

**Palus Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's  
Art's, Commerce And Science College, Palus  
Research Papers in UGC Carelist(2022-23)  
INDEX**

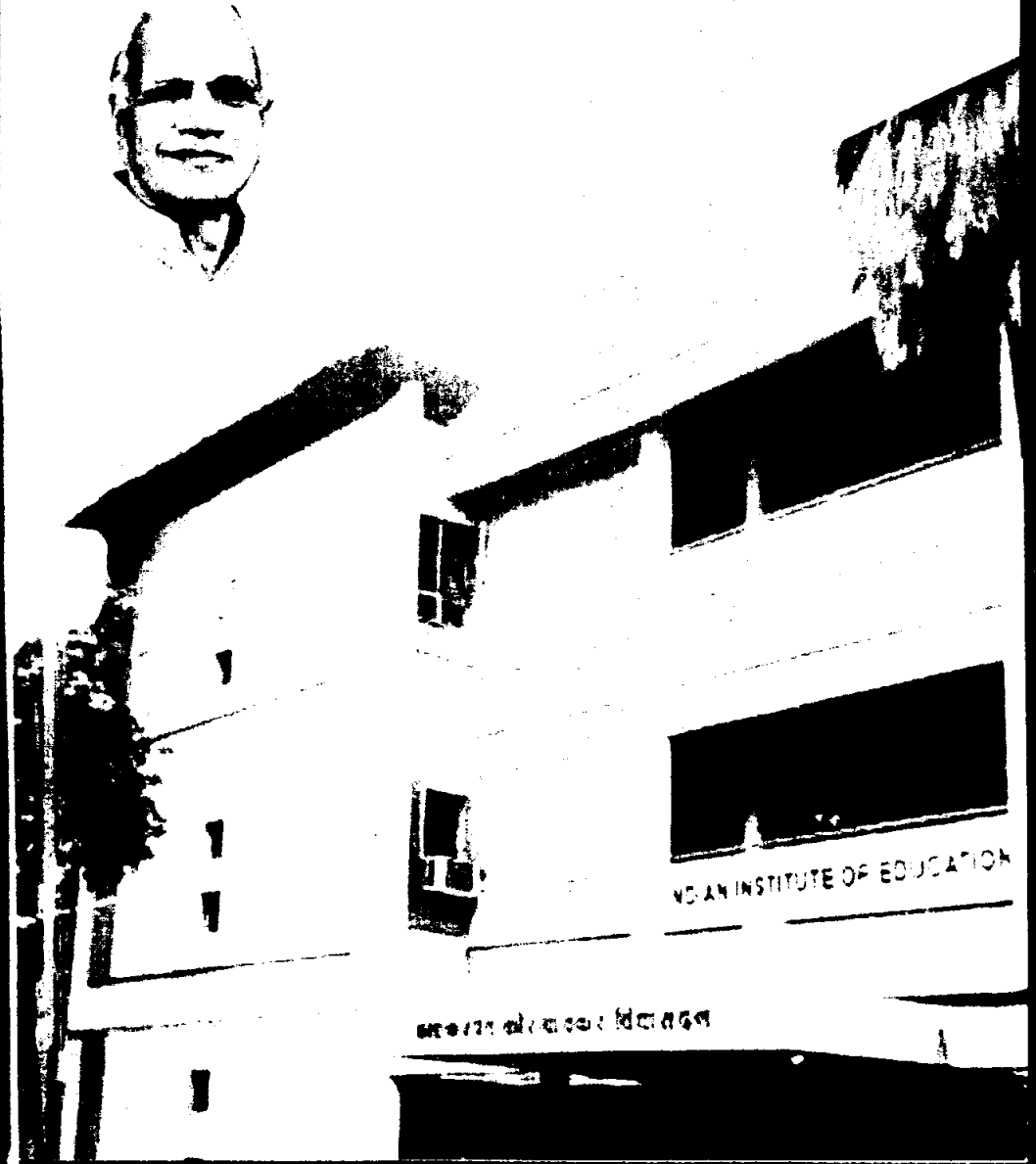
Sr. NO.	Name of the author/s	Title of paper
1	Dr. R. S. Salunkhe	"Supply chain Management."
		"Casestudy on scrum framework."
		"Wage structure of foundry labour in Industrial estate."
2	mr. D. V. BHAT	"Ambedkari jalashatun abhivyakt parivartanvadi vichar."
		"Ustod majuranchya samasya ani vastav."
3	Dr. S. M. Kamble	"THE GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF MACHHINDRAGHAR FORT AS A TOURIST CENTER IN SANGLI DISTRICT."
4	dr. U.P. Patil/ Dr. S.U. Patil	" Agro Waste valorization for Sustainable economy for sugarmills in India."
5	Dr. S. P. Wagh	"Krantiveer dattajirao patil(tatya) Ka Swatantrata ke liye Yogdan."
6	Mrs. S. S. Patil	"To study antibacterial activity for Synthesed Silver Nano particles by using fresh alium SativumLeaves."
7	Dr. A. S. Patil	"Forensic Accounting: A new concept of investigation."
8	shri S. D. Mane	"Granthalayasathi lagnari arch heart pranali vyavasthapanachi 18 sutre."
9	Mr. M. V. Kamble/ S. R. Bamane	"STUDY ON SYNTHESIS CHARACTERIZATION AND APPLICATIONS OF DYSPORIUM DOPED METAL OXIDES ON
10	Dr. S. S. Patil	"MAHARASHTRACHYA VIKASACHE ADYA PRANETE : YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN."
11	Dr. S.M. Kumbhar	"Age and Longevity of Indian Garden Lizard, Calotes Versicolor by Skeletochronology."
	Dr. S. M. Kumbhar/ Anagha V. Bhoi	"A study on ichthyofounal diversity of yerla river northern western ghat, maharashtra , india"



UGC CARE LISTED PERIODICAL  
ISSN 2278-6864

# शिक्षण आणि समाज Education and Society

Multidisciplinary Special Issue  
September 2022  
Part - I



14. Development of District Central Co-operative Banks in Maharashtra - Dr. R. L. Gaikwad .....	128	30	Co
15. Operations Management of Shrimp Farming Units in Konkan Region with Special Reference to Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts - Dr. Sagar R. Powar, Mr. Laxman N. Renapure .....	135	41	Re PS K.
16. Women Rights: Status of Rural Women in India - Dr. Yogini Chiplunkar, Dr. Shubhada Tamhankar .....	146	37	Av H
17. Investment Preferences of Rural Investors of Satara District Towards Selected Investment Products of Banks - Rahul B. Pawar .....	156	44	Re A
18. An Empirical Analysis of Social Media Engagement of Youth: A Case Study of Satara Maharashtra - Dr. Vijay M. Kumbhar .....	163	44	Co S
19. Study of Research in Supply Chain Management - Dr. R. S. Salunkhe .....	174	44	Pr M.
20. A Study of Consumer Behaviors & Perception about Fast Food in India - Dr. Gadkar Parmeshwar Sambhaji .....	179	36	AI m I
21. Problems of Sugar Cane Cutters with Special Reference to Ajinkytara Cooperative Sugar Factory Ltd. Satara - Ms. Jadhav Ankita Ashok, Ms. Yadav Rupali Dilip .....	186	37	Pr Pr
22. A Research Study on Longevity of Human Life with Special Reference to Satara District - Mr. A. K. Ghadge .....	194	37	Pr Pr
23. An Analysis on Formulation of Research Problem - Dr. Suryanarayana Sanyasinaidu Bure .....	207	36	Pr Pr
24. Research paper on Factors Influencing Stock Selection Decision: An Empirical Study of Retail Investors in India - Dr. Sachin Rajendra Suryawanshi .....	207	44	Av Pr
25. A Study of Sources of Finance for Women Entrepreneurs in Maharashtra State - Ms. Pawar Sonam Mohan, Ms. Landge Seema Eknath .....	217	47	Pr Pr
26. A Review of Agrarian Structure in India and Need for New Policy Initiatives - Lt. Dr. Rajshekhar K. Nillolu .....	223	44	Av Sto
27. An Outline of Value-added Services and Problems Encountered by Community Pharmacies - Dr. P. K. Mudalkar, Dr. R. D. Jadhav .....	227	44	Pr Av Pr
28. Cashless Transactions Benefits and Problems - Dr. Rekha A. Kadhane, Prashant S. Ugale .....	234	44	Av Co
29. A Study on Marketing of Onion with Special Reference to Western Maharashtra - Dr. T. D. Mahanwar .....	240	46	Av Pr

# Study of Research in Supply Chain Management

Dr. R. S. Salunkhe

Principal

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

---

## Abstract

Supply Chain Management is an emerging area of marketing. Supply Chain Management began as a growing field. This study covers the concept, definition, identification of the issues, and conceptual framework. A study of Supply Chain Management research is allowed for an overall assessment of the field. Therefore, the researcher examines three key elements of the study design to assess what is the current position of supply chain management in fruits and vegetables are challenges before agriculture produced and what are the opportunities for the agricultural field. For that researcher begin with an observation of the supply chain in grape and banana fruits. Results show that supply chain management research in agriculture has slightly improved over time and obtaining the most learned awareness also has a higher effect. The researcher also conducts a post-analysis of statistical control and empirically examines a variety of factors and study contexts that could influence power. Findings suggest that supply chain management research is most associated with areas in agriculture and is mainly highly distinctive contexts. The researcher also finds that measurement reliability and the use of control variables have increased over time, possibly suggesting the field has matured, instilling a degree of confidence in its research. In general, results show that supply chain management research is becoming more empirically rigorous, but also uncovers key areas that warrant improvement.

**Key words :** supply, fruits, variables, matured

---

## Introduction

About 60 percent of food loss and waste in India happens among the field and the end-consumer, and this is determined in a few crops mainly Foods, Vegetables, and Cereals. Several challenges limit cold chain saturation and acceptance high cost of constant power supply, low capacity consumption, and inadequate financing options. These challenges offer a considerable opportunity to improve farmer returns by addressing the storage space and handling of food as well as creating market linkages to customers. Generally, the supply chain management issues that supply chain managers are the majority related with engage in improving operations speed, responsiveness, and efficiency (cost reduction) as that is the essence of their work.

Education and Society  
(शिक्षण आणि समाज)

Special Issue  
UGC CARE Listed Journal  
ISSN 2278-6864

# Education and Society

Since 1977

The Quarterly dedicated to Education through Social Development and  
Social Development through Education

March 2023

(Special Issue-I/ Volume-IV)



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

128/2, J. P. Naik Path, Kothrud, Pune - 411 038

- 10. To Study the Significance of Service Ethics for Online Service Provider for Sustainable Online Business Development**  
Miss. Vrushali Shrenik Shah, Prof. Dr. S. S. Patil 60
- 
- 11. Food Security Assessment in Sample Households: Sangli District (MH) India**  
Dr. Waghmare Vinod B. 63
- 
- 12. A Study on Physical and Mental Issues Faced by Traffic Police in Pune District**  
Mrs. Sandhya Ingale, Prof. (Dr.) A. M. Gurav 85
- 
- 13. Tribal Sustainable Development in Maharashtra through New Practices of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi**  
Mr. Gaikwad Bablu Nandu, Smt. Prof. Dr. Borgaonkar Varsha Hemant 93
- 
- 14. A Study of Elements Considered by Consumers in Online Shopping**  
Mr. Kuldeep Appasaheb Suryawanshi, Dr. Sandeep K. Lokhande 103
- 
- 15. An Analytical Study of Financial Assistance Provided by Mahatma Phule Jan Arogya Yojana**  
Dr. R. G. Rasal, Jadhav Chetana Babnrao 108
- 
- ✓ **16. Case Study on Serum Framework**  
Dr. R. S. Salunkhe 112
- 
- 17. Study of Social Initiatives of Shree Saibaba Sansthan Trust-Shirdi**  
Mr. Mahesh Balasaheb Salve, Dr. Ranpise B. D.  
and Prof. Salve Nitin Balasaheb 116
- 
- 18. Conceptual Study and Salutary Effects of Social Media Marketing**  
Chug Simran Kishor, Dr. Pande S. S. 119
- 
- 19. Study of Educational and Skill Level of Indian Rural Farmers with Reference to Chandgad Tahashil Dist: Kolhapur (M.S)**  
Dr. Sonappa Dajiba Goral 124
-

## Case Study on Scrum Framework

Dr. R. S. Salunkhe

Arts, Commerce and Science College,  
Palus, Sangli, Maharashtra

### Abstract:

Scrum frameworks is using generally in the industry. Researcher is tried understand this framework and using while teaching these methods is a general part of management and Traditional educational students. The data of scrum practices, methods, and tools is based on empirical studies with students; though, there is a significant need for more variable facts to confirm these findings. The fill this gap, this paper highlights the perceptions and the applicability of the Scrum methods in a student. The Experimental data have been collected through interviews. The data reveals that student thoughts are mostly optimistic and that they can simply grasp the advantages of the Scrum methods. The challenge of using Scrum in every sector is quite regularly. The balance between educational organization and students is necessary for implementing the scrum methods. The practical findings may potentially be beneficial for student scrum teams. In end, this research paper should help other researchers to study the implementation of Scrum in a student environment

**Keywords:** Scrum, Practices, Tools, Methods

### Introduction:

Scrum is a simple, small and incremental structure for managing difficult work. The scrum design challenges projections of the conformist, in order move toward to growth, and support teams to self-organize. For that the reassuring substantial is secure online alliance of all team members, and also every day face-to-face communication between all team members. The most important part is that scrum methods are using for difficult project work of students.

