुहावरे प्रयोग भी मिलता है।

निष्कर्ष- मृगजल नाटक में सामाजिक समस्या दहेज का जीवंत चित्र प्रस्तुत किया है। सामाजिक नाटक इसलिए क्योंकि इस समाज की समस्या को चित्रित किया है। नाटक में नारी जीवन की त्रास का चित्रण किया है। दहेज देने के कारण और न देने के कारण समाज निमोर्ण होती है। स्वयं की प्रतिष्ठा के आगे माँ बाप बच्चों की जानों का चिन्ता नहीं करते। उच्च विद्याविभूषित लोगों के भी के बारे में जेकड़ें हुए विचार होते है। परिवार में स्त्री का स्थान आज बराबर का नहीं है। लड़कियों को ज्यादा पढ़ाने में आज भी माँ बाप हिचकते है। मृगजल नाटक सामाजिक समस्या प्रधान ख्याति प्राप्त मृगजल नाटक का हिंदी अनुवाद है। समाज में नारी जाति का शोषण, दहेज बत धनसंग्रह, जेकड़ोपन आदि प्रश्नों को उठाया है।

■ ■ ■

विश्वभाषाओं से हिंदी में अनूदित साहित्य

दशा एवं दिशा

बांग्लाभाषा कविता का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

प्रा. मौ. सुकुमला प्रताप बाबू (चव्हाण), सांगर

कलकत्ता इस बार

इस बार कलकत्ता ने मुझे काफी कुछ दिया,

लानत - मलामत; ताने - फिकरे,

छि: छि: धिक्कार,

निबंधाज्ञा

चूना - मालिख, जूतम् - पैजार

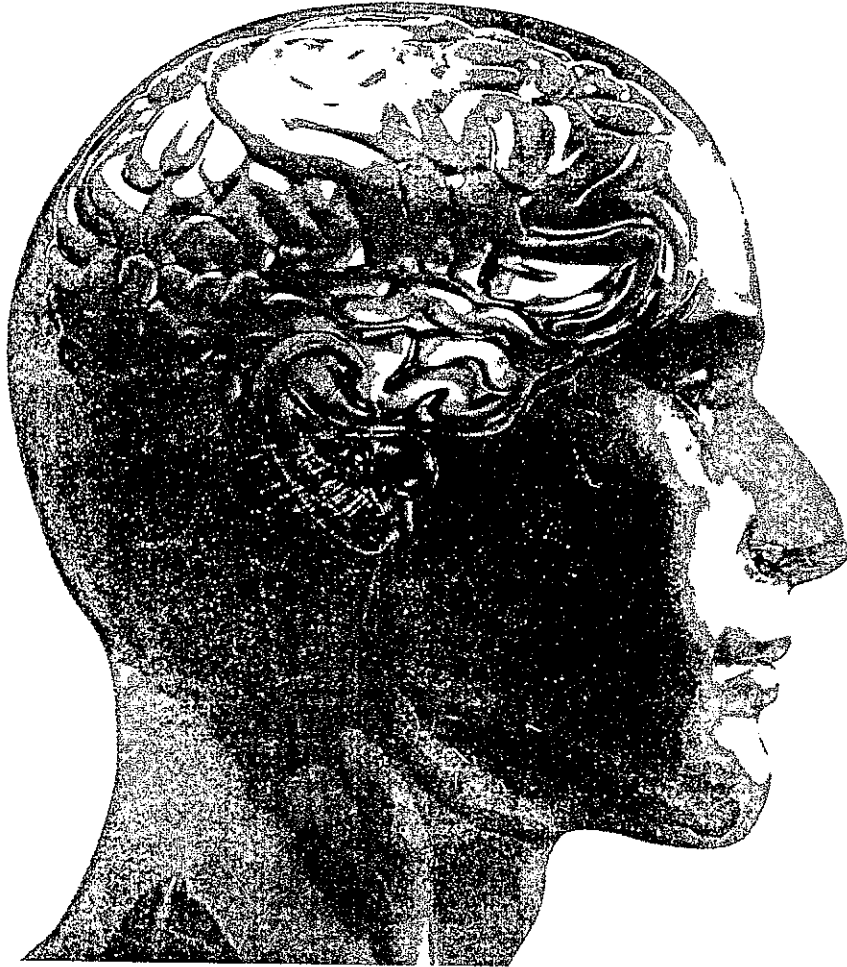
लेकिन कलकत्ते ने दिया है मुझे गुपचुप और भी बहुत कुछ,

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Golden Research Thoughts

गोल्डन रिसर्च थॉट्स



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Research Paper

"Forensic Accounting: A new concept of Investigation."

.Prof. Anil S. Patil.

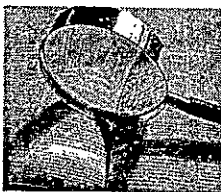
Arts, Commerce and Science College, Palus,
Dist: Sangli. (MS)

ABSTRACT

Forensic accountants are currently in great demand, with the public need for honesty, fairness and transparency in reporting increasing exponentially. These forensic accountants need accounting, finance, law, investigative and research skills to identify, interpret, communicate and prevent fraud. As more and more companies look for forensic accountants and professional organizations offer certifications in the area, it is becoming evident that the forensic accountant has a skill set that is very different from an auditor or a financial accountant. Forensic accounting is hardly a new field,

but in recent years, banks, insurance companies and even police agencies have increased the use of these experts. Forensic accounting in India has come to limelight only recently due to rapid increase in white-collar crimes and the belief that our law enforcement agencies do not have sufficient expertise or the time needed to uncover frauds. A large global accounting firm believes the market is sufficiently large to support an independent unit devoted strictly to 'forensic' accounting.

Key Words: "A forensic accountant uses his knowledge of accounting, law, investigative auditing and criminology to uncover fraud, find evidence and present such evidence in court if required to".



Forensic Accounting: A new concept of Investigation.

- Anil S. Patil
Arts, Commerce and Science College, Palus.
Dist- Sangli

1. Introduction :—

Forensic Accounting (F.A.) is a specialized area of accounting practice that describes engagements which result from actual or anticipated disputes or litigation. The word "forensic" means "suitable for use in court". The forensic accountants have to keep in mind this statement while they have to work or chalk out their programme. The F.A. work is tailor made according to the situation and need. Forensic accounting has come into limelight due to rapid increase in financial frauds and white-collar crimes. But it is largely untraded area in India. The integration of accounting, auditing and investigative skills creates the speciality known as F.A. The opportunities for the Forensic Accountants are growing fast; they are being engaged in public practice and are being employed by insurance companies, banks, police forces, government agencies etc.

Forensic accounting is hardly a new field, but in recent years, banks, insurance companies and even police agencies have increased the use of these experts. Forensic accounting in India has come to limelight only recently due to rapid increase in white-collar crimes and the belief that our law enforcement agencies do not have sufficient expertise or

the time needed to uncover frauds. A large global accounting firm believes the market is sufficiently large to support an independent unit devoted strictly to 'forensic' accounting.

2. Objectives :-

1. To know the use of Forensic Accounting.
2. To know that, how to control Financial frauds in companies.

3. Hypothesis :-

Forensic Accounting method is the effective tool to control the financial frauds, corruption, misappropriation and use of e-Accounting and taxation in the corporate world.

4. Research Methodology :-

The paper is based on secondary data and some discussion with eminent persons in the corporate sector.

Forensic Accounting is investigation accounting which involves analyzing, testing, inquiring and examining the civil and criminal matters and finally giving an unbiased and true report. Just as forensic investigations and lab reports are needed in the court to solve the murder and dacoit mysteries, similarly forensic accounting plays a key role in tracing the financial frauds and white-collar crimes. However, forensic accounting covers a wide range of operations of which fraud examination is a small part where it is most prevalent.

There are two major aspects within forensic accounting practice; litigation services that recognize the role of a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) as an expert or consultant and investigative services that make use of the CPA's skills, which may or may not lead to courtroom testimony.

According to the Webster's Dictionary, Forensic Accounting means, "Belonging to, used in or suitable to court, of judicature or to public discussions, debate and ultimately dispute resolutions, it is also defined as an accounting analysis that is suitable to the court which will form the basis for discussion, debate and ultimately dispute resolution."

Forensic accounting has been defined as "accounting analysis that can uncover possible fraud that is suitable for presentation in court. Such analysis will form the basis for discussion, debate and dispute resolution." A forensic accountant uses his knowledge of accounting, law, investigative auditing and criminology to uncover fraud, find

अवेळी पावसामुळे द्राक्ष पिकांची आर्थिक हानी

सुधीर य. शेंसभरे, पलूस

कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, जिल्हा सांगली

आजीव सभासद क्रमांक: ११९८

राजेंद्र धा. जेऊर, मिरज

मिरज महाविद्यालय, जिल्हा सांगली

आजीव सभासद क्रमांक: १०१५

भ्रमणध्वनी: ९२२६७८०१३१

१. प्रस्तावना:

पृथ्वीवरील जैवसृष्टी ही नैसर्गिक चक्रांवर अवलंबून आहे. नैसर्गिक चक्रात बिघाड झाल्यास पृथ्वीवरील वातावरणात बदल घडून येतो. तसेच मानवी हस्तक्षेपामुळेही पृथ्वीवरील वातावरणात बदल घडून येतो. उदा. १७ व्या शतकातील शेतीक्रांती, १८ व्या शतकातील औद्योगिक क्रांती, जीवाश्म इंधनाचे ज्वलन, वीजनिर्मिती इ. मुळे हरितगृह वायुंमध्ये वाढ घडून आल्याने अवघ्या जगाचे सरासरी तापमान ०.७४ अंश से. ने (IPCC Report) तर भारताच्या तापमानात ०.५६ अंश से. ने (IMD Report) वाढ झाली आहे याचा परिणाम वातावरणात बदल घडून येताना दिसतो.

वातावरण बदलाशी संबंधित असणारे अतिसंवेदनशील क्षेत्र म्हणजे शेती होय. मानवास जगण्यासाठी ज्या आवश्यक वस्तु लागतात त्याचा पुरवठा शेती क्षेत्रातूनच केला जातो. यात कमतरता भासल्यास मानवी जीवन जगणे अशक्य होऊन जाईल. शेती हे उत्पादक क्षेत्राबरोबरच रोजगारीचेही क्षेत्र आहे. महाराष्ट्राचा विचार केल्यास ६०% लोकसंख्या शेतीवर अवलंबून आहे. परंतु महाराष्ट्रातील शेतीला अपुरा आणि अवेळी पडणाऱ्या पावसाच्या आघातांना वारंवार तोंड द्यावे लागते. काही अपवादोत्पन्न परिस्थितीत अतिवृष्टीचा फटका सहन करावा लागतो.

सांगली जिल्ह्यातील लोकांचेही उदरनिर्वाहाचे प्रमुख साधन शेती हेच आहे. खरीप आणि रब्बी पिकांबरोबरच द्राक्षे व डाळींब ही पिके अग्रक्रमाने घेतली जातात. नाशिक नंतर द्राक्षे उत्पादनात सांगली जिल्हा अग्रेसर आहे. परंतु अवेळी पडणाऱ्या पावसामुळे द्राक्षे उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांचे आर्थिक नुकसान होते. या अनुषंगाने

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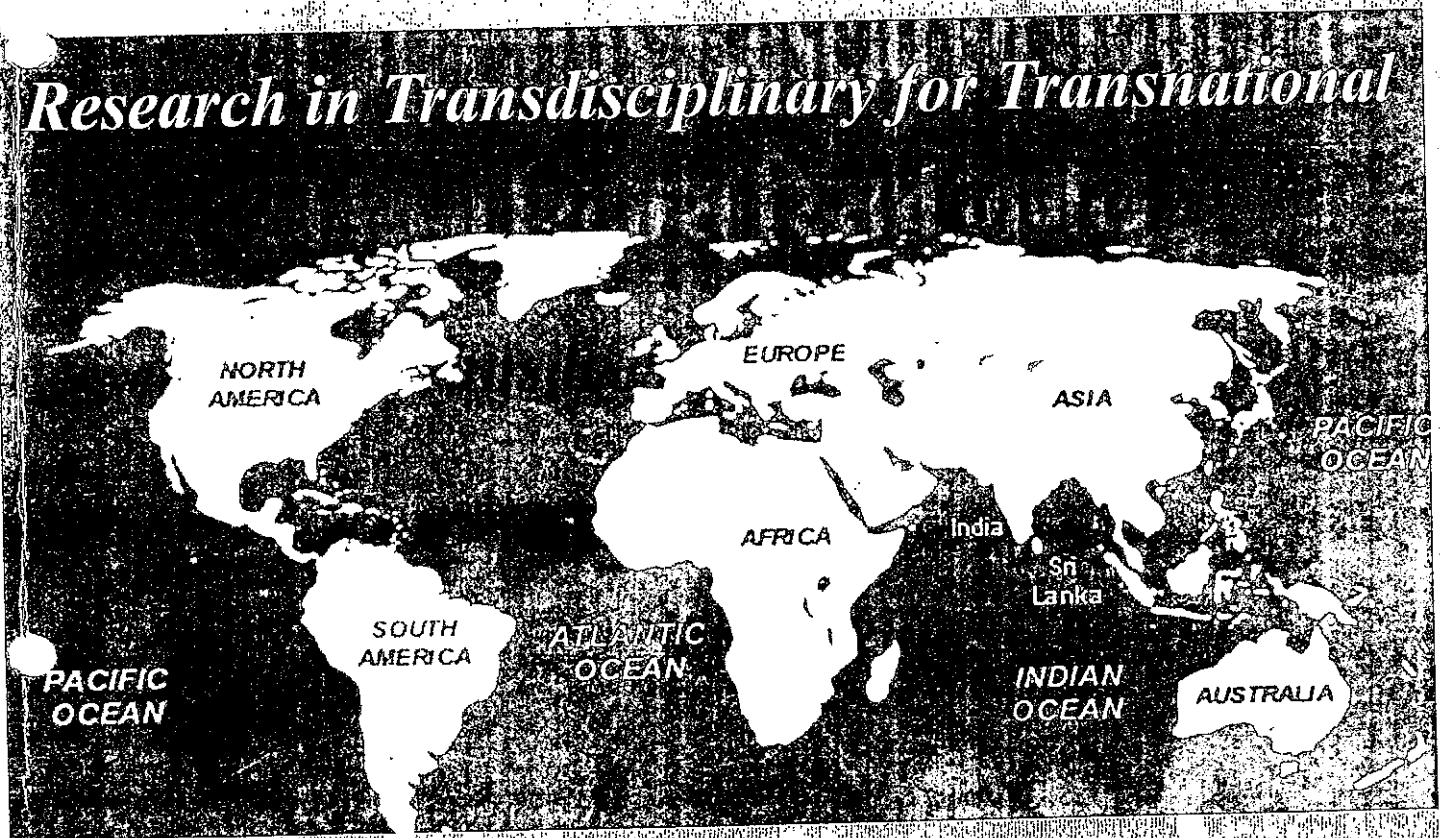
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Research Paper-Sericulture

A Study of Problem and Prospectus of Women Employees in Grape Farm

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Prof. R.S. Salunkh
A.C.S College Palus Dist : Sang

1. Introduction:

Grape (*Vitis viniferous* L.) is an important commercial fruit crop of Maharashtra state in India having vast export potential. The state ranks first in respect of area (70,000 hectares) of production (1650000 MT) and productivity (28 MT/ha) of grapes in the country. Near about 75% of grape produce is used for table purpose, 15% - 20% is dried for raisin production and 5% is used for manufacturing of juice and wine. Consumption of grapes are beneficial to health, in addition to the usual nutrients, grapes are also rich in phenolic compounds and other natural antioxidants. It is observed that the export percentage of grapes is not more than 4% of total production. In order to increase export, quality and production per hectare have to be increased. To increase export and maximization of grapes production there is a lot of scope to adopt modern methods for efficient utilization of human resources, particularly women human resource. This research paper attempts to study the problems and prospectus of women employees in grape farm.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To know the problems of women employees working in grapes farm.
2. To know the prospects of women employees working in grapes farm.

3. HYPOTHESIS:

Women employees are not only playing very vital role in grapes farm but also they are facing different types of problems.

4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The study has covered only women employees in the grapes farm at Palus and Vicinity of Palus in Sangli District of Maharashtra state in India. The study is confined to the problems and prospects of women employees in the grapes farm. The researchers have covered only women employees who are working in grapes farm. Technical factors are not covered by the researchers.

5. A STUDY: WOMEN EMPLOYEES:

5.1 Introduction -

India is a country of agriculture. In comparison with men, majority women (66.6%) are working in agriculture sector in India. Now the grape agriculture sector is emerging sector where as women has playing significant role in India agriculture, particularly in Maharashtra. In Maharashtra, Sangli district is the main source of grape production. The study relates to Palus Tahasil, it covers 7,500 acres land for the grape cultivation. Through this sector, 1,875 women employees are involved in grapes cultivation e.g. group of ten women can handle 4 acres grape farm per year. This sector is a great source for women employment. The Women employees are involved in various works in e.g. pruning, pesting, thinning, dipping and harvesting etc. Actually, as this cultivation is seasonal, women can get 8 month work during a year. Compare to other works in agriculture sector, work in grape farming is less in physical nature but more in skillfully nature. However, women working in agriculture may be exposed to the same hazards and risks as male workers, but in

addition they are facing risks, particularly fertility problems. Additionally, women may be at greater risk of work related neck and upper limb disorders.

5.2 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

Table No. 1: Educational status -

Sr. No.	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
1	Illiterate	19	19%
2	Up to 10 th Pass	69	69%
3	Above 10 th class	12	12%
4	Total	100	100%

The above table indicates that 19% of the women employees are illiterate. 69% of the women employees are educated upto 10th class. 12% of the women employees are educated above 10th class. It shows that 69% of women employees educated upto 10th class. It can be interpreted that the considerable percentage of women employees are literate up to 10th standard and it is the good indication for grapes farming. The grapes farming required educated manpower because different types of pesticide and time bound farm work is required, which can be possible through educated women employees.

Table No. 2: Table showing age group of the respondent

Sr. No.	Age in years	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	0-25	19	19 %
2	26-35	51	51 %
3	36-45	25	25 %
4	Above 45	5	5 %
5	Total	100	100 %

The Table No. 2 shows that age group of grapes farm workers. It shows that 19% of the respondents are up to 25 years age group, 51% of the respondents are from 25-35 years age group, 25% of the respondents are from 35-45 years age group and 5% of the respondents are from above 45 years age group. It indicates that 51 % employees are in young age group which is good for the fulfillment of vision of Hon'ble then the President A. P. J. Abdul Kalam that HR @ 2020. It means that the young employees are involved in the commercial crop agricultural activities. It also interpreted that who are settled in the family responsibilities, such ladies are coming to this type of job. These women are married women and to help the family by way financial assistance, they are working in a grapes farm as an employee. At the same time the senior women are not showing interest in this type of agriculture work. In this regard further study is required.

Table No. 3: Cast of Employees -

Sr. No.	Cast	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Open	43	43%
2	S.C.	25	25%
3	O.B.C.	09	09%
4	N.T.	23	23%
5	Total	100	100%

The table no. 3 shows that the cast of employees who are working in the grapes farm. It is found that 43% of the respondents are from open category, 25% of the respondents are from S.C. category, 9% of the respondents are from O.B.C. category, and 23% of the respondents are from N.T. category. From the above analysis, it is seems that the researchers have found that 57% respondents are from reserve

HUMANISM IN THE NOVELS OF J.M.COETZEE

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ABSTRACT

Today, humanism plays a major role in post-modern English literature. Humanism is basically a philosophical outlook centred on the authority of human beings as a dignified, rational being, possessing the source of truth and right. It is a democratic and ethical life stance, which stresses and supports that meaning and shape to their lives. It emphasizes human dignity, individual freedom, social justice, cultural and potential values and goodness of human beings. Many contemporary novelists of African and Indian origin are compelled to write and rebel against inhumanity and injustice. They have concentrated on the exploitation of the downtrodden and have underlined the sufferings of the underprivileged of the society. The sympathy for downtrodden, sufferings from caste system, the long for freedom struggle against the mighty imperialists can be regarded as major concerns of humanism. J. M. Coetzee expects humanitarian values to prevail everywhere. His fiction sketches the ethical and moral implications of living both inside and apart from, a world in which inequality and dehumanization are the rule rather than the exception. Being a white writer, he has sympathized for black oppressed and also voiced the feelings and aspirations of his age and countrymen. He insists on and values the importance of humanitarian outlook more, perhaps his close association with the people and the critical observation of the prevailed conditions make him more introvert. In this research articles, attempt is made to present Coetzee as a man of human

Marginalization in the select Novels of J. M. Coetzee

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*Marginalization is a very common term in African countries. There is a wrong notion about the term 'marginalization' that it refers to the downtrodden in India and black in Europe or African countries. But, in fact, marginalization prevails in each and every society. In our society, we are marginalizing 'others', and at the same we also marginalized by others. In Coetzee's novels, it is found that not only blacks are marginalized by the whites, but whites are also marginalized. Marginalization is not a common problem of particular society like blacks, but today it is becoming a global problem. The term 'marginalization' is the signifier for many ideas. Coetzee's use of 'marginalization' in his novels looks as 'emblem of oppression', 'cry for freedom', 'a way of survival', and 'a form of self-protection'. This research article is an effort to present the 'marginalization' as a theme in the novels of J.M.Coetzee with reference to *Waiting for the Barbarians*, *Life and Times of Michael K*, and *Disgrace*.*

KEYWORDS: *Coetzee, marginalization, novel, Africa.*

J. M. Coetzee is a prolific novelist from South Africa who has constantly shown his awareness of the colonial consciousness through his oeuvre. His novels suggest an extremely curious understanding of the meaning of colonization and driving force behind it. He has handled various themes are constant subjects of African literature. e.g. colonialism and imperialism,

J. M. Coetzee And His World Of Fiction

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ABSTRACT

Today, Nobel Laureate and twice Booker Prize winning novelist, J.M.Coetzee is regarded the most complex and intellectually engaging writer to emerge from South Africa. His fiction presents his reading about the world which is both perspective and searing. His fiction traverses the difficult ground of sketching the possibilities facing the reflexive consciousness in a world structured by inequality and dehumanization. It gives voice to the anguish of his home country. The violent history and politics of his native country has provided him too much raw material for his work. His novels are oblique fictional enquiry into his country's moral and political crisis. They tell us something we all suspect and fear that political change can do nothing to eliminate human misery. His fiction constitutes an attack on dominating 'self' of colonialism and imperialism. He has been concerned with important moral issues including apartheid and race relations, human rights, social and political injustice in his native South Africa. His work chronicles the inner history of his country's transformation from racial dictatorship to a post-apartheid society. Here, an attempt is made to study only the novels of J.M.Coetzee.

KEY WORDS: Coetzee, South Africa, fiction, character etc.

John Maxwell Coetzee is a "linguist and stylistician, a critic of metropolitan and modern South African literature, translator, and essayist in popular culture, reviewer, polemicist and autobiographer." Whatever his achievement in these fields, the intensity and accomplishment of Coetzee's life and scholarship are borne out finally in the novels.



A STUDY OF BODY MASS INDEX (BMI) AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN (6-18 YEARS OF AGE) FROM RURAL AREAS

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Abstract: A Cross-sectional study was carried out among randomly selected 360 school children, aged 6-18 years in Palus. The children were divided into four different age groups to study age trend. The descriptive statistics were computed from the data collected. The multiple regressions were carried out to predict weight from age and height. The children classified according to Body Mass index (BMI) into different categories. According to the reference chart of World Health Organization, significant number of children was found to be underweight. The significant positive correlations among age, height and weight of the children were observed. The results observed in the present study resonate with studies conducted by various researchers

Keywords: Body Mass Index; Obesity, school children; nutritional status; Correlation; Multiple regression.

INTRODUCTION

Anthropometry is the one of the most basic tools for assessing nutritional status, whether over-nutrition or under-nutrition (Zugao Mei et al, 2002). A variety of methods are available to measure body fatness and body thinness. Height and weight-based measurements are the most commonly and practical tools used for assessing nutritional status because of their simplicity and low cost. Anthropometric parameters are frequently used by physicians and health workers as a valuable instrument to define nutritional status, and assess the growth and development of children. Decisions for policy-making and planning in public health nutrition must be based on accurate anthropometric information on the population for which it is intended to be used. Body mass index (BMI) is positively and independently associated with morbidity and mortality from hypertension, cardiovascular disease, type II diabetes mellitus, and other chronic diseases (Collin Bell et al). In Caucasian populations, a strong association has been depicted between BMI and mortality. A similar association has also been demonstrated among Asian populations (Deurenberg et al, 2002). Since somatic growth is an indicator of a child's health and nutrition, updated population-specific reference growth charts are needed. This need has been further reinforced and recommended, based on the observation, that over the past few decades' children worldwide have become taller and heavier. The aim of the present study is to assess nutritional status of school children in Palus talhsil using BMI relative to the international health reference chart of World Health Organization (WHO).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A number of studies have been conducted in the

literature on the use of Body Mass Index (BMI) for assessing nutritional status and to study obesity. We have taken survey of the few selected and concerned research articles in the following: Mushtaq et al (2012) have conducted study among Pakistani school children with the objective of exploring nutritional parameters and indices of nutritional status with reference to international growth references. They have observed that Pakistani school-aged children significantly differed from WHO and USCDC references. Overweight and obesity were significantly higher while underweight and thinness/wasting were significantly lower relative to the WHO references. Their study recommends development of new growth chart for Pakistani children based on nationally representative sample.

The study of relationship between nutritional status and body mass index for age with learning achievement of rural children in kumi district (east of Uganda) was conducted by Acham et al (2008). They observed that nutritional status as measured by height-for-age (HAZ), weight-for-age (WAZ) and BMI have an association with learning which is positive for Mathematics and English but negative with Life Skills and Verbal Comprehension among children in Kumi district. Lise Dubois and Menon Girad (2007) have conducted study to investigate accuracy of maternal reports of Pre-schooler's weights and heights as estimates of BMI values. It was observed that mothers overestimate their children's weight more than their heights resulting in an overestimation of overweight children. They emphasize the importance of collecting measured data in childhood studies of overweight and obesity.

Boeke et al (2013) have conducted study among multiethnic school-aged children to determine correlations among adiposity measurements. They found that, among

REVERSE INNOVATION: PAVES A WAY TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT

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"Reverse innovation explains how innovations are originating from developing countries"

Ratan Tata

Introduction :

Reverse Innovation was at first introduced in 2000. But when the article was published in Harvard Business Review, in September 2009 then the concept was widely focused. Vijay Govindarajan, professor of International Business at the Tuck School of Business, America who first coined this term. It occurred when he took a two-year leave from Dartmouth and worked at General Electric as chief innovation consultant. GE's CEO Jeff Immelt asked him to study GE Healthcare in India. It was here the concept originated. He wrote a *Harvard Business Review* article with Jeff Immelt on "How GE Is Disrupting Itself" that caused to reverse innovation.

A reverse innovation is any innovation likely to be adopted first in the emerging markets and then settled in the matured and reputed markets. It involves creating entry level products for developing nations and then repacking them for sale in developed nations. It solves many troubles of multinationals for example it reduced product development cost, increased revenue.

Basically, all innovations have been adopted first in developed countries and then in developing and undeveloped countries. But now-a-days reverse innovation becomes more and more

common, and likely to see innovations also flow in the opposite direction, from developing countries to developed countries. Everyone knows why undeveloped countries will embrace innovations from developed countries. Because, the demand is booming in emerging economies for mobile phones, electronics appliances, automobiles, etc. But why would developed countries want innovations from developing countries? To focus on one important reason, there are many more poor people in developed countries than one might expect, and they are looking for every possible way to stretch their purchasing power. In the US, the number of people below the poverty line is at record levels, and many more are being squeezed by stagnant or declining incomes. More than fifty percent of college graduates are unemployed or underemployed and living at home without any job. The paper highlights on the concept of reverse innovation and how it is basically useful for developing countries like India.

Definition :

Oxford Dictionary defines, Innovation as a new method, idea, product etc. for all practical purposes business innovation means a new venture put to commercial use in the organizational context. Innovation may be linked to performance and growth through improvements in efficiency, productivity, quality, competition and market share.

Reverse innovation is the strategy of innovating in emerging markets and then distributing/marketing these innovations in developed markets. Many companies are developing products in emerging countries like China and India and then

Local Body Tax (LBT): Conception-Misconception

R. S. Salunkhe¹

*"The only things certain in the life are death and taxes."
- Benjamin Franklin*

Introduction:

Newly-introduced Local Body Tax (LBT) in Maharashtra makes traders pay the civil body for importing goods into the city. It is a self assessment or account based method for paying local tax. The trader himself declares his tax liability. The Government of Maharashtra is committed to abolish Octroi, which is to be a regressive tax that has been already abolished in other states. Octroi taxes have a respectable antiquity, being known in Roman times as Vectigalla. It is in essence a tax levied on bringing commodities into a local area. Now in 2013, Octroi is only levied in Ethiopia and in Maharashtra. Octroi restricts free flow of goods and is prone to corruption and mismanagement. Despite all its known drawbacks, the system of Octroi has been in Maharashtra, as it was the backbone of municipal finance. So while considering the issue of abolition of Octroi, an important consideration before the State Government is that the alternative should have the same yield and incidence as Octroi and its incidence should be on the same base as that of taxpayers and it must protect the financial

autonomy of local bodies. After in-depth consultation with all stakeholders, the alternative of LBT was formulated. Legal provisions and rules regarding LBT were passed in August 2009 except Mumbai; the law for LBT was passed by the state legislature in December 2009 and adopted for implementing the same. LBT is the 43rd tax levied by the government on the trade and industry in the last 60 years since independence. Traders are strongly opposing LBT, who were once lobbying to abolish Octroi, are now aggressively opposing LBT. Traders declare strike and common man will have to bear its brunt. This paper attempts to what is the real situation regarding LBT. What are the conception and misconception among traders. What steps should the Government take against the

What is the LBT?

Local Body Tax is the tax on entry of goods for consumption within areas of the local civic bodies.

The Local Body Tax -Sthanik Sanstha Kar (account) which is to be collected by Local Municipal Corporation on every input of raw material and import of raw material

A STUDY OF PROBLEMS AND MEASURES OF ECONOMIES OF ONION IN MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT

Onion prices are rising between Rs.60 and Rs.80 per kg in major metro cities across the country. Maharashtra's onion production which is almost 28% of the country's total, impact prices all over the country. Nashik district alone yields 70% of Maharashtra's onion production. In 2011-12 Nashik district has produced 16 lakh tones of onion. But this year-2012-13, it has reduced upto 16 lakh tones due to drought and less cultivated area. Nashik district has marketing network in all states of India. The country's production in the year 2013 was 166.45 lakh tones with productivity of 16.78 ton/ ha. Maharashtra's production was 47.55 lakh tones. Prices this year are rising primarily due to last year's severe drought in Maharashtra, since the area under onion cultivation in the state has been reduced from 382,000 hectares (ha) in year 2012 to 2,62 lakh ha in year 2013, a drop of 31%. However, Maharashtra's politicians do not have any plan for reforming the system of buying and selling agriculture goods. The cost of production of onion has increased rapidly in last decade therefore it may not be possible to sale onions below 30 to 40 rupees per kilogram. In the present study the modest attempt has been made to know how the problems arise in onion production, economies behind onion cultivation and to study trend and growth of area, production and productivity and also variability analysis of onion production in Maharashtra.

KEYWORDS

Onion, Price, Area, Production, Productivity.

INTRODUCTION

Onion is grown in India since remote times. Its reference is seen in the *Charaka Samhita* and in *Kautilya's Arthashastra*. It has undergone several modifications and its original form is not known. The important states cultivating onion are Maharashtra (Nashik), Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, etc. all states cultivate onion in homestead land for domestic purposes. Some states cultivate onion in fields for commercial purposes. In Maharashtra, onion is produced in three seasons i.e. June, August and March. Season June to 15 August, late Kharif – September end and Rabi season to January. 40% production came in Kharif season and 60% production came in Rabi season. 'Lasalgaon' Tal-Nifhad, District- Nashik is huge onion market hub in Asian continent.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To know how the problem of onion price has arise?
2. To study the trend and growth of area, production and yield of onion.
3. To analyse the production and productivity status of onion in Maharashtra and India.
4. To study economies behind onion cultivation in Maharashtra.
5. To give appropriate measure pertaining the price volatile in Maharashtra.

METHODOLOGY

The data was collected from primary as well as secondary sources. For understanding the cost of production, primary data has been collected from Nashik and Sangli district by personal interview method. 50 samples have taken of which 40 samples are from Nashik district and 10 samples are from Sangli district on the basis of convenient sampling. The secondary data is collected from the news paper, Internet, National horticulture database 2012 and Directorate of Economics and Statistics Government of India and Department of Agriculture, Maharashtra State, Journals and paper articles. The data has been collected from the period 2003-04 to 2012-13. The basic statistics tools like Arithmetic mean, standard deviation and coefficient of variation were estimated to know the average position and variability in the area, production and productivity of onion in Maharashtra in comparison with India.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Shah (2000) studied, "Economic of production and marketing of Rabi onion in Pune district". The major items' cost of cultivation were seeds, hired human labour, manure, bullock charges, fertilizers and rental value of land. Mohapatra and Romeo (2007) studied that the average per hectare cost of cultivation of onion in Bolangir district of Orissa. Shah (1999) conducted study on an economic evaluation of onion production and its marketing in Maharashtra. The analysis of cost structure revealed that total cost of onion production was found much higher in Rabi season compared to that of Kharif season. This finding was true for all categories of onion producers. Market price of input that was prevailing at the time of their use was considered for working out of cost of cultivation. The gross return was calculated on the basis of market price of the produce at the time when the produce is ready for sale. Net returns per hectare were calculated by deducting the cost of cultivation from the gross income.

DATA ANALYSIS

TABLE NO. 1 WORLD SCENARIO OF ONION- 2011-12

Countries	Area in 000 hectore	Productivity 000 MT	Productivity MT/Ha
China	1015.2	24763.4	24.4
India	1087.2	17511.0	16.1
U.S.A	59.7	8353.1	56.1
Iran	69.7	2467.7	35.8
Egypt	63.7	2304.2	36.2
Turkey	65.4	2141.3	32.7
Russian Federation	95.5	2122.7	22.2
Pakistan	147.6	1939.6	13.1
Netherlands	29.8	1540.9	51.6
Brazil	63.4	1523.3	24.0
Others	1570.2	27260.1	17.4
Total world	4267.7	86956.6	20.4

Source: National Horticulture Database-2012

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Air ion and pollution index variation for indoor and outdoor atmosphere at rural station Ramanandnagar (17°4'N, 74°25'E) India

S D PAWAR

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In the present study, the observation of indoor air ion concentration at a rural site has been carried out for the first time. These indoor observations are compared with outdoor air ion concentration. Net charge can be introduced into the atmosphere by processes such as combustion, rainfall and ultraviolet radiation. As compared to indoors, average air ions of both the polarities at outdoors are higher. Moreover, the air ion concentrations, experience large fluctuations during daytime, as compared to nighttime values. Positive and negative air ion concentrations are lower and uniform throughout the night both for indoor and outdoor conditions. Pollution index is more or less unity for outdoors in all-the-time period, which is good for human health. Due to limited sources of air ions indoors, it is observed that pollution index decreases from 00:00–02:00 hours and minimum is reached during 12:00–14:00 hours for indoors. During 00:00–02:00 hours, the indoor pollution index is 1.55, which is very harmful to human health.

1. Introduction

Air ions are produced by different sources in the atmosphere. Exhaled radon from ground surface, cosmic ray, breaking of rain drops, waterfall and plant transpiration are sources of air ions. These air ions are produced when high-energy particles knock out electrons from neutral molecules. Therefore, rate of air ion production depends on the site where we measure air ions. Air ions produced in the atmosphere are consumed by aerosols, odours and ions of opposite polarities, present in the atmosphere. Typically, air ion measurements reveal concentration of air ions at an urban site in Helsinki (Airsick *et al.* 2007), along a roadside (Titta *et al.* 2007), along the Trans-Siberian rail road (Vartiainen *et al.* 2007), and also in an earlier study at a tropical station, Pune, India (Dhanorkar and Kamra 1991) and at University of Reading, United

Kingdom (Aplin and Harrison 2001). Tammet (2006) demonstrated that secondary charged aerosol particles in the urban atmosphere of Tartu (58°21'N, 26°44'E), Estonia. These measurements are based on a new air ion spectrometer called balanced scanning mobility analyser. However, long-term data on the air ions have been lacking from rural atmosphere (Arnold *et al.* 1977) as well as indoor air so far. During their lifetime in indoor air, air ions act as aerosol remover (Grinshpun *et al.* 2005) and also they have an important biological influence on various micro-organisms (Shargawi *et al.* 1999) and positive effect on human beings (Krueger and Reed 1976; Takahashi 2008). Measurement of air ion concentration in this work is performed by using their electrical properties in a Gerdien-aspirated condenser (Pawar *et al.* 2010).

In the present study, observations of indoor air ion concentration at a rural site have been carried

Keywords. Aerosol; air ion; pollution index; plant transpiration.

A Case Study-Air Ion Variation with Respect to Meteorological Parameters at Rural Station Ramanandnagar (17°4'N74°25'E) India

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Abstract- The air ions are generated through thunder clouds, corona discharge, plant transpiration, combustion, waterfalls, wave breaking on water, splashing of raindrops and finally due to friction between two air levels and colliding of two air masses of different density and moisture. Seasonal variations of ions in atmospheric air have been investigated using Gerdien type air ion counter. This air ion counter is indigenously designed and developed at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology Pune and operated at rural site Ramanandnagar. Positive and negative air ion concentration varies according to meteorological parameters temperature, relative humidity, and cloud cover. As average temperature increases from March to May relative humidity and cloud cover in the sky decreases, then both positive and negative ion concentration decreases from March to May and minimum is observed in May. Meteorological parameters such as rain fall and wind speed also affects the concentration of positive and negative ions. Pollution index in January was 1.48, which is harmful to human health. Lowest value of pollution index is observed in October. Then as compared to all other months October is healthier to human health.

Keywords- Cluster ions; Plant Transpiration; Aerosol; Pollution Index and Radioactivity

I. INTRODUCTION

The attachment of air ions to the aerosol particles is depending on the mobility of air ions. Therefore high mobility air ions are attached to the aerosol particles [1] and settled down on the ground. Aerosols concentrations are high and air ion concentrations are low at the Tropical place Pune [2]. At the place like Himalaya, it was observed that the concentrations of aerosol particles are low and air ion concentrations are high [3].

Electrical properties of the atmosphere may be determined by air ion concentration in the atmosphere. Thus, the measurement of air ion concentration is required to get complete information about the electrical state of the atmosphere and it may be used for weather prediction in future. On a smaller scale, the emission of aerosol from vehicles and industry is also a pressing issue. Atmospheric aerosol absorbs IR radiation and is significant in climate forcing. Although the science of climate change is largely based on computer modelling, real measurements of aerosol are vitally important to support and corroborate them. There is increasing concern about the health effects of very smallest particles, which are often missed by common measurement methods; despite making up the main body of the aerosol number concentration [4].

There is also provocative evidence to suggest that ion-assisted nucleation is an aerosol-forming process, particularly areas where condensation nuclei may be depleted. Rapid bursts of particle growth are commonly observed at Mace head on the west coast of Ireland [5] and have not been explained. Slower ionic growth has also been reported in Estonia, and it has been suggested this is the first stage of nucleation process [6]. Aerosol concentration and the ionization due to ground radioactivity close to the Earth's surface largely depending upon the prevailing meteorological conditions [7]. Consequently, the air ion concentration depends upon the prevailing meteorological conditions [8] and shows variations with the time day and season. In the rural station Ramanandnagar, climate is marked by clean atmosphere, very less dust particles in the air, low frequencies of calm conditions and high wind speed. At tropical place like Pune climate is marked by highly convective conditions, dusty atmosphere, high frequencies of calm conditions and reduced wind. Moreover, unlike in mid-latitudes, the ground is not covered by snow in the winter at rural station Ramanandnagar. Under such conditions, therefore, properties and distribution of ions in the atmosphere are expected to be different from that at tropical place like Pune and mid-latitudes like Estonia. The goal of this paper is to observe the effect of meteorological parameters on the air ion concentrations at rural site Ramanandnagar. As India is developing country pollution and climate change is pressing issue throughout world. To see the effect of pollution on rural atmosphere, pollution index is calculated. From the knowledge of pollution index, we also try to highlight at rural site different months, which are harmful to human health.

II. MEASUREMENT AND METHODS

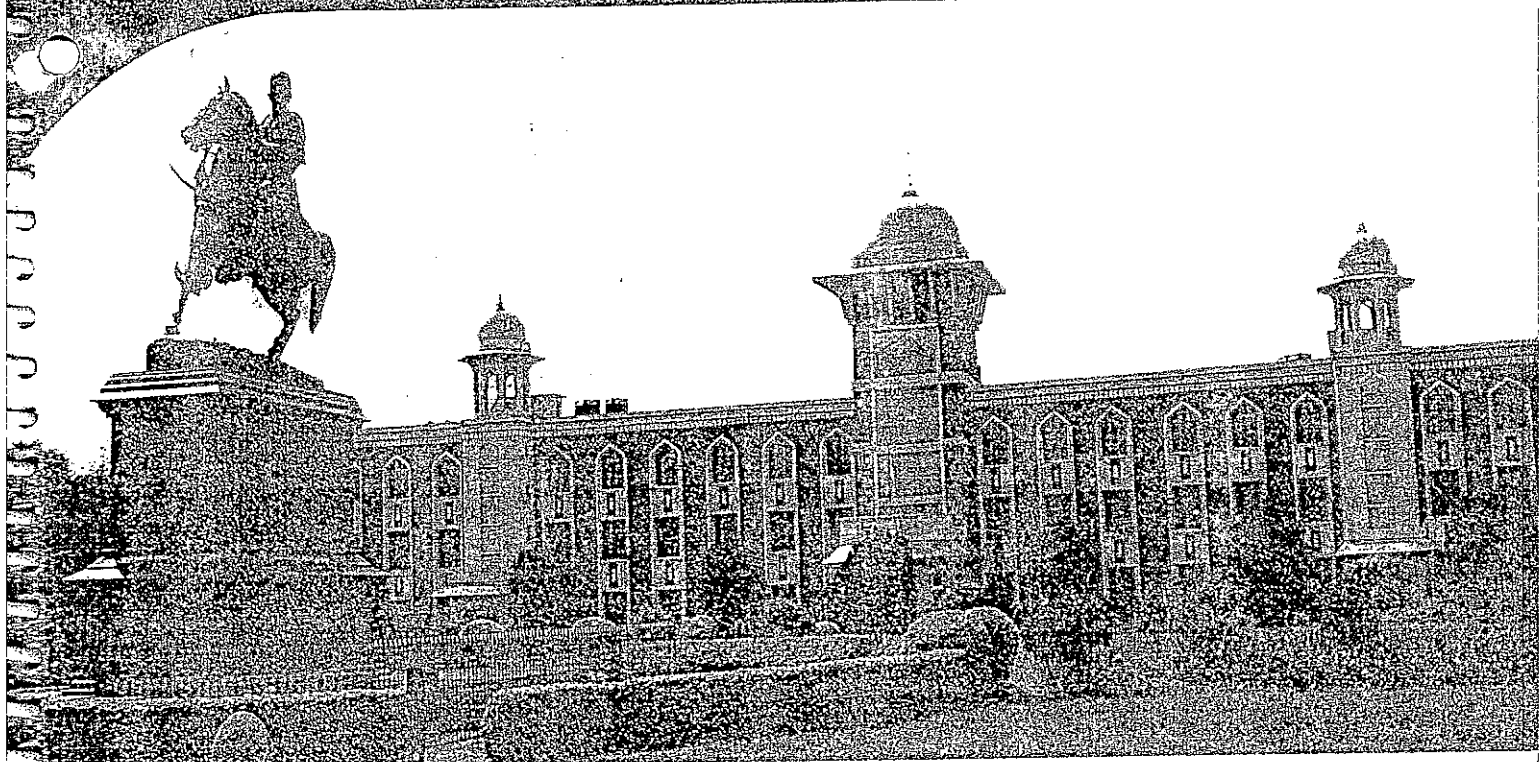
Terrain is surrounding the observatory some tree groups (about 80-90 trees in radius of 120 m) small woods, grass land and agricultural land. The backyard where outdoor observations are conducted is open agricultural land with sugarcane, wheat, corn fields. Observatory at Ramanandnagar is located in sparsely populated rural region as shown in Fig. 1. It is 210 km southeast of Pune and 370 km southeast of Mumbai capital of Maharashtra (India). The river Krishna flows just 4 km to the



शोध

‘भाषा, साहित्य और प्रौद्योगिकी’

संपादक : प्रो. वल्लभा पाटील



का योगदान सक्रिय है। आज हिंदी भाषा सीखने के लिए उपलब्ध विविध संसाधन उपलब्ध हैं। इससे ही स्पष्ट होता है कि हिंदी के विकास में वेबमीडिया का सक्रिय योगदान है।

हिंदी विभाग, कमला महाविद्यालय, कोल्हापुर

34

संगणक दुष्कृत एवं सुरक्षा,

शकुंतला वाघ

संगणक दुष्कृत से बचने के लिए सुरक्षित साफ्टवेयर जिसे एंटी वायरस के नाम से भी जाना जा सकता है। ये एंटी वायरस के प्रभाव से सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है जो वाइरस के विरुद्ध सुरक्षा प्रदान करते हैं। ये कंप्यूटर के हार्डड्राइव अथवा फ्लॉपी डिस्क पर प्रत्येक फाइल को स्कैन करता है। हानिकारक वाइरसों को अलग कर देता है। नवीनतम एंटी वायरस साफ्टवेयर लगाने से कंप्यूटर सुरक्षा का कोई पूरा प्रबंध नहीं हो सकता। इसके अतिरिक्त कई अन्य सावधानियाँ भी रखनी जरूरी है। स्पष्ट है कि कंप्यूटर की प्रतिकूल प्रभावों से सुरक्षा करना प्रयोक्ता का परम दायित्व है। आज वैश्विक स्तर पर मानवसमाज का कोई भी हिस्सा - टर से अछूता नहीं है कंप्यू। अपार सूचना के संग्रहण, भंडारण एवं संप्रेषण के सशक्त माध्यम कंप्यूटर की उचित देखभाल सुरक्षा एवं सुव्यवस्था अत्यावश्यक है।


हिन्दी विभाग, ए.एस.सी. कॉलेज, पलूस, जि. सांगली

35

हिंदी और वेब साहित्य

जगन्नाथ पाटील

भारतीय भाषा खासकर भारतीय भाषों खासकर हिन्दी का चलन संगणक और इंटरनेट पर इससे भी आगे बढ़ेगा। माहौल को देखकर उद्यमियों और निवेशकों ने अपनी कमर कस ली है। इंटरनेट पर हिंदी महज मिशन या सेवाभाव का मामला नहीं है। यह शुद्ध व्यवसाय है वह भी लाभ का। यहाँ पूंजी लगाकर उतना लंबा इंतजार भी नहीं करना है। इंटरनेट पर इसका पता है www.webdunia.com। शुरुआती दौर में इंटरनेट पर अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिये उसके पास चार या पाँच भाषा में संवाद की सुविधा और परोसने को उमदा सांस्कृतिक - साहित्यिक सुगंधसहित व्यापक समाचार सामग्री थी। हिन्दी के लगातार फैलते जाने की वजह



मध्ययुगीन सूफी सन्तों के सामाजिक परिवर्तन की प्रासंगिकता

संपादक :

डॉ. शाहीन एजाज जमादार

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भारतीय सूफी साहित्य

भारत में प्रेमाख्यानों की परम्परा अत्यन्त प्राचीन और विशाल रही है। महाभारत तथा अनेक पुराण प्रेमाख्यानों से भरे पड़े हैं। कुछ इतिहासकारों का तो यह कहना है, कि प्रेमाख्यानों का मूल जनक भारत रहा और यह परम्परा भारत से विदेश में चली गई। प्रेम की परम्परा भारत में पनपी, फिर यहाँ से फारस और अरब के प्रेमाख्यानों के रूप में होती हुई यूरोप पहुँची और वहाँ की विभिन्न भाषाओं में विकसित हुई क्योंकि, भारतीय प्रेमाख्यान और पाश्चात्य प्रेमाख्यान में अनेक प्रवृत्तियाँ एक सी मिलती हैं। कुछ इतिहासकारों का कहना है, कि जज सिकंदर लोधी भारत पर आक्रमण किया था तो उसके साथ ही यह परम्परा यहाँ से पहले यूनान में पहुँची और फिर वहाँ से सम्पूर्ण यूरोप में फैल गई। प्राचीनकाल में भारतीय नीतिपरक कहानियों का 'पंचतंत्र' का अरबी-फारसी तथा यूरोप की भाषाओं में अनुवाद हो चुका था। अरब की चमत्कारपूर्ण कहानियों 'अरबियन नाइट्स' और 'सिन्दबाद जहाजी' की कथाओं का प्रसिद्ध अंग्रेजी लेखक कीथ भारत की देन समझते हैं। यूरोप में प्राचीन काल से प्रचलित रोमान्स-कथाओं में पाए जानेवाले अनेक तत्त्व भारतीय सिद्ध हो चुके हैं। भारतीय कथाओं में यूरोपिय कल्पना को गहरे रूप से प्रभावित किया था।

आ. रामचंद्र शुक्लाजी के अनुसार ये सूफी कवि ज्ञान और भक्ति के स्थानपर प्रेम को ही ईश्वर प्राप्ति का एक मात्र साधन मानते थे। इसी कारण शुक्लाजी इस मार्ग को 'प्रेममार्गी सूफी शाखा' कहते हैं। सूफी कवि हृदय के उदार, प्रेमभावना में आकंठ निमग्न रहनेवाले थे। प्रेम के अमर उपासक और गायक थे। सूफी धर्म इस्लाम के कठोर बन्धनों की प्रतिक्रिया स्वरूप उदय हुआ था। इसलिए उसमें संकीर्णता के लिए स्थान ही था। ये भावुक सूफी विश्व में प्रेम का अखंड साम्राज्य देखने के अभिलाषी थे। वे मानते थे कि संसार में प्रेम ही सर्वोपरि उदात्त, व्यापक और एकमात्र प्रेमभावना है। इस भावना को व्यक्त करने के लिए इन्होंने हिन्दू प्रेम-गाथाओं को इसलिए अपनाया था कि वे सदियों से भारत में रहने के कारण वे पूर्णतः भारतीय बन गये थे। यहाँ के जन-जीवन-इन्होंने अपनाया था।

समाज परिवर्तनाच्या चळवळीचे आद्यक्रांतिकारक : महात्मा जोतिबा फुले

डॉ. संगिता संपत पाटील

प्रस्तावना :- महाराष्ट्राला लाभलेल्या समाजसुधारकांची यादी फार मोठी आहे. महाराष्ट्र ही समाजसुधारकांची खाणच आहे. या समाजसुधारकांच्या पहिल्या पिढीतील ज्येष्ठ आणि कर्ते समाजसुधारक म्हणून महात्मा जोतिबा फुलेंचे नाव घेतले जाते. भारतातील परंपरागत समाज संस्थांच्या विरुद्ध बंड करणारे पहिले महोपुरुष म्हणजे महात्मा जोतिबा फुले हे होय. महात्मा फुले हे आधुनिक महाराष्ट्रातील मूलगामी समाजपरिवर्तनाच्या चळवळीचे आद्यप्रवर्तक होते. महाराष्ट्राच्या समाजसेवेसाठी ध्येयाने भारावून जाऊन आपले सर्व जीवन समर्पित करणारे ते थोर पुरुष होते. त्यांचा पिंड कृतिशील क्रांतिकारकाचा होता. महात्मा फुले यांनी सामाजिक सुधारणेचा, सामाजिक समतेचा, स्त्री सुधारणेचा चार मांडला आणि आपल्या विचाराला धरून आपल्या कृतीची पाऊले अत्यंत धाडसाने, कर्तृत्वाने, धैर्याने व रूढी-परंपरांना लाथाडून टाकली. यातच म. फुले यांचे थोरपण, मोठेपण सामावलेले आहे.

