

Late Laxmibai Deshmukh Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Parli Vaijnath

3.3.1 Papers Publications by Faculty

The college faculty has contributed greatly in the field of research papers publications along with books publications. In the last five years from 2018-19 to 2022-23 many faculty members have published papers.

Here we are presenting the first pages of the research papers by the faculty due to constrain of file size. Full papers will be submitted if required.

PRINCIPAL
Late Laxmibai Deshmukh
Mahila Mahavidyalaya
Parti-Valjnath Dist.Beed



Late Laxmibai Deshmukh Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Parli Vaijnath

Research Publications 2018-19 to 2022-23

3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

			Departme	ne			Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal /Digital Object Identifier (doi) number			
Sr. No.	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Departme nt of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to website of the Journal	Link to article / paper / abstract of the article	Is it listed in UGC Care list	
1	Surface morphology and magnetic interactions in Ni0.5Co0.5FeCrO4 sintered at different temperatures.	Nehal Ahmed, V.B. Kawade, Y.A. Vijapure et.al.	Physics	Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research Vol.5, Issue 12, (Dec. 2018) 472-480	2018-19	2349-5162	https://www.jetir.org/ papers/JETIR1812C 68.pdf		yes	
2	Synthesis, Structural and Dielectric Properties of Ni0.3Zn0.7- xCoxFeCrO4 ferrite.	D.L.Navgare, U.B. Tumberphale, V.B.Kawade	Physics	International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research, vol.6 (Mar.2019) 74-78.	2018-19	2394-7780	https://iaraedu.com/a bout-journal/ijair- volume-6-issue-1-xix- january-march-2019- part-1.php		yes	
3	Superparamagnetic cobalt-substituted copper zinc ferrialuminate: synthesis, morphological, magnetic and dielectric properties investigation.	DilipNavgare, V.B.Kawade et.al.	Physics	Journal of Sol-Gel Science and Technology. (Springer), Published Online Aug.2019	2019-20	Springer Publication	https://link.springer.c om/article/10.1007/s1 0971-019-05106-z		yes	
4	Structure sensitive magnetic properties of nano crystalline Co2+ substituted Ni-Zn ferrite aluminates	DilipNavgare, VivekanandB. Kawadeet.al.	Physics	Ceramics International 2021	2020-21	Elsevier publication	https://www.scienced irect.com/science/arti cle/pii/S02728842210 18010		yes	

5	Structural, Morphological and Dielectric Evaluation of Co2+ Doped Zinc Ferrite Aluminate	VivekanandB. Kawade, Shyam Gore et.al.	Physics	Micromolecular Symposia	2021-22	2021, 400, 2100103	https://onlinelibrary. wiley.com/doi/abs/10. 1002/masy.202100103	yes
6	Teaditional phutothery for vaciovs diseases among taibals in acathwada july-2019	S.V.Kachare	Botany	Bioifole GUC Caer Lisk	2019-20	0976-4755		Yes
7	Credibility of fok clains among feibals innaeathwada 05/12/2019	S.V.Kachare	Botany	Bioifole GUC Caer Lisk	2019-20	0976-4755		Yes
8	Some medianal planb feom meathwada and theie melhods of Adminiskabon-2020	S.V.Kachare	Botany	Bioifole GUC Caer Lisk	2020-21	2394-5303		Yes
9	ethobotanical Resoueces of maeathwada May- 2019	S.V.Kachare	Botany	Caulisled	2019-20	0976-4585		Yes
10	Cedibliy of folk clams among feibals in maeathwad 05- 12-2019	S.V.Kachare	Botany	Bioifole GUC Caer Lisk	2019-20	0976-4755		Yes
11	Histoey of ethno medianal plants in macathwada 01-02- 2019	S.V.Kachare	Botany	Bioifole heritagz ugc caelisk oue heritae	2018-19	0474-9030		Yes
12	Histoey of ethonlolad yand plants ethnomedicnalan used by	S.V.Kachare	Botany	Pueukala	2020-21	0971-2143		Yes
13	teibals in maeathwada june- 2020	S.V.Kachare	Botany	Bioinfolelt UGC Caer Listed	2020-21	976-4758		Yes
14	Herdal tolk remedies for urinogenital complaints in mardthwada -2020	S.V.Kachare	Botany	IRJMST	2020-21	2250-1959		Yes
15	Traditional Phytotgerapy for	S.V.Kachare	Botany	IRJMST	2020-21	2250-1959		Yes

	levcoeehoea in mardthwada-2021							
16	Impact of Physical Education and Sports in Promotion Social Values among Youth	Dr. Digraskar P.P.	Physical Education	Current Global Reviewer Aug.2018 Page no.95-98	2018-19	2319 -8648		
17	Self Confidence in Life	Dr. Digraskar P.P.	Physical Education	Current Global Reviewer Sept.2018 Page no.73-75	2018-19	2319-8648		
18	महिलांच्या शारीरिक वेग या घटकावर योग प्रशिक्षणाचा होणाऱ्या परीणामाचा अभ्यास	Dr. Digraskar P.P.	Physical Education	Hi-TECH Research Analysis Aug.2019 Page no.52-54	2019-20	2231 - 6671		
19	Comparative Study of Competitive State Anxiety and Self- Efficacy of Track Events Athletes in Athletics	Dr. Digraskar P.P.	Physical Education	Current Global Reviewer NOV. 2019 Page no.1-3	2019-20	2319-8648		
20	Yoga & Meditation	Dr. Digraskar P.P.	Physical Education	Think India (Quarterly Journal) Special Issue 22 Vol. 13 DEC. 2019 Page no.1724-1729	2019-20	0971-1260		
21	Scope in Yoga Education	Dr. Digraskar P.P.	Physical Education	Current Global Reviewer FEB. 2020 Page no.73-75	2019-20	2319-8648		
22	संसर्गजान्य आजारात प्रतिकार शक्ती वाढवण्यासाठीव्यायामाचे महत्व एक अभ्यास	Dr. Digraskar P.P.	Physical Education	Ajanta, peer reviewed Referred UGC Listed Journal Page no.15-17	2020-21	2277-5730		
23	Peace Education and Indian Philosophy Role of Yoga Activity and Sports Activity	Dr. Digraskar P.P.	Physical Education	Vision Research Review Issue XVIII,Vol.V Dec.2020 to May 2021	2020-21	2250 – 169X		
24	आंतरमहाविद्यालयीन क्रीडा स्पर्धेत विद्यार्थिनिचा सहभाग व पालकाच्याअभिवृत्तीचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास	Dr. Digraskar P.P.	Physical Education	Hi-TECH Research Analysis Aug.2021 to Jan 2022 Page no.59-62	2021-22	2231- 6671		

25	Maithilisharan Gupt ke kavya me Rashtriyata	Kalankar R.B	Hindi	international journalof advance and applied research (IJAAR)	2018-19	2347-7075		
26	Hindi bhasha me rojgar ke madhyam se	Kalankar R.B	Hindi	current global reviewer peer reviewed & indexed journal vol ii issue x	2018-19	2319-8648		
27	prayojanmulak hindi vividh aayam hindi dwara rojgar ke awasar	Kalankar R.B	Hindi	vision research review vol vi issue XX	2018-19	2250-169X		
28	Rashtriya yewam sanskrutik ekta me hindi ki bhumika	Kalankar R.B	Hindi	hi tech research analysis vol-v issue xxi	2018-19	2331-6671		
29	meerakant krat ant hajir ho natak me strijvan	Kalankar R.B	Hindi	current name page nos vol no issue no year of publication	2021-22	1319-8648		
30	shachi maithilisharan gupot ke khandkavya ki pativrata nari	Kalankar R.B	Hindi	journal of research & Development peer Reviewed journal vol-12 issue- 29	2021-22	2230-9578		
31	hidimba maithilisharan gupt ke khandkavya ki naika	Kalankar R.B	Hindi	royal peer reviewed refereed and UGC listed	2021-22	2278-8158		
32	ageya ka srajantmak chintan	Kalankar R.B	Hindi	universal research analysis vol-vi issue XXII	2021-22	2229-4406		
33	manwatawadi sant kabir	Kalankar R.B	Hindi	power of knowledge an international multilingual peer review refereed resarch jounal voi I issue 11	2022-23	2320-4494		
34	sathottari hindi mahila kahanikaraur strivimarsh	Kalankar R.B	Hindi	currebnt global reviewer peer reviewed & indexed journal vol 5 issue x	2022-23	2319-8648		
35	premchand yugki kahaniya aur annri	Kalankar R.B	Hindi	interlink research analysis vol-II issue XXV	2022-23	0976-0377		
36	Bhartiy rajaghatanetil Maanavi adhikar	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	Research Journey	2018-19	2348-7143		
37	Dr Babasaheb Ambedka Yanche Sansadiy	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	Research Hourney	2018-19	2348-7143		

	lokshahisambandhi vichar							
38	Bharat ani jagatikiarn	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	Peer Reviewed Research Journel ajanta	2018-19	2277-5730		
39	manavi hakka ani saiukat rastra sanghachi bhumika	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	Peer reviewed research journal vidyawarta	2019-20	2319-9318		
40	Mahilincha rajakiy sahabhaga	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	Peer Reviewed & indexed Research Journel	2019-20	2349-638x		
41	Bharatatil Mahila Chalavalicha Etihasik Adhava	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	Bharatatiul Rajkiy wa samsjik Chlavali	2019-20	978-93- 88544-74-0		
42	Bharatatil Krtbagar Rajkiy Mahila Netrtw	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	Edition Book Harshwardhan Publication	2020-21	978-93- 85882-65-4		
43	Bhartiy Mahilancha Draja Wa Rajakiy Sahabhag	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	Peer- Reviewed Book Chapter Aadhar Publication	2020-21	978-81- 951551-8-7		
44	Bhartiy stryanche rajakiy sakshimkarn	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	Peer Reviewed Refereed and UGC Listed journal	2020-21	2277-5730		
45	Mahnavi Hakka Ani Mahila	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	International Peer Reviewed Indexed Research Journal Aadhar Pubilcation	2020-21	2278-9308		
46	Mahila sakshimikarn ani kayda	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	Peer Revuewed & refreed Indexed Multidisciplinary Internationcal Journal B Aadhar Publications	2021-22	2278-9308		
47	Beed Jilhyatil Mahila bchat gathancha rajkarnashi asleala sambandh	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	Peer Reviewed & refreed Indexed Multidiscioplinary International Journal Baadhar Publicatiobn	2021-22	2278-9308		
48	Beed Jilhyatil Mahila bchat gat wa rajkiy sabhhagi aniu arthik vikas	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	B Aadhar publications s	2021-22	2278-9308		
49	Bhartiy Mahilanche sabalikran	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	Peer Reviewed & Refreed Indexed Multidisciplinary Innterncatinal Houranl B Aadhar Publications	2021-22	2278-9308		

50	Bhartiy Dahashatbvad Aani Manavi Adhikar	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	Peer Reviewed Refreed and UGC Listed Journal Ajanta Prakashan	2021-22	2319-8508		
51	Manavi Hakka Ani Mahila	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	Samkalin Manavi Hakka Aadhar Publication	2021-22	978-93- 91305-56-		
52	Bhartiy sanivdhan ani manav adhikar	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	Peer Reviewed & Refreed Indexed Miltidisciplinary International Hournal B Aadhar Publicational	2022-23	2278-9308		
53	Bharthtil Mhila Chalvl	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	Peer Reviewed Research Journel Vidyawarta	2022-23	2319-9318		
54	Mahilanche Rajkiya Skshimikrn	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	Power Of Of Knowledge an Interntional Multitingual Quarterly Peer Review Refereed Researxh Journal	2022-23	2320-4494		
55	Poladi Purusha Sardar Vallbhbhai Patel	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	International Registered and Recognized Research Journal	2022-23	2229-6190		
56	Bhartiy Sanividhan Ani Mulbhut Adhikar	Shahane R P	Pol-Sci	One Day Interdisciplinary National Comferencer 75 Years of indian independence	2022-23	2349-638x		
57	GOLDEN RATIO AND IT'S APPLICATIONS IN REAL LIFE	Dr.Deshpande V V	Math	An International Multilingual Quarterly Refereed Research Journal Power of knowledge Peer Review Journal July-Sep- 2022	2022-23	2320-4494		
58	Mathematical Modelling of Fuzzy Logic Applications	Dr.Deshphad V V	Math	An International Multilingual Quarterly Refereed Research Journal Power of knowledge Peer Review Journal Oct-Dec-22	2022-23	2320-4494		

59	Criteria of Primality	Dr.Deshpande V V	Math	Hi tech Research Analysisi ssue- XXIV,VOL II Feb- to july-2022	2022-23	2231-6671		
60	Mathematical Statistics (MAT- 603)	Dr.Deshpande V V	Math	Anand Publisher 13 Mar 2020	2020-21	978- 93-90004-00- 3		
61	Mathematical Modelling of Fuzzy Logic Applications	Dr.Deshpande V V	Math	An International Multilingual Quarterly Refereed Research Journal Power of knowledge peer Review journal Oct- Dec 22	2022-23	2320 - 4494		
62	Criteria of Primality	Dr.Deshpande V V	Math	Hi-TECH RESEARCH ANALYSISIssue - XXIV, Vol. IIFeb. 2022 To July 2022	2022-23	2231 - 6671		
63	Algorithms for Solving Linear Congruences and Systems of Linear Congruences	Dr.Deshpande V V	Math	UNIVERSAL RESEARCH ANALYSIIssue: XXII, Vol. IV Mar. 2021 To Aug. 2021	2021-22	2229 -440		
64	COVID-19 Status and Forecasting	Dr.Deshpande V V	Math	International Journal for Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology	2020-21	2321 - 9653 IC Valu e:45. 98		
65	COVID-19 INDIAN STATUS AND FORECAST	Dr.Deshpande V V	Math	International Research Journal of Management Science and Technology	2020-21	2250 - 1959		
66	Performance and Growth of major Crops based on Logistic model	Dr.Deshpande V V	Math	Internatinal Multilingual Research Journal	2020-21	294- 5303		

67	Contribution of Mathematicians in Construction of Caves, Temples and Sculptures	Dr.Deshpande V V	Math	UGC Care listed, Multidisciplinary Journal for Research Publication	2020-21	0474 - 9030 -Vol		
68	Importance of Mathematics Education	Dr.Deshpande V V	Math	UGC Care listed, Multidisciplinary Journal for Research Publication	2020-21	0474 - 9030 - Vol68		
69	Number Theory	Dr.Deshpande V V	Math	UGC Care listed, Multidisciplinary Journal for Research Publication	2020-21	0474 - 9030 - Vol68		
70	Research paper on effectiveness of feedback in improving students learning and professionalizing teaching in higher education	Dr.Deshpande V V	Math	An International Multilingual Quarterly Refereed Research Journal Power of knowledge peer Review journal	2020-21	2320 - 4494		
71	The Lower and Uppear Solutions Method for First order Differential inclusions with nonlinear Boundary Conditions	Dr.Deshpande V V	Math	Interlink Research Analysis Issue : XXII, Vol. V, July 2020 To Dec. 2020	2020-21	976- 0377 I		
72	On A Theorem of Wilson	Dr.Deshpande V V	Math	VISIssue : XVII, Vol. IIION RESEARCH REVIEWJune 2019 To Nov. 2019	2019-20	ISSN 2250 - 169 X		
73	A modifie Hestenes - stiefel Type Derivative free method for LargeScale Non liner monotone equations	Dr.Deshpande V V	Math	Current Global Reviewer -2018- 2019	2018-19	ISSN 2319 - 8646		

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74	Mutiamedia and Mathematics	Dr.Deshpande V V	Math	Current Global Reviewe	2018-19	2319 - 8646		
75	Technical adoption gap in Paddy –A principal component approach	Dr.Deshpande V V	Math	Printing Area International Reasearch Journal,Feb 2018,page no 093	2018-19	ISSN - 2394-5303		
76	धूमिल की कविता में जन चेतना	Dr.Munde L S	Hindi	Hi-Tech Research Analysis	2018-19			
77	प्रसाद का 'स्कंदगुप्त' सफल ऐतिहासिक नाटक है	Dr.Munde L S	Hindi	Indo Wsetern Research	2018-19	2349-1027		
78	हरिवंशराय बच्चन की कविताओं में चित्रित जीवन संघर्ष	Dr.Munde L S	Hindi	Indo Wsetern Research Journal	2018-19	2454-3292		
79	माधवी नाटक में चित्रित नारी चेतना	Dr.Munde L S	Hindi	Vision Research Review	2019-20	2250-169X		
80	प्रेमचंद युग की कहानियाँ और नारी	Dr.Munde L S	Hindi	Interlink Research Analysis	2019-20	0976-0377		
81	भाषाविषयक अनुसंधान के विभिन्न आयाम	Dr.Munde L S	Hindi	Interlink Research Analysis	2019-20	2229-4406		
82	हिंदी विश्व साहित्य दृष्टि: एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन	Dr.Munde L S	Hindi	Interlink Research Analysis	2020-21	2229-4406		
83	भीष्म साहनी के उपन्यासों में व्यक्त नारी समस्याएँ	Dr.Munde L S	Hindi	Vision Research Review	2020-21	2250-169X		
84	हिंदी महिला एकांकियों में अभिव्यक्त स्त्री संवेदना	Dr.Munde L S	Hindi	Interlink Research Analysis	2021-22	0976-0377		
85	हिंदी साहित्य में आदिवासी विमर्श	Dr.Munde L S	Hindi	Indo Western Research Hournal	2021-22	2454-3292		
86	Lokkath vlokgeete sanshodhan:swaroo p v disha	Dr.Yellawad R K	marathi	Tifan (Jan March- 2019) Page no 40-42 (UGC Approved)	2018-19	2231-573X		
87	Madhyamantar:swa roop,prakriya tantra v Rojgarachya sandhi	Dr.Yellawad R K	marathi	Research Journey Page No 72-74	2018-19	2348-7143		
88	Halya Halya Dhudude Kadambritil Varahadi boli	Dr.Yellawad R K	marathi	Ajanta Page no 30- 33	2018-19	2277-5730		
89	Saint Sahityatil Pryavaran Vicharv tyachi Adhunik Kalat Upuktata	Dr.Yellawad R K	marathi	Research Journal of India Vol.6 Issue 1 (Oct-2019) 82-85	2019-20	2349-9370		
90	Adnyapatratil vicharache parishilan v avlokan	Dr.Yellawad R K	marathi	Vidyawarta international multilingua I	2019-20	2319-9918		

	sadyashtitila Rajkarnyakarity			journal vol-7 issue 32,				
91	sathottari vicharache parishilan v avlokan sadyashtitil Rajkarnyakarita avashyak	Dr.Yellawad R K	marathi	Power of knowledge,vol-3 issue 3 Dec-19)117- 121	2019-20	2320-4494		
92	Mulyanchi Perni Karnari Kavita : Turtas Evdech	Dr.Yellawad R K	marathi	Marathi Pradhyapak Sanshodhan Patrika Vol-5 Issue 2 (Jan- 2020)25-27	2019-20	P-2454-7409		
93	Samkalin Jeevan Janeevancha sashkta Vastavvadi Aavishkar Karnari Navodatar Marathwadi Gramin Kavita	Dr.Yellawad R K	marathi	Abhisaran-Research Jouranl	2019-20	2229-4856		
94	शाश्वत शेतीविकासाच्या समस्या व उपाय volume VIII Issue - Jan_march 2019	Dr.Joshi R L	Economics	An International Multidisciplinary Quarterly Research Journal 40776	2018-19	ISSN 2277-5730		
95	महाराष्ट्रातील दुष्काळस्थिती : कारणे व उपाय Pg 55-56	Dr.Joshi R L	Economics	MAH/MUL/03051/2 012 Special Issue Aug 2019	2018-19	2319-9318		
96	Digital Payment System Feat in India Pg 106-107	Dr.Joshi R L	Economics	Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal Special Issue No. 62 (Dec .2019) 106-107	2019-20	2349-638x		
97	भारतातीलबॅकींगक्षेत्रातीलसुधा रणा. Pg 51-55	Dr.Joshi R L	Economics	Interlink Research Analysis RNI. MAHMUL02805/20 10/33461 Jan.2019 to Jun 2019	2019-20	0976-0377		
98	Sustainable Development Globalization Pg 1-2	Dr.Joshi R L	Economics	Current Global Reviewer Issue 15, Volume 1, Jan 2020	2019-20	2319-8648		
99	मराठवाडयातीलदुष्काळ : कारणेवउपाय Pg 45-48	Dr.Joshi R L	Economics	INDO ASIAS RESEARCH REPORTER Issue VII, Vol1 June2019 to May 2020	2019-20	2454-3306		

100	Higher Quality Education In India pg-516-520	Dr.Joshi R L	Economics	OUR HERITAGE VOL-68 Special Issue-05. Jan 2020	2019-20	0474-9030		
101	The Overview of Government Subsidies to Agriculture Sector inIndia P.No.41-43	Dr.Joshi R L	Economics	MAH/MUL/03051/2 012 Issue-34, Vol- 02 April to June 2020	2019-20	2319-9318		
102	Black Money In India :Current status and Impact on Economy	Dr.Joshi R L	Economics	Chinnmay Publication Aurangbad 29th Augest 2019	2019-20	978-93- 84593-96-4		
103	Service Sector in India a Rising Sun	Dr.Joshi R L	Economics	Current Globle Review February 2020 Special ,Issus 22,Vol.2	2019-20	2319-8648		
104	Impact climate change in Agriculturral	Dr.Joshi R L	Economics	B.Aadhar International peer Reviewed Indexed Research Journal Issue CCCLXXXVIII FUB 2023	2022-23	2278-9308		
105	The Relevance of Gandhian Economics to Modern India	Dr.Joshi R L	Economics	Worldwide International Inter disciplinary Research Journal	2022-23	2454-7905		
106	Domestic Violence : Suppression of Women	Dr Khedkar K.P	English	Langlit	2018-19	2349-5189	www.langlit.org	
107	Performing Arts: A Life Text	Dr Khedkar K.P	English	Printing Area	2018-19	ISVN-2394- 5303		
108	Women Subordination: A Medium used for Demoralizing Women	Dr Khedkar K.P	English	Langlit	2020-21	2349-5189		
109	Role of Indian Women in Performing Arts/Visual Arts	Dr Khedkar K.P	English	Langlit	2020-21	2349-5189	www.langlit .org	
110	Women Writing: An Expression of Oppression and Gender Discrimination	Dr Khedkar K.P	English	Langlit	2022-23	2349-5189	www.langlit .org	

111	Thermal Pollution causes effects R control	Dr.Gulbhile V.D.	Zoology	Ajanta	2018-19	2277-5730	www.Sjifactor.com	
112	Biodiverly of Phytoplankton of Chandapur dam, v Dist. Beed	Dr.Gulbhile V.D.	Zoology	Think India	2018-19	0971-1260		
113	A study on Physico- chemical character Parlivaijnath Dist Beed	Dr.Gulbhile V.D.	Zoology	Our Heritage	2019-20	0474-9030		
114	Zooplankton diversity in water bodies around Parlibaijnath	Dr.Gulbhile V.D.	Zoology	Bioinfolet	2019-20	0973-1431		
115	Seasonal Variations in physicochemical characteristics of borewell water at parlivaidyanathdist. Beed.	Dr.Gulbhile V.D.	Zoology	International journal of science and research	2019-20	2319-7064		
116	Water Pollution sources and it's impact on human health	Gulbhile V.D and Deshmukh P.D.	Zoology	Ecology and fisheries	2019-20	0974-6323		
117	Prevalence of gregarine parasites in beetle Rhytmota sp. From parli v	Dr.Gulbhile V.D.	Zoology	Bioinfolet	2020-21	0973-1431		
118	Prevalence of gregarine parasites in millipedschondromo rphaKelarthiHumb parli v	Dr.Gulbhile V.D.	Zoology	International research journal and management	2020-21	2250-1959		
119	Diversity of zooplankton in water bodies around parliv.	Dr.Gulbhile V.D.	Zoology	International journal of science and research	2020-21	2319-7064		
120	studies on phytoplankton diversity in chandapur dam beed dist may-2018	Dr.Munde V.R.	Botany	international multilingual research journal printing area issue 41 vol 07 p no 68-70 / 5.01	2018-19	2394-5303		
121	Fungal spore diverity of bajra field at parli-v jan- 2018	Dr.Munde V.R.	Botany	international multidisciplinary research journal	2018-19	2277-5730		

				ajanta issue III vol		1		
				VII P No -99-103/5.5				
122	Spore diversity of deuteromycetes fungi on bajra field at parli-v May-2019	Dr.Munde V.R.	Botany	international multilingual research journal printing area issue - 53 vol-02 P.no 48- 49/6.03	2019-20	2394-5303		
123	Spore diversity of basidiomycetes fungi over bajra field at parli-v july- 2019	Dr.Munde V.R.	Botany	international mulilingual research journakl vidyawarta issue-31 vol-01 P.No -88- 90/6.02.	2019-20	2319-9318		
124	Seasonal variation of phytoplankton in ambalwadi reservoir at parli- vDec-2019	Dr.Munde V.R.	Botany	international research journal of science info (IJSI) online journal think india special issue- 31 vol-22/6.2	2019-20	0971-1206		
125	contribution of plants to fight	Dr.Munde V.R.	Botany	international multidisciplinary research journal ajanta issue IV,Vol- XI P.No-60-64/6.39	2020-21	2277-5730		
126	Spore concentration of alternatia over spinach field at parli-v Nov-2020	Dr.Munde V.R.	Botany	interncational research journal of management science and technology.7.2	2020-21	2250-1959(0) 2348-9367 P		
127	Study of medicinal plants and traditional knowledge in parli- vaijnath(Dec-2020)	Dr.Munde V.R.	Botany	international research journal of management science and techonolgy 7.2	2020-21	2250-1959(O) 2348-9367 (P)		
128	Physical and chemical mutagenic effect no lollen fertility in M1 generation of chick pea {Cicer aientinum (L)}	Dr.Munde V.R.	Botany	International Research Journakl of Maanagement Science and Technology.(7.2) (Jan.2021)	2020-21	2250-1959(0) 2348-9367 (P)		
129	Role of Cladosporium In Asthmatic Patients.	Dr.Munde V.R.	Botany	International Multilingual Peer Review Refereed research Journal.(6.05)	2020-21	2320-4494		
130	Role of Human Rights in	Deshpande K.B.	Home science	Research journey	2018-19	2348-7143		

	Empowerment of Woman							
131	Autism Problem of behaviour	Deshpande K.B.	Home science	Research journey	2018-19	2348-7143		
132	Problems of old age	Deshpande K.B.	Home science	Current global reviewer	2019-20	2319-8648		
133	Education in Empowerment of Woman	Deshpande K.B.	Home science	Newman (online)	2019-20	2348-1390		
134	Problems of old age (social, economical, psychological)	Deshpande K.B.	Home science	Vidyvarta	2019-20	2319-9318		
135	Domestic Violence	Deshpande K.B.	Home science	Adhan	2020-21	2270-9308		
136	Synthesis characterization and Biological Evaluation of some Heterocyclic Schiff Bases of 4,6- Dimethyl Benzothiazole	Dr.Deshpande V .G	Chemistry	Internatuional Research Journal of Management Science and Technology, Jan- 2020	2019-20	2250-1959		
137	Clean Water and Sanitation our Heritage	Dr.Deshpande V .G	Chemistry	Our Heritage, Jan- 2020	2019-20	0474-9030		
138	Water Quality status of Hinglajwadi Lake Dist:- Osmanbad	Dr.Deshpande V .G	Chemistry	Bioinfolet, March- 2020	2019-20	0973-1431		
139	Synthesis antimicrobial and spectral characteriztion of Ni{II} metal complexes derived from Heterocycles Schiff Bases	Dr.Deshpande V .G	Chemistry	International Research Journal of Science Engineering and Technology, Dec-2020	2020-21	2454-3195		
140	Synthesis and antimicrobial evaluation of Schiff Bases derived from 2-amino 4,6 dimethyl Benzothiazole with pyrole 2-aldehyde, pyridine2-aldehyde and their metal complexes	Dr.Deshpande V .G	Chemistry	International Journal for Research in applied science & Engineering Technology, May 2021	2021-22	2321-9653		

141	Study of metal complexes with schiff bases derived from 2-amino 4,6- dimethyl benzothiazole and pyrrole 2-aldehyde	Dr.Deshpande V .G	Chemistry	International Journal for research in applied Science & Engineering Technology, Aug 2021	2021-22	2321-9653		
142	Granthalay sanganakikarnachi paddhati	Kokat S R	Librarian	Current Global Reviewer, Page No.98-101, Issue X Vol. II, Nov.17- Apr.2018	2018-19	2319-8648		
143	Role of college librarian	Kokat S R	Librarian	Apoorv Knowledge, Page no. 94-96, Vol.2,	2018-19	2348-2702		
144	SWAYAM : A MOOCs platform for Library Education	Kokat S R	Librarian	REINVENTING ACADEMIC LIBRARIES	2020-21	Maharashtra University and College Librarians Association		
145	Use of Social Media in Digital Library	Kokat S R	Librarian	Current Global Reviewer, Page No.128-130, Issue 22 Vol2	2019-20	2319-8648		
146	Amendment of UGC Regulation and changes in API	Kokat S R	Librarian	Vidyawarta, Page.no.63-66, Issue-33,Vol-09,.	2019-20	2319-9318		
147	E-literacy among Teachers: A Case Study of senior colleges in Beed district of Maharashtra	Kokat S R	Librarian	Studies in Indian Place Names. Page no.318-323, Vol-40, Issue-49,	2019-20	2394-3114		
148	Today's Librarianship	Kokat S R	Librarian	Printing Area, Page No.20-22	2020-21	2394-5303		
149	असंग शस्त्रेण टृढेन छित्त्वा	Dr. Nerkar Shyamrao Shrinivasrao	marathi	International research journal AJANTA ssue- 2,Vol April-2020	2020-21	2277 - 5730		
150	कर्मे ईशु भजावा	Dr. Nerkar Shyamrao Shrinivasrao	marathi	International Research journal AJANTA Issue -2 Vol-09, April to June 2020	2020-21	2277- 5730		

151	संत साहित्यातील जीवनर्मूल्य	Dr. Nerkar Shyamrao Shrinivasrao	marathi	International research journal VIDYAWARTA Issue	2020-21	2319- 9318		
152	मध्ययुगीन साहित्यातील मानवाधिकार व मूल्ये	Dr. Nerkar Shyamrao Shrinivasrao	marathi	- 2, Vol-09 oct 2020 International research journalCurrent global reviewer Issue-36,Vol-11, June 2020	2020-21	2319- 8642		
153	मराठी किर्तनपरंपरेवर संत वाङ्मयाचा प्रभाव	Dr. Nerkar Shyamrao Shrinivasrao	marathi	World wide international research journal 2020	2020-21	2454 - 7965		
154	महाराष्ट्रातील शेतकरी चळवळीचे समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन	Dr.Gutte P.V	Sociolgy	Vision Research Review-Dce-2018 to May-2019	2018-19	2250- 169X		
155	महाराष्ट्रातील वंजारी जातीची सद्यःस्थिती आणि आव्हाने	Dr.Gutte P.V	Sociolgy	Vaidyawarta Feb- 2019	2018-19	2319-9318		
156	मानवी हक्क आणि न्याय	Dr.Gutte P.V	Sociolgy	Current Global Reviews-Sep-2018	2018-19	2319-8648		
157	ग्रामीण स्त्रियांची सामाजिक व राजकीय सद्यःस्थिती आणि आव्हाने	Dr.Gutte P.V	Sociolgy	Feb-2020 Jeitr	2018-19			www.jeter. org volune-7
158	स्त्री-भ्रूण हत्या एक सामाजिक समस्या	Dr.Gutte P.V	Sociolgy	Cunent Glogal Reviewer May-2020	2020-21	2319-8648		
159	वृद्धांच्या समस्या कारणे व उपाययोजना योजना	Dr.Gutte P.V	Sociolgy	vidyawarta-Aug- 2019	2019-20	2319-9318		
160	भारतीय समाज आणि जागतिकीकरण	Dr.Gutte P.V	Sociolgy	Omdp Global Researecher May- 2020 to Oct-2020	2020-21	2347-6834		
161	आरक्षण धोरण आणि सामाजिक न्याय	Dr.Gutte P.V	Sociolgy	Omdp Western Researecher Aug- 2020 to Jan-2021	2020-21	2347-6834		
162	राजर्षी शाहू महाराज यांचे जीवन आणि कार्य	Dr.Gutte P.V	Sociolgy	Uniresal Researecher Analysis Mar-2021 to Aug-2021	2020-21			
163	डॉक्टर बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे जाती विषयक विचार	Dr.Gutte P.V	Sociolgy	Tech Researechaer Analysis Frb-2021- to July-2021	2020-21			

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164	भारतीय संस्कृतीचा महान ठेवा	Chavan A M	Sanskrit	विद्यावार्ता Vol 7 Issue 40 oct Dec. 2021	2021-22	2319-9318		
165	Public Heath Hutrition and food safty	Padhye R R	Home science	Think India Jounal Ugccare Concine Dec-2019	2019-20	0971-1260		
166	Gender Eauatity	Padhye R R	Home science	Our Heritage UGC Canelist Oncine June-2020	2020-21	0474-9030		
167	Haemogiobin Level in adoles cent gircsuin rural anec	Padhye R R	Home science	Tathapi UGC List Jounal Online June- 2020	2020-21	2320-0693		
168	Study of Hemogle obinlevel adoles caent girt	Padhye R R	Home science	Publication Vidyavanta Inter national Resechch Jounal	2018-19	2319-9318		
169	Japane/I kebana flower art july	Padhye R R	Home science	ajanta prakashan international research Journal July-Sep-2018	2018-19	2277-5730		
170	Female foticide	Padhye R R	Home science	Ajanta Prakashar Intermational Journal NO-40776	2020-21	2277-5730		
171	Domestic Violence 2020	Padhye R R	Home science	B Adharmultidici Plinary Interncational Research Journal-E Online Publication	2020-21			
172	Role of women empowerment in developmant of india 2020	Padhye R R	Home science	Aayush international Research	2020-21	2349-638X		
173	A study of health Problems arising in working women of rural Area	Padhye R R	Home science	ajanta prakashan international research Journal	2020-21	2277-5730		
174	Health Right of Indian Women	Padhye R R	Home science	B Aadhar Indexed Multidisciplinary Intemational Research Journal	2020-21	2278-9308		
175	Globalizationa and education	Padhye R R	Home science	Journal of Research and Development International	2021-22	2230-9578		

176	Recnet Advantage - Social Science - Home science	Padhye R R	Home science	Chronicle of Humanities and cultural studies Ugc approved journal 63716	2018-19	2454-5503		www.new man publication.com
177	Human rights and Issues of Global Health	Rode S.B	ZOOLOG Y	Reasearch Care Association	2021-22	0971-2156		
178	Drug & Substances Abuses their influence	Rode S.B	ZOOLOG Y	Printing Area	2020-21	2394-5303		

Principal
Late Laxmibai Deshmukh
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बाह्मण यांनी दारू प्राशन केली होती. त्यावेळी मावंदजेवनाच्या पंक्तीमध्ये तो बसलेला दिसला तेव्हा सर्व ब्राह्मण समुदायाने त्याला प्रायश्चित्त घेण्यास सांगितले.१२

मराठी कालखंडात दारू पिण्यास बंदी घातलेली दिसून येते.