### Objectives of the Study:

1. To understand the various concepts regarding the Scrum structure
2. To explore the Scrum structure and in what way it promotes the team progress and meeting of a student team compared with other ways of working.

The aim of this examining study is to find out these practices for the implementers of Scrum, in order to improve the team's performance in terms of output, unity, learning, and integration.

### Research Methodology:

The core research question of this study is: How does Scrum structure effort the improvement of a student team compared with other ways of working? Additionally, the following sub-questions are investigated: 1) what are the appropriate practices promoting team improvement and inspiration in the situation of a student Scrum team? 2) What options can be explicated in order to make Scrum more appropriate for this particular

work?

### Review of

H

framework

New Prodi

Knowledge

predominat

spirally". T

boost rate a

expansion

stages, In t

team interc

Scrum stru

difficult pro

to more ris

Empiricism

suitable the

published a

the present

### Discussion

Scrum out

constitutes

incredible

inspection a

those conce

flexibly and

### Scrum Ter

• Product B

ultimate cre

Sprint Back

• Sprint: a

throughout t

ultimate pro

• Estimate: c

difficulty, an

denoting the

Ideal Time c

the extra dai

2. Scrum Pr

the opportun

• Sprint Plan

and purpose.

Education and Sc

**Education and Society**  
(शिक्षण आणि समाज)

**UGC CARE Listed Journal**  
ISSN 2278-6864

# **Education and Society**

Since 1977

The Quarterly dedicated to Education through Social Development and  
Social Development through Education

**April-June 2023**

**Year: 46, Issue-3/ Volume-I**



**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION**

**128/2, J. P. Naik Path, Kothrud, Pune - 411 038**



36. <b>Systemic Changes in the Performance Appraisal System as a Response to Covid-19 Pandemic: A Study of Manufacturing Organizations in Bharuch District of Gujarat</b> Sarika Srivastava, Trupti Almoula	285
37. <b>Spatio-Temporal Variation in Enrollment and Dropout of Secondary Tribal Girls' Students in India</b> Tanmoyee Bhattacharjee, Jyoti Sankar Pradhan	296
38. <b>Issues in Primary Education of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes</b> Vikas Mane	312
39. <b>Giving Back to Society: Evolution in Non-Financial Reporting by Indian Corporates</b> Vikrant Kelkar, Hemant J. Katole	318
40. <b>Unleashing Critical Consciousness: The Synergy of Critical Pedagogy and Critical Thinking in the Classroom</b> Anish K J, Jyoti Bawane	327
41. <b>Impact of E-banking Services on Indian Society</b> Vandana Prabhakar Dangle, Shilpa V. Bhide	336
42. <b>Examining Challenges and Prospects in English Language Teaching (ELT) in India</b> Rohini D. Kasar	342
43. <b>Analysing the Significance of E-Learning for Educational Institution</b> Puja Pant Naithani, Sita Devi	349
44. <b>Financial Awareness among Women in India: A Multifaceted Comprehensive Analysis</b> Mohsina Bano, Shubham Dadariya, Meghwant Singh Thakur	355
✓ 45. <b>Study of Wage Structure of Foundry Labours in Industrial Estate Palus</b> Dr. R. S. Salunkhe	364
46. <b>Jurisdiction of Local Government in Environmental Protection: A Judicial Interpretation, Challenges and Solutions</b> Lucy, Devender Singh	370

## Study of Wage Structure of Foundry Labours in Industrial Estate Palus

Dr. R.S. Salunkhe

Principal

Arts, Commerce and Science College, Palus, Sangli

---

### Abstract:

Wage structure may be defined as the internal pattern of varying job ranking and fundamental wage rates and differentials of various categories of workers in a company according to skill, efficiency, and experience. Collectively with this, wage structure may also be prejudiced by labour market forces. But the outside market impinges only on certain factors in the industry wage structure. There is a great range of semi-skilled and unskilled production jobs that are detailed to a particular manufacturing or even a particular unit of production. Employees are generally not recruited into these jobs from the outside. It is found that the organization of collective bargaining has been playing a significant role in wage-setting in the areas where the employee is organized. But without any organization wage setting is very difficult. After the corona pandemic wage structure is changed because the majority of foundry owners facing lots of problems such as the availability of raw materials, availability of labours, economic problems, etc. one major problem is about variation demand of castings from purchasers. In the month it may very high and next month it may be very low. Therefore, it is very difficult to determine the requirement of labours. When the requirement is very high labours are demanding extra wages and if the requirement is very low labours are demanding regular wages even if there is no work. But by retaining the labours, owners need to pay wages. This paper examines the wage structure of foundry labour in Palus industrial estate.

---

**Keywords:** Wage Structure, Labours, Work, Foundry

---

### Introduction:

The wage structure is an important factor influencing labour and owners' relations. Labours are greatly worried about the rates of wages as their standard of living is connected with the amount of wage they obtain. Owners, usually, do not come forward to pay higher wages because the cost of production will go up and profits will decrease to the level. The labour market is setting demand and supply forces to work at the national and local levels and decide the wage structure. While the demand for an exacting type of skilled labour is more and the supply is less than the wages will be more. There is a need to change the wage structure according to the demand of labours but at that time expectations of the owner may be considered. If the owner of the industry will be got extra benefit from the labours work, then they will be able to give



UGC CARE LISTED  
ISSN No. 2394-5990

## इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक ॥ संशोधक ॥

पुरवणी अंक ५ - डिसेंबर २०२२ (त्रैमासिक)

- शके १९४४
- वर्ष : ९०
- पुरवणी अंक : ५

संपादक मंडळ

- प्राचार्य डॉ. सर्जेराव भामरे
- प्रा. डॉ. मृदुला वर्मा
- प्रा. श्रीपाद नांदेडकर

अतिथी संपादक

- प्रा. डॉ. संदेश वाघ
- प्रा. डॉ. संतोष बनसोड
- प्रा. डॉ. संजय गायकवाड

\* प्रकाशक \*

श्री. संजय मुंदडा

कार्याध्यक्ष, इ. वि. का. राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, धुळे ४२४००१

दूरध्वनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४०४५७७०२०

कार्यालयीन वेळ

सकाळी ९.३० ते १.००, सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ८.०० (रविवारी सुट्टी)

मूल्य रु. १००/-

वार्षिक वर्गणी रु. ५००/-, आजीव वर्गणी रु. ५०००/- (१४ वर्षे)

**विशेष सूचना :** संशोधक त्रैमासिकाची वर्गणी चेक/ड्राफ्टने  
'संशोधक त्रैमासिक राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे' या नावाने पाठवावी.

**अक्षरजुळणी :** सौ. सीमा शिंदे, वारजे-माळवाडी, पुणे ५८.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळाने या नियतकालिकेच्या प्रकाशनार्थ अनुदान दिले आहे. या नियतकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.



५१. लोकशाही आणि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर  
- कु. रचना धर्मदास वानखेडे ----- २३०
५२. आंबेडकरी जलशातून अभिव्यक्त परिवर्तनवादी विचार  
- प्रा. धनंजय वसंत भाट ----- २३३
५३. संत रविदास आणि कबीरदास यांचे सामाजिक विचार  
डॉ. मिलींद बळीरामजी भगत, नितीन आनंदराव अंडेलकर ----- २३७
५४. खोती पद्धती संदर्भातील डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे कार्य  
- भाग्यश्री श्रीकृष्णाराव गाडगे ----- २४०
५५. डॉ. आंबेडकर आणि ओबीसी आरक्षण : एक अध्ययन  
- डॉ. कैलास फुलमाळी ----- २४५
५६. स्त्रीमुक्तीचे महामेरू बाबासाहेब, डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे स्त्री सक्षमीकरणाबाबत विचार  
- डॉ. महेंद्र वि. गायकवाड ----- २४९
५७. 'मला उद्ध्वस्त व्हायचय' आत्मकथनातून व्यक्त होणाऱ्या स्त्री जाणीवा  
- प्रा. वैशाली रामचंद्र धोपडकर, प्रा. डॉ. पदारेखा धनकर ----- २५४
५८. एकात्मिक आदिवासी विकास प्रकल्पांतर्गत आर्थिक योजनांच्या लाभासंदर्भात चंद्रपूर व गडचिरोली  
जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासींचे तुलनात्मक अध्ययन २०११-२०२०  
मिलेश डी. हलामी, प्रा. डॉ. राजविलास कारमोरे ----- २५७
५९. जाती व्यवस्था  
- प्रा. मनेश पुरुषोत्तम पारखी ----- २६१
६०. स्त्रिया, दलित व आदिवासींचे राष्ट्र उभारणीचे कार्य  
- डॉ. विजया जि. राऊत ----- २६३
६१. शिक्षणमहर्षी श्रीहरी जीवतोडे यांचे शैक्षणिक कार्य  
- डॉ. श्रीकांत पानघाटे, राहुल केशवराव ठोंबरे ----- २६८
६२. आंबेडकरी चळवळीत दलीत पँथरचे योगदान  
- प्रा. प्रफुल राजुरवाडे, प्रा. किशोर शेषराव चौरे ----- २७१
६३. आधुनिक भारताच्या विकासात ग्रंथालयाची भूमिका  
डॉ. रंजना बी. व्यवहारे ----- २७५
६४. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे बहिष्कृत भारत या नियतकालिकेतून प्रकट होणारे विचार  
- प्रा. डॉ. सिद्धार्थ जाधव, महेश विठ्ठलराव मोकडे ----- २८२
६५. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी स्थापन केलेल्या अखिल भारतीय दलित फेडरेशन पक्षाचा  
निवडणूक जाहीरनामा  
- प्रा. अर्जुन अरुण पगारे ----- २८७
६६. बी. रघुनाथांच्या कथेतील स्त्रीचित्रण  
- प्रा. ज्योत्सना अनिल चन्ने ----- २९२



## आंबेडकरी जलशातून अभिव्यक्त परिवर्तनवादी विचार

प्रा. धनजय वसंत भाट

कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,

पलूस

### प्रस्तावना :

महाराष्ट्रातील परिवर्तनवादी मराठी वाङ्मयाच्या परिधामध्ये बहुतांश साहित्याची निर्मिती ही डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या प्रेरणेने झाली आहे. त्यांच्या मुखातून बाहेर पडलेला प्रत्येक शब्द हजारो वर्षे माणसांपासून लांब राहिलेल्या दीनदुबळ्यांची ऊर्जा वाढवणारा होता भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याप्रमाणेच दलितांच्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी अहोरात्र धडपडून दीनदुबळ्यांना त्यांचे हक्क प्रदान करणारे अवलिया म्हणजे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर होय. आयुष्यभर लोकांचे प्रबोधन मार्गदर्शन करून दलितांची एक चळवळ उभा करण्याचे काम डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी केले. आंबेडकरपूर्व काळामध्येही प्रबोधन होत असे, मात्र समता, स्वातंत्र्य आणि बंधुत्वाच्या पातळीवर सामाजिक प्रबोधनाची चळवळ गतिमान करण्यामध्ये डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे योगदान सर्वज्ञात आहे. वास्तविक पाहता तमाशा, शाहिरी, विविध लोककला, कविता या माध्यमातूनही सामाजिक प्रबोधन केले जात असे. मात्र प्रबोधनाला सामाजिक आणि जात-धर्म निरहीत संस्काराचे रूप आले ते १९२० पासून कारण डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी याच काळात सामाजिक जीवनात पदार्पण केले होते.