जीवन वृत्तांत :- जोतिबांचा जन्म १८२७ ला झाला. गोविंदराव व चिमणाबाई या दाम्पत्यांचे जोतिबा हे दुसरे अपत्य. जोतिबांना लहानपणापासून शिक्षणाची आवड होती. पंतोजीच्या शाळेत मराठी शिक्षण घेण्यास सुरुवात केली. वयाच्या १३ व्या वर्षी त्यांचा विवाह धनकवडीच्या झगडे-पाटील यांच्या सावित्रीबाई या कन्येशी झाला. माध्यमिक मिशनरी शाळेत त्यांनी इंग्रजी शिक्षण घेतले. उक्ती आणि कृती यांमध्ये एकवाक्यता असलेल्या या समाज सुधारकावर 'थॉमस पेन' या पाश्चात्य विचारवंताचा आणि त्यांच्या 'राईट्स ऑफ मॅन' या ग्रंथाचा जबरदस्त प्रभाव होता.

जोतिबांचे शिक्षण विषयक विचार :- शिक्षण हे सर्व सुधारणांचे मूळ आहे. प्राथमिक शिक्षण सक्तीचे केले जावे ही मागणी करणारे हे पहिले भारतीय होत. समाज सुधारण्यासाठी दोन क्षेत्रात कार्य करणे आवश्यक आहे असे त्यांना वाटत असे. ही दोन क्षेत्रे म्हणजे स्त्री शिक्षण आणि अतिशुद्धांचे शिक्षण ही होत. सन १८५५ साली त्यांनी लिहिलेल्या 'तृतीय' या नाटकातून त्यांनी शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व प्रतिपादन केले असून ज्ञानचक्षू हा माणसाचा माणसाचा तिसरा डोळा असल्याचा संदेश दिला. 'शेतकऱ्यांचा आसूड' या ग्रंथात शिक्षणाअभावी समाजाची कशी दुर्दशा झाली याचे वर्णन अत्यंत प्रभावीपणे मांडले आहे. ते म्हणतात, 'विधेविना मती गेली, मतिविना नीती गेली, नीतीविना गती गेली, गतिविना शुद्ध खचले, इतके अनर्थ एका अविद्येने केले' या शब्दात त्यांनी शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट केले.

स्त्रियांचा उध्दारकर्ता- म. फुले :- स्त्री शिक्षणाची मुहूर्तमेढ रोवण्याचे काम म. फुल्यांनी केले. स्त्रियांची सामाजिक स्थिती चिंताजनक होती. 'जिच्या हाती पाळण्यांची दोरी ती जगाते उध्दारी' या तत्त्वाचे फुले पाईक होते. स्त्री ही समाजाचे मूळ आहे असे मानून जोतिबांनी स्त्री-शिक्षण, विधवा विवाह, बालहत्या प्रतिबंधक गृह, केशवपन यांसारख्या सामाजिक समस्यांबाबत मरिच कार्य केले.

स्त्री-शिक्षण :- जोतिबांनी ऑगस्ट १८४८ मध्ये पुण्याच्या

बुधवार पेठेतील भिड्यांच्या वाड्यात मुलींची पहिली शाळा सुरु केली. आर्थिक चणचणीमुळे ही शाळा बंद पडल्याने पुन्हा ३ जुलै १८५१ रोजी आण्णासाहेब चिपळूणकरांच्या वाड्यात त्यांनी मुलींची शाळा सुरु केली. १७ सप्टेंबर १८५१ रोजी त्यांनी मुलींची दुसरी शाळा रास्ता पेठेत सुरु केली. तर १५ मार्च १८५२ रोजी वेताळपेठेत मुलींची तिसरी शाळा सुरु केली. ख्रिस्ती मिशनऱ्यांनी १८२४ मध्ये स्त्री शिक्षणाची मुहूर्तमेढ रोवली असली तरी व्यक्तिगत पातळीवर स्वतंत्रपणे मुलींची शाळा स्थापन करणारे जोतिबा फुले हेच पहिले समाजसुधारक होय, या काळात शाळेत शिकविण्यासाठी शिक्षक मिळनात. महात्मा फुले यांनी आपली पत्नी सावित्रीबाई यांना पहिल्यांदा साक्षर केले व याच महाराष्ट्राच्या आद्य शिक्षिका बनल्या.

विधवा पुनर्विवाह :- १९ व्या शतकात विधवांची स्थिती अतिशय दयनीय होती. त्यांचे फार हाल होत असत. स्त्रियांचे हाल थांबावेत, त्यांना माणूस म्हणून जगाता यावे यासाठी जोतिबांनी विधवा विवाहाचा घडाडीने पुरस्कार केला. इ.स. १८६४ मध्ये पुण्यातील गोखल्यांच्या बागेत एक विधवा विवाह घडवून आणला. त्याचबरोबर विधवांच्या केशवपनाची चाल बंद व्हावी म्हणून त्यांनी चळवळ उभी केली व त्याकरिता नाभिकांचा संपही घडवून आणला. म. फुल्यांच्या सत्यशोधक चळवळीने याबाबत जनजागृती करून महत्त्वाचा वाटा उचलला.

बालहत्या प्रतिबंधक गृह :- बालविवाहाच्या प्रथेमुळे १९ व्या शतकात विधवांची संख्या जास्त होती. एखाद्या विधवेचे चुकून वाकडे पाऊल पडले तर समाज तिला अधोरी शिक्षा देत असे. त्यांचं जिणं मुष्कील करून टाकत असे अशा विधवांना भ्रूणहत्या किंवा आत्महत्या करण्याशिवाय पर्याय नव्हता. अशा संकटातून विधवांची सुटका व्हावी म्हणून जोतिबांनी १८६३ मध्ये 'बालहत्या प्रतिबंधक गृह' काढले. त्याची माहिती देणारी भिक्तीपत्रके घरांघरावर लावली. त्यामध्ये असे म्हंटले होतं की, 'विधवांनो इथे गुप्तपणे आणि सुरक्षितपणे वाळंत व्हा, तुम्ही आपले मूल न्यावे किंवा इथे ठेवावे हे तुमच्या खुशीवर अवलंबून राहिल. त्या मुलाची काळजी हा अनाथाश्रम घेईल.' जोतिबांनी सुरु केलेले बालहत्या प्रतिबंधकगृह हे भारतातील पहिलेच होते. जोतिबांना मूलबाळ नव्हते. त्यांनी दुसरे लग्न न करता काशीबाई या विधवा ब्राम्हण स्त्रीचा 'यशवंत' हा मुलगा दत्तक घेतला. असे करून आपण जातीभेद मानणारे नाही हे पटवून दिले.

अस्पृश्य उध्दाराचे कार्य :- महात्मा फुले हे सामाजिक समतेच्या चळवळीचे आद्य प्रवर्तक होते. अस्पृश्यता हा हिंदू धर्माला लागलेला कलंक आहे. जोतिबांनी अस्पृश्यता निवारण करण्यासाठी मूलगामी विचार मांडले. ३ जुलै १८५२ रोजी पुण्याच्या वेताळ पेठेत जोतिबांनी शुद्धातिशुद्धांच्या मुलांसाठी शाळा सुरु केली. आपल्या मित्रांच्या सहाय्याने 'महार, मांग इ. लोकांस विद्या शिकविण्याकरिता मंडळी' नावाची संस्था काढली. सन १८५८ पर्यंत या संस्थेमार्फत तीन शाळा सुरु केल्या. 'गुलामगिरी' हा ग्रंथ



स्त्री शिक्षणाच्या दीपस्तंभ सावित्रीबाई फुले

प्रस्तावना :- स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात स्त्री शिक्षणाच्या कार्यात ज्योतीबाई योगदान दिले असे अनेक महापुरुष होऊन गेले. जांभेकर, आगरकर, म. फुले, भांडारकर, म. कर्वे, लोकहितवादी, वि. रा. शिंदे इत्यादी थोर विचारवंतांनी स्त्री-शिक्षणाला पोषक अशी वैचारीक चळवळ चालू ठेवली.

एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धात स्त्री शिक्षणाकरिता प्रयत्न करणाऱ्यांपैकी म. फुले हे अग्रगण्य व्यक्तिमत्त्व होते. फुले कालीन स्त्री जीवन हे अत्यंत हीन दर्जाचे होते. धर्माच्या नावाखाली तिचा छळ होत असे. स्त्रियांची जर प्रगती न्हायची असेल तर शिकली पाहिजे हे जोतिबांनी ओळखले. स्त्रियांच्या समस्या, स्त्रियांनी पुढाकार घेऊन सोडविल्या पाहिजेत. याची जाणीव म. फुले यांच्याप्रमाणे सावित्रीबाईंनाही होती. म्हणूनच जोतिबांनी आपल्या कायने आपल्या सहचारिणीची ज्योत प्रज्वलित केली. अशा या ज्योतीचा म्हणजे सावित्रीबाई फुलेंचा ३ जानेवारी हा जन्मदिन. या जन्मदिनी त्यांच्या कार्याचा थोडक्यात आढावा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न या लेखात केला आहे.

सातारा जिल्ह्यातील नायगाव या गावी ३ जानेवारी १८३१ रोजी सावित्रीबाईंचा जन्म झाला. आईचे नाव लक्ष्मीबाई व वडिलांचे नाव खंडोजी नेवसे पाटील. त्यांचे वडील गावचे पाटील होते. सावित्रीचा विवाह वयाच्या १० वर्षी ज्योतिबा फुलेंशी १८४० मध्ये झाला. जोतिबांच्या जीवनात जीवनासाठी म्हणून आल्यानंतर त्यांच्या विचारांशी, कृतीशी तन-मनाने त्या त्यांच्या पाठीशी उभ्या राहिल्या. सावित्रीबाईंनी आपले पती जोतिराव यांच्या खांद्याला खांदा लावून शैक्षणिक व सामाजिक क्षेत्रात केलेले कार्य क्रांतिकारक होते. म्हणूनच त्या क्रांतिज्योती ठरतात.

सावित्रीबाई या समाजाच्या प्रेरणा होत्या. ज्या काळात स्त्री शिक्षणे हे महापाप मानले जाई त्या काळात जोतिबांनी निरक्षर असणाऱ्या आपल्या पत्नीला शिकवले. त्यावेळी सनातन्यांनी त्यांच्यावर कोरे ओढले. पण जोतिबा डगमगले नाहीत. एक स्त्री शिकली की सर्व कुटुंब शिकेल आणि एक कुटुंब शिकलं की पर्यायाने समाजाचा, देशाचा विकास होतो. हीच प्रेरणा त्यांनी सावित्रीबाईंना दिली. म्हणूनच सावित्रीबाईं आद्य शिक्षिका, एक आदर्श मुख्याध्यापिका, समाजसेविका, दीनदलितांच्या उद्धारक आणि जोतिबांच्या मृत्युनंतर सत्यशोधक समाजाच्या त्या नेत्या झाल्या. त्यांना या काळात अनेक अडी-अडचणी, समाजाचा तीव्र विरोध व रोष पत्करावा लागला. पण त्यांनी स्त्री शिक्षणाचे कार्य अविरतपणे चालू

ठेवले आणि खरंच आज जी काही स्त्री उभी आहे यात सावित्रीबाई फुले व म. फुले यांचा वाटा सिद्धाचा आहे. कारण स्त्रीला नवीन चेहरा, नवीन क्रांतिकारक विचारसरणी दिली ती सावित्रीबाई फुले यांनी.

महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले यांच्या समवेत सावित्रीबाईंनी जे सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक उपक्रम राबवले त्यामध्ये सावित्रीबाईंचा सहभाग अतिशय महत्वाचा आहे. स्त्री शिक्षणाचे कार्य त्यांनी नेटाने, ध्येयाने पुढे नेले. त्या काळात मुलींनी शिक्षण घेणे म्हणजे निंदा-नालस्ती, कमी प्रतीचे समजले जाई. उपेक्षित स्त्रियांचे शिक्षण, स्त्रियांवरील अन्याय, अत्याचार, अनिष्ट रूढी, परंपरा, जातीयता, दुर्बल घटक यासाठी त्या सतत जोतिबांबरोबर संघर्ष करीत राहिल्या आणि त्यांनी आपल्या कायने क्रांतीचे पाऊल नेहमीच पुढे टाकले. त्यांनी समाजासाठी राबविलेले उपक्रम खालीलप्रमाणे :-

१. १८२९ साली कलकत्ता येथे अमेरिकन मिशनने सुरु केलेल्या मुलींच्या शाळेपासून प्रेरणा घेऊन १८४८ मध्ये पुण्यात भिडे वाड्यात मुलींसाठी पहिली शाळा काढली व तिथे शिक्षिका म्हणून कार्यास सुरुवात केली.
२. १५ मे १८४८ रोजी महारवाड्यात मुला-मुलींसाठी शाळा.
३. १८५१ मध्ये पुण्याच्या महारवाड्यात हरिजन मुलांसाठी शाळा सुरु केली. तिथेही शिक्षिका म्हणून काम केले.
४. १८४८ ते १८५२ या कालखंडात फुले दांपत्याने पुणे व पुणे परिसरात २० शाळा काढल्या.
५. २८ जानेवारी १८५३ ला पुण्यात बालहत्या प्रतिबंधक गृहाची स्थापना केली. या गृहाची सर्वव्यवस्था सावित्रीबाईंचा पाहत.
६. बालहत्या प्रतिबंध गृहातील एका ब्राम्हण विधवेचा यशवंत हा मुलगा दत्तक घेतला.
७. केशवपनाच्या चालीविरुद्ध न्हाव्यांचा संप घडवून आणला.
८. विधवा पुनर्विवाह घडवून आणणारी सभा स्थापन केली.
९. प्रौढ शिक्षण व रात्रीची शाळा या विचारांच्या व प्रयोगांच्या जनक.
१०. सतीची चाल बंद करण्यास प्रयत्न.
११. सत्यशोधक समाजाचे जोतिबांसमवेत व त्यांच्या निधनानंतरही कार्य व नेतृत्व सांभाळले.

फुले दांपत्यांच्या या कार्याचा विचार करता आपण त्यांच्या

, पुणे : नित्यनुतन

नुतन प्रकाशन.

व्यवस्थापन, पुणे:

व्यवस्थापन, पुणे

Use of ICT in teaching and learning

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Abstract:

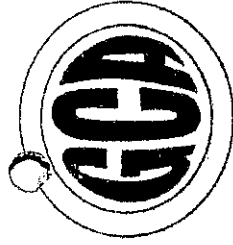
E-learning is delivery of educational courses using electronic media like Multimedia tools, Computer and computer networking including internet. Now a days universities across the world are increasingly adopting e-learning to widen their student's reach. ICT is routed as powerful tool for educational change and reform. ICT, when used appropriate helps to expand the access to education, to strengthen the education and to raise the quality of education. ICT improves the quality of education by facilitating learning by doing real time conservation directed instruction, Self Learning, information seeking, critical thinking, etc. ICT is under-used in class room by teachers because teachers are grown from non-information society. ICT is over-used by students outside the classroom because students are born as ICT natives. In higher education teachers are largely equipping themselves with ICT in order to cope up with expectations of learners.

Keywords: *Teaching-learning process, Multimedia Tools, ICT, Self Learning, Information seeking, class room teaching.*

Introduction- Elearning is the delivery of educational sources using electronic media like multimedia, computer and computer networking including internet. Now a days universities across the world are increasingly adopting e learning to widen their students reach. Information and communication technologies (ICT) have become common place entities in all aspects of life. Across the past twenty years the use of ICT has fundamentally changed the practices and procedures of nearly all forms of efforts within business and governance. Within education, ICT has begun to have a presence but the impact has not been as extensive as in other fields. ICT application to the core business of education can accelerate and improve learning on a number of fronts. It can also provide the means of gathering, connecting and analyzing data about teaching and learning in ways that enable us to more accurately diagnose student need and evaluate programs. Education is a very socially

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प्रस्तावना :

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाने २०१२ हे वर्ष आंतरराष्ट्रीय 'सहकार वर्ष' म्हणून जाहीर केले. त्यादृष्टीने वेगवेगळ्या उपक्रमातून, विविध पातळीवरील सह. संस्थांच्या सहकार्यातून व संघटित प्रयत्नातून सहकार क्षेत्राचा विकास करणे हे जागतिक सहकार वर्ष म्हणून साजरे करण्याचा मुख्य उद्देश आहे. भारतातील सहकार चळवळ जगातील सर्वात मोठी चळवळ म्हणून मानली जाते. पण गेल्या काही व वर्षात सहकारातील अपप्रवृत्ती, राजकीय हस्तक्षेप व ध्येयवेड्या सभासदांचा अभाव यामुळे भारतातील सहकारी संस्था अडचणीत आल्या आहेत. काही बंद पडल्या आहेत तर काही नवीन सहकारी संस्था फिनीक्स पक्षाप्रमाणे सहकारात नवीन आदर्श घालण्याचा प्रयत्न करीत आहेत. त्यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने द्राक्षापासून वाईन निर्मिती करणारी देशातील व सहकारातील पहिली सहकारी वायनरी म्हणजे ग्रेपसिटी वायनरी सहकारी संस्था लि. सावळज, ता. तासगांव होय.

भारतात महाराष्ट्र राज्य द्राक्ष लागवडीत व उत्पादनात अग्रेसर असून त्यामध्ये दिवसेंदिवस मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ होत आहे. केंद्र सरकारने कृषीप्रक्रिया उद्योगाला चालना देवून शेतकरी व उद्योगाला चालना देवून शेतकरी व उद्योग वर्गाला फार मोठा दिलासा दिला आहे. त्याचे फळ म्हणून आज महाराष्ट्रात मोठ्या संख्येने द्राक्ष वाईन प्रकल्प उभारले आहेत व त्याचबरोबर वेगवेगळ्या वाईन द्राक्ष जातीची लागवड केली आहे. महाराष्ट्रात पहिल्या श्री शामराव चौगुले यांनी १९८१ साली “चैटियू इंडेज वायनरी” फ्रान्स तंत्रज्ञाच्या मदतीने स्थापन केली. त्यानंतर ग्रोवर वायनरी, बेंगलोर (१९८८) सुला वायनरी नाशिक (१९९९) रोजी खाजगी तत्वावर स्थापन झाल्या. हे प्रकल्प यशस्वी झाल्यानंतर महाराष्ट्र शासनाने एमआयडीसी (MIDC) व अपेडाच्या मदतीने महाराष्ट्रातील सर्व शेतकरी व द्राक्ष उत्पादक आणि उद्योगासाठी द्राक्षापासून प्रक्रियायुक्त पदार्थ व उपपदार्थ बनविण्याचे धोरण “अॅग्री एक्सपोर्ट झोन” (Agri Export Zone) यामध्ये समाविष्ट करून महाराष्ट्रातील सर्व द्राक्षबागायतदारांना व उद्योगाला सर्व सुविधा उपलब्ध करून दिल्या त्यानंतर महाराष्ट्र शासनाने १९ सप्टेंबर २००१ रोजी “द्राक्ष प्रक्रिया उद्योग धोरण - २००१” जाहीर केले हे धोरण जाहीर झाल्यानंतर महाराष्ट्रात मोठ्याप्रमाणात शेतकऱ्यांनी व उद्योजकांनी वायनरी स्थापन केल्या.

ग्रेपसिटी वायनरी सहकारी संस्था लि., सावळज ही वायनरी मा. आर. आर. पाटील (गृहमंत्री महाराष्ट्र राज्य) यांच्या प्रयत्नातून २००४ रोजी स्थापन झाली. ही वायनरी सहकार तत्वावर आधारीत देशातील पहिलीच सहकारी वायनरी आहे. या वायनरीचे एकूण ८० शेतकरी सभासद सावळज व सावळज परिसरातील आहेत. या सभासदामधून ९ सभासदांची संचालक म्हणून दर ५ वर्षांनी निवड केली जाते. सध्या मा. किशोर उनउने (जि.प.सदस्य, सांगली) हे अध्यक्ष म्हणून काम करीत आहेत ही वायनरी तासगांव - वायफळे रोडवर बिरनवाडीजवळ चंच टेकडीवर स्थापन केली आहे.

या वायनरीला फॉरेनलुक देण्यात आला आहे म्हणजे 'W' या इंग्रजी अक्षराप्रमाणे वायनरीची रचना केली आहे. या वायनरीला जपान, ऑस्ट्रेलिया व फ्रान्स या देशातील वाईन मॅकरनी भेटी दिल्या आहेत. या वाईनरीत रेड व व्हाईट वाईन. १) विंटेज इंडिया २) ओला ३) मावरीकं ४) झीना या ब्रॅंडनेमने विकली जाते.

सहकारी महाराष्ट्र । एप्रिल २०१३ । १३

स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादनात शेती क्षेत्राचा हिस्सा

भारत व चीन तुलनात्मक अभ्यास

सुधीर यशवंत शोसभरे, पल्लूस,

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प्रमाणध्वनी: ९४२९१२७१४९

सध्या भारताचा स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादन वाढीचा दर हा घटताना दिसतो.

यास कारणीभूत २००७ पासून सतत घटत जाणारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन वाढीचा दर सन २०१२ मध्ये ३.४९% होता. तो २०१३ मध्ये ३.१२% होण्याचा अंदाज (Planning Commission Govt. of India 2013 Data) व्यक्त केला आहे. तसेच सन २०१० पासून सेवा क्षेत्रातील वाढीचा दर सतत घटत आहे. सन २०१२ मध्ये ८.२०% (CSO, RBI 2013) होता तो सन २०१३ मध्ये ६.५९% होण्याचा अंदाज (Planning Commission Govt of India 2013 Data) व्यक्त केला आहे. तसेच भारताची निर्यात घट, व आयात वाढ, अपयशी शेरअर बाजार रुपयाची घसरण, परकीय गंगाजळीत होणारी घट, वित्तीय जुटीतील वाढ इ. कारणांमुळे भारताचा स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादन वाढीचा दर सन २०१० मध्ये १०.५% होता तो सन २०१२ मध्ये ३.२% इतका अल्प राहीला आहे. सद्यस्थितीतील स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादन वाढीच्या दरात वृद्धी घडवून आणण्यास भाववाढीवर नियंत्रण, निर्यात वाढ, आयात घट, करून घसरणाऱ्या रुपयामध्ये स्थैर्य आणता येईल. तसेच औद्योगिक क्षेत्र विस्तारण्याचे कार्य हे शेतीच्या माध्यमातूनच करता येईल. या सर्व घटकांचा परिणाम भारताचा स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादनाचा दर जाढेल व हे भारताला महसुसला बनण्याच्या दृष्टीने महत्त्वाचे ठेल. या दृष्टिकोनातून भारताच्या शेती क्षेत्राची चीनच्या शेती क्षेत्राशी तुलना करून भारताच्या शेती क्षेत्रातील कमतरता व त्यावरील उपाय योजना या संदर्भात आढावा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात करण्यात आला आहे.

उद्दिष्ट्ये:

१. चीन व भारत देशातील स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादन वाढीच्या दराचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास करणे.

२. चीन व भारत शेती क्षेत्रातील उत्पादकतेचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास करणे.

३. चीन संदर्भात भारतातील शेती क्षेत्रातील कमतरतेचा अभ्यास करणे.

४. भारताच्या शेती उत्पादन वाढी संदर्भात उपाय सुचविणे.

५. स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादन वाढी संदर्भात शेती उत्पादन वाढीचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट करणे.

सिध्दांत कल्पना:

'शेती उत्पादनात वाढ घडवून आणण्यास स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादनात वाढ घडून येईल'

$GDP = F$ (Growth of Agri. production)

$GDP =$ स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादन.

$F =$ फलनात्मक संबंध

$Growth of Agri. production =$ शेती उत्पादन वाढ.

अभ्यास पध्दती:

भारत व चीन या दोन्ही देशातील स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादन चीन भारत शेती क्षेत्रातील उत्पादकता, शेत जमीन, शेतीमधील यांत्रिकीकरण, शेतीमधील संशोधन व विकास तसेच गुंतवणूक यासंबंधीची माहिती The World Bank, Planning Commission Govt of India, Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), या दृष्ट्यम साधन सामग्री वरून गोळा केली आहे व तुलनात्मक अभ्यास करण्यासाठी Statistical Tools चा वापर केला आहे.

चीन भारत तुलनात्मक अभ्यास:

अशिया खंडात क्षेत्रफळाने मोठे आणि शेजारी असणारी राष्ट्रे म्हणजे चीन आणि भारत. जगातील सर्वात जास्त लोकसंख्या या देशांमध्ये

असल्याने जगातील सर्वात मोठी बाजार पेढ या दोन देशांमध्ये आहे. चीन आणि भारत हे कृषीप्रधान देश असल्याने २/४ पेक्षा जास्त लोकसंख्या शेती क्षेत्रात सामावलेली आहे. सन १९८० पासून चीनने तर १९९१ पासून भारताने आर्थिक सुधारणांना सुरुवात केल्याने यंत्रणा आर्थिक विकासाचा दर सतत वाढत आहे. त्यामुळे हे देश आर्थिक महासत्ता बनण्याकडे वाटचाल करीत आहेत. वरील साधन्यांचा विचार करून हे दोन देशाची तुलना करण्यासाठी निवडले आहेत.

परंतु वरील गोष्टींच्या संदर्भात दोन्ही देशांमध्ये साम्य दिसून येत असले तरी भारत हा देश चीनच्या पुढील घटकांच्या बाबतीत फारच मागे आहे.

स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादन वाढीचा दर:

सन २००३ ते २०१२ या १० वर्षांच्या कालखंडातील चीन व भारत देशातील स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादन वाढीची तुलना करता येईल. सन २००३ ते २०१२ या कालखंडाच्या दरम्यान सन २०१० या वर्षाचा अपवाद वगळता चीन चा स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादन वाढीचा दर कायमच भारताच्या स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादन वाढीच्या दरा पेक्षा जास्त होता. १० वर्षांच्या कालखंडात मुन २००७ मध्ये चीनचा वृद्धी दर सर्वात जास्त (१४.२%) इतका तर भारताचा १० वर्षांच्या कालखंडात २०१० मध्ये सर्वाधिक (१०.५%) वृद्धीदर राहीला आहे. दोन्ही देशातील स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादन वाढीची १० वर्षातील सरासरी घेतली असता चीनची सरासरी वृद्धीदर हा १०.४६% तर भारताची सरासरी वृद्धी ७.६५% आहे. तर सध्याचा भारताचा स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादन वाढीचा दर हा फक्त ३.२% इतका अल्प रा

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Chromosomes in a lady bird beetle *Menochilus sexmaculatus* Fab. (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae)

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ABSTRACT..... A lady bird beetle, *Menochilus sexmaculatus* Fab. (Coleoptera:Coccinellidae) is biocontrol agent of several homopterous insect pests. Therefore, karyological investigations were carried out in adult male of *M. sexmaculatus*. The diploid number of 12 chromosomes was depicted by the 'spermatogonial metaphase. The karyotypes comprised of 10 pair of autosomes and X and Y sex chromosomes.

KEY WORDS..... Chromosomes, *Menochilus sexmaculatus*, Bio-control agent

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INTRODUCTION

Menochilus sexmaculatus (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) is a potential biocontrol agent of many homopterous pests of agricultural and horticultural crops. *Menochilus* species have different colour patterns and elytral spots. Hence, any advance knowledge on chromosomes will add great relevance in confirming species diversity of the genus *Menochilus*. In India, five species of *Menochilus* have been reported (Sathe and Bhosale, 2001 and Patil and Sathe, 2003). The review of the literature indicates that chromosomal diversity has been studied by Bione *et al.* (2005a,b) Cabral-de-Mello *et al.* (2007 and 2008) and Colomba *et al.* (1996), Duff (1970), Beauchamp and Angus (2006) and Dange and Rathore (2010) etc.

RESEARCH METHODS

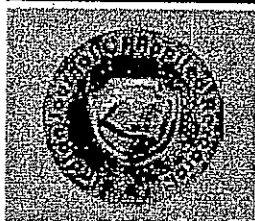
For chromosomal studies, lady bird beetles, *M. sexmaculatus* were collected from agricultural and horticultural ecosystems and reared in the laboratory (25 ± 1°C, to 70 – 75 RH % 12 hrs photoperiod). The methodology adapted in the present study is briefly given below :

- Injection of 0.01 to 0.03 ml of 0.05 per cent colchicines to the beetles and keeping them for 6 to 7 hrs at room temperature.

- Dissection of testes separately in 0.067 per cent NaCl.
- Transfer of the tissue to 0.56 per cent KCl for 15 to 30 min.
- Treatment to the tissue with 0.09 per cent Sodium citrate for 60 to 90 min.
- Transfer of the tissue to freshly prepared fixative, allow tissue fixing to 15 to 30 min. material may be stored in this fixative for 2 to 3 months at 4°C.
- Transfer of the fixed material to 15 per cent acetic acid to soften the tissue for 5 to 10 min.
- Softening of tissue with 50 per cent acetic acid in watch glass and macerating with glass rod.
- Macerating tissue on the slide with the help of glass rod, remove acetic acid with the help of blotting paper.
- Staining the tissue with aceto-orceine for not more than 5 min, put the cover slip, press it gently with thumb finger to spread the tissue.
- Blotting the slide to remove the excess stain, seal the cover slip with the help of nail paint, protect the slid from dust and store at 4°C for overnight.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

Results are represented in Fig. 1-5 and Table 1. In *M. sexmaculatus* the diploid number of 12 chromosomes was



Chromosomes in A Lady Bird Beetle *Menochilus Marathi* Sp. Nov. (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae)

KEYWORDS

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ABSTRACT

A lady bird beetle *Menochilus marathi* sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) is biocontrol agent of several homopterous insects. Therefore, karyological investigations were carried out in adult male of *M. marathi* sp. nov. The diploid number of 12 chromosomes was depicted by the spermatogonial metaphase. The karyotypes comprise of 5 pair of autosomes and X and Y sex chromosomes.

INTRODUCTION

Menochilus marathi sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) is a potential biocontrol agent of many homopterous pests of agricultural and horticultural crops. *Menochilus* species have different colour patterns and elytral spots. Hence, any advance knowledge on chromosomes will add great relevance in confirming species diversity of the genus *Menochilus*. In India, five species of *Menochilus* have been reported (Sathe and Bhosale, 2001 and Patil and Sathe, 2003). The review of the literature indicates that chromosomal diversity has been studied by Bione et al., (2005a,b), Cabral-de-Mello et al., (2007, 2008) and Colomba et al., (1996) Duff (1970), Beauchamp & Angus (2006) and Dange and Rathore (2010).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For chromosomal studies, lady bird beetles, *M. marathi* sp. nov. have been collected from agricultural and horticultural ecosystems and reared in the laboratory ($25 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$, to $70 - 75^\circ\text{RH} \%$ 12 hrs photoperiod). The methodology adapted in the present study is similar to Ray Choudary and Pyne (1954). Except certain alterations, brief method is given below,

- Injection of 0.01 to 0.03 ml of 0.05 % colchicines to the beetles and keeping them for 6 to 7 hrs at room temperature.
- Dissection of testes separately in 0.067 % NaCl.
- Transfer of the tissue to 0.56 % KCl for 15 to 30 min.
- Treatment to the tissue with 0.09 % Sodium citrate for 60 to 90 min.
- Transfer of the tissue to freshly prepared fixative, allow tissue fixing to 15 to 30 min. material may be stored in this fixative for 2 to 3 months at 40°C .
- Transfer of the fixed material to 15 % acetic acid to soften the tissue for 5 to 10 min.
- Softening of tissue with 50 % acetic acid in watch glass and macerating with glass rod.
- Macerating tissue on the slide with the help of glass rod, remove acetic acid with the help of blotting paper.
- Staining the tissue with aceto-orcein for not more than 5 min, put the cover slip, press it gently with thumb finger to spread the tissue.
- Blotting the slide to remove the excess stain, seal the cover slip with the help of nail paint, protect the slide from dust and store at 40°C for overnight.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Results are represented in Figs. 1-5. In *M. marathi* sp. nov. the diploid number of 12 chromosomes was depicted by the spermatogonial metaphase. The karyotype showed of 5 pair of autosomes and X and Y sex chromosomes. Autosomes number 1, 3, 5 to 10 and X and Y sex chromosomes were metacentric while autosomes number 2 and 4 were sub metacentric.

The sub family scarabaeinae was studied with respective variations in diploid number by Smith and Virkki (1978) and reported that the sub family scarabaeinae is most karyotypically divers and sex determining mechanism. Hence, supposed to be primitive in the family Scarabaeidae. In *Heliocorpris bucephalus* (Fabricius), *Gymnopleurus dejeani* Castelnau, *G. gemmatus* Harold the diploid number of 20 chromosomes was depicted by the spermatogonial metaphase. Similarly in *G. miliaris* (Fabricius) the diploid number of chromosomes was 18. In the present form, *M. marathi* sp. nov. (Coccinellinae; Coccinellidae) the diploid number of 12 chromosomes was depicted by the spermatogonial metaphase.

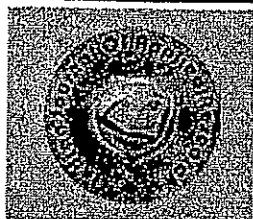
In the *H. bucephalus* the karyotype comprised of 9 pair of autosomes and X and Y sex chromosomes. Autosomes pair 1 was metacentric and autosomes pair 2 - 9 and X and Y sex chromosomes were sub metacentric. In the present form the karyotype comprised 5 pair of autosomes and X and Y sex chromosomes. Autosomes number 1, 3, 5 to 10 and X and Y sex chromosomes were metacentric while autosomes number 2 and 4 were sub metacentric.

The smallest diploid number $2n = 3 + \text{neo xy}$ was depicted in *Erystrerus caribaeus* (Carbal -de-Mello, et al, 2007). According to Dange and Rathore (2010) the relative large size of pair 1 was corresponded to the largest elements of the complement, characterized a karyotypic asymmetry in the species. Chromosomal evolution in scarabaeidae has been studied by Bione et al, (2005 a,b.), Cabral-de-Mello et al, (2007, 2008) and Yadav and Pillia, (1979) and stated that the reduction of the diploid number to $2n = 18$ and relatively large size of pair 1 when compared to the other chromosomes of the karyotype suggest the occurrence of a peri-centric inversion followed by a fusion between autosomes from an ancestral karyotype with $2n = 20$. According to Virkki (1957) the sub family Geofrupinae is anatomically close to Corprinae than any other sub family. However, family Coccinellidae and its sub families are not attempted widely except the work of Beauchamp and Angus (2010) wherein they studied 4 British species of the lady bird beetles, *Coccidula rufa* (Herbst), *C. siutellata* (Herbst), *Rhyzobius chrysomeloides* (Herbst) and *Rh. Litura* (F.). In *C. rufa* and *C. siutellata* 9 pairs of autosomes and sex chromosomes XYP (σ) and XX (f) were reported with sex chromosomes X and Y.

The present work will be helpful for confirmation of morphologically identified species and also to study anatomical evolution of the family Coccinellidae, which is economically very important and provides bio-control agents for insect pest control by biological means as eco-friendly control.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Chromosomal Diversity in A Lady Bird Beetle *Menochilus Aphidivouri* Sp. Nov. (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae)

KEYWORDS

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ABSTRACT

Lady bird beetle *Menochilus aphidivouri* sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) is a bio-control agent of several homopterous insect pests. Therefore, karyological investigations were carried out in adult male of *M. aphidivouri* sp. nov. The diploid number of 12 chromosomes was depicted by the spermatogonial metaphase. The karyotypes comprise of 5 pair of autosomes and X and Y sex chromosomes.

INTRODUCTION

Menochilus aphidivouri sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) is a potential biocontrol agent of many homopterous pests of agricultural and horticultural crops. *Menochilus* species have different colour patterns and elytral spots. Hence, any advance knowledge on chromosomes will add great relevance in confirming species diversity of the genus *Menochilus*. In India, five species of *Menochilus* have been reported (Sathe and Bhosale, 2001 and Patil and Sathe, 2003). The review of the literature indicates that chromosomal diversity has been studied by Bione et al., (2005a,b) Cabral-de-Mello et al., (2007, 2008) and Colomba et al., (1996) Duff (1970), Beauchamp & Angus (2006) and Dange and Rathore (2010).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For chromosomal studies, lady bird beetles, *M. aphidivouri* sp. nov. have been collected from agricultural and horticultural ecosystems and reared in the laboratory ($25 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$, to 70–75 RH % 12 hrs photoperiod). The methodology adapted in the present study is similar to Ray Choudary and Pyne (1954). Except certain alterations, brief method is given below,

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metacentric.

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In the *H. bauceohalus* the karyotype comprised of 9 pair of autosomes and X and Y sex chromosomes. Autosome pair 1 was metacentric and autosome pair 2 – 9 and X and Y sex chromosomes were sub metacentric. In the present form the karyotype comprised 5 pair of autosomes and X and Y sex chromosomes. Autosome number 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 and X and Y sex chromosomes were metacentric while autosome number 4, 6, 9 and 10 were sub metacentric.

The smallest diploid number $2n = 3 + \text{neo xy}$ was depicted in *Erytemus caribaeus* (Carbal-de-Mello, et al, 2007). According to Dange and Rathore (2010) the relative large size of pair 1 was corresponded to the largest elements of the complement, characterized a karyotypic asymmetry in the species. Chromosomal evolution in scarabaeidae has been studied by Bione et al, (2005 a,b), Cabral-de-Mello et al, (2007, 2008) and Yadav and Pillia, (1979) and stated that the reduction of the diploid number to $2n = 18$ and relatively large size of pair 1 when compared to the other chromosomes of the karyotype suggest the occurrence of a peri-centric inversion followed by a fusion between autosomes from an ancestral karyotype with $2n = 20$. According to Virkki (1957) the sub family Geofrupinae is anatomically close to Corprinae than any other sub family. However, family Coccinellidae and its sub families are not attempted widely except the work of Beauchamp and Angus (2010) wherein they studied 4 British species of the lady bird beetles, *Coccidula rufa* (Herbst), *C. siutellata* (Herbst), *Rhyzobius chrysomeloides* (Herbst) and *Rh. Litura* (F.). In *C. rufa* and *C. siutellata* 9 pairs of autosomes and sex chromosomes XYP (♂) and XX ♀ were reported with sex chromosomes X and Y.

The present work will be helpful for studying anatomical evolution of the family Coccinellidae, which is very economically important and provides bio-control agents for insect pest control by biological means as eco-friendly control.

परिवर्तनवादी बुलंद आवाज आणि साक्षेपी संशोधक, लेखक डॉ. बाबुराव गुरव

प्रा. डॉ. संपतराव पार्लेकर

माणूस हा सामाजिक प्राणी आहे. तो परिवर्तनशील आहे. सतत जाणून घेणे आणि योग्य असेल ते स्वीकारणे हे त्याच्या विवेकबुद्धीचे कौशल्य आहे. माणूस हा कधीही निराश किंवा निष्क्रिय नसतो. तो सतत प्रगतीच्या, ज्ञानाच्या वाटा धुंडाळत असतो. सत्य शोधत रहाणे, जाणीव जागृती होणे हे त्याच्या प्रगतीचे, नवविचारांचे आणि वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोनाचे एक रूप असते. माणसाच्या उदयाबरोबरच त्याच्यातील परिवर्तनशील वृत्ती जागृत आहे. त्यातूनच परिवर्तन चळवळ पुढे आली असावी. अशाच परिवर्तन चळवळीतील अग्रगण्य व्यक्तिमत्त्व प्रभावी बक्ते, चिंतनशील विचारवंत आणि साक्षेपी संशोधक म्हणून प्रा. डॉ. बाबुराव गुरव यांना ओळखले जाते. लहानपणापासूनच त्यांच्यातील आक्रमणवृत्ती कुटुंबातील वृत्त्या चळवळीशी निगडित असणाऱ्या विचारांशी बांधली गेली होती. वडील रामचंद्र गुरव स्वातंत्र्यसैनिक आणि प्रतिसरकारच्या न्यायदान प्रक्रियेतील न्यायाधीश असल्याने त्यांच्या विचारांचा संस्कार नकळत्या वयात त्यांच्यावर झाला. वडिलांच्या मृत्यूनंतर डॉ. बाबुराव गुरव यांच्यावर क्रांतिसिंह नाना पाटील, क्रांतिवीर नागनाथअण्णा नायकवडी, क्रांतिअग्रणी जी. डी. बापू लाड यांच्या सहवासात क्रांतिकारी विचारांची आणि तत्त्वनिष्ठेची बैठक तयार झाली. अशा परिस्थितीत शिक्षण पूर्ण होऊन ते प्राध्यापक झाले.

डॉ. बाबुराव गुरव यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा व त्यांच्या साहित्याचा अभ्यास करताना, त्याचे वाचन करताना त्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे अनेक पैलू समोर येतात. चळवळीतील कार्यकर्ता, प्रभावी वैचारिक मांडणी, लेखनातील सातत्य आणि जनसामान्यांतील लोकप्रियता ही त्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाची आणखी काही अंगे पुढे येतात. डॉ. गुरव यांच्या साहित्य लेखनाचा विचार करता वयाच्या पन्निशीपर्यंतच्या टप्प्यात त्यांनी केलेले लेखन कथा, कादंबरी या स्वरूपांचे होते. पुढे अनेक चळवळींशी संबंधित होण्याने त्यांची वैचारिक भूमिका त्यांच्या या स्वरूपातील लेखनातून प्रकट झाली. यानंतर एक पुरोगामी विचारवंत आणि कृतिशील कार्यकर्ता या दृष्टीने त्यांचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व सर्वमान्य राहिले आहे. समाजवादी विचारसरणी हे त्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे खास वैशिष्ट्य आहे, असे मानावयास हरकत नाही. विद्यार्थी दशेपासून पुरोगामी चळवळीशी त्यांचे नाते जुळले गेले आहे. तेव्हापासून अभ्यासक म्हणून संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळ, दलित पंथर, दलित साहित्य, धरणग्रस्त, कापड कामगार चळवळ, अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलनाची चळवळ, शेतमजूर कष्टकरी शेतकऱ्यांची चळवळ अशा चळवळींशी त्यांचा निष्ठेचा संबंध राहिला आहे. तर विद्यार्थी दशेतच लोकशाहीर अण्णा भाऊ साठे, बाबुराव बागूल, नारायण सुर्वे या चळवळीतून तयार झालेल्या साहित्यिकांशी त्यांचा संबंध आला आहे. संशोधन म्हणून अण्णा भाऊंच्या साहित्यावरील पीएच.डी.चा पहिला प्रबंध त्यांनी शिवाजी विद्यापीठास सादर केला त्यावेळी त्याला एक वेगळ्या प्रकारची उंची प्राप्त झाली.

एक साहित्यिक म्हणून डॉ. बाबुराव गुरव यांची संपूर्ण परिवर्तन चळवळीला वैचारिक आणि समीक्षात्मक लेखन या स्वरूपात ओळख

आहे. कथा, कादंबरी, कविता, वैचारिक लेखन आणि चरित्रात्मक लेखन करून त्यांनी चोखंदळ वाचकांना आणि चळवळीतील कार्यकर्त्यांना सतत जागृत ठेवण्याचे काम केले आहे. 'भौताल', 'पाणी', 'भेग' आणि 'विवक्षा' या कादंबऱ्या, 'बीज' हा कथासंग्रह, 'उद्ध्वस्त अवशेष' हा काव्यसंग्रह आजपर्यंत प्रसिद्ध साहित्य आहे. तर समीक्षात्मक लेखन करताना 'अण्णाभाऊ साठे: समाजविचार आणि साहित्य विवेचन', 'समतावादी साहित्यविचार', 'बहुजनवादी साहित्यविचार', 'स्त्रीवादी साहित्य विचार' आणि 'अण्णाभाऊ साठे : संपूर्ण क्रांतिकारी कलावंत', ही त्यांची पुस्तके प्रकाशित आहेत.

स्वतंत्र वैचारिक लेखन करताना विविध परिषदा, साहित्य संमेलने आणि वृत्तपत्रिय लेखमाला या निमित्ताने त्यांचे लिहिले गेलेले विचार पुस्तक रूपात प्रसिद्ध आहेत. त्यामध्ये 'या जगात देव आहे का?', 'भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य चळवळ : लोकविद्रोहाचा धगधगता अंगार', 'स्वावलंबन', 'ज्योति प्रकाश', 'फुले-शाहू-आंबेडकर : समाज क्रांतिकारी नवी दिशा', 'ब्राह्मणवाद की श्रमणवाद', 'तरुण मुले आत्महत्या का करतात?', 'कुस्ती आणि महाबळेश्वर अखिल भारतीय मराठी साहित्य संमेलन साहित्य संस्कृतीची अवहेलना', यांचा समावेश आहे. तर चरित्रलेखन करताना परिवर्तन विचारांशी निगडित मानव मुक्तीचा आणि समतेचा विचार देणाऱ्या महामानवांची चरित्रे डॉ. बाबुराव गुरव यांनी लिहिली आहेत. त्यामध्ये अण्णाभाऊ साठे, क्रांतिवीरांगना इंदुताई पाटणकर, व्यवस्था परिवर्तनाचा आवाज-काशिराम, डॉ. रामस्वामी पेरियार, क्रांतिसिंह नाना पाटील, कर्मवीर भाऊराव पाटील, संत गाडगे महाराज व छत्रपती राजर्षी शाहू महाराज यांचा समावेश आहे. या सर्वांची चरित्रे संक्षिप्त स्वरूपात असली तरी ती वाचनीय झाली आहेत.