संदर्भ सूची :

- १) पेशवाईच्या सावलीत, चाफेकर. पु. ४०
- २) कित्ता पृ. ४१
- ३) सवाई माधवराव, भाग ३, पृ. १२०
- ४) मराठी रियासत, खंड ३. गो. सं. पृ. १९४
- ५) पे. द. ४३, लेख पृ. ३६
- ६) कित्ता पृ. ३७
- ७) सहस्त्रबुद्धे लोकशाहीवादी शतपत्रे पृ. १३५
- ८) कित्ता पृ. १३६
- E) पे. द. ४३, लेख पृ. १४४
- १०) कित्ता पृ. १४५
- ११) सवाई माधवराव रोजनिशी भाग ३, पृ. १२२
- १२) कित्ता पृ. १२३



भारतीय संस्कृतीचा महान ठेवा

प्रा.डॉ. अरुण माधवराव चव्हाण संस्कृत विभाग प्रमुख, कै. लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी वैद्यनाथ

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संस्कृत भाषा ही जिची संवाहिका आहे अशी भारतीय संस्कृती इतर संस्कृतींपेक्षा भिन्न आणि कितीतरी पटीने सरस असलेली दिसून येते.भारतीय संस्कृती आणि अन्य संस्कृती यांच्यात एक मूलभूत फरक दिसून येतो तो म्हणजे भारतीय संस्कृती ही त्यागावर आधारलेली आहेतर इतर संस्कृतींच्या मुळाशी भोगवाद दिसून येतो.भारतीय संस्कृतीचा हा त्यागवादरावणाला समाप्त करून विभीषणाला राज्य सोपविण्यात दिसतो, युधिष्ठिराच्या राजसूय यज्ञात श्रीकृष्ण ज्या उष्ट्या पत्रावळी उचलतात त्यात त्याची झलक दिसते, 'शेतकर्याच्या भाजीच्या देठालाही धक्का लागता कामा नये' या शिवरायांच्या वक्तव्यात तो दिसून येतो.रयतेसाठी रानावनात गवताच्या भाकरी खाणार्या महाराणा प्रतापात तो तरळतोआणि शैक्षणिक संस्थेची उभारणी करण्यासाठी स्वत:च्या गळ्यातले मंगळसूत्र विकण्याची हिंमत दाखविणाऱ्या कर्मवीरांच्या अर्धागिनी माऊली लक्ष्मीबाई मध्ये तो आढळतो. अशी हजारो उदाहरणे देता येतील. अगदी रामयुगापासून ते सांप्रतच्या युगापर्यंतच्या भारतामध्ये पावलोपावली असे त्यागपूर्ण आदर्श आढळून येतील. या सर्व उदाहरणांमध्ये तपशिलात फरक असला तरी त्यांचे मूळ मात्र एकच आहे आणि ते म्हणजे भारतीय संस्कृतीव तिचा त्यागवाद भारतीय संस्कृतीच्या महत्वाविषयी सर्वजणच बोलतात पण भारतीय संस्कृतीएवढी महत्त्वाची काआहे? तिचा आधार काय ? या विषयी चिंतन करणे अधिक क्रमप्राप्त आहे.

भारतीय संस्कृती ज्या सुदृढ पायावर उभी

१३. प्राचार्य डॉक्टर हरिशचंद्र रेणापूरकर यांच्या साहित्यातील आरोग्य विचार

प्रा. अरुण माधवराव चव्हाण संस्कृत विभाग प्रमुख, कै. लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी वैजनाथ.

साधनसंपन्न जीवनासाठी आरोग्यसंपन्नतेकडे दुर्लक्ष करणाऱ्या मानवजातीला कोरोनाच्या साथीने जण् खडबडून जागे केले आहे. आज माणसाच्या प्राधान्ययादीत आरोग्य सर्वोपरी आहे. भौतिक संपन्नता व वैद्यकीय सेवा यांच्या बाबतीत जगात अग्रस्थानी असणाऱ्या अमेरिका व युरोपीय देशांना सुद्धा आपले लाखो नागरिक या covid-19 च्या साथीमुळे गमवावे लागले आहेत. या साथीतून तेच बचावत आहेत ज्यांची रोगप्रतिकार शक्ती चांगली आहे. *िकं सौख्यमरोगिता जगति जन्तोः। *अर्थात् प्राण्याला जगात सर्वात मोठे सुख कोणते असेल तर ते आहे आरोग्य, पहिला सुख निरोगी काया, *शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनम्। *अर्थात् शरीर हेच धर्माचे प्रमुख साधन आहे. किंवा पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांच्या कथना प्रमाणे 'जान है तो जहान है' अशी कितीतरी वाक्ये आज सर्वाधिक चर्चिली जात आहेत. एकूणच मानवी जीवनात सर्वाधिक महत्त्वाच्या निरामयतेकडे आज जगाचे लक्ष लागले आहे. शारीरिक, मानसिक आणि सामाजिक निरामयता हा सुखी समाजाचा पाया आहे. अशा परिस्थितीत या त्रिविध निरामयतेच्या मुळाशी असलेल्या अहिसेला दुर्लक्षून चालणार नाही असे संस्कृतचे थोर कवी प्राचार्य हरिश्चंद्र रेणाप्रकर यांचे स्पष्ट मत आहे.

पतंजलींच्या योग स्त्रात प्रतिपादिलेले पाच यम आणि पाचच नियम आहेत. यांच्या मुळाशी अहिंसाच आहे. *उत्तरे च यमनियमा: तन्म्ला:|* अर्थात पुढील यमनियम हे अहिंसाम्लकच आहेत असे भाष्यकार व्यासांनी म्हटले आहे.त्या अहिंसेच्या पायावरच सर्व नियमांची इमारत उभी आहे. हे भाष्यकार व्यासांचे मतच काव्यतीर्थ रेणापूरकरांनाही अभिप्रेत आहे.

समदोष: समाग्निश्च समाधातुमलक्रियः। प्रसन्नात्मेन्द्रियमनः स्वस्थ इत्यिभधीयते ॥ अर्थात् ज्या व्यक्तीचे त्रिदोष म्हणजे वात-पित्त-कफ समान अवस्थेत असतात, ज्याचा जठराग्नी हा समान असतो, ज्याचे रस रक्त इत्यादी सात धात् सम अवस्थेत असतात, ज्याच्या मलमूत्र आदी क्रिया व्यवस्थित असतात आणि ज्याचा आत्मा, इंद्रिये व मन प्रसन्न असतात तोच स्वस्थ म्हटला जातो. या स्वस्थ व्यक्तीच्या व्याख्येप्रमाणे केवळ एखादा मोठा रोग नसणारा व्यक्ती स्वस्थ नाही तर उपर्युक्त लक्षणे असणारा व्यक्तीच खरा स्वस्थ आहे. या श्लोकात शरीरस्वास्थ्याबरोबर मनःस्वास्थ्याचीही चर्चा केलेली आहे. सामान्यपणे व्यवहारात शरीरस्वास्थ्य व मनःस्वास्थ्य या दोन वेगळ्या बाबी मानल्या जातात पण या दोन्ही बाबी परस्परावलंबी किंबहुना एकच आहेत. डॉ. राजेंद्र बर्वे यांनी तर त्यांच्या व्याख्यानात शरीर हा मनाचा आरसा आहे असे म्हटले होते. मनाचे प्रतिबिंब शरीरावर उमटते. मन प्रसन्न असेल तर शरीरही ताजेतवाने व उत्साही असते. याउलट मन अप्रसन्न असेल तर शरीर

पंचविध यम आणि मानवी जीवन

प्रा.अरुण माधवराव चव्हाण

संस्कृत विभाग प्रमुख, कै.लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी वैजनाथ, जिल्हा- बीड.

योगाचे मानवी जीवनात अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व आहे. मानवाच्या शारीरिक, मानसिक, बौद्धिक आणि आत्मिक उन्नतीचे साधन योग आहे. योग मनुष्याच्या जीवनाचे अभिन्न अंग आहे. मानवी जीवनातून योग कादून टाकल्यास मानवी जीवन दुःखमय होऊन जाईल. याउलट मानवी जीवनात सुख, शांती, समाधान, संतुष्टी, निर्भयता इत्यादींची प्राप्ती योगाने शक्य आहे. योग वैयक्तिक, पारिवारिक, सामाजिक, राष्ट्रीय आणि वैश्विक जीवनाचा आधारम्तंभ आहे. योग कुण्या एका विशिष्ट समुदाय संप्रदायासाठी किंवा कुण्या एका विशिष्ट देशासाठीच नव्हे तर संपूर्ण जगातल्या सर्वच मानवांसाठी उपकारक आहे. म्हणूनच संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या जवळपाम सर्वच सदस्य देशांच्या अनुमोदनाने 21 जून हा 'आंतरराष्ट्रीय योगदिन' म्हणून घोषित करण्यात आला आहे. योगाचे एवढे महत्त्व सांगताना योग म्हणजे केवळ काही शारीरिक हालचाली किंवा काही श्वसनाचे प्रकार एवढाच मर्यादित विचार इथे केलेला नाही, तर महर्पी पतंजलीच्या योगसूत्रात सांगितलेला अष्टांगिक योग प्रस्तुत प्रसंगी अभिप्रेत आहे. योगाच्या आठ अंगापैकी पहिले आणि तितकेच महत्त्वाचे देखील असलेले अंग 'यम' आहे. या पंचिवध यमाचे मानवी जीवनातील महत्त्व अधोरेखित करणे हीच या लेखाची मूळ प्रेरणा आहे. योग आणि त्याचे अंग असलेले यम यांचा विचार करण्यापूर्वी योग म्हणजे काय हे आधी समजून घेणे आवश्यक आहे. युज समाधौ, युजिर योगे, आणि युज संयमने या तीन धातूंपासून योग शब्द तयार होऊ शकतो. 1 म्हणूनच कि काय, योग शब्दाचे तीन विभिन्न अर्थ अध्यात्म शास्त्रात रूढ आहेत. योग म्हणजे समाधी हा त्याचा पहिला अर्थ. योग म्हणजे आत्मा व परमात्मा किंवा शरीर व आत्मा यांची सांगड घालणे, असा त्याचा दुसरा अर्थ. योग म्हणजे दहा इंद्रिये, मन व चित्त यांचा संयम, हा त्याचा तिसरा अर्थ.अशा या तीन अर्थांपैकी युज समाधौ या धातुपासून निष्पन्न झालेला योग शब्द पतंजलीच्या योगदर्शनाला अभिष्रेत दिसतो. 'योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोध:' 2 असे म्हणून महर्षी पतंजलींनी त्याचा स्पष्ट उल्लेख केला आहे.

'माधवीयाधातुवृत्तिः' मध्ये सुद्धा 'युज समाधौ | समाधिश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः,तेनायमकर्मकः। ' 3

असे म्हणून याच गोष्टीची पुष्टी केली आहे. म्हणजेच महर्पी पतंजली यांच्या योग सूत्राप्रमाणे योग म्हणजे समाधी आणि पर्यायाने चित्ताच्या प्रमाण, विपर्यय, विकल्प, निद्रा आणि स्मृती या पाच प्रकारच्या वृत्तींचा निरोध होय. योग सूत्रांचे हिंदीभाष्यकार आचार्य राजवीर शास्त्री यांनी या सूत्रांचे मखोल विवेचन करताना म्हटले आहे, "चित्त की वृत्तियों को सब बुराईयों से हटाके शुभ गुणोंमें स्थिर करके परमेश्वर के समीपमें मोक्ष को प्राप्त करने को योग कहते हैं |"4 पतंजलींना अभिप्रेत अमलेल्या योगाची आठ अंगे योगसूत्रात सांगितली आहेत. 'यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारधारणाध्यानसमाधयोऽ ष्टावङ्गानि' म्हणजे यम, नियम, आसन, प्राणायाम, प्रत्याहार, धारणा, ध्यान आणि समाधी ही योगाची आठ अंगे होत. यापैकी पहिले पाच अंग बहिरंग साधन मानले जातात. तर उर्विरित तीन अंतरंग साधन आहेत. बहिरंग साधनांच्या सिद्धीशिवाय अंतरंग साधनांची सिद्धी होत नाही.योग दर्शनाच्या भाष्यकारांनी याचे विस्तृत विवेचन केले आहे. 5 या विहरंग योगाचे पहिले अंग म्हणजे यम आहे. 'यम' हा शब्द 'यम उपरमे' या धातूपासून बनलेला आहे. म्हणजे उपरम होणे अर्थात विलग होणे.यम शब्दाच्या अर्थावद्दल स्वामी विश्वङ् पिन्वाजक म्हणतात, "यम का अर्थ है उपरमं हो जाना, अलग हो जाना | छूट जाने को यम कहते हैं | प्रत्येक व्यक्ति दुं.ख

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Synthesis of some transition metal complexes derived from 2, 4dihyroxy acetophenones

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ABSTRACT

Ni (II), Co (II), Fe (III) complexes were synthesized from Schiff bases derived from 4-amino pyridine and 2, 4-dihydroxy acetophenone. The Schiff bases and complexes were characterized by elemental analysis and spectral data. The synthesized Schiff bases and their transition metal complexes have been screened for their antimicrobial activity against Keywords: Schiff bases, transition metal complexes, Spectral study and Antimicrobial activity.

INTRODUCTION

Schiff bases of hydroxy aldehydes and ketones were widely used in co-ordination chemistry for the preparation of metal complexes [1, 2]. Schiff bases and their co-ordination compounds have been gained importance now-a-days as they are useful in biochemical [3-7], anti-cancer [8], anti-inflammatory [9], and antipyretic [10], among others. Some of them have been used as complexing agent [11, 12] and powerful corrosion inhibitors [13]. A Schiff base of hydroxyacteophenone and its complexes has a variety of applications in biological, clinical, analytical and pharmacological areas [14-16]. Earlier work has shown that some drugs showed increased activity when administered as metal chelates rather than organic compounds [17, 18] and that the co-ordinating possibility of hydroxyacetophenone has been improved by condensing with a variety of carbonyl compounds. Here in this paper we report the synthesis of Schiff bases as ligand and their metal complexes Ni(II), Co(II), Fe(III). All the synthesized compounds were screened for their antimicrobial activity. Further the structures of synthesized compounds were confirmed by elemental analysis and spectral studies. The structures of the ligands are shown in scheme-1 and complexes are shown in scheme-2. MATERIALS AND METHODS All the melting points were determined in an open capillary tube and are uncorrected. Completion of the reaction was monitored by thin layer chromatography on pre-coated sheets of silica gel-G. All the reagents used were chemically pure and are of AR grade. Solvents were dried and distilled before use according to standard procedure [15-19]. The IR spectra in KBr were recorded on shimadzu spectrophotometer and 1H NMR spectra were recorded in DMSO on AVANCE 300 MHz spectrophotometer using TMS as an internal standard. (8 ppm). General procedure for the synthesis of ligands derived from 2-amino

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Dioxouranium (VI) Complexes with ligands containing O, N and S donor atoms.

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Abstract:

Dioxouranium (VI) Complexes have been prepared by reacting with the Schiff bases of 3aminomethyl-4 -amino -5 mercapto -1, 2,4-triazoles with substituted salicylaldehyde. The elemental analysis of these complexes confines the stoichiometry 1:1 of the type UO2L, where L is a doubly

Introduction

Quite good number of Dioxouranium (VI) complexes with bidentate and multidentate ligands containing O, N and S donor atoms are well documented in the literature An important step towards understanding the nature of chemical bonding is to obtain the knowledge of properties and structure of coordination compounds. Thus Schiff base complexes of uranium have aroused interest on account of their high stability, usefulness in selective chemical separation and their formation of coordination numbers. Uranyl complexes with N and O donors have been extensively reviewed 7-11 It is thus, apparent from the literature that no attempts have been made to synthesise the complexes of dioxouranium (VI) complexes with the Schiff bases of 3-aminomethyl-4 -amino -5-mercapto -1, 2, 4triazoles with substituted salicylaldehyde.

In the present work, we have synthesised and characterised dioxouranium (VI) complexes with the Schiff bases of 3-aminomethyl-4 -amino -5-mercapto -1, 2, 4-triazoles with substituted salicylaldehydes are delineated 12-13.

R = H, CH₃, Cl and OCH₃ Result and Discussion

I. Nature and Stoichiometry

these complexes of dioxouranium (VI) complexes are orange yellow in colour and stable towards atmosphere. The result of elemental analysis, table VII (1&2) confirms the stoichiometry 1:1 or the type UO₂L where L is a deprotonated ligand. * (elemental analysis table)

$$CH = N$$

$$N = HC$$

$$OH$$

$$N = HC$$

$$N = R$$

The molar conductance values in DMF of the concentration 10⁻³M are in the range of 10-15 ohm ¹cm²mol⁻¹. These values are too low to account for any dissociation of the complexes; hence these complexes are non-electrolyte in DMF.

2. IR Spectra

The important infrared frequencies of ligands along with their assignments are listed in the table 1.

The IR spectra of respective complexes are displayed in Table 2.

IR spectral data of dioxouranium (VI) complexes of 3 – aminomethyl-4 –amino -5-mercapto -1, 2, 4triazoles Schiff bases.

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ABSTRACI

Complexes of Fe(III), Co(II), Ni (II) and Cu(II) were synthesised from 2-amino-4,6-dimethyl

Complexes of Fe(III), Co(II), Ni (II) and Cu(II) were synthesised from 2-amino-4,6-dimethyl Complexes of the starting material for preparation of Schiff bases. benzothiazole of Schiff bases as well as metal complexes have been screened for their antimicrobial activity

Bacillus Subtilis, Escherichia coli, and Aspergillus flavis respectively. The comparisons of against Bacines Bacine more inhibition i.e. more activity.

Key words Key Words

Substituted benzothiazoles, ligands, complexes, spectral studies, antimicrobial activity.

NTRODUCTION

Schiff bases metal complexes have played a major role in development of coordination chemistry 1-2. Hydroxy acetophenones were used as starting material for the synthesis of Schiff bases which are for the preparation of coordination complexes. Literature survey of benzothiazoles gives idea about synthesis and development of benzothiazoles, Sulphur containing Schiff bases are well known derivatives which shows different activities such as antibacterial, antifungal³⁻⁵ and anticance.

In present work we wish to report Schiff bases^{7,8} and their complexes of Co (II), Ni (II) and (III) by taking 2-amino 4,6-dimethyl benzothiazoles as one of the starting material.

EXPERIMENTAL SYNTHESIS PART

1. General synthesis of Ligands

Synthesis of Schiff base derived from 2-amino 4,6-dimethyl benzothiazoles and aldehyde/ketones like 2,4 -dihydroxy acetophenone were dissolved in distilled alcohol9 in equimolar quantities. The reaction mixture was refluxed on water bath for 4 hours. The uncorrected completion of reaction was monitored by TLC. The hot reaction mixture was then poured on ice cold water the solid thus separated was filtered washed with water and dried. The solid thus recrystallised from ethanol melting points were determined in an open capillary tube.

General synthesis of Complexes

Metal acetates are used for synthesis of complexes, metal acetates are dissolved in ethanol refluxed with ligands and adjusted at 6.5 pH. Scheme for preparation of ligands

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Clean Water and Sanitation

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Water is an indispensable part of human existence. The issue of lack of clean water is still Abstract a problem for developing countries. Clean water remains important for every creature that lives in all corners of the world. Humans need water for drinking, bathing and washing purposes. Ofcourse with the lack or inhibition of clean water, humans will not be able to carry out their daily activities. Despite the continuous efforts by various governments, more than 12 billion people do not have proper access to pure drinking water. Hygienic sanitation is unavailable for more than 3.1billion people across the globe, especially the developing nations such as India, China, South Africa, Venezuela, Cuba, Tunisia, Zimbabwe etc. are being effect edat an alarming rate. The rural water supply system plays a vital role in the evaluation of the prevailing systems as the major share of the population in the developing countries dwell in rural areas. Life expectancy and mortality rate of a country are majorly dependent on its water supply and sanitation system. Handling the issue of clean water must be understood as a world problem, so it must be addressed in a global context as well. So that each clean water handling program must be comprehensively understood with several other activity programs. In SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), clean water and sanitation is declared as the sixth point. This paper gives an overview of the existing water supply and sanitary systems.

Clean, accessible water for ali is an essential part of the world we want to live in and there is enough fresh water on the planet to achieve this. However, due to bad economics or poor infrastructure, millions of people including children die every year from diseases associated with

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) is a group of interrelated public health issues that are of interest to international development programs. Access to safe water, adequate sanitation can reduce illness and death. Epidemics such as outbreak of cholera are often associated with. bacteriological pollution of water. The number of affected people can be reduced using purification method and good sanitation habits. Nepal earthquake, 2015 also highly affected the WASH facilities. Providing schools with adequate access to water and sanitation facilities and Supporting the implementation of hygiene promotion programs, including a disaster risk preparedness plan, can play Significant roles for a sustainable recovery phase (Giardina, Prandini, & Sorlini, 2013). Schools need to demonstrate them as a role model place for sanitation so that it can influence the nearby communities for better sanitation and hygiene. Water quality parameters help to ensure the safety before it is used for drinking purpose.

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STATUS OF HINGLAJWADI LAKE DIST. OSMANABAD, [M.S.]

S, Raut, S. E. Shinde*; D. S. Rathod; V. D. Deshpande** and V.S. Shembekar

repartment of Zoology, M. J. P. V. Arts, Commerce and shri V k k Size. Statur (M.S.) repartment of Zoology, M. J. P. V. Arts, Commerce and shri V. K. K. Sience College, Dhadgaon,

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ABSTRACT

Present study deals with assessment of the water quality of Hinglajwadi Lake (Dist. Osmanabad, M.S) during January - December 2018. Seasonal variations were observed with respect to various parameters.

Key wards: water quality, seasonal variations Hinglajwadi Lake

ntroduction

Present investigation has been undertaken to assess water quality of Hinglajwadi Lake Dist. Osmanabad (M.S), which is a Perennial water body. The water from this lake is often used for domestic, agricultural and recreational purposes by the local people.

Material and Methods

The water samples were collected early in the morning in the first week of every month during January to December, 2018. The samples were collected in acid washed plastic containers from the depth of 5-10 cm below water surface. The samples were analyzed mmediately into the laboratory (APHA, 1998; Invediand Goel, 1987).

Results and Discussion

The data have been presented in Table. 1. The transparency of water ranged less 10m 4.63 to 20 cm. The water was less Maximum ansparent during monsoon. Tansparency (13.75 ± 3.41 cm) was recorded turing summer, while minimum (6.25 ± 2.83 during Monsoon (Table 1).

The turbidity ranged from 107 to 500 Which was maximum during monsoon

While minimum during winter. Similar findings have been reported by Adarshkumar et. al., (2006)

Electrical conductivity (E.C.) ranged from 897.6 to 2493.9 µmhos/cm. which was maximum during monsoon, and minimum during winter. Due to high E.C., the water was not found suitable for drinking purpose. The pH ranged from 6.9 to 9.7. Maximum pH was. recorded in summer. Similar results were reported by Subbamma and Rama, (1992) from a minor reservoir at Nadergul.

Dissolved oxygen ranged from 2.7 to 5.8 mg/l, while biological oxygen demand (B.O.D.) from 23.3 to 168 mg/l. The B.O.D. was higher in monsoon. Chemical Oxygen Demand(COD) ranged from 56 to 408.8 mg/l, with highest values in monsoon. The values of B.O.D. and C.O.D. are considered as indicators of water pollution.

It was concluded that the water was useful for irrigation as well as fish culture, but, not for drinking purpose

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thesis Antimicrobial and Spectral Characterization of Ni(II) Symplexes derived from Heterocyclic Schiff bases

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Metal complexes of Ni(II) derived from heterocyclic Schiff bases of 2-amino 4,6benzothiazole and a) pyrrole-2-aldehyde b) 3-Methyl Thiophene 2-aldehyde c) dimenter 2-aldehyde d) 2-hydroxy napthylaldehyde e) 2,5-dihydroxy acetophenone have been The synthesized complexes have been characeterized by IR, 1H NMR, Electronic, Symusopectra, TGA, XRD, Molar Conductance and their Magnetic moment. The spectral studies indicate square planar geometry for Ni(II) complexes. From XRD study, monoclinic 'p' type structure can be assigned to the synthesized complexes. The complexes were also screened for antifungal and antibacterial activities.

KEYWORDS: Schiff bases, Ni (II) metal Complexes, Spectral studies, ligands, Antimicrobial

INTRODUCTION

Schiff bases are the compounds containing -C=N- group (azomethine). These are the condensation products of O-hydroxyaldehydes and ketones with certain amines. Benzothaiazole and its. Schiff bases possess wide range of biological activity. They are usefull synthones for many compounds. They can be used for synthesis of bioactive molecules. Heterocyclic Schiff bases are used for synthesis of pyrazolines, azetidinones, oxazolines which are potent antimicrobial molecules. Schiff bases of hydroxyl aldehydes and ketones were widely used in coordination chemistry for the preparation of metal complexes. Schiff bases and their co-ordination compounds have been gained importance non a days as they are useful in biochemical, anticancer, anti-inflammatory and antipyretiv among others. Some of them have been used as complexing agent and powerful corrosion inhibitors. A Schiff base of hydroxyl acetophenone and its complexes has a variety of applications in biological, clinical, analytical and pharmacological areas. Earlier work has shown that some drugs showed increased activity when administered as metal chelates rather than as organic compounds and that the co-ordinating possibility of hydroxy acetophenone has been improved by condensing with a variety of carbonyl compounds.

All the melting points were determined in an open capillary tube and are uncorrected, completion of the reaction was monitored by thin layer chromatography on precoated sheets of silica gel G. All the reagents used were chemically pure and are of AR grade. The ligand selected in the preparation of metal complexes are (4, 6-Dimethyl-benzothiazol-2-yl)-(1H-pyrrol-2-Mmethylene)- amine (L₁), (4, 6-Dimethyl-benzothiazol-2-yl)-pyridin-2-ylmethylene-amine (L₂) benzothiazol-2-ylimino)-methyl]-naphthalen-2-ol (L4), 2-[1-(4,7-Dimethyl-benzothiazol -2ylimino)-ethyl]-benzene-1,4-diol (L5). Transition metal Ni (II), was used for the synthesis of metal complexes with corresponding Schiff base ligand.

Synthesis of 2-amino-4,6-Dimethyl benzothiazole was carried out by the standard method. 3) Synthesis of 2-Amino-4,6 Dimethyl benzothiazole: (01M) 2.4-Xylidine (2.4-dimethylaniline) and sodium thiocyanate (0.2M) in 100ml glacial

acetic acid were mixed together and reaction was cooled to 0°C temperature. OF SCIENCE ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

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thesis and Antimicrobial Evaluation of Schiff Bases Derived from 2-amino-4, 6-dimethyl thiazole with Pyrole-2-aldehyde, Pyridine-2aldehyde and their Metal Complexes

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The studies of 12 transition metal complexes of Schiff bases are discussed, Schiff bases are obtained by condensation 101/16-dimethyl benzothiazole with Pyrrole 2-aldehyde, Pyridine-2-carbaldehyde and Cu(II), Co(II), Ni(II), Fe(II), Cr(II) chloride were chosen to synthesize new complexes. The Schiff bases and the complexes were characterized on of physicochemical studies viz. spectral studies like IR, 1H NMR, Mass studies. The ligands and their metal complexes ened for antibacterial activity against various bacteria like Escherishia Coli, Salmonella typhi, Staphylococcus aureus, subtilis and fungicidal activity against various fungi like Aspergillus niger, Penicillium chrysogenum, Fusarium

me, Aspergillus flavus. Benzothiazole, Schiff bases, metal complexes, spectral study, antimicrobial activity

INTRODUCTION .

ses are known to possess variety of biological properties. They are usefull synthones for many compounds. They can be synthesis of bioactive molecules. Schiff bases derived from an amino and carbonyl compounds are an important class of hat coordinate to metal ions via azomethine nitrogen and have been studied extensively. Schiff bases of hydroxyl aldehydes nes were widely used in to-ordination chemistry for the preparation of metal complexes. In azomethine derivatives the age is essential for biological activity, several azomethine were reported to possess remarkable antibacterial, antifungal, and diuretic activites. Some of them have been used as complexing agent and powerful corrosion inhibitors. A Schiff ydroxy acetophenone and its complexes has a variety of applications in biological, clinical, analytical and pharmacological. rlier work has shown that some drugs showed increased activity when administered as metal chelates rather than as organic ds and that the co-ordinating possibility of hydroxyl acetophenone has been improved by condensing with a variety of

his paper we report the synthesis of Schiff bases as, ligand and their metal complexes Cu(II), Co(II), Ni(II), Fe(II), Mn(II) All the synthesized compounds were screened for their antimicrobial activity. Further the structures of synthesized

Ids were confirmed by elemental analysis and spectral studies.

The velting points were determined in an open capillary tube and are uncorrected; completion of the reaction was monitored by through the points were determined in an open capillary tube and are uncorrected; completion of the reaction was monitored by through the points were determined in an open capillary tube and are uncorrected; completion of the reaction was monitored by through the points were determined in an open capillary tube and are uncorrected; completion of the reaction was monitored by through the points were determined in an open capillary tube and are uncorrected; completion of the reaction was monitored by through the points were determined in an open capillary tube and are uncorrected; completion of the reaction was monitored by the points were determined in an open capillary tube and are uncorrected; completion of the reaction was monitored by the points were determined in an open capillary tube and are uncorrected; completion of the reaction was monitored by the points were determined in an open capillary tube and are uncorrected; completion of the reaction was monitored by the points were determined in an open capillary tube and are uncorrected; completion of the reaction was monitored by the points were determined in an open capillary tube and are uncorrected; completion of the reaction was monitored by the points were determined in an open capillary tube and are uncorrected; completion of the reaction was monitored by the points were determined in an open capillary tube and are uncorrected; completion of the reaction was monitored by the points were determined in an open capillary tube and are uncorrected. chromatography on precoated sheets of silica gel G. All the reagents used were chemically pure and are of AR grade. The elected in the preparation of metal complexes are (4,6-Dimethyl-benzothiazol- 2-yl)-(1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethylene-amine(L₂). Transition metals Cu(II), Co(II), Mn(II), Fe(II), In the preparation of metal complexes and the preparation of metal complexes with corresponding Schiff base ligands.