आंबेडकरकालीन सामाजिक आंदोलने ही अस्मिता आणि स्वयंअस्तित्वासाठी होत होती. स्वाभाविकतः स्वतःची ओळख, अस्मिता आणि अस्तित्त्व शेकडो वर्षे जाती-धर्मांच्या बंधनात अडकून पडल्यामुळे डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या आंदोलनामध्ये अस्पृश्य समाजाचा मोठा सहभाग असे. या समाजाने आंबेडकरी विचार मौखिक पद्धतीने सर्वदूर पसरविले. १९ व्या व २० व्या शतकात हेच प्रबोधनाचे काम जलशांचा माध्यमातून गोपाळबाबा वलंगकर, किसन फागू, शिवराम जानबा कांबळे, हरिभाऊ तोरणे, शाहीर भाऊ फकड, बळीराम कदम, रावजी गडकरी, केरुबुवा गायकवाड, केशव आहेर, भीमराव अडांगळे इत्यादी जलसाकारांनी केले. वाङ्मयीनदृष्ट्या विचार करता जलसा गीतातून व्यक्त आंबेडकरी विचार आणि प्रचाराचा परामर्श या शोधनिबंधातून घेतला आहे.

### उद्दिष्टे :

- १) जलसागीतातील आंबेडकरी विचारांचा परामर्श घेणे.
- २) जलशांचा बदलत्या स्वरूपाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ३) प्रबोधनातील आंबेडकरी जलशांचे महत्त्व अधोरेखित करणे.

### जलसा : व्याख्या आणि स्वरूप :

पारंपरिक मराठी तमाशा परंपरेला सत्यशोधकी जलसे आणि आंबेडकरी जलशांनी आशय आणि अभिव्यक्तीच्या दृष्टीने बदलून रंगेलपणाच्या जाळ्यातून मुक्त करून प्रबोधनाच्या पातळीवर आणून ठेवले आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या तात्त्विक प्रेरणेने दलित साहित्य, दलित रंगभूमी, आंबेडकरी जलसे व आंबेडकरी शाहिरीने पुढच्या पिढीला महत्त्वपूर्ण संदेश दिला लोकशिक्षण, लोकजागृती आणि लोकसंघटनेचे माध्यम म्हणून तमाशाचा उल्लेख होत असे. मात्र जलसागीतांनी बाबासाहेबांचे विचार दलितांपर्यंत पोहचवून दलितमुक्ती संग्रामामध्ये आपले स्थान भक्कम केले आहे.

वास्तविक पाहता जलसा म्हणजे गाणे वाजवण्याची बैठक, मैफिल, सभा, संगीत संमेलन होय. अशा मैफिलीतील अथवा संगीत जलशांची रचना स्विकारून बहुजनांचे दुःख व वेदनांचे दर्शन घडविणारे सत्यशोधक जलसे निर्माण झाले. करमणूक टाकून प्रबोधनाचे कार्य हाती घेतलेल्या सत्यशोधक जलशांची विकसित अवस्था म्हणजे १९२० नंतर उदयास आलेले आंबेडकरी जलसे होय अशा आंबेडकरी जलशांची व्याख्या अनेक अभ्यासकांनी व जलसाकारांनी केली आहे. ती पुढीलप्रमाणे.

- १) स्वातंत्र्य, प्रज्ञा, समता, न्याय आणि आत्मतेज या तत्त्वाने अनुस्यूत असलेली आंबेडकरी मानसिकता म्हणजे आंबेडकरी शाहिरी होय.

- डॉ गंगाधरपानतावणे.

- २) जलसा ही तमाशाच्या अंगाने अभिव्यक्त होणारी लोकजागर कला होय.

- डॉ कृष्णा किरवले.

माहित्य, कला आणि लोकसंस्कृतीला वाहिलेले त्रैमासिक

# तिफण

वर्ष १३ वे, अंक - तिसरा; ऑक्टोबर-नोव्हेंबर-डिसेंबर २०२२

UGC Care Listed Journal

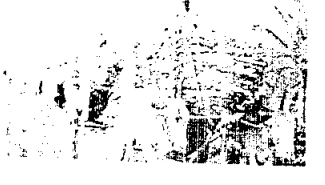
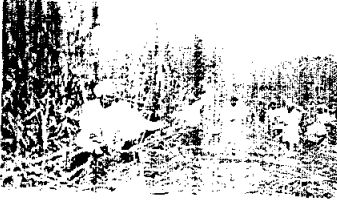
ISSN 2231 - 573X

● संपादक ●

डॉ. शिवाजी हुसे

पत्ता : संपादक, तिफण, 'शिवार', श्रीराम कॉलनी, हिवरखेडा रोड,  
कन्नड, जि. औरंगाबाद - ४३११०३, मो. ९९०४००३९९८

४५	मराठी कादंबरीतून येणारे ऊसतोड कामगारांचे चित्रण - डॉ. वैशाली किष्ण औताडे	४९-५५
४६	मराठी साहित्यातील ऊसतोड कामगारांचे वास्तव जीवनचित्रण - डॉ. शंकरा गमशेंद्री राजेंद्र	५६-६३
४७	मराठी साहित्यातील ऊसतोड कामगारांचे चित्रण - प्रा. डॉ. रामदास मायकर	६४-६७
४८	ऊसतोड कामगारांवरील कविता : संकल्पना व स्वरूप - डॉ. नरमदेव विठ्ठल शिंदे	६८-७३
४९	ऊसतोड कामगारांच्या समस्या - डॉ. देवमन द. कामडी	७४-८०
५०	ऊसतोड मजुरांच्या समस्या आणि वास्तव - प्रा. धनंजय बर्मंड भाट	८१-८५
५१	ऊसतोड कामगारांच्या काव्यातील वेदना व स्वरूप - प्रा. सिद्धार्थ कुंडलिक इंगोले	८६-८९
५२	सामाजिक कादंबरीतील ऊसतोड कामगारांच्या समस्या : एक चिंतन - प्रा. रामदास गंगुणकर	९०-९५
५३	पाथर्डी तालुक्यातील ऊसतोड कामगारांची सामाजिक व आर्थिक परिस्थिती - प्रा. डॉ. भगवान सांगळे	९६-१००
५४	अल्पभूधारक शेतकरी ते ऊसतोड कामगार : कोयता - प्रा. डॉ. जयदेवी फकाण	१०१-१०५
५५	कोयत्यावरचे कोक ऊसतोड कामगारांची अस्वस्थता जागवणारी कादंबरी - प्रा. डॉ. किशोर चामुंदर उपवंट	१०६-११०
५६	मराठी साहित्यातून येणारे ऊसतोड कामगारांचे चित्रण एक अभ्यास - डॉ. योगिता मास्की राधवणे	१११-११५
५७	महाराष्ट्रातील ऊस तोडणी कामगारांच्या मुलांची शैक्षणिक सद्यस्थिती : एक अभ्यास - डॉ. दत्तात्रय रामचंद्र डुबल	११६-१२३



## ऊसतोड मजुरांच्या समस्या आणि वास्तव

- प्रा. धनंजय वसंत भाट

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

प्रस्तावना :

भारत हा कृषिप्रधान देश आहे. कृषीसंस्कृतीमध्ये शेतीला, जमिनीला मातृत्व बहाल करून शेतात रावणाऱ्या कष्टकरी हातांच्या यशामुळे आणि कृषीशास्त्रातील संशोधनामुळे रब्बी पिकांसोबत द्राक्षे, ऊस, हळद, कापूस यासारख्या पिकांतील उत्पादकता कमालीची वाढली आहे. हे सर्वजण आहोच. या उत्पादन वाढीबरोबरच साठवण प्रक्रिया, इतर माध्यकारी उत्पादने याबाबतही अमुलाग्र बदल झाल्याचे दिसून येत आहे. मात्र ऊस हे पीक वगळता इतर सर्वच कृषी पिकांवर आजच्या सातत्याने बदलणाऱ्या निमगांच्या लहरीपणाचा परिणाम होताना दिसत आहे. निव्वळ उत्पादन खर्चही हाती लागत नसल्याची सद्य परिस्थिती आहे. परिणामी ऊस उत्पादनामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढ झाली आहे. हमखास उत्पादन देणारे नगदी पीक म्हणून ऊस पिकाकडे पहिले जाते. पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील सांगली, सातारा, कोल्हापूर या जिल्हयांमध्ये ऊसाचे उत्पादन सर्वाधिक होते. अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातील प्रवरा सहकारी साखर कारखाना सुरु झाल्यापासून ते आजपर्यंत 'ऊस उत्पादन' या प्रक्रियेमध्ये सर्वात महत्वाचा घटक म्हणून ऊसतोड मजुरांचे महत्त्व सर्वश्रुत आहे.

तिफण' ऊसतोड कामगार विशेषांक / ८१



## THE GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF MACHINDRAGARH FORT AS A TOURIST CENTRE IN SANGLI DISTRICT

Dr. S. M. Kamble

Assist. Prof & Head Dept of Geography, A.C.S. College Palus.

Email: sajjankamble@gmail.com

### Abstract:

*Historical tourist places are developed due to historical background of that place. India is a country, where number of historical ruler and warriors formed a magnificent historical background. So India is place full of historically important. It includes cities, monuments, battle fields, forts etc which are visited by thousands of individuals every year both from domestic and international tourists. Historical tourism in India has exponential growth in the modern years. The main reason for the growth in historical tourism in India is the leisure as well as acquiring historical knowledge. Tourism industry in India is associated with generating net revenue of more than 7.8 trillion rupees every year.*

*Machindragarh fort is a historical tourist centre in Sangli district. It is located near Yedemachindra village, in Walwa tahsil of Sangli district. This fort is become an attraction of tourists. Under the scheme of tourism development some facilities are provided i.e. drinking water, electricity, construction of road etc. But it is not developed as per expectations. There is wide scope to develop this place as a tourist destination. The main purpose of this research paper is to acquire an understanding and significance of historical tourism. The main purpose of this research paper is to acquire an understanding and significance of historical tourism. The main purpose of this research paper is to acquire an understanding and significance of historical tourism.*

**Keywords:** *Machindranath Dongar, Cannon, Dindi, Ashadi Vari.*

### 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.

Maharashtra is known for its rich history and culture of the Mughals and Marathas. There are over 350 forts in Maharashtra, and all of them are of historical significance. Out of which Panhala, Raigad, Pratapgad, Janjira and Sindhudurga etc are some of the most popular forts which attract a number of tourists. Machindragarh fort is well known historical tourist centre in Sangli. The surrounding area of the fort is lot of diversity in the scenery during the monsoon which represents the vegetative cover; the grass and a pleasant atmosphere lead to attract the tourists at this area.

### Objectives:

The main objectives of this research paper are as following.

1. To identify the historical importance of Machindragarh fort.
2. To identify the religious importance of Machindragarh fort.
3. To assess the behavioral characteristics of the tourist.
4. To find out the problems and suggest some remedies for the development of this tourist place.

### Data Source & Methodology:

The present research paper is based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected through fieldwork. There are 417 questionnaire prepared and filled up by the tourists and local people which are engaged in tourism activities at the Machindragarh fort.



## Agro-waste valorization for sustainable economy of sugar mills in India

U P Patil\*<sup>1</sup> & S U Patil<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Chemistry, ACS College, Palus 416310, Dist: Sangli, MS, India  
(Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur 416 004, MS, India).

<sup>2</sup>Department of Zoology, KRP Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Islampur 415 409, Dist: Sangli, MS, India  
(Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur 416 004, MS, India).

E-mail: upatil4143@rediffmail.com

Received 31 August 2022; accepted 22 February 2023

Indian sugar mills produce a large volume of agro-waste sugar cane bagasse (SCB), which, due to its improper use, causes environmental issues. Contrastingly, the valorization of SCB by integrating advanced technologies for biochemical production can alleviate waste disposal problems, enhance resource utilization, and promote a circular economy. The present review explores recent advances in SCB-derived valuable biochemicals such as bioethanol, biogas, xylitol, carboxylic acids, 2,3-butanediol, and furfural using advanced pretreatment techniques and engineered strains. Furthermore, it discusses the challenges and opportunities in bio-chemical production, the economic and environmental assessment, and the implications of the Government of India's (GOI) valuable schemes for agro-waste valorization.