वैचारिक लेखन

डॉ. बाबुराव गुरव यांच्या साहित्य लेखनात ज्या वैचारिक लेखनाला खऱ्या अर्थाने वाचकांच्याकडून प्रतिसाद मिळाला याचा विचार करता या जगात देव आहे काय? हा त्यांनी उभा केलेला प्रश्न खरोखरच सत्य तपासणाऱ्याला, चिकित्सक वृत्तीने विचार करणाऱ्याला, वैज्ञानिक दृष्टी असणाऱ्या व्यक्तीला योग्य गोष्टीकडे घेऊन जाणारा आहे. मानव वंशाच्या इतिहासात देव ही कल्पना ज्या पहिल्या मानवाला सुचली त्या काळात ती क्रांतिकारी कल्पना होती. पुढे कालांतराने उच्चवर्णीय, संधन, शोषक, सत्ताधारी वर्गाने या कल्पनेवर ताबा मिळविला. त्यातून कर्मकांड, मूर्तीपूजा, मंदिर संस्कृती, जातीव्यवस्था, वर्णव्यवस्था, विषमता या गोष्टी निर्माण झाल्या, असे डॉ. गुरव सांगतात. तर शोषण, विषमता, अंधश्रद्धा, दैववाद ज्यांना सहन करावा लागला त्यांनी देव नाही अशी भूमिका घेतली. त्यातूनच आस्तिक-नास्तिक वाद सुरू झाले. हजारो वर्षांपासून ही देव कल्पना मानवी संस्कृतीला कशी रूतून बसली आहे. अनेक पुरोहित, अध्यात्मवादी आणि उच्चवर्णीयांनी ती सामान्य माणसांच्या गळी उतरवली आहे. याचा आढावा घेत, देव या कल्पनेची चिकित्सा करणे आवश्यक

कोरडवाहू शेतीच्या विकासाचे तंत्र
(Technique of Dry Farming Development)



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अर्थशास्त्र विभाग,
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ता.पलूस, जि.सांगली.

प्रास्ताविक:-

स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर भारताने आर्थिक विकासासाठी आर्थिक नियोजनाचा स्विकार केला. मात्र नियोजनकाळात आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत विभागीय असमतोल निर्माण झाला. विशेषतः वाळवंटी प्रदेश, अवर्षण प्रवण क्षेत्र, डोंगराळ प्रदेश, आदिवासी विभाग हे विकासाबाबत अतिशय मागासलेले राहिले. याभागात राहणारा, लोकांचा प्रमुख व्यवसाय शेती असल्याने व भारतीय शेती ही निसर्गाच्या लहरींवर अवलंबून असल्याने अशा प्रदेशात राहणा-या शेतक-यांपुढे अनेक समस्या निर्माण झाल्याचे दिसून येते. अशा भागातील शेतीचा विकास घडवून आणण्यासाठी भारत सरकारने आजपर्यंत कांही विशेष कार्यक्रम हाती घेवून या भागाचा विकास घडवून आणण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. तरीही अशा भागातील शेतीपुढील समस्या कमी झाल्याचे दिसून येत नाही.

जलसिंचनाची सोय नसलेल्या आणि अवर्षणाची कायम शक्यता असलेल्या प्रदेशांमधील शेतीचा विकास करायला कसा वयावा? हा एक महत्त्वाचा गंभीर प्रश्न आज ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेपुढे निर्माण झालेला आहे. अशा अवर्षण प्रवण क्षेत्राचा म्हणजेच कोरडवाहू शेतीचा विकास साधण्यासाठी कायमस्वरूपी जलसिंचनाची सोय करणे व जास्तीत जास्त जमिन ओलिताखाली आणणे हा अंतिम व दीर्घकालीन उपाय असला तरी दरम्यानच्या वेळात कोरडवाहू शेतीच्या विकासासाठी वेगळा मार्ग स्विकारण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. याच हेतूने जे तंत्र विकसित केले जात आहे त्यास "कोरडवाहू शेतीचे तंत्र" असे म्हणतात. कोरडवाहू शेतीचे उत्पादन वाढविण्यासाठी व शेतक-यांपुढे निर्माण झालेल्या समस्या कमी करण्यासाठी या तंत्राचा वापर करण्याची गरज निर्माण झालेली आहे.

शोधनिबंधाची अभ्यासपध्दती :-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंध हा प्राथमिक व दुय्यम माहितीवर आधारलेला असून प्राथमिक साधनसागरीमध्ये कांही निवडक शेतक-यांच्या मुलाखती घेवून माहिती गोळा केलेली आहे. तर दुय्यम साधनसागरीमध्ये कृषी मासिके, पुस्तके, वर्तमानपत्रे यांचा आधार घेवून माहिती व आकडेवारी गोळा केलेली आहे.

शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्टे :-

1. कोरडवाहू शेतीपुढे व शेतक-यांपुढे निर्माण होणा-या समस्या जाणून घेणे
2. कोरडवाहू शेतीपुढील समस्या कमी करण्यासाठी वैयक्तिक पातळीवर शेतक-यांकडून कोणत्या उपाययोजना केल्या जातात याची माहिती घेणे



शेती
महोत्सव

सांगली शिक्षण संस्था सेवकांची सहकारी
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सहकारातील त्रिस्तरीय पतपुरवठा रचनेचे स्थान

— प्रा. डॉ. उल्हास महादेव माळकर
पलूस महाविद्यालय, पलूस.

भारतातील एक प्रगत राज्य म्हणून महाराष्ट्राची देशात ओळख आहे. मुंबई ही महाराष्ट्राची केवळ राजधानी आहे. एवढेच नसून ती देशाची आर्थिक राजधानी आहे. असे असले तरी राज्यात प्रादेशिक असमतोल हा एक महत्वाचा प्रश्न आहे. राज्यात दुष्काळी तालुक्यांची मोठी संख्या हा शेती विकासातील एक मोठा अडथळा आहे. मराठवाडा हा मागास प्रदेश म्हणून ओळखला जातो. या पार्श्वभूमीवर वैकुंठभाई मेहता, धनंजयराव गाडगीळ यांनी सहकाराची शक्ती ओळखून त्या माध्यमातून सहकार चळवळीला सक्रिय प्रोत्साहन दिले.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहकारी बँक

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात बँकिंग क्षेत्रात सहकाराचा विकास वेगाने झाला. महाराष्ट्रातील सहकारी पतपुरवठ्यातील त्रिस्तरीय रचनेतील शिखर बँक म्हणून राज्य सहकारी बँक कार्य करीत आहे. राज्य सह. बँकेचा गेल्या ५० वर्षांतील प्रगतीचा आलेख पाहिल्यास काही ठळक बाबी नजरेसमोर येतात. १९६१ मध्ये २० शाखा होत्या. त्यात वाढ होऊन २०११ मध्ये ही संख्या ५३ पर्यंत वाढली आहे. बँकेच्या ठेवींमध्ये सुध्दा लक्षणीय वाढ झाली आहे. १९६१ मध्ये २१५३ कोटी रु. च्या ठेवी होत्या. १९९१ मध्ये सुमारे २१३०१६ कोटी रु. पर्यंत वाढ झाल्याचे दिसून येते. सन २०११ मध्ये ९०६११९२ कोटी रु. पर्यंत वाढ झाली आहे.

मंजूर कर्जपुरवठ्यात वाढ झाली आहे. गेल्या दहा वर्षांतील आकडेवारीचा विचार केल्यास ठेवींमध्ये मोठी वाढ झाल्याचे दिसून येते. १९६१ मध्ये कर्जपुरवठा ७७८५ कोटी रु. झाला होता. त्यात १९९१ मध्ये २१३०१६ कोटी रु. पर्यंत वाढ झाल्याचे दिसून येते. सन २०११ मध्ये ९०६११९२ कोटी रु. पर्यंत वाढ झाल्याचे दिसून येते.

जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँका

महाराष्ट्रातील कृषिपतपुरवठा रचनेतील द्वितीय क्रमांकाचे स्थान जिल्हा मध्य. सह. बँकांना आहे. खेड्यातील सहकार क्षेत्राला या बँकांनी गतिमान केले आहे. १९६० ते १९८० हा कालावधी सहकारी चळवळीच्या भरभराटीचा होता. तथापि सन २००० नंतर मात्र या बँकांचा तोटा वाढत आहे. १९६१ मध्ये राज्यात २० जि. म. सह. बँका होत्या. १९८१ मध्ये ही संख्या २४ पर्यंत वाढली. सन २०१० मध्ये राज्यात ३० जि. म. सह. बँका आहेत. १९८१ मध्ये २० बँका नफा मिळवीत होत्या. तर सन २०१० मध्ये-----नफ्यातील बँकांची संख्या १७ पर्यंत कमी झाली. सन २०१२ मध्ये या बँकांमध्ये सुमारे २५,३३३ कर्मचारी कार्यरत आहेत. बँकिंग सेवा पुरविण्यात या बँका यशस्वी झाल्या असल्या तरी भविष्यकाळात त्यांच्या पुढे आव्हाने अनेक आहेत. नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा अवलंब करण्यात या बँका तुलनेने मागे पडत असल्याचे दिसून येते. मोबाईल बँकिंग, आर. टी. जी. एस., ए. टी. एम., एन. ई. ए टी., कोअर बँकिंग इ. सोयीसुविधा ग्राहकांना देण्यात जि. मध्य. बँका मागे पडल्या आहेत. राष्ट्रीयीकृत व्यापारी बँकांनी मात्र अत्याधुनिक सोयीसुविधा पुरवून ग्राहकांना आपणाकडे आकर्षित केले आहे.



DIVERSITY, THREATS AND CONSERVATION OF CATFISH FAUNA OF THE KRISHNA RIVER, SANGLI DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

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Abstract: The diversity of freshwater catfish species of the Krishna River, Sangli District was studied from June 2009 to July 2012. The study area covered 105km from Karad City where the Koyna tributary joins the Krishna River up to Mhaishal, the state border of Maharashtra. It was divided into three streams for convenience, i.e., the upper stream starts from Karad and goes up to Takari, the middle stream from Takari to Bhilawadi and downstream from Bhilawadi to Mhaishal. A total of 13 species of catfish belonging to five families and 10 genera were recorded. The Bagridae family was dominant with six species, whereas Siluridae, Schilbiidae and Clariidae had two species each and Sisoridae with one species. We have provided range data for an endemic and threatened sisorid catfish *Glyptothorax ponaensis*. The occurrence and distribution of catfishes was more or less equal in number along the study area. The maximum number of species recorded was nine from the upper stream, whereas the middle and down streams had eight and seven species respectively. The distribution of catfish along the Krishna River system may be due to the slow and steady state water movement and its width that ensure the continuous availability of nutrition. It is suggested that the Krishna River would be a suitable habitat for the conservation of freshwater catfish if the threats are minimized.

Keywords: Catfish, checklist, conservation, Krishna River, threats.

The Krishna River is one of the major perennial rivers, which originates at Mahabaleshwar Hills (17°58'N & 73°43'E) in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra, at about 1337m above sea level and flows as the Krishna River system across the whole width of the peninsula from

west to east for a length of about 1400km through the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Krishna River is a boon for all these three states and has made possible remarkable agricultural and industrial development. Moreover, it provides food and shelter to a large number of aquatic fauna. In Maharashtra, the major tributaries of Krishna River are Koyna, Yerla, Urmodi, Warna, Panchaganga, and Dudhganga.

The study area for the current investigation starts from Karad City where the Koyna tributary joins the Krishna River up to Mhaishal, the state border of Maharashtra. It receives an annual rainfall of about 300–500 mm from June–October and frequently undergoes drought and flooding. The maximum temperature reaches up to 41°C during summer and a minimum temperature of 10°C in winter. The type of vegetation is dry deciduous forest (Kumbar & Patil 2010). The total study area covered approximately 105km from Karad City to Mhaishal.

India, being a mega-diverse country, harbors 197 species of catfish (Jayaram 2009). In recent years much interest has developed in the study of the phylogeny and taxonomy of the order Siluriformes as a whole (Jayaram 2009). A lot of information has been accumulated in the field of diversity, density, threats and conservation

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Preliminary study on avian fauna of the Krishna River basin Sangli District, Western Maharashtra, India

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Abstract

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The present study on avifaunal diversity carried out for three years at the Krishna River Basin, Sangli District revealed a total of 126 species of birds belonging to 30 families, of which 91 species were resident, 16 migratory, 12 resident and local migratory and 7 species were resident and migratory. Among the migrant birds, Rosy Starling *Sturnus roseus* was dominant in the study area. Commonly recorded resident bird species were, Red vented bulbul, Jungle crow, House sparrow, Common myna, Brahminy myna, Rock pigeon, Spotted dove, Rose ringed parakeet, Indian robin, White-browed fantail-flycatcher and Small sunbird. Most of the families had one or two species, whereas Muscicapidae family alone had 16 species. Forty one species of waterfowls were recorded in this small landscape. Out of 126 bird species, 38 were insectivorous, 28 piscivorous, 25 omnivorous, 19 carnivorous, 9 granivorous, 5 frugivorous and 2 species were nectar sucker and insectivorous. These results suggest that richness of avifauna in the Krishna River Basin, Western Maharashtra might be due to large aquatic ground, varied vegetations and favourable environmental conditions.

Key words

Avifauna, Feeding guild, Krishna River basin

Introduction

India being a mega-diversity center harbors about 1301 species of birds that amounts to 13% of the total birds of the world (Ali, 2012). Birds play an important role in ecosystem as potential pollinators, scavengers and bio-monitors in controlling insect pests and also as excellent ecological indicators. Maharashtra is the second most populous and third largest state by area in India. Avian diversity has been studied by number of workers in Maharashtra state. For example, 174 species of birds at Pohara-Malkhed Forest Reserve and Amaravati University Campus (Wadalkar and Kasambe, 2002), 151 species at Nanded city, south east of Maharashtra (Kulkarni *et al.*, 2005), 72 species of birds at Sagarshwar sanctuary, Sangli District (Sathe and Pawar, 2005) and 165 species of birds in Osmanabad District of Maharashtra (Narwade and Fartade, 2011) have been recorded. Wetlands are major habitat for resident and migratory birds, which provide water, food, shelter and sites for nesting and rearing of young ones (Mitsch and Gosselink, 2000; Stewart, 2001). A few notable field surveys on avian diversity have been conducted in

major wetlands of India (Nazneen *et al.*, 2001; Awan *et al.*, 2004; Bhal *et al.*, 2009; Sonal *et al.*, 2010; Narayanan *et al.*, 2011; Saikia and Devi, 2011; Balkhande *et al.*, 2012). However, information on wetland avian fauna at Maharashtra is much limited. Pawar *et al.* (2010) have recorded 95 species of birds in three water reservoirs from Satara district. Although, Kumbhar *et al.* (2009) previously reported 99 species of birds at Krishna River near Sangli city; there is lack of information in many fields of Krishna River birds. Therefore, the present investigation was an attempt to make comprehensive checklist, seasonal variation in the species, migratory status, feeding habit guild and threats of avifauna of the Krishna River Basin, Western Maharashtra.

Materials and Methods

Study area : The study area comes under Western region of Maharashtra that covers 10 km on either sides of Krishna River from Karad city (17°17'N and 74°10'E) to Mhaishai (16°49'N and 74°43'E) state border of Maharashtra, approximately 105 km length (Fig. 1). There are many small natural and artificial ponds,



Comparison of Otolith, Scale and Vertebrae for Age Estimation in Freshwater Exotic Fish *Oreochromis mossambicus*

KEYWORDS

Comparison, age, longevity, exotic fish, *Oreochromis mossambicus*

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ABSTRACT

Otolith, scale and vertebrae sections of freshwater exotic fish *O. mossambicus* (N = 133) were compared to ascertain the best aging material. Different body sized fishes revealed the presence of 1-7 growth marks. Agreement between otolith and scale ages was 96.96% and otolith and vertebrae ages were 88.96% in 33 fishes used for comparative studies. Vertebrae ring counts (VRC) were under-estimated the age in 13.6% older individuals compared to otolith and scaling counts (SRC). The results revealed that otoliths and scales are reliable calcified materials for estimating age compared to vertebrae in *O. mossambicus*. There was a highly positive correlation between body length (BL) and body weight (BW). Further otolith ring count (ORC), otolith weight (OW) and otolith diameter (OD) showed positive correlation with BL and BW. This fish may live for a maximum of 7 years in the natural population.

INTRODUCTION

Freshwater exotic fish *O. mossambicus* was noticed in the fish catch, probably on account of accidental entry with Indian major carp seed in 1990s. This fish population has been continuously increasing in the total number of caught in Indian major Rivers (Jain and Gupta, 1994) which cause of worry for the fishery biologists (Anon, 1995; Biju Kumar, 2000). Moreover, as per 2006 Global Invasive Species Database *O. mossambicus* is listed being as in the top 100 invasive alien species on the planet (Canonico et al., 2005). Invasive populations are now causing environmental and ecological problems in many countries including India (Canonico et al., 2005). *O. mossambicus* is widely distributed and now forms a part of fish fauna in the Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, Yamuna and Ganga Rivers (Lakra et al., 2008).

Growth and age studies provide important demographic parameters to analyze and assess fish populations (Maceina & Sammons, 2006). Ageing of fishes from tropical regions have been reported through annual increments in calcified structures such as, scales (Werder and Soares, 1985; Mayekiso & Hecht, 1988; Sudarshan & Kulkarni, 2013), dorsal and pectoral spines (Bio & Ikusemiju, 1981; Pantulu, 1961), vertebral centra (Brown & Gruber, 1988; Bahuguna, 2013), and otoliths (Fowler & Doherty, 1992; David & Pancharatna, 2003). Most of the earlier age estimation studies of Indian fishes have been concentrated on scales (Singh & Sharma, 1998; Dua & Kumar, 2006; Kanwal & Pathani, 2011; Ujjania et al., 2013) due to the easiest to collect, process and avoids sacrificing the specimens. Recent reviews have suspected on scale aging due to difficulties in reading annuli, low precision (Lowerre-Barbieri et al., 1994), and that scale ages may become inaccurate when growth becomes asymptotic (Beamish & McFarlane, 1987; Shepherd, 1988). Scales have generally been found to underestimate ages relative to other structures, especially for older individuals and in slow-growing populations (Campbell & Babaluk, 1979; Mills & Beamish, 1980; Erickson, 1983; Kocovsky and Carline, 2000). Since scale growth is assumed to be proportional to body growth (Whitney & Carlander, 1956; Hile, 1970; Bagenal, 1974; and Erickson, 1983), annuli become crowded on the scale edges in slow-growing populations and in older fish, making scale interpretation difficult. To overcome from these difficulties, comparison of various calcified materials have been performed in many species, including yellow perch *Perca flavescens* (Niewinski & Ferreri, 1999), river carp suckers *Carpiodes carpio* (Braaten et al., 1999), and white suckers *Catostomus*

commersonii (Scidmore & Glass, 1953; Ovchynnyk, 1969; Quinn & Ross, 1982; Sylvester, 2006). Although, some studies are also available on age and growth of *O. mossambicus* by using scales (Ujjania et al., 2013) and otoliths (Booth & Merron, 1996; Panfili & Tomas, 2001). There were no comparative studies for selection of reliable calcified material for aging in this species. Present investigation aims to select the most reliable calcified material for estimating the age of exotic freshwater fish *O. mossambicus* inhabiting Krishna River, Southern India.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Different body sized freshwater fishes (*O. mossambicus*, N = 133) were collected from the Krishna River, Sangli District, Maharashtra, India with the help of local fisherman and purchased from local market in 2012 - 2013. Total body length (BL) of each fish was measured from the tip of snout to tip of the caudal fin (in cm). Body weight (BW) was recorded by using single pan balance nearest to 0.01 gm, simultaneously lateral line scales, otoliths and vertebrae of each specimen was collected and preserved in different vials for further studies.

Scale study:

Lateral line scales of each specimen was collected with the help of forceps, cleaned in water by rubbing gently with fingers, fixed in 10% formalin solution for 24 hours and washed in water for 2 hours. Cleaned scale was kept in between two clean slides and slides were tied with rubber band on either side and observed under binocular microscope (Magnus MSZ-BI) for enumerating the ring counts present on the scales and photographed by digital camera (ABBOT DEC-2000).

Otolith Studies:

Otoliths were collected by taking an incision on the dorsal side of the head, to expose the brain on either side of which the otic capsules are located. The sagittal otoliths were removed from the otic capsules by opening the otic bulla. Both sagittae were retrieved intact from each specimen, washed in water and cleaned from all extraneous tissue. Then, each otolith was weighed to the nearest 0.001 mg the diameter was measured to the nearest 0.01 mm using a standard micro screw gage (Newman et al., 2000). Otoliths were then immersed in 50% glycerol and observed under binocular microscope (Magnus MLXB). Growth rings were clearly visible as alternate opaque and translucent zones that were enumerated.

Health Status and Care Seeking Behaviour of Rural Elderly of Palus in Sangli (Maharashtra)

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ABSTRACT

Health status of elderly people of Palus Tahsil, Sangli district, (Maharashtra) was studied from June 2011 to June 2012. A total of 580 elderly people (above 60 years) living in the rural areas of Palus Tahsil was interviewed and information recorded in the standard structured questionnaire. Mean age of the studied population was 83 years. Present result reveals that 82 per cent of elderly were illiterate and 18 per cent were literate. About 86 per cent of elderly get care from their sons and daughters-in-law during illness, 2 per cent from their daughter, 7.24 per cent people got the help from neighbours and relatives and 4 per cent of elderly were living alone. Major health problems reported in elderly people were: joint pains (39.14%) followed by Blindness, Blood pressure, Diabetes, Loss of hearing, Asthma, Cardiac problems, Paralysis, Skin disease, Accident, Stomach problems, Cancer, Kidney problems, Alzheimer, Tuberculosis, Hernia and others. Maximum health problems were reported by women as compared to men.

Keywords: Elderly, Health status, Palus Tahsil, Maharashtra

Ageing can be defined as a progressive functional decline, or a gradual deterioration of physiological function with age, including a decrease in fecundity (Lopez-Otin *et al.*, 2013). As per Comfort (1964)

Genus *Anomozamites* Schimper In India

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Abstract

The paper deals with the occurrence and distribution of the Cycadophytic leaf genus *Anomozamites* Schimper in India. There are five species of the genus reported from India. Out of which three are known from Rajmahal hills in Bihar, other two species come from Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan respectively. From East Coast *A. haburensis* Bose and Banerji is known from Sivaganga Formation in Tamil Nadu. The other reports are described as *Anomozamites* sp. They come from Sivaganga Formation and Satyavedi beds in Tamil Nadu.

Our report of *Anomozamites* sp. is from Ommevaram in Andhra Pradesh. It is a new report of the genus from Krishna-Godavari basin. Further work is necessary to know the distribution of the genus in India.

Introduction

Present paper deals with a Cycadophytic leaf genus *Anomozamites* Schimper occurring in India. According to Harris (1969), the lamina of *Anomozamites* is divided into segments which are typically as broad as long. This character distinguishes *Anomozamites* from *Pterophyllum*. From the literature, it is found that there are five species of *Anomozamites* in India.

Following species of *Anomozamites* are reported from India

A. crenata (McClelland) Bose & Banerji 1981

Locality – Murreo, Rajmahal Hills, Bihar

A. amarjolense Sharma, Surana & Singh 1971

Locality - Amarjola, Rajmahal Hills, Bihar

fissus Feistmantel 1877

Locality – Burio, Rajmahal Hills, Bihar

Anomozamites cf. *fissus* Feistmantel Bose &

Banerji 1984

Locality – Dhareshi, Kachchh

A. hasnapurensis Bose & Banerji 1981

Locality – Hansapur, Madhya Pradesh

A. haburensis Bose & Banerji 1981

Locality – Habur, Rajasthan

Bose and Banerji (1984) described *Anomozamites* cf. *fissus* Feistmantel from Dhareshi in Kachchh. In addition to these five species there are reports of *Anomozamites* sp. from different localities. These reports show some deficiencies of characters and hence described as *Anomozamites* sp. It appears that comparing to other Cycadophytic leaf genera *Anomozamites* shows meagre presence in India and

**VOICE OF THE SILENCED: A STUDY OF THE SELECT
NOVELS OF J. M. COETZEE**

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J. M. Coetzee, Nobel Laureate and twice Booker Prize winning white South African novelist, is called a post-colonial and a post-modernist. His intentions are not to entertain his readers, but give them a new perspective on life. Various traits of postmodernism and post-colonial theory are very dominant in his novels. The use of 'silence' seems dominant in his oeuvre. His perception of silence is totally different to the perception which emerges from the work of most post-colonial writers. Silence has been read as a many accented signifier of disempowerment and resistance of the denial a subject position in the discussion of colonial and post-colonial discourse. It has been interpreted differently as 'an emblem of oppression', 'a cry for freedom', 'a form of self-protection', 'a gesture of resistance', 'a way of survival', 'a voice of protest', 'a result of colonization' etc. Silence can support both, oppressed and oppressor. It also signifies for weakness, defeat, peace and resignation. In the issue of Silence, a character is usually seen as an observer, a thinker, and someone who would like to voice his or her thought, but does not. Another way of looking at silence is by observing personified object that may have a looming and muted effect. These silent characters or objects are usually the ones who have the most to say. They have the resounding voices in their own ways in the novel.

Silence plays very dominant role in Coetzee's novels like *Life and Times of Michael K*, *Foe* and *Disgrace*. *Life and Times of Michael K* is a story of survival, isolation and silence, the individual struggling against a society to survive in nature. Michael K, the protagonist of the novel, is passive rebellion and war victim who has been marginalized due to his hare-lip and deformed nostril. He has been considered mentally weak and slow since his childhood. Although Michael has much to say in many different situations, often has repressed thoughts and actions. Michael K desperately tries to get away from the other beings, in order to live his simple, farmer, rustic life in complete loneliness and silence. Besides, his old mother's illness puts him in silence. Michael also does not want to have human contact. He is sorry about the contemporary states of affair. He states 'What a pity that to live in times like these a man must be ready to live like beast....He must live so that he leaves not trace of his living' (Coetzee 2004:99). He is rendered homeless due to war. He is often taken to the camps. Finding community life unbearable, he leaves the camp, and remains silent. As victim of war, Michael thinks that war is the king, father, oppressor and colonizer. But he faces repression silently. His act of being silent and remaining isolated

BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS IN WHITE: A STUDY OF J.M. COETZEE'S NOVELS

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The Black consciousness in the White people is a recurring aspect in the post-colonial fiction. Basically, the Black consciousness relates to 'black identity' or the 'black protest'; it is as a reaction to the inequality and injustice in social life and a revolt against dehumanizing social system. The idea of the Black consciousness is actually not to institute black racism or return some aspect of vengeance upon white society, but rather to enforce a sense of solidarity among black in South Africa. Today, the prophetic voices resounded everywhere targeting at the transformation through obsessive interest for racial integration, indispensable to enhance the stature of black life. The present research article modestly attempts to find the Black consciousness in the White characters in the fiction of J.M. Coetzee, a white South African English novelist.

The word 'consciousness' is a part of human nature. It means 'awareness' of something. There are many movements regarding 'consciousness' e.g. Feminine consciousness, Transgressive consciousness and Black consciousness etc. Just as Supreme consciousness in Raja Rao's fiction, transgressive and black consciousness rejuvenated the fiction of many South African writers. The Supreme consciousness is related to feminine principle. The Indian tradition has confirmed a unique role that woman plays in the whole gamut of life including the domestic, social, cultural and spiritual spheres. She is projected as "the wielder of the sword of knowledge and also manifested as chit-shakti or Jnana-shakti, meaning Supreme consciousness". The transgressive consciousness is different. It means involving a violation of moral or social. It goes beyond the limits of what is morally, socially and legally acceptable. It is verbal violence, but in positive sense. It sees the welfare of others. It is expressed by the anger and physical gesture, hardly deals with

The Black consciousness relates to 'black identity' or the 'black protest'; it is as a reaction to the inequality and injustice in social life and a revolt against the dehumanizing social system like 'segregation'. The philosophy of Black Consciousness, coined by Steve Biko, called for 'self examination' through which Blacks may realize their true and marginalized selves as well as unity among Blacks as an imperative in their overcoming oppression (Shava, 1989: 91-92). Biko defines Black Consciousness in these terms:

Black Consciousness is an attitude of the mind and a way of life.... Its essence is the

Dislocation and Relocation in Bharati Mukherjee's *Jasmine*

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Abstract

Bharati Mukherjee is a representative writer of Asian immigrants. Her experience as an expatriate in America and Canada forms the main source of her creative writing. This research paper modestly attempts to study Bharati Mukherjee's novel *Jasmine* as it is a story of dislocation and relocation. Its title character, Jasmine, continually sheds lives to move into other roles. She gets uprooted and re-rooted thrice in a new world and establishes a new identity. Jasmine dislocates from Indian traditional-conventional life and relocates with modern liberal American life. Jasmine, an innocent, diffident woman becomes fighter, adapter and adventurous in America.

KEYWORDS: Jasmine, identity, woman, dislocate, relocate, transformation etc.

The perception of women in Indian women novelists has undergone a change during the last four decades. Female characters from 1980s onwards assert themselves portrayed by them defy marriage and motherhood. They have moved away from traditional portrayals of enduring, self-sacrificing female characters to more dynamic, ready to unyoke the barriers of tradition, and to spend their lives in search for identity within and outside the social system. The works of some recent well known Indian English women writers like Shashi Deshpande, Anita Desai, Bharati Mukherjee, Kiran Desai and others offer full range of experience of the emerging Indian woman who rooted in traditions. It is firmly committed to redefining her role relatedness to various institutions of the society in the light of modern thought and consciousness. They have also analysed the socio-cultural modes and values that have given Indian new roles and images as their well-argued motives and efforts to achieve a harmonious relationship with their surroundings. Bharati Mukherjee's novel *Jasmine* is a story of dislocation and relocation. Its title character, Jasmine, continually sheds lives to move into other roles. She gets uprooted and re-rooted thrice in a new world and establishes a new identity.

Bharati Mukherjee, an Indian immigrant in the USA, is one of the major novelists of Indian Diaspora. She is not an expatriate because an expatriate is a temporary abroad citizen who thinks to come back to his home country later, but Mukherjee is an immigrant who is a permanent hunter of abroad residency. She contributed to the field of fiction writing with a special focus on diasporic experience. She was educated in India, England, Canada and America. When she was in Canada, she married a Canadian novelist in America. She immigrated to Canada with her husband and became a naturalized citizen. Her life in Canada was very hard as she found herself discriminated and treated as a member of the 'visible minority'. She stated in her many interviews about her difficult life in Canada; a country that she sees as hostile to its immigrants. Bharati Mukherjee has gone through different cultures and citizen. Her experience as an

Violence in the Novels of J. M. Coetzee

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Abstract

Violence is a part of human nature and an integral feature of human life. People from every walk of life have used violence as means to noble and ignoble ends. Modern man is caught in a web of his own making. He therefore struggles desperately to deal with violence which is not only external but also to affirm his own being. When the individual is denied his identity over a period of time, there occurs the ultimate explosion of violence. A man buffeted by threats from all sides will have a depression and has to rebel for his self-respect. There are many factors and reasons that contribute to the violence. J.M.Coetzee, through his novels, has interpreted violence in many ways with different purposes as: to find 'truth', to impose and to destroy identity, as a weapon of rebel, a way of survival and an act of colonialism.

KEYWORDS: J.M. Coetzee, violence, novel.

J. M. Coetzee, Nobel as well as Booker Prize winning novelist, is probably the most complex intellectually engaging writer to emerge from South Africa. His work chronicles the inner history of his countries transformation from racial dictatorship to a post-apartheid society. It gives voice to the anguish of his home country. His novels traverse the difficult ground of sketching the possibilities facing the reflexive consciousness in a world structured by inequality and dehumanization. They also tell us something we all suspect and fear that political change can do nothing to eliminate human misery. Coetzee is not only a novelist and a writer but he is a man interested in a variety of subjects. He has been concerned with important moral issues including apartheid and race relations in his native South Africa, human rights, social and political injustice. His work offers many possibilities for interpretations to different themes: imperialism and colonialism, quest of identity, silence and isolation, and humanism. Among them, violence is one seems dominant also interpreted in many ways through his fiction. In this paper, attempt is made to present violence as disturbing theme in Coetzee's novels with particular reference of novels such as: *Dusklands*, *In the Heart of the Country*, *Waiting for the Barbarians*, and *Disgrace*.

Violence is part of human nature and an integral feature of human life. People from every walk of life have used violence as a means to noble and ignoble ends. Modern man is caught in a web of his own making. He therefore struggles desperately to deal with violence which is not only external but also to affirm his own being. With human, mere physical survival is not enough, but survival with self-esteem. When self-respect is encroached upon or self-affirmation meets resistance, we make greater effort to assert who we are and what we believe. This leads to self-assertion, a stronger form of behaviour more over than self-affirmation. When the individual is denied his identity

Quest for Identity: A Study J. M. Coetzee's Novels

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Abstract

The theme of quest is a recurring theme in the post-colonial fiction. The quest takes shape in various forms – quest for one's root, quest for knowledge, quest for self, cultural, social, national identity and vision. The quest for identity is a dominant theme in African fiction. The identity is formed through the 'self' and 'other'. It represents the process by which the person seeks to integrate his various statuses and roles. Identity may be individual, social, cultural, national and patriarchal. The theme of violence is projected in the terms of social and psychic forces moulding individual identities. The identity of the individual or Empire is attained by confronting the 'other'. The 'other' is constructed as the servant and the inferior. It is always at the place of negation. By positing it as enemy, weak, and powerless, one achieves strength and identity. Empire uses torture, violence and power on barbarians or natives to force its identity. It attempts to achieve identity by projecting evil on the other. Without the 'other' or enemy, the empire can't have status or recognition. For Hegel, the master cannot be recognized without slave just as the empire cannot exist without its opposite. It is seen with the characters of J.M.Coetzee. His characters are problematic individual. They always struggle with 'others' to achieve a form of identity.

KEYWORDS: Coetzee, identity, novel, character, quest.

The first author to win the Booker Prize twice and also recipient of Nobel Prize for literature, South African novelist, J.M.Coetzee invents a sort of history that creates a catharsis in people about the issues of Apartheid and South African oppression. Coetzee is called a postmodernist. Various traits of postmodernist theory are very dominant in his oeuvre. He uses them throughout his novels in referring to themes like silence, isolation, freedom, violence, a quest of identity etc. The quest for identity is a dominant theme in African fiction. The identity is formed through the 'self' and 'other'. It represents the process by which the person seeks to integrate his various statuses and roles. Identity may be individual, social, cultural, national and patriarchal. The theme of violence is projected in the terms of social and psychic forces moulding individual identities. The identity of the individual or Empire is attained by confronting the 'other'. The 'other' is constructed as the servant and the inferior. It is always at the place of negation. By positing it as enemy, weak, and powerless, one achieves strength and identity. Empire uses torture, violence and power on barbarians or natives to force its identity. It attempts to achieve identity by projecting evil on the other. Without the 'other' or enemy, the empire can't have status or recognition. For Hegel, the master cannot be recognized without slave just as the empire cannot exist without its opposite. It is seen with the characters of J.M.Coetzee. His characters are problematic individual. They always struggle with 'others' to achieve a form of identity.

EMPIRICAL STUDY OF GPIP-2001 AND ITS IMPACT ON WINE INDUSTRY IN MAHARASHTRA

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Introduction:

India is mainly an agricultural country. India is number two in the production of food grains and fruits and Maharashtra is leading in the production of fruits and vegetables. Even then India is lacking behind in the food processing industry. The fruits and vegetables are grown on large scale but rate of perishing is so high that 20 to 22% of the total production goes waste because there are no quick transport facilities and processing industries. The only way to avoid this is to give priority to the starting of processing industries. Grape growers have to concentrate on the processing and sales network which will ensure better income and employability.

The rate of processing in Philippines is 60%, Thailand 70%, Brazil 80% and Malaysia 83%. Comparing to this the India's rate is only 2.5 % and that is why the agricultural produce of Rs.87,800 cores p.a. go waste as the processing industry is not developed and rate of wastage is very high. The main factors responsible are advanced transport facilities and shortage of processing industry. To overcome this problem, MIDC and APEDA have declared a policy to develop Agri Export Zone to facilitate grape processing and their products and by products. Grape growers and winery owners will definitely be benefited by this policy of the Government of Maharashtra. The main objectives of encouraging Grape Processing Industry Policy is agro-based industries add value to agro-products. The food processing industry converts highly perishable grapes into non-perishable. Agro-based industry will generate major rural employment for unskilled labor. Food based (part of food) alcoholic beverages can be produced. It may promote Agro-Tourism and lead to overall rural development. It may create health drink habit in society and prevent the consumption. Grape production may get good price. The state may earn foreign currency by exporting processed food products. It may help in minimizing pollution. The grape has several products and by products it can be prepared and it has different use. The products which can be stored in airtight cans (Canning), raisins, grape juice and squash, syrup, jam, jelly, vinegar and Sirka, Pickles, Chocolates and sherbet. Tartaric acid, animal food, tannin and color and Wine are the other products. Out of the total production of grapes 80% is used as table grapes, 15% for making raisins, 3.8 % for making juice, jelly jam and chocolates and 1.2% for making wine. Processing on grapes is more than other fruits in India but it less than other traditional grape growing countries. In other countries of the world 80% of grapes are used for making wine and 20% for eating purpose

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study Grape Processing Industrial Policy 2001.
2. To study impact of Grape Processing Industrial Policy - 2001 on Wine Industry in Maharashtra.

Methodology:

The study is based on the statistical trend analysis of primary and secondary data obtained from the various sources such as Field work, MIDC for Maharashtra, All India Wine Producers Association (AIWPA), Annul reports, Journals, Periodicals, News papers and websites.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Meaning and Scope of Wine Industry:

Wine is an alcoholic beverage obtained from the fermentation of the juice of freshly harvested grapes. Fermentation is the process by which the sugar in the grapes is converted to alcohol through the interaction of yeast, heat and carbon dioxide which are the by-products. So, at its simplest, wine is made by crushing grapes and allowing the yeasts, both naturally present on the grape skins, or added by the winemaker to convert the natural sugar in the pulp of the grape into alcohol. No other human intervention is needed, crushed and fermented like this, grapes will make wine. In which place grapes are converted into wine by fermentation process these place are called as winery or wine industry.

Wine Grape Growing Regions in India:

Cultivation of grapes is called as viticulture. The grapes are cultivated mainly from sub tropical regions of the world due to warm climate. The viticulture can also be practiced in tropical region by selecting suitable cultivars and adopting



ANALYSIS OF TREND IN RAINFALL DATA FOR INDIA

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Abstract:- In the present study, exploratory analysis of rainfall data is performed. This study aims to determine trends in annual, monsoon month-wise and meteorological region-wise in India. The data used consists of mean month-wise and region-wise rainfall for the period 1901-2010. Non-parametric statistical tools such as Sen's estimator of slope and Mann-Kendall trend test was used to estimate the magnitude of trend. The rainfall in the monsoon months: July, August and September showed downward trend. Out of four meteorological regions, three regions showed downward trend. The downward as well as upward trends were observed to be statistically insignificant.

Keywords: Rainfall, Trend analysis, Time series, Mann-Kendall Test, Sen's estimate of slope.

1. INTRODUCTION

India is home to an extraordinary variety of climatic regions. In south India the climate is tropical while in the Himalayan north, it is alpine. The elevated regions in the Himalayan north receive sustained winter snowfall. The average annual rainfall across the regions in India is between 750-1500 mm (30-59 in). The most precipitation in India falls on Tamil Nadu after beginning the dry northeast monsoon in September. Many parts of the nation are entirely dependent on rains for recharging its water resources. Failures of monsoon lead to acute water scarcity and severe drought. India's agriculture sector, food security and energy security crucially depends on the monsoon rainfall. Thus, monsoon rainfall plays an important role in the national policies of India.

The purpose of present study is to investigate the variations in the monsoon rainfall in India by detecting the precipitation changes in the temporal and spatial structure for the period 1901 to 2010. The present paper consists of five sections. The first section introduces the paper and motives of the work. The second section deals with survey of literature with special reference to Indian rainfall data. The third section describes study area, methodology and statistical techniques used for analysis. The fourth section discusses results and its discussion while the fifth one outlines concluding remarks.

2. SURVEY OF LITERATURE

Many climatic change studies have been reported in the literature. These studies aim to identify and determine the climatic changes in various contexts. Here, we take brief review of some of the research studies conducted in the context of trend analysis of Indian monsoon rainfall data. Kumar et al (2010a) studied monthly, seasonal and annual trends of rainfall using monthly data series of 135 years (1871-2005) for 30 sub-divisions (sub-regions) in India. Half of the sub-divisions showed an increasing trend in annual rainfall, but for only three (Haryana, Punjab and Coastal Karnataka), this trend was statistically significant. Similarly, only one sub-division (Chhattisgarh) indicated a significant decreasing trend out of the 15 sub-divisions showing decreasing trend in annual rainfall. They have also reported that during June and July, the number of sub-divisions showing increasing rainfall is almost equal to those showing decreasing rainfall. In August, the number of sub-divisions showing an increasing trend exceeds those showing a decreasing trend, whereas in September, the situation is the opposite. The majority of sub-divisions showed very little change in rainfall in non-monsoon months. The five main regions of India showed no significant trend in annual, seasonal and monthly rainfall in most of the months. For the whole of India, no significant trend was detected for annual, seasonal, or monthly rainfall. Annual and monsoon rainfall decreased, while pre-monsoon, post-monsoon and winter rainfall increased at the national scale.

The rivers in India are sources of potable water, irrigation, industrial requirements, sources for hydro-power projects, Kumar and Jain (2010b) have conducted study to determine trends in annual and seasonal rainfall and rainy days over



A STUDY OF FRAMEWORK FOR ORGANIZATIONAL KNOWLEDGE MEASUREMENT

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Abstract:

Knowledge is present in ideas, judgments, relationships concepts, talents, root causes and perspectives of every individual. Knowledge resides in an individual brain or is encoded in organizational processes, documents, products, services, facilities and systems. Knowledge management deals with using information which creates value. Organizations developing and applying the knowledge they have about their industry, customers, partners and stakeholders, as their prime strategic asset, and at the highest point in the value chain. And many are becoming less involved, and more open to profitably outsourcing the other business operations. There is a growing concern among decision makers, management practitioners and organizations about the right approach to implement Knowledge Management measurements. There is no single way to bring these measurements and that is where the importance of right strategy finds great takers. It is essential to adopt a measurement involving its activities which act as a resource for competitive advantage. In this paper the modest attempt is to know the requirement formal measurement framework of organizational knowledge implementation. In the early stages there was formal measurement framework but now it become more structured and widespread the need for measurement steadily increases

KEY-WORDS:

measurement, organizational, assets.

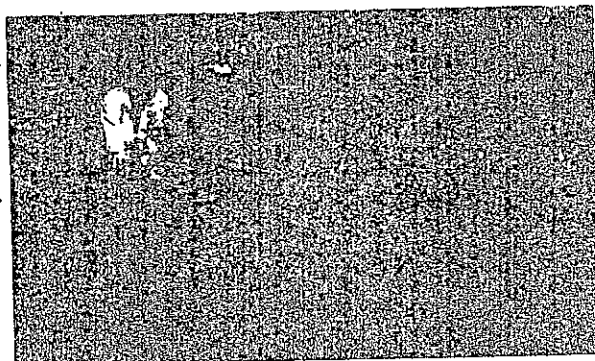
INTRODUCTION:

Effective knowledge management will greatly contribute to improved excellence; it can dramatically reduce costs, provide potential to expand and grow, increase our value and/or profitability, improve our products and services and respond faster. Effective knowledge management, especially accelerated knowledge creation, is the driver for innovation. Increasingly, products and services are becoming 'smarter' and more knowledge based. Our ability to better collaborate in physical and virtual teams, as knowledge workers, is driving the process of new knowledge creation. Ideas can now be turned into innovative products and services much faster. As organizations, we are learning faster, and that means that individuals are learning faster. People are developing their competencies and confidence faster in organizations that practice effective knowledge management. In this paper the modest attempt is to know the requirement formal measurement framework of organizational knowledge implementation. In the early stages there was formal measurement framework but now it become more structured and widespread the need for measurement steadily increases.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To know the measurement framework of organizational knowledge.

Challenges and Priorities for Indian Agriculture



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INTRODUCTION:

Research in agriculture, prices in the market, natural disasters, oppressive conditions in schemes, exploitation by middle-men in the market and lack of basic infrastructure for farming are the major problems before Indian agriculture. The farming community is totally deprived of the developments which have taken place in the field of agriculture over the last few years. In this context, agriculturists have demanded that they should be able to live proudly, and hence, have demanded overall development in Indian agriculture.

The pressure of an ever increasing population and periodic famine due to unexpected flood and drought have forced and awakened the agricultural scientists of India to evolve new plants types and to develop a suitable production technology for such high input responsive crop plants. The national average productivity of various crops is miserable compare to other countries. The transfer of technology from research level to the farmers had been probably the major hurdle to achieve the expected yield. Illiteracy and ignorance of poor and rural farmers are creating hindrance for new plant types to express their full yield potential when grown under faulty management in the field. Higher input levels, lack of proper planning coupled with poor marketing facilities often result in a marginal profit from farming due to which majority of farmers obviously discouraged. In this paper modest attempt is made to overlook the various issues and challenges before Indian agriculture and try to develop the priorities for it.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To find out problem of Indian agriculture.
- To know the challenges before Indian agriculture.
- To develop the priorities for Indian agriculture

PROBLEMS BEFORE INDIAN AGRICULTURE:

Problems in implementation of various schemes which are regarding farmers. More than a century ago, Mahatma Phule had described the bad state of agriculture during the British rule, the farming community and issues related to the market. The situation hasn't changed a little.

Problems related to basic needs like roads, electricity and water.

Increasing prices of fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, equipment, fuel and labours have added to their problems leading to increase in cost of agricultural produce.

Natural calamities have also added to their losses. Majority of the products do not even recover the cost incurred in production.

Drafting of an all-inclusive agricultural policy and its effective implementation is the main problem faced by many.

CHALLENGES FOR INDIAN AGRICULTURE:

The policies related to agricultural industry, organic farming and agricultural education have been drafted but are long and await implementation.

Farmers have asked for market rates based on rates of production, strengthening of the marketing infrastructure and focus on the processing industry.

A STUDY OF INITIATIVES OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN MAJOR COMPANIES IN INDIA



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Abstract:

The evolution and growth of corporate social responsibility in large companies in India has been well documented. Many firms have taken the initiatives of Corporate Social Responsibility practices which have met with varying needs of the society. Apart from this number of industries are unable to see any clear benefits by following it. Very few companies are studied social reports, code of conduct or ethical practices. Most of them did not have the resources to follow the prescribed Government norms. Majority companies did not give much priority for it or ethical code of conduct as they were tied down by various constraints such as finance, marketing, information technology and counseling. The study argues that there is a need to popularize the concept of corporate social responsibility among industries as the benefits it can bring for them. The present study has made an attempt to understand the status and progress and initiatives made by large firms of India in context to CSR policy framing and implementation. Data has been collected from the official websites of the firms. CSR variance score and rank according to the amount spend on CSR in 2011-12. Results of the study II and A no industry is more going for taking up CSR initiatives while other sector has focused yet not too much into the social responsibility initiatives. Tata companies figures for who mandate an increase in spend of whopping INR 4 million as a combine. Although India has entered a transformational change by involving into new CSR initiatives but still a lot has to be done in it.



महाराष्ट्रातील शेतक-यांसाठी असणा-या पीक विमा योजनेचे स्वरूप: एक अभ्यास

Rajaram Shankar Salunkhe

Vice Principal, Head, Department of Commerce.

सारांश :- शेतीमधून मिळणा-या उत्पन्नावर शेतक-यांचा उदरनिर्वाह होत असतो. नैसर्गिक संकटामुळे शेती उत्पन्न कमी झाले तर शेतकरी आर्थिक संकटात सापडतो. अशा कठीण परिस्थितीत त्यांना आर्थिक उभारी देण्यासाठी शासन स्तरावर प्रयत्न होत असतात. पीक विमा योजना ही अत्यंत महत्वाची समजली जाते. परंतु त्या योजनेचे स्वरूप व उपयुक्तता सर्वसामान्य शेतक-यांना माहिती असतेच असे नाही. तसेच सदर योजनेमध्ये परिस्थितीनुरूप बदल करणे अपेक्षित आहे.