Ni(II) ... Ni(II) were used for the synthesis of metal complexes with corresponding Schiff base ligands.

Adehyde and 2-amino, 4, 6-dimethyl benzothiazole, were dissolved in distilled ethanol in equimolar quantities. The hot reaction was monitored by TLC. The hot relative and 2-amino, 4, 6-dimethyl benzothiazole, were dissolved in distilled ethanol in equimolar quantities. The hot relative and 2-amino, 4, 6-dimethyl benzothiazole, were dissolved in distilled ethanol in equimolar quantities. The hot relative and 2-amino, 4, 6-dimethyl benzothiazole, were dissolved in distilled ethanol in equimolar quantities. mixture was refluxed on water bath for about 4-5 hours: the progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. The hot

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of Metal Complexes with Schiff Base Derived 2-Amino-4, 6-dimethylbenzothiazole and Pyrrole-2-aldehyde

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As it is proved that the transition metal complexes have drug activities, hence we have synthesized heterocyclic Six complexes of Co(II), Ni(II), Fe(III), Mn(II), Cr(II) and Cu(II) Schiff bases have been prepared. All ligands out of the structures of the complexes have been proposed by analytical data, conductivity measurement, in 1110 ment, IR, 1 NMR spectra and thermal studies. Analytical data confirmed 1:2 (metal:ligand) stoichiometry and data suggest that all Fe(III), Mn(II), Cr(II), Ni(II) and Co(II) complexes have octahedral geometry where as the The late of the square planar geometry. The molar conductance values of metal complexes suggest their non thic nature. The IR spectral data reveals that the ligand behaves as bidentate with O,N donor atoms sequence towards metal ion. Antibacterial and antifungal activities of ligands and its metal complexes were performed in vitro against S. typhi, S. aureus, B. subtilis and against various fungi like P.chrysogenum, A. niger, F. moniliformae, and A. Flavus.

Substituted benzothiazole Schiff bases, Transition metal complexes, Spectral analysis, Antimicrobial activity Implexes show more activity compare to the ligand.

amines are very reactive organic.compounds due to presence of C=O and NH2. groups respectively. The nucleophilic m reaction of these compounds results in an important class of compounds known as Schiff bases having the general

re-R-C=N-. They are formed by the condensation of a primary amine with an active carbonyl compound. idays the transition metal complexes of the Schiff bases are the study of interest for many young scientist because of the variety of possible structure for the ligands, depending upon the carbonyl compounds and amines used and also due to their industrial and biological applications. The various biological applications of the Schiff bases are anticancer, antidiabetic, trobial, antitubercular. Many transition metal complexes show fluorescence properties used in DNA binding studies, ustudies. Keeping all the varied applications of Schiff base metal complexes in mind we synthesized a series of heterocyclic bases and all the synthesized Schiff bases are analyzed using different physical and analytical tools such as IR, UV, 1H-Mass Spectra etc. Following all these observations of studies and a part of our research we report here the synthesis and studies on the transition metal complexes of Co(II), Ni(II), Fe(III), Mn(II), Cr(II) and Cu(II) with Schiff base of

*melting points were determined in an open capillary tube and are uncorrected completion of the reaction was monitored by the chromatography on precoated sheets of silica gel G. All the reagents used were chemically pure and are of AR grade.

of 2-amino-4, 6-dimethylbenzothiazole was carried out by the standard method. (0.1M) 2,4- Xylidine (2,4-amino-4, 6-dimethylbenzothiazole was carried out by the standard method. (0.1M) 2,4- Xylidine (2,4-amino-4, 6-dimethylbenzothiazole was carried out by the standard method. (0.1M) 2,4- Xylidine (2,4-amino-4, 6-dimethylbenzothiazole was carried out by the standard method. (0.1M) 2,4- Xylidine (2,4-amino-4, 6-dimethylbenzothiazole was carried out by the standard method. (0.1M) 2,4- Xylidine (2,4-amino-4, 6-dimethylbenzothiazole was carried out by the standard method. (0.1M) 2,4- Xylidine (2,4-amino-4, 6-dimethylbenzothiazole was carried out by the standard method. (0.1M) 2,4- Xylidine (2,4-amino-4, 6-dimethylbenzothiazole was carried out by the standard method. (0.1M) 2,4- Xylidine (2,4-amino-4, 6-dimethylbenzothiazole was carried out by the standard method. (0.1M) 2,4- Xylidine (2,4-amino-4, 6-dimethylbenzothiazole was carried out by the standard method. (0.1M) 2,4- Xylidine (2,4-amino-4, 6-dimethylbenzothiazole was carried out by the standard method. (0.1M) 2,4- Xylidine (2,4-amino-4, 6-dimethylbenzothiazole was carried out by the standard method.

Maniline) and sodium thiocyanate (0.2 M) in 100 mL glacial acetic acid were mixed together and reaction mixture was bromine in acetic acid (25 mL) was added to the above solution drop wise and the mixture was stirred till the complete of bromine in acetic acid (25 mL) was added to the above solution. Stirring was kept continued maintaining temperature of bromine maintaining temperature below 5 °Cthroughout addition. Stirring was kept continued maintaining temperature of bromine is made. The solid thus obtained after complete addition of bromine was of bromine is made.

oromine maintaining temperature below of bromine is made. The solid thus obtained after complete addition of bromine is made. The solid thus obtained alkali like NaOH for the separation of bromine is made. The solution was then treated with very dilute alkali like NaOH for the separation of bromine is made. The solution was then treated with very dilute alkali like NaOH for the separation of bromine is made. Tan hour after addition of bromine was then treated with very dilute alkali like NaOH for the separation was then treated and was a reasonable to the separation and dried and was reasonable to the separation.

ROLE OF SERICULTURE IN RURAL WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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Empowerment of rural women has become an important issue in the Economic improvement in the country. As income and employment opportunities in agriculture are becoming increasingly uncertain due to persons migrating from rural areas in search of better income opportunities in urban areas and rise of cost of critical inputs in recent years, related activities like sericulture offer sustainable income and employment for rural women throughout the year.

Women in India have been generally considered as "Home Makers" but not as those who also work for livelihood to support their families. They also form more than half of the agricultural labourers in India. Although, most Indian rural women spend 16 to 18 hours a day working at home and outside, their importance in the development of the family has been fully recognised and appreciated. The basic fact is that the income generated by the rural women in the family is generally utilized more profitably for the socio-economic development of the

It is often seen that men migrate to the family. near by urban areas in search of employment, leaving the entire burden of maintaining the household on women. If the rural households are to be made economically viable and self ctaining units, the employment and income

greatest priority. This can improve the socioeconomic development of rural areas in balanced manner. Infact, in developing countries like India, the economic status of rural women may be accepted as an index of the social development and the progress of the country.

have to be made Rural women economically self-dependent through the application of Science and Technology appropritate to socio-economic conditions of the rural areas. While selecting programmes and technologies all care be taken to ensure that these programmes enable the women to do productive work along with their family responsibilities.

Sericulture provides stable income and employment to many rural agriculture families and livelihood to scores of landless farm and non-farm women labourers giving them economic gains. Nakia and Sidaramaiah 1989, Angellina Glorita Parimala 2009 studied the role of women in sericulture.

Sericulture being an agro-based rural industry is highly suitable to the countries having an agricultural base and problems of providing employment to the rural landless labourers especially women. It is mainly rural and labour intensive industry requiring relatively low investment and offering high profit potential and foreign exchange earnings. Sericulture being a family oriented occupation, women play a major role in various activities of the industry. Nearly 60% of the labour requirement is met by the women in general in almost all the traditional sericulture agencies of the world. Women's accuracy and patience make silkworm handling easier. Sericulture proves to be a boon where in women can carry all the work within the housing after attending to their own regular household chores. Thus sericulture is ideally suited for family women in the rural areas. India enjoys unique distinction in the field of

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30.

DIVERSITY OF PHYTOPLANKTON IN BHAVTHANA RESERVOIR IN AMBAJOGAI DIST. BEED, MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT: Phytoplankton are also called as microalgae are similar to terrestrial plants in that they contain chlorophyll and require sunlight in order to live and grow. Phytoplankton also require inorganic nutrients such as nitrates, phosphates and sulfur which they convert into proteins, fats and carbohydrates. Phytoplankton is the base of several aquatic food web.

The present paper deals with the study of diversity of phytoplankton in Bhavthana reservoir. The present work was carried out during the year June 2014- May2015. The present study showed that there are 15 species of phytoplankton were found, which are belong to Chlorophyceae 7, Cyanophyceae 4, Bacillariophyceae 3, Euglenophyceae 1.

Keyword: Phytoplankton, Diversity, Bhavthana reservoir.

INTRODUCTION

Phytoplankton are photosynthesizing microscopic organisms that inhabit the upper sunlit layer of almost all oceans and bodies of fresh water on the earth. They are agents for "Primary Production". They obtain energy through the process of photosynthesis. Phytoplankton are a key food item in both aquaculture and mariculture. Both utilize phytoplankton as food for the animals.

Bhavthana reservoir is located near village Bhavthana, in Ambajogai, Dist. Beed. Its situation is longitude 7617'29" and latitude 1848' 33". The total water stock of the reservoir is 5.653 milion cubic meter.

The phytoplankton are richest source of the aquatic animals. In Indian standing water bodies many authors studied phytoplanktons, nutrient supply and productivity as Singh [1999], Sreenivasan [1974], Pandey et al [1990]. The productivity largely dependent on the nutritional status of the aquatic body, workers like Sreenivasan [1970]. Verma [1995]. S. and SahuB.K. [1993], Meshram [1996].

Material & Method

During the present study the water samples were collected from the Bhavthana reservoir, Ambajogai, Dist. Beed. Plankton samples were collected with standard plankton net of silk bolting cloth number 25. The amount of water filtered was about 200 liters. The samples collected were concentrated to 950 ml volume and preserved in 4% formaline. Each species of phytoplankton sample were identified under research microscope using suitable keys, standard texts given by APHA [1985] and Tonapi [1980].

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The 15 species of phytoplankton were observed in the Bhavthana reservoir. The phytoplankton assemblage was represented by four classes i.e. Chlorophyceae, Cyanophyceae, Bacillariophyceae, Euglenophyceae. The class Chlorophyceae was represented by maximum genera. It was reported by 7 species, these are Chlorella Sp. Spirogyra Sp. Pediastrum Sp. Cladophora Sp. , Odogonium Sp. , Chlamydomonas Sp. Scenedesmus Sp. The class Cynophyceae was represented by 4 species, these are Nostoc Sp. , Anabaena Sp. , Oscillatoria Sp. , Merismopedia Sp. . The class Bacillariophyceae was represented by 3 species, these are Fragillria Sp. Diatom Sp. , Navicula Sp. . The class Euglenophyceae was represented by 1 species , these are Euglena.

17

AIR POLLUTION AND ITS ADVERSE EFFECTS ON HUMAN HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

Pure air necessary for our health. Air is polluted in different ways. It is polluted through industrialization, urbanization and motorization. It polluted by thermal plants, installation of chemical and rapid increase of motor vehicles, deforestation.

Hazardous chemicals escape to the environment by number of natural and antropogenic activities and may cause adverse effects on human health and the environment. Increased combustion of fossil fuels in the last century is responsible for the progressive change in the atmospheric composition. Air pollutants such as carbon monoxide [CO], Sulfur dioxide [SO2], Nitrogen Oxides [NOx], Ozone [O3], heavy metals like mercury [Hg] and Lead [Pb]. These air pollutants has hazardous effects on human health.

KEY WORDS: Air pollution, Adverse effects, human health.

INTRODUCTION

Air pollution is everywhere and it is growing every day. Living in fresh and clean air is the right of every human being, but unfortunately, getting the same has become so difficult today.

Air pollution is described as contamination of the atmosphere by gaseous, liquid or solid wastes or by products that can endanger human health and welfare of plants

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19

Biodiversity Of Zooplanktons In Nagapur Dam Near Parli – Vaijnath, Maharashtra, India

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Introduction: Plankton is the mass of microscopic plants and animals that float near the surface of large lakes and oceans. Plankton is the plant matter while the zooplankton is the animal component. Zooplankton feeds on the phytoplankton and acts as a link in the food chain between plants and larger animals.

These little creatures are the transfer point between energy producers and larger animals. Sometimes they are referred to as "secondary producers" because they bring the energy from the plant kingdom to the animal kingdom. In freshwater ecosystem zooplanktonic organisms are important food sources for many aquatic animals specially fishes.

Zooplankton comprising of rotifers, cladocerans, copepods, ostracods are considered to be most important in terms of population density, biomass production, grazing and nutrient regeneration in any aquatic ecosystem. Their diversity and density is mainly controlled by availability of food as favorable water quality [Chandrasekhar and kodarkar [1997]. According to Reid [1961], the plankton population on which the whole aquatic life depends directly or indirectly is governed by the interaction of a number of physical, chemical and biological conditions and the tolerance of the organisms to variations in one or more of these conditions. The nutrient status of water play the most important role in governing the production of planktonic biomass. In the present study an attempt has been made to study the biodiversity of zooplankton in Nagapur Dam near Parli-Vaijnath, Maharashtra.

Material And Methods: The plankton samples were collected using bolting silk [20 micron aperture] conical shape plankton net from Nagapur Dam near Parli-Vaijnath during the winter and summer season the year January to December 2010. Samples of plankton thus collected was preserved in 4% formaldehyde for analysis [Pennak]. Later analysis was performed in laboratory. The preserved zooplankton samples were diluted to 80 ml with distilled water for their taxonomic study numerical estimation. Identification of zooplankton species were done by using standard keys given by APHA [1985] Battish [1992], Dhanapathi

[2000], Michael and Sharma [1988], Patil and Gouder [1989] under light microscope.

Result And Discussion: Total 19 species of zooplankton were recorded from Nagapur Dam. Among 19 Species, Rotifera was dominant with 8 species followed by 6 species of Cladocera, 5 species of Copepoda.

Rotifera: Rotifera play a vital role in the trophic tiers of freshwater impoundments and serve as living capsule of nutrition [Suresh Kumar et al., 1999]. Rotifers were commonly called as 'Wheel animalcules' Choubey [1991] Ganapati and Pathak [1969] reported the rotifers in their studies on the different water bodies in India. In the present investigation rotifers dominated with 8 species as compared to other groups of zooplankton. Taxonomic dominance has been reported in several water bodies [Kudari et al., [2005]; Kanagasabhapati and Rajan, [2010]. Segers [2003] highlighted the dominance of rotifer population.

Cladocera: Cladocera are the most useful and nutritive group of crustaceans for higher members of fishes in the food chain. In present investigation, a total 6 species were recorded in the dam. The population densities of cladocera were higher in monsoon season and lower in winter season. The same observations was reported by Pawar and Pulle [2005].

Copepods: Fresh copepods constitute one of the major zooplankton communities occurring in all types of water bodies. They serve as food to several fishes and play a major role in ecological pyramids. In present investigation 5 species were recorded. Population of copepods is higher in summer and winter because the dam is rich in organic matter. Same observations are reported by Mahor [2011] Somani and Pejavar [2004].

The present study would give a knowledge on the biodiversity and productivity of zooplankton in Nagapur Dam near Parli-Vaijnath. The composition of zooplankton comprised of 19 species belonging to Rotifera, Cladocera and Copedoda. The present investigations showed that the Rotifers were more

20

The Importance Of Biodiversity To Human Health

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Health is our most basic human right. For most people, it does not just mean freedom from illness, but a state of overall social, emotional, physical, spiritual and cultural welfare. Being well, and having the capacity to look after our health and that of our family or community, depends upon a range of factors, including our economic status and ultimately on our environment. Health is therefore one of the most important indicators of sustainable development.

Biodiversity is the foundation for human health. By securing the life-sustaining goods and services which biodiversity provides to us, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity can provide significant benefits to our health. In contrast, the continuing loss of biodiversity on a global scale represents a direct threat to our health and well-being. Without a global environment that is healthy and capable of supporting a diversity of life, no human population can exist.

Assessment and the Intergovernmental Panel on climate change have highlighted how human well-being is affected by the state of the global environment and the sustainability of ecosystems. However, the enormous range of benefits which biodiversity provides to our health and well-being is largely under appreciated and unrecognized within the health community and fails to inform critical decisions on global and regional health strategies. At the same time, the wider social and public health importance of biodiversity is not always understood by those concerned with biodiversity conservation. At the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, June 1992, a biodiversity conservation was signed by 150 countries.

Biodiversity supports food security, dietary health, livelihood sustainability: Genetic diversity in food systems provides the foundation of crop development and food security, and promotes resistance and resilience to environmental stresses including pests and diseases of crops and livestock. Diets based on a diversity of food species promote health and can help to protect against diseases by addressing the problem of micronutrient and vitamin deficiencies. Loss of agricultural biodiversity can therefore threaten health, livelihood sustainability and our future security of food and nutrition.

Biodiversity provides important resources for medical research: Studies of wildlife anatomy, physiology and biochemistry can lead to important developments in human medicine. Examples of species of interest to medical science include bears [for insights into osteoporosis, Cardio-vascular disorders,

renal diseases and diabetes), sharks [osmoregulation and immunology]. Cetacens [respiration and treatments for diverse suffering from decompression sickness] and horse-shoe crabs[ophthalmology and molecular cell biology].

Biodiversity provides important resources for traditional and modern medicine : Traditional medicine continue to play an essential role in health care, especially in primary healthcare. Traditional medicines are estimated to be used by 60% of the world's population and in some countries are extensively incorporated into the public health system. Medicinal plant use is the most common medication tool in traditional medicine and complementary medicine worldwide. Medicinal plants are supplied through collection from wild populations and cultivation. About 70% modern medicines in India are derived from natural products [Choudhary, 2002]. Value of medicinal plants as source of foreign exchange for developing countries depends on use of plant as raw materials in pharmaceutical industry. It provides numerous opportunities for developing nations to advance rural well being. Global trade in medicinal plants is of the order of US\$ 800 million per year. Export statistics available between 1992 and 1995 indicate that India exported about 32,600 tones of crude drugs valued at \$US 46 million[Dhar et.al.2002].

Biodiversity loss can impact on community traditions and livelihoods centred on traditional medicinal practices that utilize wild animals and plants, particularly for indigenous and local communities. Millions of people depend upon traditional medicines for their primary health care.

Modern drugs derived from wild species include inter alia pain killers [ex. Zinconitide from cone snail toxin], cardiac drugs [e.g. Lanoxin from Digitalis plants], anti-cancer drugs [e.g. Taxol from Taxus trees and Hycamtin from [Czmptotheca trees] and treatments for diabetes [including Exanitide from Helodema lizards]. Many other potentially important species are yet to be investigated or discovered. In recent years, animal venoms and poisons have excited intense research for their medical potential. By 2007, the FAD had approved five drugs based on animal toxins to treat diseases such hypertension, chronic pain, and diabetes. Another five drugs are undergoing clinical trials, and at least six drugs are being used in other countries. Other toxins under investigation come from mammals, snakes, lizards, various amphibians, fish, snails, octopuses and scorpions.

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PREVALENCE OF GREGARINE PARASITES IN MILLIPEDES FROM PARLI-VAIJNATH, MARATHWADA REGION

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ABSTRACT

Present communication deals with gregarine, parasitizing alimentary canal of millipedes, *Chondromorpha kelaarti* collected from Parli-Vaijanath (Maharashtra) during June to November, 2018. In all 1,034 millipeds were examined. The intensity of prevalence cephaline gregarine was 63.34%. Distribution of gregarine parasites was higher in anterior and middle parts of the intestine, than in the posterior region. The prevalence of this parasite increased during rainy season which gradually decreased in winter.

Key words: Millipedes, Chondromorpha kelaarti

Introduction:

Gregarines are protozoan parasites found in the intestinal tracts of many invertebrates especially those belonging to Arthropoda and Annelida. Gregarines occurs as parasites in the body cavities and the digestive systems of invertebrates. They often develop in host cells, from which they emerge to reproduce in body cavity. Some forms gets attached to lining of body cavity by an anterior hook.

The phylum apicomplexa includes two classes, Perkinsea and Sporozoea. The class Sprozoea includes three subclass: Gregarinia, Coccidia and Piroplasmia. All members of these subclasses are parasitic. The cephaline gregarines are parasites of invertebrates.

A good deal of work has been done abroad on Gregarines from arthropod hosts, but in India, very few arthropods have been explored so far for their gregarine., Ray (1933), Haldar (1974) and Janardhanan (1979) have explored gregarines from arthropods, however, it was confined to Prawns, Crabs, Millipedes, Cricket, Termites and Beetles.

In India the study on cephaline gregarines was initiated by Chakravarty (1933), Rodgi (1955), Haldar and Chatterjee

(1999). They studied prevalence of septate gregarines in insect pest of West Bengal. Present communication has been focused on gregarine in millipede (*Chrondromorpha kelaarti*) collected from Parli-Vaijanath, Marathwada region of Maharashtra state.

Material and Methods

Millipedes were randomly collected from various fields in and around Parli-Vaijanath. Those were brought to the laboratory and maintained alive in insect cages. Those thrived well for a week. The specimens were examined for protozoan parasites.

After careful dissection, the intestines were taken out from millipedes and cut into three equal parts, anterior, middle and posterior. After pounding each part of the intestine into pieces in normal saline, those were stained in Lugol's iodine for detection of various stages of development. Permanent preparation of smear slides were prepared by prefixing in Carnoy's fluid and staining with iron Haematoxyline. The illustrations were drawn with the help of camera Lucida. The measurements of permanent preparations were made by calibrated eyepiece with stage micro-meter slide.

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The Study on Diversity of Phytoplankton in Wan Reservoir at Nagapur, Marathwada Region

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Abstract: Physoglankson are chlorophyll bearing suspended microscopic organisms consisting mainly of algae. The majority of the members of Physoplankson belongs to Chlorphycene, Cyanophycene&Bacillariophycene group of algae. Physoplanksons are basis members of aquatic ecosystems and hence change in physoplankson population has a direct link with the change of suter quality in any momental medium. The number & species of Physoplankson serves to determine the quality of water body (Bahura 1971). Physoplankson being the Primary producer forms the lowest tropic level in the food chain of fresh water ecosystem. The present paper deals with the being the Primary producer forms the lowest tropic level in the food chain of fresh water ecosystem. The present study study of diversity of physoplankson in Wan revervoir. The work was carried out during year June 2017. May 2018. The present study showed that there are 15 species of Phytoplankson were found which belongs to 6 species from Chlorophyceae, 4 species form Cyanophyceae, 3 species from Bacillariophyceae, 2 species from Euglenophyceae.

Keywrods: Phytoplankton, Wan reservoir, Parli Vaimath

1. Introduction

The Wan reservoir is medium sized reservoir. Government of Maharashtra construction across Wan river in 20th November 1963. Wan reservoir are located at Nagapur, Parli-Vaijnath, Tq.Parli-Vaijnath, Dist.Beed, Marathwada region (M.S.) India. It is 14 Km away from Parli-Vaijnath town & its longitude 76°27E. The reservoir is bounded by latitudes 18°25 to 18°15' to 76°15'. The earthen dam of 1981 meters height & 2188.40 meters in length on Wan River. The reservoir have 2371.40Km. Catchment area gross storage capacity 25.181 MCM, more than 51 villages of Beed, Parbhani district have been benefited from this project. This project used by irrigation, fishery purpose, it also supply the drinking water to Parli-Vaijnath town.

Phytoplanktons are photosynthetic & acts as the primary producers in an aquatic environment. The Phytoplanktons are richest source of aquatic animals.

In Indian standing water bodies many authors studied Phytoplanktons, nutrient supply & productivity as Singh (1999), Verma (1995), Sreenivasan (1974), Pandeyet al (1990). Many wokers have published their work on aquatic environment & ecology of Phytoplankton in fresh water Dwivedi&Pandey (2002), Nandan (2003), Sirsat et al (2004).

The productivity of the Phytoplankton depends upon the quality of water. The primary productivity of the Phytoplankton is one of the most important source of energy input in aquatic ecosystem. The productivity is largely dependent on the nutritional status of the aquatic body. Workers like Verma 1995, Meshram 1996, M. BabuRaoet al(1981) have carried out studies on primary productivity of freshwater bodies in India.

2. Material & Method

During the present study the water samples were collected from the Wan reservoir, Nagapur, Dist. Beed. Plankton samples were collected with standard plankton net of silk bolting cloth number 25. The amount of water filtered was about 200 liters. The samples collected were concentrated to 50 ml volume & Preserved in 4% formaline. Each species of Phytoplankton sample were identified under research microscope using suitable key & standard texts given by APHA (1985), Tonapi 1980.

3. Result & Discussion

The 15 species of Phytoplankton were observed in Wan reservoir, 6 species from Chlorophyceae& these are condensatea, Cladophorafracta, Chlorella Spirogyra Scendesmusquodricauda. Closterium vulgaris, Pediastrum simplex, 4 species from Cyanophyceae& these sp., Oscillatoriclorina, Oscillatorialimosa, areNostoc Anabaena fertilissima, are found, 3 species from Bacillariophyceae& these are Naviculaviridula, Synedra ulna Cyclotellameneghiniana were found & two species from Euglenophyceae& these are Euglena Viridis& Euglena acus were recorded. Out of these four classes Chlorophyceae were dominant probably due to favourable environmental conditions (Kamawat & Jawale 2003, Yeole&Patil 2005, Pawar et al 2006) followed by Cyanophyceae. Euglenophyceae was observed to be less in quantity (Somani & Pejavar 2003)

Table 1: List of Phytoplankton Recorded in Wan Reservoir

Sr. No.	Phytoplankton		Species
1	Chlorophyceae	1.	Spirogyra condnesata
18.		2.	Cladophorafracta
		3.	Chlorella vulgaris
		4.	Scendesmusquodricauda
		5.	Closterium sp.
		6.	Pediastrum simplex
2	Cyanophyceae	1.	Nostoc sp.
_		2.	Oscillatoriaclorina
		3.	Oscillatorialimosa
		4.	Anabaena fertilissima
3	Bacillariophyceae	1.	Naviculavirdula
_		2.	Synedra ulna
		3	Cyclotellameneghiniana
4	Euglenophyceae		Euglena viridis
4	L. W. C.	2	Euglena acus

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Seasonal Variations in Physico-Chemical Characteristics of Borewell Water at Parli-Vaijnath, Dist. Beed, Maharashtra

V. D. Gulbhile

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Abstract: The present communication deals with the study of Physico-Chemical characteristics of borewell water at Parli-Vaijanath, Dist. Beed, Maharashtra. The Physico-Chemical characteristics were studied from June 2017 to May 2018. Seasonal variations at four different sites at Parli-Vaijanath were observed. PH, Dissolved Oxygen, Chloride, Salinity, Total Hardness were analyzed. The results revealed that the condition of borewell water in Parli-Vaijanath shows fluctuations in the Physico-Chemical parameters. It may due to industrial effluent and thermal effect on ground water.

Keywords: Physico-Chemical Characteristics, Borewell water, Parli-Vaijnath.

1. Introduction

Water, the most vital resource of all kinds of life is adversely affected both qualitatively and quantitatively by all kinds of human activities on land. Ground water is by far the most abundant readily available sources of freshwater followed by lakes, reservoirs, and rivers. Ground water represents over 90% of the world's readily available freshwaters resources (Boswinkel 2000). About 1.5 billion people depend upon ground water for their drinking waters supply (WRI, UNEP, World Bank-1998).

Water as a universal solvent has the ability to dissolve many substances be it organic or inorganic compound. The problems of ground water quality are much more acute in areas which are densely populated with localization of industries. Water for human consumption must be free from organisms & chemical substances in concentration large enough to affect health (Bruvold & Ongerth 969, APWA 1995, Brain 2007). The addition of various kinds of pollutants through sewage industrial effluents, agricultural runoff into the water main streams brings about a series of changes in the Physico-Chemical characteristics of water, which have been the subject of several investigations (WHO / UNEP 1989). The World Health Organization (WHO 1985) estimated that the burning dung & drinking of contaminated water together cause eight million deaths per year. 70% of India's fresh water is polluted as per conventional standard. Hence there is an immediate need to survey & document quality of water for further implementation program. A regular monitoring of water quality not only prevents diseases & hazards but also checks the water resources form going further polluted.

Water predominant pollution is related with urbanization through rural pollution is also due to modernization in agricultural practice. The industries are also major cause for the pollution of surface and ground water. Today we need industries for economic & commercial development also, sustainable development is necessary. We should keep our strict eyes on the environment.

In order to do that, author decided to monitor the water quality parameters. Physico-Chemical parameters of ground water quality in relation to (Drinking quality) health has been studied by number of workers throughout India. But less attention has been found to this aspect compared to river, lake, ponds Physico-Chemical studies and health. (Vijnay Kumar1996, Reddy 2001 & Nagarja 2005). The present communication has been undertaken to assess the ground water quality of Parli-Vaijnath, Dist.Becd, Maharashtra.

2. Materials & Methods

The water sample for Physico-Chemical analysis were collected from Parli-Vaijnath, (Maharashtra) at four different sites.

Site-1 - Shivaji Nagar

Site-2 - Thermal Colony

Site-3 - Priya Nagar

Site-4 - Vidyanagar

Geographical Experimental Site: Parli-Vaijnath is situated at 18° 510 (18 degree 51 minutes zero seconds). North Latitude & 76° 27'0" (76 degree 27 minutes zero seconds) East Longitudes. The climate is hot and dry. The rainfall is an average 65 to 70 cm per year. The Thermal Power Station & some small scale industries like Vaidynath Sugar Factory, Koromandal Cement Factory, Sapna Tiles Factory are located in this city. The water samples were collected from Parli-Vaijnath at four different sites in the month of June 2017 to May 2018 in a particular time 8:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. Separate samples were collected from dissolved oxygen in 250ml bottles & dissolved oxygen was fixed in the sites by adding alkaline azide solution immediately after collection. The samples were analyzed immediately returned to the laboratory Physico-Chemical variations of the borewells water like PH, Temperature, Total Hardness dissolved oxygen (DO)) & Chloride were determined seasonally in Summer, Monsoon & Winter according to standard methods (Trivedi & Goel 1987, APHA 1998 & Kodarkar et al 1998).

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96



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Biodiversity of Phytoplankton Of Chandapur Dam, Parli- Vaijnath Dist. Beed Maharashtra India

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Abstract

The Present paper deals with the study of biodiversity of phytoplankton in Chandapur dam, Parli-Vaijnath Dist- Beed[M.S.] India. Plankton are the microscopic and aquatic forms of animals and plant that float in aquatic environment. Primarily plankton live in the sunny zone of the aquatic environment, even though some species are found in much deeper water. Some plankton play an important role to maintain food chain in the aquatic balance. There are two types of plankton phytoplankton and zooplankton. Phytoplankton are plant like and they obtained their energy in the form of carbohydrates by photosysthesis. Zooplankton posses animal like characters and can sometimes get very large.

The present work was carried out during the year2017- 2018 January to December. Total 14 species belonging to 4 different classes such as Chlorophyceae [06], Cyanophyceae [4] "Bacillariophyceae [03], Euglenophyceae [01] were found.

Key Words: Biodiversity, Phytoplankton, Chandapur dam, Parli-Vaijnath

Introduction

Phytoplanktons are microscopic unicellular colonial algae they are autotrophic and heterotropic component of plankton society present in all natural water bodies. Phytoplanktons are chief source of food of commercially important fishes. Productivity of phytoplankton depends upon the quality of water. The primary productivity of the phytoplankton one of the most important source of energy input in aquatic ecosystem. Phytoplankton are sensitive to the water pollution or supplementary changes in waterbodies, serves as biological indicator of water quality and pollution status [Saladia 1997]. The study of phytoplankton is also siginificant to evaluate the quality of freshwater. The effect of human activities alarming on the global population of phytoplankton are of dynamic research.

Many workers worked on the phytoplankton such as Tandan and Singh 1972, Shrivastava and Sabai 1976, M. Baba Rao et al 1981, Pandey and Tripathi 1984, Meshram and Dhande 2000, Sathe et al 2001. There is less work done on phytoplanktons of Chandapur dam hence the work was undertaken.

Water Pollution, Sources and Its impact on Human health

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Abstract

Water is essential for maintenance of life by drinking pure water. Ill health due to consumption of contaminated water affects humanity especially in the developing country. Water pollution is the contamination of natural water bodies by chemical, physical, radioactive substances. These wastes have negative effects on human health.

Keywords: Water pollution, Sources of Water pollution, Impact on Human Health.