**Keywords:** Economic sustainability, Sugarcane bagasse, Sugarcane industries, Value-added products

Agro-based sugar industries have a considerable impact on rural livelihood in India. Approximately 50 million sugarcane farmers and around 0.5 million workers are employed in the sugar industry. In cane cultivation areas, the economic backbone of the farmers is inevitably dependent on sugarcane farming. Around 327 cooperative, 362 private, and 43 public sugar factories have been installed in India, with the efficient crushing capacity to produce about 339 lakh metric tonnes of sugar<sup>1</sup>. At present, around 133 sugar industries in India produce 214 crore liters of ethanol, and 206 cogeneration units generate 3,123 MW of power<sup>2,3</sup>, which highlights more than 70% of mills are still lagging in power and ethanol production.

In sugarcane processing, generated waste includes bagasse, mud, trash, and other materials. The Indian sugar industries produce more than 80 MMT of SCB in crushing season<sup>4</sup>. Generally, every 1 tonne of crushed sugarcane generates 260-280 kg tonnes of wet bagasse<sup>5</sup>. A part of SCB is used for boiler heating and cogeneration, press mud or filter cake is used as fertilizer or sometimes burnt in brick kilns, and molasses is often diverted to distilleries to produce 1G ethanol by fermentation<sup>6</sup>. In the Indian sugar mills, sugar is the main source of revenue, while molasses and press mud are the subsidiary income sources. The bagasse is typically used for heating boilers and

electricity production. Except this, SCB is treated as waste material. It has been estimated that near about 50 % of the bagasse is often discarded. Incineration of SCB produces excessive fly ash, carbon dioxide, and other gases that can cause severe environmental pollution<sup>7</sup>.

In recent times, the transformation of agro-waste into the economy, referred to as a "circular economy," has gained enormous attention due to its resource re-utilization concept<sup>8</sup>. In this context, sugar mill waste valorization provides a platform to create value-added chemicals in the line of a circular economy<sup>6</sup>. Current research has proven that agro-waste SCB is a potential resource and attractive alternative to fossil fuel to create bio-based chemicals such as 2G-ethanol, organic acids, furfural, xylitol, 2,3-Butanediol, and other valuable biochemicals. To explore the implementation of a circular economy in the sugar industry, it is crucial to critically review existing practices and understand the constraints<sup>6</sup>.

In the present review article, with our previous work on biowaste<sup>9-12</sup>, we have attempted to explore the potential applications of SCB apart from cogeneration and boiler heating. Moreover, we elaborated on recently published synthetic methods for SCB conversion to biochemicals. A circular economy implementation and challenges in biochemical



# Vivek Research Journal

A Biannual Peer Reviewed Journal of Multi  
Disciplinary Research Articles  
Vol.1, Issue 1



## “क्रांतिवीर दत्ताजीराव पाटील (तात्या) का स्वातंत्रता के लिए योगदान”

प्रा.डॉ.सौ.वाघ शकुंतला प्रताप

अध्यक्ष- हिंदी विभाग,

कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान

महाविद्यालय, पलूस

Mob.- 9860678180

Email-wa [waghsp123@gmail.com](mailto:waghsp123@gmail.com)

### शोध सार-

महाराष्ट्र में भी इस आंदोलन ने जोर पकड़ लिया 'चले जाओ' आंदोलन भूमिगत रूप से शुरू हुआ। महाराष्ट्र राज्य इस आंदोलन में अग्रेसर था। महाराष्ट्र में मुख्यता: सातारा, सांगली में स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का नेतृत्व करनेवालों में क्रांतिसिंह नाना पाटील ने प्रति सरकार की कल्पना अपना ली थी। सांगली जिला दक्षिणी संस्थाओं में से एक महत्वपूर्ण जिला है। "इस जिलों में अनेक क्रांतिकारियों की जन्मभूमि है जैसे क्रांतिसिंह नाना पाटील, क्रांतिवीर नागनाथ (अण्णा) नायकवडी, क्रांति अग्रणी भाई जी. डी. (बापू) लाड, पद्मभूषण वसंतदादा पाटील, जैसे अनेक देशभक्तों ने इस आंदोलन में सहयोग दिया।

**बीज शब्द-** स्वतंत्रता, आंदोलन, क्रांतिसिंह।

### प्रस्तावना-

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में 'भारत छोड़ो' आंदोलन का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। गांधी जी ने जो नारा लगाया था 'करो या मरो' इससे प्रभावित होकर भारतीय नागरिक इस संग्राम में सम्मिलित हुए थे सन 1942 के आंदोलन में कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ताओं को स्वयं स्वयं का नेतृत्व करने का संदेश गांधी जी ने दिया था। 8 अगस्त 1942 को 'गोवालिया टैंक' मैदान से 'छोड़ो भारत' अथवा 'चले जाओ' के ठराव को मान्यता दी गई। 9 अगस्त, 1942 को महात्मा गांधी, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जैसे अनेक नेताओं को जेल में भर्ती किया गया। पूरे हिंदुस्तान में असंतोष फैल गया। महाराष्ट्र में भी इस आंदोलन ने जोर पकड़ लिया 'चले जाओ' आंदोलन भूमिगत रूप से शुरू हुआ। महाराष्ट्र राज्य इस आंदोलन में अग्रेसर था। महाराष्ट्र में मुख्यता: सातारा, सांगली में स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का नेतृत्व करनेवालों में क्रांतिसिंह नाना पाटील ने प्रति सरकार की कल्पना अपना ली थी। सांगली जिला दक्षिणी संस्थाओं में से एक महत्वपूर्ण जिला है। "इस जिलों में अनेक क्रांतिकारियों की जन्मभूमि है जैसे क्रांतिसिंह नाना पाटील, क्रांतिवीर नागनाथ (अण्णा) नायकवडी, क्रांति अग्रणी भाई जी. डी. (बापू) लाड, पद्मभूषण वसंतदादा पाटील, जैसे अनेक देशभक्तों ने इस आंदोलन में सहयोग दिया।"

"दत्तू तात्या का जन्म 19 अगस्त, 1911 को मिरज तहसिल के करोली(एम) गांव में हो गया।"2 इसके पिता का नाम बाळाजी और माता का नाम कमलाबाई था। इनकी प्राथमिक शिक्षा सोनी गांव में हो गई। इनका जन्म गांव करोली होते हुए भी सोनी इनकी कर्मभूमि बन गई। पढ़ाई के लिए बुआ के घर आए थे। बुआ की बेटी इंदुताई से इनका विवाह हो गया वे सोनी में घरजमाई बन गए। तात्या को गांव के लोग मान-सम्मान देते थे वे गरीब लोगों से अच्छी दोस्ती करते थे वे कार्यनिष्ठ, निर्भय व्यक्तित्व वाले थे। गरीब लोगों की समस्या समझ कर उन्हें न्याय देते थे। एक न्याय संस्था गांव में निर्माण की थी। इसके साथ-साथ सोनी में अनेक क्रांतिवीर निर्माण हो गए। अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध लड़ने के लिए शक्ति निर्माण हो गई।

क्रांतिसिंह नाना पाटील के नेतृत्व में तात्या ने सन 1936 में सोनी में कांग्रेस की सभा का आयोजन किया गया। इस सभा का परिणाम यह हुआ कि क्रांति करने के लिए तात्या और उनके सहकारियों ने आंदोलन में सहभाग लेने की शपथ ले ली और खादी-वस्त्र का उपयोग करने का निर्णय ले लिया। तात्या भूमिगत बनकर आज इधर तो कल उधर घूमते थे। एक जगह ठहरते नहीं थे। सोनी गांव

IJRAR.ORG

E-ISSN: 2348-1269, P-ISSN: 2349-5138

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH AND  
ANALYTICAL REVIEWS (IJRAR) | IJRAR.ORG**

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

# To Study Antimicrobial Activity For Synthesized Silver Nanoparticles By Using Fresh Leaves Of *Allium Sativum*

<sup>1</sup>Swati S. Patil <sup>2</sup>Pratima S. Sankpal <sup>3</sup>Tejswini Kate <sup>4</sup>Kaushik Patil <sup>5</sup>Priyanka Awate <sup>6</sup>

Sonali Sawant. <sup>1</sup> Assistance professor of the subject <sup>2,3,4,5,6</sup> Student

Department of Physics Arts, Commerce and Science, College, Palus (Maharashtra) India.

**ABSTRACT:** Green synthesis of nanomaterials has gaining popularity because of cost effective and ecofriendly nature. *Allium Sativum* is used as traditional medicine today. Garlic is wonderful antibiotic having number of applications. In present study we synthesize silver nanoparticles by using *Allium sativum* fresh leaves. Characterisation of nanoparticles was done using Different methods which include uv visible spectroscopy, FTIR and antibacterial activity. From UV-analysis with absorbance peak at 421 nm, formation of Ag nanoparticles is confirmed. FTIR showed that the functional groups such as C-O, C=O, N-HCN were responsible for the reduction and capping material of Ag nanoparticles. Antibacterial activity of Ag NPS against generally found bacteria was assessed to find their potential use in silver containing antibacterial products. The present paper includes the study of synthesis of silver nanoparticles and study antibacterial activity.

**KEYWORDS:** Silver nanoparticles, eco friendly, *Allium sativum*, Antibacterial activity, UV analysis.

## INTRODUCTION:

Nano-biotechnology has developed as an most important division of nanotechnology. One of the important feature in the field of nanotechnology is the development of a more compatible process for the synthesis of nanomaterials more than a range of size (with good mono dispersity) and chemical composition (Rai et al. 2011). For synthesis of Ag Nanoparticles, there are number of methods like chemical reduction, sol-gel process, hydrothermal, chemical vapour deposition (CBD), microwave, photochemical reduction ultraviolet irradiation, biological methods, microwave irradiation, etc. Because of cost effective, eco friendly and involving non-toxic chemicals properties, green synthesis become more extensive for scientific field and world. (1) Therefore the rate of reduction of metal ions using plant extract has been found to be much faster compared to micro-organisms and stability is much better. (2)

Amongst all, silver nanoparticles have promising applications in nanotechnology because of their good electrical conductivity, chemical stability, catalytic activity and antimicrobial activity. As compared to physical and chemical methods for synthesis of Ag NPs, Biosynthesis is cleaner, nontoxic and environment friendly. (3) The use of plants and its extracts as reducing agents for synthesis of nanoparticles is more advantage prospectively over microorganism due to ease scale up and less bio hazard (4). The research reveals that nanosilver inhibits the growth of bacteria from the initial contact with pathogen and had their activity by killing bacteria instead of bacteriostatic mechanism (5).

It was shown that nano silvers could discourage the growth rate of bacteria from the initial contact with the pathogens, and had their antibacterial activity by killing bacteria rather than by the bacteriostatic mechanism (5).



Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC  
Listed Journal (Journal No. 47100)



ISSN 2279 - 0489  
AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY  
HALF YEARLY RESEARCH JOURNAL

# GENIUS



Volume - X, Issue - II,  
February - July - 2022  
English / Marathi Part - I

Impact Factor / Indexing  
2019 - 6.631  
[www.sjifactor.com](http://www.sjifactor.com)

**Ajanta Prakashan**

❧ **CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - I** ❧

S. No.	Title & Author	Page No.
1	A View on Emotionally Intelligent Person and its Habits and Practices <b>Mr. Konapure T. M.</b>	1-6
2	Comparative study on Morphological Variables of Mangalore University and Mysore University Kabaddi Players <b>Dr. Roshan Kumar G.</b>	7-10
3	Emperical Study on Security in E-Payment System with Special Reference to Udupi District <b>Dr. Umesh Maiya</b>	11-17
4	Sikh Art: Origin and Development <b>Prabhjot Kaur</b> <b>Dr. Rohita Sharma</b>	18-24
5	Resilient Leadership is the Way of Resilient Society during Pandemic <b>Dr. Neelappa B. Hosamani</b>	25-28
6	Forensic Accounting: A New Concept of Investigation <b>Prof. Dr. Anil S. Patil</b>	29-36
7	Spacing into the Mainstream: A Prologue to Feministic Matrix in Canadian Verses <b>Dr. Vinodkumar P. Chaudhari</b>	37-40
8	Yoga and Naturopathy are a Milestone in the Rehabilitation of Injured Player <b>Dr. Rajendra Waman</b>	41-46
9	Effect of Parenting Style on Youth's Personality <b>Dr. Mrs. Patil Sanjivani Jagdish</b>	47-51
10	The Use of "Flipped Classroom Pedagogy" in the Teaching-Learning Process for High School Students: Awareness <b>Mr. Raju Gulbas Dahiwalé</b> <b>Dr. Prashant B. Pagare</b>	52-57
11	A Study of Awareness and Problems Faced with Respect to M-Commerce in Public <b>Dr. Sanjay B. Shinde</b>	58-64

## 6. Forensic Accounting: A New Concept of Investigation

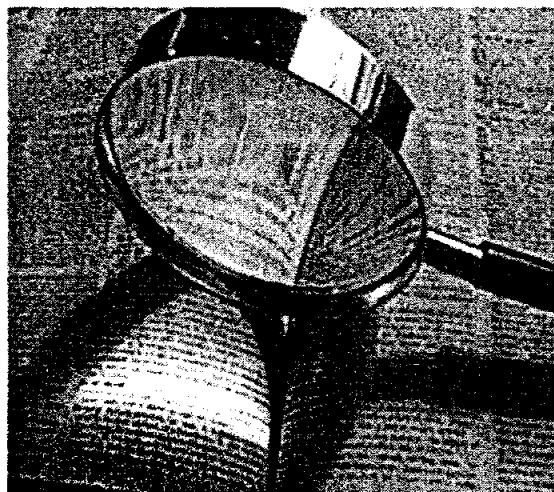
**Prof. Dr. Anil S. Patil**

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:** Forensic Accounting, Auditing, Frauds, Scams, Investigating Skills.







ग्रंथालयासाठी उपयोगी पडणारी अर्कहार्टप्रणाली व्यवस्थापनाची 18 सूत्रे

श्री. संजय माने

ग्रंथपाल, ए. सी. एस. कॉलेज, पलूस

Corresponding Author - श्री. संजय माने

DOI - 10.5281/zenodo.7223526

सारांश:

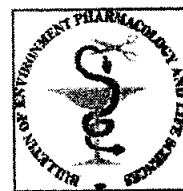
यामध्ये अर्कहार्टप्रणाली व्यवस्थापनाची 18 सूत्रे मांडण्यात आली आहेत त्या सूत्रांशी पंचसूत्रातील साम्य कसे आहे ते सांगण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. वस्तुस्थितीची जाणीव, अर्थशास्त्र सिद्धांत, व्यवस्थापनाच्या मर्यादा व ग्रंथालयाचे महत्व सांगणारे सूत्र कशी आहेत याचे विवेचन करणात आले आहे.

प्रस्तावना:

प्रत्येक व्यक्ती जे काम करत असते त्या मध्ये थोडे फार व्यवस्थापन असतेच. व्यवस्थापन ही संकल्पना सर्व ठिकाणी सर्वकाळात आणि सर्व परिस्थितीत लागू पडणारी असल्याने तिचे स्वरूप सार्वत्रिक आहे असे म्हटले जाते. थोडक्यात 'व्यवस्थापन करणे म्हणजे भविष्याचा अंदाज व नियोजन करणे, संघटन करणे, आदेश देणे, समन्वय करणे आणि नियंत्रण करणे होय'. या हेनरी फेयॉलच्या व्याखेप्रमाणे अनेकानी व्यवस्थापनाबद्दल विचार मांडले आहेत. व्यवस्थापन अनेक ठिकाणी केले जाते त्यानुसार ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थापनामध्ये मार्गदर्शन करणारे अनेकामध्ये डॉ. अर्कहार्ट यांचे नाव घेता येईल की, त्यांनी आज महाकाय संस्थेत रूपांतर झालेल्या ब्रिटीश लायब्ररी डायरेक्ट सप्लाय सेंटर या प्रलेख संचय आणि प्रतिलिपी पुरवणाऱ्या संस्थेचे जनक व तिचे विस्तारक म्हणून डॉ. अर्कहार्ट यांना ग्रंथालय व माहिती सेवाक्षेत्रांत मानाचे स्थान आहे. व व्यापकदृष्टीकोन भविष्याचा वेध घेण्याची क्षमता

असलेला उत्तम व्यवस्थापक म्हणून डॉ. अर्कहार्ट यांचे वर्णन करावे लागेल. स्थापनेच्या वेळी 'नॅशनल लेंडिंग लायब्ररी' असलेली ही संस्था प्रतिलिपी अत्यंत समक्षेतने पुरवली जाणारी जगातील नामवंत संस्था आहे. ही संस्था म्हणजे ग्रंथालय नव्हे, तर ही तिच्या व्यवस्थापनात ग्रंथालय व्यवस्थेची मुळे आहेत, तिचा उपयोग प्रमुख्याने ग्रंथालयांनीच करावयाचा असल्याने त्या अनुषंगाने ग्रंथपालानी व्यवस्थापनात कोणता दृष्टीकोन बाळगला पाहिजे, त्यांचे मार्गदर्शन त्यांनी 18 सूत्रात मांडली आहेत.

डॉ. एस.आर.रंगनाथान यांची पंच सूत्री आपणा सर्वांच्या परिचयाची आहेत ती सूत्रे ग्रंथपालांना मार्गदर्शन ठरलेली आहेत व भविष्यात ही मार्गदर्शक ठरतील. परंतू काही सूत्रास मर्यादा येतात ते म्हणजे डॉ. एस. आर. रंगनाथान यांनी दुसरे सूत्र असे सांगितले की प्रत्येक वाचकास त्याचे पुस्तक मिळाले पाहिजे जर ग्रंथालयामध्ये एकच पुस्तक असेल व दहा वाचक असतील तर प्रत्येक वाचकास हवे तेव्हा पुस्तक मिळणार नाही.



## Studies On Synthesis, Characterization, and Gas Sensing Properties of Dysprosium Doped Aluminum Trioxide

M.V. Kamble\* and S. R. Bamane

Department of Physics, Arts Commerce and Science College Palus, Maharashtra (India) Department of Physics, J. J. T. University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan (India)

\*Corresponding Author: [mvk270@gmail.com](mailto:mvk270@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

Nanoparticles of Dysprosium doped Aluminum trioxide gas sensors having the chemical formula  $DyAlO_3 (x=0.5)$  have been synthesized with sol-gel combustion approach and sintered at 600 °C and 750 °C. The morphology and composition of the obtained samples are examined and described using TGA, DTA, FESEM, XRD, EDS techniques. XRD results confirmed the formation of nanoparticles. The EDS findings show that there are no additional elemental impurities in the  $DyAlO_3$  NPs that have been prepared. Gas sensing properties were tested for  $NH_3$ , LPG, acetone. For  $NH_3$ , the highest sensing response for 100ppm was obtained at 350 °C. For LPG highest sensing response was found for 1000 ppm at 300 °C. For acetone highest sensing response was found for 1000ppm at 400 °C. In this case; the operating temperature and sensitivity of the gas sensor are low. The response of the  $DyAlO_3$  pellet was observed to be fast (~3s) to 100ppm for  $NH_3$ , while the recovery was quick (~30s).

**Keywords:** Nanoparticles, Sol-gel auto combustion method, TGA, XRD, FESEM, EDS gassensor, LPG,  $NH_3$ , acetone.

Received 26.02.2022

Revised 28.03.2022

Accepted 16.04.2022

### INTRODUCTION

Acetone,  $NH_3$ , LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) are hazardous air pollutants. LPG is inflammable gas. It is used as an explosive fuel in both industrial and home settings. It is called to be cooking gas. Cooking gas contains mainly butane [1], odorless, colorless; nontoxic gas. LPG is a good solvent for rubber and petroleum compounds, while steel and copper alloys are typically non-corrosive. It is commonly combined with sulfur (methyl mercaptan ethyl mercaptan) compounds that have a foul smell. So that any leakage may be immediately detected. This gas is possibly dangerous since it has the potential to produce explosions if it leaks out by accident. It was noted that at concentrations up to a certain point, there is significant leakage. It's much greater than the gas's lower explosive limit (LEL) in air. As a result, there is a significant need for monitoring it, as well as new problems [2] in the domestic and industrial fields for control and safety applications. Several well recognized materials for  $NH_3$  & LPG gas sensing are ZnO [3-7] SnO<sub>2</sub> [8,9,10], Ru-SnO<sub>2</sub> [11] SnO<sub>2</sub>-Cu [12,13] TiO<sub>2</sub> [14]. Ammonia is produced by the decomposition of proteins in the bodies of plants and animals. Ammonia has a characteristic of pungent smell like public urinals, cattle yards. Ammonia gas is neither combustible nor a supporter of combustion. The physical properties of Ammonia are colorless gas having a characteristic pungent smell, lighter than air, highly soluble in water, high toxicity, easily liquefied cooling by compressing. It is used in the manufacture of fertilizers like ammonium sulfate and ammonium nitrate, medical diagnosis, chemical technology, food process, firepower plants, environmental protection, as a reducing reagent, laboratory reagent, and good solvent.

Gas sensors detect the composition and concentration of gas by converting it into an electrical signal via chemical and physical effects. Gas sensors are often used in the detection of explosives, flammables, harmful & toxic gases, and environmental management [15]. Lately, the majority of gas sensors were surface-controlled resistance sensors, whereas semiconductor resistance gas sensors mostly utilized metal oxide semiconductors as their sensitive material [16]. Because of the enormous number of free electrons within the conduction band as well as oxygen vacancies in the surface, the metal semiconductor's material surface has high adsorption capabilities and high reactivity, and it is affected by surface gas action. Therefore, measurements based on electrical properties are possible [17]. Metal oxide materials have good chemical and physical characteristics, are inexpensive to create and

साहित्य, कला आणि लोकसंस्कृतीला वाहिलेले त्रैमासिक

# तिफण

वर्ष १४ वे, अंक - ४ था  
जानेवारी - फेब्रुवारी - मार्च २०२३  
भाग - २

UGC Care Listed Journal  
ISSN 2231 - 573X

◆ संपादक ◆  
डॉ. शिवाजी हुसे

पत्ता : संपादक, तिफण, 'शिवार' श्रीराम कॉलनी, हिवरखेडा रोड,  
कन्नड, जि. औरंगाबाद - १३१४०३, मो. ९९०४००३९९८



## भाग - २ अनुक्रमणिका



अनु क्र.	लेख व लेखकाचे नाव	पृष्ठ क्र.
१	यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांची राजकीय वाटचाल डॉ. मनीषा नागपुरे	१-८
२	महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासाचे आद्य प्रणेते : यशवंतराव चव्हाण डॉ. संगीता संपत पाटील	९-१५
३	यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांचे आर्थिक विचार व महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासातील योगदान डॉ. अमोल माने	१६-२३
४	आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राच्या परिवर्तनामध्ये यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांचे समाजपरिवर्तनवादी विचार डॉ. अनिल शिवाजी टिके	२४-२९
५	यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांची राजकीय वाटचाल डॉ. अतुल हणमंत कदम	३०-३५
६	आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राचे शिल्पकार : यशवंतराव चव्हाण डॉ. संतोष बाबरे	३६-४०
७	यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांचे साहित्य आणि समाज प्रबोधनपर विचार विशेष संदर्भ ऋणानुबंध डॉ. बालाजी विठ्ठलराव डिगोळे	४१-४६
८	यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांच्या मुख्यमंत्री पदाच्या कार्यकाळातील महाराष्ट्राच्या शैक्षणिक धोरणाचे अवलोकन डॉ. जयंत शंकर बोरगावकर	४७-५२
९	यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांची राजकीय वाटचाल डॉ. पंडित महादेव लावंड	५३-५९
१०	यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांच्या कृषीविषयक विचारांची समकालीन प्रस्तुतता प्रा. डॉ. मरे राजकुमार श्रीहरी	६०-६३
११	यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांची राजकीय वाटचाल डॉ. सचिन एस. वेरुळकर	६४-७२
१२	मानवतावादी साहित्यिक : यशवंतराव चव्हाण प्रा. डॉ. वैशाली भानुदास आहेर	७३-७८

## २. महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासाचे आद्य प्रणेते : यशवंतराव चव्हाण

डॉ. संगीता संपत पाटील

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

### प्रस्तावना

संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळीचा परिणाम म्हणून यशवंतराव चव्हाणांच्या नेतृत्वाचा उदय झाला. संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राचे पहिले मुख्यमंत्री मा. यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांनी आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राच्या जडणघडणीत मोलाचे योगदान दिले आहे. त्यामुळेच त्यांना आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राचे शिल्पकार म्हणून गौरविले जाते. यशवंतराव चव्हाण हे फक्त राजकीय नेते नव्हते तर ते सर्वार्थाने लोकोत्तर लोकनेते होते साहित्य, सांस्कृतिक, कुशल मुत्सद्दी, व्यवहारचतुर, कुशल प्रशासक, शिक्षण, सहकार, विज्ञान, तंत्रज्ञान, कला, कृषी, उद्योगाला दिशा देणारा धुरंधर नेते होते. संरक्षण मंत्री, गृहमंत्री, अर्थमंत्री, उपपंतप्रधान या विविध राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर यशवंतराव चव्हाणांनी केलेले कार्य अतुलनीय आहे. एका सामान्य शेतकरी कुटुंबात जन्मास आलेली व्यक्ती जेव्हा या देशातील उपपंतप्रधान आणि संरक्षणमंत्री आशा उच्च पदांचा सन्मान मिळविते तेव्हा तो प्रत्येक मराठी माणसाकरिता अभिमानच ठरतो. महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकारणात मुख्यमंत्री कसा असावा हे त्यांनी आपल्या कर्तृत्वाने दाखवून दिले महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासात त्यांचे योगदान अनमोल आहे. त्यांच्या कार्यकर्तृत्वाचा थोडक्यात आढावा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात केला आहे.

### शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्टे

१. यशवंतरावजींच्या जीवन कार्याचा परिचय करून घेणे.
२. महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासात यशवंतराव चव्हाणांचे कार्य व भूमिकेचा अभ्यास करणे.

### पूर्वचरित्र

यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांचा जन्म १२ मार्च १९१३ रोजी आजोळी देवराष्ट्रे जि. सांगली येथे अतिशय गरीब कुटुंबात झाला. वडील बळवंतरावांचा प्लेगच्या साथीत मृत्यू झाल्यानंतर त्यांची माता विठाबाई यांनी काबाडकष्ट करून त्यांना वाढविले. त्यांच्यावर संस्कार केले. स्वावलंबन, देशभक्तीचे धडे त्यांना आईनेच शिकविले. त्याचबरोबर त्यांच्या मोठ्या बंधूंनी त्यांना मोलाचे सहकार्य केले. त्यांचे प्राथमिक शिक्षण देवराष्ट्रे येथे मामाकडे तर मॅट्रीकचे शिक्षण कराड येथे झाले इ. स. १९३८ साली त्यांनी इतिहास व राज्यशास या विषयांतून बी. ए. ची पदवी संपादन केली. १९४१ मध्ये एल.एल.बी ची पदवी पुण्यातून प्राप्त केली. १९४२ ला वेणूताईशी विवाह झाला.

शिक्षणाबरोबरच यशवंतराव स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीमध्ये आघाडीवर होते. सातारा- सांगली परिसरात यशवंतराव तरुणांचे नेतृत्व करू लागले. वयाच्या १७ व्या वर्षी यशवंतरावांनी महात्मा गांधीजींच्या नेतृत्वाखाली सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळीत भाग घेऊन स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलनात उडी घेतली. मुंबई इलाखा कायदे मंडळाच्या १९४६ च्या निवडणुकीत दक्षिण सातार्यातून त्यांची निवड झाली.



Estd. 1962  
"A++" Accredited by NAAC (2021)  
with CGPA 3.52

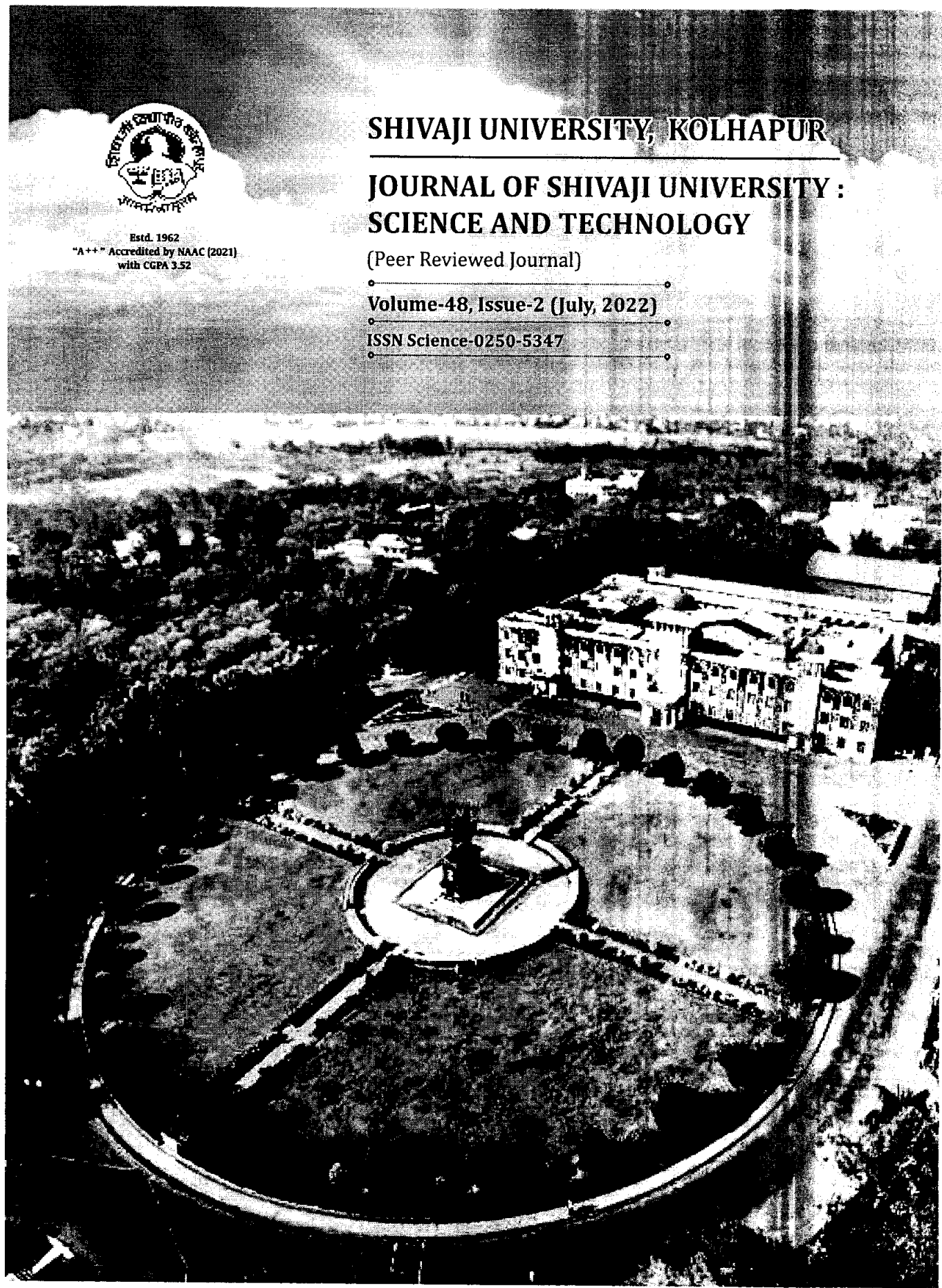
**SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR**

**JOURNAL OF SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY :  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

(Peer Reviewed Journal)

Volume-48, Issue-2 (July, 2022)

ISSN Science-0250-5347



INDEX

Sr. No.	Title of Research Article with Name of Author/s	Page No.
1.	<b>Nanoformulations of Curcumin for the Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus and Associated Complications</b> Namrata A. Jadhav, Sirinbanu R. Matwal, Jitesh A. Daunde, Sneha S. Desai, Madhuri V. Walvekar	1
2.	<b>Impact of Gut Microbiota on the Functionality of the Gastrointestinal Tract and Digestion</b> Nikhil A. Ghulanawar, Vijay S. Patil, Ashish A. Deshmukh	18
3.	<b>Age and Longevity of Indian Garden Lizard, <i>Calotes versicolor</i> by Skeletochronology</b> Suresh M. Kumbhar	28
4.	<b>Alterations In Protein Content in Brain and Liver Tissues of Fingerlings of Freshwater Major Carp <i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i> After Exposure to Insecticide Emamectin Benzoate</b> Rutuja J. Lad, Madhav P. Bhilave	37
5.	<b>Effect of Paclobutrazol on Mantle Epidermal Lining of Terrestrial Slug <i>Semperulamaculata</i></b> Saniya S. Tendulkar Nitin A. Kamble	41
6.	<b>Effect of Gut Microbiota on Neuronal Fine Tuning</b> Vijay S. Patil, Nikhil A. Ghulanawar, Ashish A. Deshmukh	48
7.	<b>Assessment of Kidney and Liver Damage Against Ethylene Glycol Induced Renal Calculi in Vertebrate Experiment Model: <i>RATTUS NORVEGICUS</i></b> Vishal S. Sutar, Shraddha S. Mohite, Neha D. Kamble, Samruddhi R. Yadav, Kanakadri M. Sarode, Nitin A. Kamble	57

# Age and Longevity of Indian Garden Lizard, *Calotes versicolor* by Skeletochronology

Suresh M. Kumbar<sup>a\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Zoology, Arts, Commerce and Science College Palus, Dist. Sangli 416 310 (MS) India.

\*Corresponding author: smkumbar@rediffmail.com

---

## ABSTRACT

In this study, age structure and longevity of 40 individuals (22 males and 18 females) of Indian garden lizard *Calotes versicolor* was determined by skeletochronology. This is a medium-sized, arboreal lizard with oval head and laterally compressed body. They are commonly found among the undergrowth in open habitats including highly urban areas. Phalangeal bones were cross-sectioned on a rotary microtome, then sections stained with Harris hematoxylin for 10-15 min. Sections from the mid-diaphysis were selected and mounted in glycerin after rinsing with tap water and observed with light microscopy and enumerated the number of LAGs. Its average snout vent length (SVL) was  $9.49 \pm 1.74$  cm and  $8.35 \pm 1.07$  cm, whereas the median age was  $2.77 \pm 1.31$  (range = 2 - 5) for males and 2.32 years (SD = 1.04, range = 2 - 4) for females, respectively. No statistically significant differences were noticed in body mass and SVL between the sexes. However, there was a significant positive correlation between body mass and SVL ( $r = 0.86$ ). Based on this study, the maximum longevity of this lizard is from 5 years for females to 6 years for males in a natural population.

## KEYWORDS

Age structure, Garden lizard, Skeletochronology, Tropics.

.....

## 1. INTRODUCTION

India, being a mega-diverse country, harbors more than 518 species of reptiles [1]. Among these reptiles, the Indian garden lizard *C. versicolor* (Daudin, 1802) is a largely widespread tropical lizard and found in the Indian subcontinent [2]. However, it ranges from South-eastern Iran, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Western Malaysia, Maldives, Vietnam, Cambodia, South China, Indonesia and Mauritius [3]. Recent studies confirm its distribution to Oman, Singapore and United States [4]. They are commonly found among the undergrowth in open habitats including highly urban areas. Mainly they feed on insects and small vertebrates, including rodents and other lizards. Body colour is light brown and grayish on dorsal side with transverse spots on back and sides [5].





Volume 123

Special Issue II, 2023 on  
Animal Taxonomy  
Summit 2023

ISSN (Online) : 2581-8686  
ISSN (Print) : 0375-1511

Records of the  
*Zoological*  
Survey of India

A Journal of Indian Zoology



[www.recordsofzsi.com](http://www.recordsofzsi.com)  
Zoological Survey of India



## A Study on Ichthyofaunal Diversity of Yerla River, Northern Western Ghat, Maharashtra, India

Angha V. Bhoi-Kamble\* and Suresh M. Kumbar

Department of Zoology,  
Arts, Commerce and Science College Palus, Dist. Sangli (MS.), 416 310  
smkumbar@rediffmail.com

### Abstract

The freshwater fish fauna of Yerla River, Sangli district was studied between 2021 to 2022. It is aimed at making a comprehensive checklist and to find out real anthropogenic threats to the fish fauna of Yerla River. A total of 58 species belonging to 7 orders, 19 families and 40 genera were recorded. Order Cypriniformes were the most dominant one and represents 33 species followed by Siluriformes (13 species), Anabantiformes (4 species), Cichliformes (3 species), Belontiiformes (2 species), Synbranchiiformes (2 species) and Gobiiformes (1 species). Among these, 17 species are endemic from the Western Ghats and 4 species endemic from the Krishna River System. As per IUCN's Red list of Threatened Species, 41 species assessed as least concern; 3 species as near threatened; 2 species as vulnerable; 4 species as endangered; 4 species as Data Deficient and the conservation status of one species *Pethia sanjaymoluri* has not yet been assessed. The fish fauna of the river is threatened due to alien species and some anthropogenic activities like releasing of agricultural effluents, domestic organic wastes and non-degradable plastic materials owing to tourism activities. Since, this small study area hosts 17 endemic and 6 threatened species. Therefore, Yerla River will be the most suitable habitat for conservation of endemic and threatened species.