प्रस्तावना :-

हवामानबदलामुळे अतिवृष्टी, गारपीट, महापुर, दुष्काळ, अवकाळी पाऊस याबरोबरच कीड व रोगांचा प्रादुर्भाव, थंडीची लाट, तापमानवाढ इ. प्रकारच्या आपत्तींना शेतक-यांना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. अचानक आलेल्या या संकटांचा सामना करण्याकरीता शेतकरी आर्थिक व मानसिकदृष्ट्या तयार नसतो. मोठ्या प्रमाणावर जीवित व वित्त हानी होते. अशी संकटे शेतक-यांचा कणा मोडण्याचे काम करतात. हे दोन वर्षांचा सलग दुष्काळ आणि या वर्षी झालेल्या अतिवृष्टी आणि गारपीटीने दाखवून दिले आहे. अशा आपत्तीपासून शेतक-यांचे संरक्षण करण्याच्या हेतूने प्रभावी उपाययोजना आखण्याची गरज असते. सरकार नैसर्गिक आपत्तीमध्ये तत्काळ मदत करीत असते. त्यासाठी सरकार आकस्मिकता निधीची तरतूद करते सरकारने हा आकस्मिकता निधी गेल्या तीन वर्षात 150 कोटी वरून 2500 कोटी रुपयावरती नेला आहे.(1) ही बाब दिलासादायक आहे. नैसर्गिक आपत्तीने होणारे नुकसान वाढत असताना आकस्मिकता निधी मध्ये होणारी वाढ ही निश्चित चांगली बाब म्हणावी लागेल. परंतु ही मदत सरकारच्या बाजूने झाली. याशिवाय शेतक-यांनी देखील काही उपाययोजना तरतूदी करणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे. कारण नैसर्गिक आपत्तीने होणारे नुकसान हे खूपच मोठे असते. सरकारने कितीही मदत केली तरी ती तूटपूजी असते. शेतकरी त्या मदतीतून पुन्हा उभा राहू शकत नाही. किंबहुना शेतकरी कर्जबाजारी होतात. आत्महत्येसारखे प्रयत्न करतात. म्हणून इतर उपाययोजना बरोबर शेतीपिके व फळपिकाकरिता असणा-या राष्ट्रीय कृषी विमा योजना व हवामान आधारित फळपीक विमा योजना सक्षम करण्याची नितांत गरज आहे. या योजनांचा लाभ शेतक-यांनी घेतला पाहिजे.

उद्दिष्टे:

1. पीक विमा योजनेचे स्वरूप जाणून घेणे
2. पीक विमा योजनेचा आढावा घेणे
3. हवामान आधारित फळपिक विमा योजनेचा आढावा घेणे

अभ्यास पद्धती:

शोध निबंधासाठी प्राथमिक व दुय्यम तथ्य संकलन पद्धतीचा आधार घेतला आहे. वर्तमान पत्रातील लेख, संदर्भ ग्रंथ, विविध मासिके, विमा कंपनीचे वार्षिक अहवाल, वेबसाईट इत्यादींचा आधार घेतला आहे. 2007-2008 ते 2013-2014 या काळातील माहितीचा वापर अभ्यासासाठी केलेला आहे. परिसरातील शेतक-यांच्या बरोबर चर्चा करून या योजनेबद्दल त्यांची मते जाणून घेतली व त्याआधारे विश्लेषण करून निष्कर्ष काढले आहे.

Depiction of Multiple Personality Disorder in Tara Moss's *Split*

Dr. H. B. Patil*

Abstract:

The present paper is an attempt to analyze the Tara Moss's novel *Split* in the light of psychological disorders. The paper is in fact a fine blending of the knowledge of Psychology and the literary genre Psychological Novel. The story of the novel depicts the character with a 'Multi Personality Disorder' and sustains a mystery of a hideous crime.

The analysis of the present novel will help us to draw certain characteristic features of the psychological novel which can be generalized in the literary criticism. The paper is divided into two parts - first is a theoretical frame of psychological disorder and second part is an analysis of the select novel.

Key words: *Multi Personality Disorder, Split, Psychology, etc.*

I

Psychological Novel is a significant sub-genre of the popular literature. This kind of novel reveals the psychological realities that foreground the social behaviors of the characters. Tremendous changes in the ideologies, adverse effects of materialism, decline of humanism in the wake of capitalism, emotional insecurity in automatization of machine age and most importantly distorting human values create many social, cultural and psychological problems. Literature of the period cannot be separated from these problems. In the delineation of the characters, modern author cannot follow the ideal model of the character with the didactic motif. They have to depict the humanity with all prospects and problems and as a result most of the characters of modern fiction reveal the deceased psyche of the contemporary society. The depiction of these psychological disorders needs a critical attention that further may lead one towards the generalized theory of interpretation of the psychological novel. Present paper is an attempt in this direction.

Tara Moss was born on October 2, 1973 at Victoria-British Colombia, Canada. Moss took up residence in Australia in 1996. She is a Canadian-Australian author and former model. She has a dual Australian and Canadian

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सांगली जिल्ह्यातील डोंगराईदेवी मंदीर या धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थळाचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास

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Research Paper - Geography

प्रस्तावना :

आधुनिक जगामध्ये पर्यटन हा मानवाचा एक प्रमुख आर्थिक व्यवसाय बनलेला आहे. या व्यवसायामध्ये जगातील जास्तीत जास्त लोक गुंतलेले आहेत. काही देशांची अर्थव्यवस्था ही पर्यटन व्यवसायावर अवलंबून आहे. जगातील सर्व देश आपापल्या देशात पर्यटन साधन सामग्रीचा विकास करीत आहेत. पर्यटन हा आर्थिक व्यवसाय असला तरी त्याचा संबंध देशातील नैसर्गिक, ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक व सांस्कृतिक वटकांशी निगडित असतो. या वटकांच्या विविधतेमुळे असंख्य पर्यटन स्थळे जगाने विकसित झालेली आहेत. त्यापैकी धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थळे अत्यंत महत्त्वाची आहेत. जगातील अनेक लोक आपापल्या धार्मिक स्थळाना भेट देतात. या धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थळांमध्ये विविध देव देवतांची मंदिरे, संत पुरुषांच्या ममाध्या, दर्गे, गुफा, गिरिजाघरे इ. समावेश होतो. भारतामध्ये हजारो धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थळे आहेत. भारताने पर्यटनाचा मूळ उद्देश धार्मिक मानला जातो. जगातील असंख्य लोक भारतातील धार्मिक ठिकाणांना भेट देतात. आजच्या यांत्रिक युगामध्ये रोजची भावपळ, धकाधकी, अस्वस्थता यामुळे मानव जीवनाचा आनंद हरवून बसला आहे. म्हणून या गोष्टीपासून शांतता मिळावी, मनस्वास्थ लाभे यासाठी लोक धार्मिक ठिकाणांना भेट देतात. यातूनच धार्मिक पर्यटनाचा विकास झालेला पहावयास मिळतो.

भारताला फार मोठी धार्मिक परंपरा लाभलेली आहे. अनेक धर्मांची जननी म्हणून भारतास ओळखले जाते. हिन्दू, मुस्लीम, ख्रिश्चन, जैन इ. धर्मीयांची अनेक पवित्र स्थळे येथे आहेत. त्यामध्ये गणपती मंदिरे, शिवमंदिरे, जैनमंदिरे, जोतिर्लींग, साधुसंतांची जन्मस्थळे, गिरिजाघरे, दर्गे इ. भारतात सर्वत्र पसरलेली आहेत.

यशवंतराव चव्हाण सागरेश्वर अभयारण्यः एक दुर्मिळ पर्यटन स्थळ

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RESEARCH PAPER IN GEOGRAPHY

ABSTRACT

प्राचीन काळापासून मानवाला प्रवासाची आवड आहे. पूर्वी प्रवास करणारे यात्रेकरू किंवा नवीन प्रदेशाचा शोध घेणारे खलाशी किंवा नवीन प्रदेशाचा अभ्यास करणारे शास्त्रज्ञ असेच असत. त्यानंतर, मात्र प्रवासाचे स्वरूप बदलले. प्रवास हा मनोरंजनासाठी होऊ लागला. त्यातूनच पर्यटनाचा विकास झाला. आज प्रवास व पर्यटन हा जगातील मुख्य व्यवसाय बनलेला असून जगातील जास्तीत जास्त लोक या व्यवसायामध्ये गुंतलेले आहेत. पर्यटन व्यवसायात मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगाराची निर्मिती होते. देशाला परकीय चलन मोठ्या प्रमाणात मिळते. विविध प्रदेशातील लोकांच्या चालीरिती, संस्कृती, इतिहास, सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थिती, इत्यादी गोष्टींचे ज्ञान पर्यटनामुळे होते. पर्यटन विकासामध्ये अनेक घटक महत्वाचे असतात. त्यापैकी भौगोलिक घटकांना विशेष महत्त्व असते. भौगोलिक घटकांमध्ये प्रदेशाचे स्थान व सुगमता, सृष्टी सौंदर्य, हवामान, वन्य प्राणी जीवन व सांस्कृतिक वैशिष्ट्ये, इत्यादींचा समावेश होतो. वन्य प्राणीजीवन हा नैसर्गिक पर्यावरणामधील एक अत्यंत महत्वाचा घटक आहे. पशु पक्ष्यांना त्यांच्या नैसर्गिक वातावरणात वावरताना पाहणे हा एक प्रकारचा आनंद मानवा लागेल. निसर्गातील सर्व पशु पक्षी मानवाचे आकर्षण असतात. जंगलामध्ये विविध आवाजात गाणारे पक्षी, लहान मोठ्या आकाराचे व वेगवेगळ्या रंगाचे पशु पक्षी पाहून मानवी मन आनंदी होते. म्हणूनच वन्यजीव अभयारण्यांना मोठ्या संख्येने पर्यटक भेटी देतात. वन्य पशुपक्ष्यांचे संरक्षण करून त्यांना त्यांच्या नैसर्गिक पर्यावरणात ठेऊन त्यांची संख्या वाढविण्याचा प्रयत्न अभयारण्यात प्रामुख्याने केला जातो. विविध प्रकारच्या पशुपक्ष्यांसाठी जगात अनेक ठिकाणी अभयारण्ये निर्माण केलेली आहेत.

प्रस्तावना:

महाराष्ट्र राज्यामधील सांगली जिल्ह्यातील यशवंतराव चव्हाण सागरेश्वर वन्य जीव अभयारण्य हे एक मानव निर्मित अभयारण्य असून ते जैवविविधतेने नटलेले आहे. खरे तर हे अभयारण्य हरणासाठी प्रसिद्ध आहे परंतु येथे विविध प्रकारचे पशुपक्षी आढळतात.

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधामध्ये सागरेश्वर अभयारण्यात आढळणारी नैसर्गिक वनस्पती, वन्य पशुपक्षी व इतर सृष्टी सौंदर्य यांचा पर्यटनाच्या दृष्टीकोनातून अभ्यास करणेत आला आहे.

अभ्यास क्षेत्र:

यशवंतराव चव्हाण सागरेश्वर वन्यजीव अभयारण्य हे सांगली जिल्ह्यातील पलूस, कडेगांव व

वाळवा या तालुक्यांच्या सरहद्ददीवर आहे. या अभयारण्याचे स्थान $16^{\circ} 4' 0''$ अक्षांश आणि $74^{\circ} 22' 0''$ पुर्व रेखांशावर आहे. तसेच या अभयारण्याचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ 10.27 चौ. कि. मी. इतके आहे. सागरेश्वर अभयारण्याचा परिसर हा डोंगराळ असून तो सह्याद्री पर्वताच्या शंभू-महादेव डोंगर रांगेची एक उपशाखा आहे. येथील सरासरी उंची 241 मी. इतकी आहे. एका वाजूस कृष्णा नदी आणि दुस-या वाजूस सोनहिरा यांच्या दरम्यान सागरेश्वर अभयारण्य वसले असून ते सांगलीपासून 45 कि. मी. अंतरावर आहे.

उद्दिष्टे:

या मानव निर्मित अभयारण्याची माहिती पर्यटकांना व्हावी व निसर्गाविषयी लोकांमध्ये आवड निर्माण

Comparison of Air Ion and Pollution Index Variation during Morning/Evening Period at Rural Station Ramanandnagar India

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Abstract—The atmospheric-electric processes can be understood only if it is assumed that the atmosphere is electrically conducting. The presence of aerosols in the air was found to be greatly affecting the air ion concentration. At rural station Ramanandnagar, there are numbers of sources for the production of air ions, at the same time there are limited sources for the production of aerosol in the atmosphere. Variations of air ions in atmospheric air have been investigated using Gerdien type air ion counter. This air ion counter indigenously designed and developed at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology Pune and operated at rural site Ramanandnagar. During the morning period average positive air ions were 9×10^2 ions per cm^3 in January 2012, they start decreasing and reaches to minimum (1.2×10^2 ions per cm^3) in April. Average negative air ions were 6×10^2 ions per cm^3 in January during the morning period (06:00-08:00 hours). During evening period average positive air ions were 11×10^2 ions per cm^3 in January 2012, starts decreasing and reaches to minimum (1.8×10^2 ions per cm^3) in April. Pollution index above 1.2 in January, May and August 2012 during evening period (18:00-20:00 hours), which is harmful to the human health.

Keywords— Air Pollution; Air Quality; Aerosol; Transpiration

I. INTRODUCTION

The atmospheric-electric processes can be understood only if it is assumed that the atmosphere is electrically conducting. The observation of the leakage of the charge through the air from an insulated electrified body led Coulomb [1] to the discovery that the air has a finite electrical conductivity. However, it was more than a century later, Wilson [2] discovered the existence of ions. Later experiments on the influence of aerosol in the air led to the conclusion that it was due to the presence of finely divided matter, liquid or solid, in the freshly prepared gas. The presence of aerosol in the air was found to be very greatly affecting the conductivity. Since the aerosol particles are very large compared to the ions, an ion is more likely to strike against aerosol-particle, and give up its charge to it or to adhere to the surface, than to collide with an ion of opposite sign. In this way, the rate of loss of air ion concentration is rapid.

Radiation from radioactive gases exhaled from the ground and their other daughter products causes ionization in the atmosphere. The radiations of α , β , and γ released during the decay of radon and its progeny cause ionization. The amount of Radon that escapes depends on the amount of ^{222}Rn in the ground, the type of ground cover, porosity and temperature of soil [3]. The air ions are naturally produced due to radioactivity. Natural radioactive ionization is the major source of ions in the atmosphere. Isotopes commonly present in air include ^7Be , ^{14}C , ^{22}Na , ^{32}P , ^{33}P , ^{35}S and ^{85}Kr as well as Radon isotopes and their decay products. Gamma radiation, are produced from the soil, also passes through the air. Many naturally occurring elements have radioactive isotopes, but only potassium, and uranium and thorium decay series have radioisotopes producing gamma rays of sufficient energy [4]. Interaction between the energetic radioactive particles and molecules in the air occurs by different processes.

In addition to ionizing radiation, there are several other sources, which produce charge carriers of quite different sizes and nature on a local scale. For example, dust storms and snow storms are known to be intensely electrified [5, 6]. Charges produced in these storms can be transported up to several kilometers in altitude and over many square kilometers of the Earth's surface [7]. Electrical discharges can cause the formation of ions in the atmosphere. This requires high electric field that generally occurs in the disturbed weather inside or in the vicinity of thunderstorms. In such conditions, field intensity is enhanced around grounded elevated objects and when it increases to breakdown value or above, a large number of uni-polar ions are injected into the atmosphere. This phenomenon of point discharge can occur at the tall trees or buildings below thunderstorms. Lightning flashes from thunderclouds also produce local but intense ionization in the atmosphere.

In this paper, air ion variation during morning and evening period is compared at rural station Ramanandnagar. Pollution index is the ratio of positive to negative air ions. By calculating pollution index at two prominent time periods of the day, we try to detect which time period is harmful to the human health.

II. MEASUREMENTS AND METHODS

For the measurement of atmospheric current, various amplifiers are tested. As the atmospheric current is very small, therefore for the measurement of small magnitude of current a separate electrometer is necessary. Commercially available

भारतीय हिंदी सिनेमा का इतिहास

जिन लोगों ने भारत में फिल्मों की बुनियाद रखी, उनमें सबसे महत्वपूर्ण दादासाहेब फालके हैं। धुडिराज गोविंद फालके उर्फ दादासाहेब फालके का जन्म 30 अप्रैल, 1870 को महाराष्ट्र में नासिक के करीब त्र्यंबकेश्वर में हुआ था। भारतीय फिल्मों के जनक दादासाहेब का जन्म एक गरीब ब्राह्मण परिवार में हुआ था। उन्हें बचपन से ही फोटोग्राफी का शौक था। हाईस्कूल की परीक्षा पास करके वे विदेश में फोटोग्राफी सीखने के लिए गए। वहां से लौटने पर पुरातत्व विभाग में नौकरी की। उस समय भारत में फिल्म नहीं बनी थी, लेकिन विदेशी फिल्में दिखाई जाती थीं। फालके जी ने एक विदेशी फिल्म 'द लाइफ ऑफ क्राइस्ट' देखी और उनके जीवन में परिवर्तन आया और सिनेमा बनाने का निश्चय किया। कृष्ण पर फिल्म बनाने का निश्चय किया।

हिंदी सिनेमा के पहले मनोरंजन के लिए नाटक मंडली नाटक करते थे किंतु नाटक के दृश्य एक ही बार देखते हैं सिनेमा को एक ही प्रसंग को बार बार देख सकते हैं। आज भारत विश्व में सर्वाधिक फिल्में बनाने वाला देश है, लेकिन इस स्तर पर आने के लिए कितनी मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ा है और कितना प्रयास करना पड़ा है। भारत में फिल्मों के विकास की कहानी जानने के लिए बहुत पीछे जाना पड़ेगा।

7 जुलाई, 1895 में बंबई का वाटसन थिएटर लुमीयर ब्रदर्स नामक दो फ्रांसीसी अपनी फिल्मों लेकर भारत आये थे। इस थिएटर में उनका प्रीमियम हुआ प्रीमियम करीब 200 लोगों ने देखा। उस समय दो रुपये टिकट था। उस जमाने में दो रुपये टिकट बहुत महंगा था। लुमीयर बंधुओं ने भारतीय लोगों के सिनेमा दिखाकर अचंभित कर दिया। बेजान तस्वीरें चलती-फिरती देखकर दंग रह जाते। पत्र-पत्रिकाओं ने भी उनका गुण गौरव किया। फ्रांसीसी सिनेमा को भारत में लोकप्रियता मिली। 1904 में मणि सेठना ने भारत में पहला सिनेमाघर बनवाया। जो विशेष रूप से फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन के लिए ही बनाया गया था। इस थिएटर में 'द लाइफ ऑफ क्राइस्ट' फिल्म प्रदर्शित की गयी। इस फिल्म से भारतीय सिनेमा के पितामह दादासाहेब फालके को प्रोत्साहन मिला गया।

दादासाहेब फालके हिंदी सिनेमा के जन होने और पूरी लंबाई के कथाचित्र बनाने का गौरव हासिल है लेकिन उनसे पहले भी महाराष्ट्र में फिल्म बनाने के कई

प्रयास हुए हैं। लुमीयर के फिल्म के एक साल आन्तर ही सखाराम भाटवाडेकर और दादासाहेब फालके ने फिल्म बनाने की कोशिश की थी। यह कुस्ती वंबई में हैसिंग मॉर्डन में आयोजित कि गयी थी। शूटिंग होने बाद प्रोसेसिंग के लिए इंग्लैंड भेजा गया था। वहां से फिल्म प्रोसेसिंग होकर वापस आयी तो दादासाहेब अपने काम को देखकर खुश हो गये। प्रथम वह फिल्म खुले मैदान में दिखाई उसके बाद उन्होंने अपनी यह फिल्म पेशी थिएटर में दिखाई। टिकट की दर आठ आना से तीन रुपया थी। दादासाहेब ने श्रीकृष्ण के जीवन पर एक सिनेमा बनाने का निर्णय किया था। लेकिन भाई की मौत ने उन्हें तोड़ दिया। उन्होंने अपना कैमरा भी बेच दिया। और फिल्म बनाना बंद किया। सन् 1911 में अनंतराम, पाटकर, दिवाकर ने यह कोशिश जारी रखी। 1920 में बालगंगाधर तिलक की अंत्येष्टि फिल्म बनायी। 1912 में उन्होंने 1000 फुट की एक फिल्म बनाई 'सावित्री' यह धार्मिक फिल्म बनाने की शुरुआत है। श्री नारायण गोविंद चित्रे और आ.पी.चिटणीस और दादासाहेब के निर्देशन में नाटक 'पुडलीक' सिनेमा बनाया। वंबई में प्रदर्शित किया गया।

तस्वीरें चलती-फिरती हैं, हसती तथा इशारे करती हैं, यह सुनकर लोगों को बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ। उसे देखने के लिए लोग उतावले हो गये थे। प्रारंभ में सिनेमा दूरिंग टॉकिज में दिखाये जाते थे। बड़े शहरों में तबू लगाया जाता था। मध्यांतर भी होता था। फिल्मों के जमाने में लोग चलते-फिरते तस्वीरों का आनंद लेते जाते थे। फिल्म में कौन काम कर रहा है, इसके प्रति कोई आकर्षण नहीं था। कलाकारों की लोकप्रियता तब बढ़ी जब फिल्में बोलने लगी। प्रारंभ में धार्मिक फिल्में ज्यादा बनती थी। भारती की पहली फिल्म 'राजा हरिश्चंद्र' भी धार्मिक फिल्म थी। दादासाहेब फालके फिल्म कंपनी के द्वारा बनाई गई फिल्में इस प्रकार हैं-राजा हरिश्चंद्र, भस्मासुर मोहनी, सत्यवान-सावित्री और लंकावहन, हिंदुस्तान फिल्म के द्वारा कृष्ण जन्म कालिया मर्दन, वाली-सुग्रीव, नल-दमयंती, परशुराम, दक्ष प्रजापती, सत्यभामा विवाह, द्रौपदी वस्त्राहरण, जरासंध वध, शिशुपाल वध, लव-कुश, सती महानंदा, सेतुबंधन, महाराष्ट्र फिल्म कंपनी की गजगौरी, कृष्णगौरी, कृष्णावतार, सती पद्मिनी, सावित्री, मुरलीवाला तथा लंका प्रभात फिल्म कंपनी की-गोपालकृष्ण 1932 में दादासाहेब ने श्याम-श्वेत फिल्म बनाई।

इस काल में धार्मिक फिल्मों की बाढ़-सी आ गई। क्योंकि नाटक एवं रामलीलाओं की कथावस्तु दर्शकों को समझने में कोई समस्याएं नहीं थी। इस काल में स्त्रियों का पात्र पुरुष करते थे। महिला सिनेमा में काम करने के लिए नहीं आती थी। हिंदुस्तान फिल्म कंपनी के द्वारा 'कीचक वध' में महिला का पात्र सखाराम जाधव नामक एक युवक ने किया है। इन सारी मुसीबतों का सामना करते-करते धार्मिक फिल्मों की यात्रा चलती रही। इसके कथानक का आधार मूलतः रामायण और महाभारत जैसे महाकाव्य होते थे।

महिला सचिव

DAIRY MILK

बर्लिन गुटकी

श्री 20

संपादक
डॉ. रघुनाथ देसाई

डॉ. रघुनाथ देसाई

प्रकाशक

सारंग प्रकाशन

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विज्ञापन के प्रकार

विज्ञापन मानवीय प्रवृत्ति है। सम्भवतः सर्वाधिक आदिम प्रवृत्तियों में से एक है। मनुष्य अपने आस-पास और दूर-सुदूर के बारे में जानने का सदैव इच्छुक रहता है। समाचार पत्र या पत्रकारिता के विकास के पीछे मनुष्य की यही इच्छा रही है। मनुष्य विभिन्न विषयों को जानने के लिए आतुर रहता है। आधुनिक युग में जब दूरसंचार के अनेक माध्यमों का विकास हो गया है, मानव को सही, सटीक व सुरुचिपूर्ण जानकारी पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के माध्यम से देना आवश्यक हो गया है। पत्रकारिता पूरे विश्व की ऐसी दैनन्दिनी है जो सबमें दूरदृष्टि प्रदान करती है।

पराधीन काल में पत्रकारिता के जो आदर्श थे वह स्वतंत्रता मिलने के बाद टूटने लगे, उसकी तेजस्विता फीकी हो गई। स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काल में अनेक हिंदी पत्रकारों को जेल जाना पड़ा जैसे— बाबूराव पराडकर, अम्बिका प्रसाद बाजपेयी, बालकृष्ण शर्मा, श्रीराम शर्मा, रामवृक्ष बेनीपुरी, कन्हैयालाल मिश्रा। स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काल में सांप्रदायिक परिवेश ने भारतीय पत्रकारिता को प्रभावित किया और पत्रकारिता के पुराने आदर्श टूटकर बिखर गए। २१वीं सदी में अत्याधुनिक संचार साधनों का विपुल विकास हो गया। समाचार पत्रों का मूल उद्देश्य समाचार तथा तात्कालिक घटनाओं से पाठकों को परिचित करना होता है। सभी दैनिक इस उद्देश्य से प्रकाशित होते ही हैं, अधिकांश साप्ताहिक पत्रों की विषय-वस्तु भी समाचार तथा तात्कालिक घटनाएँ होती हैं।

पत्रकारिता समाज की अन्तःकरण भी होती है और दैनिक घटनाओं का इतिहास भी। जब समाज में कोई हलचल होती है, कोई नई सूचना आती है, कोई ताजी घटना आती है तो पत्रकारिता उन सबसे अवगत कराती हुई उसे पूरे विश्व से जोड़ देती है। सुबह होते ही व्यस्त मानव को विश्व भर से जोड़ देना ही इन पत्रों की खासियत है। साहित्य और संस्कृति से जुड़ा हुआ एक पहलू भारतीय धर्म और दर्शन का है। भारत हमेशा से ही धर्मप्राण आचार्य-मुनियों का देश रहा है।

भारत में पत्रिकाओं में धर्म व दर्शन से सम्बन्धित सामग्री निहित रहती है। इन पत्रिकाओं का उद्देश्य व्यापारिक नहीं होता। वह अपने धर्म और दर्शन को प्रचार करना होता है। हिन्दी के प्रथम पत्र 'उदय मार्तण्ड' से ही धर्म सम्बन्धी

विभाग, आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन संगठनों का संयुक्त उपक्रम है। स्पेस रिपोर्टर का श्रीगणेश टोकियों में हुआ।

आज कम्प्यूटर क्रांति के समाचार-पत्र का स्वरूप ही बदल रहा है। वीडियो के कारण जैसे घर-घर में दिन-प्रतिदिन मनोनुकूल फिल्म तैयार हो रही हैं। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति पत्रकार होगा, उसका अपना पत्र होगा, समाचार पत्र के लिए उसे कोई दूसरे पर आश्रित न होना पड़ेगा। सम्प्रेषण, मुद्रण, प्रसारण के क्षेत्र में क्षण-प्रतिक्षण हो रहे अविष्कारों ने वस्तुतः पत्रकारिता जगत् में अद्भुत क्रांति कर दी है।

संदर्भ :

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महात्मा जोतिबा फुले महाराष्ट्र के समाज सुधारकों में से एक है। इनका जन्म पुणामें किन्तु इनका मूल गाँव सतारा जिले के किटगुणे है। इनका मूल नाम गोन्हे था। किटगुणे गाँव में रहते थे किन्तु गाँव के मुखिया से खेती के बारे में वाद-विवाद हो गया, इसी के कारण इनके परिवार छोड़कर पुरंदर तहसिल के खानवडी गाँव में बस गये। इनका जन्म ११ एप्रिल १८२७ में हुआ। इनके माता का नाम चिमणाबाई और पिता का नाम गोविंदराव था। पिताजी के व्यवसाय की स्थिति कमजोर थी। फिर भी उन्होंने अपना शिक्षण अधूरा नहीं छोड़ा। आर्थिक विवेचना के क्षेत्र में भी भूले नहीं। शिक्षण के सिवाय जीवन में कोई भी चीज महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है ऐसा इनका मानना था। शिक्षण नहीं है तो मनुष्य आँखे होकर भी अंधा होता है। शिक्षण मनुष्य की तिसरी आँख है। जिस समाज में वह रहते थे वह समाज अज्ञानी था। बहुजन समाज को गुलामगिरी में डाल देनेवाले दुसरे कोई नहीं है तो वे हैं ज्ञानी लोग जो जानबुझकर लोगों को ज्ञान नहीं देना चाहते थे ब्राह्मण इन्होंने जान बुझकर समाज को धार्मिक अंधश्रद्धा में ढकेल दिया था। बहुजन समाज को अज्ञान-अतिशुद्ध लोगों को मानसिक गुलामगिरी से बाहर निकालना यही फुलेकजीका पहला उद्देश्य था। इसलिए इन्होंने लोगों को ज्ञान देकर आर्थिक गुलामगिरी से बाहर निकालने के लिए अपना जीवन व्यतित किया। वे कहते थे कि ब्राह्मण ये धर्मगुरु और गुजर-मास्वाडी ये समाज के दुश्मन हैं। समाजका बुद्धीनाश, कपोलकल्पित धार्मिक कल्पना से होता है। वैसे ही शरीर का नाश धार्मिक दास्यता से होता है। यह कटू सत्य निडरता से समाज के सामने बताया।

संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या चळवळीत वृत्तपत्राचे योगदान

-डॉ. सौ. संगिता संपत पाटील

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प्रस्तावना -

वृत्तपत्र हे समाज जागृतीचे महत्त्वाचे साधन आहे. समाजाचे प्रतिबिंब वर्तमानपत्रात कळते. महाराष्ट्राच्या जडणघडणीत वृत्तपत्राचे योगदान अतिशय महत्त्वाचे आहे. मानवाच्या प्रगतीच्या इतिहासात प्रसार माध्यमांमध्ये वृत्तपत्राचे स्थान महत्त्वाचे आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्याची जडणघडण वेगवेगळ्या स्थित्यंतरातून झाली आहे. महाराष्ट्र लढ्याचा हा काळ अविस्मरणीय घटनांनी भरला होता. या लढ्यात वृत्तपत्राचे योगदान अतिशय महत्त्वाचे होते.

संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या लढ्यात वृत्तपत्रांनी वातावरणात तापत ठेवले. लढ्याच्या नेत्यांचे म्हणणे लोकांपर्यंत पोचविणे, त्यासाठी वातावरण निर्मिती करणे, शहरांपासून खेड्यांपर्यंत चळवळीचे लोण पोहचविण्यात वृत्तपत्रांनी फार मोठी भूमिका बजावली. एका अर्थाने पत्रकार हे या लढ्याचे शिलेदार होते. प्रबोधनकार ठाकरे यांचे 'प्रबोधन' आचार्य अत्रे यांचे 'नवयुग', 'मराठा', बालचंद कोठारींचा 'प्रभात' ही नियतकालिके व वृत्तपत्रे संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र समितीची मुखपत्रे म्हणून कार्यरत होती. याशिवाय 'उदय', 'काळ', 'सकाळ', 'केसरी', 'तरुण भारत', 'नवाकाळ', 'मौज', 'राष्ट्रवीर', 'जनसत्ता', 'मराठवाडा', 'युगांतर', 'लोकसत्ता' या वृत्तपत्रांनी संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राची चळवळ धगधगती ठेवली. स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यात ब्रिटिशांची वृत्तपत्रांवर दबाव होता. पण संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या चळवळीच्या काळात असे काही नव्हते.

१ मे १९६०ला महाराष्ट्र राज्याची निर्मिती झाली. परंतु हे राज्य अस्तित्वात येण्याची अखंड धडपड त्याच्याही अगोदर कितीतरी वर्षे चालू होती. लोकमान्य टिळकांनी लोकशाही स्वराज्य पक्षाच्या उद्देशपत्रिकेत व पक्षाच्या कार्यक्रमात भाषावर प्रांतरचनेचा आग्रह धरला. तात्यासाहेब केळकरांनी 'केसरी'तून महाराष्ट्र एकीकरणाच्या चळवळीला तात्काळ चालना द्यायला सुरुवात केली.

१२ मे १९४६ला बेळगांव येथे साहित्य संमेलन भरले. या संमेलनाचे अध्यक्ष ललित विभागाचे अध्यक्ष व नागपूर तरुण भारतचे संपादक गजाननराव माडखोलकर यांनी आपल्या अध्यक्षीय भाषणामध्ये संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र निर्मितीच्या प्रश्नाचा पाठपुरावा केला आणि भाषावार प्रांतरचनेच्या तत्त्वानुसार मराठी भाषिकांचे संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र हे राज्य निर्माण करण्यात यावे, अशी आग्रही मागणी केली आणि संमेलनात संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या निर्मितीचा अधिकृत ठराव करण्यात आला. या ठरावासंबंधीचे वृत्त १४ मे १९४६च्या 'केसरी' मध्ये प्रसिद्ध झाले ते असे, श्री. माडखोलकर यांनी मांडलेला महाराष्ट्र एकीकरणाचा महत्त्वाचा व मोलाचा प्रस्ताव सर्व संमत करण्यात आला. 'हिंदुस्थानात राष्ट्रीय सरकारच्या स्थापनेच्या आजच्या काळात प्रांतांची सांस्कृतिक भाषेच्या आधारे पुनर्रचना करणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यादृष्टीने पाहता मराठी बोलणाऱ्यांचा एकजीनरी सलग प्रांत करणे जरीचे आहे. यात मुंबई ईलाख्यातील महाराष्ट्र, देशी संस्थाने, वऱ्हाड मध्यप्रांतातील मराठी जिल्हे, हैद्राबादमधला मराठवाडा आणि गोवा इत्यादी विभागांचा संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र या नावाने एकजीनरी गट करण्यात यावा. या ठरावानंतर खऱ्या अर्थाने संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या लढ्याला सुरुवात झाली. या घटनेनंतर 'राष्ट्रवीर' या वृत्तपत्रांनी बेळगांव येथून 'एकसंघ मराठा झाला पाहिजे' या मथळ्याखाली बातमी देऊन सीमा भागात संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळीला चालना दिली. गांधीजी चालवत असलेल्या 'हरिजन'च्या ३० नोव्हेंबर १९४७च्या अंकात श्री. मन्नारायण अग्रवाल या ज्येष्ठ नेत्याचे पत्र प्रसिद्ध झाले. त्यांनी प्रांताची भाषावार पुनर्रचना करणे सुराज्य स्थापनेसाठी आवश्यक असल्याचे लिहिले.

२६ जुलै १९४६ रोजी 'संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र परिषद' या संस्थेची स्थापना झाली. शंकरराव देव यांचेकडे अध्यक्षपद दिले. या परिषदेत काही नेते परिषद सोडून गेले व

काही तटस्थ राहिले. तर काहींनी विरोधी भूमिका घेतली. भाषावर प्रांत रचनेसाठी दार कमिशन नेमले, पण दार कमिशनने 'भाषिक राज्य निर्माण करण्याची योग्य वेळ अद्याप आलेली नाही. भाषावर प्रांतरचना ही भारताच्या ऐक्यात व एकात्मतेस मारक ठरेल' लालाजी पेंडसे यांनी या अहवालाचा उल्लेख 'नीच व आगलाव्या अहवाल' असा केला होता. संपूर्ण देशभर सरकारच्या विरोधात वातावरण तयार झाले. या आयोगावर फेरविचार करण्यासाठी जे.व्ही.पी. समिती नेमली. या समितीचे अभ्यास करून ५ एप्रिल १९४९ रोजी आपला अहवाल प्रसिद्ध केला व संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र ही मागणी अमान्य केली. 'मौज' साप्ताहिकात नानासाहेब गोण्यांनी एक अनावृत्त पत्र लिहिले. त्यात ते लिहितात, 'संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र झाला तर बहुजन समाज आपणास खाऊन टाकेल की काय ही भीती वाटते. याला उतार देताना जावडेकर लिहितात महाराष्ट्राने संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या चळवळीतून भांडवलशाही विरोधी समाजवादी क्रांतीशक्ती निर्माण केली पाहिजे'. या काळामध्ये प्र.के. अत्रे यांनी संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राचे मुखपत्र म्हणून 'मराठा' दैनिक सुरू केले होते. या मराठा दैनिकात संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या निर्मितीला आड येणाऱ्या ज्या व्यक्ती होत्या त्यांच्यावर टीका करण्यात आली. १३ एप्रिल १९५३ला 'टार्न्स ऑफ इंडिया' या वृत्तपत्रात एक बातमी आली. 'भारत सरकार एक सीमा आयोग नेमणार असून भाषावर प्रांतरचनेचा प्रश्नही आयोगाकडेच संपविला जाणार आहे. भाषावार प्रांतरचना हवी असणाऱ्या नेत्यांची पुन्हा लगबग सुरू झाली.

सत्तेच्या राजकारणात मुरलेली स.का. पाटील मुंबई महाराष्ट्रात जाऊ द्यायची नाही, याबद्दल ते आग्रही होते. मुंबई नागरी समिती ही मुंबई महाराष्ट्रात घालण्याच्या विरोधात होती. वृत्तपत्रे ही लोकशाहीत सर्वात महत्त्वाची शक्ती मानली जाते. मुंबईतील बहुतेक इंग्रजी, मराठी, गुजराती, हिंदी वृत्तपत्राचे मालक बिगर मराठी होते. त्यामुळे त्यांची वृत्तपत्रे मुंबईला महाराष्ट्रात घालण्यास विरोध करीत होती. एकटे 'नवाकाळ' हे दैनिक मराठी माणसाचे आणि मुंबईसह संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राला पाठिंबा देणारे होते.

संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या संदर्भात नागपूर करार झाला हा अकरा कलमी करार होता. या करारामुळे मुंबईसह संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राचे विशाल राज्य निर्माण होण्यास मदत झाली. या कराराबद्दल काकासाहेब गाडगीळ यांनी जी प्रतिक्रिया दिली ती सकाळमध्ये प्रसिद्ध झाली. 'संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राबाबत नागपूर येथे झालेल्या कराराइतकी विधायक गोष्ट महाराष्ट्रात गेल्या दीडशे वर्षात घडलेली नाही. लोकमान्य टिळकांनी लखनौ करार करून जे चातुर्य दाखविले तेच चातुर्य व दूरदृष्टी नागपूर करारात आहे'.

आंध्र राज्याच्या निर्मितीमुळे भाषावार प्रांतरचनेने जोर धरला. भारत सरकारने भाषिक तत्त्वावर प्रांताची फेररचना करण्यासाठी एस. फाजल अली यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली कमिशन नेमले. या कमिशनने संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या प्रश्नाला बगल दिली. मराठी भाषिक प्रदेश आणि संपूर्ण गुजरात भाषिक प्रदेश यांनी मुंबई हे विशाल द्वैभाषिक राज्य निर्माण करण्याची शिफारस केली. या अहवालानंतर महाराष्ट्रातील परिस्थिती स्फोटक बनली.

याचवेळी बेळगाव निपाणी-कारवार-विदर-भालकी ही महाराष्ट्र कर्नाटकच्या सीमेवर असलेली मराठी भाषिक शहरे कर्नाटकात समाविष्ट केल्याचा अहवालदेखील बाहेर आला. त्यामुळे हा मराठी भाषिक प्रदेश महाराष्ट्रात समाविष्ट करण्यासाठी 'संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र समिती' स्थापन केली. फाझल अली कमिशनच्या विरोधात भाई माधवराव बागल यांनी 'युगांतर' मध्ये लिहिले, 'बहुजन समाजाने काँग्रेसमध्ये जावे या मतावर मी आलो होतो, पण संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र विरुद्ध काँग्रेस गेल्यास मी काँग्रेसला सर्वशक्ती एकवटून विरोध केल्याशिवाय राहणार नाही.

सौराष्ट्रासह गुजरात, विदर्भासह, महाराष्ट्र व स्वतंत्र मुंबई अशा त्रिराज्य योजना

पलूसचे ग्रामदैवत :श्री धोंडीराज महाराज

डॉ.सौ संगिता संपत पाटील.

कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, पलूस,
ता. पलूस, जि. सांगली, पिन नं ४१६३१०

भारतभूमी ही ज्ञात व अज्ञात संत रत्नांची खाण आहे. संत म्हणजे ईश्वराशी संपूर्ण एकरूपहोऊन अखंड स्वानंदाच्या मस्तीत दंग असणारी व्यक्ती. खरे तर तो मनुष्याच्या रूपात वावरणारा देवच असतो. काही संत प्रचंड लोकसंग्रही असतात. तर काही विलक्षण प्रसिद्ध पराडमुख असतात. पलूसचे धोंडीराज महाराज हे दुसऱ्या प्रकारात मोडतात. धोंडीराज महाराजांच्या समाधीने सांस्कृतिक इतिहास प्रतिकरूपाने नांदत असलेला दिसतो. गावातील लोकजीवनाला एका समान सूत्रात संघटित करून गाव बांधण्याचे कार्य त्या-त्या भूभागातील ग्रामदैवते करीत असतात. या ग्रामदेवतांच्या अभ्यासातून स्थानिक इतिहासाची माहिती मिळू शकते हा या प्रस्तुत निबंधाचा उद्देश आहेगावच्या देवता त्या ग्रामदेवता होत. भारतातील ग्रामवस्ती पुरातन आहे. ती वैदिक आर्यांच्याहीपूर्वीची आहे. वैदिकांच्या पूर्वी भारतात अनेक मानव समूह आले आणि इथे ग्रामवस्ती मांडून स्थायिक झाले. केवळ शिकार किंवा केवळ पशुपालन या दोन्ही अवस्थांतून ते पुढे गेले होते व त्यांना शेतीचाशोध लागला होता. अशा ग्रामवस्तीतल्या लोकांच्या आराध्य देवतांना ग्रामदेवता ही संज्ञा प्राप्त झाली. शगावासाठी व परिसरासाठी उपयोगी पडणारे लोकसंत, त्यांची स्मारके, समाध्या या ग्रामदैवते म्हणून पूजली जातात. सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रातले हे वीर किंवा म्होरके या ग्रामसंस्कृतीत दैवत्व पावतात

सांगली जिल्ह्यात स्वतंत्र पलूस तालुक्याची निर्मिती १९९८ ला झाली. पलूस तालुक्याच्या पश्चिमेला कृष्णा नदी, दक्षिण-पूर्व वाहते. येरळा नदी उत्तर-दक्षिण वाहिनी आहे. २ इ. स. दोन हजार वर्षांपूर्वी 'पळसागांव' या नांवाने हे गांव ओळखले जात होते. याचे कारण इथे पळसाची खूप झाडे होती. या नांवाचा अपभ्रंश होऊन पलूस हे नांव तयार झाले. याचा गावच्या शेजारी असणारे कुंडल हे गांव सातव्या शतकात चालुक्य राजांच्या काळात कौंडण्यपूर म्हणून प्रसिद्ध होते. जैन धर्मियांची वस्ती असलेले व तीर्थक्षेत्र म्हणून ते नामांकित होते. अशा या कौंडण्यपूर पासून तीन मैलावर कराड-तासगांव रस्त्यावर आर्थिक सधन असलेले पलूस गांव संगीत भगीरथ गायनाचार्य पंडित विष्णू दिगंबर पलूसकर यांचे मूळ गांव होय. या गावी उत्तरेस ३०० वर्षांपूर्वीचे पद्मावतीचे मंदिर तसेच गावात मध्यवर्ती श्री कुसुमेश्वराचे प्राचीन देवस्थान आहे. ३

श्री धोंडीराज महाराजांचा जन्म इ.स. १८२० च्या दरम्यान मिरज तालुक्यातील कांचनपूर (पूर्वीची खरकटवाडी) या गावी झाला. श्री महाराजांची आत्मा सखूबाई मोरे या पलूसच्या. ते आत्याबरोबर पलूसला आले व आत्याच्या घरी राहिले व तिथे गुरे राखू लागले. नंतर ते घराच्या बाहेरच जास्त रमू लागले व इतरांची गुरे राखू लागले. अडाणी, अशिक्षित मुलांच्यात ते रमू लागले. पुढे-पुढे त्यांना एकटे राहणे आवडू लागले. नंतर आत्याच्या घरी जाईनासे झाले. आत्याच्या घराचा संपर्क तुटला. श्री धोंडीराज महाराज धर्मशाळेत, दावलमलीकच्या दर्गात,

कुंडलरोडच्या मायाप्पा मंदिरात, सागरेश्वर डोंगरात एकटेच राहू लागले. अधून-मधून पलूस गावात किंवा एखाद्या वाडी-वस्तीवर जाऊन भुकेपुरते अन्न मागून घेत व पुन्हा रानात निघून जात. इतर गुराखी मुले त्यांच्या गुरांची राखण श्री महाराजांकडून करून घे. श्री महाराजांचे एकंदरीत वागणे लोकविक्षिप्त होते. त्यामुळे लोक त्यांना 'वेडा धोंड्या' म्हणत. लोकांच्या या वागण्यामुळे ते एकटेच राहणे पसंत करू लागले. वैराग्य साधत साधत महाराज अंतर्दामी सिद्ध अवस्थेला पोहचले होते. महाराजांच्या महात्म्याची प्रचिती येऊ लागली आणि हळूहळू ते धोंडीबा, धोंडीबुवा आणि धोंडीराज महाराज म्हणून ओळखले जाऊ लागले. ४

त्यांचा जीवनक्रम खडतर होता. ऊन, वारा, पाऊस, वादळ, तहान, भूक याची त्यांनी कधीही फिकीर केली नाही. श्री महाराज चौवीस तास लंगोटी लावत. अंगात सदरा किंवा बाराबंदी असे. तिचे बंद अनेकदा बांधलेले नसत. डोईला कधी मळकट, लालसर मुंडासे असे, तेही सैलसर बांधलेले असल्याने इकडेतिकडे घसरलेले असे. पायात जोडे असत. हातात काठी मात्र न चुकता असे. त्यांच्याजवळ खांद्याला झोळी, लोटके व घोंगडे व जवळपास चार-पाच कुत्री एवढाच त्यांचा संसार होता. ५ श्री महाराज अविवाहित व अखंड ब्रम्हचारी होते.

श्री महाराजांच्या मुखामध्ये रामनाम अव्याहत सुरू असायचे. श्री महाराजांवर गुरुकृपा केव्हा झाली हे निश्चितपणे सांगता येत नाही. अक्कलकोटचे श्री स्वामी समर्थ हे महाराजांचे पारमार्थिक गुरु मानले जातात. महाराज स्वतःचे पंचायतन सांगत. त्यात श्री स्वामी समर्थ अक्कलकोट, हरिबुवा फलटणकर, आण्णाबुवा मिरजकर, श्रीकृष्ण सरस्वती व स्वतः श्री महाराज असे श्री महाराज पंचायतन सांगायचे. ६ श्री महाराज आलेल्या भक्तांनाही रामनाम घेण्याबद्दल सुचवत. मनुष्याने आपला व्यवसाय व्यवस्थित करावा, काबाडकष्ट करावे, आपल्या मयादिने रहावे. हव्यास बाळगू नये, मुक्या जीवावर दयाकरावी, दारी आलेल्याला पोटाला द्यावे, नाही कुणाला म्हणू नये, लबाडी करू नये, असा त्यांचा सर्वसामान्य उपदेश असे. ७ अनाथ, अडाणी अशा मुलांवर त्यांचा फार जीव असे. गोसावी, नंदीवाले अशा भटक्या जमातीबद्दल त्यांना आपुलकी वाटे. अनेकदा भंडार्याची जेवणे करून अशा लोकांना ते पोटभर जेवू घालत. अनाथांची गोरगरीबांची ते सेवा करत. ज्या काळखंडात धर्मजीवन अस्थिर झाले होते, व्रतवैकल्य, जादूटोणा, कर्मकांड, धर्माला अधर्माचं स्वरूप आलं होतं. समाज जीवन एका भयानक उदासीनतेने ग्रासलेले होते. अशा वेळी महाराजांनी लोकांना अशोरी विद्येचा नाद सोडून देऊन भक्तीमार्ग धरण्याचा मंत्र दिला. श्री महाराजांच्या सहवासात येऊन ज्यांनी आपला जन्म कृतार्थ करून घेतला असे अनेक शिष्य त्यांचे होते. त्यामध्ये पुसेसावळीचे संत श्रीकृष्णदेव, चाफळचे सखाराम गणेश फणसे तथा देवमास्तर, कोल्हापूर संस्थानातील जहागिरदार हणमंतराव गोपाळराव खर्डेकर तथा देवसरकार, पलूसमधील शामराव पाटील, वामनराव आठल्ये, रामचंद्र कुन्हाडे हे श्री महाराजांचे निकटवर्ती होते. महाराजांचा भक्तवर्ग फार मोठा होता. ८ समाधीपूर्वी दहा पंधरा वर्षे श्री महाराजांचे लोकांपासून दूर राहणे कमी झाले. तोपर्यंत मठाच्या इमारती त्यांच्याकरीता भक्तांनी बांधल्या होत्या. त्या म्हणजे हल्लीचा गादीमठ, खर्डेकरांचा मठ (सध्याचे समाधीमंदिर), महादेव मठ व मारुती मठ श्री महाराजांची गादीमठात ऊठबस असे. श्री महाराज स्वतःच्या समाधीबाबत खर्डेकरांना पूर्व कल्पना देत असत. ९

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि त्यांचे राजकीय पक्ष

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प्रास्ताविक

भारतीय राज्यघटनेचे शिल्पकार, उपेक्षित, वंचित लोकांचे नेते, लोकषाहीचे पुरस्कर्ते, मानवी स्वातंत्र्याचे महान नेते, आधुनिक भारताची जडण-घडण ज्या श्रेष्ठ पुरुषांच्या कर्तृत्वाने झाली त्यापैकी बाबासाहेब एक होते. त्यांच्या कार्यामध्ये दलितांच्या न्यायहक्कांसाठी लढणारा नेता आणि राष्ट्रवादी नेता या भूमिकांचा समन्वय होता. भारतातील अस्पृश्य, पददलित आणि मागासवर्गीय लोकांना राजकीयदृष्ट्या जागृत करण्यासाठी, त्यांना समानतेची, न्यायाची, आत्मप्रतिष्ठेची वागणूक मिळवून देण्यासाठी राजकीय पक्षाची स्थापना केली. त्या राजकीय पक्षाची ओळख करून देण्याच्या उद्देशाने मी हा शोधनिबंध लिहला आहे.