Introduction

Water covers about 70% Earth's surface. Safe drinking water is a basic need for all humans. The WHO reports that 80% diseases are waterborn. Industrialization, discharge of domestic waste, population growth, excessive use of pesticides, fertilizer and leakage from water tanks are major sources of water pollution. These wastes have negative effects on human health. Different chemicals have different affects depending on their locations and kind. Bacterial viral and parasitic diseases like typhoid, cholera, hepatitis, skin infection and gastrointestinal are spreading through polluted water. Water born diseases account for the deaths of 35,75,000 people a year. India and China are two countries with high levels of water pollution. Water accounted for the death of 1.8 million people in 2015 (C. Kelland, Kate 2017)

An estimated 580 people in India die of water pollution illness including water born diseases

every day.

Sources of water pollution

The major sources of water pollution are

- Industrialization
- Population growth
- Domestic sewage
- Urbanization
- Pesticides and fertilizers
- Plastics and polythene bags 6]
- Industrialization: Different industrial effluent that is drained into river water without treatment is the major causes of water pollution (Kamlde S.M. 2014). Toxic metals enter into water and reduced the quality of water (HO YC, Show KY, GUO XX et al 2014). 25% pollution is caused by the industries and more harmful (Desai N. Smt. Vanitabean 2014)
- 2] Population Growth: Increasing population leads to increase in solid waste generation. Solid and liquid waste is discharged into rivers. In contaminated water a large number of bacteria also found which is harmful to human health (Desai N. Smt. Vanitabean 2014).
- 3] Domestic Sewage: 75 to 80% of water pollutions is caused by the domestic sewage contains toxicants, solid waste, plastic litters and bacterial contaminants causes water pollution.
- 4] Urbanization: Urbanization can causes many infectious diseases: Over crowing, unhygenic condition, unsafe drinking water are major health issues in urban areas. One quarter of urban

5] Pesticides and Fertilizers: Pesticides are used to kill bacteria, pest and different germs. Chemical containing pesticides are directly polluting the water and affect the quality of water. These chemicals are lethal for living organisms and many vegetables and fruits are contaminated with these chemicals (Kamble S.M. 2014, Ebenstein A.Y. 2008). It is dangerous to human health.



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A Study On Physico-Chemical Charateristics Of Ground Water In Parli-Vaijnath, Dist. Beed Maharashtra.

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Abstract

Ground is a natural resource for drinking water. It is used for domestic, industrial, water supply and irrigation all over the world. In the last few decades, there has been a tremendous increase in the demand for fresh water due to rapid growth of population and the accelerated pace of industrialization. The present communication deals with the study of physico-chemical characteristics of ground water of Parli-Vaijnath, Dist. Beed, Maharashtra. For a physico-chemical analysis, ground water samples of selected location were collected. pH, Dissolved Oxygen, chlorides, salinity and total hardness were analyzed. Ground water in Parli-Vaijnath shows fluctuations due to thermal and industrial effect.

Key Words: Physico-chemical Characteristics, Ground water, Parli-Vaijnath.

Introduction

Water is life. No life can live without water. Ground water is used for domestic, industrial facilities and jointly for irrigation purpose all over the world. In the last few decades, there has been a tremendous increase in the demand for fresh water due to rapid growth of population and accelerated pace of industrialization. According to WHO organization, about 80% of all the diseases in human being are caused by water [2]. Once the ground water is contaminated, its quality can not be restored back easily and to device ways and means to protect it. Water quality index is one of the most effective tools to communicate information on the quality of water to the concerned citizens and policy makers. It thus becomes an important parameters for the assessment and management of ground water. Guidelines for drinking water quality have been published by IS: 10500-2012.

Physico-chemical parameters of ground water quality in relation to health has been studied by many workers. Rajankar P.N. et al 2013 carried out evaluation of tube well water quality using W.Q.I. in Wardha [India]. Using W.Q.I. some tehsile of district Wardha were evaluated. Sriniwas Kushtagi and Padaki Sriniwas 2011 [14] carried out studies on water quality index of groundwater of Aland taluka, Gulbarga [India] . J. Sirajudeen, S Arul Manikandan and V Manivel [2013] carried out the work on ground water for evaluating the W.Q.I. Samples collected an Ampikapuram area near UYYakondan channel Tiruchirappalli district.

Pollution of surface and ground water system is one of the major environmental problems. Water quality affects the abundance, species composition, stability, productivity and physiological conditions of indigenous populations of aquatic organisms. Therefore the nature and health of aquatic communities is an expression of the quality of water [APHA 1989]. Uncontrolled and continuously growing population, unplanned urbanization, rapid industrialization and excessive use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers in agricultural practices are responsible for the deterioration of water quality. The quality of any water resource is measured in terms of its

ZOOPLANKTON DIVERSITY IN WATERBODIES AROUND PARLI-VAIJNATH, DIST.BEED, MAHARASHTRA

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Key words: Biodiversity, Zooplankton, Parli-Vaijnath.

Phytoplankton include plant producers of the planktonic community. They include bacteria, algae and other micro-organisms forming base of aquatic food chain. Zooplankton, on the other hand, include small animals, acting as primary consumers of plankton. Present investigation was undertaken to find out nature of the zooplankton at the rivers nearby Parli-Vaijnath.

The plankton were collected from Kanerwadi and Jirewadi rivers . Samples of 50 liters of water were filtered through plankton net. Concentrated plankton samples were then fixed in 5 % formalin solution. Zooplankton species were identified following Patil and Gouder (1989) and Dhanapathi (2000) under light microscope. Total 23 species of zooplanktons were recorded as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Zoopalnkton species in water bodies around Parli-Vaijnath

C =							
Sr.	Class	No. of	Name of Species				
No.		Species					
			Arcella, Nebela, Paramoecium, Difflugia, Verticella				
1	Protozoa	05	Arcella, Nebela, Paramocolum, Dimagia, Paramo				
			Daphnia, Kurzia, Alona, Chydorus, Leydigiya,				
2	Cladocera	07	Macrothrix, Simocephalus				
_							
2	Rotifers	03	Lacane, Hexarthra, Tricocera				
3	TOUICIO		4 Familiano Cyclone Mesocyclon Diantomus.				
		06	Copepod, Eucyclops, Cyclops, Mesocyclop, Diaptomus, Cyclopoid Copepod				
4	Copepods	00	Сусторута Ооророч				
			Meta naupilus, Naupilus				
5	Larva	02	Wicke Harry				

Acknowledgements

The author is greatly thankful to the Principal ,L.L.D.M. College, Parli-Vaijnath, Dist.Beed.

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19. Thermal Pollution: Its Causes, Effects & Control

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Introduction

Today's environmental pollution is a global phenomenon which has become a major concern for people all over the world since it was severe long term conseauences when we heard the term pollution then we think about the concepts like carbon emission. Personal pollution and waste. However the thermal pollution is a real and persistent problem in modern industrial society.

Various industrial processes may utilize water for cooling and the resultant warmed water is often discharged into streams or lakes. Coal-oil fired generators and atomic energy plants release large amounts of waste heat which is carried away as hot water and cause thermal pollution. The thermal pollution produces distinct changes in aquatic.

The thermal pollution is defined as addition of excess of undesirable heat to water that makes its harmful to man, animal or aquatic life or otherwise causes significant departures from the normal activities of aquatic communities in water.

The thermal pollution can exert a disruptive effect on aquatic ecosystems.

Causes of Thermal Pollution

1. Water as cooling Agent in power manufacturing and industrial plants

Production and manufacturing plants are biggest cause of thermal pollution. These plants draw water from nearby source to keep machines cool and then release back to the source wis higher temperature. When heated water returns to the river or ocean, the water temperature rise sharply. When oxygen levels are altered in the water. This can also degrade the quality and longevity of life in wildlife that lives under water. This process can also wipe away streamside vegetalion which constantly depends on constant levels of oxygen and temperature.

PREVALENCE OF GREGARINE PARASITES IN THE BEETLE RHYTINOTA SP. FROM

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Key words: Prevalence, Gregarine, Beetle, Rhytinota sp. Parli-Vaijnath.

Phylum Apicomplexa is large group of unicellular protozoans including over 60 families, 300 genera and more than 5000 species. Majority of the species from this group are obligate intracellular parasites, infecting animals and causing a variety of diseases. The gregarines, have been placed in the this Phylum which represents a group of protozoans that lack cilia, which reproduce sexually, move by body flexion or gliding and produce oocysts containing sporozoites. Intestinal tracts of many invertebrates, especially arthropods and annelids are heavily infected by gregarines

In India Ray and Chakravarty (1933) and Amoji and Rodgi (1970), Janardanan and Ramchandran (1979) had explored gregarines from arthropods. Present investigation was undertaken to study the incidence of gregarine species, . Gregarina havanuri in the beetle Rhytinota. Gregarines thrive in digestive tract of arthropods and may be deleterious to their hosts, especially when present in high densities. The impact of parasites on these invertebrates may affect both the ecosystem equilibrium and human economic activities. A microscopic study on prevalence of gregarine infection in 560 insects and crustaceans was undertaken in Madrid and Tarragona. Gregarina ormierei [78%], Ştylocephalus gigas [56%], Oocephalus hispanus [13%] were found in coleopteran hosts.[A Criado-Fornelio et al 2017].

For this purpose the specimens of Rhytinota were collected from Parlivaijnath, District Beed, Maharashtra State. The entire gut of the beetle was removed. It was placed on the slide with few drops of insect ringer solution (Ringer solution is solution of several salts dissolved in water

for the purpose of creating and isotonic solution relative to the body fluids of an animal). A smear slide was prepared from the gut contents and live specimens of *Gregarina havanuri* located and month wise data were recorded on the incidence of the parasite (*Gregarina havanuri*) in the host (*Rhytinota sp.*) during June 2017 to May 2018 and percent prevalence was calculated.

During experimental period of one year, i.e. from June 2017 to May 2018, total 594 beetles were examined. Out of these, 153 beetles were found positive for gregarine infection. The percent prevalence was thus calculated as 25.75%. (Table 1). Distribution of gregarines was found to be higher in mid-gut and hind-gut regions. In addition different stages of gregarines in the gut of the beetles were observed.

Acknowledgements:

The author express sincere thanks to the Principal, L. L. D. M. College Parli-Vaijnath.

Table 1: Monthwise prevalence of gregarine in the beetle Rhytinota sp. (2017 to 2018)

Month	No. of hosts Examined	No. of hosts Positive	Percentage		
June	70	15	21.42		
July	94	22	23.40		
August	82	20	24.30		
September	89	24	26.96		
October	70	20	28.57		
November	65	24	36.92		
December	45	11	24.44		
January	30	08	23.33		
February	18	04	22.22		
March	14	03	21.42		
April	11	02	18.18		
May	06	01	16.60		
Total	594	153	25.75		

Prevalence Of Gregarine Parasites In Millipedes Chondromorpha kelaarti Humb From Parli-Vaijnath Dist. Beed , Maharashtra, Vidya D. Gulbhile

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Abstract

Gregarines are a diverse group of apicomplexan parasites that inhabit the intestines, coeloms and reproductive vesicles of marine, freshwater and terrestrial invertebrates, especially arthropoda and annelida which often show extremely heavy infection. The present study focused on the gregarine parasitizing alimentary canal of millipedes Chondromorpha kelaarti Humb collected from Parli-Vaijnath, in Marathwada region. Town lies between 18 degree 51' – 0" Latitude N and 76 degree 32' – 0" Longitude E. The climate is hot and dry. A quantity of 497 millipedes were examined. Out of which 195 were positive for gregarine infections. There percentage prevalence rate being 39.23 %. Distribution of gregarines was more concentrated in the midgut and hindgut region.

Key Word: Prevalence, Gregarine, Millipedes, Parli-Vaijnath

Introduction

Gregarines are large protozoans that lives as parasites in invertebrates. Most gregarines complete their development within an arthropod and annelid host. Gregarines are a heterogeneous group of Apicomplexan protozoan parasites comprising about 1,600 species. Mature forms consists, of large an extracellular parasites, typically infecting a variety of invertebrates, especially annelids, arthropods and molluscs [Abro 1986, Clopton 2002, Leader et al 2006, Janovr et al 2007, Valigurova et al 2008, Landers 2010]. These parasites have received great attention from many researchers, including those interested in the parasite host coevolution as well as those interested in biological control of insects [Sarkar et al 2012, Lantova et al 2010, Lantova and Volf 2014].

The gregarine life cycles include the following stages: Sporozoites, Trophozoite or gamonts, gametocyst and oocyst. In general the contamination by gregarine occurs via faecal oral transmission, when the parasites enter the body by oocyst ingestion containing several sporozoites. Then the sporozoites reach the intestinal cavity, attach to the host cells and develop extracellular into larger vegetative stages. Among insect Orthoptera, Odonata, Blattodea, Diptera and Coleoptera have been reported to be infected by gregarine [Abro 1986, Janovr et al 2007, Lantova and Volf 2014]. The presence of these parasites is recorded especially in digestive tract of larvae and adults, Malpighian tubules, fat bodies and egg [Lantova and Volf 2014].

A good deal of work has been done on gregarines from arthropods hosts from abroad, but in India very arthropods have so far been explored for their gregarine. Indian workers like Ray [1933], Devdhar [1962], Amoji and Rodgi 1970, Janardhanan 1979 have explored gregarines from arthropods but their work is confined to prawn, crabs, millipedes, termites and beetles. In India the study on cephaline gregarines was initiated by Bhatia and Setna [1924], Rodgi and Ball [1961], Rodgi and Amoji [1969], Haldar and Chatterjee [2000] studied the prevalence of septate gregarines in insect pest of West Bengal. The

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Diversity of Zooplankton in Water Bodies around the Parli-Vaijnath

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Abstract: Zooplankton are found in freshwater reservoirs ponds and streams. Zooplankton is type of plankton that consists of tiny free floating animals. The line like Kanerwadi River, Wan floating animals. The present investigation deals with the study of zooplankton diversity in water bodies like Kanerwadi River, Wan Dam and Jirewadi River around Parli-Vaijnath Maharashtra. Zooplankton are microscopic invertebrate animals that drift in water. They are at the base of food chain, feeding on microscopic plants and being fed upon by aquatic insects. The zooplankton plays an important sector of the society of the so important role for maintaining the productivity of the water bodies. In present investigation there are 16 specie sof zooplankton belonging to the species of the water bodies. In present investigation there are 16 species of zooplankton the productivity of the water bodies. belonging to 4 classes such as Rotifers [6]. Cladocera [5], Copepoda [4] and Protozoa[1] are found. The present work was carried out

Keywords: Diversity, Zooplankton, Parli-Vaijnath

1. Introduction

Plankton is the productive base of fresh water ecosystem providing food for larger animals. Theplant like community of planktonis called phytoplankton and the animallikecommunity is called as zooplankton. Zooplanktons are a type of heterotrophic plankton that range from microscopic organisms to large species. Zooplankton are drifting ecologically important organisms that are an integral component of thefood chain. Planktonic communities in natural aquatic ecosystems serve as a keygroup for energy production [Alikunhi et al 1955]. All aquatic animals depend directly or indirectly on plankton and a healthy zooplankton community in aquatic ecosystems is necessary for productivity of the system. The studies on zooplankton throughout the world were undertaken by various investigators like Rajapaska and Fernado 1982, Sharma 1983, Rao et al 1994, Gupta 2002, Arora and Mehra2003a.

In ecologically zooplankton are one of the most important biotic components influencing all the functional aspects of aquatic ecosystem, such as food chain, food web, energy flow and cycling of matter [Dadhick and Sexena 1999, Sinha and Islam2002].

2. Materials and Methods

The plankton samples were collected from Kanerwadi River , Wan Dam and Jirewadi Rivers from Parli-Vaijnath Taluka. Samples were filtered 50 liters of water through plankton net solution. Identification of zooplankton species were done by using taxonomic keys [Battish 1992, Michael and Sharma1988, Patil and Gounder 1989 and Dhanapathi 2000] under light microscope.

3. Result and Discussion

In the present study the zooplankton diversity comprises of total 16 species belonging to Rotifers [6], Cladocera [5], Copepoda [4] and Protozoa [1].

1) Rotifers

In the present work 6 species are reported from rotifers and these are Brachionus, Keratella, Euchlanis, Trichocerca, Tripleuchlanis, Lacane. Rotifers are commonly called as Wheel animals, commonly found in fresh water environments. Some rotifers are an important part of the fresh water zooplankton. Ganapati and Pathak 1969, Choubey 1991 reported the rotifers in their studies on the different water bodies in India. Rotifers were found to be maximum in summer season.

2) Cladocera

During present study 5 speciesare recorded from cladocera i.e. Chydorus, Ceriodaphnia, Bosmina, Pleuroxus, Alona. Cladoceraare small crustaceans and commonly called as water fleas and common in aquatic haibitats. Cladocerans serve as an important food for small fish, aquatic insects. Nayar 1971 and Murugan et al 1998 reported the cladocerain different water.

3) Copepods

In the present communication 4species i.e. Cyclops, Mesocyclops, Eucyclops and Macrocyclops of copepods are recorded. Copepods are small crustaceans found in every freshwater habitat. Copepods are of greatecological importance providing food formany speciesof fish. Copepods comprise the most important group [Choudhary 1994, Sarkar et al 1986]. Copepods were maximum in summer.

4) Protozoans

In the present investigation 1 species i.e. Paramoecium caudatum of protozoais recorded. Protozoa are single celled organisms either freeliving or parasitic whichfeed onorganic matter such as other microorganisms or organic tissues and debries [Panno, Joseph2014 and Bertrand et al 2015]. The protozoans are importantin the food chaininan aquatic ecosystem. Raghvendan 1992, Saxeena and Mishra 1990 reported Difflugia which was present in polluted water.

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07

Seasonal Incidence of Gregarine Parasites In Millipede From Parli-Vaijnath, Marathwada Region

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Abstract :

The phylum apicomplexa include two classes Perkinsea & Sporozoea. The class sporozoea includes three sub classes Gregarina, Coccida and Piroplasmia. All the memers of these subclasses are parasitic. The cephaline or septate gregarines are the parasites of Invertebrates. They have been reported from the phylum are Coelenterata, Annelida, Arthropoda, Mollusca & Echuirodermata. Gregarines are protozoan parasites found in the intestinal tracts of many invertebrates esprialy Arthoropoda & Annelid, which often show extremely heavy infection. The present paper focused on the gregarine parasitizing alimentary canal of millipedes Chondromorpha kelaarti collected from Parli-Vaijnath, in Marathwada region. The hosts were examined for their natural inestiral parasites. Insect ringer was used as an osmotic stabilizer to maintain the natural shape of gut parasites. The development of gametocysts was followed till sporulation. Permanent preparations of smear slides were prefixing in carnoy's fluid and staining win iron Haematoxyline. Monthwise data was prepared during the period of June 2021 to November 2021, 501 millipedes were examined for gregarine infections. Out of which 184 millipedes were positive for infections. The percentage prevalence rate was 36.72. The pattern of prevalence shows that the prevalence is increased during rainy season &

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Diversity Of Phytopankton In Kanerwadi And Jeriwadi Rivers Around Parli-Vaijnath

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Abstract

Phytoplankton a flora of freelyfloating, often minute organisms that drift with water currents.Like land vegetation, phytoplankton uses carbon dioxide, releases oxygen and converts minerals to a form animal canuse. Phytoplankton microscopic single-celled mostly are photosynthetic organisms that live suspended in water. They are known as primary producers. The present investigation deals with the study of phytoplankton diversity of waterbodies from kanerwadi and Jirewadi rivers around Parli-Vaijnath. The present workwas carried out during the year June 2018- May 2019. The present study that thereare11speciesof showed phytoplanktonwere found whichare belong to Chlorophyceae-5, Cyanophyceae Bacillariophyceae-2 and Euglenophyceae -1. KeyWord: Phytoplankton, Diversity, Jirewadi

And Kanerwadi Rivers.

Introduction

Phytoplankton is the base of several aquatic food webs. In a balanced ecosystem, they provide food for a wide range of sea creatures. Phytoplankton also called as microalgae are similar to terrestrial plants in that they contain chlorophyll and require sunlight in order to live and grow. Phytoplankton are the autotrophic components of the plankton

community and a key part of ocean and freshwater ecosystems. They are the base of marine and freshwater food webs and key players in the global carbon cycle.

The phytoplankton serves as a producer in the food chain. Theproductivityof phytoplankton depends upon the quality of water . The primary productivity of the phytoplankton is one of the most important source of energy input in aquatic ecosystem. The productivity is largely depends on the nutritional status of the aquatic body, worker like Sreenivasan 1970, Verma 1995, Meshram 1996, Patil S. and Sahu B. K. (1993), M. BabuRao et al (1981) have carried out studies on primary productivity of freshwater bodies in India.

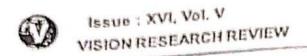
The phytoplankton are richest source of the aquatic animals. In Indian standing water bodies many authors studies phytoplanktons nutrient supply and productivity as Singh1999, Sreenivasan(1974), Pandey et al 1990. The productivity largely dependent on the nutritional status of the aquatic body workers like Sreenivasan (1970), Verma (1995).

Material And Method

During the present study the water sampleswere collected from the Jirewadi and kanerwadi river around Parli - Vaijnath Dist. Beed. Plankton samples were collected with standard plankton net ofsilk cloth number 25. Theamount of water filtered was about 200 liters. The samples collected were concentrated to 950 ml volume and preserved in 4% formaline. Each species of phytoplankton sample were identified under research microscope using suitable keys, standard texts given by APHA (1985) and Tonapi (1980).

Result And Discussion

The 11 species of phytoplankton wereobservered in the Jirewadi Kanerwadirivers aroundParli - Vaijnath. The phytoplankton assemblage was represented by four classes i.e. Chlorophyceae, Cyanophyceae, Bacillariophyceae and Euglenophyceae. The





199N 2250-160X Dac. 2018 To May 2019 61



महाराष्ट्रातील शेतकरी चळवळीचे समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन

डॉ.पंढरी व्यंकटराव गुट्टे रागाजशास्त्र विभाग, कै.लक्ष्मीयाई वेशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी वै., जि. बीड

Research Paper - Sociology



समाजात निर्माण झालेल्या सामाजिक समस्यांचे निर्मूलन करण्यासाठी समुदायाद्वारा केला प्रस्तावना : जाणारा सामूहिक प्रयत्न म्हणजे सामाजिक चळवळ होय. भारतीय समाजातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीवनातील अज्ञानामुळे निर्माण झालेल्या समस्यांना कमी करण्यासाठी वा नाहीसे करण्यासाठी भारतात विविध ठिकाणी लोकांनी सामूहिक प्रयत्न केले. अशा शेतकऱ्यांच्या प्रश्नांना वाचा फोडण्यासाठी व त्यांच्या जीवनात परिवर्तन करण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्रात ज्या शेतकरी चळवळी झाल्या त्यांचा आढावा खालीलप्रमाणे घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

शेतकरी चळवळीची व्याख्या :

शेतकरी जेव्हा आपल्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक दर्जात सुघारणा करण्यासाठी संघटित होवून संघर्ष करीत असतात, त्यास 'शेतकरी चळवळ' असे म्हणतात.

- तरुण मुझूमदारांच्या मते, "शेतीसंबंधीत कार्य करणाऱ्यांच्या विकासासाठी व शोषणातून मुक्त होण्यासाठीच्या सामूहिक प्रयत्नास 'शेतकरी चळवळ' असे म्हणतात."
- रामविचार पांडेंच्या मते, "कोणतीही चळवळ शेतकरी चळवळ मानली जाते. जर तिचा ₹. उद्देश शेतकऱ्यांना अधिकार प्राप्त करुन देणे हा असेल, मग ती शेतकऱ्यांच्या समूहाद्वारे असेल किंवा अन्य समूहांचा संघटित प्रयत्न असेल."

थोडक्यात शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीवनातील प्रश्नांना कमी करण्यासाठी केला गेलेला संघटित व सामृहिक प्रयत्न म्हणजे 'शेतकरी चळवळ' होय.

> Late, L.D.M. College Parli Vaimath, Dist. Beed -

31

महाराष्ट्रातील बंजारी जातीची सद्यःस्थिती आणि आव्हाने

धा.को.पृहे चंडरी व्यंकरी दे: लह्बोंबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी-येजनाय जि.बीड

haaaaaaaaaa

धारतीय समाजाचे जातिव्यवस्था है एक भहरवाचे लक्षण आहे. या समाजाचे चैदिक काळात चार वर्णाच्या आधारे विभाजन झाले. तसंच रमृतिकाळात वर्णसंकरातृन सीमश्र वर्ण आणि जातीचे प्रचलन झाले. महाराष्ट्रात ज्या जाती आहेत, त्यात भटकंतीचे जीवन जगत थेवृन स्चिर झालेली वंजारी ही एक जात आहे. ठाणे जिल्ह्यातृन चा जातीच्या लोकांच्या इतरत स्चलांतर होयृन आज महाराष्ट्राभर यांचे लोक पहायला मिळतात. महाराष्ट्रातील इतर जिल्ह्यापेक्षा मराठवाळ्यातील चीड, हिंगोली. परभणी, लातृर या जिल्ह्यात या लोकांचे प्रमाण अधिक पहायला मिळते. या जातील कांही लोक सुधारलेले जरी दिसत असले म्हणजे याचा अर्थ सर्वच सुधारले असा होत नाही. अनेक लोक आजही या जातीत मागासलेलेच दिसून येतात. या जातीला जरी मंडल आयोगानुसार आरक्षण मिळाले असले तरी आजही काहींना त्याचा म्हणावा तितकासा फायदा झालेला दिसून येत नाही असे दिसून येते. कारण अनेक लोकांना आजही अनेक समस्यांना लामोरे जाये लागते; म्हणून या जातीतील लोकांची सद्य:स्थिती कशी आहे व त्यामुळे काय आव्हाने आहेत, याचा ऊहापोह या संशोधन लेखात करण्यात आला आहे.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :-

प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखात संशोधकाने जी उद्दिष्टे ठेवण्यात आलेली आहेत, ती अशी -

- १) वंजारी जातीची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी जाणून घेणे.
- २) वंजारी जातीतील परिवर्तनाचा अभ्यास करणे.

गृहीतके :-

प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखत संशोधकाने जी गृहीतके ठेवलेली होती, त्यात

- वंजारी जातीतील लोकांच्या कौटुंबिक व वैवाहिक जीवनात परिवर्तन झालेले आहे.
- २) आधुनिकतेच्या प्रभावामुळे शैक्षणिक, अर्थिक व सामाजिक परिवर्तन झाले आहे.
- ३) राजकीय नेतृत्त्व लाभल्यामुळे राजकारणातील सहभाग वाढला आहे.

संशोधन पध्दती -

सदरील संशोधनासाठी संशोधकाने संशोधनाचे दुय्यम स्रोतांचा आधार घेतलेला आहे. त्यात मासिके, पुस्तके, वर्तमानपत्रे, अहवाल या आधारे माहिती मिळवून तिचे विश्लेषण केले. दृष्टिकोन - रिकर महिला मेरचनात्मक प्रकार्यवारी दृष्टिकोर साधार से भेगोधनाचे मान्दीकरण करणयाचा प्रयान केलेला आहे. कोणामीही व्य हिस्स्कृत हेक्स्यामध्ये त्या गंत्रकरेचे घटक कर्म कार्य करनात, तरीच त्या व्यक घटकातील व्यवसाचा परिणाम त्याच्या मध्यांबर होती व त्या अवस्थेत परि

वंजारी जातीची पार्थभूपी -

इ.स.पूर्व ५०० च्या सूमासम आर्थाचे भारतात आगमन झा क्षेत्रसिंहडीतून येयून मिसू नरीकाठी सह लागले. कारण त्यांचा पोडे, गांच पाळणे हा सूच्य व्ययसाय होता. प्रथम भारतात आलेल्या आयोना सूर्व म्हणत असत. याच यंशात प्रम् समर्चद्रांचा जन्म झाला, तर नंतर भा आलेल्यांना चंद्रयंशी म्हणून ओळखले जायू लागले. यात झीकृष्णांचा झाला. प्रभू समर्चद्रांच्या यंशात सुमित, विक्रमादित्य आदी घराणे तर सूर्यवंशी गेहलीन, शिशीदिया है घराणे जन्मले.

पूर्वी राजस्थान प्रीत नव्हता. राजस्थानात माळवा, राजपुतान, गुं हे सुभे होती. गुजरातला पूर्वी 'लाट' देश म्हणत. याचा स्मण्ट उल्लेख १ पुराणात आला आहे. तसेच या 'इडर' देशाच्या चेण्वत्स राजाने सांगितले आम्ही क्षत्रिय होतो. लाट देशात राहत असल्यामुळे आमचे नाव 'लाड' पडले आहे. यावरून असे दिसून येते की, पूर्वी वंजारी हे क्षत्रिय असून ते पूर्वी राजपुतान म्हणजेच आजच्या राजस्थानातून महाराष्ट्रात आले आहेत. य अर्थ वंजारी जातीचे मूळ राजस्थान आहे. १३ व्या शतकातील दुष्काळ च १४ तसेच १५ व्या शतकातील गुजरातवरील मोगलांची आक्रमणामुळे गुजरमध लोक उपजिविकेसाठी स्थलांतरित झाले. वालाबाट मार्गे मराठवाड्यात येव्यू-स्थायिक झाले.

ज्या देशातून ते आले, त्यांना त्या देशाचे नाव लावले जाई. लाट नावाचे अपभंश रूप होवून ते 'लाड' झाले. जातीच्या नावापूर्वी देशाचे न लावण्याची पूर्वी प्रथा होती. म्हणून लाड वंजारी ही महाराष्ट्रात वंजारी जाती उपशाखा पहायला मिळते. त्यांनी वेगवेगळ्या राजांच्या काळात सेन्याला जनतेला बैलाच्या पाठीवरून मीठ, धान्य, सुपारी पुरविण्याचे काम केले. प इंग्रजांच्या काळात झालेल्या सुधारणामुळे त्यांचा हा परंपरागत धंदा बंद पडला ते शेती, पशुपालन व हमाली करून आपली उपजिविका करू लागले.

पुराणाधारे वंजारी जातीची उत्पत्ती पाहताना आले आहे दिसून ये की, भृगू अर्थातच (भागंव) ऋषीचे हे वंशच आहेत. त्याची पत्नी ख्याती देर असून ऋषीक हा त्यांचा मुलगा होता. त्याचा विवाह सत्यवतीशी झाला. त्यां जमदग्नी हा पुत्र झाला. त्यांची पत्नी रेणूका त्यांना पाच पुत्र होते. त्यात परशुरा हा पाचवा पुत्र याने पृथ्वी निःक्षत्रीय करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. तेंव्हा त्यांना कमंडर ऋषीने ताब्यात घेवून पृथ्वी निःक्षत्रीय न करण्याचा सल्ला दिला. जेंव्हा परशुरामांतो मान्य केला, तेंव्हा त्याला सोडून देवून शाप दिला की, तुमचे सर्व पुढचे वंशा वनवन करीत संचारत राहतील. त्याप्रमाणे ते वनजारे वंजारी वनले. इंग्रजांच्य काळातील १८७१ च्या कायद्याप्रमाणे हे सर्व चोर टोळ्यात समाविष्ट होते.