**Keywords:** fish diversity, endemics, threats, conservation, Yerla River

### Introduction:

The Western Ghats of India is one of the eight 'hotspots' of biological diversity in the world (Myers *et al.*, 2000), with a high level of endemism, encompasses 320 species belonging to 11 orders, 35 families and 112 genera (Dahanukar and Raghavan, 2013a). Krishna is one of the major perennial River in Western region of Maharashtra. The important tributaries of the river Krishna are Wenna, Urmodi, Tarli, Koyna, Yerla, Warana, Panchaganga, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Bhima, Tungabhadra and Musi (Das *et al.*, 2017). In recent years, much interest has developed in the study of phylogeny and taxonomy of the freshwater fishes as a whole (Jayaram, 2009). Much of information has been accumulated in the fields of diversity, density, threats and conservations of freshwater fish fauna of Krishna River system (Arunachalam, 2002; Kharat *et al.*, 2003; Dahanukar

*et al.*, 2004; Chandanshive *et al.*, 2007; Sarwade and Khillare, 2010; Jadhav *et al.*, 2011; Kharat *et al.*, 2012; Dahanukar *et al.*, 2012; Kumbar *et al.*, 2021). Earlier studies on the fish fauna of Satara district was carried out by Annandale (1919) reported 18 species in Yenna River at Medha in Satara. Silas (1953) studied the fish fauna of Mahabaleshwar and Wai in Satara district and recorded 14 species, later Kharat *et al.* (2012) has given updated checklist of fish fauna of Krishna River at Wai and Dhoni reservoir and reported presence of 51 species. Jadhav *et al.* (2011) reported 58 species of fish in Koyna River. However, Kumbar and Lad (2014) have recorded 13 species of catfish in the Krishna River, Sangli district. Recently, Kumbar *et al.*, 2021 have reported 73 species of fish from the Krishna River in Sangli District. Some reviews have highlighted paucity of data on the fish fauna of the Western Ghats Rivers (Kharat *et al.*, 2003; Dahanukar

\*Author for correspondence: anghabhohi@gmail.com  
Article Received on: 02.01.2023

**Palus Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's  
Art's, Commerce And Science College, Palus  
Book/ Chapter publish (2022-23)**

**INDEX**

Sr.No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published
1	Dr. S. R. Parlekar	Sangitratna
		Kahani eka songadyachi
		Fad tamashacha
2	Dr. R. S.Salunkhe	Skill
3	Mr. S. S. Lendave	LITERATURE AND CULTURE



# संगीतरत्न

कै. मा. दत्ता महाडिक पुणेकर जीवनचरित्र  
आणि त्यांनी संगीतबद्ध करून गायलेली गीते



डॉ. अश्वतोष मलिक  
मुंबई

# संगीतरत्न

(कै.मा.दत्ता महाडिक पुणेकर : जीवनप्रवास आणि  
त्यांनी संगीतबद्ध करून गायलेली गाणी)

लेखक

डॉ. संपतराव पार्लेकर  
मुरलीधर शिंदे बोरगावकर

निर्मिती

श्री साईकृपा चॅरिटेबल ट्रस्ट, बेल्हे  
ता.जुन्नर, जि.पुणे

कहाणी एका  
सांगाड्याची



(कलावंत गुलाब बोरगावकर)

# कहाणी एका सोंगाड्याची

: लेखक :

डॉ. संपतराव पार्लेकर

संस्कृती प्रकाशन, पुणे

30

(कलावंत गुलाब बोंगावकर)  
कहाणी एका सोंगाड्याची  
(Kalvant Gulabrao Borgavkar)  
Kahani Eka Songadyachi

प्रथम आवृत्ती  
१८ जानेवारी २०२३

ISBN : 978-93-93943-40-8

प्रकाशक  
संस्कृती प्रकाशन  
आप्पा बळवंत चौक, पुणे-४११०३०  
फोन : ०२० २४४९०३४३

अक्षररचना  
सौ. मनीषा सुतार

मुद्रक  
देशमाने प्रिंट असोसिएट्स  
पलूस औद्योगिक वसाहत, पलूस, मो. १२७०७००७५८

मुखपृष्ठ  
बाबा पवार, विंग (कन्हाड)

© सौ. उषा संपतराव पालेकर,  
मु. पो. पलूस (सांगली), मो. ९६२३२४१९२३

मूल्य  
रुपये दोनशे पन्नास फक्त

महाराष्ट्रातील खुशाल  
ज्यांनी आनंदाचे  
आनंदक्षण फुलवले

त्या लोकांक  
ही कला

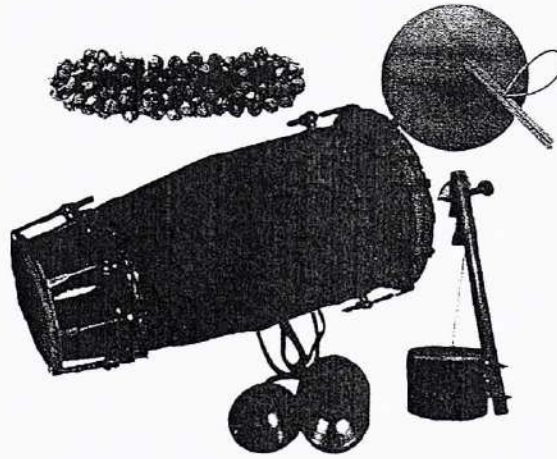
डॉ. रमण



तमाशाशाहीर तात्या सावळजकर  
जीवनचरित्र व काव्यरचना

# फड तमाशाचा

डॉ. संपतराव पार्लेकर

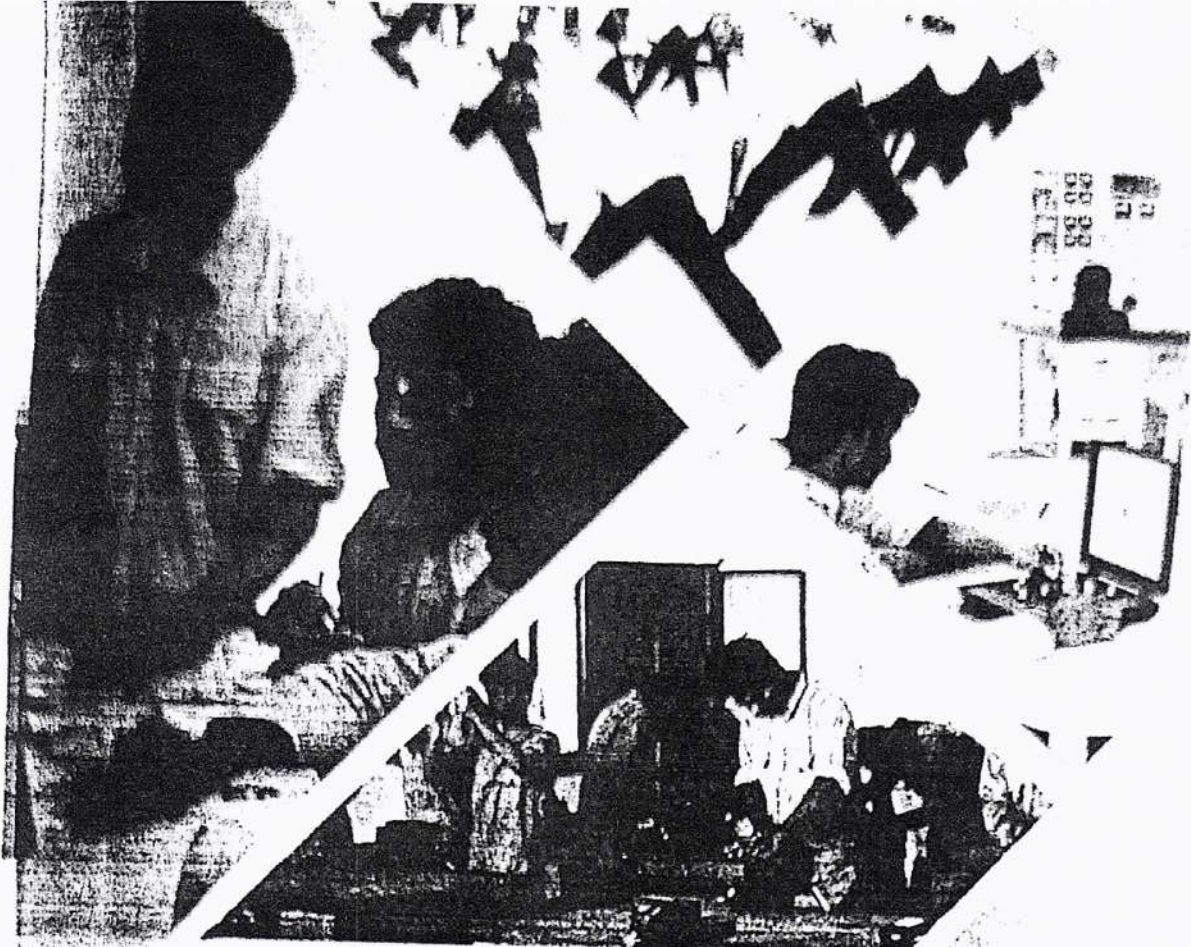


बहुजन समाजाची लोककला  
फड तमाशाचा...

(तमाशाशाहीर तात्या सावळजकर यांचे जीवनचरित्र आणि काव्यरचना)

डॉ. संपतराव रामचंद्र पार्लेकर

पार्टनर पब्लिकेशन

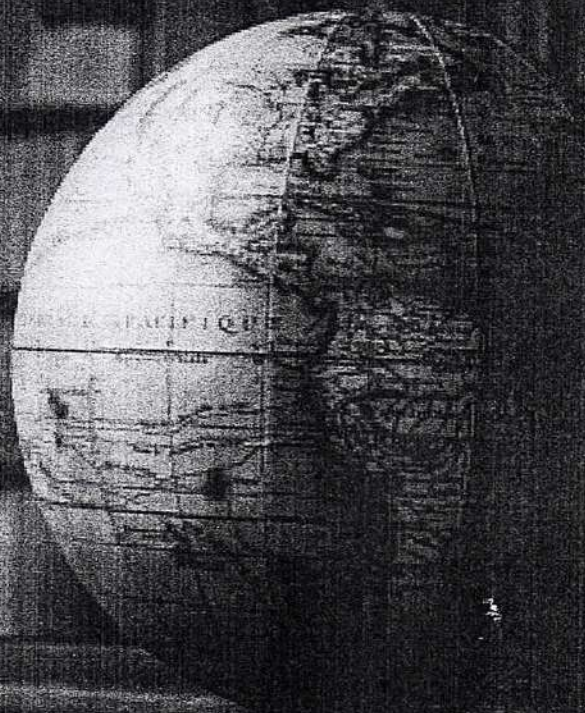


# Skill

*Prof. (Dr.) A. M. Gurav  
Prin. (Dr.) R. S. Salunkhe*



**LITERATURE AND CULTURE**  
-AN INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY



Edited by  
**P. R. KARMARKAR**

# LITERATURE AND CULTURE - AN INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY

*Editor*

**P. R. Karmarkar**

Professor, Department of English  
Principal, College of Arts and Commerce  
Andhra University, Visakhapatnam



**Paramount Publishing House**

• NEW DELHI • HYDERABAD

All rights are reserved. No part of this publication which is material protected by this copyright notice may not be reproduced or transmitted or utilized or stored in any form or by any means now known or hereinafter invented, electronic, digital or mechanical, including photocopying, scanning, recording or by any information storage or retrieval system, without prior written permission from Paramount Publishing House

Information contained in this book has been published by Paramount Publishing House Hyderabad and has been obtained by its Author(s) from sources believed to be reliable and are correct to the best of their knowledge. However, the Publisher and its Editor(s) shall in no event be liable for any errors, omissions or damages arising out of use of this information and specifically disclaim any implied warranties or merchantability or fitness for any particular use.