स्वतंत्र मजूर पक्ष

स्वतंत्र मजूर पक्षाच्या निर्मितीची परिणती सवर्ण हिंदूंच्या स्पर्जामुखाशीतून आणि त्याच्या नृरांष दुराग्रहातून आणि भारतीय लोकसंख्येच्या बहुसंख्य लोकांचे सर्वसाधारण मानवी हक्क दडपून टाकणाऱ्या क्रूर रुढी यांच्यातून बाहेर पडण्यासाठी सुमारे दीड शतक डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी चालवलेल्या लढ्यामध्ये झाली.¹ ब्रिटीश राजवटीत अस्पृश्य वर्गाच्या राजकीय हक्काकडे तत्कालीन राजकीय पक्षांनी दुर्लक्ष केले होते. त्यामुळे हा वर्ग स्वातंत्र्याच्या चळवळीपासून दूर होता. कारण हा वर्गाला नाडणारा वर्ग तत्कालीन काँग्रेसवासी किंवा हिंदु महासभेची संलग्न होता.² सन 1935 साली भारतात सुधारणा कायदा लागू झाला. या कायदानुसार देशात निवडणूका व्हावयाच्या होत्या. अस्पृश्यांना विधिमंडळात राखीव जागा मिळालेल्या होत्या. या निवडणूका लढवून अस्पृश्यांचा लढा अधिक गतिमान करण्याच्या हेतूने बाबासाहेबांनी 'स्वतंत्र मजूर पक्ष' या संघटनेची स्थापना केली.³ आपल्या सहकाऱ्यांशी विचार विनिमय करून डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी सन 1936 मध्ये 'स्वतंत्र मजूर पक्ष' नवीन राजकीय पक्ष स्थापन केला. 'अस्पृश्य वर्ग आणि समविचारी स्पृश्य वर्ग' यांच्या एकजुटीचा प्रयत्न म्हणजे बाबासाहेबांचा मजूर पक्ष होय. भारतीय राजकारणाला जातीय पातळीवरून वर्गीय पातळीवर नेण्याचा हा बाबासाहेबांचा पहिलाच प्रयत्न होता.⁴ या पक्षाचा जाहीरनामा पुढीलप्रमाणे होता, त्यात भूमिहीन, गरीब कुळे, शेतकरी आणि कामगार यांच्या प्रश्नांची दखल घेण्यात आली होती. त्यांच्या जाहीरनाम्यानुसार आमच्या पक्षाचे असे ठाम मत झाले आहे की, शेतजमिनीचे झालेले तुकडे नि तिच्यावर वाढत्या लोकसंख्येचा पडलेला भार ही खरी शेतकऱ्यांच्या दारिद्र्याची कारणे आहेत. याला उपाय म्हणजे जुने धंदे पुन्हा जोराने चालविणे आणि नविन सुरु करणे. जनतेची उत्पादन शक्ती व तिची कार्यक्षमता यांची वाढ व्हावी म्हणून तांत्रिक शिक्षणाचे धंदे आणि जेथे आवश्यक आहे तेथे शासनाच्या मालकीचे नि शासन

Critical Analysis of applications of ICT Tools in Teaching and Learning Process

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Abstract

E-learning is delivery of educational courses using electronic media like Multimedia tools, Computer and computer networking including internet. The growth of science and technology is applied to enrich human life. The teachers should not have only aim of academic excellence but they should sow seeds of capacity building. Highly trained, skill-oriented and innovative human resources in the field of education are prime requirements of developing countries in the changing global scenario. Today's success theory is IT innovation and training. In Physical sciences, use of ICT might be additional tool, which could support practical activities and theoretical content teaching. Different ICT tools can increase student's participation and transform them into active learners. In the present paper attempts have been made to conduct critical analysis of the applications of ICT in teaching and learning with special of teaching and learning of physical sciences.

Keywords: ICT. Academic excellence, Skill-oriented human resources, Innovative teaching, Active learners.

INTRODUCTION

The health and growth of a nation is directly proportional to state of health of science and technology. The growth of science and technology trade, industry and these developments have been applied to enrich human life. The basic sciences provide a fundamental understanding of natural phenomena and processes by which resources are transformed. Teacher should sow the seeds of capacity building in students and develop entrepreneur skills. They should not have only the aim of academic excellence. Developing countries need to have highly trained, skill oriented and innovative people.

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प्रस्तावना -

दिनांक ७ व ८ ऑगस्ट, १९४२ रोजी मुंबई येथे गवालिया टॅक मैदानावर काँग्रेसचे अखिल भारतीय अधिवेशन भरले. या अधिवेशनासाठी देशाच्या सर्व प्रांतातून हजारो कार्यकर्ते मुंबईस जमले होते. ८ ऑगस्ट १९४२ रोजी काँग्रेस वर्किंग कमिटीत चलेजावचा ठराव पास करण्यात आला. या चळवळीमध्ये भारतीय जनतेने 'करेंग या मरेंगे' असे म्हणत असामान्य धाडस दाखविले. त्यामुळे या चळवळीकडे स्वातंत्र्याचा अंतिम टप्पा म्हणून पाहिले जाते.^१ यावेळी गांधीजींनी केलेल्या भाषणातून त्यांनी "या क्षणापासून तुमच्यापैकी प्रत्येक स्त्री-पुरुषाने आपण स्वतंत्र झालो आहोत असे समजले पाहिजे आणि स्वतंत्र भारताचा नागरिक म्हणून वागले पाहिजे. संपूर्ण स्वातंत्र्याशिवाय अन्य कशानेही माझे समाधान होणार नाही, आपण भारताला स्वतंत्र तरी करू किंवा हें प्रयत्न करीत असता मरून तरी जाऊ"^२ असे निर्धारपूर्वक सांगितले.

सध्याचा सांगली जिल्हा हा दक्षिणी संस्थानापैकी, सांगली संस्थान, मिरज, जत, बुधगांव, औंधचा थोडासा भाग, इंचलकरंजी जहागिरीचा थोडा भाग आणि सातारा जिल्ह्यातील शिराळा, वाळवा, तासगांव, खानापूर हे चार तालुके असा मिळून बनला आहे.^३ या सांगली जिल्ह्याला भूषण ठरतील असे अनेक क्रांतीकारक, देशभक्त या जिल्ह्यात जन्मले. क्रांतिसिंह नाना पाटील, क्रांतिवीर नागनाथ नायकवडी, क्रांती अग्रणी भाई जी. डी. लाड, पद्मभूषण वसंतदादा पाटील, देशभक्त आर. पी. पाटील, गणपतराव कोळी, धुळाप्याण्णा नवले, बळवंतराव बिरनाळे, रावसो फाळके, बाबूजी पाटणकर, राजमती बिरनाळे, हिंदूराव महादेव पाटील अशा एकाहून एक सरस अशा क्रांतीकारकांनी आणि देशभक्तांनी चळवळीत योगदान दिले.^४ गनिमी काव्याने लढणाऱ्या भूमिगतांचे छोटे मोठे २९ गट होते. सांगली गटाचे धुरीण होते वसंतदादा पाटील.^५

सांगलीत वसंतदादांचा ग्रुप मोठा होता. अल्पावधीत दादांच्या ग्रुपने फार मोठी मोलाची कामे केली होती.^६ वसंतदादांच्या ग्रुपमधील कुपवाड गावचे स्वातंत्र्य सेनानी धोंडीराम माळी हे एक होय. त्यांचे स्वातंत्र्य संग्रामातील योगदान थोडक्यात मांडण्याचा मी येथे प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

जन्म -

श्री धोंडीराम माळी यांचा जन्म ३० नोव्हेंबर १९१८ रोजी कुपवाड येथे झाला. आईचे नांव संताबाई व वडीलांचे नांव तुकाराम असे होते. श्रीमंतीचा, शिक्षणाचा अथवा परंपरेचा कोणताही भक्कम वारसा पाठीमागे नसताना या सामान्य व्यक्तीने स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यात केलेल्या अतुलनीय कामगिरीबद्दल कुतुहल आणि आश्चर्य वाटल्याशिवाय राहत नाही.

बालपण -

धोंडीराम बापूंचे बालपण अगदी मजेत जात होते. सकाळ संध्याकाळ चरवीभर दूध प्यायचे आणि आपल्या

Critical Analysis of applications of ICT Tools in Teaching and Learning Process

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Abstract

E-learning is delivery of educational courses using electronic media like Multimedia tools, Computer and computer networking including internet. The growth of science and technology is applied to enrich human life. The teachers should not have only aim of academic excellence but they should sow seeds of capacity building. Highly trained, skill-oriented and innovative human resources in the field of education are prime requirements of developing countries in the changing global scenario. Today's success theory is IT innovation and training. In Physical sciences, use of ICT might be additional tool, which could support practical activities and theoretical content teaching. Different ICT tools can increase student's participation and transform them into active learners. In the present paper attempts have been made to conduct critical analysis of the applications of ICT in teaching and learning with special of teaching and learning of physical sciences.

Keywords: ICT, Academic excellence, Skill-oriented human resources, Innovative teaching, Active learners.

INTRODUCTION

The health and growth of a nation is directly proportional to state of health of science and technology. The growth of science and technology trade, industry and these developments have been applied to enrich human life. The basic sciences provide a fundamental understanding of natural phenomena and processes by which resources are transformed. Teacher should sow the seeds of capacity building in students and develop entrepreneur skills. They should not have only the aim of academic excellence. Developing countries need to have highly trained, skill oriented and innovative people.

EMPIRICAL STUDY OF GPIP-2001 AND ITS IMPACT ON WINE INDUSTRY IN MAHARASHTRA

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Introduction:

India is mainly an agricultural country. India is number two in the production of food grains and fruits and Maharashtra is leading in the production of fruits and vegetables. Even then India is lacking behind in the food processing industry. The fruits and vegetables are grown on large scale but rate of perishing is so high that 20 to 22% of the total production goes waste because there are no quick transport facilities and processing industries. The only way to avoid this is to give priority to the starting of processing industries. Grape growers have to concentrate on the processing and sales network which will ensure better income and employability.

The rate of processing in Philippines is 60%, Thailand 70%, Brazil 80% and Malaysia 83%. Comparing to this the India's rate is only 2.5 % and that is why the agricultural produce of Rs.87,800 cores p.a. go waste as the processing industry is not developed and rate of wastage is very high. The main factors responsible are advanced transport facilities and shortage of processing industry. To overcome this problem, MIDC and APEDA have declared a policy to develop Agri Export Zone to facilitate grape processing and their products and by products. Grape growers and winery owners will definitely be benefited by this policy of the Government of Maharashtra. The main objectives of encouraging Grape Processing Industry. Policy is agro-based industries add value to agro-products. The food processing industry converts highly perishable grapes into non-perishable. Agro-based industry will generate major rural employment for unskilled labor. Food based (part of food) alcoholic beverages can be produced. It may promote Agro-Tourism and lead to overall rural development. It may create health drink habit in society and prevent the consumption. Grape production may get good price. The state may earn foreign currency by exporting processed food products. It may help in minimizing pollution. The grape has several products and by products it can be prepared and it has different use. The products which can be stored in airtight cans (Canning), raisins, grape juice and squash, syrup, jam, jelly, vinegar and Sirka, Pickles, Chocolates and sherbet. Tartaric acid, animal food, tannin and color and Wine are the other products. Out of the total production of grapes 80% is used as table grapes, 15% for making raisins, 3.8 % for making juice, jelly jam and chocolates and 1.2% for making wine. Processing on grapes is more than other fruits in India but it less than other traditional grape growing countries. In other countries of the world 80% of grapes are used for making wine and 20% for eating purpose.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study Grape Processing Industrial Policy 2001.
2. To study impact of Grape Processing Industrial Policy - 2001 on Wine Industry in Maharashtra.

Methodology:

The study is based on the statistical trend analysis of primary and secondary data obtained from the various sources such as Field work, MIDC for Maharashtra, All India Wine Producers Association (AIWPA), Annual reports, Journals, Periodicals, News papers and websites.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Meaning and Scope of Wine Industry:

Wine is an alcoholic beverage obtained from the fermentation of the juice of freshly harvested grapes. Fermentation is the process by which the sugar in the grapes is converted to alcohol through the interaction of yeast, heat and carbon dioxide which are the by-products. So, at its simplest, wine is made by crushing grapes and allowing the yeasts, both naturally present on the grape skins, or added by the winemaker to convert the natural sugar in the pulp of the grape into alcohol. No other human intervention is needed, crushed and fermented like this, grapes will make wine. In which place grapes are converted into wine by fermentation process these place are called as winery or wine industry.

Wine Grape Growing Regions in India:

Cultivation of grapes is called as viticulture. The grapes are cultivated mainly from sub tropical regions of the world due to warm climate. The viticulture can also be practiced in tropical region by selecting suitable cultivars and adopting



“KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT THROUGH KNOWLEDGE WORK SYSTEM”

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Abstract:

Knowledge level systems are the set of processes developed in an organization to create, gather, store, maintain, and disseminate the firm's knowledge. The major information systems that support knowledge management are office systems, knowledge work systems, group collaboration systems, and artificial intelligence systems. Office systems are systems designed to increase the productivity of information workers in the office. Examples of office systems include word processing, desktop publishing, imaging and Web publishing, electronic calendars, and desktop database. Knowledge work systems provide knowledge workers with the specialized tools they need. They must have adequate computing power to handle the specialized tasks and complex calculations, provide easy access to external databases to support research, and present a user-friendly interface.

KEYWORDS:

Artificial Intelligence, CAD, CAM, Virtual reality, Expert systems, Knowledge Work, Knowledge workers.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Organizations utilize different types of information systems to take their business decisions for their operations. The hierarchy levels of the organizations in general are operational, knowledge, management, and strategic. Accordingly, the need of information required at different levels varies. Major type's information systems in organizations include transaction processing systems, office systems, knowledge work systems, decision-support systems, management information systems, and executive support systems. Transaction processing systems function at the operational level of the organization. Knowledge work systems help create and integrate new knowledge within the organization. Management information systems provide managers with reports based primarily on data pulled from transaction processing systems, have an internal orientation, and have limited flexibility. Decision-support systems function at the management level and provide analytical models and data analysis tools to provide support for semi structured and unstructured decision-making activities. Executive support systems function at the strategic level, support unstructured decision making, and use advanced graphics and communications. In this chapter the different types of information systems that are used by the business organizations are detailed.

1.2 KINDS OF SYSTEMS IN ORGANIZATIONS

Organizations utilize different types of information systems to take their business decisions for their operations. The hierarchy levels of the organizations in general are operational, knowledge, management, and strategic. Accordingly, three main categories of information systems serve at different organizational levels on hierarchy are:

Grape Processing and Research Institute (Mother Unit): A Case Study

*A.S. Patil and **Amol B. Devale

CASE SUMMARY

India is one of the countries has been achieved in table grape production and yield levels of fresh grapes are among the highest in the world. At present in India grape is grown over an area of 60, 000 hectares with an annual production of 1.6 million tones. In a total area under cultivation of different fruits, grapes cultivation is of 27.49% in Maharashtra State and share in total production is 21.48%. In India out of total grape production 80% use as table grapes, 15% raisins and only 5% are used for wine production. The total investment on up to 2010 Rs.451.60 cores and production 1,32,00,000 liters wineries of Maharashtra. These 74 private wineries were initially established under joint setup with European collaboration, preparing wine from standard varieties. The Maharashtra has announced a comprehensive 'Wine Policy 2001' and recently in September 2005 it has established 'Maharashtra Grape Board' especially to develop the marketing channels for grape product in our country. Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation has nodal agency for establishment of grape wine parks in the state. Under this policy two wine park has been established by MIDC, Krishna Wine Park, Palus in Sangli District and one Godawari Wine Park at Vichur in Nashik District. In addition a Grape Processing and Research Institute (GPRI) at Palus under Bharti Vidyapeth Deemed University has also been established. The objectives of GPRI are - to give formal training to the farmers, to set up grape wine nurseries, to manufacture standard wines, to explore domestic and international markets and to help farmers by setting up of a 'Mother Unit' for manufacturing of wine. Two mother units one at Palus near in Sangli and 'Vinchur' near Nashik have been established. The concept of Mother Unit is to set up common facilities such as equipments for processing like pneumatic press, crushers distributor, filtration unit, bottling unit, quality control lab, cold storage (cellar) packing house and service of wine master and wine taster which are costly and required for short period of 2-3 days in seasons. Mother Unit is located in MIDC, Sandgewadi Tal-Palus Dist Sangli, established on 14 August 2005, wine park is 142 acres with total investment of Rs. 6,30,00,000. Project cost of 'Grapes Processing and Research Institution is 4.50 crores. Production capacity is 2,50,000 liters per year. This GPRI is operating Winery, Vineyard and grow majority of grapes used at the winery site. This industry provides the employment opportunities to the vicinity of the Palus Taluka peoples. So these rural people standard of living are increased. This Institute is especially famous of manufacturing and producing of various types of wine grapes that is Red wine and White wine. Mother Unit has surrounded 15 acres and Total Investment in Land Rs. 20,00,000, Building Rs. 40,00,000, Plant and Machinery Rs. 93,00,000, Raw material Rs. 73,19,352, Finishes wine Rs. 4,10,00,000. Sangli district Grapes Cultivation area and production (2009-10) is Total Grapes cultivated (hector) 1950, Production (metric ton/ hector) 2,79,580, Raisins production hector 9930.6 and wine grapes production in hectors is 1977. Total grapes 59942 has Purchased for wine at a rate of Rs. 18 to 27 per kg. from farmers. In 2010-11, 3,33,662 liters wine has produced from this unit. Total salary per year is of Rs. 11,40,000 in 2010-11. The advantages if this unit is facilities to other wineries-Lab, equipment, educational facilities etc. at the same time there are some limitations like lack of awareness of wine, unaware about wine and liquor etc.

QUESTIONS

1. Analyze the case carefully.
2. Discuss the functional area of this mother unit like production, finance, human resource and marketing.

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GRT ANALYSIS OF TREND IN RAINFALL DATA FOR INDIA

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Abstract- In the present study, exploratory analysis of rainfall data is performed. This study aims to determine trends in annual, monsoon month-wise and meteorological region-wise in India. The data used consists of mean month-wise and region-wise rainfall for the period 1901-2010. Non-parametric statistical tools such as Sen's estimator of slope and Mann-Kendall trend test was used to estimate the magnitude of trend. The rainfall in the monsoon months: July, August and September showed downward trend. Out of four meteorological regions, three regions showed downward trend. The downward as well as upward trends were observed to be statistically insignificant.

Keywords: Rainfall, Trend analysis, Time series, Mann-Kendall Test, Sen's estimate of slope.

1. INTRODUCTION

India is home to an extraordinary variety of climatic regions. In south India the climate is tropical while in the Himalayan north, it is alpine. The elevated regions in the Himalayan north receive sustained winter snowfall. The average annual rainfall across the regions in India is between 750-1500 mm (30-59 in). The most precipitation in India falls on Tamil Nadu after beginning the dry northeast monsoon in September. Many parts of the nation are entirely dependent on rains for recharging its water resources. Failures of monsoon lead to acute water scarcity and severe drought. India's agriculture sector, food security and energy security crucially depends on the monsoon rainfall. Thus, monsoon rainfall plays an important role in the national policies of India.

The purpose of present study is to investigate the variations in the monsoon rainfall in India by detecting the precipitation changes in the temporal and spatial structure for the period 1901 to 2010. The present paper consists of five sections. The first section introduces the paper and motives of the work. The second section deals with survey of literature with special reference to Indian rainfall data. The third section describes study area, methodology and statistical techniques used for analysis. The fourth section discusses results and its discussion while the fifth one outlines concluding remarks.

2. SURVEY OF LITERATURE

Many climatic change studies have been reported in the literature. These studies aim to identify and determine the climatic changes in various contexts. Here, we take brief review of some of the research studies conducted in the context of trend analysis of Indian monsoon rainfall data. Kumar et al (2010a) studied monthly, seasonal and annual trends of rainfall using monthly data series of 135 years (1871-2005) for 30 sub-divisions (sub-regions) in India. Half of the sub-divisions showed an increasing trend in annual rainfall, but for only three (Haryana, Punjab and Coastal Karnataka), this trend was statistically significant. Similarly, only one sub-division (Chhattisgarh) indicated a significant decreasing trend out of the 15 sub-divisions showing decreasing trend in annual rainfall. They have also reported that during June and July, the number of sub-divisions showing increasing rainfall is almost equal to those showing decreasing rainfall. In August, the number of sub-divisions showing an increasing trend exceeds those showing a decreasing trend, whereas in September, the situation is the opposite. The majority of sub-divisions showed very little change in rainfall in non-monsoon months. The five main regions of India showed no significant trend in annual, seasonal and monthly rainfall in most of the months. For the whole of India, no significant trend was detected for annual, seasonal, or monthly rainfall. Annual and monsoon rainfall decreased, while pre-monsoon, post-monsoon and winter rainfall increased at the national scale.

The rivers in India are sources of potable water, irrigation, industrial requirements, sources for hydro-power projects, etc. Kumar and Jain (2010b) have conducted study to determine trends in annual and seasonal rainfall and rainy days over

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Preliminary study on avian-fauna of the Krishna River basin Sangli District, Western Maharashtra, India

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Abstract

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The present study on avifaunal diversity carried out for three years at the Krishna River Basin, Sangli District revealed a total of 126 species of birds belonging to 30 families, of which 91 species were resident, 16 migratory, 12 resident and local migratory and 7 species were resident and migratory. Among the migrant birds, Rosy Starling *Sturnus roseus* was dominant in the study area. Commonly recorded resident bird species were, Red vented bulbul, Jungle crow, House sparrow, Common myna, Brahminy myna, Rock pigeon, Spotted dove, Rose ringed parakeet, Indian robin, White-browed fantail-flycatcher and Small sunbird. Most of the families had one or two species, whereas Muscicapidae family alone had 16 species. Forty one species of waterfowls were recorded in this small landscape. Out of 126 bird species, 38 were insectivorous, 28 piscivorous, 25 omnivorous, 19 carnivorous, 9 granivorous, 5 frugivorous and 2 species were nectar sucker and insectivorous. These results suggest that richness of avifauna in the Krishna River Basin, Western Maharashtra might be due to large aquatic ground, varied vegetations and favourable environmental conditions.

Key words

Avifauna, Feeding guild, Krishna River basin

Introduction

India being a mega-diversity center harbors about 1301 species of birds that amounts to 13% of the total birds of the world (Ali, 2012). Birds play an important role in ecosystem as potential pollinators, scavengers and bio-monitors in controlling insect pests and also as excellent ecological indicators. Maharashtra is the second most populous and third largest state by area in India. Avian diversity has been studied by number of workers in Maharashtra state. For example, 171 species of birds at Pohara-Malkhed Forest Reserve and Amravati University Campus (Wadalkar and Kasambe, 2002), 151 species at Nanded city, south east of Maharashtra (Kulkarni *et al.*, 2005), 72 species of birds at Sagarshwar sanctuary, Sangli District (Salhe and Pawar, 2005) and 185 species of birds in Osmanabad District of Maharashtra (Narwade and Fartade, 2011) have been recorded. Wetlands are major habitat for resident and migratory birds, which provide water, food, shelter and sites for nesting and rearing of young ones (Mitsch and Gosselink, 2000; Stewart, 2001). A few notable field surveys on avian diversity have been conducted in

major wetlands of India (Nazneen *et al.*, 2001; Awan *et al.*, 2004; Bhal *et al.*, 2009; Sonal *et al.*, 2010; Narayanan *et al.*, 2011; Saikia and Devi, 2011; Balkhande *et al.*, 2012). However, information on wetland avian fauna at Maharashtra is much limited. Pawar *et al.* (2010) have recorded 95 species of birds in three water reservoirs from Satara district. Although, Kumbhar *et al.* (2009) previously reported 99 species of birds at Krishna River near Sangli city; there is lack of information in many fields of Krishna River birds. Therefore, the present investigation was an attempt to make comprehensive checklist, seasonal variation in the species, migratory status, feeding habit guild and threats of avifauna of the Krishna River Basin, Western Maharashtra.

Materials and Methods

Study area : The study area comes under Western region of Maharashtra that covers 10 km on either sides of Krishna River from Karad city (17°17'N and 74°10'E) to Mhaishal (16°49'N and 74°43'E) state border of Maharashtra, approximately 105 km length (Fig. 1). There are many small natural and artificial ponds,



Comparison of Otolith, Scale and Vertebrae for Age Estimation in Freshwater Exotic Fish *Oreochromis mossambicus*

KEYWORDS

Comparison, age, longevity, exotic fish, *Oreochromis mossambicus*

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ABSTRACT Otolith, scale and vertebrae sections of freshwater exotic fish *O. mossambicus* (N = 133) were compared to ascertain the best ageing material. Different body sized fishes revealed the presence of 1-7 growth marks. Agreement between otolith and scale ages was 96.96% and otolith and vertebrae ages were 88.36% in 33 fishes used for comparative studies. Vertebrae ring counts (VRC) were under estimated the age in (13.6%) older individuals compared to otolith and scale ring counts (SRC). The results revealed that otoliths and scales are reliable calcified materials for estimating age compared to vertebrae in *O. mossambicus*. There was a highly positive correlation between body length (BL) and body weight (BW). Further, otoliths ring count (ORC), otoliths weight (OW) and otoliths diameter (OD) showed positive correlation with BL and BW. This fish may live for a maximum of 7 years in the natural population.

INTRODUCTION

Freshwater exotic fish *O. mossambicus* was noticed in the fish catch, probably on account of accidental entry with Indian major carp seed in 1990s. This fish population has been continuous increasing in the total number of caught in Indian major Rivers (Jain and Gupta, 1994) which cause of worry for the fishery biologists (Anon, 1995; Biju Kumar, 2000). Moreover, as per 2006 Global Invasive Species Database *O. mossambicus* is listed being as in the top 100 invasive alien species on the planet (Cañonico et al., 2005). Invasive populations are now causing environmental and ecological problems in many countries including India (Cañonico et al., 2005). *O. mossambicus* is widely distributed and now forms a part of fish fauna in the Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, Yamuna and Ganga Rivers (Lakra et al., 2008).

Growth and age studies provide important demographic parameters to analyze and assess fish populations (Maceina & Sammons, 2006). Ageing of fishes from tropical regions have been reported through annual increments in calcified structures such as, scales (Werder and Soares, 1985; Mayekiso & Hecht, 1988; Sudarshan & Kulkarni, 2013), dorsal and pectoral spines (Bio & Ikusemiju, 1981; Pantulu, 1961), vertebral centra (Brown & Gruber, 1988; Bahuguna, 2013), and otoliths (Fowler & Doherty, 1992; David & Pancharatna, 2003). Most of the earlier age estimation studies of Indian fishes have been concentrated on scales (Singh & Sharma, 1998; Dua & Kumar, 2006; Kanwal & Pathani, 2011; Ujjania et al., 2013) due to the easiest to collect, process and avoids sacrificing the specimens. Recent reviews have suspected on scale ageing due to difficulties in reading annuli, low precision (Lowerre-Barbieri et al., 1994), and that scale ages may become inaccurate when growth becomes asymptotic (Beamish & McFarlane, 1987; Shepherd, 1988). Scales have generally been found to underestimate ages relative to other structures, especially for older individuals and in slow-growing populations (Campbell & Babaluk, 1979; Mills & Beamish, 1980; Erickson, 1983; Kocovsky and Carline, 2000). Since scale growth is assumed to be proportional to body growth (Whitney & Carlander, 1956; Hile, 1970; Bagenal, 1974; and Erickson, 1983), annuli become crowded on the scale edges in slow-growing populations and in older fish, making scale interpretation difficult. To overcome from these difficulties, comparison of various calcified materials have been performed in many species, including yellow perch *Perca flavescens* (Niewinski & Ferreri, 1999), river carp suckers *Carpiodes carpio* (Braaten et al., 1999), and white suckers *Catostomus*

commersonii (Scidmore & Glass, 1953; Ovchynnyk, 1969; Quinn & Ross, 1982; Sylvester, 2006). Although, some studies are also available on age and growth of *O. mossambicus* by using scales (Ujjania et al., 2013) and otoliths (Booth & Merron, 1996; Panfili & Tomas, 2001). There were no comparative studies for selection of reliable calcified material for aging in this species. Present investigation aims to select the most reliable calcified material for estimating the age of exotic freshwater fish *O. mossambicus* inhabiting Krishna River, Southern India.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Different body sized freshwater fishes (*O. mossambicus*, N = 133) were collected from the Krishna River, Sangli District, Maharashtra, India with the help of local fisherman and purchased from local market in 2012 - 2013. Total body length (BL) of each fish was measured from the tip of snout to tip of the caudal fin (in cm). Body weight (BW) was recorded by using single pan balance nearest to 0.01gm, simultaneously lateral line scales, otoliths and vertebrae of each specimen was collected and preserved in different vials for further studies.

Scale study:

Lateral line scales of each specimen was collected with the help of forceps, cleaned in water by rubbing gently with fingers, fixed in 10% formalin solution for 24 hours and washed in water for 2 hours. Cleaned scale was kept in between two clean slides and slides were tied with rubber band on either side and observed under binocular microscope (Magnus MSZ-Bi) for enumerating the ring counts present on the scales and photographed by digital camera (ABBOT DEC-2000).

Otolith Studies:

Otoliths were collected by taking an incision on the dorsal side of the head, to expose the brain on either side of which the otic capsules are located. The sagittal otoliths were removed from the otic capsules by opening the otic bulla. Both sagittae were retrieved intact from each specimen, washed in water and cleaned from all extraneous tissue. Then each otolith was weighed to the nearest 0.001 mg the diameter was measured to the nearest 0.01 mm using a standard micro screw gage (Newman et al., 2000). Otoliths were then immersed in 50% glycerol and observed under binocular microscope (Magnus MLXB). Growth rings were clearly visible as alternate opaque and translucent zones that were enumerated.

दक्षिण महाराष्ट्र साहित्य पत्रिका

संपादक - चंद्रकुमार नलगे

● संपादक मंडळ ●

पाटलोबा पाटील

डॉ. राजू पोतदार

डॉ. साताप्पा चव्हाण

नामदेव माली

डॉ. दीपक चव्हाण

सुकांत हिरेमठ

माया कुलकर्णी

पी. सी. पाटील

दक्षिण महाराष्ट्र साहित्य सभा

अध्यक्ष	: विजय चोरमारे
उपाध्यक्ष	: गौरी भोगले, प्रा. एकनाथ पाटील
कार्याध्यक्ष	: प्रा. वि. द. कदम
कार्यवाह	: गोविंद पाटील
कोषाध्यक्ष	: श्याम कुरळे
सहकार्यवाह	: प्रा. विनोद कांबळे
सदस्य	: भीमराव धुळुबुळु
	: प्रा. अनुराधा गुरव
	: प्रा. दि. बा. पाटील

दक्षिण महाराष्ट्र साहित्य पत्रिका

(मराठी त्रैमासिक)

जुलै / ऑगस्ट / सप्टेंबर २०१४

वर्ष : ३२ / अंक ३ रा.

संपादक : चंद्रकुमार नलगे

■ महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळाने या नियतकालिकास अनुदान दिले असले, तरी या नियतकालिकातील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ, राज्य शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.

■ या अंकाला महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळाचे अनुदान प्राप्त.

मुद्रक : गणेश प्रिंटर्स, कोल्हापूर, फोन : २६९५५४५

नृत्याची जोड असते. गीतातील भाव नृत्याभिनयाच्या योगाने नायिका अविष्कृत करीत असते. या भावाविष्काराने प्रेक्षक प्रभावित होतो या बाबी आपल्या परिचयाच्या आहेत. तथापि, या अविष्काराच्या मुळाशी शास्त्रोक्त नृत्यकलेची परंपरा आहे ही जाणीव लावणी रसिकांपैकी किती आस्वादकांच्या अंतरी असते हा प्रश्नच आहे.

संदर्भ :

१. मंगळवेढेकर राजा, शाहिर ग. दि. माडगुळकर, प्रतिमा प्रकाशन, पुणे. पृष्ठ क्र. १९
२. कुलकर्णी श्रीधर, ओवी ते लावणी, प्रकाशक प्रभाकर मांडे, का. स. वाणी. मराठी प्रगत अध्यापका, धुळे पृष्ठ क्र. ३८०.
३. मंगळवेढेकर, राजा तत्रैव पृष्ठ क्र. १९
४. मंगळवेढेकर, राजा तत्रैव पृष्ठ क्र. २४
५. कुलकर्णी श्रीधर, ओवी ते लावणी, तत्रैव पृष्ठ क्र. ३८२.



तमाशा रसिकांचा विनोदसम्राट

प्रा. डॉ. संपतराव पार्लेकर

महाराष्ट्रातील परंपरागत लोककला ईश्वरभक्ती व धर्माच्या अनुषंगाने तयार झाल्या असल्या तरी लोकंरंजन हा त्यापाठीमागील महत्त्वाचा उद्देश असलेला विसतो. गोंधळ, जागरण, दशावतार, लळीत, वासुदेव, भेदिक, शाहिरी, दांगटी पोवाडा, संगीत भजन, कीर्तन, धनगरी ओव्या, गजगृत्य, कुडमुडे जोशी, कडकलक्ष्मी, बहुवपी, लोकनृत्य, दंडार हे लोककला प्रकार आणि लोककलावंत सर्वसामान्य लोकांच्या रंजनाची भूक भागवित आले आहेत. महाराष्ट्रातल्या प्रचलित लोकनाट्यांपैकी सर्वात लोकप्रिय व परिणत असा नाट्यात्मक लोककला प्रकार म्हणजे तमाशा होय. बहुजन समाजात गेल्या साडेतीनशे वर्षांपासून लोकांची निखळ करमणूक करणारा आणि लोकमान्यता प्राप्त झालेला तमाशा हा पारंपरिक कलाप्रकार आहे. तमाशाची प्रारंभिक स्थिती म्हणून शिवकालीन पोवाडे, लावण्या यांचा विचार होत असला तरी पेशवेकालीन शाहिरी वाड्भयं हा तमाशाचा पाया ठरतो. वरील लोकनाट्य प्रकारातील तांत्रिक आणि वाङ्मयीन अंगाने बऱ्याच गोष्टी तमाशाने आत्मसात करून आपले वेगळे रूप सिद्ध केले.

गण, गौळण, लावणी, बतावणी व वग या मुख्य घटकातून सादर होणारा तमाशा शुद्ध मनोरंजन आणि लोकप्रबोधन करीत आला आहे. या तमाशाची लोकप्रियताही कलावंतांच्या यशस्वी कारकिर्दीवर अवलंबून असते. पेशवेकालीन शाहीर अनंत फंदी, राम जोशी, परशुराम, सगनभाऊ आणि होनाजीबाळा या शाहिरांची लोकप्रियता खरोखरच वाखाणण्याजोगी होती. त्यामुळे तमाशाला प्रतिष्ठा तर मिळालीच पण त्याची भरभराट होत गेली.^१ पेशवेकालीन तमाशात सरदार म्हणजे फडाचा प्रमुख स्वतः लावण्या रचित असे. त्याच्या जोडीला नाच्याणोऱ्या हा मिसरूट न फुटलेला तरुण असे. तर त्याच्या जोडीला सोंगाड्या विनोद करून लोकांना हसवीत असे. त्याच्याकडे हजरजबाबीपणा, प्रसंगावधान असे. आतापर्यंतच्या नामांकित सोंगाड्यांनी तमाशाला खऱ्या अर्थाने प्रतिष्ठा मिळवून दिली आहे. खरे तर तमाशातील सोंगाड्या, सर्कशीतला विदुषक, नाटकातील विनोदी नट आणि दशावतारातील शंकासूर यांची जातकुळी एकच असते.^२ गंभीर प्रसंगातही विनोद

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गोळ्या घातल्या, ही वस्तुस्थिती आहे. ते मारेकरी पोलिसांना आजखेर सापडले नाहीत, हीसुद्धा एक वस्तुस्थिती आहे. मारेकरी ही माणसेच होती. अशा परिस्थितीत अतींद्रिय शक्तीकडे वळण्याची आवश्यकता काय? प्लॅनेटसारख्या अवैज्ञानिक तंत्राची गरजच काय? या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे भटकणं यांनी द्यायला हवीत. ते न करता ते म्हणतात की, कोणताही वाद आपल्याला ओढवून घ्यायचा नाही. हा त्यांचा पळपुटेपणा आहे. जर त्यांनी केलेली विधाने सत्यतेच्या कसोटीवर उतरणारी असतील, ती प्रचितिक्षम असतील, तशी त्यांना पक्की खात्री असेल, तर या संदर्भातल्या वादाला भिण्याचे त्यांना काहीच कारण नाही. थोडक्यात असे म्हणता येईल की, श्री. भटकणं हे विज्ञानविरोधी भूमिका घेऊन गोलमाल विधाने करीत आहेत.

वैज्ञानिकाला आवश्यक असलेला वस्तुनिष्ठ दृष्टिकोन त्यांच्या ठिकाणी नाही.

आता परत एकदा पोलिसांकडे वळू. पोलीस अंधश्रद्धा मार्गाकडे वळतात, त्यावरचा एक उपाय आपल्या हातात आहे व तो म्हणजे पोलीस खात्यातील सर्वच कर्मचाऱ्यांचे प्रबोधन करणे, हा होय. हे काम जर आपण हाती घेतले, तरच जादूटोणाविरोधी कायद्याची प्रभावीपणे अंमलबजावणी होऊ शकेल. नुसते कायद्यासंबंधी नव्हे, तर एकूणच अंधश्रद्धासंबंधी सखोल प्रबोधन होण्याची नितांत आवश्यकता आहे. महाराष्ट्र शासनाने पोळ-ठाकूर प्रकरणाची गंभीर दखल घेऊन, एक महाराष्ट्रव्यापी प्रबोधनयंत्रणा उभी करावी, ही अपेक्षा.

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कवलापूरकरांची तमाशा परंपरा : काळू-बाळू ही तिसरी पिढी अस्तंगत

प्रा. डॉ. संपत पालेकर

महाराष्ट्रात पूर्वापार चालत आलेल्या लोककला प्रकारातून काही गोष्टी घेऊन आणि स्वतःचे तत्त्व त्यात घालून तमाशाने आपले स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व निर्माण केले आहे. तमाशा या लोकनाट्याची सुरुवात पेशवेकाळातील मानली जाते. त्यावेळचा भेदिक तमाशा सरदार, डोलक्या, झिलकरी या पात्रांच्या सहाय्याने सादर होई. पुढे त्यातील अध्यात्म गळून पडून रंगीत तमाशा तयार झाला. दुसऱ्या बाजीरावाच्या कारकिर्दीत परशुराम या शाहिराने आपल्या तमाशा फडात नाच्या व सोंगाड्या या पात्रांची भर घालून तमाशाला लौकिकत्व प्राप्त करून दिले. या तमाशा फडातील भवानी तेली उर्फ बाकेराव नाच्या व सोंगाड्या ही कामे करीत असत. पुढे इंग्रजी आमदानित सन १८६०-७० च्या दरम्यान तमाशात बग आला. सांगली जिल्ह्यातील उमाजी कांबळे सावळजकर आणि बाबाजी साठे पेडकर यांनी 'मोहना बटाव' ही अख्यान्नक लावणी तमाशातून दीर्घ स्वरूपात सादर केली. ही लावणीच तमाशातला पहिला बग मानला जातो.

एकंदरीत गण, गौळण, लावणी, बतावणी आणि बग या प्रकारातून २० व्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धातला तमाशा लोकप्रियतेच्या शिखरावर गेला. शाहीर पठ्ठे बापूराव, शाहीर भाऊ फकड, शाहीर तात्या सावळजकर, शिवा-संभा कवलापूरकर यांचे तमाशा फड महाराष्ट्रभर गाजत होते. अशा कवलापूरकरांच्या तमाशाला स्वातंत्र्यानंतर लहू-अंकुश खाडे उर्फ काळू-बाळू यांनी सोंगाडपणावर आपले स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व निर्माण केले. त्यांची आठवण म्हणून काही जाणून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

काळू-बाळूची लोकप्रियता : 'जहरी प्याला' अर्थात 'काळू-बाळू' या वगनाट्याने लहू-अंकुश खाडे म्हणजेच काळू-बाळू यांना लोकप्रियतेच्या शिखरावर नेले. १९७० च्या अगोदर 'रामू-शामू-भिम्भू कवलापूरकर तमाशा मंडळ' अशी पार्टी गावोगावी लोकरंजन करीत होती. १९६९ साल. वैशाख ते श्रावण चार महिने सरले. भादवा सुरू झाला. काळू-बाळूचे मोठे भाऊ रामचंद्र व शामराव तर चुलत भाऊ भिमराव कलावंतांना घेऊन तालमी घेऊ

लागले. विचार-विनिमय करून 'जहरी प्याला' हा बग पुढच्या वर्षभराच्या दौऱ्यात करायचे ठरले कारण आदल्याच वर्षी पुण्याला बाबुराव पुणेकरांनी हा बग कवलापूरकरांना करण्यासाठी दिला होता. तेव्हा लहू-अंकुश या जुळ्या भावंडांनी या वगातील काळू-बाळूच्या भूमिका गाजविल्या होत्या. एका रात्रीत तमाशा फडाचा बोलबाला झाला होता. आता शामराव यांनी या वगाचे कथानक सर्वांना समाजावून सांगितले ते असे. उत्तरप्रदेशातील चंद्रसेन महाराज आजारी असतात. त्यांच्या राणीचे सेनापती पहाडसिंह यांच्यावर प्रेम असते. महाराजांना ठार मारून राज्य बळकावण्याचा सेनापती विचार करतो. पण त्याचा हा डाव राणीला पसंत पडत नाही. पण तो प्रेमसंबंध तोडण्याची भाषा करतो. तेव्हा राणी आपल्या पतीला विष देऊन मारण्यास तयार होते. या खूनाचा आरोप राजाचा भाऊ धर्मुसिंहावर घालण्याचे ठरते. हे कारस्थान दरबारातील शिपाई काळू-बाळू यांना चोरून ऐकून समजते. तर राजाची बहीण सोनाबाई हिला कैदेत टाकले जाते. ठरल्यानंतर राजाला विष देऊन ठार मारले जाते.

काळू-बाळू यांच्या जन्माची सत्य कथा अशी की, १६ मे १९३१ रोजी अंकुशचा (बाळू) जन्म झाला. त्याची चुलती मुलाची वार टाकण्यासाठी उकिरड्यावर गेली. तेव्हा वार टाकल्यानंतर त्याच्यात एक मोठी गाठ होती. ती गाठ हालली तेव्हा तिने ती गाठ फोडली तर त्यात दुसरे लहान अर्भक सापडले. ते मूल म्हणजेच लहू (काळू) होय. दोघांच्या जन्मातील अंतर तीन मिनिटे होते. पुढे तमाशात या आवळ्या जावळ्या मुलांनी प्रवेश करताच त्यांच्याकडे 'जहरी नागीण' हा बग बसविण्यास आल्यानंतर काळू-बाळू या सोंगाड्यांच्या भूमिका त्यांच्या वाट्याला आल्या. तेव्हा काळू-बाळू आपल्या जन्माची कथा संवून सांगतात. आईच्या पोटात आपण मोट्या वेळेत होतो. तेव्हा आमचे भाडण झाले. काळूने बाळूला लाथ मारली तेव्हा तो जोरात बाहेर आला आणि काळू म्हणतो मी नंतर सावकाश, सावकाश बाहेर आलो. (हशा)

Fossil flora from Gollapalli Formation (Early Cretaceous) of Errayagudem in West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh, India

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ABSTRACT

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Upper Gondwana sediments are exposed in patches all along the east coast of India. Floristic elements were collected from the Gollapalli Formation (Early Cretaceous) encountered at Errayagudem in West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. The present paper deals with morphology and taxonomy of plant fossils collected from Errayagudem. The flora includes members of pteridophytes and gymnosperms.

Key-words: Fossil plants, Gollapalli Formation, Upper Gondwana, Early Cretaceous, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh, India.

INTRODUCTION

Along the east coast of India, several Upper Gondwana fossil localities are found in Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The present paper deals with plant fossils collected from Errayagudem, a little known fossil locality, in West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh. Baksi (1964) found that the area near Annapuram in West Godavari district is fossiliferous. He also mentioned occurrence of plant fossils near Errayagudem village (Lat. 17°09'11"N; Long. 80°25'16"E). Recently, the authors visited Errayagudem and collected plant fossils belonging to pteridophytes and gymnosperms.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

All the specimens of fossil plant impressions,

described here, were collected from white to grey fossiliferous sandstones belonging to the Gollapalli Formation (Early Cretaceous). These sediments are exposed in a canal section near Errayagudem village which is located on Koyyalagudem-Polavaram road, at a distance of 7 km north of Koyyalagudem in West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh (Text-figure 1). The plant fossils were photographed under incident light. The plant impressions were identified by carefully comparing them with identical fossils already available in published literature. Altogether, 12 plant impressions have been identified and described. The flora is dominated by gymnosperms followed by pteridophytes and pteridosperms.

HUMAN CONCERNS IN GRAHAM GREEN'S *THE HEART OF THE MATTER*

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Dr. P. M. Patil, Head, Department of English, Arts, Commerce & Science College, Palus. Dist- Sangli

Abstract:

The present paper intends to focus on the Human concerns in the Graham Green's 'The Heart of the Matter'. Henry Graham Green was born on 2nd October, 1904, at Berkhamstead. He is a versatile novelist of postmodern era. He is not only a novelist but also journalist, travel writer, short story writer, dramatist, and film script writer. His work offers many possibilities for interpretation of the themes: pity, fear, love, etc. Or, man's search for salvation, mystery, sin, human relationship, grace, good and evil etc. These are human concerns which depict the human nature. In 'The Heart of the Matter' he presents gloomy vision of the world. He has written many fiction: *The Man Within* (1929), *The Name of Action* (1930), *Rumour at Nightfall* (1931), *It's a Battle Field* (1934), *England Made Me* (1935), *Brighton Rock* (1938), *The Power and the Glory* (1940), *The Heart of the Matter* (1948), *The End of the Affair* (1951), *The Quiet American* (1955), *A Burnt out Case* (1961), *The Comedians* (1966), *The Honorary Consul* (1973), *The Human Factor* (1978) etc. Graham Greene has dealt with numerous themes in his novel 'The Heart of the Matter'. The novel 'The Heart of the Matter' deals with many human aspects like love, pity, hate, jealousy; conflict, evil, fear, sin which expose real human nature.

Keywords: novelist, deception, evil, human concern Graham Greene etc.

Graham Green is a master story teller of the conventional type. His novel deals with the sordid reality of the world, and present characters that are evil and depraved. *The Heart of the Matter* is a Catholic novel. It is a story of virtuous man, Major Scobie. He is a protagonist of the novel. He is an assistant commissioner of the police in Freetown. Freetown is the capital of the British colony of Sierra Leone in West Africa. He undertook work for the Foreign office and was sent out to Sierra Leone in 1941-43. His boss, the commissioner of the police is going to retire. The Commissioner favours Scobie to be his successor to the post, but promotion is given to another person instead of Scobie. His name is Baker who is from Gambia. Louise is Scobie's wife who is sensitive by nature. She is bored and depressed by the atmosphere of West Africa. Her husband Scobie is deprived by the promotion. By listening that news, Scobie's wife, Louise becomes disappointed. The conversation between Scobie and his wife in which Louise says:

"Ticki, I can't bear it any longer here'.

"I'll have to figure it out, darling'.

'Ethel Maybury's in South Africa and the Collinses. We've got friend in South Africa'.

'Prices are high'.

'You could drop some of your silly old life insurances, Ticki, and, Ticki; you could do without me. You could have your meals at the mess and do without the cook'.

'He doesn't cost much'.

'Every little helps, Ticki' (H.M: 1948, 43).

The narrative indicates that Louise feels bored and depressed in the West Africa.

SKEWED BIVARIATE VON MISES DISTRIBUTION

Kalange D.N.¹ and Kulkarni H. V.²

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²Associate Professor in Statistics, Department of Statistics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

Abstract:

The well known circular models in the literature such as von Mises, Cardioid, wrapped Cauchy, wrapped Normal, etc. are symmetric. Some asymmetric models are also developed by various methods of construction. There are very few bivariate circular models in the literature which can be used to model correlation between paired angular observations. We propose a skew-bivariate circular model with skewed marginals by perturbing bivariate Von Mises circular model. Shapes of the proposed model and its marginals for various values of parameters are studied. Conditions for unimodality are also derived.