१८७१ चा कायदा १९५२ साली भारत सरकारने रद्द केला. नंत १९६० ला अखिल भारतीय पातळीवरील गुन्हेगार जाती-जमातीचे पहिल अधिवेशन सोलापूर येथे भरले होते. त्यावेळी पंडीत जवाहरलाल नेहरुंनं वस्तुस्थिती पाहून बंदिस्त वसाहतीत असलेल्या लोकांना मुक्त करण्याचे आदेश दिले. जेंव्हा या जमातींना गुन्हेगारी कायद्यातून मुक्त केले. म्हणून या जमातींना

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मानवी हक्क आणि सामाजिक न्याय

प्रा. खें. पंजरीनाच व्यंकटी गुद्रे समाजशास्त्र विभाग, के. लक्ष्मीबाई वेशमूख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी वैजनाथ

२० त्या शतकात सर्वत्र चर्चेचा विषय यनलेली 'मानवी हक्क' संकल्पना दोन महायुद्धाशी व त्यातील अपरिभित जीवितहानीशी संबंधित आहे. युद्धात झालेल्या प्रयंड मानवहानीमुळे विश्वातील तज्ञ, शामाजिक कार्यकर्त, कायवेतज्ञ, शिह्मणतज्ञ, यांनी एकत्रित येऊन याचे चितन-भनन, आत्मपरीक्षण व चर्चा करण्यारा प्रारंभ केला. यातच संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाने पुढ़ाकार घेऊन 1948 मध्ये 'मानवी हवकाचा सार्वभौभिक जाहीरनामा' प्रसिद्ध केला. जाहीरनामा भानवी हक्काच्या संरक्षणाच्या दृष्टीने महत्त्वाचा ठरला. पुढे याला सामाजिक न्यायाशी जोडले गेले. कारण सामाजिक हित किंवा सामाजिक कल्याण हाच हक्कांचा मुख्य निकष असतो. व्यक्तीला प्राप्त होणाऱ्या हक्कातून सामाजिक हित किंवा सामाजिक कल्याण साधले गेले पाहिजे. तसेच मानव जातीच्या सर्वे घटकांना, व्यक्तींना आपले हक्क समानतेने प्राप्त व्हावेत. मानवी हक्काच्या बाबतीत व्यक्ती व्यक्ती मध्ये कोणत्याही प्रकारचा भेदभाव असू नये, सर्वांना कायद्याद्वारे समान संरक्षण प्राप्त व्हावे, मानवी हक्कांचे उल्लंघन करताना वळी पडणाऱ्या व्यक्तींना सामाजिक न्याय भिळण्याच्या संदर्भात सरकारची कर्तव्य, त्यांची मूलभूत कर्त्व्य, सामाजिक, आर्थिक समानता प्रस्थापित करताना सामाजिक न्यायाचा उपयोग कसा होतो, महिला व वंचित घटकांसाठीचे प्रयत्न, आणि तरतुदी इत्यादींचा उहापोह प्रस्तुत 'मानवी हक्क आणि सामाजिक न्याय' या शोधनिबंधामध्ये केला आहे. यासाठी संशोधकांनी तथ्य संकलन पद्धतीतील व्दितीयक साधनांचा उपयोग केला आहे. तसेच वर्णनात्मक संशोधन आराखडा याचा उपयोग देखील केला आहे.

- 左 कीवर्ड्स: मानवी हक्क, सामाजिक न्याय
- रुवावना: २० व्या शतकाच्या सुरुवातीला मानवी हक्क या शब्दाचा उदय झाला. मानवी हक्कास अनेक राष्ट्रांमध्ये लोकतांत्रिक अधिकार म्हणून ओळखले जाते. 1948 मध्ये संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाने (युनो) मानवी हक्काची घोषणा करून संपूर्ण मानवजातीला एका समानते मध्ये आणून ठेवले. मानवी हक्क संरक्षण कायदा 1993 नुसार मानवी हक्क म्हणजे जीवन स्वातंत्र्य, समानता आणि व्यक्तीचा सन्मानाने जगण्याचा अधिकार, हा हक्क भारतीय राज्यघटनेने प्रत्येक नागरिकांना प्रदान केला आहे. तसेच भारतीय कायद्याने यास संरक्षण प्रदान केले आहे. अभिव्यक्ति स्वातंत्र्य, कायद्याच्या समोर समानता, शिक्षणाचा अधिकार, समान वेतनाचा अधिकार, व्यक्तीच्या आत्मसन्मानाचा अधिकार, कायद्याकडे दाद मागण्याचा अधिकार यासारख्या घटकांचा समावेश घटनेच्या मार्गदर्शक तत्वांमध्ये करण्यात आला.

भारतीय राज्यघटना प्रत्येक नागरिकाला सामाजिक न्याय, समता व प्रतिष्ठा कोणत्याही भेदभावाशिवाय प्रदान करते. देशातील कोणत्याही नागरिकांबाबत धर्म, जात, लिंग, वंश, जन्म या आधारावर कोणत्याही प्रकारचा भेदभाव केला जाऊ शकत नाही. मानवी अधिकारांच्या सिद्धांतानुसार अशी अपेक्षा करण्यात येते की सर्व जनतेला किमान चांगले जीवन जगता यावे

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ग्रामीण महिलांच्या आरोग्य विषयक समस्या: कारणे व उपाय योजना

पा. हाँ, पंढरी गुहे

समाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, महिला महाविद्यालय परळी वैजनाध.

भारतीय समुदायाचे मुख्यता तीन भागात वर्गीकरण केले जाते. आयिवासी शहरी व ग्रामीण ममुदाय असे होत कोणत्याही लोकसंख्येत स्त्री व पुरुष हे दोन घटक महत्त्वाचे असतात. या दोन्ही घटकांना प्रत्येक समुदायात कमी-जास्त प्रमाणात नमन्यांना मामोरे जावे लागते. ग्रामीण समुदाय क्षियांना जास्त समस्या भेडसावतात. ग्रामीण खियांचे समस्यांची व्यानी मोद्री असते. या समुदायात मुलींच्या जन्मापासूनच उदासिनतेचे अवस्था निर्माण झालेली असते. जन्मताच मुलगा व मुलगी अस्त्रे भेदभाव केला जातो. मुलाच्या जन्माचे स्वागत पेढे वाटून केले जाते तर मुलीचा जन्म झाल्यावरोवर नाक मुरडले जाते. ग्रामीच ममुदाय सदन शेतकरी, अल्पभूधारक व भूमिहीन शेतमजूर या सर्व वर्गात कमी जास्त प्रमाणात महिलांच्या समस्या आहेत. इतर ममन्या प्रमाणेच आरोग्याची समस्या ही मोठी असलेली पाहायला मिळते. ग्रामीण भागातील स्त्रियांच्या आरोग्याच्या प्रशांकी मुरुवात ही कुपोपणापासून होते. कुपोपणाच्या प्रश्नामुळे वालमृत्यू दर, जन्माच्यावेळी कमी वजन, कमी प्रतिकारशक्ती, रक्ताल्पता किंवा कमजोरपणा, मधुमेही, नेत्रविकार, गळ्यातील ग्रंथीची सुजी यासारखे प्रश्न निर्माण होतात. भारतातील ग्रामीच क्षियांमध्ये गर्भधारणेच्या संदर्भात, प्रसूती संदर्भात अनेक प्रश्न आहेत. एनिमिया, कॅन्सर, क्षयरोग, डिप्रेशन, सांधेदुर्खी डोळ्यांचे विकार, पोटाचे विकार, त्वचारोग, अकाली वृद्धत्व, यासारखे अनेक संसर्गजन्य रोगांची लागण होते. कुपोषण आणि न्वतःच्या आरोग्याकडे होणारे दुर्लक्ष यामधून ग्रामीण स्त्रियांच्या जीवनात आरोग्यविषयक विविध प्रश्न निर्माण झालेले आहेत. याची माहिती करून घेण्याच्या उद्देशाने व त्यावर उपाय योजना करता याव्यात या हेतूने प्रस्तुत संशोधन पेपर लिहिण्याचा प्रयव केला आहे.

विषयाची निवड:-

महिलांचे आरोग्य हा अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा मुद्दा आहे. ग्रामीण भागात कुटुंबाची काळजी घेणारी महिला आरोग्याकडे कायम दुर्लक्ष करते. ती जागृत व्हावी व समाजालाही तिच्या आरोग्यावावत संवेदनशीलता निर्माण व्हावी हे गरजेचे आहे. आहार चांगल्या सवयी व वैद्यकीय सल्ला या त्रिसूत्रीवर महिलांचे आरोग्य टिकणे आवश्यक आहे.

ग्रामीण समाजातील रूढी, परंपरा, अंधश्रद्धा वैद्यकीय सुविधांचा अभाव वयक्तिक आरोग्याकडे होणारे दुर्लक्ष काहीतरी कारणामुळे महिला आरोग्याकडे दुर्लक्ष करीत आहेत. यामुळे महिलांमध्ये मधुमेहाचे व कर्करोगाचे प्रमाण वाढताना दिसते. पूर्वी घरात दोन-तीन मुले असावीत असे म्हटले जाईल. आज हम दो हमारा एक अशी संकल्पना रूढ होऊ लागली आहे. त्यामुळे गर्भाशय व स्तनांच्या कर्करोगाचे प्रमाण वाढताना दिसते. महिलांना यासारख्या गंभीर आजारांना सामोरे जावे लागत असल्यामुळे, महिलांच्या आरोग्यविषयक समस्यांचा आढावा घेणे गरजेचे वाटते म्हणून संशोधन पेपर लिहीण्यासाठी हाती घेतला आहे. याचे जे उद्देश आहेत ते खालील प्रमाणे. उद्देश:-

- 1) ग्रामीण स्त्रियांच्या आरोग्यविषयक स्थितीचा आढावा घेणे.
- 2) ग्रामीण स्त्रियांचे आरोग्य स्थिती सुधारण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे.
- 3) ग्रामीण स्त्रियांच्या आरोग्यविषयक समस्यांना जवावदार असलेल्या घटकांची जाणीव करून घेणे.
- 4) ग्रामीण स्त्रियांच्या आरोग्यविषयक परिणामांची माहिती घेणे.
- 5) ग्रामीण स्त्रियांसाठी च्या आरोग्य विषयक समस्या कमी करण्यासाठीच्या उपाययोजना सुचविणे. गृहितके:-

प्रस्तुत संशोधन पेपर लिहीत असताना संशोधकांनी खालील काही बाबी गृहीत धरल्या. त्या आधारावर संशोधन पेपूर लिहिण्यास त्यांना मदत झाली.

- 1) ग्रामीण स्त्रियांना आरोग्यविषयक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागते.
- 2) स्त्री-पुरुष भेदभाव यामुळे ग्रामीण स्त्रिया मध्ये आरोग्य विषयक समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत.
- 3) ग्रामीण स्त्रियांमध्ये निरक्षरतेचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे

ग्रामीण स्त्रियांची सामाजिक व राजकीय सद्यस्थिती आणि आव्हानेए उपाय योजना.

पा. डॉ. पढरी जंकरी गुहे समाजशास्त विभाग प्रमुखए के. लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय परळी वैजनाथ,

-नावनारू

कोणत्याही समाजाचा अभ्यास करताना आपल्याला त्या समाजातील लोकसंख्येचा विवास करावा लागती. बाह्यसंख्येत 🖹 पुरुष आणि या घटकांचा अभ्यास त्यासाठी महत्त्वाचा असतो. ग्रामीण समुदायात स्त्री पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने काम बरव अस -- उरूपी रथाची दोन चाके जर सक्षम असतील तर समाजरूपी परत आपली प्रगती करू शकतो. म्हणून ग्रामीण अमुटायार न्याची सद्यस्थिती कशी आहे हे समजावून घेता यावे यासाठी हा प्रयत्न केला आहे. भारतीय ग्रामीण समार हा श न्द्रायाच्या तुलनेत विकासामध्ये मागे असलेला दिसून येतो. याचे कारण ग्हणजे ग्रामीण स्तियांवर लादलेले निकृष्ट पत्रा जीवन ्र पुरुष प्रधान ग्रामीण समाजात स्त्रियांना दुय्यम स्थान दिले जाते. प्राचीन काळात हिंदू धर्मात स्त्रियांना देवते हैं स्थान हि == तरी नंतर त्यात बदल होत गेला तिला दाशी समजण्यात येऊ लागले. ग्रामीण समुदाय आहेत याची प्रचिती गंगाःहा सुरुव 🖃 ग्रामीण स्त्री ही अबला आहेए तिचे कार्यक्षेत्र चूल आणि मूल इतकेच आहे असे नंतर समजण्यात येऊ लाम है भारत हिंदानाने आज जरी तिला अधिकार दिले असले तरी ग्रामीण भागातील स्त्रियांना याची कितपत माहिती आहे हा संशोधन हरू आहे. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण स्त्रियांची सामाजिक व राजकीय स्थिती कशी आहे हे समजावून धेण्याचा प्रयत्न कला आहे. य 📰 आहेत ती खालील प्रमाणे.

इन्हेंण स्त्रियांची कौटुंबिक सामाजिक स्थिती समजून घेणे. इनीण कुटुंबातील स्त्रियांच्या राजकीय स्थितीचे अध्ययन करणेण

🚂 ्र मोण स्त्रियांच्या दर्जा व अधिकाराची माहिती घेणे.

वरील उद्दिष्ट लक्षात घेऊन ग्रामीण समुदायातील स्त्रियांच्या सामाजिक व राजकीय स्थितीचे अवलोकन करून अध्य 🕶 ाचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. भारतीय राज्यघटनेचे पंधराव्या कलमानुसार स्त्री-पुरुषांच्या भेदभाव आस वंदी छालणात आर ना मतदानाचा अधिकार दिला असला तरी ग्रामीण भागात मतदान करण्याची जेव्हा वेळ येते तेव्हा ग्रामीण भागाना बहुत किन चे मतदान हे पुरुषांच्या माता नुसारच होते हे दिसून येते. इतकेच नाही तर पदाधिकारी असलेल्या रारपण माराना त ह हर्नेक स्वराज्य संस्थांतील महिलांच्या अधिकाराचा वापर त्या स्वतंःच्या विचारानुसार करत नाहीत तर त्यांचे पाचि त्या करण्यापुरताच मर्यादित असतातः पदाधिकारी स्त्रिया फक्त त्यांच्या स्वाक्षरी करण्यापुरताच मर्यादित असतातः असे यावर 💳 वीरा निदर्शनास येते. म्हणून ग्रामीण स्त्रियांची राजकीय स्थिती फारशी सुधारलेली नाही असे आपणास लक्षाट येते. छ हिंदू विवाह कायद्यानुसार जरी स्त्रियांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने घटस्पोट देणे घेणे मान्य केले असले तरी ग्रामीण भाग उन स्त्रिय बन्जाट देण्यासाठीची समाजाची मानसिकता हिंदुधर्माचा चांगली नाही असेही अनेक वेळा दिसून येते. कारण पुरुषां 🕶 प्रमाणे घटस्फोट लवकर दिला जातो. तर स्त्रियांची मागणी असल्यानंतर त्याकडे दुर्लक्ष केले जातेल घावर व वेवाहि करमध्ये ही ग्रामीण समुदायांमध्ये समाधानकारक प्रगती झालेली नाही असे म्हणता येते. 1956 च्या हिंदू 'ाउह वार हिन्दानुसार स्त्रियांना आई विडलांच्या संपत्तीत जरी समान अधिकार मिळालेला असला तरी त्यांना धासाठी पुरुष आ हिंचा संमतीची गरज पडते. याबाबतीत यां स्वतः निर्णय घेऊ शकत गाहीत हेच यावरून स्पष्ट होते. कामहास अतीही च्यातंत्र्य दिले तरी त्यांची मानसिक स्थितीही पुरुषावर अवलंबून असलेले दिसून येते. म्हणून या बाबर कि ग्राम कु नमध्ये सुधारणा होणे गरजेचे आहे. 1961 च्या हुंडा प्रतिबंधक कायद्यानुसार जरी हुंडाबंदी केली असली तरी प्राप नित स्त्रियांच्या याबाबतीत मोठ्या प्रमाणांवर अज्ञान दिसून येते. ग्रामीण समुदायाच्या अनेक अटीमुळे स्त्रियांचा निवास करत हुंडा द्यावाच लागतो. म्हणून अनेक प्रश्न रित्नयांच्या विकासामध्ये अङसर करताना दिसून येतात. उदाहरणार्थ । यक्षण ि होंडा शिवाय त्यांचे लग्न होत नसेल तर शिक्षणावर कशाला खर्च करायचा अशी मानसिकता ग्रामीण रामुदायात । स्वियां काच्या बाबतीत प्रामीण लोकांची झालेली दिसून येते म्हणून ग्रामीण समुदायातील स्त्रियांच्या शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण शहरी समुदादा कमी आहे हे लक्षात येते. त्यामुळे अनेक प्रश्न निर्माण होतात. या बाबतीतही ग्रामीण समुदायातील स्वियाचा स्थिती 🐖 समाधानकारक नाही असेच म्हणावे लागेल. शिक्षणाच्या बाबतील आजही ग्रामीण भागात स्तियांच्या संवासन अला 💳 ो दिसून येते. ग्रामीण समुदायात आजही स्त्रियांना माध्यमिक व उच्च माध्यमिक पर्यंत शिक्षण देण्याना 🚝 . स्त्रियांना पदवी व पदव्युत्तर शिक्षण देणाऱ्या कुटुंबांची संख्या ग्रामीण भागात कमी असलेली पाहासल 💢 12:17 मा समुदायांमध्ये उच्चविद्याविभूषित स्त्रिया फारशा पाहायला भिळत नाहीत. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण समुदातातील स च सा विकास झालेला नाही असेच म्हणता येईल. अशा अज्ञानामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील स्त्रियांना आजही 😅 🔻 ्रागते. सामाजिक व आर्थिक दुरावस्था हा त्यांच्या गिरक्षरतेचा त्यांच्यावर झालेला परिणाम आहे है आपना आहे. है

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स्त्री भ्रूणहत्या एक सामाजिक समस्या

प्रा. डॉ. पंढरीनाथ व्यंकटी गुद्रे समाजशास्त्र विभाग, कै. लक्ष्मीवाई देशमूख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी वैजनाथ

प्रस्तावना:संपत्तीला वारस म्हणून मुलगा हवा, म्हातारपणी मुलगा म्हणजे काठी व पुत्रप्राप्तीशिवाय सद्गती किंवा
मोक्षप्राप्ती होत नाही अशा सर्व चुकीच्या समजूतीमूळे कित्येक लोक पुत्र व्हावा यासाठी आग्रह घरत असतात आणि
मोक्षप्राप्ती होत नाही अशा सर्व चुकीच्या समजूतीमूळे कित्येक लोक पुत्र व्हावा यासाठी आग्रह घरत असतात आणि
मुलींना जन्माआगोदरच ठार केले जाते. संयुक्त राष्ट्र वाल अधिकार समितीकडून अलिकडेच जाहिर झालेल्या
मुलींना जन्माआगोदरच ठार केले जाते. संयुक्त राष्ट्र वाल अधिकार समितीकडून अलिकडेच जाहिर झालेल्या
आकडेवारीनुसार देशात दरवर्षी दहा लाख मुलींची गर्मातच हत्या होते.देशात तब्बल ८५०० सोनोग्राफी सेंटर अस्त
आकडेवारीनुसार देशात दरवर्षी दहा लाख मुलींची गर्मातच हत्या होते.देशात तब्बल ८५०० सोनोग्राफी सेंटर अस्त
महाराष्ट्रात १४० भ्रूणहत्या दररोज होत असतात.गत वीस वर्षात दीड कोटी हत्या झाल्याचा दावा स्त्री भ्रूणहत्या

स्त्रीमूणहतया ही देशातील मोठी सामाजिक समस्या बनू पाहत आहे. आज देशात बहुतांश ठिकाणी चळवळ चालविणाऱ्या सुधा कांकारिया यांनी केला आहे. पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीचा पगडा हजारो वर्षापासून असल्याने पुरुषप्रधान मानसिकता आधुनिक काळातही घट्ट होत असताना दिसत आहे. जगातील सर्वोत्तम कायदे भारतात आहेत पण दुर्दैवाने त्याची अंमलवजावणी होत नाही. मानसिकताच अत्यंत दरिद्री बनल्यामुळे ही समस्या कायद्याबरोबरच मनाने सुद्धा रोखता येवू शकते मुलगा वंशाचा दिवा, मोक्षप्राप्तीचा मार्ग अशा एकदम फालतू आणि खुळचट कल्पना यामुळे तयार झाल्या मारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळून आज सत्तर वर्षाचा कालखंड लोटला असला तरी पुरुषी मानसिकतेचा मोठा पगडा समाजव्यवस्थेत दिसून येतो. आज घडीला उद्याच्या मातेला, बहिणीला, मैत्रीणिला गर्मातच मारले जाते ही अतिशय निंदणीय व चिंताजनक बाब आहे. १९९९ च्या जनगणनेनुसार १००० पुरुषाच्या मागे ९३१ स्त्रिया, तर २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार ९४० स्त्रिया हे प्रमाण आपणास दिसून येते. १००% साक्षर समजल्या जाणाऱ्या केरळमध्ये १००० पुरुषाच्या मागे १०८४ स्त्रिया हे थोडेसे चांगले व आशावादी चित्र आहे पण दिव दमणमध्ये १००० पुरुषाच्या मागे फक्त ५५० स्त्रिया हे चित्र मात्र मन सुन्न करणारे आहे. नका करु गर्भजलपरिक्षा, जन्माआधिच नको तिला शिक्षा असे म्हणण्याची वेळ आता आपल्यावर आली आहे.प्रबोधनातून सुधारणा व सुधारणेतून परिवर्तन करण्यासाठी पुरुषी मानसिकतेत बदल घडवून आणण्यासाठी देशात मोठी चळवळ उभी राहण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.भारत सरकार, महाराष्ट्र सरकार, विविध सेवाभावी संस्था पत्रकार, पुरोगामी, विचारवंत, साहित्यीक, अभ्यासक, संशोधक या समस्येच्या विरोधात चळवळ उभी करुन काम करताना दिसतात.

हिंदू मॅनर्स, करन्टम आणि सेरीमनीज या पुस्तकात दुबाईस यांनी असे लिहिले आहे की प्राचीन काळात एक धार्मिक कृत्य म्हणून हत्या केली जात होती व त्यात जास्तीत जास्त मुलींचीच हत्या केली जात असे.आजसुद्धा जम्मू काश्मिर, राजस्थान, पंजाब, हरियाना, गुजरात यासारख्या राज्यात किल्लर, राजपूत या जातीत अत्यंत क्रुरपणे या प्रथेचे पालन केले जाते.

- 🍃 रत्री भ्रुणहत्येमागील कारणे :-
- १) भारतात पुरुषप्रधान व्यवस्था असल्याने स्त्री भूणहत्या होतात.
- २) स्त्रीयांना दुय्यम स्थान देवून उपभोग्य वस्तू मानले जाते.
- 3) स्त्री काचेचं भांडे, दुसऱ्याने धन हा अमानवी, रानटी विचार.
- श) आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान, सोनोग्राफी तंत्राचा दुरुपयोग करणे.

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035

80

भारतीय समाजातील वृध्दांच्या समस्येचे कारणे, परिणाम आणि उपाय

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प्रस्तावना :-

पारंपारोक भारतीय समाजात संयुक्तकुटुंब पध्यती अस्तित्वात होती. या कुटुंबव्यवस्थेत वृध्य व्यक्तीला मानाचे स्थान असायचे. त्यांचे अनुभव हेच संस्कृतीची शिदोरी मानली जायची. त्यांच्याकडे एक मार्गदर्शक म्हणून पहायचे. अडचण म्हणून नव्हे. प्राचीन काळापासुन मानवी जीवनाच्या चार अवस्था होत्या. आणि आहेत. या अवस्थातुन चार आश्रमांची निर्मिती झालेली दिसते यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने १) ब्रम्हचर्याश्रम २) गृहस्थाश्रम ३) वानप्रस्थाश्रम ४) संन्यासाश्रम या आश्रमात मानवाने कोणत्या आश्रमात कोणते वर्तन करावे असे निश्चित केले होते.

वानप्रस्थाश्रम ते संन्यासाश्रमात व्यक्तीने हळुहळु संसारीक जीवनातुन मुक्त होत जावून संसारीक मोहापासुन दूर जाणे असा अर्थ यामागचा होता. संन्यासाश्रमातील व्यक्तीने संसारीक असक्ती सोडून सामाजीक संपर्क कमी करून उर्वरीत जीवन समाज कार्यासाठी वाहुन घ्यावे समाजाला मार्गदर्शन करावे अशी अपेक्षा संन्यासाश्रमतील व्यक्तीकडुन समाजाने केलेली होती.

त्यामुळे प्राचीन काळात भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेत सामाजिक वृदधाविषयीच्या सामाजिक समस्या तित प्रखरतेने जाणवत नव्हत्या.

औद्योगिकरण, नागरीकरण, आधुनिकीकरण, पाश्चिमात्यकरण या बदल्यत्या प्रवाहातुन संयुक्तकुटुंबाचे विघटन होत गेले आणि त्यांचे रुपातर केंद्रकुटुबांत (विभक्तकुटुंब) रूपांतर होवून त्यांचे अस्तित्व व्यतीवादी रुपात निमाणे झाले आणि याच विभक्त कुटुबांमुळे आपले वयोवृदध आई - वडील निराधार होत गेले. पती-पत्नी, मुलगा-मुलगी, संसारात यांची वृदध व्यक्तीचे स्थान नष्ट होत गेले. मुले- मुली कर्तव्य म्हणून आई वडीलांना पैसे देवून आपल्या जबाबदारतून मुक्त होवू लागले वृदधांना मुलांचा आधार व

मातर्मंडाचा विरंपुळा पिळेनासा झाला. आजारपणात युध्यांची संव काळजी घेणारे, करणारे कोणीही सहीलेले नाही. पाश्चिमात्य समाजा तर खुद्दथत्व हा एक शाप समजला जातो. असे बाटलेतर वाक ठरणार नाही. श्रीमंत चृद्दघांत स्वतःच्या सेवेसाठी एखावी मोलकरीन ठेवू शकतो पण गरीब आणि दारीद्रय असलेल्या लोकांना भकासजीवन व्यवतीत करावे लागते. कौदुबीक जीव्हाळा, प्रेम, माया आपुलकी या चृद्दाधामध्ये कसे निर्माण करता येईल ? चा बाबीना अध्यास करावा लागेल.

व्याख्या :-

एलिहााबोध हरलॉक :-

"वृदधायस्था म्हणजे जीवनातील अयस्थेचे अतिम चरण होय."

समाज कार्य विश्वकोच :-

"व्यक्तीच्या जीवनचक्रातील अंतीम टप्पा म्हणजे वृध्द अवस्था होय."

वृदधांच्या समस्येची कारणे :-

वेगवेगळया देशात वृदधांच्या समस्येचे कारणे वेगवेगळया स्वरूपाचे आढळुन येते. कारण या समस्येकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन सगळयांचा सारखा नसतो. पाश्चिमात्य समाजात वृदधव्यक्ती माता-पिता हे चित्रपहावयास मिळत नाही तेच चित्र भारतात मोठया प्रमाणात पाहावयास मिळते. म्हणून भारतातील वृदधावस्थेच्या समस्येचा अभ्यास करताना व समस्या निर्माण होण्याची कारणे पाहावी लागतात. केंद्रकुटुबांची निर्मिती:-

भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेत प्रामुख्याने संयुक्त कुटुबपध्दती

असित्वात होती या कुटुंबात वृध्दांना मानाचे स्थान होते. वृदधव्यक्ती हा कुटुंबप्रमुख कर्ता असायचा त्याच्या ज्ञानाचा इतरांनाखुप मोठा फायदा व्हायचा या सर्व बाबी मुळे वृदधाना कुटुंबात मानसीक समाधान मिळायचे. परंतु औद्योगिककरण, नागरीकरण्याच्या प्रक्रियेत संयुक्त कुटुबांची विघटन झाले. विभक्त कुटुबपध्दती अस्तिवात आली आणि या कुटुबांत वृदधाची मानसिक, शारीरीक हेळसांड सुरू झाली भावनांचा अनादर सुरू झाला आणि वृध्दांच्या समस्या गुंतागुतीच्या होत गेल्या.

खेडुयांचे बदले दृष्टीकोन :-

भारतीय खेडयात प्रामुख्याने बलुतापध्यती अस्तित्वात असल्याने व्यावसायीक शिक्षण कुटुंबातुनच मिळायचे यासाठी कुटुबांतील वृद्ध व्यक्तींच्या अनुभवाचा, व्यावसायीक कौशल्याचा लाभ पुढील पिढीसाठी व्हायचा. गृहोद्योग, शेती, खरेदी विक्री, आरोग्य विविध प्रकारचे व्यवहार वृध्द व्यक्तींकडुन व्हायचे परंतु

विद्यावार्ता: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 6.021(IIJIF)

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Sociology

Research Paper

भारतीय समाज आणि जागतिकीकरण

डॉ. पंढरी व्यंकटी गुट्टे रामाजशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, के. लक्ष्मीवाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी, जि. बीड

प्रास्ताविक :-

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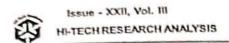
बर्ती

दुसऱ्या महायुध्दानंतर जागतिक व्यापार वाढविण्यासाठी घॉटङच्या माध्यमातून प्रयत्न चालू होते. गॅट करारात सामील झालेल्या सदस्य राष्ट्रांना जकाती, आयात-निर्यातीसाठी परवाना पघ्दती, भेदभाव, कोटा पघ्दती असे आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारातील अडथळे दुर करावयाचे होते. १९४७ ते १९८६ पर्यंत गॅट कराराच्या आठ फेऱ्या झाल्या होत्या. आठवी फेरी गॅटचे डायरेक्टर जनरल आर्थर डंकेल यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली चालू होती. त्याच वेळी १९९१ मध्ये भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था उवघाईला आली होती. अशावेळी जागतिक संस्थानी (जागतिक वॅंक, आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधी) मदत तर केलीच नाही. जागतिकीकरणाच्या स्वीकारासाठी अप्रत्यक्षरित्या दवाव आणला. तेंव्हा भारताने आपल्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत संरचनात्मक वदल केले. नवीन आर्थिक घोरण (New Economic Policy - १९९१) जाहीर केले. त्यानुसार भारताने जागतिकीकरण, उदारीकरण व खाजगीकरण यांचा स्वीकार केला.

कार्ल मार्क्स यांच्या आर्थिक निर्धारणवादाच्या

सिघ्दांतानुसार समजाच्या अघोसंरचनेत (Sub-Structure) वदल झाला की, समाजाच्या अधिसंरचनेत (Super-Structure) बदल घडवून येतो. सिघ्दांताप्रमाणे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत जागतिकीकरणाचा स्वीकार केला. त्याचा परिणाम म्हणून मारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत अमुलाग्र बदल घडून आला, त्याच वरोवर राजकीय, शैक्षणिक, कौदुंबिक, वैवाहिक, धार्मिक इत्यादी क्षेत्रांमध्ये अमुलाग्र बदल घडून आला.

जागतिकीकरणामुळे राष्ट्राराष्ट्रातील संबंधात एका परिवर्तनाचा व नवयुगाचा प्रारंभ झाला. तसेच जग गावासारखे (Global Village) झाले. भारतीयाची वेशमुषा, केशमुषा, खानपान, संगीत इ. वावीवर भिन्न देशाच्या संस्कृतिचा प्रभाव पडला. जागतिक समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी सर्व देशातील लोक एकत्र येऊ लागले. धर्मनिरपेक्षता वाढीस लागली, स्त्रीयांच्या दर्जात बदल झाला, शिक्षण क्षेत्राचा झपाटयाने विकास होऊ लागला, याशिवाय कुटूंब, विवाह, जात, ग्रामीण समुदाय व शहरी समुदाय तसेच सामाजिक मुल्यामध्येही परिवर्तन झाले. Indo Asian Scientific Research Organization (IASRO) (A Division of Indo Asian Publication) यासोबतच भारतीयासमोर अनेक समस्याही निर्माण



IMPACT FACTOR 6.20 ISSN 2231-6671 Feb. 2021 To July 2021

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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे जातिविषयक विचार

खॉ. पंढरी व्यंकटी गुट्टे समाजशास्त्र विभाग, कै. लक्ष्मीवाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी, जि. बीड

Research Paper - Sociology



प्रस्तावना:

कविश्रेष्ठ कुसुमाग्रज म्हणतात, माणसाच्या जीवनातील स्वत्व, संघर्ष, सौंदर्य ही सर्व साहित्यातून अविष्कृत होत असतात. दलित साहित्याचे म्हणणे यापेक्षा वेगळे नाही. वर्षानुवर्षे येथील घर्मव्यवस्थेने आणि समाज व्यवस्थेने लादलेले अमानुष 'दिलतत्व' दिलत जाती जमार्तीना टिकवून ठेवण्याची इच्छा नाही. माणूस म्हणून जीवन जगण्यासाठी परिवर्तन हवे हा दिलत साहित्याचा श्वास आहे. माणसाचे सतत अवमूल्यन करीत राहणाज्या धर्म, राजसत्ता, अर्थसत्ता, ज्ञानसत्ता इ. शोषणाच्या हत्यारांचे निर्मूलन करणे आवश्यक ठरते. जात-वर्ण-वर्ग ही मानवाची निर्मिती असल्याने ती नष्ट करण्याचा मार्ग माणूसच आचरेल, त्यामुळे जातीचा अंत करणे हे दिलत साहित्याचे एक उदिष्ट आहे. या सांस्कृतिक क्रांतीची पूर्वतयारी वावासाहेवांच्या विविध चळवळीतून आणि त्यांच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाच्या प्रमावामुळे झाली हे आपण नीट समजून घेतले पाहिजे.