LITERATURE AND CULTURE-AN INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY

First Edition - 2022

Copyright © P. R. Karmarkar

ISBN: 978 93 93259-17-2

Price: Rs. 375.00

**Paramount Publishing House**

A-531, H.No. 4 32-521, Phase-1, Allwyn Colony, Kakatpally, Hyderabad - 500 072.

Ph.: 7799000082

*Sales Offices :*

**Hyderabad**

A-531, H.No. 4 32-521, Phase-1, Allwyn Colony, Kakatpally, Hyderabad - 500 072.

Ph.: 7799000082

**New Delhi**

C/14, SDIDC Work Centre Jhilmil Colony, New Delhi-100095. Phone: 011-2162365.

paramountpublishers@gmail.com | alluriasr2005@yahoo.com

Published by Krishna Prasad Alluri for Paramount Publishing House and printed by him at Sai Thirumala Printers.

S.No.	Title of the Paper	Page No.
24.	Deconstruction of History in Magic-Realist Novel Sexing the Cherry by Jeanette Winterson <i>- Dr. Shubhangi Sadashiv Lendave</i>	144
25.	Endangered Agrarian Culture of India in Sadanand Deshmukh's Baromas (2004) <i>- Dr. Sudhir Sadashiv Lendave</i>	149
26.	Sisters in Society Sans Sympathy: A Study of Deterministic Struggle <i>- Dr. Surela Raj. K</i>	153
27.	Restructuring Indian Society Through Constitutional Culture <i>- Prof. P. Arjun</i>	163
28.	An Ecocritical Study of Manju Kapur's the Immigrant and Kamala Markandaya's the Nowhere Man <i>- Dr. Mandapaka Kasulamma, Dr. Chelle Naresh</i>	171
29.	A Dystopian Reading of Nadine Gordimer's the Pickup <i>- Sekhara Rao S.P</i>	175
30.	A Comparative Study of Emersonian Doctrine of Infinitude of Private Man and Vedantic Concept of Jeevatma <i>- B.S.S. Bhagavan</i>	181
31.	Glimpses of History Through Literature with Reference to Naguib Mahufouz's 'Khufu's Wisdom' <i>K. V. Rama Rao, K. Raulha Mudhavi</i>	190
32.	Shady Alleys of Bangalore in Anita Nair's Chain of Custody <i>- Ms. R. Indira</i>	194

## Endangered Agrarian Culture of India in Sadanand Deshmukh's *Baromas* (2004)

Dr. Sudhir Sadashiv Lendave

Assistant Professor, Department of English, Arts, Commerce and Science College,  
Palus Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur

The advanced research works conducted in the field of Anthropology and Archaeology, by the advanced technologies like 'radiocarbon dating' discovered the enchanted facts that bridged the gaps of ignorance in the history of human evolution. These fields have produced significant corpus of authentic data in connection to the ancient period and the human society resides in it. A brief review of these facts reveal that it is an invention of "agriculture" that as homo-nomads to change the way of their life from hunter-gatherers to live in the well-urban centres and rely on the domestic grains instead of wild fauna and flora. This change in life style and food not only nourishes the intellectual mankind but it also develops a flexibly structured civilization. This anthropological phase of human evaluation is defined as "Agricultural Demographic Transition" through the theories like - Raphael Pumpelly's 'The Oasis Theory'; Robert Braidwood's 'The Hilly Flanks'; Brain Hayden's 'The Feasting Model'; Carl Sauer's 'The Demographic Theories'; and David Rindos's 'Intentionality Theory' etc. which in a sense try to understand the basic reasons behind the rise of agrarian society. The geographical origin of the birth of 'agriculture' and its spread in the world is generally attributed to the nations of the middle east which is also afterwards recognized as the most fertile cradles of civilization - Indus Valley Civilization (India), Nile River Civilization (Egypt), Yellow/Huang He River Civilization (China), Tigris and Euphrates River Valley Civilization (Mesopotamia). This phase of transformation is seen as a great leap towards the notion which is generally considered as a most significant step to man, "modern". In this period, especially after the colonial period the middle east has rejected their tag as a 'common-wealth' to formulate an essential image of an independent state. This social change also brings in a technological revolution that incepts a new age of industrialization. The tramps, buses and trucks were speeding the roads for man; telephonically the world is shrinking its geographical boundaries; electricity has radically increased the output of irrigated fields; diesel engines were working very hard to meet the ever-increasing demand; the cultural transformation is the feat of the age; and artificial intelligence dominating the modern world.

All these changes defame the wisest pursuit of mankind, 'agriculture' and brings in the industrial revolution that delimits the mankind as an assistant to the machines. The modern phenomena like 'industrialization' further increased the complexity of human life and decreased the possibility of the sustainability of agriculture. As it has



II

Sahitya Akademi Award winning author Sadanand Deshmukh is one of the significant voice who speaks about the subjugated agricultural society, that in a realistic sense can be categorized as endangered in the agrarian nation like India. This endangered state of agriculture should not only be understood in the context of decaying agrarian economy but it should be interpreted within the large context of cultural change. Deshmukh, through his literary corpus, makes an attempt to provide this larger socio-cultural context to the problems of farmers which are generally considered as an economic by ignoring the more influential cultural entities. As a result, his works, especially *Baromas* (Twelve Enduring Months), deals with all the possible factors that directly or indirectly contribute in the process of endangering the agrarian society of Maharashtra. His thematic concern of farmer's problems is so recurrent, as immediately after the publication of his two novels *Tak* (1998) and *Baromas* (2004), he is considered as a major writer of Marathi Literary Tradition. Both these novels deal with a story of young generation and their struggle to survive in the world where the opportunities were minimal, however, the competitors were in millions. His thematic concern for agrarian society is also sustained in his short-stories like 'Lachand', 'Uthwan', 'Mahant' and 'Ragada', which can be categorized as the most read short stories of last decade. As his works attempt to reflect a critical simulacrum, the themes like unemployment, superstition, corruption, caste-conflict, religious tensions which are the inevitable part of Indian Society.

*Baromas* is a story of farmer which illustrates the most probable reasons behind the suicides of farmers of Maharashtra. In the last few decades the ratio of farmer's suicides is dangerously increased in India and especially in Maharashtra. Government has established different commissions and committees in order to understand the problem and have also taken the measures like debt waiver, but the problems are persistent. The only reason behind it is a belief that the problem is economic. *Baromas*, significantly, points out that this belief is wrong as several other socio-cultural factors were contributing in it.

The protagonist of the story Eknath, well-educated young man, is failed to secure a job as he could not pay the bribe to the corrupt officers who eventually turns towards farming. This 'wrong turn' gives him different kind of experiences that not only explore his personal experiences but appear as a representative experiences of larger farming community of Marathwada. The story is centered around the disillusioned group of youth who strongly aspires for a good job, a beautiful wife, a bungalow and a car but due to corrupt system they cannot achieve all these things through legitimate employment. Out of frustration and disillusionment, Eknath's younger brother Madhu and his friends form a 'golden gang' to carry out the illegal activities to earn money to complete their day-today needs. All these young boys have a dream that through all these illegal activities they will accumulate lots money to bribe the corrupt officers and get the desired job and social prestige. Act of these boys should be treated as a revolt against the established system which exclude them from their constitutional right of living happy life. It is observed that in the age of globalization and in the vent of industrialization agriculture is substituted

With the salaried jobs, but as everybody starts dreaming for the happy life and government job the problem of saturation persistent that leads the youth towards criminal activities. Thus, in the present period the absence of agriculture created a void that frustrates the young generation and makes them criminals.

Another significant reason behind the decay of agriculture is education. As the younger generation of the novel is well educated, they were aware of the world around them. They are well acquainted with the life-style of urban society which allures them and make them hate their own life. They reject to follow their forefathers and spend their lives in the dust and dirt. Most of the members of golden gang were dreaming to live in the urban centers where the electricity never blinks. Their education cannot make them eligible to survive independently and opens only a path towards the dead end of unemployment. Adverse economic conditions, deprivation of infrastructural facilities, lack of basic amenities of health make these educated young generation frustrated and generate hate in their mind for the urban society. The harmonious agrarian culture is lost and its place is occupied by the crises-stricken society with the ever-widening gulf of rural and urban societies. For instance, Eknath hates his friends living in the city and leading a so called 'successful' life. These crises can be evidenced in Eknath's family as the family of her wife resides in the urban center. These characters represent the urban culture and shows eccentric indifference with Eknath's rural family. His wife Alka also dreams to leave their village and live in the urban centers. She hates rural life as she could not get the life of urban society. She feels that the rural, agrarian life itself is a great problem and nobody can solve it. In the end it is seen that his wife left him to live with her father in the city.

Besides these issues related to the personal desires of young generation to leave the rural agrarian society, there are certain administrative problems which also boost the speed of decay. The political leaders reflected in the novel are selfish and money minded. They lack the vision to solve the agrarian problems, but on the contrary in many cases it is seen that they make the propaganda of these problems to win the elections. Besides the lack of political will, Deshmukh has depicted one more problem that is the lack of capital. As the agrarian products cannot get the desired prices due to the government policies and anti-agrarian decisions of 'import' or on the most of the occasions the price of production is less than the production cost, farmers have to borrow money to invest once again in the soil. But when these poor farmers try to get the debts, they have to face the corrupt system and bribe the bank and government officers. Novel reflects Balimama as a representative character who bribes the officers to sanction his crop loan.

Besides the problem of capital, these poor people also face the problem of superstitions. Instead of adopting the scientific method of farming they rely on the superstitions. For instead, before conducting any work in the field Eknath's father visits Tarubhadaji, a fortune-seeker to see a panchang for 'good' time. Through out the year, out of superstition, these people have to spend lot of money to conduct different kinds of rituals that is also one of the reasons behind their poor condition. It is observed in the novel that many times these people take loan to follow their

superstitions which they cannot pay back and have to live life under the pressures of money landers.

Besides the problem of capital, the novel has also given voice to the issue of contamination of Fertile Soil due to Chemical Fertilizers. Especially after the green revolution for the better yield, farmers start using the chemical fertilizers which work very effectively in the initial period, but eventually it starts showing its side effect. Eknath's grandfather Nanu explored it as follows:

Why do we give liquid chemical to a bull taking part in a race? To make it run faster and win a race. Okey, the bull looks bright for some days, but after the chemical washes out of the body, the bull dies of exhaustion. In the same way, this soil will die of over farming one day. It will not have the strength to give life to the crop. (07)

Thus, this is the reality behind the use of fertilizers which initially helps to yield the better crops but, in the end, it will destroy the farming. As these farmers were caught in the trap of fertilizers, the production cost of the crops is increased but in comparison the market price is decreased due to the higher yield.

The novel also comprises the different social movements that help these people to overcome their problems. Tejrao Khapke is one of the activists, who try to motivate farmers to participate in the movement of company farming. He strongly believes that globalization is good as it can help them to survive in the age of competition. Eknath, eventually takes decision to participate in the movement which is in fact a surrender of the protagonist to the hostile socio- cultural conditions.

### III

Thus, it can be said that Sadanand Deshmukh has touched all the possible issues of agrarian society and reflected the major reasons behind its decay. The process of globalization, lack of political will, faulty market policies, superstitions, lack of scientific knowledge appear few of the important reasons behind the end of agrarian culture. It can be observed in the novel that due to the economic meltdown, the agrarian society has lost its wonder and as a result the elder generations were attracted towards the more prosperous urban life. This phenomenal shift in the attitude of the younger generation is classically noted in the novel. The narration of the novel is realistic as it reveals many obvious but unsaid facts of the contemporary world. Deshmukh by depicting a representative tale of Indian farmer depicts that agriculture is no more a life style of agrarian nation, but it has emerged as a major hurdle in the development of India as an industrial nation. Novel can be interpreted as Deshmukh's perdition that agriculture will not survive in the infrequent monsoon rains and highly fluctuating market. Thus, it can be said that the in the age of globalization, agrarian society is endangered and in near future India, which was once the major exporter, will emerge as a major importer of agrarian products.

### Reference:

1. Deshmukh, Sadanand. Baromas. Pune: Continental Publication, 2002. Print.