Keywords: - circular data, von Mises distribution, skewed bivariate distribution, protein data.

1. INTRODUCTION

The classical model of the circular data such as the von Mises, wrapped Cauchy, Cardioid and wrapped distributions are all symmetric. (see for details, Jupp and Mardia 1999; Jamalamadaka and Sengupta 2001) Jones and Pewsey (2005) developed general symmetric family which includes von Mises, wrapped Cauchy and Cardioid densities as special cases. Jones and Pewsey family also contains power of cosine (Cartwright 1963) and circular t-distribution (Shimuzi and Iida 2002) as special cases. In recent years, considerable interest has been shown within the literature towards the development of more flexible families of distributions capable of modeling asymmetry and multimodal data. One popular means of obtaining skew-symmetric circular models is that of wrapping. In this approach a skew-symmetric family defined on the real line is wrapped onto the unit circle. Examples of skew-symmetric models generated in this way are the wrapped stable (Mardia 1972; Pewsey 2008), wrapped skew-normal (Pewsey 2000) and wrapped Laplace (Jammalamadaka and Kozubowski 2003) classes of distributions.

Two other approaches that lead to distributions capable of modeling asymmetry and, possibly, multimodality, involve extensions to the von Mises distribution. In the first, extra terms are added to the exponent of the von Mises density. Two examples of the use of this approach are provided by Batschelet (1981, Sect. 15.6) and Maksimov (1967) (see, also, Gatto and

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



DETECTION OF TREND IN RAINFALL DATA: A CASE STUDY OF SANGLI DISTRICT

M. K. Patil¹ and D. N. Kalange²

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ABSTRACT

In the present study, exploratory analysis of rainfall data is performed. This study aims to determine trends in winter, pre-monsoon, monsoon, post-monsoon seasons and annual at nine stations of Sangli district. The data used consists of season wise and station wise rainfall for the period 1981-2012. Non-parametric statistical tools such as *Sen's* estimator of slope and *Mann-Kendall* trend test was used to estimate the magnitude of trend. The post-monsoon time series of rainfall in Jath and Kavathe- Mahankal stations were observed to be statistically significant ($p < 0.10$, $p < 0.15$). The downward trends are observed at the Atpadi and Tasgaon stations, but these trends were statistically insignificant.

Keywords: *Rainfall time series, Trend analysis, Mann-Kendall Test, Sen's estimate of slope.*



CHALLENGES BEFORE SUGAR INDUSTRY

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Abstract:-Today, Sugar Industries and sugarcane cultivators face critical mode of economy. It is very difficult to find out exact reasons behind it. This critical situation has been since last three years. During three years rain has been quite sufficient, irrigation and water supply facilities increased, sufficient power supply has been in rural area, water level in well has been sufficient, apart from this, farmers have got better price or rate of sugarcane. Government increased FRP by treating increase in price of sugar i.e. between 32 to 34 rupees per Kg. due to better prices of sugarcane; cultivators have been increasing the area of sugarcane cultivation. Impact of that there is excess production of sugarcane and sugar.

Keywords:Sugar Industry , Challenges , critical situation , Review Of Literature.

INTRODUCTION:

In 2008-09, price of sugarcane was rupees 857 per ton. It increased upto rupees 2200 per ton in 2011-12. It means per ton 1343 rupees increased in three years period. On the other hand in the same period price of sugar increased from 1973 rupees to 2628 rupees per quintal. It means that there is increase only by 655 rupees per quintal. (According to Lokmat news paper) This clearly indicates that price of sugar was not increased as like the sugarcane price. Therefore, sugar factories are facing critical problems of margin. The research article attempts to know the current challenges and remedies over this critical situation and what type of action should be taken by Government.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

According to Janhvi Johorey (2014), Encouraging sugar mills to use alternative fuels and increasing the percentage of Ethanol-blended fuel is a step being considered by the Centre. Cogeneration plants are the latest factor coming into play when it comes to policies for the sugar industry. With active steps to counter challenges, the sugar industry can become globally competitive. There has been an increase of acreage in the area under sugarcane, the yield has stagnated. This is unlike all other agri-products such as rice. The sugar industry has to be rescued so it can have access to a sweeter future and its true potential can be unleashed.

According to Ajay Shriram (2013), the sugar industry is required to provide 10% of total production as levy sugar obligation to the government for public distribution system (PDS) at prices much below the cost of production. No other industry in the country is required to bear the financial burden of the government's welfare programme and social obligations.

India was the 2nd largest producer of sugar and Brazil was the leading producer in 2013-14. India's share in the world production of sugar was 15.39 percent in 2013-14. India's share in the world production of sugar was 15.39 percent in 2013-14. India producing sugar 25 million tons yearly. Brazil was the largest exporter of sugar followed by Thailand and Australia in 2013-14. In 2013-14, India is the sixth largest exporter of sugar having a share of 5.2%. In India, largest number of sugarcane farmer's directly growing sugarcane 5 million farmers and their families grow 350 million tons of sugarcane and largest consumers of sugar in the world. Highest sugarcane price paid per ton of sugarcane. 695 sugar mills installed in the country. One of the largest exporters of sugar

STUDY OF RETAINING YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE

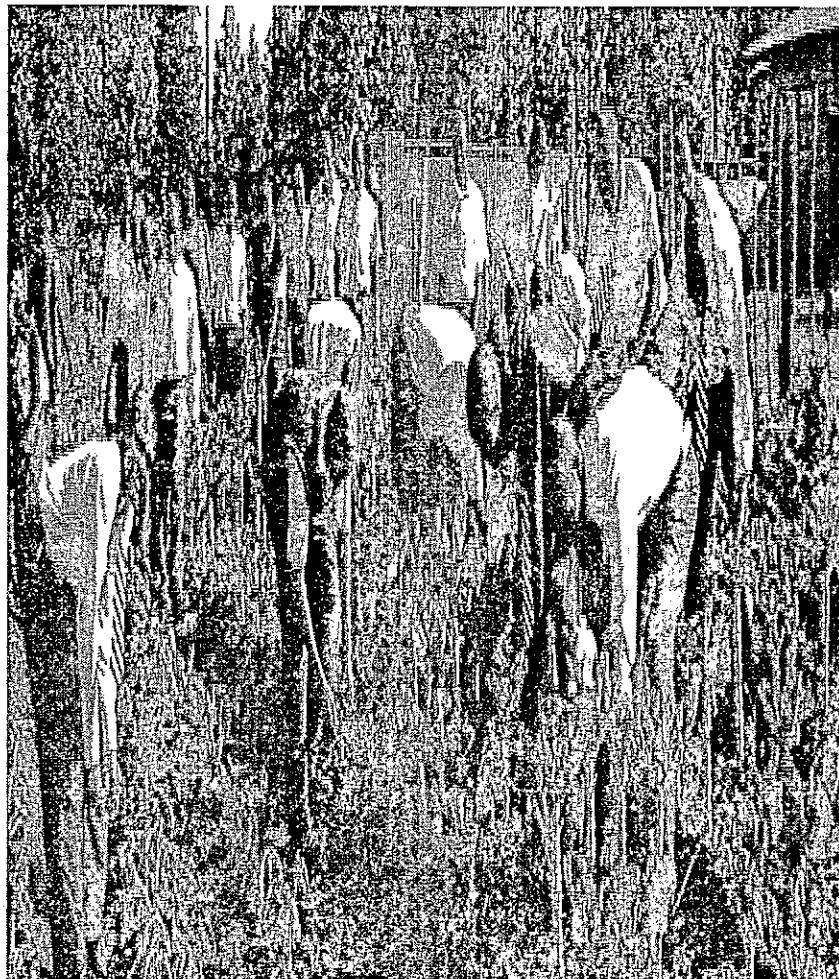


R. S. Salunkhe

Head, Department of Commerce and Coordinator, Professional studies Arts, Commerce and Science
College, Palus Dist-Sangli (Maharashtra)

ABSTRACT:

Youth are the next generation of cultivators and their efforts is needed to meet the growing demand for food. Without contribution of youth at farm, sustainable farming cannot be imagined. But it is alarming that Indian agriculture is moving towards a point of no return, from being a self-reliant nation of food surplus to a net importer of food. All these trends indicate that the agriculture sector in India is facing serious crisis today.



KEYWORDS

Retaining Youth , Agriculture , Review of Literature.

Geographical Analysis of Land-Use Pattern in Sangli District of Maharashtra

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Arts Commerce and Science College,
Palus

ABSTRACT

Land is gift given by the nature to the mankind hence it is basic natural resource of human society. Land use is the human use of land. Land holds a central position in human existence and developments. Since their appearance on the earth, humans have used land and its resources to meet their material, social, cultural, and spiritual needs. They have used land for the provision of food, clothing, shelter, and heat for producing a large variety of goods and services for their own use.

There are considerable regional variations in the general land use of area because landforms diversities and rainfall in the study region, where agriculture is the only means of livelihood for majority of the people. In this research paper an attempt has been made to analyze the general land use pattern in Sangli District. Such studies are fundamental for future planning.

Keywords: Agriculture, Land use pattern, Cultivation, Resources.

Introduction: Land use refers to the purpose for which humans exploit the land cover. In other words land use is the indented employment and management strategy placed on land cover type by human agents or land managers, common land use including agricultural, grazing, forestry, mineral extraction and reaction several examples illustrate the difference between land cover and land use crop land designates a land cover type of soil water and cultivated plants. In contrast, agriculture a land use refers to a system of human inputs and management that sustains this land cover.

Now days the study of land use in India has become very vital in order to search ways for scientific cultivation of land to increase the food production. The study of land use is important not only in the agriculturally dominated, over populated developing regions but throughout the world because of its relationship with different human phenomena. Its importance also increased during the population pressure and decreasing man and land ratio. Increasing

demand for food and raw materials and the need for optimum utilization of land in an integrated manner has assumed greater relevance. Therefore, scientific regional, intensive and proper use of every parcel of land has become essential.

Objective:

The main objectives of the present research paper are:

1. To study the geographical characteristics of the Sangli district.
2. To study the general land use pattern in the Sangli district.
3. To study the factors affecting on the land use pattern in Sangli district.

Data base and methodology: The present study is based on the primary and secondary data. The primary data is gathered by visiting of some fields in the Sangli district, whereas the secondary data is obtained from the Socio Economic Review of Sangli district (2013) and gazetteer of the Sangli district. The collected information is finally classified, tabulated and by applying various cartographic and statistical techniques

साहित्य, समाज

और हिंदी सिनेमा

डॉ० सुनील बापू बनसोडे

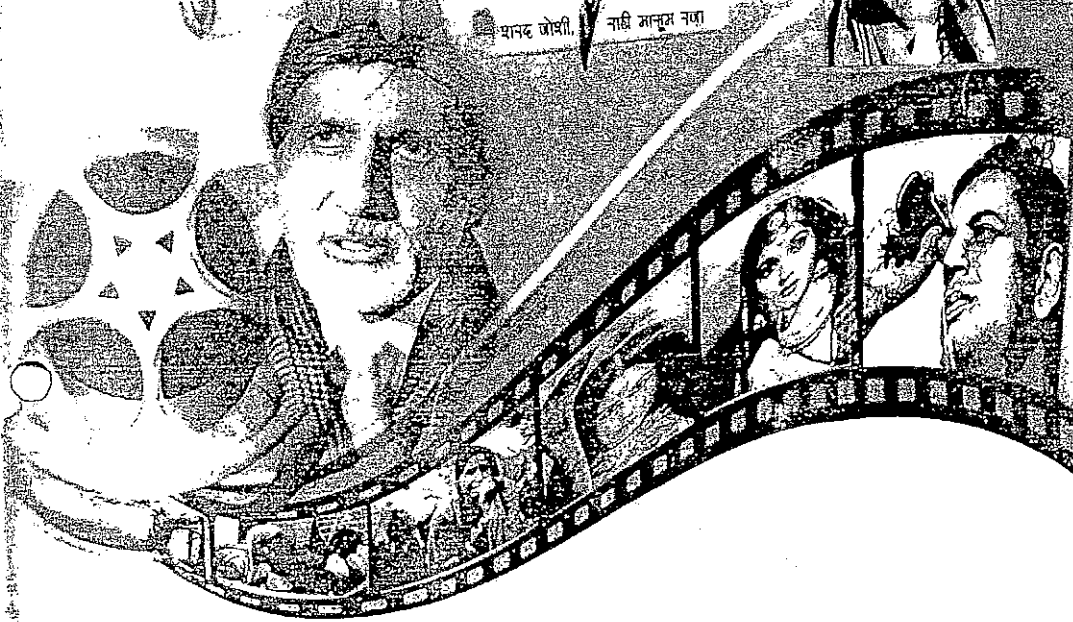
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— प्रा. शकुंतला प्रताप वाघ

हिंदुस्थान की मिटटी में कला गुण का महत्त्व प्रचुर मात्रा में विद्यमान है। हमारे देश का सांस्कृतिक इतिहास गौरवमयी है। वतन का हर इन्सान कलाओं की प्रति आस्था और आकर्षण का स्रष्टा रखता है मानवजीवन में कला का एक महत्त्व है। कला और विनोद के समन्वय रूप में प्राचीन कला से नाटक खेल जा रहा है। मनोरंजन मनुष्य की एक अनिवार्य आवश्यकता है। यह आवश्यकता आदिम काल से बनी रही है और अनादि काल तक बनी रहेगी। मनुष्य दिन भर काम करने के बाद अथवा किसी स्थिति से थक जाता है तो मन वहलाने के लिए मनोरंजन चाहता है। जिसमें नृत्य, रागीत, विविध वेशभूषा अभिनेश प्रमुख है भारत में नाट्य-कला बहुत प्राचीनकाल से चली आ रही है और वह अपने पूर्ण विकसित रूप में रही है। मनुष्य को दृश्य और श्राव्य दो ज्ञानेन्द्रियों को एक साथ पुष्ट कर देने के कारण नाटक मनोरंजन का एक अशक्यता एवं श्रेष्ठ साधन है।

जिन लोगो ने भारत में फिल्म की दुनिया में रचना उनमें सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण दादासाहेब फालके हैं उन्हें भारतीय फिल्मों का जनक कहा जाता है। भारतीय फिल्मों को स्वर्ण महोत्सव 13 मई 2013 को मनाया गया। नारायण गोविन्द चित्रे आ पी चिटणीस और दादासाहेब फालके के निर्देशन में पुडलीक सिनेमा बनाया। वह बंबई में प्रदर्शित किया गया। यह हिंदुस्थानी जमीन पर हिन्दुस्थानी धार्मिक एवं सामाजिक विषयवस्तु पर आधारित प्रथम सिनेमा था। 3 मई 1913 में हिंदुस्थान सिनेमा के आदि पुरुष दादासाहेब फालके द्वारा वतन की पहली पहिचर फिल्म राजा-हरिश्चंद्र प्रदर्शित हुई। इस सिनेमा का पूरे देश में अभूत पूर्व स्वागत हुआ। तस्वीरे चलती-फिरती है, हँसती है एवं इशारे भी करती है यह देखकर लोग अर्धवित्त होते थे। फिल्म में कौन काम कर रहा है, इसके प्रति कोई आकर्षण नहीं था। दादासाहेब फालके द्वारा बनाई गई फिल्मों में इस प्रकार है— राजा हरिश्चंद्र, भस्मासुर, मोहिनी, सत्यवान सावित्री लंकावहन मोहनी भस्मासुर, कृष्ण-जन्म कीचक-वध सौरंधी कालिया मर्दन, शकुंतला आदि प्रदर्शित हुई जिन्होंने देश की जनता में सांस्कृतिक चेतना की लहर दौड़ाई 1931 में हिंदुस्थानी बोलाती फिल्म



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समाज-धर्म



संत रविदास विशौषांक



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केजरीवाल की प्रतिज्ञा

रविदास के मानवतावादी विचार



- प्रॉ० वाघ एस० पी०



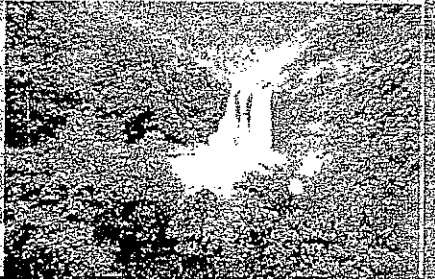
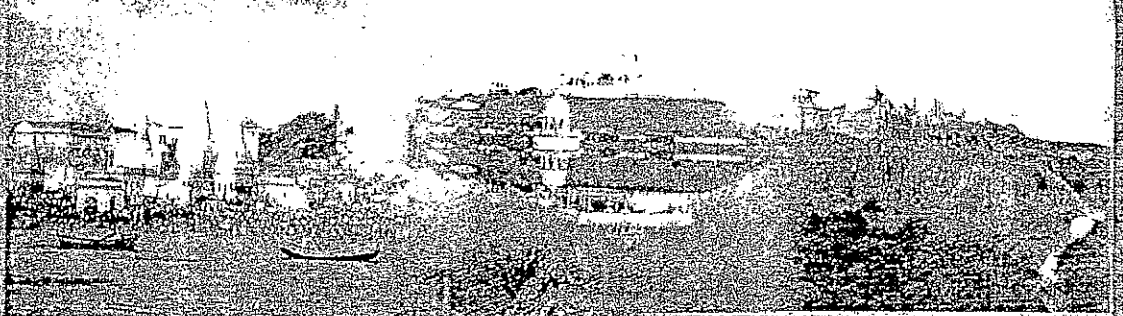
संत रविदास

आदिकाल से लेकर अब तक इस धरती पर अनेक पवित्र आत्माओं ने जन्म धारण कर संसारी जीवों को अपने उपदेशों से चौरासी लाख योनियों के चक्र से मुक्त होने के उपाए बताए हैं। संत शिरोमणी रविदास जी इन्हीं ब्रह्मज्ञानी महापुरुषों की श्रेणी में आते हैं। उनका उपदेश समूची मानवता के लिए सुखदायक तथा ज्ञान का अमूल्य सरोवर है, जिसमें नहाने से अज्ञान रूपी अंधकार दूर होता है। मध्ययुगीन साधकों में रविदास का विशिष्ट स्थान है। समूची मानवता को समानता प्रदान करने वाले रविदास का जन्म माघ सुदी की पूर्णमासी को सन् 1377 में हुआ। इनके पिता का नाम संतोख दास एवं माता का नाम कलसा देवी था। निम्नवर्ग में जन्म होने पर भी उत्तम-जीवन-शैली, उत्कृष्ट साधना-पद्धति तथा उल्लेखनीय आचरण

के कारण उन्हें आज भी भारतीय धर्म-साधना के इतिहास में स्मरण किया जाता है।

इनका निवास स्थान काशी ही माना जाता है। इन्होंने अपना सारा जीवन दलित लोगों को ऊँचा उठाने में लगा दिया। स्वयं रविदास ने अपनी जाति चमार बताई है। कहें रैदास खलास चमारा। रविदास ने गरीबों पर जुल्म करने वाली जातियों के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाई। लोगों को समझाया कि अल्लाह, राम तथा रहीम सब जीवों के हृदय में निवास करता है। हिन्दों को कृष्णभक्तिन मीराबाई के गुरु थे, स्वामी रामानन्द जी ने इन्हें दीक्षा दी थी, किन्तु रैदास ने अपनी रचनाओं में कहीं भी अपने गुरु का उल्लेख नहीं दिया। रैदाम विवाहित थे, और इनकी पत्नी का नाम लोना था। गुरु रविदास ने इस सामाजिक विषमता को दूर करने के लिए सत्संग की रस्म आरंभ करवाकर महिलाओं को पुरुषों के समकक्ष मान-सम्मान प्रदान किया तथा अपनी अमृतार्थ वाणी के उपदेश द्वारा जात-पत के सब भेद समाप्त कर दिए।

मस्कृति



डॉ. अमरसिंह वधान
डॉ. हर्षलता रमेश दाढे

इस पुस्तक का कोई भी भाग किसी भी रूप में या किसी भी अर्थ में प्रकाशक की अनुमति के बिना प्रकाशित नहीं किया जा सकता। सर्वाधिकार सम्पादक के अधिन है।

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(v)

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मराठी कविता का इतिहास 700 साल पहले है। सुदीर्घ परंपरा मराठी को मिल गयी है। इस सुदीर्घ परंपरा का विभाजन अध्ययन की सुविधा के लिए दो खंडों में किया गया है। 1. मध्ययुगीन हिन्दी मराठी कविता और 2. अर्वाचीन मराठी कविता। संत ज्ञानेश्वर का जन्म 1275 में हुआ और मराठी कविता का विकास हो गया। इस समय मराठी कविता का प्रचुर मात्रा में विकास हो गया। इस विकास की गंगा को ले जाने वाले अनेक विद्वान हो गये। ज्ञानेश्वर ने संस्कृत की भगवद्गीता पर भाष्य के रूप में ज्ञानेश्वरी की रचना मराठी में की। अमृतानुभव तत्त्वविवेचन का ग्रंथ लिखा। चांगदेव पासष्टी ने अध्यात्मप्रवण ग्रंथ लिखा। संस्कृत से मराठी काव्य लिखे गये। जानदेव की परंपरा को आगे बढ़ानेवाले संत एकनाथ थे। इनका जन्म 1533 में हुआ। इन्होंने 'भावार्थ रामायण' मराठी में लिखी। संत तुकाराम का जन्म 1608 में देहु में हो गया। संत ज्ञानेश्वर ने वारकरी संप्रदाय की स्थापना की थी। उसका पूर्ण विकास संत तुकाराम ने किया है। संत तुकाराम ने अंधश्रद्धा पर कड़ा प्रहार किया। संत तुकाराम ने अपने काव्य के माध्यम से सामाजिक जागृति का कार्य किया। समाज को मानवता के पथ पर लाने का कार्य तुकाराम ने किया। तेरहवीं सदी में मराठी कविता का प्रारंभ हुआ, किन्तु 18वीं सदी तक आते-आते उसका अंत हो गया। अंग्रेजी सत्ता आने के कारण उस पर अंग्रेजी संस्कृति का प्रभाव पड़ने लगा।

समाज को आनंद देने का या वास्तविक जीवन को देखने का संदेश मराठी कविता के कवि होनाजी बाला ने दे दिया। इनका जन्म 1810 का हुआ। इनका परा नाम होनाजी सयाजी शिलाखाने है। दूसरे बाजीराव के बड़े ज्ये

प्रतिसरकार चळवळीच्या आधारवड : भागिरथी गुरव

डॉ. सौ. संगिता संपत पाटील

कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, पलूस

प्रस्तावना —

१५ ऑगस्ट १९४७ ला भारत देश स्वतंत्र झाला. भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याचे अखेरचे पर्व म्हणजे १९४२ चा छोडो भारत स्वातंत्र्य लाढा. १९४२ चे चलेजाव आंदोलनाने सारा देश ढवळून निघाला होता. सातारा जिल्हा चळवळीने पेटून उठला. सातारा येथे नाना पाटील व त्यांच्या सहकाऱ्यांनी प्रतिसरकारची स्थापना केली. क्रांतिसिंह नाना पाटील यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली संघटित झालेल्या 'प्रतिसरकारच्या चळवळी' मध्ये पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने अनेक स्त्रिया सहभागी झाल्या होत्या. अनेक स्त्रियांनी क्रांतीच्या लढ्यात आपला प्रत्यक्ष आणि अप्रत्यक्ष सहभाग घेतला. स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यामध्ये आपल्या परीने योगदान देण्याचा प्रयत्न करणाऱ्या भागिरथी गुरव यांच्या कार्याचा आढावा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात केला आहे. स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीत त्यांच्या कामगिरीची नोंद इतिहासात होणे गरजेचे आहे. ज्या स्त्रिया यापासून वंचित आहेत, त्यांच्या कार्याचा आढावा समाजासमोर आणावा व नविन पिढीला तो प्रेरणादायी ठरावा हा या निबंधापाठीमागचा उद्देश आहे.

भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीत स्त्रियांचे योगदान —

इतिहास काळात चांदबिबी, जिजामाता, येसूबाई, ताराराणी, झाशीची राणी लक्ष्मीबाई, राणी चन्नमा, अहिल्याबाई होळकर, मादाम, कामा, कल्पना दत्त, अरुणा असफअली, अँनीबेझंट, डॉ. उषा मेहता, प्रेमा कंटक, राजूबाई यमगर, मुक्ताबाई पाटील यांच्या प्रमाणेच सातारच्या प्रतिसरकार चळवळीत असणाऱ्या राजूताई बिरनाळे, इंदूताई पाटणकर यांच्याप्रमाणेच लक्ष्मीबाई नायकवडी, हौसाताई पाटील, इंदूताई पाटील, गंगूबाई लाड, विजयाताई लाड, लीलाताई पाटील, जनाबाई, भागिरथी गुरव इत्यादींनी असंख्य पद्धतींनी प्रतिसरकारच्या चळवळीत आपले योगदान दिले. प्रतिसरकारच्या चळवळीत परिवर्तनवादी भागिरथी गुरव यांचे योगदान मोलाचे ठरले.

जीवनचरित्र —

भागिरथी गुरव यांचा जन्म सांगली जिल्ह्यातील तासगांव तालुक्यातील ढवळी या गावी २५ डिसेंबर १९२२ रोजी झाला. त्यांचे वडील केशवराव गुरव हे अग्रेसर सामाजिक कार्यकर्ते म्हणून ओळखले जायचे. ते विठ्ठलाचे वारकरी होते. त्यामुळे जगण्यात नैतिकतेचे संस्कार बालपणीच भागिरथींना मिळाले. त्यांचे माहेरचे नांव तुळसाबाई होते. शिक्षणाचा स्पर्श त्यांच्या वाढ्याला आला नाही. तुळसाबाईंना चार भावंडे. त्यांच्या वयाच्या आठव्या वर्षी त्यांच्या आईचा मृत्यू झाला. चारी भावंडे व कुटुंबाची जबाबदारी त्यांच्यावर पडली. या जबाबदारीने त्यांना परिस्थितीशी संघर्ष करायला शिकवले व त्यांच्यात जिद्द, धाडस, आलेल्या संकटाला सामोरे जाण्यासाठी मानसिकता तयार झाली.

पूर्वीच्या प्रथेप्रमाणे तुळसाबाईंचा विवाह वयाच्या १४ व्या वर्षी कवठेएकंद येथील रामचंद्र मारुती गुरव उर्फ ज्ञानूबुवा यांच्याशी झाला व त्या भागिरथीबाई झाल्या. ते गावातील

हिंदू कोड बील : स्त्री स्वातंत्र्याची संहिता

डॉ.सौ. संगिता संपत पाटील, पलूस
मोबा. ९५०३४११६२२

भारतीय स्त्रियांच्या जीवनात स्वातंत्र्याची पहाट उमवली स्त्री सक्षम झाली. ती वेगवेगळी आव्हाने स्वीकारू लागली व यशस्वीपणे ती आव्हाने पार पाडू लागली. तिने सर्व क्षेत्रात आघाडी मारली. २१ व्या शतकात आज भारतीय स्त्रीने समाजकारण, अर्थकारण, राजकारण, शिक्षण, कला या क्षेत्रात जी प्रगती केली त्यापाठीमागे अनेक समाजसुधारक, शिक्षण सुधारक यांचे योगदान आहे. त्यातलेच एक महान समाजसुधारक, तत्त्ववेत्ते डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर होत. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी भारतीय स्त्रियांच्या जीवनात हिंदू कोड बिलाच्या रूपाने प्रकाश टाकला. हिंदू कोड बील स्त्रीमुक्तीसाठीच होते. कारण आजपर्यंत भारतीय समाजात स्त्रीला दुय्यम स्थानच दिले गेले. पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीमुळे तिच्या श्रमाला महत्त्व नव्हते. ती एक उपभोगाची वस्तू म्हणूनच पाहिले जात होते. त्यामुळेच भारतीय समाज मागासलेला राहिला.

स्त्रीलाही पुरुषाप्रमाणे समाजात स्थान असले पाहिजे. तिच्यावरचा अन्याय दूर झाला पाहिजे. यासाठी डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी कायद्याचे अन्न वापरले. हिंदू कोड बील मंजूर व्हावे यासाठी प्रयत्न केले. हिंदू कोड बील म्हणजे स्त्री हक्काची संहिताच होती. मनुप्रणीत स्त्री दुय्यमत्वाचे निर्बंध नष्ट करण्यासाठी हिंदू कोड बिलाचा आग्रह धरला आणि स्त्रियांना स्वातंत्र्याची संहिता दिली. हिंदू कोड बिलात सात महत्त्वाचे कायदे तयार केले ते असे,

- १) एखादी व्यक्ती मृत्युपत्र तयार न करताच मरण पावली तर त्याच्या मिळकतीसंबंधी हक्कदार हे स्त्री-पुरुष समानच असतील.
- २) मृताचा वारसदार ठरवण्याचा अधिकार.
- ३) पोटगीचा कायदा.
- ४) विवाहासंबंधी कायदा
- ५) घटस्फोटाचा कायदा.
- ६) दत्तक कायदा
- ७) अज्ञान पालकत्वाचा कायदा.

डॉ. आंबेडकर म्हणत, 'स्त्री ही समाजाचा अलंकार आहे' तो अलंकार आपण जपला पाहिजे. हे बील राज्यघटनेपेक्षाही महत्त्वाचे वाटते. कारण स्त्री मुक्तीचे ते महत्त्वाचे पाऊल होते. स्त्रीला वारसा हक्क मिळाल्यामुळे तिची कुटुंबात किंमत वाढली. वारसा हक्क मिळणेही आवश्यक बाब बनली. कारण पूर्वी पती निधनानंतर त्याची संपत्ती पत्नीस मिळत नसे. पतीची संपत्ती केवळ पत्नीलाच मिळावी ही तरतूद केली गेली.

स्त्रीला वर्षानुवर्षे पुरुषावर अवलंबून रहावे लागे. या बिलामुळे तिला वारसा हक्क प्राप्त झाला व ती स्वाभिमानाने वावरू लागली. हुंडा या बाबतीत डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी तरतूद केली. हुंडा घेणे ही घातक व लाजिरवाणी गोष्ट आहे. हे सांगताना ते म्हणतात, 'ज्या मुलीस हुंड्याच्या रूपाने, स्त्रीघनाच्या रूपाने आई वडिलांकडून प्रचंड

संपत्ती आणत. तरीसुद्धा तिचा छळ, जाच, तुच्छतेने वागविले जाते. म्हणून बिलामध्ये मुलीस विवाहप्रसंगी जी मालमत्ता हुंडा म्हणून मिळेल ती विश्वस्त मालमत्ता म्हणून सांभाळली जाईल. त्या मालमत्तेचा उपयोग तिच्याच हाती राहिल व ती अठरा वर्षांची झाल्यानंतर तिचा त्या संपत्तीवर अधिकार राहिल. पती किंवा कोणत्याही नातेवाईकास संपत्ती घेण्याचा किंवा खर्च करण्याचा अधिकार नाही.

विधियुक्त विवाह किंवा नोंदणी विवाह करण्याची तरतूद केली. जर परजातीतील व्यक्तीसोबत लग्न करावयाचे असेल तर जात, उपजात न दाखवता ते लग्न नोंदणी पध्दतीने करता येईल. बहुपत्नीकत्वाचे स्वातंत्र्य रद्द करून एकपत्नीकत्वाचा कायदा केला.

विधेयकात दत्तक ग्रहणासंबंधी तरतूद केली होती. मूल दत्तक घेताना जातीभेदासंबंधीचे बंधन नसावे. पत्नीच्या संमतीने हिंदू पुरुष मूल दत्तक घेऊ शकत होता. नवऱ्याने मागे ठेवलेल्या निदेशनाप्रमाणे पत्नी दत्तक घेऊ शकत होती. न्यायालयीन वाद टाळण्यासाठी दत्तक घेतल्याची नोंद नोंदणी न्यायालयात करणे आवश्यक होते.

हिंदू कोडबीलात घटस्फोटाचा कायदा करण्यात आला. कारण, हिंदू परंपरेत विवाह हा धार्मिक संस्कार मानला जात होता. पुरुष घटस्फोट न देताच बायकोचा त्याग करत होता. पुरुष संस्कृतीला शह देणारा कायदा केला गेला. यामुळे स्त्री-पुरुष दोघांनाही घटस्फोटाचा अधिकार मिळणार होता. काही गोष्टीवरून घटस्फोट घेण्याची परवानगी दिली. जर एकाचे दुसऱ्याचा त्याग केला, धर्मांतर केले, विवाहबाह्य संबंध असल्यास, वेडा झाला, असाध्य रोग झाला, गुप्त रोग झाला, क्रौर्य स्वभावाचा असेल तर घटस्फोट घेता येत होता.

अशा पध्दतीने डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी स्त्रियांच्या उन्नतीसाठी, तिच्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी हिंदू कोड बील तयार केले. त्यांच्या मते स्त्रियांना विवाह, घटस्फोट, वारसा, दत्तक विधान, आर्थिक अधिकार, पोटगी मिळावी ती स्वावलंबी जगावी म्हणून हिंदू कोड बील तयार केले.

आंबेडकरांनी हे बील क्रांतीकारी नाही असे म्हटले असले तरी स्त्रीवर जातीव्यवस्थेने लादलेल्या स्त्रियांच्या स्थानाला आव्हान देणारे होते. हे विधेयक संसदेत पारित होऊ शकले नाही त्यामुळे डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी कायदेमंत्री पदाचा राजीनामा दिला. पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांनी हे बील खंडा-खंडाने पारित करून घेतले व स्त्री हक्काची सनद मान्य केली.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या या बिलाने-त्यातील कायद्याने आज स्त्री समाजात स्वाभिमानाने, स्वावलंबनाने, आत्मविश्वासाने, स्वकर्तृत्वाने जगू शकते. आज तिने सर्व क्षेत्रात पादाक्रांत केली. अनन्य साधारण प्रगती केली. गुणवत्तेच्या क्षेत्रात पुरुषांना आज ती मागे टाकताना दिसते. स्त्री आर्थिकदृष्ट्या सक्षम झाली. पण आज २१ व्या शतकाचा विचार करता पुन्हा कुठं तरी स्त्रीवर बंधने आलेली दिसतात. बलात्कार, छेडछाड, आत्महत्या, मुलीला गर्भातच मारून टाकण्याची मानसिकता (पान १५ वर....)

महात्मा फुले यांचे स्त्री उद्वारणे कार्य



डॉ. सौ. संगिता संपत प्राटोल

द. ग. तटकरे महाविद्यालय, माणगांव कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, पेल्स

प्रस्तावना:

भारताचा प्राचीन इतिहास आपण पाहिला तर असे दिसून येते की, धर्मी या नावावर स्त्रियांना सर्व मानव अधिकारापासून वंचित ठेवले होते. समाजात स्त्रीला नेहमीच दुय्यम स्थान दिले गेले. 'चूल आणि मूल' एवढ्यापुरतेच तिचे कार्य मर्यादित होते. एकोणिसाव्या शतकातले स्त्री जीवन हे अनेक रुढींनी जखडले होते. चार भिंतीत कोंडल्या गेलेल्या स्त्रीला ज्ञानापासून, अधिकारापासून आणि स्वातंत्र्यापासून शतके वंचित ठेवलेले होते. कारण एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या प्रारंभीच्या काळात महाराष्ट्रातील समाज व्यवस्था पुरुषप्रधान होती. स्त्री फक्त उपभोग वस्तू अशीच तिच्याकडे पाहण्याची वृत्ती होती.

एकोणिसाव्या शतकात समाजसुधारणेची चळवळ मूळ धरू लागली. समाजसुधारकांनी स्त्रीसुधारणा आणि शिक्षण या चळवळीत अग्रस्थान दिले. स्त्री ही समाजाचे मूळ आहे, असे मानून जोतिबांनी स्त्रीशिक्षण, विधवा विवा, बालहत्या प्रतिबंध, केशवपन यासारख्या महत्वाच्या समस्येबाबत भरीव कार्य केले. जोतिबांनी स्त्री उद्वारासाठी केलेल्या कार्याचा आढावा प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात घेतला आहे.

स्त्री उद्वाराचे कार्य

एकोणिसाव्या शतकात स्त्रीकडे सामाजिक न्यायाच्या दृष्टीने पाहण्याची प्रवृत्ती उदयाला येवू लागली. महात्मा फुले यांनी तर 'स्त्री ही पुरुषापेक्षा श्रेष्ठ आहे' असे मत मांडले आहे. स्त्रीच्या दायी संगोपन करण्यासाठी जे वात्सल्य निसर्गाने ठेवले आहे, त्यामुळे स्त्री ही पुरुषापेक्षा काकणभर रुरस आहे, असे त्यांचे प्रतिपादन आहे.

स्त्री शिक्षण

स्त्री शिक्षणासाठी स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात झटणारे जोतिबा फुले हे अग्रगण्य व्यक्तीमत्व होते. फुलेकालीन स्त्री जीवन अत्यंत हीन दर्जाचे होते. तिला जर प्रगतीकडे न्यावयाचे असेल तर शिक्षण हाच पर्याय आहे हे जोतिबांनी ओळखले होते. स्त्रीयांना शिक्षण देवून त्यांना धर्मशास्त्रीय गुलामगिरीतून मुक्त केले पाहिजे, असा विचार मांडला आणि त्या विचाराला धरून त्यांनी सन 1848 मध्ये मुण्याच्या भिड्यांच्या वाड्यात मुलींची

१७. मुघलकालीन चित्रकला एक अभ्यास (इ.स.१५२६ ते १७०७)

डॉ.सौ संगिता संपत पाटील
कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,
पलूस, ता.पलूस जि.सांगली.

प्रास्ताविक :- भारतीय कलेमध्ये मोगल शैलीला अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व आहे. सुलतानशाहीच्या नाशानंतर मुघलांचे आगमन झाले. त्यांनी भारतावर ३०० वर्षे राज्य केले. मोगल सत्तेच्या स्थापनेमुळे हिंदु मुस्लीम कला शैलीचे ऐक्य झाले. त्यातून प्रभावी कला अस्तित्वात आली. मुघल काळात चित्रकलेचा विकास मोठ्या प्रमाणात झालेला दिसतो. मोगल साम्राज्याला स्थैर्य लाभले तसेच स्थैर्य कला शैलीला लागले आणि त्याचा विकास झाला. या काळात चित्रकलेचा झालेला विकास अतिशय महत्वाचा होता. त्याच्या प्रगतीचा आढावा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात केला आहे.

मोगल शैलीचा उदय : मोगल शासक ललित कलांचे भोक्ते होते. त्यांच्या काळात स्थापत्य, चित्र व संगीत कलेचा प्रचंड विकास झाला. मोगल काळात विविध कलांनी प्राप्तीचे शिखर गाठले. मोगल राज्याचे संस्थापक बाबर ते शहाजहानपर्यंतचे मुघल सम्राट कलाप्रेमी होते. त्यांनी आपल्या पदरी पशिर्यन, इराणी चित्रकार ठेवले होते. याच काळात मुघल चित्रशैलीचा उदय झाला.

मोगल कालीन चित्रकलेचा विकास : मुघल चित्रकला शैलीत भारतीय व इराणी शैलीचा समन्वय झालेला होता. अकबर बादशहाने इराणी आणि भारतीय राजस्थानी शैलीची सुखद सांगड घालून त्या संगमातून मुघल चित्रशैली जन्मास आली. मुघल शैलीचे मुख्य स्थान समरकंद व हिरात होते. बाबर व हुमायुनने या शैलीचा पाया घातला. पुढे मुघल सम्राटांच्या काळात ती विकास पावत गेली. मुघल सम्राटांनी विविध चित्रकारांना आश्रय दिला होता. अकबराच्या दरबारात तर १७ जेष्ठ चित्रकार होते. त्यापैकी १३ हिंदू होते. चित्रकलेसाठी स्वतंत्र कारखाना होता.

मोगल शैलीतील चित्रविषय : चित्रकला मोगल राजांनी पोसली असल्यामुळे चित्रविषय राजाबद्दल प्रामुख्याने असत. शिवाय राजदरबारी जीवनाविषयी चित्रे, शिकार चित्रे, राजपुत्र, राजाराणी (व्यक्तीचित्रे), धार्मिक ग्रंथांची चित्रे, ऐतिहासिक चित्रे, पशुपक्षी व फुले यांची चित्रे हे मुख्य चित्रविषय होते.

मुघलकालीन चित्रकलेची प्रगती

१. **बाबरकालीन चित्रकला :** मुघल संस्थापक बाबर हा उपजत कला गुणांची कदर करणारा श्रेष्ठ कलावंत होता. त्याला चित्रकलेची आवड होती. बाबरला निसर्ग सौंदर्याचे वेड होते. त्याने हिरातला भेट दिली त्यावेळी त्याचा चित्रकलेशी संबंध आला. त्याने बहजाद नावाच्या चित्रकाराची स्तुती केली. 'बाबरनामा' या आत्मचरित्रात त्याने निसर्गाची अनेक चित्रे काढल्याचा उल्लेख आहे.

२. **हुमायुनकालीन चित्रकला :** हुमायून हा तर सच्चा कलाप्रेमी होता. त्याला चित्रकलेची आवड होती. मीर सय्यद अली व ख्वाजा अब्दुल समीद हे दोन प्रख्यात चित्रकार त्याने काबूलहून हिंदुस्तानात येताना आणले होते. या दोघांना अकबराला चित्रकलेचे ज्ञान देण्यासाठी नियुक्त केले. त्याने आपल्या दरबारात अनेक चित्रकारांना आश्रय दिला होता.

३. **अकबरकालीन चित्रकला :** सम्राट अकबराने चित्रकारांना प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी अब्दुस समद व मोहमद नादीर यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली एक चित्रशाळा उघडली. त्याच्या दरबारी असलेल्या चित्रकारांपैकी मुस्लिम चित्रकारांमध्ये अब्दुस समद, खुसरो, मीर सैय्यद अली, फरूक बेग, कुली हे नामवंत चित्रकार होते. हिंदु चित्रकारांमध्ये हरिवंश, सावलदास, दसवंत, बसावन हे चित्रकार होते. अकबराला चित्रकलेची आवड होती. अकबराच्या दरबारात १०० चित्रकार होते. त्याच्या राजश्रयामुळे चित्रकलेला पुर्णत्व व सौंदर्य प्राप्त झाले.

अकबराच्या काळातील चित्रात प्रामुख्याने धार्मिक ग्रंथ, कथा कहाण्या, बाबरनामा, अकबरनामा, रामायण, महाभारत, इत्यादींवर आधारित चित्रे काढण्यात आली. अकबराने इराणी व चीन येथील चित्रकारांना आमंत्रित केले होते. अबुल फझलच्या मते, अकबराच्या काळात हिंदु चित्रकारांनी आपल्या चित्रकलेला पुर्णत्व व सौंदर्य प्राप्त करून दिले. अकबराच्या आश्रयामुळे हिंदुस्थानी चित्रशैलीचा विकास झाला. मुघल चित्रशैलीत इराणी, मध्य आशियाई, तुर्क व हिंदु शैलींचे मिश्रण झाले होते. व्यक्तीचित्रे, कलात्मक चित्रे, पुस्तकातील चित्रे, प्राण्यांची चित्रे काढण्यात अकबराच्या दरबारी चित्रकारांचा हातखंड होता. फतेपुर सिक्री येथील महाल अकबराने विविध चित्रांनी चित्रित केले होते.

४. **जहांगीरकालीन चित्रकला :** जहांगीराने 'मुघल चित्रकला' वैभवास चढविली. जहांगीराला चित्रकलेचे अप्रतिम ज्ञान होते. त्याला निसर्गाची आवड होती. त्याने चित्रकारांना निसर्गास शरण जाण्यास सांगितले. चित्रकारांनी आपल्या चित्रात खळखळ वाहणारे झरे, नद्या, उंच पर्वत,

DISTRIBUTION OF HEAVY METALS IN RATNAGIRI COAST, MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT :

Metals are commonly found in the environment all around the world, their presence being due to natural occurrence or as a result of anthropogenic activities. Heavy metals enter and contaminate coastal waters through industrial effluent, agriculture runoff, domestic sewage and mining activities along the coast. Ratnagiri is an important coastal area of Maharashtra; recently various activities have led to very high heavy metal concentrations on the coastal environment. They can be trapped and accumulated in sediments or be directly captured by living organisms. Exposing human beings to these heavy metals directly through the food chain causes potential danger to human health.

In present work, depending upon various activities and geographical nature six different sites were selected along the coast. Water and sediment samples were collected for every month and analyzed for the concentrations of Zn, Cu, Hg, Pb and Cd using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. The concentrations of heavy metals in bottom sediment ($\mu\text{g/l}$) were as follows: Zn : 14.44 – 7.850 $\mu\text{g/g}$, Cu : 40.11– 14.37 $\mu\text{g/g}$, Pd : 19.66 – 5.391 $\mu\text{g/g}$, Hg : 1.221 – 0.101 $\mu\text{g/g}$, Cd : 0.186 – 0.039 $\mu\text{g/g}$ and in surface water ($\mu\text{g/l}$) Zn : 0.992 – 8.262 $\mu\text{g/l}$, Cu : 4.969– 18.27 $\mu\text{g/l}$, Pd : 0.033 – 0.344 $\mu\text{g/l}$, Hg : 0.002 – 0.091 $\mu\text{g/l}$, Cd : 0.003 – 0.60 $\mu\text{g/l}$. The present study has revealed that the water and bottom sediments showed apparent seasonal variations of metals accumulation with maximum concentrations during study period. This study clearly underlines the fact that Ratnagiri coastal region has threshold levels of metals and is thus on the verge of getting polluted sooner.

Keywords : Metal, marine, pollution, cadmium, lead.

INTRODUCTION :

With the increase in the age of the earth, clean water is becoming more precious as water being polluted by several man made activities, e.g. rapid population growth, alarming speed of industrialization and deforestation, urbanizations, increasing living standards and wide spheres of other human activities. Ground water, surface water, rivers, sea, lakes, ponds etc. are finding more and more difficult to escape from pollution. The term water pollution refers to anything causing change in the diversity of aquatic life. The presence of too much of undesirable foreign substance in water is responsible for water pollution.

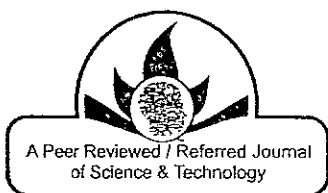
Metals are commonly found in the environment all around the world, their presence being due to natural occurrence or as a result of anthropogenic activities. Metals can enter and contaminate estuarine waters from feeder rivers and from direct discharges, and once there, they can be trapped and accumulated in sediments (Wright, P. and Mason, C.F, 1999) or be directly captured by living organisms. An accurate evaluation of the degree of metal contamination at a given place requires an adequate estimation of natural levels of these elements in the biota and in the physical environment, too (Bryan, et al. 1985). The worldwide reports indicate relatively wide variations in metal concentrations in sea water and particulate matter from different oceanic areas (Chester et al, 1978). Estuarine and coastal areas are complex and dynamic aquatic environment (Morris, et. al. 1995). Domestic sewage and industrial effluents are discharged in the water courses in and around India in untreated or partially treated form. These, add a variety of pollutants which include certain toxic heavy metals and metalloids (Sankpal and Naikwade, 2012). The total volume of all discharges from the environs of Mumbai was around 365 million tons (MT) per year (Sabnis, 1984). Similar discharges from the environs of Kolkata are around 350MT every year (Ghose et al., 1973). India is predominantly an agricultural country hence large quantities of pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, etc. are used in agriculture which indirectly causes water pollution.