अम्यासपद्धती:

डॉ. वावासाहेव आंवेडकरांचे चरित्र, त्यांच्यांवर लिहिलेली पुस्तके, त्यांच्या विचारांवर लिहिलेले लेख यांचा आधार घेऊन केवळ दुय्यम स्त्रोतांचा वापर या शोधनिबंधात केला आहे. अम्यासाचे उदेश:

- ०१. डॉ. वावासाहेव आंबेडकर यांचे जातिविषयक विचार जाणून घेणे.
- ०२. जातिनिर्मूलनाविषयीची त्यांची मते समजून घेणे.

गृहीतक:

 जॉ. वावासाहेव आंवेडकरांच्या मते, राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता साध्य करायची असेल तर जातीची चौकट मांडली पाहिजे.



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संदर्भ पाहिले त्यातून मुक्ती दलित माणूस व्यवस्थे जसा अ व्यवस्थे नाही. मिळूनहं निर्माण विमार्ज वर्चस्व

> नामशेष अनुसूर्वि काही

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राजर्पी शाहू महाराज यांचे जीवन आणि कार्य

टॉ. पंढरी गुट्टे समाजभारत्र विमाग प्रमुख, लक्ष्मीबाई वेशमुख महाविद्यालव, परकी वै., जि. बीट

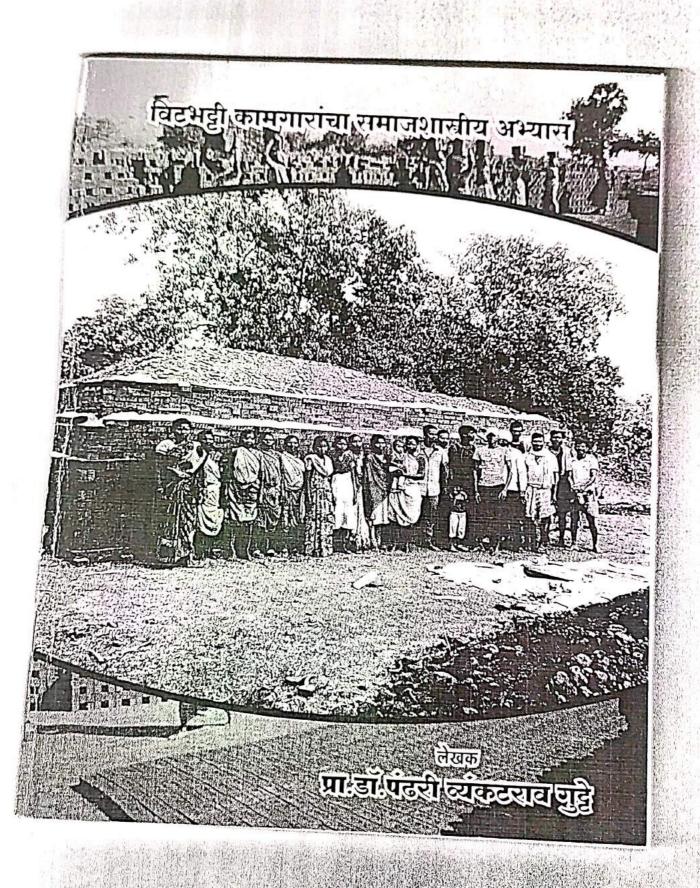
Research Paper - Sociology

आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राच्या आणि भारताच्या शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक व सर्वागिण क्रांतीचे उद्गाते व शिल्पकार, सामाजिक समतेचे पुरस्कर्ते, अस्पृश्यतेचा काळीमा पुसणारे, विद्येचे पुजारी, गुणीजणांचे व कलावंताचे आश्रयदाते, हरितक्रांतीचे जनक, बहुजन समाजाचे महान दैवत, थोर विचारवंत, संरथानिकांचे महामेरू, ब्राह्मणेत्तर व सत्यशोधक चळयळीचे आश्रयदाते, आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राच्या समाज प्रवोधनाचे एक महान मानकारी आणि थोर महामानव राजर्षि शाहू छन्नपत्ती महाराज यांनी ज्या कोल्हापूर संरथानामध्ये अमर असे कार्य अलीलिक अशी किर्ती संपादन केली.

अशा असामान्य कर्तृत्व संपत्र शाहू महाराजांचा जन्म २६ जुलै १८७४ या मंगलिदनी कोल्हापूर येथील लक्ष्मी विलास पॅलेस येथे झाला. त्यांच्या प्राथिमक शिक्षणानंतर त्यांचे उच्च शिक्षण राजकोट धारवाङला झाले. शाहू महाराजांचे शैक्षणिक गुरू स्टुअर्ट मिटफोर्ड फ्रेजर हे होते. २ एप्रिल १८९४ रोजी शाहू महाराजांचा कोल्हापूरच्या संस्थानावर राज्यारोहण समारंग त्यावेळचे मुंबईचे गव्हर्नर लॉर्ड हॅरिस यांच्या हस्ते झाला. राजिंद शाहू महाराजांना सतत कामात गग्न राहणे आवडत असे त्यांची वेषगृषा राज्यघराण्यातील अभिव्यवतीची असूनही राहणीमान अतिशय साधे होते.

राजर्षि शाहू महाराजांचे शैक्षणिक कार्य :-

शाहू महाराजांचे शैक्षणिक कार्य ही त्यांच्या प्रजेला अमोल अशी देणगी होय. शिक्षण ही



'बीट भट्टी कामगारांचा समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास'

लेखन धा. डा.पवरा व्यपटी गुष्टे स्रो. देवाराक्ष्यकटा गुष्टे

चथमायूकी जुलै 2021

मीनाक्षी वाघमारे

प्रकाशक

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	अनुक्रमणिका	पेज नंबर
ξ	प्रस्तावना व ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी	৩
२	संशोधन पद्धती व आराखडा	१८
Ą	वैयक्तिक, कौटुंविक व सामाजिक माहिती	२७
8	व्यावसायिक-आर्थिक माहिती	४९
ų	मानसिक व आरोग्य विषयक माहिती	६८
Ę	वीटभट्टी कामगारांच्या समस्या वरील उपाय योजना	52
•	परिशिष्ट	९२

Present Situation of Employment in India Industrial Sector and Globalization

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RESEARCH PAPER - ECONOMICS

Introduction:

Globalization means integration of the economies of the world with one another. Integration takes place when product and factors move about freely as among the different countries, conceived thus the world economy become a one single economy.

In concrete term there are no restrictions (like quotas, licenses, high tariffs, administrative barriers etc.) on the movement of products and factors. In brief globalization implies being able to manufacture in the most cost effect way possible anywhere in the world being able to procure raw materials and drawing management resources from the cheapest source anywhere in the world having the entire world as a market.

Employment in public sector:

Improving Indian Economic condition, in globalization employments decreased in Public enterprises. Therefore employment in public sector becomes less. Employment in public, sector in 1991 to 190.57 lakh, in 1994 to 194.46 lakh employment, in 1995 to 194.66 lakh, in year 1996 to 194.26 lakh employment, in 1999 to 194.75 lakh employments. In the year 2000 to 197.14 lakh employment, in 2001 to 197.3 8 lakh

११. शाश्वत शेती विकासाच्या समस्या व उपाय

प्रा. डॉ. जोशी राजकुमार लक्ष्मीकांतराव कै. लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी-वै.

आर्थिक विकासाच्या संदर्भात शाश्वतता ही एक गतिमान संकल्पना म्हणून विचारात घेतली जाते. सातत्यपूर्ण हि प्रयत्न सुरु ठेवले. न्हास न होऊ देता टिकवून राहण्यास सक्षम असणे हा शाश्वततेचा मुळ अर्थ आहे. जमीन व तिचा सुफें ही निसर्गाने आपल्याला दिलेली अमूल्य देणगी आहे. कारण त्यावरच वनस्पती, किटक, प्राणी व मानव यांचे अकि अवलंबून आहे. या देणगीचा वापर शेतीमध्ये केला जातो व शेतीचा विकास हा आपल्या एकूण विकास प्रयत्नाचा एक महत्त्व भाग आहे म्हणूनच आपली शेती करण्याची पध्दत ही शाश्वत शेतीची असायला हवी.

शाश्वत शेतीचा अर्थ

शेतीसाठी वापरण्यात येणाऱ्या नैसर्गिक साधन सामग्रीचे यशस्वी पध्दतीने असे व्यवस्थापन करणे की, ज्यस् बदलत्या मानवी गरजा भागविल्या जातील व त्याचवेळी पर्यावरणाचा दर्जा राखून किंवा त्यात वाढ करून नैसर्गि साधनसामग्रीचे जतन केले जाईल. शाश्वत शेती व संकल्पनेमध्ये ग्रामीण विकासाचा नवीन दृष्टीकोण अपेक्षित आहे । संकल्पनेमध्ये परस्परांशी संबंधीत महत्त्वाचे असे चार पैलू विचारात घेतले जातात.

- १. काळाच्या ओघात मानवी गरजा बदलत असतात.
- २. नैसर्गिक साधनसामग्रीची अचूक व्यवस्थपन पध्दती.
- पर्यावरणाचा दर्जा राखणे किंवा वाढिवणे.
- ४. साधनसामग्रीच्या विविधतेचे संरक्षण.

आर्थिक स्वयंनिर्वाहिता (Viability) हा शाश्वत शेतीचा एक निकष आहे, ही एक शेतीचा असा प्रकार आहे हैं ज्यामध्ये शेतीतील उत्पन्न वाढीबरोबर शेती उत्पादनाची वाढती मागणी पुरताना आर्थिक पर्यावरणविषयक आणि सामाजिङ खर्चाचा विचार केला जातो.

"वर्तमान पिढीची अन्नधान्याची गरज व इतर गरजा पूर्ण करताना त्यातील आधारभूत अशा निसर्गदात जिम्मीचा पर्यावरणाच्या गुणवत्तेचा न्हास न होऊ देणे. तसेच जिम्मीशी निगडीत जीवनचक्र अबाधित ठेवून हे नैसर्गिक साधन भा पिढींसाठी जतन करणे, याची जाणीव ठेवणारी शेतीची पध्दत म्हणजे शाश्वत शेती होय." सोप्या भाषेत जमीन व जमीनी सुपीकता यातील पर्यावरणीय गुणवत्तेचे व्यवस्थापन शाश्वत शेतीमध्ये अपेक्षीत आहे.

12

महाराष्ट्रातील दुष्काळ स्थिती, कारणे व उपाय

प्रा.डॉ.जोशी राजकुमार लक्ष्मीकांत कै.लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी-वैजनाथ जि.बीड.

_Matatatatatatatatat.

महाराष्ट्र स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतर अनेक कोर हे दृष्काळ झाले. परंतु आता जो राज्यातील दृष्काळ आहे याचे मृख्य कारण म्हणजे पिण्याच्या पाण्याची कमतरता हे होय. स्वतंत्र महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या निर्मितीपासून महाराष्ट्राच्या विकास क्षेत्राचा आहावा घेतल्यास असे दिसून येते की, महाराष्ट्र पुढारलेला दिसून येतो. प्रबंधन चळवळ ते स्वातंत्र्य चळवळ ब्रिटिशांचा आर्थुनिक मृल्यांचा वारसा, शिक्षणाचा विस्तार आणि दूरदृष्टी लाभलेल्या राजिकय अभिजनामुळे हा प्रदेश विकसीत झाला. तसेच महाराष्ट्राची भौगोलिक वैशिष्टचे या प्रदेशाच्या विकासास सहाय्यक ठरली आहेत.

स्वातंत्र्यपृवं काळापासूनच ह्या विभागात पर्जन्य कमी असलेल्यामुळे मराठवाडा व विदर्भ या भागाचा म्हणावा, ल्याप्रमाणे विकास झाला नाही व या भागात सातत्याने दृष्काळ दिसून येतो. यांगेंद्र यादव मराठवाड्यातील दृष्काळ दौज्यात म्हणाले की, पर्जन्यमान न झाल्याने पाणी, चारा व स्थलांतराचे वावतीत मराठवाड्यातील चित्र वृंदेलखंड भागासारखंच झाले आहे. दृष्काळाचे गंभीर स्वस्त्य धारण केले आहे. तरी राजकीय व प्रशासकीय पातळीवर शांत उदासीनता जशी दिसून येते, तशी लोकसहभाग किया लोक संघटना संदर्भात ही कमालीची उदासिनता पाहावयास मिळते.

या पार्श्वभूमीयर दृष्काळ निस्सानिर्मत की मानवनिर्मित आहे. दृष्काळात अल्पभूभारक शंतकरी य शंतमजूर जगतात कसे ? रोजगारचे स्रोत कोणते ? रोजगार हमी योजनेचे काय होते ? जनावरीचे काय होते ? स्थलांतर कोण, कुढे करते ? सिचन प्रकल्पाचे काय होते ? दृष्काळ कोणास सुकाळ ठरतां? शासन काम करते, शासकीय योजना दृष्काळग्रस्तांपर्यंत खरेच पोहोचतात काय? असे असंख्य प्रश्न उभे राहतात. या आणि इतर अनेक महत्त्वाच्या प्रश्नावर प्रस्तृत प्रकल्पात प्रकाश टाकलाआहे. दृष्काळ प्रश्नावर संख्यात्मक य

गुणाताक अभा बोली पणतीने प्रस्तृत अध्यास करणे गरनेथे आहे.

मगद्भवादा च महाराष्ट्रातील ज्या बुक्कादी गावान अस्माम करण्यात आला, त्याची विष्ठलेषणवार माहिती मोहण्याआची प्रतिशक अनुशेषाचर प्रकाश टाकृषा. मगद्भवाह्याच्या प्रतिशक असमतीलावर किया मागामलेल्या बुक्काद्धाची विष्ठ गेवलेली आहेत.

मगढवाड्यात औरगाबाद, जालता, बीह, लालूर, तांद्र है, उपमानाबाद, हिगाली, परभणी या आह जिल्ह्याचा समावेश आहे. तसेच गोदावरी नदीच्या लगलच्या भौगोजिक गोरसर कही प्रमाणान ऑलीनाखाली आलेला आहे. तर दूसरीक है भाग कोरडू असलाता दिस्त येते. या कोरडवाह गोरसगत साल्लाने दुष्काळ गडली

मगडवाड्यान मार्गाल चार वर्षापासून पृष्काळाची मार्लीका सूर्व असलेली दिसते. या विभागात संग्रेंबर-आंबरोबर मध्ये जो परतीचा पाऊस पहतो, तोही गायब झाला आहे. सलम चीच्या वर्षी पावसाने दगा दिल्यामूळे खरीप व स्की हे बीकी हेगाम घाया गेले आहेत. महाराष्ट्र शासनाने जाहीर केल्यामूळे १४,७०८ मार्याना बीच दृष्काळी पीरिस्थतीचा मुकाबला करावा लागत आहे. १४,७०८ गावांची आणंबारी (पैसंवारी) ५० टक्क्योपेडा कर्मा आहे. सल निम्म्यापेक्षा अधिक म्हणजे ८५२२ गावं मगडवाड्यातील आहेत.

१९७२ मानच्या गुष्काळात मृष्यतः अन्नभाष्याचा तृरवहा होता. तर यावेळी पाणी देचाईला सामीरे जावे लागत आहे. तर यावेळी १९७२ च्या तृलनेत आज अन्नभाष्य उपलब्ध करून गेण मोदं आव्हान गहिले नाही. पण पाणी उपलब्ध करून गेण मोदं आव्हात उस्त आहे. मार्च २०१६ अखेर मसन्व्याह्यातील २०५० मार्व च ७६० चाह्यांना २७४५ टैकरहारे पाणी प्रवाह करावा लागत आहे. पाण्यासाठी नागीरकांमध्ये आणि विशेषतः महिलोमध्ये भोहणे लागतात. त्यामुळे या जिकाणी भयंकर परिस्थिती आहे.

दुष्काळाची कारणे -

- १) पर्जन्य छायंचा पीरणाम पर्जन्य छाया म्हणजे पर्वत संगंच्या मागील कोरहा प्रदेश, उंच पर्वतामुळे वर्जन्य निर्माण करणाच्या खगांच्या मागीत अवसेथ निर्माण होत असती. पाण्याचा अंश असलेले याणकण पर्वताच्या उंच भागाकहे हवेच्या वेगामुळे खकलल्या जातात च पर्वतमाध्यावर असे जलकण असलेले खग कभी झाल्याने पाउत्स पाहतात. पर्स्तू बमातील पाण्याचा अंश कभी झाल्याने पर्जन्यछाया होत असते.
- क मी पावसाचे प्रमाण भारत राख्यी प्रतितिमित पाल्याच्या श्रीतावावत स्वैदी आहे. परंतु पावसाचे प्रमाणात सर्व रेशात असमतील आहे. त्यापुळे रेशात रुकाळाची पीरिकाती निर्माण

विद्यादार्ती: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 6.021(॥॥)

Digital Payment System Feat in India

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Mahila college

Abstracts

ets

Digital India campaign launched on Honorable Prime Minster Shri Narendrea Modi the stated role of digital India campaign government has intuited. Digital India campaign launched on Honorabie Frittle Strain Digital India campaign government has intuited and India is faceless, paperless, cashless, suppor cashless as a part of digital India campaign government has intuited with the India is faceless, paperless, cashless, suppor cashless were promoted to develop cashless economy which India is faceless, paperless, cashless, supper cashless as a part of develop cashless economy which are the difference mode on digital payment system few old new modes were promoted to develop cashless economy which are the difference mode on digital payment system few old new modes an attempt to study the tread in digital payment like the need of today for development country like India this paper is an attempt to study the tread in digital payment like her need of today for development country like India this paper is an attempt to study the tread in digital payment like her need of today for development country like India this paper is an attempt to study the tread in digital payment like her the tre need of today for development country like India this paper is to a response of today for development country like India this paper is to a response of today for development country like India this paper is to a response of today for development country like India this paper is to a response of today for development country like India this paper is to a response of today for development country like India this paper is to a response of today for development country like India this paper is to a response of today for development country like India this paper is to a response of today for development country like India this paper is to a response of today for development country like India this paper is to a response of today for development country like India this paper is to a response of today for development country like India this paper is to a response of today for the response of the response of today for the year, there is remarkable growth in digital payment in volume and value both. e is remarkable growth in digital payment in County in the certificate of commencement of business was issued in INDIAN Banks association in December 2008 and the certificate of commencement of business was issued in

INDIAN Banks association in December 2000 and their customers NPCI has ten promoter banks nPCI has ten promote namely State Bank of India . ICICI Bank .National Bank ,Bank of Maharashtra , HSBC. Regulations and rules had been framed for enrolling all banks in the country as members, third was done so that when the Regulations and rules had been framed for enrolling all valued on a standardized platform. Thus all these product and mation wide payment systems are launched all world get included on a standardized platform. Thus all these product and the first of the payment systems in India 15.11. nation wide payment systems are launched all world get included and services are great inactive of government towards development of digital payment system in India. Following literature services are great inactive of government towards development state of sanitations in digital payment system in India. NPCI took various initiatives to improve digital payment system in this regard launched various product and services nich products are services are Bharat Interface for Money (BHAM) unified payment interface (UPI) immediate payment service (IMPS) National Automated clearing House (NACH) Cheque Truncation system (CTS) Aadhar Enabled Payment System

(AEPS) Rupay Bharat Bill Payment system (BBPS) Bharat QR (BQR) and National Electronic toll collection(NETC)

Objectives:-

- To study a trend in digital payment through various modes.
- To compare new modes of digital payment system with older ones.
- 3. To study the performance4 of new fangled digital payment system mode.

Presentation presenting bank etc. cheque truncation thus obviatives the need to move the physical instrument across bank branches, other than in exceptional circumstances for clearing purposes.

- IMPS offer an instant 24X7 interbank electronic fund transfer service through mobile phones. IMPS is an emphatic tool to transfer money instantly within banks across India through mobile, intermit and ATM which is not only safe but also economical both in finical and non-finical perspectives.
- 2. Rupay is a new card payment scheme that has been conceived of fulfill RBI's vision to offer 1 domestic, open-loop, multilateral system which will allow all Indian banks and finical institutions in India to participate in electronic payments.
- 3. AEPS is bank led model which allows online interoperable finical inclusiontransation at pos(Micro ATM) through the business correspondent of any bank using the Aadhaar authentication.
- 4. BBPS is a one stop payment platform for all bills providing an interoperable and assessable "Anytime Anywhere" bill payment service to all customers across India with certainty reliability and safety of transactions. Credit card, Debit card. Account transfer, IMPS Internet Banking UPI wallets, AEPS and
- 5. UPI is a system that powers multiple bank account into a single mobile application merging several banking features seamless fund routing 8. M. could be collected to the col banking features seamless fund routing& Merchant payments into one hood. It also caters to the collect
- BHIM is an app that lets you make single easy and quick payment transaction using Unified payment Interface (UPI) you can make instant best and quick payment transaction using Unified payment. Interface (UPI) you can make instant bank-to-bank payment transaction using United payment mobile number or virtual payment assess mobile number or virtual payment assess.

Following table shows retail digital payment done on NPCI plat from during last three years in terms of volume (in Million) of those transactions in rupees (in Million) of those transactions in rupees.

Total reta	il payment	on NPCI	platform.

	E V 2014 15	THE CI platto	rm.
Volume (In min)	3.700.46	F.Y. 2015-16	F.Y. 2016-17
Value (in Bn)	76,111.29	5,406.41	7,138.42
	70,111.29	85,271,12	96,626.07

भारतातील बँकिंग क्षेत्रातील सुधारणा

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Research Paper - Economics

प्रस्तावना

१९९१ च्या नवीन आर्थिक धोरणाचा भारतीय बँकिंग क्षेत्रावर दुरगामी परिणाम बाला. बँकिंग क्षेत्रातील सुधारणे संदर्भात नरसिंहम समितीच्या शिफारशी स्विकारल्याने बॅकिंग क्षेत्राला अधिक स्वायतत्ता मिळाली. बॅकिंग क्षेत्रात अत्याधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा स्वीकार वाल्याने बँकांची स्पर्धाक्षमता वाढली व त्याचे कार्य अधिक व्यावसायिक वनले. व्यावसायिक दशष्टिकोनातून गुंतवणूक धोरण स्वीकारले गेले त्यामुळे बँकांच्या सेवामध्ये विविधता वाढली. बॅकांच्या कार्यात एकसूत्रता आली. असे झाले तरी ग्रामीण शेती, र्वुवंल घटक इत्यादींना बँकिंग क्षेत्राच्या प्रगतीला लाभ योग्य प्रमाणात मिळाला नाही. खातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतरच्या काळात भारतात वित्तीय क्षेत्रावर सरकारची नियंत्रणे असल्याने सर्घेला आणि कार्यक्षमतेला फारसा वाव नव्हता. प्रामुख्याने बँका व विमा यावर सरकारचे प्रावल्य होते. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील बँका व वित्तीय संस्थाचे योगदान असले त्यीं त्यांच्या कार्यपद्धतीत अनेक दोष होते. बँका व वित्तीय संस्था यांची कार्यक्षमता भसरली होती. तेव्हा त्यांच्या कार्यपद्धतीत सुधारणा करण्यासाठी १९९१ नंतर पावले उपलण्यात आली.

आर्थिक विकासाचा वेग उत्तम राखण्यासाठी, कार्यक्षमता,पारदर्शक रचना निर्माण ^{करणे} या दश्ष्टिने उदारीकरणानंतर त्या दिशेने पावले उचलली गेली. तरी देखिल धोरणात्मक चौकटीत अजूनही बदल करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. आधुनिक बँकिंगमुळे जगात कोठेही पैसे बरोबर ठेवण्याची आवश्यकता राहिली नाही. २४ तास बँकिंगमुळे अहचणीच्या काळात बँक आपणास उपयोगी पडते. यामुळे अगदी किरकोळ रक्कमेपासून ते कोट्यावधी रूपयांची उलाढाल बँकातून होत आहे. काही सुधारणा झाल्या असल्या Impact Factor - (SJIF) - 7, 139

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Sustainable Development Globalization

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Introduction.

Globalization leads to an expending global economy. It is a process, which trends to increase the interdependence, integration and links between the economics various nations, FDI flows over the years have contributed to the increased economic integration, globalization process on a worldwide level. 1981 -1990 FDI outflows have grown at the rate 29% per annum on average a against the rate of world output 4% and export 6% in the Asia pacific Region, South East Asian Nations have been major beneficiaries of the giobalization process. Globalization is an evolutionary process of increasing involvement in international business operations. Under globalization the business firms undertake coordinated activities an single entities operating in a single, global market economy rather than a host country basis for example, subsidiaries of Sony operating in Malaysia and Thailand imply globalization business of sony, Ohmae mentions about 'Global signposts' of globalization as follows.

Concept of Globalization:-

- Globalization is a new evolving paradigm of International business and marketing. It is a process of integration of the world into a single huge market in the since in evolving global economy.
- Globalization is a broader tear then internationalization.
- 3) Globalization implies greater intensity of domestic compenetition as globalization also implies a two sided inceraseincompetition as globalization also implies the scale and diversity of commitments in foreign markets.
- Globalization means having large scale production cum marketing operations of commitments in foreign markets.
- branko milanovie "Globalization means free movement of capital goods. Technology, ideas and people any globalization that omits the last one is partial as notdustainable.

Issues and challenges before earth:-

Population the populations increasing alarmingly. It has increased by 1.2%inthe year 2014 Economic development, environment pollution and population are interlinked. As the population grows every state has to take more steps for the economic and industrial development.

Thermo nuclearreactoprs several countries established thermo nuclear power plants. These are very dangerous to entire glob. They should be decreased gradually.

Deforestations it cases ecological imbalance it causeless of livelihood of wildlife and tribal communities. Therefore it is essential to save forest and mother nature. Overuse of fossil fuels use of fossil fuels like petrol, diesel has increased sharply in recent years this is very toxic ton environment as it releases harmful chemicals like carbon monoxide. This depletes ozone layer and initiates respiratory, digestive and reproductive disorders.

U.V. radiation due to excessive ozone layer depletion, polar ice cap smelt, temperature raise, water level in seas increase this result in tsunamis and floods, destruction of part of biosphere.

Mining and extracting increased excavation results in imbalance of earth crust and mantle which catalyses volcanic eruption, landslides, and earthquake.

The parliament has time enacted various acts in regard to safeguard the environment and deal with the problem of environmental degradation so that everyone should live-in pure and healthy environment. Some of the acts are, the environmental act 1986 the water (prevention and control of pollution) act1974,the air (prevention and control of pollution)act198, wild life protection act1972.

Time to time Supreme Court and high court has given landmark decisions in regard to the Environmental protection and preserving the doctrinal of sustainable development. Supreme Court has also suggested establishing the 'Green Bench' for the controlling of pollution. It is also important to establish Effluents Treatment plant (ETP). The court has also suggested collecting fine under a separate head called "environmental protection fund" The fund shall be used for compensating the affected persons. The Court has given equal importance to both ecology and development while dealing with the cases of environmental degradation. There are several other cases in which the Supreme Court gave the revolutionary judgments against the industrials, Union carbide case, Ganga pollution case, Ratlam municipality case, Oliem gas

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8

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मराठवाङ्यातील दुष्काळ : कारणे व उपाय

डॉ. राजकुमार जोशी अर्थशास्त्र विभाग,

कै. लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी वैजनाथ, जि. बीड

गत्वावना :

मगठवाडा हा महाराष्ट्रातील एक प्रदेश आहे. स्वव्याध्यातील लोकांचा मुख्य व्यवसाय शेती आहे. परंतु क्रियं नहीं वर्षापासून कमी पर्जन्यमान तर कथी मुसळ्थार बाइन वर कथी गारपीट यामुळे मगठवाडयात सतत दुष्काळाचे बाह्य आहे. मगठवाडयात औद्योगीकरण न झाल्यामुळे बेकारी चेव्या प्रमाणात दिसून येते. तर गारपीट, नापीकी, व्यंबावारोपणामुळे शेतकरी हवालदिल झाला आहे. स्वव्याद्यात गेल्या काही वर्षामध्ये पर्जन्य प्रमाण कमी झाले बाहे. त्यानुळे त्याचा फटका शेतीला बसत आहे. अत्यल्प बालानुळे कपुस, ज्वारी, गहु, हरभग या पिकांच्या उत्पादनात केंद्रे बर झाली आहे. कमी पावसामुळे ऊसाचे उत्पादनहीं को असल्याने अनेक साखर कारखाने ऊसाअभावी बंद केंद्रियोव दिसून येत आहे. यामुळे मगठवाडा विभागातील केंद्रेव अयंकारण विस्कटुन गेले आहे. अत्यल्प पावसामुळे

खरीपासह रब्बी हंगामही प्रभावीत झाला आहे. दुष्काळ हि एक नैसर्गीक समस्या आहे. मराठवाडयातील जास्तीत जास्त शेती ही निसर्गावर अवलंबुन असल्याने निसर्गाच्या बदलाचा व शेती क्षेत्राच्या विकासाचा निकटचा संबंध आहे. महाराष्ट्राची अर्थव्यवस्था ही कृषिप्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था आहे. त्या दृष्टिने मराठवाडयात देखील शेतीचे विकासाच्या दृष्टिने महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. शेती उत्पादन कमी झाल्यामुळे कृषि आधारीत उद्योगावरही याचा प्रतिकुल परिणाम होत आहे. त्यामुळे उद्योगातील रोजगार ही कमी होत चालला आहे. कोणत्याही अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकास हा कृषी उद्योग व रोजगार क्षेत्रातील विकासावर अवलंबुन असतो. परंतु दुष्काळामुळे या तिन्ही क्षेत्राचा विकास खुंटला आहे. महाराष्ट्रात सातत्याने वेगवेगळया विभागात गेल्या काही वर्षात सातत्याने दुष्काळ पडत आहे. यामध्ये सर्वाधिक दुष्काळाचा फटका मराठवाडा व विदर्भा सारख्या भागास बसत आहे. मराठवाडा १९४८ मध्ये निजामाच्या सारख्या भागास बसत आहे. मराठवाडा १९४८ मध्ये निजामाच्या

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Higher Quality Education in India

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Abstract

In the 21st century those countries will lead the world who have quality higher education system because higher education not only generates larger personal and social wealth, but all the aspects of development such as intellectual, social, cultural, aesthetic, economical, moral, and human resource are directly or indirectly related to it. In India Higher Education sector has witnessed a tremendous increase in the number of Universities/University level Institutions & Colleges and student's enrolment.

Keywords: Higher Education, Quality, Higher Education Institute

Introduction:

Higher education is the key for sustainable growth and development of any country because, it educates the people in real ground, widens their mind, enhances the thinking capacity, develops rational thinking and increases the analytical power of the people. Moreover, it creates job opportunity, makes the students fit for the job, helps in framing the economic, agricultural and industrial policies of the country. makes aware of the present socio-political awareness among the people, makes democratic citizens and engages them in the nation building process. The knowledge obtained through higher education leads towards research and with the help of research new knowledge is being discovered in different fields. Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, Vice Chancellor, Calcutta University had aptly described the meaning and purpose of higher education in his Convocation Address (1922). He said: "To my mind the University is a great store house of learning, a great bureau of standards, a great workshop of knowledge, a great laboratory for the training as well of men of thought as of men of action. The University is thus the instrument of the State for the conservation of knowledge, for the discovery of knowledge, for the distribution of knowledge, and above all, for the creation of knowledge-makers." On the similar lines, the First Prime Minister of India, in his convocation address at Allahabad University (1947) said, "A University stands for humanism for tolerance, for reason, for the adventure of ideas and for the search of truth. It stands for the onward march of the human race towards ever-higher objectives. If the Universities discharge their duties adequately, then it is well with the Nation and the People."

Higher Education in India: Present Scenario:

The meaning of higher education differs on the basis of spatial difference and time. Generally, it starts after finishing the school final examination. In India, at present, it is clearly demarcated that the higher education started after the class 12th final examination in different form. For example, general honours degree or undergraduate course in college and universities, master or post graduates in universities, technical education, teacher education, management, research and so on are in the category of higher education. In single line, it is the post higher secondary education system in India.

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041

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The Overview of Government Subsidies to Agriculture sector in India

Dr. Joshi Rajkumar Laxmikant Head of Economics, Late. Laxmibai Deshmukh Mahila College Parli-V.

Abstract

In India the agricultural sector has been sanctioned a very how very low subsidies. The field based subsidies included dry and irrigated land subsidies are the integral part of the farmers' life in India, the agriculture subsidies play very important role in agriculture sector in every country. The every year government of India spends lot of money in various agriculture subsidies for growth of agriculture used only secondary data for research. This paper basically focuses on overview of agriculture subsidies in India with help of provisions of funds for agriculture in five years plans and annual budget.

The authors also study types of agriculture subsidies and distribution criteria in India last few years the present investment in agriculture sector is increases & percent of agriculture subsidies is decreases in India. To know the percentage agriculture subsidies in development country and developing countries, also number of dependent on agriculture sector. Introduction

Indian Government play vital role in agriculture sector development. The government role is diverse and varied. Some of the cited reasons for vital role are self-sufficiency, employment creation, support to small scale

BLACK MONEY IN INDIA: CURRENT STATUS AND IMPACT ON ECONOMY

Dr. Joshi Rajkumar Laxmikant

Late. Laxmibai Deshmukh Mahila college Parli -v.

ABSTRACT:

ACT:
In the present era, issue of BLACK MONEY has come into forefront of the society with act In the present era, issue of Black. In the context of current status it includes sources from who participation of our youth and parliament. In the country at different levels. This paper represents the country at different levels. participation of our youth and parliament. In the country at different levels. This paper represents black money is generated and its uses in the country at different levels. This paper represents that Indian government should adopt to tackle use. black money is generated and its uses in the black money in this context. It also studies the one of the generated and its uses in the black money in this context. It also studies the one of the generated and its uses in the black money in this context. framework, policy options and strategies that this context. It also studies the one of the math this lab and also describes the Impact on economy in this context. It shows up to what extent, the corruption of the math reals and also describes the Impact on economy in this context. and also describes the Impact on economy i.e. corruption. It shows up to what extent, the corruption leads behind the generation of black money i.e. corruption are various sections of the society. At last him and the impact on various sections of the society. behind the generation of black money i.e. do various sections of the society. At last but not leads its generation which has considerable impact on various sections of the society. At last but not lead its generation which has considerable impact on various sections of the society. At last but not lead its generation which has considerable impact on various sections of the society. its generation which has considerable in the ongoing issue of black money in our country and conclusion of this paper is provided representing the ongoing issue of black money there should be a concerning of black money there should be conclusion of this paper is provided representation of black money there should be a strong at titure course of action. To control the generation of black money there should be a strong at future course of action. To control the green paper helps to know about present status of black thom appropriate legislative framework. The present paper helps to know about present status of black thom in INDIA & its Impact on economy.

Keywords: Black Money; Corruption; Present Status; Indian Economy INTRODUCTION

As we know that in Ancient times our country, INDIA, was popularly known as "Golden Bin because people of our country were more civilised in terms of coordination and co-operation, worked in very enthusiastic & honest manner so as to provide fruits of their work to everyone without a selfishness and/or jealousy i.e. they were not concerned about their earnings as compared to others. The focused on the welfare of the nation as a whole. So it could be predicted at that time that our country w become one of the greatest economies in the world and be at the top as regards developed country ve soon, but sadly it did not happen. There are many reasons behind it but the basic reason is the "Use BLACK MONEY" to a large extent in our country.

In Ancient times the ways to generate money as well as its usage was very transparent i.e. everyone kne the sources of money and its application, which may be referred as WHITE MONEY. So, in the past, Whi Money was in use but now the colour of Indian money has changed to Black. Before discussing the use black money one must know what Black Money is.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To know the present status of black money in INDIA.
- To Study the main reason behind the generation of black money.
- To Study the Impacts of Black Money on Indian Economy.

Defining 'Black Money'

There is no uniform definition of black money in the literature or economic theory. In fact, several tem with similar connotations have been in vogue, including 'unaccounted income', 'black income', 'dir money', 'black wealth', 'underground wealth', 'black economy', 'parallel economy', 'shadow economy', a underground' or 'unofficial' economy. 'Black money' can be defined as assets or resources that ha neither been reported to the public authorities at the time of their generation nor disclosed at any point time during their possession.

According to National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) defines-

"Black Money is the aggregate of incomes which are taxable but not reported to authorities." Thus, addition to wealth earned through illegal means, the term black money would also include legal income that is concealed from public authorities:

*To evade payment of taxes (income tax, excise duty, sales tax, stamp duty, etc);

To evade payment of other statutory contributions;

*To evade compliance with other laws and administrative procedures.

Generation of Black Money

It is generated through main two activities or means - Illegal means and Legal means



CURRENT GLOBAL REVIEWER

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Service Sector in India: A Rising Sun

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Abstract

The economic activities of a country are broadly devided into agrandural (Pranary), industrial According) and service (Terrinry) sectors. As a matter of fact, with the growth and development of excessery. the contributions of industrial sector and service sector should recrease to the CCF and that of agraculture sector heald decrease In recent yours India has witnessed a phonomenal growth in the testiary meter of economy as the sectoral contribution of nervice sector to CIDP has engaged up form 28% in 1950-51 to 51 47% or 1961-04 the employment opportunities in services sector have also encreased to \$1 50% in 150% of The present paper and all studying the emerging trends of Indian economy in the sectoral commission to CERP sectoral antibution to employment opportunities, correlation between sectoral contribution to GUF and sectoral employment opportunities, and the influence of selected economic indicators on the nectoral contribution of unict sector to GDP

The paper concludes that during the post reform period, the service sector has emerged as the reajer contributor to GDP and employment opportunities. Thus, there is dominance of service sector over other twisnotes. In the last the paper recommends for the development for every infrastructure for service ractor along and the stopping up programmes of industrialization and modernization of agriculture and agriculture adustries

INTRODUCTION IS

To study country's economy all the economic activities may broadly be divided into three sectors called is Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector. The minimizes under primary sector include mainly agriculture, torestry, fishing, mining and quarrying, and other allied activities. Activities like manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply our are included in secondary sector. The services like teads, botol, transport, communication, banking and finance, insurance, real estata, public administration, defense etc are groseped under the tertiary sector. The three sectors of economy are also known as agracultural sector, industries sector and services sector. This is a proven fact that with the development of an economy, the performance of industrial sector and service sector becomes highest contributive factor to the GDP while the contribution of spiculture nector gradually declines. As proof of India's economic development since independence the share of agriculture in Gross Domestic Product gradually declared from 57.41% in 1950-51 to only 24.03% in 2003. 64 The services sector, on the other hand, accounted for only 28% of GDP in 1950-51 that stepped up to \$143% in 2003-04. The share of industry sector maintained almost a constant rate for decade as 24.99% in [98] which remained 24,53% in 2003-04 further, a has been observed that there is a progressive diversification in the employment structure reflected to the share of the various sectors. There is a rise in the imployment share of secondary and tertiary sectors and the dependence on the primary sector has been showing continuous decline. In this context, the new economic policy has given a new dimension to the Indian conomy in the nineties when the Indian economy started shofting towards from primary sector to service sector scorony, while little over a decade ago the all three sectors of economy had contributed roughly an equal share is the GDP

Table 1.1 Movement in Sectoral ShareS

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			and the same of th	-	Industry	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Service		
100	Agriculture	NAC DANS CO. ST. ST. ST.		Loren	1990	20001	1980	1990	2001
Country	1980	1090	2001	1980	416	51.1	21.4	313	33.6
China	30.1	27.0	15.2	48.5	29.3	26.4	36 0	39.7	48.8
India	38 1	31.0	24.7	25.9	39.1	46.5	31.8	415	37.1
Indonesia		194	16.4	43.4	431	41.4	43.7	48.4	54.1
Kores	149	8.5	44	412	42.2	49.2	NA	42.6	41.9
Malayasa	NA	15.4	K 4	NA	25.2	23.0	45.5	48.8	92.0
Pakistan	29.8	26.0	25 0	25.0	34.5	31.6	36.1	43.6	53.3
primping	-	219	15.1	38.8	37.2	42.1	48.1	50.3	49 3
Thanhau C	-	- Table	8.6	28.7	And the Party Name of Street, or other	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	Section 2000 A Sectio		the second second

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Impact Climate change in Agricultural Dr. Joshi Rajkumar Laxmikant

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Introduction

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Climate change refers to changes beyond the average atmospheric condition than are caused. both by natural factors such as the orbit of earth's revolution, volcanic activities and crusal movement both by natural factors such as the increase in the concentration of greenhouse gates and aemod Climate change by global warming, which refers to the average increase in global temperature in become a megatrend that will lead to significant global changes in the future. Concerning as impacts the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) presented considerable scientific evidence in its fourth report on climate change (2007) and they have become clearly recognized working in addition, people have become more aware of the fact that global warming cannot be avoided due to the continued increase in greenhouse gas emissions and the changes in the climate system. The Club of Rome Report 1972 officially raised global warming as an international issue and, in 1985, World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) officially declared carbon dioxide as the principal cause of global warming. In order to effectively cope with the global warming issue, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was organized in 1988 and has carried out systematic research and in-depth studies on climate change.

Current Conditions of Global Warming Climate refers to a long-term variation in the atmospheric condition of a specific region or regions, and climate change means a gradual change in the climate system both by natural and artificial causes. Climate change is caused by the change in each component of the climate system such as atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, cryosphere and lithosphere or by complicated interactions among those components. The causes of climate change are largely divided into natural causes and artificial causes. Natural causes include the change in solar activity, volcanic eruption, sea water temperature, ice cap distribution, westerly waves and atmospheric waves. On the other hand, artificial causes include carbon dioxide emission from industry and agricultural production activities, deforestation, acid rain and the destruction of the ozone layer by Freon gas, with global warming by the increase of greenhouse gases as the representative (Presidential Advisory Council on Education, Science & Technology: PACEST, 2007). 1 and B1, and focuses on regional solutions for economic, social and environmental sustainability. The average global temperature by the end of the 21st century is estimated to rise by 1.1-6.4°C from the period of 1980~1999, and the sea level is forecasted to rise by 18~59cm due to heat expansion and the loss of

Climate Change Impacts on Korean Agriculture6 Impacts on the Agricultural Ecosystem An agricultural climatic area is divided into agricultural climate zones according to different agricultural climatic conditions. Average temperature of each agricultural climate zone has risen by 0.95°C for the past 35 years (1973-2007). The increase of precipitation tends to have increased rapidly in summer but decreased slightly in winter since the 1970s. Temperature increase by global warming has given rise to new types of blights and pests, causing damages to crops.

Impacts on Agricultural Production For rice, the cultivation period is the basic condition for planning its production, which is decided by the climate conditions and the rice variety. Among several agricultural climate conditions, temperature is the critical factor in deciding the rice cultivation period. In general, rice is a summer crop and when the temperature rises, the area available for cultivating rice extends north and the variety and cultivation method also changes for adapting to the temperature change. For rice varieties for transplantation, the cultivation regions suitable for early-maturing variety rice will become suitable for medium-maturing variety rice and those for medium-maturing variety will become suitable for late-maturing variety. It is reported that even the mountain areas at an altitude of 600m or higher, where rice cultivation has not been possible due to low temperature, may also become suitable for cultivating some early-maturing varieties of rice. According to the meteorological data for Korea, the proper season for earning of rice (average temperature during the ripening period: 21-23°C) was around August 15 in the 1970s but in the 2000s, it was delayed about a week to August 21. the economic impact of climate change, creates a problem of underestimation as it does not reflect the

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039

12

to earlier tax structure. However, it's not as simple as it seems to be, check disadvantages below to grab more details.

2. GST or Goods&Service tax removes cascading effect of taxes i.e., removes tax on tax.

3. Due to lower burden of taxes on the manufacturing sector, the manudacturing costs will be reduced, hence prices of consumer goods likely to come down.

4. Due to reduced costs some products like cars, FMCG etc. will become cheaper.

5. This will help in lowering the burden on the common mani.e. you will have to shed less money to buy the same products which were earlier costly.

6. The low prices will further lead to an increase in the demand/consumption of goods.

- 7. Increased demand will lead to increase supply. Hence this will ultimately lead to rise in the production of goods.
- 8. The increased production will lead to more job opportunities in the long run. But this can happen only if consumers actually get cheaper goods.
- 9. It will curb circulation of black money. This can happen only if the "Kacha bill" system, normally followed by traders and shopkeepers is put to check.
- 10. A unified tax regime will lead to less corruption which will indirectly affect the common man.
- 11. Most importantly, experts hope to see a positive impact of GST on Indian economy in the long run.

But, this in possible only if the actual benefit of GST is passed on to the final consumers there are various other factors also like the sellers profit margin that determine the final price of goods, GST alone does not determine the final price of goods. The anti profiteering clause has been inserted in the GST Act to protect the interest of the consumers. References:

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Impact Goods and Service Tax on Indian Economy

Dr. Joshi Rajkumar Laxmikant Late Laxmibai Deshmukh Mahila Mahavidlaya, Parli-Vaijnath Dist.Beed

Introduction:-

Tax policies play an important role on the economy through their Impact on both efficiency and equity A good tax system should keep in view issues of income distribution and at the same time, also indeavour to generate tax revenues to support government expenditure on public services and infrastructure development.

Objectives of the study:-

- To understand the concept of goods and service tax.
- To earn about short comings of current taxation system in Indian.
- To understand how GST will work in India.
- To understand the benefits of GST over the current taxation system in India.

Research methodology:-

The study focuses of extensive study of secondary data collected from various books. National & Inter National journals, government reports, publications from various websites which focused on various aspects of goods and service tax.

Value added Tax :-

VAT is a system of indirect taxation which has been introduced in lieu of sales tax. It is the tax paid by the producers manufactures retailers or any other dialer who add value to the consumer VAT has been introduced in India to ensure a for and uniform system of Taxation.

अविद्यावार्ता: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal ImpactFactor 5.131 (IIJIF)



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SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS USED BY TRIBALS OF MARATHWADA

Sangita V. Kachare Head Department of Botany Late. L.D. Mahila College, Parli-Vaijnath (India)

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ABSTRACT -

Ethnobotanical studies in Marathwada yielded data on many therapeutic uses of medicinal plants collection of ethnobotanical information form the inhabitants off the areas for this servey has been done in Nanded, Mahur, Kinwat, Loni, Tuppa, Degloorr, Parli-Vaijnath etc. The preprations of ethnomedicinal recipie, dosage, mode of administration and uses of plants have been discussed in detail. The aim of present work was the identification and documentation of ethnomedicianl plants in Marathwada region to preserve & protect such a valuable knowledge for coming generation. It is an attempt to increase the awareness on the urgent need to rescue and record all indigenous knowledge. Usually existing in undocumented oral tradition.

Keywords : Tribals, Medicinal plants, Marathwada

Introduction

India has a vast heritage of biodiversity and related traditional knowledge. Ethnobotanical research not only gives us new information regarding the importance, value and usefulness of wild and cultivated plants, but also throws light on ancient important methods of biodiversity conservation.

A variety of uses of plants motioned in the ancient Indian Sanskrit literature like Rigveda (Ch. 4000- 1500 BC). Athreada (1500 Bc)

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(Ch. 4000- 1500 BC), Athrveda (1500 BC)

Printing Area: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal (South South Sou



ETHNO-MEDICO BOTANY OF MARATHWADA

S.V. Kachare Department of Botany Late. L.D. Mahila College, Parli-Vaijnath

ABSTRACT

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An ethnobotanical survey undertaken among locally respected healers of Marathwada. Yeided data on ethnomedicinal uses of plant species growing there. During survey the tribal's and other rural communities were interviewed to record information regarding their lifestyle and medicinal uses of plant species out of a number of plants used by these tribals for treatment of various ailments. 30 plants used to treat various diseases. The local names, localities along with the plant-parts used and mode of administration for treatment of various diseases are presented here.

Keywords: Ethnobotany, Medicinal plants, Marathwada.

Introduction

Botanically derived medicinal plants have played a major role in human societies throughout history and prehistory (Lewis & Elvin-Lewis 2003) Rural population of Marathwada. India is rich in traditional knowledge with lot of medicinal practices. Marathwada has recognized a high biological and economical value of its natural forests. Plants are generally rich sources of many natural herbal products, which have mostly used for human welfare to reduce human pain using phytotheorapy. The relationship between local communities and protected areas has been identified as one of the most critical issues in successful park management (Kamstra 1994).

Marathwada have the best preserved and most extensive climax vegetation in India. The medico-lore of the area is quite rich in about 1000 species have been used for medicine, including food Marathwada region comprising seven districts Latur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna etc. and its located $70^{\circ}5' - 78^{\circ}5'$ t longitude and $17^{\circ}5' - 20'$ 5W longitude. Marathwada covers 64567 sq.km. with attitude ranging tribal sharing 6% of total rural population, Ethnobotinical surveys revealed fascinating findings of great interest to researchers and the immediate benefit to communes concerned who guard the medicinal secreals.

Field tours of 25-30 days. During year 2005 conducted in Latur, Nanded, Parli-Vaijnath, Ambajogai, Tuppa, Anandwad, Daheli, Kinwat, Mahur, Degloor, Loni, Vocher specimens collected photos of Local inhabitants taken.

The authencity of collected information was verified by repeated enquiries from Vaidyas. Important authentic medicinal literature was also consulted to verify information. (Kirtikar and Basu 1975, Jain 1975, 1987 Jain and Modgal 1999, Kumar 1999)

Screening of data was carried out based on available literature and recent book entitled "Dictionary of Indian Folk medicine and ethnobotany" by S.K. Jain (1991)

Material & Methods

During the survey we found out the names and villages of well knownJantas and their specialization with the help of people. Then we visited the villages such as Kinwat, Mahur, Nanded, Loni, Tuppa, Anandwadi, Daheli, Degloor, Parli-Vaijnath etc. Nanded district lies between 19.09 North and 77.27 East area of Nanded District is 1006.81 Km2. Whereas population of Nanded is 28.68 Lakhs situated at river Godawari. Ethnomedicinal information was collected through interviews group discussion and questionnaires. Interviews recorded, Photos were also taken. The medicinal

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CONTRIBUTION TO THE ETHNOBOTANY OF MARATHWADA, INDIA

Head Department of Botany Late. L.D. Mahila College, Parli-Vaijnath (India)

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ABSTRACT -

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Marathwada is well known for the diversity of flora and plants of ethnobotanical importance. Interviews of local inhabitants taken. Marathwada region comprising seven districts. Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Nanded, Osmanabad and Parbhani forms the part of Vast Deccan plate all of India located 70°5.78°5 E longitude and 17°5 – 20°5 N longitude. Present paper deals with unknown & less known medicinal uses of species recorded from Marathwada.

For this Authour visited villages such as Bhagvati, Tuppa, Renapur, Daheli, Khadgaon, Loni, Godala, Tuppa, Kinwat, Anandwadi, Kakhand, Loni, Badnapur, Nanded, Parli-Vaijnath, Mahur, etc.

The aim of study was to disseminate this knowledge for benefit of poor people. As for possible local name, Botanical name, family, has been given a strategy for conservation of these plants has also been outlined.

Introduction

Marathwada has recognized the high biological and economical value of its natural forests. All the forests are surrounded by high human populations. The neighboring people are resource poor farmers who depend on the forests as an important contribution to their live hood.

Due to lack of health care and medicinal facility and these plants easily available locally are so plants mostly used for curing various diseases. Plants are generally rich sources of

many herbal products. Now a days throughout the world several thousand. Plants mostly are medicinal but very few drug plants cultivated. (Upma Dhobal at al. 2006)

Marathwada region comprising seven districts. Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Osmanabad and Parbhani and its located 17°5′ –,20°5′ N longitude.

Several areas of Marathwada have been surveyed for plants used by tribal's viz Jain: (1981); Oommachan etal (1989); Sahu (1982); Sanini & Oommachan (1993); Shrivastava (1985) and Shukla and Oommanchan (1994).

The present paper gives a more comprehensive account of plant species related to diseases of human being based on ethnobotanical studies conducted in areas of Marathwada.

Methodology

The study was carried out during year 2013-2014. Each field trip was of 7-10 days duration. Authors have collected information from local inhabitants from rural areas through interview. For this Author visited places such as Loni, Anandwadi, Tuppa, Kinwat, Kakhadi, Daheli, Renapur, Khadgaon, Godala, Badnapur, Nanded, Parli-Vaijnath etc. A standard questionaries was used to collected the data. Which includes local name of the plants parts used family and different methods, used to cure diseases. A total species and families were collected using identifies the collected plants. "The flora of Marathwada" herberium was prepared labeled and stored in herbarium of department. The identified plants were further studied for their medicinal value.

Observations and Results

The information gathered is given disease-wise in the enumerations citing botanical name, local name and method of use. A total species realted to diseases of human being are recorded diseases include.

Enumeration of Plants Related to Diseases of human being

Kidney Stone

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HISTORY OF ETHNOBIOLOGY AND ETHNOMEDICINAL PLANTS IN MARATHWADA

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ABSTRACT -

The study deals with historical background of ethno biology and use ethno medicinal survey was conducted in the area of Marathwada to collect the traditional knowledge. The tribal people utilize medicinal plants for controlling several diseases. The diseases included dysentery, abdominal pain, skindiseases, urinogenital troubles. Kidney troubles jaundice, rheumatism etc. This paper attempts to document the indigenous knowledge of ethno medicinally important plants, used by tribal's. The local and botanical name, mode of administration have been discussed.

KeyWords: Tribal's, ethno medicine, ethno biology

Introduction

Historical background of tribal communities in India occupy mainly the forested regions. Forests provide food, medicine and other requirements. So the life of tribal's totally depending on forest plants. The tribal's were the main labour forces in exploitation of forest resources. The small necessities of life meet by forest. Tribal's also used to serve as the suppliers of raw materials from forests to the neighboring villages and towns.

Before the arrival of British in India the tribal's living in the forest was not disturbed by British rulers. To feed the industrial revolution in the west the colonial rulers ruthlessly extracted the forest wealth of India. This led to fast depletion of forest resources.

A series of forest 'Satyagrahas' were launched in 1930 by Indian National congress to demand restoration of tribal's' [1]

Because in the industrialization the country started buildingbig dams power station mining, hill road etc. These activities cause degradation of forest further under economic base of tribal's.

Tribal's also take use of traditional medicine with the help of plants surrounding. The use of traditional medicine widely accepted in Maharashtra.

Maharashtra area rich in medicinal plants. Beed and Nanded district located in Marathwada in Maharashtra. 70% population live in villages which away from roads and cities. They have their many health problems. Many a times emergency comes out due to snakebite, accidents, delay in delivery etc. At such times people go to Jantas.

From the ancient time India in rich in traditional knowledge. The diseases treated with the help of Janatas / local healers. After the death of local healers (Janatas). This is great loss to world and society.

So such a valuable traditional knowledge should be collected, protected preserve and propagated for coming generation. So author tried to preserve it.

Material and methods

India is rich in traditional knowledge. In India in rural areas in villages some tribal people by giving traditional medicines cure many diseases majority of them are illiterate farmers. They use local plants to cure various diseases. Such a important traditional knowledge they acquire from their Gurus. Their methods of treatment are sure. They keep it confidential and use for selfless services.

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Advances in Bioresearch

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Ethnobotanical Resources of Marathwada

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ABSTRACT

About 80% population in Marathwada lives in rural areas, present study based on survey in Marathwada. Visited places are Mahur, Nanded, Kinwant, Loni, Tuppa, Anandwadi, Degloor, Ambajogai and Parli-Vaijnath. Authour collected traditional knowledge from local inhabitants. Information on local uses of plants in based on their uses categories, ethnobotanical resources into nine major groups. Such valuable traditional knowledge has been preserved, propragated and protected its validity should be proved.

Key Words: Medicinal plants, Ethnobotanical Resources, Marathwada Local inhabitants:

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INTRODUCTION

Marathwada has recognized the high biological and economic value of its natural forests. Marathwada region comprising seven districts Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Latur, nanded, Osmanabad and Parbhani forms the part of Vast Deccan plateau of India located 70°5 - 78°5 E longitude and 17°5 - 20°5 N longitude plants are generally rich sources of many herbal products. Which have mostly used for human welfare these plants known as ethnobotanical resources. Most of the tribals are largely dependent on agriculture, they also collect wild plants and plant products from the forest for their own consumption as plants easily available surrounding them. A number of plants species used as traditional medicine for the relief of pain and to cure various diseases have been selected or the medicinal and scientific literature [1] of China, South America and West Africa, Whether there was an indication of biological activity [4-5].

Maharashtra state laying between 72% – 80% E longitude 22% – 164N longitude covers as area 3,07,762 sq.Km. Marathwada region comprising seven districts. Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Nanded, Parbhani, Osmanabad. The study was carried out during 2004-2006. Marathwada area covers 64567 sqkm with altitude ranging tribal's sharing 6% of total tribal population country.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Regular field trips of Marathwada area were conducted between year 2004 to 2006 for collecting ethnobotanical data and voucher herbarium species. The tribal people, including local healers, vaidyas (Traditional) healer in Marathwada. Who regularly use the plants provided important information regarding ethnomedicinal uses of plants information obtained from more than one source only has been incorporated. The Loni, Degloor, Mahur, Nanded, Kinwa,t Saradgaon, Kakhandi, Bhagwati, Ambajogai, Parli-Vaijnath are the main localities surveyed where these ethnobotanical resources used. The collected plants by using book "The flora of Marathwada" [2, 3] identified and brought into laboratories. Identified plants were further studied for their medicinal value.

Enumeration

The plant species are arranged for easy references with their Botanical names localities and methods of preparation. Based on their uses the ethnobotanical resources are categorized under nine major heads.

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TRADITIONAL PHYTOTHERAPY AMONG TRIBALS IN MARATHWADA

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ABSTRACT

Tribal communities live in harmony with nature. These people use herbal plant remedies to cure diseases. In present communication such remedies have been discussed.

Key Words: Herbal remedies, Tribal's, Marathwada.

Introduction

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About 64% global population depends on traditional medicines (Farnsworth, 1994) Nearly 8000 plant species have been recognized as of ethno botanical importance (Anonymous, 1994). In order to collect the information on this aspect in Marathwada region of Maharashtra, regular field trips were undertaken for collecting ethno botanical data. The medicinal plants specimens were identified (Naik, 1998, 1979). Brief account of the collected information has been given as under. The names of the informers who experienced medicinal used have been given in the parenthesis.

Enumeration

Morus alba L., (Moraceae) 'Garhal' About 100 gm leaves are ground along with 5 g. Piper betle L. (Kali-mirch) are ground and filtered two tea spoonfuls preparation is administered orally thrice a day for two to six months to cure goiter (R.R. Ambekar at Renapur Dist. Beed)

Azadirachta indica A. Juss (Meliaceae) 'Kadunimba'

The leaves are used to fumigate and repel insects and mosquitoes. Leaf extract in water is sprinkled on crops to kill pests. Leaves are spread on the bed of the child suffering with viral infections like chiken pox, cow-pox etc. (Kantabai Narahari Pujari, Renapur Dist. Beed.)

Euphorbia hirta (Euphorbiaceae) 'Oudhali'

The plant leaves are chewed to relieve cough and congestion. About 50 g. piece is crushed with 10 ml water, filtered through cotton cloth given once a day to clean kidneys (G.B. Narwade, Tuppa Dist. Nanded.)

Ficus religiosa L. (Moraceae) 'Pimpal'

Young buds and leaves are dried powdered and given twice a day with water as tonic. Leaves make fodder for camels. Fruits are eaten by birds.(N.R. Madawi, at Bhagwati Dist. Nanded)

Allium sativum (Alliaceae) 'Lasun'

Paste of 5-6 cloves are mixed with 20 gram fresh leaves of Leucas plukentii in a glass of warm water and given twice daily for 5 days to cure acute hepatitis associated with dyspepsia and loss of hepatitis. Usually prescribed for, adults only and often administered along with a small quantity of food stuff (D.H. Patil at Loni Dist. Nanded)

Andrographis paniculata (Burm f.) ex. Nees (Acanthaceae)

'Bhuinimb' Decoction of 10 g. shoot is given twice daily for 4-5 days to cure acute Jaundice due to hepatitis associated with hepatomegamy. For children usually honey and sugar are added to mask the bitter taste. some practitioners use preserve powder of sun dried plant material in airtight containers for ready to use medicine (Vaidya P. Baswaraj, Parli-Vaijnath Dist. Beed)

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CREDIBILITY OF FOLK CLAIMS IN MARATHWADA

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ABSTRACT

Ethno medicinal uses of forty plants by different ethnic groups of Marathwada region are given in present communication.

Key Words: Cross-cultural, Marathwada, Folk-medicine, credibility

In continuation to earlier communication (Kachare, 2019) present paper gives an account of additional medicinal plants used by ethnic groups of Marathwada has been given as under.

Enumeration

In enumeration data of creditable medicinal uses of plants presented in following sequence Botanical name, family, local name followed by plant parts used as creditable medicine against various diseases and mode of use in brief.

Euphorbia hirta L.(Euphorbiaceae) 'Dudhi'

Whole fresh plant crushed along with other ingredients made into a paste and applied on breast to treat Glactorrhoea [Gupta S.M. at Mahur Dist.Nanded]

Achyranthus aspera L. 'Latjeera' (Amranthaceae)

Leaves of Achyranthus aspera roasted with honey are used to cure whooping cough [Rampurkar P.M. at Dist.Nanded] Rauvolfia serpentina Benth 'Sapagandha'

Root along with petioles of betel leaf are crushed to make a paste. One table spoon of it is given thrice a day till relief in case of facial paralysis [Rangade G.N. at Anandwadi Dist.Nanded.]

Lantana camera L. (Combretaceae) 'Ghaneri'

Half cup of plant decoction with little quantity of 'Kala Namak' taken orally, twice a day to cure Tetanus [Madawi N.R. at Kinwat Dist Nanded]

Capparis zeylanica L. (Cappardiaceae) 'Jhiris' Root bark powder One table spoon + ½ table root bark powder +½ spoon salt are mixed with one glass of water and given twice a day for 10-12 days to cure cholera [Narwade G.B. at Tuppa]

Eclipta prostrata L. 'Bhangra'

Two table spoons of plant powder is boiled in two glasses of water. One table spoon of the boiled extract is given twice a day for 6-7 days to cure Malaria [Rangade V.R. at Anandwadi Dist.Nanded]

Argemone mexicana L. (Papaveraceae) 'Mahanandi'

Shoot portion of the plant is crushed to a fine paste and applied on white patches on lips and body [Ranjane D.B. at Renapur Dist. Nanded]

Dioscorea oppositifolia L. (Dioscoreaceae) 'Yellagadda'

Powder of the tubers is orally given, four times a day, to stop white discharge in women [Patil D.H. at Loni Dist.Nanded] Justicia adhatoda L. (Acanthaceae) 'Adulsa' Leaf juice is used as a nasal drops for bleeding from nose, particularly in summer [Kasthinathbaba Khadeshwari at Kinwat Dist.Nanded]

Plumbago indica L. (Plumbagoginaceae) 'Naichitrak'

Root paste is applied on hydrocele [Magare K.R. at Kakhandi Dist.Nanded]

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NOTES ON ETHNOBOTANY IN MARATHWADA

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Abstract

A survey was conducted in Nanded and Beed district. The plants are most commonly used in the treatment of various diseases are root, leaves, whole plant, bark and seeds. In this survey the results of an ethnobotanical study of Marathwada are presented. This knowledge still exists in villages and plants are easily available in Marathwada. So status of local inhabitants their occupation and utilization of medicinal plants also described. The use of species followed by their local names, herbarium, family name and medicinal use is given. Hence it is to be collected, protected and preserved.

Key Words: Ethnobotany, Nanded District, India, Local inhabitants, Ethnobotanical study

Introduction

Ethnobotanical studies in Nanded district the uses of medicinal plants among the inhabitants of this area are listed.

The Marathwada depends on the forest for their livehood. They utilize many plant products for food, fiber, medicine, fuel, agricultural tools shelter etc. Most of the information of on medicinal uses of plants presented here has been found new on comparison with published literature Jain et al 1973: Saxena and Datta 1975; Pal and Banerjee 1977; Mudgal and Pal; Saxena et. Al. 1981 and Tribed; etal 1982. Traditional knowledge gradually disappearing or is being suppressed. So it has to be protected, preserved for coming generation.

Study Area

Maharashtra state laying 72°6 gE. Longitude 2, 22°, 16°4 N latitude covers an area 3,07,762 sqkm. Marathwada region comprising of seven districts. Viz. Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Osmanababad, Parbhani forms the part of the vast Deccan plateau of India and its located at 70°-5¹-78° 5 E longitude and 17°5°-20° N longitude. Fro the Marathwada area covers 645667 sqkm. With altitude ranging tribles sharing 6% of total tribal population country.

The tribal population of Nanded 28,68,158, Beed - 10,693 respectively. The major occupation is agriculture.

Materials and Methods

During investigations frequent field trips were organized during Jan.2004 to Jan. 2006 in the tribal pockets of study area. The information was collected through interviews and informal talk with village elders and local inhabitants of different localities, such as Daheli, Loni,

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Plants Used by Tribals in Marathwada

Sangita Vijaykumar Kachare Head Department of Botany Late. L.D. Mahila College, Parli-Vaijnath (India)

Abstract

The present study investigated the use of traditional remedies in various diseases in Marathwada region. 35 plant species belonging to genera families of angiosperm reported along with various methods of treatment and mode of administration of dosage have been enumerated. For this ethnobotanical was undertaken in Marathwada, Author visited plares such as Nanded, Mahur, Loni, Tuppa, Parli-Vaijnath, Ambajogai, Degloor etc.