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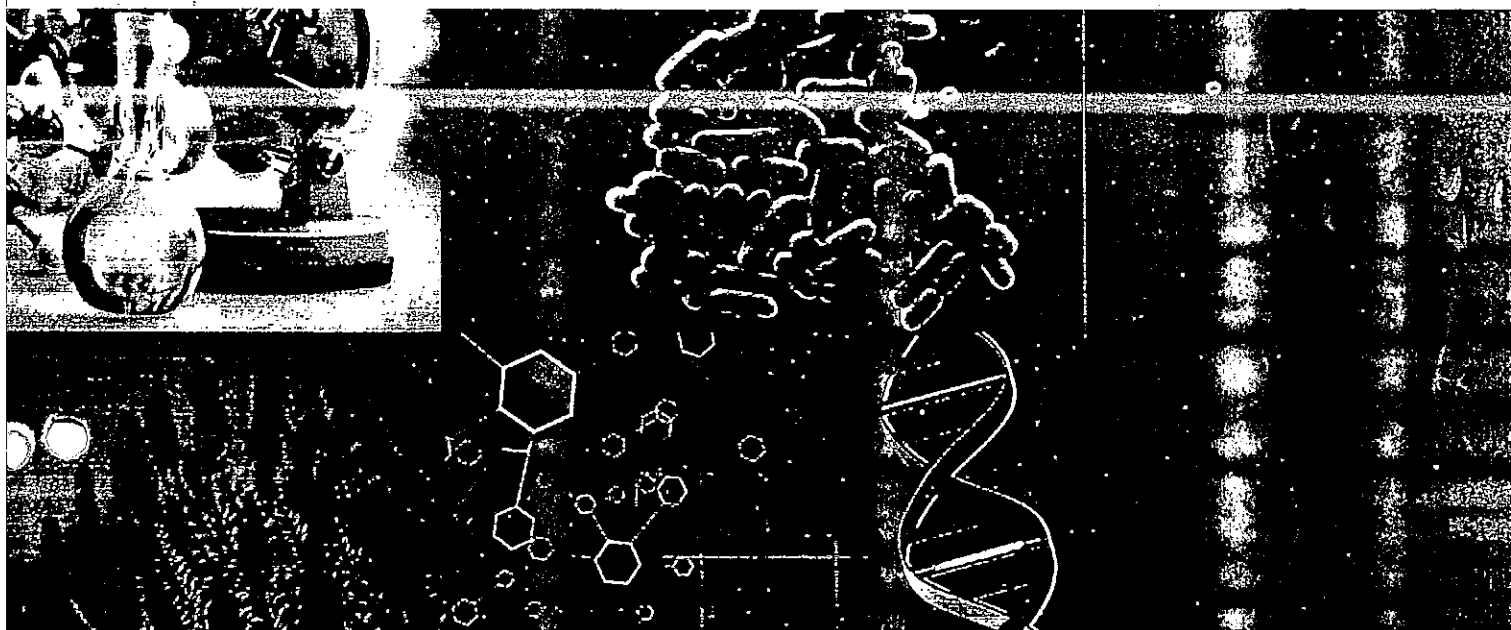
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AN EFFICIENT SOLVENT FREE ONE-POT PROTOCOL FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF 5-UNSUBSTITUTED 3,4-DIHYDROPYRIMIDIN-2(1H)-ONES USING PTSA- ZnCl_2 CATALYST

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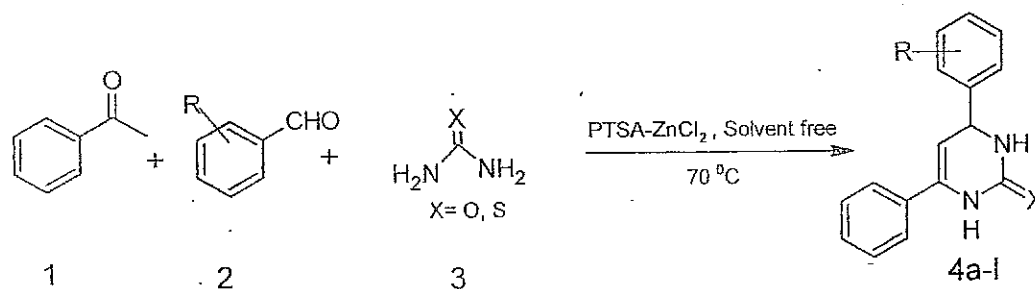
e-mail: *sanyujapatil@yahoo.com, uppatil4143@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT :

An environmentally benign green protocol for the synthesis of 5-unsubstituted 3, 4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-ones using PTSA- ZnCl_2 catalyst under solvent free condition has been reported. Present organic acid and inorganic Lewis acid catalytic combination makes the process simple and needs very short reaction time. Advantages of the present method include rapid generation of product in solvent free condition, simple workup procedure and easy separation of the product with excellent yield. All synthesized products were characterized by elemental and spectral analysis.

Key words : One pot, three component, PTSA- ZnCl_2 , solvent free, 3, 4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-ones

Graphical abstract :



Scheme 1: Synthesis of 5-unsubstituted 3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-one

INTRODUCTION :

Nowadays green synthetic route has become most important and major aspect of synthetic organic chemistry and medicinal chemistry. The synthetic method based on single step one pot instead of multistep synthesis, use of green solvents or perform reaction under solvent free condition, use of natural catalytic systems by avoiding toxic and expensive reagents, development of atom economic methods, avoiding complex separation processes and simple work-up procedure is always demanded by academia and industry. It helps to mitigate environmental pollution and it is need of hour. Multicomponent reactions provide excellent platform to synthesize libraries of complex molecules and it helps to avoid toxic and expensive solvents which are used for synthesis and purification, it also helps to minimize laborious work and there is efficient synthesis of corresponding product with minimal loss. Herein we have employed multi-component synthetic route for synthesis of 5-unsubstituted 3, 4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-ones with excellent yield.

Pyrimidenones and their derivatives play significant role in biological processes. Out of the five bases in nucleic acids three are pyrimidine derivatives which comprise of cytosine which is found in DNA and RNA, uracil in RNA and thymine in DNA¹. They exhibit a wide range of pharmaceutical and therapeutic properties including antiviral and antibacterial², antitumor³, and antihypertensive agents, α -1a adrenergic antagonists, and neuropeptide Y (NPY) antagonists⁴. Furthermore, these

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"BRIEF HISTORY OF KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS LTD., KIRLOSKARVADI."

Nutan S. Patil, Arts, Commerce and Science College Palus.

Introduction: Agriculture is the main occupation of India, but before British Rule in India, farmers were unable to make progress in agriculture due to many reasons. People were uneducated, traditional, superstitious and without any vision and hence they were economically backward. In the reign of British, the same circumstances continued without any change in agricultural condition. Up to the mid 20th century, there was little progress in agriculture. Considering the importance of agricultural development, a few industrialists in India initiated to manufacture the agricultural products. Among them, one of the leading industries was Kirloskar Brothers Limited, Kirloskarvadi. The Company especially concentrated on the instruments and equipments essential for agriculture like iron plough, pump, engine, groundnut Sheller, decorticator's machine, chaff cutter, sugarcane crusher, spinning wheel, power loom etc. These products have brought revolution in agriculture field.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To Study the progress of Kirloskar Brothers Limited, Kirloskarvadi, District Sangli.
2. To Study initial policies made by Laxmanrao Kirloskar at the time of establishment of factory.
3. To Study the contribution of Kirloskar in improvement of technology with respect to agriculture.

Significance of the Study:

Laxmanrao Kirloskar bought comprehensive development in the region. His journey at the initial stage and the overall development in the subsequent years is a great fascinating history. In the history of the company, Laxmanrao Kirloskar came across many difficulties. The way, he overcomes obstacles by contributing for health, cultural, roads and educational development in the area will be encouragement to the emerging industrialists and hence, it will be beneficial to study the contribution of Laxmanrao Kirloskar. The study of the select topic may inspire the potential entrepreneurs to take up a new venture, which will be helpful to industrial growth.

Data Base and Research Methodology:

Sources of Data:

The present research study is based upon both the primary as well as secondary data

a) Primary data:

The primary data is collected by taking interviews of contemporary people and workers of Kirloskar Brothers Limited, Kirloskarvadi and the farmers who were benefited at the initial stage of the Company.

- #### b) Secondary data:
- The necessary secondary data is collected from books, articles, magazines, Annual Reports & special issues of Kirloskar, etc. The collected data, both primary as well as secondary, will be classified in light of the objectives and hypothesis of the present study.

Brief History of Kirloskar Brothers Limited:

Kirloskar industries are among the leading industrial enterprises in India. They have been responsible for transforming agriculture scenario in India through its various products. Laxmanrao Kirloskar was the founder and pioneer of Kirloskar industries. He was born on 20th June 1869 in a small village Gurlahosur in Belgaum district. He started his career as a drawing teacher and later opened a bicycle repair and retail shop in Belgaum, but his high ambition could not make him satisfied by a small workshop. He established a small unit in the area adjoining to the city for production of chaff-cutters and manufacture of iron ploughs. At the initial stage, Kirloskar had faced many obstacles from farmers who believed iron plough will poison the land and make it useless. Superstitious farmers were hard to convince, but he overcame the obstacles. After two years his first iron plough was sold with great efforts. In all these years, he discussed with farmers,

“महाराष्ट्रातील कोरडवाहू शेती – एक दृष्टीक्षेप” या शोधनिबंधाचा गोषवारा / Abstract

भारत हा आजही शेतीप्रधान देश आहे. भारतातील निम्म्यापेक्षा जास्त शेती मान्सूनच्या व परतीच्या पावसावर अवलंबून आहे. परिणामी भारतीय शेतीचे भवितव्य ठरविण्यात कोरडवाहू शेती महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पार पाडते.

महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा विचार केल्यास सध्या लागवडी खालील एकूण शेतजमिनीच्या 17% शेतजमीन जलसिंचनाखाली आहे. उर्वरित शेतजमीन अर्थातच कोरडवाहू आहे. म्हणजेच सुमारे 83% शेतजमीन जिरायती पिकाखाली आहे. बेसॉल्ट प्रकारच्या खडकामुळे राज्यात जलसिंचन वाढीसाठी काही नैसर्गिक मर्यादा पडल्या आहेत. त्याशिवाय सध्या अनेक जलसिंचन योजना अपूर्ण अवस्थेत आहेत. या पार्श्वभुमिवर असे म्हणता येईल की, राज्यात शेतीसाठी उपलब्ध पाणी अत्यंत अपुरे आहे. अशा परिस्थितीत शेतीसाठी पाण्याचा होणारा अकार्यक्षम वापर चिंतेचा विषय आहे.

साधारणपणे वार्षिक 20 इंच पेक्षा कमी पाऊसमान असणाऱ्या शेतजमिनीला कोरडवाहू शेती असे म्हणतात. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळातील कोरडवाहू शेती ही आजच्या पेक्षा अधिक गुणवत्ता पुर्ण होती. हवामान व पाऊस यात नियमितपणा जास्त होता. परंतु स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात मात्र हवामान व पाऊस वारंवार लहरी बनत गेले. अवेळी पडणाऱ्या पावसामुळे पिकांचे नुकसान वाढत गेले. परिणामतः शेती उत्पादनातील धोका वाढला. राज्यातील सांगली, सातारा या जिल्ह्यातील पूर्व भागात नेहमी कमी पावसाची समस्या उद्भवते. सोलापूर जिल्ह्यात ही परिस्थिती आणखी तीव्र आहे. या कारणांमुळे या विभागातील पिक रचना बदलत गेली आहे. सोयाबीन व इतर पिकांचे उत्पादन घेण्याची प्रवृत्ती वाढली आहे. कमी पाण्यावर येणारी फळपिके उदा— द्राक्ष, बोर, डाळिंब, इत्यादींचे ठिबक सिंचनावर उत्पादन घेतले जात आहे. राज्यातील मराठवाडा विभाग भिषण पाणी टंचाईला तोंड देत आहे. गेल्या दोन वर्षातील सातत्यपूर्ण दुष्काळामुळे पिण्याच्या पाण्याची सुध्दा भीषण टंचाई राज्यात उद्भवली होती. या बाबींचा पिक उत्पादनावर अत्यंत प्रतिकूल परिणाम झाला.

राज्यातील अपुरे पाऊसमान लक्षात घेतल्यास जिरायती पिकांचे सुधारीत वाण तयार करण्याचे काम युध्द पातळीवर हाती घेण्यात आले पाहिजे. अशा प्रकारच्या यशस्वी उपक्रमांची ओळख इतर सर्व शेतकऱ्यांना करून दिली पाहिजे. सर्व पिकांना समान पाणी वाटप धोरणांची आवश्यकता बदलत्या परिस्थितीत लक्षात घेवून त्याची अंमलबजावणी करणेत यावी. अन्नधान्य, भाजीपाला, फळे, इत्यादींना प्राधान्याने पाणी उपलब्ध करून दिले पाहिजे. नुकतेच राज्य सरकारने मान्य केलेले ‘कोरडवाहू शेतीविकास अभियान’ यात विविध उपक्रमासाठी सुमारे 20 हजार कोटी रुपये येत्या पाच वर्षात राज्य सरकार खर्च करणार आहे. या अभियानाची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करण्याची इच्छाशक्ती राज्यकर्ते आणि नोकरशाहीने दाखवली पाहिजे. अर्थात त्यात शेतकऱ्यांचा सक्रीय सहभाग अपेक्षित आहे! भविष्यकाळात कोरडवाहू शेती उत्पादनात राज्यात वाव आहे एवढे मात्र खरे.

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Estimation of age and longevity of freshwater fish *Salmophasia balooke* from otoliths, scales and vertebrae

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Abstract

Age and longevity of freshwater fish *Salmophasia balooke* was assessed by comparing otoliths, scales and vertebrae ring counts. One to five growth rings consisting of growth zones and lines of arrested growth (LAGs) were noticed in different body sized fishes. Out of 134 fish, 9 (6.97%) fish were in the first year growth, 31 (23.13%) in second year, 59 (44.03%) in third year, 27 (20.15%) in fourth year and 5 (5.97%) fish in the fifth year growth. Comparative study showed that scale ring counts (SRC) was under estimated the age as compared to the otolith ring counts (ORC) and vertebrae ring counts (VRC). The percent agreement between otolith and scale ages were 88.81% and otolith and vertebrae ages was 99.25%. The results of the present study indicate that otoliths and vertebrae are most suitable aging materials as compared to scales in *S. balooke*.

Key words

Age validation, Longevity, *Salmophasia balooke*

Introduction

Studies on age and longevity provide important demographic parameters to analyze and assess the fish population (Maccina and Sammons, 2006). However, obtaining accurate age information is crucial for precise understanding of these metrics (Campana, 2001). Age has been determined in tropical freshwater fish through annual increments in calcified structures like, scales, spines, vertebrae and otoliths (Khan *et al.*, 2015). Scales have widely been used for determination of age in earlier studies, due to the fact that their removal is non-lethal, easy to collect and prepare (Braaten *et al.*, 1999; Kanwal and Pathani, 2011; Khan *et al.*, 2015); however, this method might not reveal the true age of slow growing and older fish (Dua and Kumar, 2006; Kanwal and Pathani, 2011; Ujjania *et al.*, 2013). Also, Khan *et al.* (2015) found that the annual rings present in scales in *H. molitrix* were not clear as compared to other structures. Indistinctness of annuli at the outer edges of scales makes them unreadable in older fish (Akombi *et al.*, 2015). Hence, other alternative calcified materials like, otoliths,

spines, opercular bones and vertebrae have been used over these year as annuli are easily recognizable even in older fish than scales (Casselman, 1990). Otoliths have several advantages for estimation of age as they are not subjected to resorption, their growth is acellular rather than by ossification, and also otolith annuli are more distinct and easy to enumerate even in older fishes (Secor *et al.*, 1995; Hoxmeier *et al.*, 2001). Phelps *et al.* (2007) reported that otoliths are metabolically inert and thus do not reflect physiological changes that may occur throughout the life of fish. Otoliths grow continuously and form annuli even as body growth slows and asymptotic length is reached, and annuli reabsorption does not appear to occur during periods of food limitation or stress (Colombo *et al.*, 2010). Hence, many studies have employed otoliths for estimating age in fish (David and Pancharatna, 2003; Weyl and Booth, 2008; Colombo *et al.*, 2010; Khan *et al.*, 2011). Even, vertebrae are also best calcified material for aging in fish (Khan *et al.*, 2011b; Bahuguna, 2013). Therefore, selection of precise calcified materials for accurate aging of fish is more challenging for fishery researcher.

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

RECORD OF ALBINO SAND BOA (*Gongylophis conicus*)
FROM SANGLI DISTRICT, WESTERN MAHARASHTRA, INDIASuresh M. Kumbar,¹ Abhijit B. Ghadage,¹
Satywan S. Patil,¹ and Swapnali B. Lad¹

Submitted April 7, 2015.

Common Indian sand boa *Gongylophis conicus* is a non-venomous species found in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (Khair, 2006). Body color pattern consists of a broad zigzag band or a series of dark brown blotches on a yellowish or brownish gray ground color. Anterior dorsal scales of *G. conicus* are only feebly keeled, but these keels increase in size posteriorly to become so heavily keeled that it can make a squirming specimen really painful to handle. These morphological features make it look as the front and rear ends belong to markedly different animals.

Keywords: Sand boa; albino; southern India.

Rare albinism has been observed in almost every vertebrate species on earth and wild animals persist in nature even with this seemingly adverse condition (Gamble et al., 2006). Albinistic traits can vary and individuals are usually classified as true albino, partial albino, or leucistic. Albino animals demonstrate both positive and negative responses to their albinistic characteristics. Herpetologists suspected that albinism can be displayed for a number of reasons aside from inheritance including genetic mutations, diet, living conditions, low quality habitat, age, disease, or injury (Sage, 1962; Hayley McCardle, 2012). Partial albinistic individuals are more frequently in small and isolated populations (Holyoak, 1978; Bensch et al., 2000). This is expected since inbreeding is more likely to occur. Acevedo et al. (2009) suggested another reason for albinism is a genetic hereditary deficiency involving the metabolism during prenatal development or changes in melanocyte development altering the spatial distribution or density of pigmentation across the body. The condition is caused when a recessive gene from each parent is passed on to the offspring. Bechtel (1995) predicted that estimates ratio of albinism in the wild vertebrates is 1:10,000 to 1:30,000. Previous studies have revealed number of instances of incomplete

albinism to complete albinism in Indian reptiles in general and snakes in particular (Lahiri, 1955; Whitaker, 1971; Basu and Srivastava, 2003; Basu et al., 2003; Cyril, 2009; Vyas, 2012, 2013; Vyas et al., 2012; Sayyed, 2012; Hoshing et al., 2013; Jadhav and Mahabal, 2014; Bhutkar and Mahabal, 2014).

We have sighted an adult albino sand boa *G. conicus* on the bank of freshwater pond in Palus (17°09' N 74°45' E) Sangli District, Maharashtra, India on 21st October, 2014, at 10:45:30 a.m. (Fig. 1B – D). Pond is situated behind the Palus Tehsil Office; which has been constructed by natural soil and stones. Total area is near about 25 acres with thick vegetation at western side of the pond and always full of water around the year because it is connected with Takari lift irrigation main canal of Krishna River. Collected sand boa was very healthy and active. Its total body length was 76.4 cm with pale pinkish colored skin and faint patches. Its eyes were red while tongue was pinkish in color (Fig. 1B, C). The sand boa was released back to the collection site after recording these details and photography.

Numerous albino cases of *G. conicus* have been reported in various locations of Maharashtra and Gujarat, India with various color patterns such as, pinkish, whitish, yellowish, orange, orangish with cream, whitish-yellowish, pale pinkish to whitish, and orangish color pattern without any blotches (Whitaker, 1971; Chaturvedi,

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Bifid tail in *Hemidactylus prashadi* (Smith, 1935)

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Hemidactylus prashadi is commonly known as the Bombay Leaf-Toed Gecko and Prashad's Gecko. It was first described by Smith in 1935; until the early 1990s records of this species were restricted to sites near the type locality, Jog Falls, Karnataka. It is now known to be widely distributed, with records from many localities in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Goa with an approximate distributional extent of 50,000 km². It occurs in semi-evergreen forest patches of the Western Ghats at elevations between 15 and 1,500

m asl (Smith 1935; Giri & Bauer 2006). *H. prashadi* is a nocturnal gecko and is found in trees, rocks, temples and old monuments. Sometimes, it is observed in human habitations in villages and coconut plantations (Giri & Bauer 2006; Giri & Bauer 2008; Bansal & Karanth 2010; Bauer et al. 2010). Most of the lizard species are capable of caudal autotomy as a means of predation evasion (Gogliath et al. 2012). Occasionally an additional lateral tail can be produced if the tail is broken or if it is lost (Gogliath et al. 2012). We observed an adult

Image 1 Adult *Hemidactylus prashadi* with bifurcated tail at extreme posterior region and enlarged portion of the bifid tail.





STUDY OF IMPACT OF GST

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India is preferred to 18%.

KEYWORDS: GST, Reform, India, Tax, Corporate.

INTRODUCTION

GST is seen as a win-win for everyone economy, Centre, states, companies, consumers. GST was first introduced during 2007-08 budget session. On 17th December 2014, the current Union Cabinet ministry approved the proposal for introduction GST Constitutional Amendment Bill. The government is hopeful it can be rolled out on April 1, 2017. GST will be a drastic changing reform for Indian economy by developing a common Indian market and reducing the cascading effect of tax on the cost of goods and services. It will impact the Tax Structure, Tax Incidence, Tax Computation, Tax Payment, Compliance, Credit Utilization and Reporting leading to a complete renovate of the current indirect tax system. GST will have a extreme reaching impact on almost all the aspects of the business operations in the country, for instance, pricing of products

ABSTRACT

GST (Goods and Services Tax), the largest reform in India's indirect tax structure since the economy began to be opened up 25 years ago, at last looks set to become reality. France was the first country to introduce this system in 1954. Nearly 140 countries are following this tax system. GST is the next largest tax reform in India. The present structure of Indirect Taxes is very complex in India. There are so many types of taxes that are levied by the Central and State Governments on Goods & Services. The current tax structure does not allow a business person to take tax credits. There is lot of chances that dual taxation takes place at every step of supply chain.

This may set to change with the implementation of GST. The paper attempts the overview of new tax system. After the policy of open economy, biggest tax reform in India affects positively or it may be difficult to implement and taking time to be enacted. It is prime challenge to Government and this process could take more time to implement properly. Low GST rate of 18% to reduce taxes on goods, but services may turn costly. Immediately after GST, state government should expect a deficit. Corporate India is unprepared to adopt GST. In high income countries like Japan, Australia, Germany, UK etc average GST is 16.8% and EME's Countries average rate of GST is 14.1, however

Study of Impact of Boycott of Chinese Products

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Abstract

India and China are the most important countries of the world. India is the China's largest trading partner in South Asia and ninth largest export market in the world. The bilateral trade has grown 24 times in 15 years, from USD 2.9 billion in 2000 to USD 71.6 billion in 2015. The value of total imports from china is around 60 billion US Dollars which Accounts to nearly 15.8 % of total imports. The total exports to china are around 10 billion US dollars in Value which accounts to 3.6 % of total Exports. In 2015, China has imported 2 billion dollars' worth of cotton and more than 100 million dollars' worth of black tea from India bring benefits to 1.2 million cotton growers and 50000 tea farmers and sellers in India. Moreover, 60-70 % of Indian APIs for its pharmaceutical industry are from China. China is played an important role in Indian pharmaceutical industry's march to EU and America market. India buys just 2.2% of Chinese exports. The Confederation of All India Traders (CAIT) has estimated that the sale of Chinese goods fell by 40% this festival season. The traders attributed this to the social media campaign to boycott Chinese products this Diwali. The campaign had gone viral after China supported Pakistan after the Uri attacks. Beside people, CAIT reported that even traders pushed Indian goods instead of Chinese products. China is more concerned that the boycott will negatively affect Chinese enterprises to invest in India and the bilateral cooperation, which both Chinese and Indian people are not willing to see. If Chinese consumers boycott Indian products, India will lose 4.8% of its exports proportionally; it will hurt the Indian economy bit more than it will hurt Chinese economy. Moreover, Indian exports to China are mainly commodities like cotton, copper, iron ore, granite, petroleum etc. It is easier to find alternate sources of these. The paper is attempting that positive and negative impact of boycott of Chinese product by Indian peoples. It also studied that current position of Export and Import between two countries.

Keywords: Boycott, Chinese, Bilateral, Export, Import.

Introduction: China and India, the two most populous countries in the world and Asia's economic giants have great history. They share a border, have fought a bitter war and continue to compete for geopolitical domination in the region. Political ambitions and distrust on either side have sometimes been at the cost of better economic sense. But in recent years there have been attempts to mend and strengthen the relationship through bilateral visits from both heads of state. And while Indian manufacturers, like their counterparts elsewhere, complain about inexpensive Chinese products flooding the market, Indian consumers are lapping up everything from cheap Chinese phones and toys to clothes made in China. For Indian consumers, it will be quite hard to find alternate sources of these goods. Chinese firms are the dominant producers of a lot of goods that India buys from them, like computers, phones, integrated circuits, factory machines, networking equipment etc. Some of these are not even manufactured anywhere else anymore (at that scale), so the options will be some combination of pay higher price, buy inferior products, stop using them altogether. China is the largest trading partner of India. Interestingly the Share of China's imports to India in terms of its total exports is 2-3 % and even Most of the Chinese imports to India are Business to Business (B-B). Business to consumer (B-C) imports has a small share in total imports. Now when we talk about boycotting goods, it is regarding that small share of B-C imports that really won't affect the Chinese Producers. Now some also demand a "ban" on Chinese imports! But this demand is not legit since a ban on Chinese goods will result

Antisocial and Bipolar Personality Disorder in Peter Temple's *An Iron Rose*

Dr. H. B. Patil*

Abstract

The present paper is an attempt to investigate the psychological disorder into the Peter Temple's novel *An Iron Rose* published in 1998. The contemporary novel has been marked for its dealing with the inner realities by using the narrative techniques like stream of consciousness, magical realism, and monologue writing. The novel in this period is more introspective than its pretty old predecessor the Realistic Novel. The narration is not locating an individual into a socio-cultural setting but make an attempt to invent the out world from an individual's perspective. The world scenario that is depicting a serious problem of the psychological and mental disorders promotes the creative writers to write about these pertinent psychological issues. Peter Temple attempts to address these issues by writing a novel *An Iron Rose*, in which he depicts the characters suffering from the Antisocial and Bipolar personality disorder.

Key Words: *Antisocial, Bipolar, Psychological Disorder, etc.*

The postmodern literary scenario is marked with the depiction of the psychological disorders created out of the contemporary life. It is seen that the advancement in science and technology has build a superstructure of the physical facilities to promote a good quality of life, but at the same time it is also highlighted that it could not sustain the psychological security. In the age of communication technology the virtual connectivity has connected every individual with the world but still the modern man is facing the problems of alienation. If one reviews the reports on the psychological health of the world, one can note the increase in the psychological disorder. World Health Organization (WHO) published Mental Health: New Understanding New Hope, at

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THE STUDY OF RAMLING ISLAND AS A TOURIST CENTRE

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ABSTRACT

Tourism industry in India is associated with generating net revenue of more than 7.8 trillion rupees every year. Indian is place full of religiously important cities, monuments and temples, which are visited by thousands of individuals or pilgrims every year both from domestic and international destinations. Religious Tourism in India has exponential growth in the modern years. The main reason for the growth in Religious tourism in India is the tremendous progress made by the Indian economy.

Ramling Island is a religious tourist centre in Sangli district. It is located in Krishna river at Bahe in Sangli district. There is a Shri Ram temple. Maruti temple are become attraction of devotees. Under the scheme of tourism development, some facilities are provided like water electricity, construction of protective wall etc. But it is not developed as per expectations. There is wide scope to develop this place as a tourist destination.

INTRODUCTION

India is having a wide area, diversity in geographical features, various historical monuments, heritage, culture, and bio-diversity provides a strong base for the development of tourism activity. It is an interesting and charming introduction of India as a tourist country. It has pleasures and facilities for all types of tourists. The forests, mountains, valleys, islands, plains or desert walls are of great interest to the naturalist, the botanist and the lover of nature (Singh, Rameshdeep, 1998).

The geographical features of Maharashtra provide a range of tourist centres. The Konkan region in Maharashtra is the greenest part of the state. The colorful festivals of the state emphasize the deep relationship and fervent devotion to Maharashtra. Shirdi, Pimpri, Pandharpur, Kolhapur, Nashik, Shirdi, etc are the popular religious tourist places which attract millions of devotees every year.

Ramling Island is well known tourist centre in Sangli district. It is located in Krishna river at Bahe in Sangli district. There is a Shri Ram temple. Maruti temple are become attraction of devotees. Besides these, there is lot of diversity in the scenery during the monsoon which represents the water flow of river Krishna. Vegetative cover, the grass and a religious atmosphere lead to attract the tourists in this area.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of this research paper are as following:
1. To identify the geographical features of Ramling Island.
2. To assess the behaviour of tourists in this area.



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DATA SOURCE & METHODOLOGY

The present research paper is based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected through fieldwork. There are 257 questionnaire prepared and filled up by the tourists and local people which are engaged in tourism activities at the Ramling island.

Secondary data collected through Gazetteer of Sangli district, available published and unpublished materials, journals, books, magazines, periodicals, news papers, different websites etc. The collected information is finally classified, tabulated, and applying various cartographic techniques.

STUDY AREA

Ramling Island is located on 17° 11' North latitude and 74° 27' East longitude near to Bahe village. Bahe is a small village in Walwa taluqa of Sangli district. It is situated on the bank of Krishna river. At the west part of this village, there is a bridge on river Krishna. On the eastern side of the bridge, river is divided into two channels. The island is created between these two channels and it is called as Ramling Island. It is 15 km away from Islampur and 23 km from Karad. On the Ramling Island there are Shri Ram temple, Maruti temple and the natural scenery attracted to tourist.

DISCUSSION

There is Shri Ram temple with ceremonial hall on the Ramling Island. The idols of Ram, Sita, Lakshman, and Hanuman in temple are in marble form. At the center of these idols, there is a 'Pind of Shiva'. There is an idol of Hanuman installed by Samarth Ramdas Swami at the back side of the temple. The Ramling and Hanuman temples are from the period of King Shivaji. Besides, this Janabai Bai Mausoleum, Jagadekar Mahant Mausoleum etc. are the other temples found at Ramling Island.

There is a legend behind the formation of this island and the name of village. When Prabhakar Ramchandra came back from the Lanka after completion of 14 years of dwelling in forest, he stayed at Ramling. He made the Shivling from the sand and started to adore every day. When this scene saw by river Krishna, it became flowing down happily. After looking the flow of the river, Hanuman decided to stop the flow with his strong hands. Consequently, river separated into two channels and the island formed in between the flow. On the front of the Ramling, these two channels again combined and became a single channel. It is said that, due to the spreading position of the banks of Hanuman i.e. 'Bahe', the village named as 'Bahe'.

When Shri Samarth Ramdas Swami came to the Ramling, he knew from villagers about the staying of Shri Ramchandra and Hanuman at Ramling. When he jumped into the part of river Krishna, he found the big idol of Hanuman. He inspired from that idol and made the new idol of Hanuman and installed at the back side of Prabhakar Ramchandra temple. Samarth Ramdas Swami has established 11 Maruti temples and it is the last one. The idol of Maruti is about 8 feet high which is magnificent and beautiful. (Kumar A.K., 1998)

लोक साहित्य में लोरी



डॉ. अमरसिंह वधान
डॉ. गुरचरन कौर कोचर

Price : 800/-

मराठी लोरी में भावनात्मक आभा

—शकुंतला प्रताप वाघ

मराठी लोकगीतों की परम्परा ढूँढ़ने के लिए हमें वैदिक काल तक जान पड़ेगा। संस्कृत भाषा में वेदों की रचना हो गयी है। वह कोई एक आदमी ने नहीं की, अलग-अलग कालों में उसमें अनेक गीतों को सम्मिलित किया गया है। प्रारम्भिक समय में मौखिक पद्धति से उसका पालन किया गया। इस सन्दर्भ में तर्कतीर्थ लक्ष्मणशास्त्री जोशी ने कहा है कि जो सुक्ते सामुदायिक पद्धति से सार्वजनिक यज्ञोत्सव में गाए जाते थे, आगे वह रामदेव के सुक्ते गद्य मंत्र के रूप में आए। आगे-आगे उसका विस्तार ही हो गया, किन्तु मौखिक होने के कारण उसका कुछ हिस्सा लुप्त होने लगा। इसी कारण पुरोहितों को ऐसा लगा कि लिखित होना चाहिए। पुरोहितों ने इसका संग्रह बनाया, उसे ही संहिता कहा जाता है। संहिता में परम्परागत लोककथाओं का भी समावेश होने लगा। वैदिक काल में यज्ञ समारंभ में इसका प्रयोग होने लगा, इसमें संवाद, कथा गद्य और पद्य एवं गद्य-पद्य मिश्रित रूप में भी अपनाया गया। पद्य को संगीत और नृत्य के द्वारा प्रदर्शित किया जाता था। यश, पुत्र प्राप्ति, पशुधन खेती समृद्धि के बारे में गीत होते थे। स्त्री और पुरुष दोनों एक साथ गाते थे। इससे एक-दूसरे के प्रति स्नेह बढ़ता था। सभी सुखी बनें, इसलिए सभी मिलकर प्रार्थना करते थे।

प्राचीन काल से गायकों की एक परम्परा है। भूत, मागध, चरणकवी, कुशीला और भाट गाते थे। इन लोगों ने लोकगीतों की परम्परा का पालन किया है। मराठी लोक साहित्य अधिक समृद्ध है। इससे बहुत-सा भाग लोकगीतों का माना जाता है। इसमें ज्यादा हिस्सा स्त्री गीतों का माना जाता है। लोकगीत विविध प्रकार के हैं। अनेक विषयों पर लिखे गए हैं। लोकगीतों की निर्मिती

डॉ. अमरसिंह लधान का नारी विमर्श



संपादिका

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जिन पुरुष लेखकों, विचारकों एवं दार्शनिकों ने नारी-समर्थन में समय-समय पर अपने विचार प्रकट करते हुए नारी के समानाधिकार पर बल दिया है, उस शृंखला की एक सशक्त कड़ी डॉ. अमरसिंह वधान भी हैं। डॉ. वधान हिन्दी साहित्य के नूतन साहित्यकार, संवेदनशील विचारक, अथक अध्येता एवं लक्ष्यप्रतिष्ठ समीक्षक हैं। उनकी 'नारी मनोविज्ञान' और 'व्यवहार विज्ञान' मौलिक कृतियों ने उन्हें एक मानव मनोवैज्ञानिक के रूप में स्थापित किया है। अध्ययन, चिंतन और वैदुष्य में वे जितने विशिष्ट हैं, उतने ही अपने सकल्य में अडिग एवं प्रतिबद्ध हैं। नारी मन को समझने-परखने का विचार डॉ. वधान के मस्तिष्क में वर्षों तक विकसित एवं परिपक्व होता रहा। वे नारी मन की दूर गहराइयों में उतरने एवं उसकी कोमल भावनाओं को जानने-पहचानने में काफी सीमा तक सफल भी हुए हैं। नारीवाद के प्रबल समर्थक के रूप में डॉ. वधान स्पष्ट करते हैं कि 21वीं सदी की नारी नई परिभाषाओं को खोज रही है और नए कागज पर नई छवियों की रूपरेखा तैयार करने में केन्द्रित है। उनकी वर्चित कृति 'नारी मनोविज्ञान' नारी के प्रति पुरुष के वर्चस्ववादी नज़रिए, उसे 'दूसरे-दर्जे' का प्राणी एवं एक 'वस्तु' समझने के विरुद्ध एक बुलंद आवाज है। नारी के प्रबल समर्थक डॉ. वधान के साथ हुई एक अंतरंग बातचीत के कुछ प्रखर अंश यहाँ प्रस्तुत हैं—

प्रश्न: एक पुरुष लेखक होने के नाते आपको 'नारी मनोविज्ञान' पुस्तक लिखने की प्रेरणा कहाँ से मिली?

'नारी मनोविज्ञान' की रचना के मूल में मेरी अनुभूतिजन्य एवं अनुभवजन्य दोनों प्रेरणाएँ कारगर रही हैं। प्रारंभिक शिक्षा से लेकर उच्चतर शिक्षा तक 'सह-शिक्षा' परिवेश में ही रहा। पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय, चण्डीगढ़ के राजनीतिशास्त्र विभाग में 1968 से 1970 तक किरण बेदी और मैं एम.ए. में सहपाठी रहे। मदर टेरेसा, अमृता प्रीतम, मारिय जलेटेवा (इटालियन), गुरमीत कौर सैनी (अमरीका), इला र. भट्ट (गुजरात), वाणी जयराम (बेन्गलूर) आदि महा-स्त्रियों का निकटतम सान्निध्य मिला और समय-समय पर उनके साथ नारी-विमर्श होता रहा। इसके अतिरिक्त देश की अनेक विख्यात विदुषियों, महिला शिक्षाविदों, प्रशासकों एवं शोध छात्राओं के साथ भी नारी अस्मिता, अस्तित्व एवं स्वातंत्र्य को लेकर निष्कर्षनुमा विचार-विमर्श होता रहा। जॉन

मानवी हक्क आणि महिला सबलीकरण

डॉ. संगीता संपत पाटील*

प्रस्तावना:

मानवाच्या प्रत्येक हक्कांची किंवा अधिकारांची लक्षावी म्हणजे मानवी हक्क मानवाधिकार म्हणजे मानवाला मानवासारखे जगता येण्याचे अधिकार समान अधिकार व स्वातंत्र्य या तत्वांना 'मानवी हक्क' या संकल्पनेत प्राधान्य दिले आहे. इ.स. १९४५ साली संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाची स्थापना झाली. १० डिसेंबर १९४८ या दिवशी संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने 'मानवी हक्क' कायदा अस्तित्वात आणला. संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या जाहीरनाम्याच्या प्रस्तावनेत मूलभूत मानवी हक्क, मानवी प्रतिष्ठा आणि मूल्य तसेच स्त्री-पुरुषांना समान हक्क या गोष्टींवर विश्वास प्रस्थापित करण्याचे उद्दिष्ट मांडले आहे. भारतामध्ये मानवी हक्क आयोगाची स्थापना १९९३ मध्ये राष्ट्रीय आणि राज्यपातळीवर करण्यात आली. मानवाधिकाराने स्त्री-पुरुष भेद न करता फक्त मानव म्हणून सारखेच अधिकार दिले आहेत. त्यातून स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचे दर्शन घडते. 'जोपर्यंत महिलांच्या स्थितीमध्ये सुधारणा होणार नाही तोपर्यंत या विश्वाचे कल्याण होऊ शकणार नाही' हे स्वामी विवेकानंदांचे विचार बोलके आहेत.

महिला स्वतःच्या अस्तीत्वाची जाणीव करून देण्यासाठी आज प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात पुरुषांच्या खांद्याला खांदा लावून काम करत आहे. तरीही आज जगात महिलांना विविध क्षेत्रात जसे की, सामाजिक, धार्मिक, शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक व सांस्कृतिक अशा प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात निर्णय घेण्यास त्यांना दुय्यम स्थान दिले जाते. महिला सक्षमीकरणाची समिक्षा ही मानवाधिकाराच्या नजरेतून करण्याचे काम पंचायतराज करत आहे. बिर्जींगमध्ये जागतिक स्तरावर संपन्न झालेले ४ थे जागतिक संमेलनाचे घोषवाक्य होते 'महिलांच्या दृष्टीतून जगाकडे पहा' महिला सबलीकरणात सर्वात महत्वाची बाब म्हणजे तिला माणूस म्हणून जगण्याची संधी द्या.

आज माणूस म्हणून असणाऱ्या आपल्या हक्काबाबत स्त्री जागृत झाली आहे. आत्मसन्मानाचा, विकासाचा, प्रगतीचा टप्पा गाठण्यासाठी ती प्रयत्नशील आहे. तिच्या माणूसपणाच्या स्थित्यंतरांची प्रक्रिया म्हणजे ती स्वतःच्या हक्कासाठी जागृत झालेली दिसते.

* कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, पलूस, जि. सांगली.

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

RECORD OF ALBINO SAND BOA (*Gongylophis conicus*) FROM SANGLI DISTRICT, WESTERN MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

Suresh M. Kumbar,¹ Abhijit B. Ghadage,¹
Satywan S. Patil,¹ and Swapnali B. Lad¹

Submitted April 7, 2015.

Common Indian sand boa *Gongylophis conicus* is a non-venomous species found in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (Khaire, 2006). Body color pattern consists of a broad zigzag band or a series of dark brown blotches on a yellowish or brownish gray ground color. Anterior dorsal scales of *G. conicus* are only feebly keeled, but these keels increase in size posteriorly to become so heavily keeled that it can make a squirming specimen really painful to handle. These morphological features make it look as the front and rear ends belong to markedly different animals.

Keywords: Sand boa; albino; southern India.

Rare albinism has been observed in almost every vertebrate species on earth and wild animals persist in nature even with this seemingly adverse condition (Gamble et al., 2006). Albinistic traits can vary and individuals are usually classified as true albino, partial albino, or leucistic. Albino animals demonstrate both positive and negative responses to their albinistic characteristics. Herpetologists suspected that albinism can be displayed for a number of reasons aside from inheritance including genetic mutations, diet, living conditions, low quality habitat, age, disease, or injury (Sage, 1962; Hayley McCardle, 2012). Partial albinistic individuals are more frequently in small and isolated populations (Holyoak, 1978; Bensch et al., 2000). This is expected since inbreeding is more likely to occur. Acevedo et al. (2009) suggested another reason for albinism is a genetic hereditary deficiency involving the metabolism during prenatal development or changes in melanocyte development altering the spatial distribution or density of pigmentation across the body. The condition is caused when a recessive gene from each parent is passed on to the offspring. Bechtel (1995) predicted that estimates ratio of albinism in the wild vertebrates is 1:10,000 to 1:30,000. Previous studies have revealed number of instances of incomplete

albinism to complete albinism in Indian reptiles in general and snakes in particular (Lahiri, 1955; Whitaker, 1971; Basu and Srivastava, 2003; Basu et al., 2003; Cyril, 2009; Vyas, 2012, 2013; Vyas et al., 2012; Sayyed, 2012; Hoshing et al., 2013; Jadhav and Mahabal, 2014; Bhutkar and Mahabal, 2014).

We have sighted an adult albino sand boa *G. conicus* on the bank of freshwater pond in Palus (17°09' N 74°45' E) Sangli District, Maharashtra, India on 21st October, 2014, at 10:45:30 a.m. (Fig. 1B – D). Pond is situated behind the Palus Tehsil Office; which has been constructed by natural soil and stones. Total area is near about 25 acres with thick vegetation at western side of the pond and always full of water around the year because it is connected with Takari lift irrigation main canal of Krishna River. Collected sand boa was very healthy and active. Its total body length was 76.4 cm with pale pinkish colored skin and faint patches. Its eyes were red while tongue was pinkish in color (Fig. 1B, C). The sand boa was released back to the collection site after recording these details and photography.

Numerous albino cases of *G. conicus* have been reported in various locations of Maharashtra and Gujarat, India with various color patterns such as, pinkish, whitish, yellowish, orange, orangish with cream, whitish-yellowish, pale pinkish to whitish, and orangish color pattern without any blotches (Whitaker, 1971; Chaturvedi,

¹ Department of Zoology, Arts, Commerce and Science College Palus, Dist. Sangli, Maharashtra, 416 310, India; e-mail: smkumbar@rediffmail.com

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FROM SANGLI DISTRICT, WESTERN MAHARASHTRA, INDIASuresh M. Kumbar,¹ Abhijit B. Ghadage,¹
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ढेलकी फडाचा तमाशा आणि

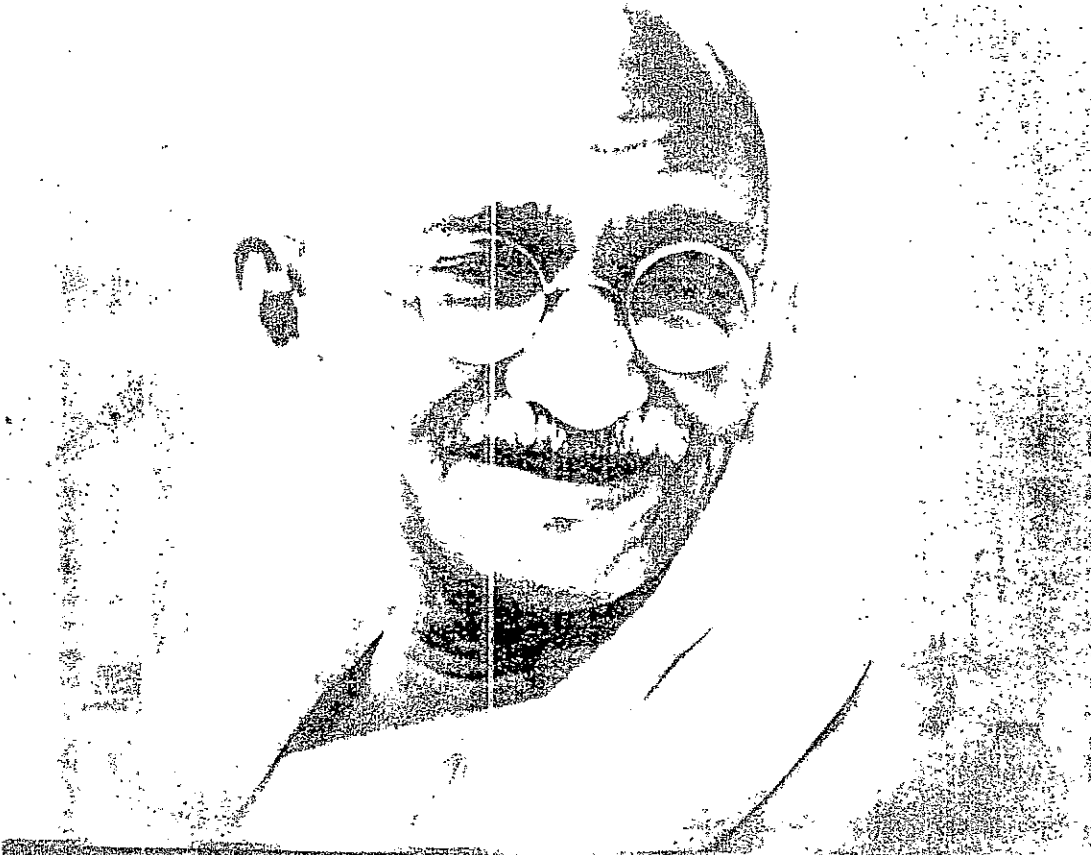
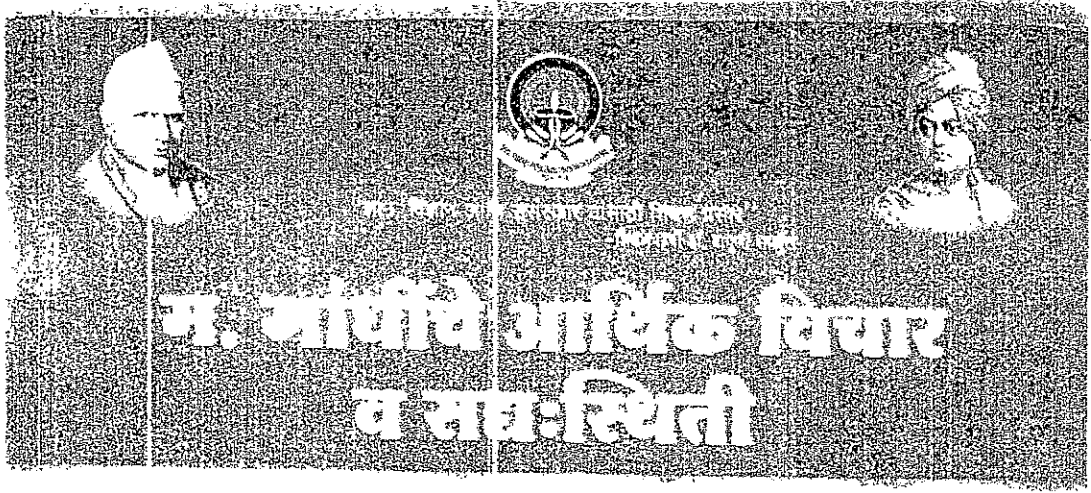
कलावैभवी सावळज

प्रा. डॉ. संपतराव पार्लेकर
(तमाशा अभ्यासक)

महाराष्ट्र या स्वतंत्र प्रदेशात 'लोकनाट्य' या कला प्रकाराला प्रचंड वाव असलेला दिसतो. गोंधळ, जागरण, दशावतार, दंडार, तमाशा, यासारखी प्रमुख लोकनाट्ये इथे लोकसंस्कृतीचे जतन करताना दिसतात. यातील 'तमाशा' हा लोकनाट्य प्रकार विधिमुक्त लोकनाट्य म्हणून नावारूपाला आला आणि सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक पातळीवर तो अग्रेसर राहिला. होळी या सणात, जत्रा- उत्सवात, त्याचे सादरीकरण होत असताना

त्याला प्रचंड प्रेक्षक वर्ग मिळाला. पेशव्यांच्या काळापासून त्याचे सामाजिक अस्तित्व इतके वाढत गेले की तो महाराष्ट्राचा एक प्रमुख कलाप्रकार म्हणून स्थिर झाला. एखाद्या पारावर अथवा कठड्यावर या तमाशाचा फड उभा राहिला की त्यातून गण, गौळण, लावणी, बतावणी आणि वग अशा घटकातून तो सादर होऊ लागला. या तमाशातील मुख्य सरदार किंवा शाहीर शृंगारिक लावण्या आणि छक्कड प्रकाशातील काव्यरचना

रंभा



श्री स्वामी विवेकानंद शिक्षण संस्था, कोल्हापूरचे
शिक्षण महर्षी रामूजी साळुंखे महाविद्यालय, कराड
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Mahatma Gandhijinche Aarthik Vichar Va Aajachi Paristhiti

Dr. J. S. Patil, Dr. J. F. Patil

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२ ऑक्टोबर, २०१५

सर्व हक्क प्रकाशकाधीन

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व शास्त्राशी सुसंवादी

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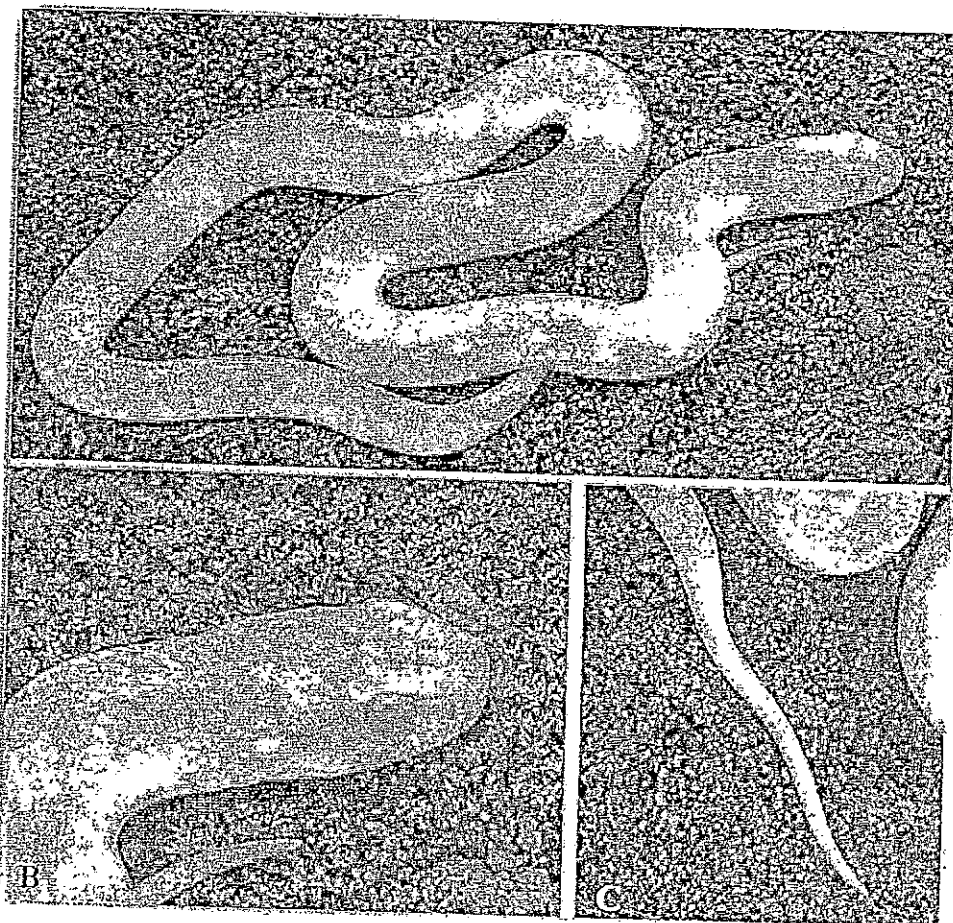
परिषदेच्या स्व. जमना

परिषदेच्या सर्व पदाधि

या सर्वांचे कृतज्ञ आह

GREEN KEELBACK

First record of albino *Macropisthodon plumbicolor* from Karnataka



IUCN Red List:

Global — NA

Regional

Peninsular India — LC
(Srinivasulu et al. 2014)

Young albino Green Keelback snake (A), head portion with red eyes (B) and tail portion (C) of albino Green Keelback *M. plumbicolor* observed in Hala-sangi village, Vijaypur, Karnataka, India.

Reptilia

[Class of Reptiles]

Squamata

[Order of scaled reptiles]

Natricidae

[Family of grass snakes]

***Macropisthodon
plumbicolor***

[Green Keelback]

Species described by
Cantor in 1839

Macropisthodon plumbicolor

Keelback snake found in peninsular India and Sri Lanka especially on the hills rather than on the plains and also found in Bangladesh, Myanmar and Pakistan (Khaire 2010). It is mainly observed in grasslands, forests and also in densely populated cities. Green Keelback snake has stout green body with keeled scales and short tail. Young snakes have a black inverted 'V' mark on head and blue-black bands on the body, which disappears as the snake grows (Khaire 2010). A young albino Green Keelback snake was observed on 21 October 2014

DETERMINATION OF AGE AND LONGEVITY OF ROAD MORTAL INDIAN COMMON TOAD *Duttaphrynus melanostictus* BY SKELETOCHRONOLOGY

Suresh M. Kumbar¹ and Swapnali B. Lad¹

Submitted March 31, 2016

Age and longevity of road mortal Indian common toad, *Duttaphrynus melanostictus* ($N = 93$) inhabiting Sangli District (17°09' N 74°45' E) Western Maharashtra, Southern India was determined by skeletochronology. The Phalangeal Histology studies revealed no LAGs in 25.86% of the toads, whereas nine LAGs were observed in 1.07% followed by one LAG in 30.10%, two LAGs in 23.65%, three LAGs in 13.98%, and four LAGs in 5.38% of toads. Back Calculation indicated that the innermost peristeal LAG was partially eroded in nine (9.67%) individuals due to endosteal resorption. These results suggest that this species might live more than ten years in natural population.

Keywords: Amphibia; Anura; *Duttaphrynus melanostictus*; age; longevity; skeletochronology.

INTRODUCTION

Skeletochronology is most reliable and valid technique for studying age structure of rare, endangered and fossil specimens of amphibians and reptiles (Peabody, 1961; Castanet and Smirina, 1990; Castanet et al., 1993; Smirina, 1994; Guarino and Erismis, 2008; Sinsch, 2015). A majority of aging studies on amphibians are concentrated from temperate zones, where drastic fluctuations in the ambient temperature become a limiting factor for feeding activity and enforce the formation of seasonal bone growth for instance (Hemelaar, 1981, 1988; Smirina, 1983, 1994; Francillon et al., 1984; Castanet and Smirina, 1990; Cherry and Francillon-Vieillot, 1992; Wake and Castanet, 1995; Tejedo et al., 1997; Sinsch, 2015). Comparative studies on tropical amphibians are limited (Halliday and Verrell, 1988; Smirina, 1994; Sinsch, 2015). However, few skeletochronological studies are available on tropical anurans (Kulkarni and Pancharatna, 1996; Guarino et al., 1998; Pancharatna et al., 2000; Kumbar and Pancharatna, 2001a; Kumbar and Pancharatna, 2002; Pancharatna, 2002; Lai et al., 2005; Guarino and Erismis, 2008; Guarino and Erismis, 2014; Ashkavandi et al., 2012). The Indian common toad *D. melanostictus* is a widely distributed species in Taiwan, southern China, Hainan Island, southward through Southeast Asia to Indonesia, and also in westward to

India and Sri Lanka (Shieh, 1993). This toad is found in plains as well as high altitudes up to 2500 m a.s.l. (Bahuguna et al., 2010). Lot of work has been carried out in the field of diversity, distribution (Khan, 2000), reproduction (Kanmadi and Saidapur, 1982; Saidapur, 1989; Saidapur and Girish, 2001; Ngo and Ngo, 2013), mating pattern, spawning behavior and sexual size dimorphism (Gram-purohit and Radder, 2012) and mortality (Baskaran and Boominathan, 2010) of *D. melanostictus*. However, aging aspect of this toad has been poorly focused and is not well understood. In recent days, high rate of herpetofaunal mortality has been occurring on the roads due to heavy vehicular traffic in which amphibians were the most affected taxa (Das et al., 2007). Among the amphibians, highest rate of mortality has been recorded for the toad *D. melanostictus*, which might be due to the fact that they are slow to react to vehicles and also perhaps the drivers' ignorance (Basakaran and Boominathan, 2010). Bhupathy et al. (2011) have recorded more than 42 road mortalities in *D. melanostictus* out of 110 vertebrate species deaths during dry and wet seasons along the National Highway 220, which cuts the Western Ghats of India. High mortality of anuran species especially *D. melanostictus* have also been observed in Sangli and Karad road and other roads of Sangli district. The rate of mortality was very high at an early morning in the monsoon season from June to September. In the present investigation we are employing skeletochronological technique for determining the age and longevity for road mortal Indian common toad *D. melanostictus*.

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11

HUMAN ASPECTS AND RELATIONS IN CHAMAN NAHAL'S *THE WEIRD DANCE*

Miss. Sujata S. Patil, Research Scholar, Department of English, Shivaji University, Kolhapur

Dr. P. M. Patil, Head, Department of English, A. C. S College, Palus, Dist-Sangli

Abstract:

Chaman Nahal is a contemporary novelist as well as a short story writer in Indian writing in English. He has substantially contributed to Indian English fiction. Qualitatively, his novels belong to high breed because each of them exudes different theme. One factor which is noticed in his novels is the expression of Indian sensibility. It is this specialty of his novels that made him a novelist of international repute. His works have become popular because they embody Indian life, legend and philosophy. His attitude towards life is always positive as we find in his characters. Nahal's vision has always been optimistic. He has realistically depicted aspects of the human nature like love, sex, emotions, sentiments, anger, jealousy, envy, vanity, hypocrisy, immorality, morality, devotion, pathos, hatred, revenge etc. through his short stories. His novels and short stories speak high of ethical and moral. Chaman Nahal is not a rebel against life. He is a determined and sturdy affirmation whose novels and short stories reveal a sound commitment to moral values, to right action, to life itself. This research article modestly attempts to explore and study 'Love' as the dominant human aspect with human relationships reflected in Chaman Nahal's collection of short stories entitled *The Weird Dance and Other Short Stories*.

Keywords: Chaman Nahal, novel, short story, human life etc.

Human relation is the relation with or between people particularly in a workplace or professional setting. One's personal happiness helps to develop good relationship with others. The most of joy in life comes from happy relationship with other people. Human relations help people to live their life happily. Relation between mother, father, sister, son, daughter, husband, in-law's, and friends is the creation of man. With these relations, there are also other relations which form society. The society is built on good relations between man and society. The society depends on the human relationship. There is reciprocal relationship. Basically, man and society are two faces of the same coin, they can't be separated; they are everlasting. Love, friendship, sex, emotions, anger, jealousy, hypocrisy, morality, devotion, pathos, revenge are the important human aspects which play their roles in maintaining or straining human relationship: man-woman relationship, father-daughter relationship, mother-daughter relationship, husband-wife relationship, master-slave relationship, the neighborhood relationship etc. These human aspects and relations are reflected in the Chaman Nahal's *The Weird Dance and Other Short Stories*.

Love is one of the dominant human aspects in the Nahal's collection of the short stories. Love is a variety of feelings, states and attitudes that ranges from interpersonal affection to pleasure. It can refer to an emotion of a strong attraction and personal attachment. The Merium Webster's Dictionary defines love as, "strong affection for another arising out of kinship or personal ties." It also defines "an assurance of affection." It is "unselfish loyal and benevolent concern for the good of another: as the fatherly concern of God for humankind and brotherly concern for others." There are several types of love: family love, friendly love, love in community, love of the natural world, love in work, God's love, self-love. The parental love for children, children's love for parents, sibling's relationship, conjugal love between spouses is the form of family love. Friends share interests, backgrounds and occupations. They can be sources of fun, advice, adventure, self-esteem. Such relationships are based on mutual respect.

Facile chemical bath deposition method for interconnected nanofibrous polythiophene thin films and their use for highly efficient room temperature NO₂ sensor application

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ABSTRACT

Interconnected nanofibrous polythiophene (INPTh) film was deposited on the glass substrate through a simple chemical bath deposition method. The influence of monomer concentration on INPTh film properties as well as on NO₂ sensing properties of the film was studied. The morphological and structural studies were carried out using FTIR spectroscopy, FE-SEM microscope, and AFM analysis. The FTIR spectra confirmed the formation of PTh structure. The interconnected nanofibrous surface morphology was observed in FE-SEM images. The roughness of the film and thickness (225 nm–442 nm) was found to increase with monomer concentration up to 0.5 M, after that, both decreased at 0.6 M monomer concentration. The highest selectivity of PTh thin film towards NO₂ was observed than the other gases like H₂S, SO₂, NH₃, CO and LPG. The influence of film morphology and thickness on gas sensing properties was observed, which was varied with monomer concentration. The film deposited at 0.5 M monomer concentration showed the highest NO₂ gas response of 47.58% at room temperature. Present results revealed that monomer concentration was also one of the deposition parameters for tuning the morphological as well as gas sensing properties of the chemical bath deposited PTh film.

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1. Introduction

Use of organic fuels and other chemicals have become an essential part of the social as well as industrial life. They produce an enormous amount of harmful, toxic, flammable exhaust pollutant gases like NO_x, H₂S, NH₃, Cl₂, etc. in the atmosphere [1,2]. These toxic gases (NO_x (x = 1, 2), N₂O₄, etc.) are one of the major exhausted pollutants from the society needs like a vehicle and domestic and industrial exhaust. Direct inhalation of NO₂ can irritate the lungs and lower resistance to respiratory infections. The excess Nitrogen oxide pollution in the air can significantly contribute to the acid rain, photochemical smog (atmospheric reactions that produce ground-level ozone) and eutrophication in coastal waters

of the Chesapeake Bay. These processes have adverse effects on both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Due to increase in awareness about the pollution, hygiene, and health care, gas sensors have received considerable attention for their developed. Especially, detection of harmful toxic and flammable exhaust gases at ppm level has become a subject of growing importance for industrial health, safety, and environmental monitoring both at home and workplaces. In last two-three decades, the development of the gas sensor devices has been focused on detection of such toxic and harmful gases. The metal oxide gas sensors based on SnO₂, ZnO, TiO₂, and WO₃, etc. are suffering from the high operating temperature, low sensitivity, and selectivity [3–6], which places the limitations on its practical use in the development of sensor devices. Therefore, the current research in the field of gas sensor devices has been focused on the development of sensors for the detection of hazardous, toxic and flammable gases, which have the character-

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Self Attested
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४३. पलूसचे साहित्य वैभव : स्वामी विवेकानंद वाचनालय

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प्रस्तावना : भारताच्या विकासामध्ये ग्रंथालयाचे योगदान फार मोठे आहे. वाचन संस्कृती टिकविण्याचे मोठे काम वाचनालये करत असलेली दिसतात. मराठी भाषेच्या संवर्धनाची जबाबदारी, संस्कारक्षम व्यक्तीमत्त्व व्यक्तीच्या गुणांना वाव देण्याचे काम वाचनालये करतात. ग्रंथालय हे जनजागृती, समाजप्रबोधन व लोकशिक्षण देण्याचे काम वाचनालये करतात. ग्रंथालये ही समाज संस्कार केंद्र बनवण्याची आज गरज आहे. आजच्या उदारीकरण, जागतिकीकरण आणि शहरीकरणामुळे चंगळवादी सांस्कृतीचा आचार विचारात आणि पुरोगामी विचारांचे बौद्धिक पातळीवर स्थित्यंतर घडवून आणण्याचे महत्वाचे कार्य ग्रंथालये पार पाडत आहेत. पलूस आणि कुंडल ही क्रांतीकारकांची भूमी आहे. स्वतंत्रतासंग्रामात अनेक क्रांतीकारकांनी प्राण पणाला लावून पत्री सरकारच्या भूमीत आपले योगदान दिले. येथे समाजपरिवर्तनाचे काम केले. अशा ऐतिहासिक नगरीतील स्वामी विवेकानंद वाचनालय समाजप्रबोधनाचे काम करते. त्याचा थोडक्यात आढावा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

महाराष्ट्रात ग्रंथालयाचा प्रारंभ : महाराष्ट्रात ग्रंथालयाचा प्रारंभ १८०४ साली झाला. ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीचे सर न्यायाधीश जेम्स मॅकिरोश यांच्या प्रयत्नाने मुंबईत लिटररी सोसायटी स्थापन झाली. या संस्थेने ग्रंथालयाची स्थापना १८०५ ला केली. सर जॉन माल्कम यांच्या सुचनेनुसार १८२७ मध्ये लिटररी सोसायटी ग्रेट ब्रिटन आयर्लंडच्या रॉयल एशियाटिक सोसायटीत विलीन झाली. हेच आज केंद्रीय ग्रंथालय मानले जाते. १ महाराष्ट्र शासनाने १ जुलै १९९४ पासून ग्रंथालयाचे व्यवस्थापन स्वतः घेतले आहे. २

पलूस तालूका : पलूस ग्रामपंचायतीची स्थापना १९३७ ला व पलूस तालूक्याची निर्मिती १९९८ साली झाली. पलूस तालूक्यात एकूण ३५ गावांचा समावेश आहे. औद्योगिक, शैक्षणिक दृष्ट्या सधन असलेला तालूका म्हणून ओळखला जातो. येथे मोठ्या प्रमाणात द्राक्षांचे उत्पादन घेतले जाते. किलोस्कर ब्रदर्स लिमिटेड किलोस्कर वाडी, क्रांती सहकारी साखर कारखाना, पलूस वायनरी प्रकल्प येथे आहे. ३

स्वामी विवेकानंद वाचनालयाची स्थापना : पलूस भूमीत गायनाचार्य पं. विष्णू दिगंबर पलूसकर व उद्योगपती लक्ष्मणराव किलोस्कर अशा कितीतरी हिऱ्यांचा उदय झाला. यांचा आदर्श घेवून १५ जुलै १९९१ रोजी सुहास पुदाले, सतीश पवार, सुनिल पुदाले, संजय गणेशकर इ. ध्येयवेड्या तरुणांनी स्वामी विवेकानंदांचा आदर्श ठेवून या वाचनालयाची स्थापना केली. ४ ग्रंथालयाची स्वतःची जागा असून तिचे क्षेत्रफळ ५५० चौ.फूट व मोकळ्या जागेचे क्षेत्रफळ २९६२ चौ.फूट आहे.

संचालक मंडळ : वाचनालयाचे अध्यक्ष श्री सुहास वसंतरावजी पुदाले असून उपाध्यक्ष सतीश बाळासाहेब पवार हे आहेत. एकूण ९ जणांचे कार्यकारी मंडळ आहे. वाचनालयाच्या ग्रंथपाल सौ. उमा पुदाले असून ४ कर्मचारी कामकाज पाहतात. ५

ग्रंथालयाचा दर्जा : या ग्रंथालयाचा दर्जा तालूका 'अ' आहे. संस्था नोंदणी क्र. महा / २९६८/सांगली असा आहे. ग्रंथालयाची वेळ सकाळी ८ ते १२ व संध्याकाळी ४ ते ८ असते. मंगळवारी सुट्टी असते. ६

ग्रंथसंख्या : ग्रंथालयात सुमारे २१००० ग्रंथ संख्या आहे. ग्रंथालयाची सभासद संख्या ३०० च्या वर आहे. त्याचबरोबर ९७ नियत कालिके आहेत. यामध्ये दैनिके २०, साप्ताहिके १०, पाक्षिके ४, मासिके ६३ आहेत. वर्गणीदारांची संख्या ५०७ आहे. ७

ग्रंथालयाचे वेगवेगळे विभाग : ग्रंथालयात पेपर वाचन विभाग, ग्रंथ देवघेव विभाग, महिला विभाग, बाल विभाग, संदर्भ विभाग, स्पर्धा परीक्षा केंद्र, अभ्यासिका असे वेगवेगळे विभाग आहेत. ८

महिला विभाग : महिलांसाठी स्वतंत्र इमारत असून तिचे क्षेत्रफळ २८० चौ.फूट आहे. महिलासाठी वेगवेगळी नियतकालिके आहेत. उदा. गृहशोभिका, चार चौची, तनिष्का, श्री व सौ, अन्नपूर्णा, गृहलक्ष्मी, सा. सकाळ इ. महिला सभासदांची एकूण संख्या १५६ असून महिला वाचकांची दैनिक सरासरी १३ आहे. महिला विभागाची वेळ ८ ते १२ व सायंकाळी ४ ते ६ अशी असून महिला सभासद वर्गणी २०० रु. वार्षिक आहे. महिलासाठी काही सांस्कृतीक स्पर्धांचे आयोजन केले जाते. उदा. रांगोळी, हळदी कुंकू. ९

बाल विभाग : मुलांसाठी बाल विभाग असून त्याचे क्षेत्रफळ १२ १० चौ.फूट आहे. बाल विभागासाठी एकूण ग्रंथसंख्या ५५५७ असून नेक नियतकालिके आहेत. उदा. चंपक, किशोर, मुलांचे मासिक, हसती दुनिया इ. बाल वाचकांची संख्या ७० असून दैनंदिन उपस्थिती ५५ आहे. त्यांची वेळ सकाळी ८ ते १२ सायंकाळी ४ ते ८ आहे. आसन संख्या २९ असून बाल वाचकांची वर्गणी वार्षिक ३० रु आहे. मुलांच्यासाठी स्क्रूटिक कार्यक्रमाले आयोजन केले जाते. उदा. गायन, वक्तृत्व स्पर्धा इ. १०

साखळी योजना : साखळी योजनेअंतर्गत पलूस तालूक्यातील वाचनालये स्वामी विवेकानंद वाचनालयाला जोडली आहे. वाचनालयाच्या स्या, त्यांना मार्गदर्शन व वेगवेगळे सामाजिक उपक्रम राबविले आहेत. साखळी योजनेतील वाचनालये पुढील प्रमाणे

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गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले यांचे शिक्षणविषयक विचार

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प्रस्तावना

गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले हे काँग्रेसच्या महान नेत्यांपैकी एक सुप्रसिद्ध व्यक्ती होती. त्यांच्या व्यक्तीमत्त्वाची वैशिष्ट्ये म्हणजे समर्पणवृत्ती, देशभक्ती आणि स्वार्थत्याग होय. देशाच्या राजकीय सुधारणांना राजकीय प्रतिकाराची सनदशीर पध्दत अंगीकारून गती देण्याचे काम केले. त्यांनी दारिद्र्य व आर्थिक समस्येविषयी आपले विचार मांडले. तत्कालीन आर्थिक परिस्थितीचा सांगोपांग अभ्यास, देशहिताची तळमळ, राष्ट्रसेवेसाठी निस्सिम वैयक्तिक त्याग व सतत कार्यमग्न राहण्याची सवय यामुळेच त्यांचे नाव भारतीय राजकीय विचारवंतांत अमर झाले आहे. भारतातील ब्रिटीश साम्राज्याविरुद्ध कायदेशीर राजकारणाच्या मार्गाचे स्वातंत्र्य लढ्याचा पाया घालणाऱ्या अनेक राजकीय व सामाजिक नेत्यांपैकी गोखले एक होते.

१५ फेब्रुवारी २०१४ पासून त्यांची स्मृती शताब्दी देशभर साजरी होत आहे. आपल्या ४९ वर्षांच्या आयुष्यात त्यांची कामगिरी, बुद्धीप्रधानता, आत्मसन्मान, कर्तृत्व, देशभक्ती अनन्यसाधारण व चिरस्मरणीय आहे. त्यांनी सरकारला देश हितासाठी शिक्षण विषयक योजना आखण्यास भाग पाडले. त्यांच्या शिक्षण विषयक विचारांचा थोडक्यात आढावा या प्रबंधात घेतला आहे.

जन्म, बालपण व शिक्षण

गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले यांचा जन्म ९ मे १८६६ रोजी रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यात कोतलुक या गावी झाला. इ.स. १८८१-मध्ये ते मॅट्रिक झाले. सन १८८४ ला बी.ए. झाले व सन १८८५ मध्ये पुण्याच्या न्यू इंग्लिश स्कूल मध्ये नोकरी पत्करली.^१ विद्यार्थी प्रिय अध्यापक म्हणून त्यांची ख्याती होती. ते पुण्याच्या डेक्कन एज्युकेशन सोसायटीचे आजीव सदस्य ते 'सुधारक' या वृत्तपत्राचे संपादक, वयाच्या २३ व्या वर्षी सार्वजनिक

७. १९४२ च्या आंदोलन व शाहीर शंकरराव निकम

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कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, पलूस
ता.पलूस जि.सांगली

प्रास्ताविक : भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीचा इतिहास रोमहर्षक व हृदयस्पर्शी आहे. हा इतिहास वेगवेगळ्या आंदोलनांनी भरलेला आहे. महात्मा गांधींनी ८ ऑगस्ट १९४२ ला मुंबईतील गवालीया टँक मैदानात 'करेंगे या मरेंगे' हा मंत्र जनतेला दिला व ब्रिटिशांना 'चले जाव' म्हटले.^१ भारताच्या या स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यात सातारच्या प्रतिसरकारला महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. या प्रतिसरकारच्या चळवळीत स्वातंत्र्य सैनिकांबरोबर खांद्याला खांद्या लावून स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीचे काम शाहीर, किर्तनकार यांनी भजने, कीर्तने, पोवाडे या कार्यक्रमांद्वारे केले. पण त्यांच्या कार्यावर म्हणावा तसा प्रकाशझोत टाकला नाही. समाजापासून त्यांना उपेक्षित ठेवण्यात आले. स्वातंत्र्यलढ्यातील अग्रेसर स्वातंत्र्य शाहीर शंकरराव निकम यांच्या प्रबोधनाच्या कार्याचा आढावा या निबंधात घेतला आहे.

स्वातंत्र्याची आकांक्षा आणि मातृभूमीवरील प्रेम यांचा उत्कट अविष्कार काव्यातून व साहित्यातून होतो. कुसुमाग्रजांची 'गर्जा जयजयकार' स्वातंत्र्यवीर सावरकर यांची 'सागरा प्राण तळमळला' या देशभक्तीने आचंबलेल्या काव्यामुळे अनेकांच्या मनात देशभक्तीची ज्योत प्रज्वलित केली. महाराष्ट्रात कवी कुंजविहारी, आमंदराव टेकाडे या जुन्या पिढीतील कवींच्या देशभक्तीपर कविता त्यावेळी तरूणांना प्रेरक ठरल्या. शाहीर शंकरराव निकम हे याच परंपरेतले कवी^२. नाना पाटील, वसंतदादा पाटील, जी.डी.बापू लाड, किंसनवीर आदींनी गनिमी काव्याने ब्रिटिशांशी लढायचे ठरले. शाहीर शंकरराव निकम ही त्यांच्या बरोबर स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यात उतरले.

शाहीर शंकरराव निकम हे कुंडलचे विख्यात शाहीर म्हणून प्रसिध्द होते. कुंडल ही तर क्रांतिकारकांची भूमी^३ शाहीर या नगरीने ज्या अनेक सुपुत्रांना जन्म दिला त्यापैकी शंकरराव निकम हे अत्यंत सामान्य कुटुंबात जन्मालेले. सामान्य कुटुंबात असलेल्या निकमांना चेतना मिळाली ती आप्पासाहेब लाडांसारख्या गुरूजींमुळे ते खादी वापरत व मुलांना सामाजिक विषमता नष्ट करणारी आग तोंडात व कृतीत घेऊन उभे होते. या शाळा संस्थानिकांनी सुरू केलेल्या असायच्या. औंध संस्थानचे अधिपती कै.पंतप्रतिनिधी बाळासाहेब पंत यांच्यामुळे इथल्या क्रांतिकारकांवर संस्कार झाले^४. शंकरराव निकम लहानपणी उनाड होते. पण कै.दे.भ.आप्पासाहेब लाड यांच्या नजरेतून तो सुटला नाही. ज्यावेळी शंकरराव निकम शाळेत हजर असत तेव्हा सुरेल आवाजात कविता म्हणताना गुरूजी मोहित होत.

एकदा शिवजयंतीच्या निमित्ताने औंध संस्थानचे राजपुत्र बॅ.आप्पासाहेब पंत कुंडलला आले होते. यावेळी या छोट्या शाहीराने सुरेल आवाजात शेतकऱ्यांच्या खर्चिक लग्न पध्दतीवरचा पोवाडा पेश केला तेव्हा बॅ.आप्पासाहेब पंत भारावून गेले. त्यांनी या छोट्या शाहीराला जवळ घेतले व रोख दहा हजार रुपये दिले आणि तो कार्यक्रम शंकररावांच्या भविष्याची नांदी ठरली^५.

प्रतिसरकारचे प्रचारमंत्री : १९३३-३४ सालापासून क्रांतीसिंह नाना पाटील, आप्पासोब लाड यांच्याबरोबर जी.डी.बापू, शंकरराव निकम बालदेशभक्त म्हणून खेड्या खेड्यात वावरले^६. स्वातंत्र्य शाहीर शंकरराव निकम हे प्रतिसरकारचे प्रचारमंत्री डफावर थाप मारून खड्या आवाजात शाहीराने कुंडल गावच्या पारावर मध्यरात्री पोवाडा म्हटला

खेड्यातले मर्द ब्रहाद्वर
घेऊनिया शिर, तळहातावर
सामील तुम्ही व्हावे क्रांतीयुध्दात
कोण कोण येतो क्रांतीला
वचन तेवढ घावं, आज आम्हाला .. जी ..

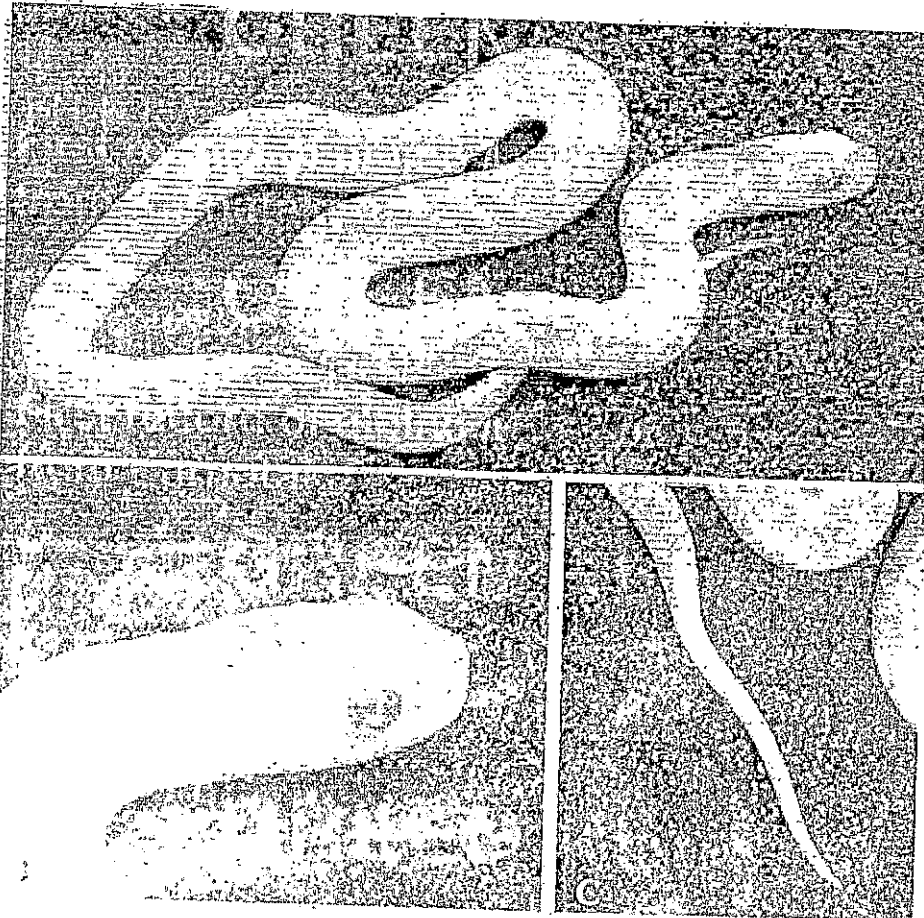
या पोवाड्याने संपूर्ण वातावरण देशप्रेमाने भारावून गेले क्रांतीसिंह नाना पाटील, यशवंतराव चव्हाण, वसंतदादा पाटील यांच्यासह हजारो तरूण भारावून गेले. नाना पाटील म्हणाले, शंकरराव अरे, नामर्ददेखील पेटून उठतील देशाच्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी आणि दुसरे दिवशी त्यांच्या अटकेची बातमी सगळीकडे पसरली. शाहीर शंकरराव निकम यांना तरूणांना बिथरविल्याबद्दल इंग्रजांनी अटक केली. प्रतिसरकारचे प्रचारमंत्री शाहीर शंकरराव निकम हे धरपकडीतले पहिले शाहीर^७.

स्वातंत्र्यासाठी जनआंदोलन पोवाड्याच्या माध्यमातून : १९४२ च्या आंदोलनातील काही मंत्रलेले क्षण शाहीर सांगतात, बालवयातच मला देशभक्तीचे बालकडू मिळाले. लहानपणापासून गाण्याचा छंद. नाना पाटील मला गावोगावी राष्ट्रीय गाणी म्हणण्यासाठी घेऊन जात. गांधीजींच्या वैयक्तिक सत्याग्रहाच्या मोहिमेत भाग घेण्याची इच्छा लहान वयामुळे शक्य झाली नाही. पण स्वातंत्र्यासाठी जनआंदोलन उभे राहिले म्हणून पोवाड्याच्या

GREEN KEELBACK

SAR
Sri Asian Reptile Society

First record of albino *Macropisthodon plumbicolor* from Karnataka



IUCN Red List:

Global — NA

Regional
Peninsular India — LC
(Srinivasulu et al. 2014)

Young albino Green Keelback snake (A), head portion with red eyes (B) and tail portion (C) of albino Green Keelback *M. plumbicolor* observed in Hala-sangi village, Vijaypur, Karnataka, India.

Reptilia
[Class of Reptiles]

Squamata
[Order of snakes, lizards]

Macropisthidae
[Family of grass snakes]

*Macropisthodon
plumbicolor*
[Green Keelback]

Macropisthodon plumbicolor

Keelback snake found in peninsular India and Sri Lanka especially on the hills rather than on the plains and also found in Bangladesh, Myanmar and Pakistan (Khaire 2010). It is mainly observed in grasslands, forests and also in densely populated cities. Green Keelback snake has stout green body with keeled scales and short tail. Young snakes have a black inverted 'V' mark on head and blue-black bands on the body, which disappears as the snake grows (Khaire 2010). A young albino Green Keelback snake was observed on 21 October 2014

भारताच्या ग्रामीण विकासात स्वयंसहायता बचत गटाचे योगदान

*प्रा.सौ. नूतन एस.पाटील

कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय पलूस जि.सांगली

प्रास्ताविक

भारत हा खेडीप्रधान देश असून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ही ग्रामीण व शहरी भागात विभागलेली आहे. भारतात शहरी अर्थव्यवस्थेपेक्षा ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेचा प्रभाव जास्त आहे कारण भारतात आजही ५.८७.२५८ खेडी असून जवळपास ६५ ते ७० टक्के लोकसंख्या ग्रामीण भागात राहते मात्र ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेपुढे वाढती बेकारी, दारिद्र्य, कुपोषण, बालमृत्यू आरोग्याच्या समस्या, निरक्षरता, आर्थिक विषमता अशा अनेक समस्या निर्माण झालेल्या असून या समस्या ग्रामीण विकासातील अडथळा ठरलेला आहेत. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर नियोजनाच्या मार्गाने देशाचा आर्थिक विकास चडवून आणण्याचा प्रयत्न सुरू झाला. मात्र आजपर्यंत जो काही विकास झाला त्याचे मूल्यमापन केव्हाय असे दिसून येते की एका बाजूला कारखानदारी, भव्य-दिव्य जंगल, मोठारगाड्या वातानुकूलित झगमगाटाची जीवनशैली तर दुस-या बाजूला अल्पभूधारक शेतकरी, भूमाहीन शेतमजूर, कारागीर, छोटे व्यावसायिक, किरकोळ विक्रेते, मोलमजुरी करणारे लोक व झोपडपट्टीत राहणारे दरिद्री असे अनेक दुर्बल घटक दारिद्र्य अवस्थेत आपले जीवन जगत आहेत. श्रीमंत व गरीब यातील अंतर वाढतच आहे. याला भारताचा सर्वांगीण व सर्वसमावेशक आर्थिक विकास म्हणावयाचे का? असा प्रश्न निर्माण होतो या पाश्चिमात्य दुर्बल घटकांच्या आर्थिक उन्नतीसाठी पर्यायाने ग्रामीण भागाच्या आर्थिक विकासासाठी स्वयंसहायता बचत गटांचे योगदान कसे आहे याची चर्चा करणेसाठी प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाचा विषय निवडला आहे.

शोधनिबंधासाठी अभ्यासपद्धती

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी मासिके, पुस्तके, अहवाल वर्तमानपत्र अशा दुय्यम साधनसामग्रीचा वापर करून माहिती व आकडेवारी मिळविलेली आहे.

शोधनिबंधाची उद्दीष्टे

१. समाजातील दुर्बल घटकांच्या आर्थिक उन्नतीस ही बचत गटांमार्फत होणारी उपक्रमे मांडविले जाऊन त्यांचा प्रभाव काय येणे

२. महिला सबलीकरणाच्या दृष्टीने बचत गटांचे योगदान अभ्यासणे

३. ग्रामीण भागात बँक सुविधांचा अभाव असल्यामुळे अर्थपुरवठा करण्यासाठी बचत गटांचा उपयोग कसा होतो. ते पाहणे.

महात्मा गांधी आणि अमर्त्य सेन यांची विकासाची संकल्पना महात्मा गांधीजींनी खेड्यांना देशविकासाची गंगोत्री म्हटले आहे. त्यांच्या मते भारताचा खरा विकास हा ग्रामीण भागाच्या विकासात लपलेला आहे. महात्मा गांधी आणि डॉ. अमर्त्य सेन या दोघांच्या कालखंडात तत्कालीन परिस्थितीत जरी फरक असला तरी दोघांच्याही आर्थिक विचारात मात्र बरेच साम्य आढळते. ते म्हणजे दोघांनीही आपल्या आर्थिक विचारात उपेक्षितांचा विकास हा विकासाचा मापनदंड मानलेला आहे.

विकास म्हणजे केवळ राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात वाढ करणे असा त्याचा अर्थ नसून समाजातील गरीब व दुर्बल घटकांचा विकास साधणे हा विकासाचा खरा अर्थ आहे.

ग्रामीण विकासासाठी स्वयंसहायता बचत गट

ग्रामीण विकासाचा वेग वाढविण्यासाठी खेड्यापर्यंत बँकांचे जाळे निर्माण व्हावे या हेतूने सहकारी चळवळ व राष्ट्रीयकृत बँकांचे धोरण आखण्याचा प्रयत्न झाला परंतु अल्पभूधारक शेतकरी, कारागीर किरकोळ विक्रेते अशा दुर्बल घटकांच्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्यात पतपुरवठ्याच्या सोई अपु-या ठरल्या. त्यामुळे या दुर्बल घटकांना खाजगी सावकाराकडून जास्त व्याजदराने कर्ज घेउन आर्थिक अडचणी सोडविण्याशिवाय पर्याय नव्हता.

खाजगी सावकाराकडून मात्र त्यांचे आर्थिक व मानसिक शोषण होत गेले. यातूनच महाराष्ट्रात शेतकरी-यांच्या आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण वाढत गेले. या पाश्चिमात्य भारतात परस्परांच्या सहकार्याने स्वयंसहायता बचत गटांची चळवळ सुरू झाली.

सूक्ष्म वित्तपुरवठा संकल्पनेचा उगम व विकास

विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत लोकांचा वास्तव सहभाग असल्याशिवाय विकासाचे प्रयत्न यशस्वी व परिणामकारक होत नाहीत. याचा अनुभव भारतासह अनेक विकसनशील देशांना अलिकडील काळात आलेला आहे. मार्च १९९५ मध्ये कोपनहेगन येथे भरलेल्या जागतिक शिखर परिषदेत आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकासाच्या दृष्टीने सूक्ष्म वित्त पुरवठ्यावर अधिक भर देण्यात आला. तसेच फेब्रुवारी १९९७ मध्ये वॉशिंग्टन येथे जागतिक सूक्ष्म वित्तपुरवठा शिखर परिषद भरली होती. त्यामध्येही समाजातील दुर्बल घटक विशेषतः स्त्रिया, लघु उत्पादक, कारागीर, भूमिहीन शेतमजूर, लहान शेतकरी, किरकोळ विक्रेते यांना सूक्ष्म वित्तपुरवठा करू शकणा-या यंत्रणेवर भर देण्यात आलेला होता.

स्वयंसहायता बचत गट चळवळीचा उगम

स्वयंसहायता बचत गट चळवळीची मूळ संकल्पना बांगला देशातील नोबेल पारितोषिक विजेते डॉ. मोहम्मद युनुस यांनी सूक्ष्म वित्तपुरवठ्याच्या स्वरूपात विकसित केलेली आहे. बांगलादेशातील अनेक गावे सावकारांच्या यत्नांन अडकलेली होती. अशा गावातील लोकांची वर्जांच्या सापळायातून मुक्तता करण्यासाठी व त्यांना दारिद्र्याच्या दृष्ट चक्रातून बाहेर काढण्यासाठी सूक्ष्म वित्त स्वरूपात मदत करण्याच्या दृष्टीने एकमेकांना मदत करणे या तत्वावर बचत गटांची संकल्पना उदयास आली.

भारतातील स्वयंसहायता बचत गट चळवळीचा उगम

भारतात बांगला देशाच्या धर्तीवर सूक्ष्म वित्तपुरवठ्याचा एक भाग म्हणून कर्नाटकातील म्हैसूर पुनर्निवारण आणि विकास एजन्सी या स्वयंसेवी संस्थेने बचत गटाचा प्रयोग १९८६-८७ मध्ये सुरू केलेला होता. सन १९९१-९२ मध्ये नाबार्डने स्वयंसहायता बचत गटाच्या चळवळीचे काम जोमाने सुरू करून रिझर्व्ह बँकेच्या आदेशानुसार बचत गटाच्या अस्तित्वाला मान्यता देउन बचत गट बँकाशी जोडण्याचा

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शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या — स्वरूप व उपाययोजना

सौ. पाटील एन. एस.

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प्रास्ताविक —

भारत हा एक शेतीप्रधान देश असून आजही भारताच्या ग्रामीण भागात राहणाऱ्या जवळजवळ ६०% लोकांच्या उदरनिर्वाहाचे प्रमुख साधन शेती आहे. भारतात प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष असा सर्वाधिक रोजगार शेतीतून निर्माण होतो. तसेच अन्नधान्याची निर्मिती, कृषी उद्योगाला कच्चा मालाचा पुरवठा, व्यापारातील महत्व या सर्व दृष्टीने भारतीय शेती महत्वाची भूमिका बजावत आहे. म्हणून शेती हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा 'कणा' मानला जातो. मात्र भारताने १९९१ नंतर नवीन आर्थिक धोरण स्विकारले व जागतिकीकरण, खाजगीकरण आणि शिथिलीकरण या तीन गोष्टींचा अवलंब केला. जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेतील तरतुदी नुसार आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारावरील संख्यात्मक नियंत्रणे कमी झाली. आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्पर्धा वाढली. शेतीतील अंशदानाचे प्रमाण कमी झाले. परिणामी शेती उत्पादनाचा खर्च वाढला, तर दुसऱ्या बाजूला पावसाचा लहरीपणा, ओला व कोरडा दुष्काळ, हवामानातील बदल, पिकांवरील रोगाई, अशा नैसर्गिक संकटांमुळे भारतातील शेती व शेतकरी अतिशय वाईट अवस्थेतून जात आहेत. शेतीमध्ये एक प्रकारची कुठितावस्था निर्माण झालेली आहे. शेतीक्षेत्रातील या आपत्तीमुळे भारतीय शेतकरी कर्जबाजारी झालेला असून भारतात शेतकरी आत्महत्यांचे प्रमाण दिवसेंदिवस वाढत असल्याचे दिसते.

वरील पार्श्वभूमीवर शेती क्षेत्रातील आपत्तीचा अभ्यास करून भारतात शेतकरी आत्महत्यांचे प्रमाण

का वाढत आहे? आत्महत्यांचे प्रमाण कमी करण्यासाठी कोणकोणत्या उपाययोजना करणे गरजेचे आहे. याची चर्चा करणेसाठी प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाचा विषय निवडलेला आहे.

शोधनिबंधाची अभ्यासपध्दती —

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी मासिके, पुस्तके, वर्तमानपत्रे, इंटरनेट अशा दुय्यम साधनसामग्रीचा वापर करून माहिती व आकडेवारी गोळा केलेली आहे.

शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्टे —

१. शेतीक्षेत्रातील आपत्तींचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येची कारणे अभ्यासणे.

३. आत्महत्या रोखण्यासाठी उपाययोजना अभ्यासणे.

भारतातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येची पार्श्वभूमी—

शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येकडे ज्यावेळी आपण एक सामाजिक आपत्ती या दृष्टीकोनातून पाहतो तेव्हा या आपत्तीचे निराकरण करण्यासाठी आपल्या देशातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येची पार्श्वभूमी विचारात घेणे गरजेचे आहे.

प्राचीन काळी भारतात एकादया व्यक्तीने आत्मसमर्पण करणे व त्याला समाजमान्यता असणे ही एक रुढ होती. उदा.सतीची चाल/पध्दत. तसेच नर्मदेच्या दक्षिणेकडील पर्वतरांगांमध्ये आदिवासी समाजात कालभैरवाला जीवन अर्पण करण्याची एक धार्मिक रुढ होती. या दोन्ही गोष्टी आत्महत्येचाच एक प्रकार असल्याचे दिसते. पण त्यास धार्मिक स्वरूप होते. आधुनिक काळात मात्र आत्महत्या ही एक दुर्दैवी घटना मानली जाते. जुन्या चालीरिती आता बदलत असल्यामुळे रितीरिवाज किंवा धार्मिक कारणातून एखाद्या व्यक्तीने जीवन संपविण्याची प्रथा आता नष्ट झालेली आहे. याउलट वैयक्तिक अथवा सामाजिक जीवनात आलेले नैराश्य या कारणामुळे आत्महत्या होत असल्याचे दिसते.

भारतातील शेतकऱ्यांची दैनिय अवस्था फार पूर्वीपासूनची आहे हे आपणास महात्मा फुलेंच्या सन १८८३ मध्ये लिहिलेल्या 'शेतकऱ्यांचा आसूड आणि

अर्थसंवाद

मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषदेचे ४०वे राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशन, चांदवड

सूत्रसंचालकांचे टिपण: तृतीय चर्चासत्र

महाराष्ट्रातील दुष्काळ निवारणा संदर्भातील शासनाची भूमिका

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भ्रमणध्वनी: ९९६०८५९१३४

महाराष्ट्रात दुष्काळ ही एक गंभीर समस्या झालेली आहे. दुष्काळ ही नैसर्गिक आपत्ती नाही तर अवर्षण (पाऊस) हे नैसर्गिक आहे. अवर्षण नियमित किंवा अनियमितपणे पडणे, त्यामुळे पुरेसे पाणी उपलब्ध न होणे म्हणजे अवर्षण होय. अवर्षण या नैसर्गिक घटनेचे दुष्काळ या सामाजिक घटनेत रूपांतर होते. त्यामुळे दुष्काळ ही नैसर्गिक आपत्ती नसून ती सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय स्वरूपाची आपत्ती आहे. दुष्काळ अस्पष्टता की सुलतानी? दुष्काळ नैसर्गिक की मानवनिर्मित? दुष्काळाला पर्यावरण जबाबदार की सरकार? दुष्काळ मानवी हस्तक्षेपामुळे की सरकारच्या चुकीच्या धोरणामुळे? दुष्काळ दैववादी दृष्टीकोनामुळे की वास्तववादाचा अभाव असल्यामुळे? दुष्काळाला माणसे जबाबदार की सरकार जबाबदार? असे एक नाही तर अनेक प्रश्न निर्माण होतात. त्याची सैद्धांतिक चर्चा करणे आवश्यक आहे.

महाराष्ट्रातील दुष्काळ ही समस्या दिवसेंदिवस गंभीर स्वरूप धारण करीत आहे. दुष्काळ म्हणजे टंचाईचा काळ, दुष्काळ म्हणजे वाईट काळ, दुष्काळ म्हणजे अन्न-धान्याचा तुटवडा, दुष्काळ म्हणजे पाण्याचा अभाव असे विविध संदर्भ घेता येतात. दुष्काळाचा अर्थ आणि व्याख्या, स्वरूप आणि व्याप्ती, दुष्काळाबाबतचे दृष्टीकोन, दैववादी दृष्टीकोन, शास्त्रीय किंवा आधुनिक दृष्टीकोन, विविध तज्ज्ञांची मते याबाबत चर्चा करणे आवश्यक आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील दुष्काळाचे प्रकार विचारात घेता-निसर्ग निर्मित दुष्काळ विचारात घेता अतिवृष्टी, अनावृष्टी, पूर, महापूर, वादळ, चक्रीवादळ इत्यादी नैसर्गिक कारणामुळे निर्माण झालेले दुष्काळ, महाराष्ट्र राज्य निर्मितीपूर्वी आणि नंतर अशा प्रकारचे दुष्काळ