Keywords: Traditional medicine, Tribals, Marathwada.

Introduction

From ancient time man had been using various natura material as a source of medicine. The value of medicinal plant to human live hood is essentially infinite. Popular knowledge of plants used by human is based on thousands of year's experience. It is from Guru-Shishya parampara. It is based on trial and error method. Plants are generally rich sources of many natural herbal products. Which are mainly used for human welfare.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that upto 80% of words population rely on plants.

Religious function and this ethno medicinal knowledge transmitted from generation to generation (LEV, and AMR, Z, (2000). But this knowledge and transmission is in danger because, interest in ethno botany has increased dramatically in recent years.

In recent years use of ethonobotanical information in medicinal plant research has gained considerable attention in segments of scientific community. [HEINRICH, M. (2000)].

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SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS FROM MARATHWADA AND THEIR METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION

Sangita Vijaykumar Kachare

Department of Botany, Late. L.D. Mahila College, Parli-Vaijnath (India)

Key Words: Medicinal plants, health, Marathwada.

In order to survey medicinal plants from Marathwada region of Maharashtra state, the author visited several places such as Kinwat, Mahur, Nanded, Loni, Tuppa, Daheli-Tanda, Kakhandi, Anandwadi, Parli-Vaijnath, Kakhandi, Ambajogai, Degloor etc. to collect information on medicinal plants uses by tribal communities to cure various diseases. Total 28 medicinal plants belonging to 30 families were enumerated as under:

1. Calatropis procera (Aiton) R.Br. (Asclepiadaceae) 'Ruchaki' Root powder 50 gm, Ferula asafoctida (10 gm) 'Heeng' with 200 gm jaggery is given orally to cure pneumonia (Rangade G.N., Anandwadi Dist.Nanded]

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- 2.Moringa oleifera Lam(Moringaceae) 'Shevga' Leaves are rich in vitamin A, those are cooked and eaten. Useful for derma!itis (Madawi N.R., At. Kinwat Dist.Nanded)
- 3. Dolichos lablab Linn. Vartypicus, Indian butter bean (Fabaceae)
 Tender pods are cooked and eaten. It gives relief from diabetes
 (Narwade G.B. At. Tuppa Dist. Nanded)
- 4. Trichosanthes diocia Roxb. (Cucurbitaceae)
 'Parbal'
 Leaf decoction with honey (5:7) is given for controlling pollen allergy
 (Rangade V.R. At. Anandwadi Dist. Nanded)
- 5. Sphaeranthus indicus L. (Asteraceae) 'Mahanandi' Leaves are crushed, heated and applied on legs for elephantiasis (Patil D.H. At.Loni Dist.Nanded)

- 6, Sehastiania Chameealea L. Muell. (Euphorbiaceae) 'Sonamukhi'
 Leaf extract is orally taken to prevent constipation (Magare
 K.R. At. Kakhandi, Dist. Nanded)
- 7. Valeriana Jatamansi (D. Don)) DC (Valerianceae) 'Indian Valerian' Stem decoction is taken orally to cure Hysteria, cholera, diseases of Kidney (Rangade G.H. At. Anandwadi Dist.Nanded)
- 8.Partheniumhy sterophorus L. (Asteraceae) 'Mukkurallaku'
 Leaves are mixed with two or three pieces of garlic (Allium sativum) and made into fine pate. The paste is squeezed and the expressed juice is put in to the ear to stop pus flow (GutteB.V. At Parli-V.Dist.Beed)
- 9. Terminalia bellerica (Gaertn) Roxb / (Combretaeae) 'Bel'
 Powdered bark is mixed with garlic and the juice is given orally to cure jaundice [Madawi N.R. At. Kinwat Dist.Nanded]
- 10. Wrightia tinctoria R. Brl. (Apocynaceae) 'Palapariki'
 Latex and fruit are ground into paste, which is applied externally to cure Rheumatism (Rangade G.N. At. Anandwadi Dist.Nanded]
- 11. Saccharum spontancum L (Poaceae) 'Kuiso'
 Complete root portion of a single plant is mixed with 22 black papers (P. nigrum), crushed to a paste and applied on hydrocele(More R.B. At.Ambajogai Dist.Beed)
- 12. Adiantum lunulatum L. (Adiantaceae) 'Raktakhai'

HERBAL FOLK REMEDIES FOR URINOGENITAL COMPLAINTS IN MARATHWADA

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ABSTRACT -

Ethno botanical field survey was conducted in Marathwada mostly in Parli-Vaijnath, Nanded Tuppa, Kinwat, Mahur, Loni, Daheli Tanda, Degloor, Ambajogai, Kakhandi etc.

In this medicinal plants used against urinogenital complaints in Marathwada by rural people and aboriginal medicine men, headmen, elder women and witch doctors for controlling urinogenital disorders reported.

25 Species are being reported first time reported from Indian region, Further clinical trials are obviously needed in order to systematically assess these herbal claims.

Key Words: Herbal remedies, Urinogenital complaints, Marathwada.

Introduction

Marathwada is rich in traditional medicinal knowledge. In India Janatas (healers) doing selfless services to the humanity. Jantas use local plants and animal products to cure urinogenital complaints. Such a important and useful traditional knowledge they acquire from Guru-Shishya Parampara and they keep it confidential and use for selfless services.

Due to vast development in modern science, allopathic hospitals, these Jantas are winked at, not only this but they are not allowed to use their traditional knowledge. The present communication provides information on new uses of plant species urinogenital complaints from Marathwada (Jain S.K. 1991)

Materials and Methods

The information was collected through interviews and informal talks with villagers and local healers of different localities such as Parli-Vaijnath, Ambajogai, Kakhandi, Nanded, Kinwat, Mahur, Loni, Tuppa, Daheli Tanda, etc. Survey was carried out in Jan. 2004 to Dec. 2005. Some of the Janatas accompanied the author during field trips for correct identification. Voucher specimens were collected. The specimens were identified using different floras. (Naik 1998, 1979, Maheshwari 1980, 1989, 1990, Jain 1991, 1989, 1963)

All plants with new or little known uses and those marked with asterisk are already documented in the above literature.

Enumeration

Achyranthus aspera L. (Amranthaceae) 'Aghada'

Root paste is applied externally on abdomen for quick delivery utilized by Narwade G.B. at Tuppa Dist.Nanded.

Page 11

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TRADITIONAL PHYTOTHERAPY FOR LEUCORRHOEA IN MARATHDAWADA

* Sangita Vijaykumar Kachare

* Head Department of Botany Late. L.D. Mahila College, Parli-Vaijnath (India)

ABSTRACT -

The present study deals with 30 species belonging to 25 families used by traditional healers to cure leucorrhoea. These plants listed alphabetically with their family local names, localities and method of Administration and mode of preparation used by tribals with their names, localities Surhas Mahur, Naded, Loni, Tuppa, Daheli, Anandwadi, Kakhandi, Gokunda, Parli-Vaijnath, Ambajogai, Degloor etc.

Key Words: Traditional phyto theory, Leucorrhoea, Marathwada

Introduction

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India is rich in traditional knowledge with lot of medicinal practices. The use of traditional medicines is widely accepted in Marathwada as area is rich in medicinal plants, easily available.

Maharashtra state lying between 72^o6, 80^o9 E longitude and 22^o1 – 16^o4 latitude covers an area 3,07,762 sq.km. with altitude ranging tribals sharing 8% of total tribal population of counters as 200/census. During extensive survey of some local inhabitants in various villages such as Nanded, Mahur, Kinwat, Gokunda, Kokhandi, Loni, Degloor, Aandwadi, Tuppa, Ambajogai and Parli-Vaijnath, Daheli. Author collected traditional phylotherapy against leucorrhoea.

The tribal population of Nanded – 28,68,158, Beed- 10.693 res. The major occupation is agriculture. Each tribe has its ancient culture. The study was carried out in year 2005. The areas inhibited by different ethnic communities were surveyed.

Material and methods

During investigation frequent field trips were organized. The information was collected through interviews and informal talks with village elders and local inhabitants. A standard questionnaire was used to voucher specimens were collected relevant data recorded. The specimens identified using flora (Naik 1998, Maheshwari 1980, 1989) However no attention has yet been paid to the plants used specifically treatment against leucorrhoea.

Repeated cross queries were made to confirm and verify the information. It was found that through a few plants are mentioned in literature for the treatment of urinary / venereal gynecological disorder leucorrhoea. The methods of preparation as well as mode of treatment used by the tribal's are entirely different.

Enumeration :-

The plant species arranged alphabetically with their family, local name(s) localities, method of preparation mode of Administration.

Curculigo orchioides Gaerthi (Hypoxidaceae)

Root powder (100 gm) mixed with 50 g sugar candy. A dose of 5g is given with milk for 21 days in treatment of leucorrhoea utilized by Khan Tauphic at Degloor Dist. Nanded.

Medicinal Plants Used by Traditional Healears

Dr.S.V.Kachare

Asst.Professor&Head Dept of Botony Kai.Laxmibai Deshmukh Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Parli V, Dist Beed



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BOTANY

TAXONOMY OF ANGIOSPERMS (THEORY)

B.SC Second Year

PAPER IX



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Gymnosperms and Utillization of Plants

B.Sc. IInd Year (Theory) Semester-IV



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Head of Depatment of Botany Associate Professor Late.L.D.M.M. Parli Vaijnath, Dist.Beed Pin- 431515



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" मैथिलीशरण गुप्त के काव्य में राष्ट्रीयता "

प्रा. राजश्री कल्याणकर

कै. लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुखमहिला महाविद्यालय, परली वैजनाथ जि. बीड. महाराष्ट्र.

शोध सारांश :

राष्ट्रीयता की भावना मनुष्य की एक मानसिक अनुभूति की भावना है। देशवासियों को एकता के प्रेम और स्नेह के एक धागे में बांधने का काम यह करती है। राष्ट्रीयता की भावना से देश विकास की ओर प्रगति की ओर अग्रेसर होता है। मनुष्य को अपने देश की संस्कृती, धर्म, अपनी सभ्यता से प्रेम और गर्व की भावना होती है। अपने देश को किसी संकट में देखकर देशवासियों के प्रति अपने सारेभेदभाव भुलाकर राष्ट्र के प्रति प्रेम, अपनत्व एवं ममत्व की भावना जागृत होना ही राष्ट्रियता है। व्यक्ति का स्वयं अकेले का (स्वार्थ) हित भूलाकर राष्ट्र की भौगोलिक सीमा के अंतगत निवास करने वाले सभी लोगों के प्रति प्रेम और कल्याण की भावना ठी राष्ट्रप्रेम है। राष्ट्रीयता की भावना का अत्यंत व्यापक है। उसका सम्बन्ध सिर्फ देश की जड़भूमी से न होकर उनके अंतरंगसे भी होता है।

राष्ट्रीय भावना के दो पक्षों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है। उसका भौतिक पक्ष देश की भूमी, नागरिक, नैसींगक धन संपदा से प्रेम तथा दूसरा पक्ष देश की सांस्कृतिक धरोहर, परम्परा आदि से प्रेम होता है। किसी भी देश की राष्ट्रीय चेतना की भावना का प्रचार प्रसार करने में साहित्य की भूमिका महत्व की होती है। साहित्य या काव्य में साहित्यकार अपने देश के गौरन का वर्णन, देश के प्रति त्याग, बिलदान और प्रेम की भावना ,भौगोलिक सौंदर्य का वर्णन, अलग-अलग रुढि परंपराओं का वर्णन, देश का गौरवशाली इतिहास का वर्णन कर ,वर्तमान के विकास की झलक, वर्तमान समस्या से जुझते नागरिकों का वर्णन, क्षोभ एवं आक्रोश,परस्पर प्रेम एवं सहयोग, एकता आदि विविधरूप से देशवासियों के मन मे राष्ट्र के प्रति अपनत्व की भावना जागृत करता है।भारत के राष्ट्रीय भावना का विकास आधुनिककाल में ही हुआ है। अंग्रेजोंद्वारा भारत की दुर्दशाका वर्णन साहित्यकारों ने अपने साहित्यद्वारा

"शची" - मैथिलीशरण गुप्त के खंडकाव्य की एक पतिव्रता नारी प्रा. कल्याणकर राजश्री

कै. लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परली - वैजनाथ जिला : बीड महाराष्ट्र

मैथिलीशरण गुप्त के पौराणिक खंडकाव्य का शची यह बहुचर्चित नारी पात्र हैं। पुराणों में इस पात्र के वारे में कहा गया है कि यह स्वयंवर की अधिष्ठात्री देवी भगवती का रूप है। शची का जन्म एक दानव परिवार में हुआ है। लेकिन दानवों के कुल में जन्म लेकर भी शची अपनी तपस्या और साधक के बल पर देवलोक में अपना स्थान बना लेती है। वह देवलोक के स्वामी राजा इंद्र की पत्नी का स्थान प्राप्त कर लेती है। शची शिव की परम भक्त है तथा शिव की ही उपासना के फलस्वरूप वह अपने जीवन में श्रेष्ठता प्राप्त कर लेती है। इस तरह पुराणों में शची का वर्णन मिलता है। इस तरह मैथिलीशरण गुप्त ने पौराणिक पात्र को एक नये संदर्भ में प्रस्तुत किया है। शची के चरित्र की कुछ विशेषतायें गुप्तजीने अधोरेखित की हैं जिनमें शची की विरहिणी अवस्था का वर्णन ,भारतीय आदर्श नारी का रूप, स्पष्टवक्ता तथा पर पुरुष की वासनामयी दृष्टी का कुशलतापुर्वक विरोध कर अपने सतीत्व की रक्षा करना आदि।

भारतीय नारी अपने पतिव्रता धर्म की रक्षा हाल में करती है। गुप्तजी ने 'नहुप' खंडकाव्य के माध्यम से शची के इस गुण को महत्ता दी है। शची एक लावण्यमयी युवती है। वह सर्वगुण संपन्न स्त्री है। वह सुभाषिणी तथा सुमधुरहासिणी, सुखदा, कल्याणी तथा वरदा आदि विशेषताओं से संपन्न स्त्री है। कविने उसके चरित्र में किसी चीज की कमी नहीं रखी। लेकिन वह एक विरहिणी नायिका है। उसका पति देवराज इंद्र हत्या एवं अन्य पापों के परिणामस्वरूप

शापित जीवन जी रहा है। वह मृत्यूलोक में कहीं अजातवास में अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रहा है। शवी इंद्र पत्नी है, विरहिणी है, वह पति के विरह में व्याकुल है। इसलिए वह कांती हीन निस्तेज हो गयी है। वह इंद्राणी है, उसके पास सारे सुख है, किसी चीज की कोई कमी नहीं है फिर भी वह उदास है। सारे सुख उसके चेहरे पर हँसी नहीं ला सकते। उसकी अवस्था इसतरह है

"फैली सब ओर शान्ति, मग्न सुरलोक है, किन्तु कान्ति- हीना आज इन्द्राणी सशोक है। भ्रान्त - सी सखी के साथ तीर पर आ गई, शान्त वायुमण्डल में मानो क्रान्ति छा गई। "

इंद्रपद खाली होने के कारण सारे देवता स्वर्ग के सिहांसन पर दूसरे इंद्र की स्थापना पृथ्वी के राजा नहुष के रूप में करते हैं। लेकिन शची का मत नहुष के वारे में ठीक नहीं है। उसे यह इंद्र पद के योग्य नहीं लगता क्योंकि वह मानव है। और मानवों पर शची को विश्वास नहीं है क्योंकि उनमें देवताओं के साथ साथ दानवों के भी गुण है। मानव कव दानव वन जायेगा कह नहीं सकते। शची को ऐसा लगता है कि, उच्चपद और अधिकार मिलने पर मनुष्य अहंकारी वन जाता है। और अत्यधिक गर्व के कारण वह किसी का

भी अहित करने से नहीं हिचकिचाता शची का मत इसप्रकार है

" नहीं किन्तु पद में सदैव एक मद है सीमा लाँघ जाता उमडता जो नद है।निश्चय है कब क्या किसी के मन का कहीं

शंकित हो मेरा मन ,आतंकित है यहीं। "शची के नहुष के बारे में जो विचार है वहा सही सिध्द होते हैं। शची को एक नजर देखते ही नहुष उसके प्रति आसक्त हो जाता है। एक पतिव्रता स्वीअपने पातिवृत्य की रक्षा के लिए मदैव तत्पर रहती है। नहुष शची की VOLUME-IX, ISSUE-1-JANUARY-MARCH-2020 AJANTA-ISSN 2277-5730-IMPACT FACTOR-6.399 (www.sjifactor.com)

विज्ञापन के क्षेत्र में हिंदी

प्रा. राजश्री कल्याणकर कै. लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परली-बै.

प्रस्तावना

विज्ञापन के क्षेत्र में कहावत है की विज्ञापन के बिना व्यवसाय करना अंधेरे कमरे में लाठी घुमाने के समान है। आज क्षेत्र में अपना वर्चस्व कायम कर चुका है। टीवी, रेडियो, अखबार, मोबाइल, कंप्यूटर, इंटरनेट यह सभी माध्यम विज्ञाप आज शिखर पर है। इनकी भाषा भी विज्ञापन के अनुरूप बहुत ही सहज सरल एवं आकर्षक होती है। आज विज्ञापन संच के प्रयोग द्वारा इसे लोगों तक पहुंचाया जा रहा है ताकि लोग विज्ञापन से आकर्षित हो और विज्ञापित सामग्री को विज्ञापन का क्षेत्र अत्यंत विस्तृत है। विज्ञापन का अर्थ एवं परिभाषा

विज्ञापन एक संदेश है जो विज्ञापन में प्रचार का मुख्य उपकरण है अर्थात हम कह सकते हैं कि विज्ञापन एक विविद्यान एक नियंत्रित नियोजित और प्रतिबंधित संदेश संप्रेषण है जो लक्षित समूह को उत्साह या सेवा के विषय में अवगत कराता दो शब्द विज्ञापन से मिलकर बना है। इसमें वि का अर्थ विशेष जबकि ज्ञापन का अर्थ सूचना है। अर्थात विज्ञापन का सूचना या जानकारी से है। विज्ञापन खासतौर पर किसी भी उत्पाद या सेवा के विषय में लोगों को जानकारी देकर विज्ञ के प्रति विश्वास और रूचि पैदा करता है, जिससे लोग उस उत्पाद या सामग्री को खरीदने या प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रेरित

परिभाषा विज्ञापन का सीधा अर्थ है प्रचार करना। विज्ञापन की अलग-अलग परिभाषाएं दी गई है कुछ परिभाषाएं इस प्र

1. अमेरिकन जर्नल. एडवरटाइजिंग के अनुसार :-

"विज्ञापन किसी विचार सेवा उत्पाद से संबंधित संदंश का विस्तारीकरण है जो विज्ञापन के हितों की सुरक्षा हेतु कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुति की बाध्यता उत्पन्न करता है।" 2. एच.जी. वेल्स के अनुसार :- अवैध झूठ का दूसरा नाम विज्ञापन है।"

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अस्तित्व से अस्मिता तक विमर्श का दौर

डॉ. राजश्री कल्याणकर

पो. कै.लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय परली - वैजनाथ

शोध सारांश

ा अस्मिता विमर्श की अवधारणा ही यहीं से शुरू होती है कि मैं कौन ह्ं और समाज में अस्मिता विमर्श की अवधारणा हा पर्ण अस्तित्व क्या है, मेरा अधिकार और कर्तव्य क्या है हिसियत है , समाज में मेरा क्या वजूद है , मेरा अस्तित्व क्या है , समाज में मेरा क्या वजूद है , मेरा अस्तित्व क्या है ? कि हैसियत है, समाज में मेरा क्या वज्द है, करा जाता कि सामाजिक संरचना और सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक जीवनीय के प्रश्नों के संदर्भों का अनुसंधान भारत वर्ष में यहाँ की सामाजिक संरचना और सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक जीवनीय के प्रश्नों के संदर्भों का अनुसंधान भारत वर्ष में यहाँ की चेतना पैदा की और यहीं से अस्मितां का निर्माण के प्रश्नों के संदर्भों का अनुसंधान भारत वर्ष में नित्ना पैदा की और यहीं से अस्मितां का निर्माण होता है। निर्हित है। उपर्युक्त सवालों ने अस्तित्वबोध की चेतना पैदा की और यहीं से अस्मितां का निर्माण होता है। निर्हित है। उपर्युक्त सवालों ने अस्तित्वबोध को जन्म देता है। डां. अंबेडकर ने भारतीय समाज में निहित है। उपर्युक्त सवालों न आस्तरप्रधान को जनम देता है।डाँ. अंबेडकर ने भारतीय समाज में सबसे कि अस्तित्व का संकट सामूहिक अस्मिता को जनम देता है।डाँ. अंबेडकर ने भारतीय समाज में सबसे कि में अस्तित्व का संकट सामाहक आरमा। पायदान पर जीवन यापन कर रहे समुदाय और वर्ग में इसी चेताम को निर्मित किया। यही वर्ग समय के सा अस्मिता व की एक नई अवधारणा देकर उसे राष्ट्रीय अस्मिताका सावाल बनाया।

संकेत शब्द

अस्मिता , आंदोलन, समुदाय, चिंतन , दर्शन, युगबोध, सामाजिक, संगठन आदि ।

अस्मिता विमर्शमानव की अस्मिता को ओर हम परिभाषित करे तो उसका अर्थ होगा मानव की अपनी अलग पहचान। जो उसने अपनी बुद्धी के बल पर प्राप्त की है। सभी प्राणी मात्रों में मानव ही अपनी अस्मिता को ब्ल पाया है और उसे बरकरार भी रखा है। हम अपनी अर्जित अस्मिताओं और अपने अंदर की मै की भावना को खं स्वीकृत मानते हैं। हम अपनी आलग पहचान रखते है क्योंकि हम जानते है कि हम कौन है , किस प्रदेश विशे से आये हैं, हमारी भाषा कौन सी है, हमारी संस्कृती क्या है, हमारे रीति-रिवाज कौन से है। हमारा सामाज के प्रति व्यवहार हम अन्य संस्कृति , धर्म को कितना जानना चाहते है इस बात पर निर्भर करता है। हम मान सम्हों को भाषा के आधार पर वर्गीकृत कर समाज को समय और स्थान के आधार पर आदि विविध प्रकार है वर्गीकृत कर सकते हैं। भारतीय संस्कृति, पाशात्य संस्कृति विभिन्न संस्कृतियों और समूहों के आधारण भ वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है।

उपर्युक्त समूह या संस्कृति में से कोई भी व्यक्तीञअपने आप को जोड़ता है संस्कृति जिनमें ऐतिहासिक कार्न के समयानुसार परिवर्तन होता चलता है। मानव की अस्मिता परिवर्तनशील होती है । अस्मिता निर्माण कि जटिल प्रक्रिया है जो समय के साथ बदलती रहती है। इसतरह अस्मिता को हम निम्नलिखित रूप से परिभाषित कर सकते है। "अस्मिला से हमारा तात्पर्य समझौते से है जो आमतौर पर स्वीकृत सामाजिक रीति-रिवाज, मां और जीवन शैली पर अपन्या के और जीवन शैली पर आधारित होता है जो व्यक्तियों को एक दूसरे से बांधता है तथा वह किसी समुदाय तथा वर्ष विशेष की और इंगित करता है।""अस्मिता विविध प्रकार की होती है जैसे राष्ट्रीय अस्मिता, धार्मिक और जीवीय अस्मिता, धार्मिक और जीवीय अस्मिना, लिंगीय अस्मिता, पारिवारिक अस्मिता, व्यावसायिक अस्मिता आदि अस्मिता विमर्श किसी भी घटना विषयवस्त् । समस्याओं का प्राप्तिक अस्मिता, व्यावसायिक अस्मिता आदि अस्मिता विमर्श किसी भी घटना विषयवस्तु । समस्याओं का समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण का हिन्दिकोण है। उसका नजरिया है इसी संदर्भ में सामाजिक सरोकार की भूमिका की भी परीक्षा हो है सरोकार की भूमिका की भी परीक्षा होती है।

www.ijmrtjournal.com अस्मिती विमर्श, साहित्य और चिंतन में भले ही आधुनिक युग की देन लगती हो लेकिन इतिहास के पन्नों में अस्मिता विभरा, अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से मानव सभ्यता के इतिहास से जुड़ा हुआ है। जब से मानव की सभ्यता - संस्कृति है यह प्रत्यक्ष-अभी अस्मिता अतिखित रूप में उपस्थित है। लिखित रूप में यह चैतना का आकार लिया है और ातभी से अर्थ के साथ सभ्यता-संस्कृति के विकासक्रम में विकसित हुआ है। अपना स्वरूप गृहण किया है और आधुतित युगबोध के साथ चिंतन व दर्शन का अवधारणात्मक पटांध अपना है और अधितित युगारी के साथ चिंतन व दर्शन का अवधारणात्मक पदबंध धारण किया है। दूसरे शब्दों में कहा जा अपनी विवास के विकास में अस्मिता विमर्श पदबंध हमेशा उपस्थित रहा है। उसका एक इतिहास रहा है जो अधिकार वजूद , पहचान , अस्तित्व, गरिमा ,न्याय आदि विभिन्न रुपों में विविध आयामीं में सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक भौगोलिक, नैसर्गिक, जैविक, धर्म, जाति - प्रजाति, भाषा इत्यादि रुपाँ में आयद रहकर जीविता रहा है। "दलित स्त्री, आदिवासी, पिछडे, अल्पसंख्याक अधिकार विहीन विभिन्न अस्मिताओं की आवाजे समकालिन अस्मितावादी आंदोलन का पर्याय है। सही मायनो में कहा जाए तो समतावादी सामाजिक परिवर्तन का पर्याय है समकालीन अस्मितावादी आंदोलन । इस आंदोलन का मूलस्वर रहा है समानता और करुण आधारित सामाजिक व्यवस्था की मांग है क्योंकि भारतीय सुमार के बहुसंख्य भाग हिंसा, अपमान अन्याय और आधिकार विहिन रहे है इसीलिए प्राथमिक तौर पर आत्मसम्मान, गरिमा और अधिकार की मांग लिये समकालीन अस्मितावादी आंदोलन जुडे हुए है। पितृसत्ताक व्यवस्था पर प्रश्न उठाकर स्त्री-पुरुष समानता के सवाल अस्मतावादी आंदोलन के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है । समकालीन अस्मतावादी आंदोलन का दायरा बहुत विस्तृत है । लेखन, सोच ,संगठन, समकालीनता और मिडिया के कारण विभिन्न हाशिए की आवाजों को अस्मितावादी' नाम से जाना जाने लगा है। जबिक सभी आवाजों की समस्याएं एक सा नही है। हालांकि सभी समस्याओं की जड में हिंदू व्यवस्था की वर्चस्ववादी सोच संगठन और मीडिया के कारण क्चस्वशाली सोच , दृष्टी और व्यवस्था को स्नियोजित तरिके से यदि किसी ने चुनौती दी है तो वह है समकालीन दलित आंदोलन जिसके प्रेरणास्रोत एवं आदर्श बुद्ध , फुले दम्पति और डॉ. आंबेडकर है । अस्मिता विमर्श एक राष्ट्रीय विमर्श है । अस्मिता का सवाल राष्ट्रीय अस्मिता का सवाल है । दलित, स्त्री और आदिवासी मिलकर बहुजन समाज का पर्याय बनता है । इस अर्थ में यह बहुजन विमर्श भी हो सकता है।

आज भूमंडलीकरण का दौर है।भूमंडलीकरण के दौर में आधुनिक युगबोध व चेतना के साथ अस्मिता विमर्श सिंदियों से सत्ता - अर्थात ज्ञान सत्ता व भौतिक सत्ता से वंचित समुदायों के संचर्ष, आंदोलन व चिंतन- दर्शन के तौर पर उभरा है। इसमें मुख्यरुप से दिलत विमर्श स्त्री विमर्श, आदिवासी विमर्श व अल्पसंख्याक विमर्श मुख्यरुप से समाज में अपने जीवन मूल्यों से वंचित समुदायों व वर्गी का है जो विभिन्न देशकाल में विभिन्न समुदायों द्वारा समय-समय पर उठाया जाता रहा है लेकिन जैसा कि पहले कहा जा चुका है यह विमर्श आधुनिक युगबोध व चेतना की देन है भारतवर्ष में यह युगबोध और चेतना फूले आंबेडकरवादी चिंतन और दर्शन से निकलकर मुक्कमल स्वरूप धारण करता है यही कारण है कि भारत में अस्मिता विमर्श को वैचारिकी और उसकी अवधारणा दोनों ही फुले- अंबेडकर के चिंतन व दर्शन का प्रतिफलन है।

अस्मिता विमर्श की अवधारणा ही यहीं से शुरू होती है कि मैं कौन हूं और समाज में मेरी क्या हैसियत है, समाज में मेरा क्या वजूद है, मेरा अस्तित्व क्या है, मेरा अधिकार और कर्तव्य क्या है ? इन तमाम प्रश्नों के संदर्भों का अनुसंधान भारत वर्ष में यहाँ की सामाजिक संरचना और सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक जीवनशैली में निहित है। उपर्युक्त सवालों ने अस्तित्वबोध की चेतना पैदा की और यहीं से अस्मितां का निर्माण होता है। समाज में अस्तित्व का संकट सामृहिक अस्मिता को जनम देता है।डां. अंबेडकरने भारतीय समाज में सबसे निचले

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सुषमा देवी की कहानी 'चिड़िया और चील' में इसका चित्रण किया गया है। कहानी की नायिका चिड़िया की माँ-बाप द्वारा अच्छे संस्कार दिये जाते है। अपनी संस्कृति को अवगत कराया जाता है। लेकिन चिडिया के वडे होते ही वह पाश्चात्य संस्कृति से आकृष्ट होती है। माँ - बाप के संस्कार उसे बोझ लगने लगते। है। यह खुले विचारों के साव खुलेपन से जीना चाहती है। आर्थिक तौर पर माता-पिता पर आश्रित थी इसलिये मजबूरन उनके साथ उसे रहना पहता है। जब माँ के द्वारा फिजूलखर्ची के लिए पैसे देना बंद करने पर वह माँ से बदतमीजी से कहती है, "ठीक है रख की संभालकर चिता पर रखकर साथ के जाना, मैं भी तुम दोनों के मरने का इंतजार कर लुंगी... माँ बाप पता नहीं किस बात का बदला लेते हैं ट्रस्ट को पैसे देंगें अपने औलाद को नही।" इस प्रकार हमारे भारतीय संस्कृति पर पास्चात्य संस्कृति का प्रभाव दिखाने का प्रयास किया गया है। प्रवासी साहित्य की प्रमुख लेखिका डॉ सुदर्शना प्रियदर्शनी की कहानी 'अखबार वाला' में भारतीय संस्कृति की झलक देखने को मिलती हैं। कहानी की नायिका 'जया' विदेश में भारतीय संस्कार और संस्कृति के साथ रहने आती हैं। वहाँ की संस्कृति एवं परिवेश की विसंगति देखकर वह परेशान हो जाती है। वह आसपास के पड़ोसियों से घुलना मिलना चाहती है लेकिन वहाँ किसी के पास समय ही नहीं है। उसका सिर्फ एक पड़ोसी अखबार उठाने हर दिन आता है। लेकिन अचानक एक दिन उसकी मृत्यु हो जाती है तो कहीं कोई तैयारी दिखती नहीं पड़ोसी भी कोई कट्ठा नहीं होते न परिवारवाले न रिश्तेदार न ही मातमफूरसी दिखाई देती है। लाश के पास एक गाडी और सिर्फ दो आदमी खड़े थे। लेखिका उनसे कुछ पूछना चाहती है लेकिन उन्हें कुछ पता नही। वह बहुत संवेदना के साथ लिखती हैचारों ओर सन्नाटा था। एक भी व्यक्ति नहीं था। आस-पास आने-जाने वाले भी इस फ्यूनर लवेन को देखकर अपना रास्ता बदल रहे थे। कहीं किसी खिड़की से कोई चेहरा नहीं झांका, किसी आँगन में बंधा कुत्ता तक नहीं भौका" वहीं मृत्यु भारत में होती तो मौत की खबर सबको पता चलती है, घर - गाँव के बूढ़े बच्चे सब इकट्ठा होते है धरवालों की मातमपफूरसी होती हैं।

प्रवासी हिंदी साहित्य का विश्लेषण करने से यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि विदेशी संस्कृति के टकराव से भारतीय संस्कृति में भी विकार उत्पन्न हुआ है। आज के भारतीयों के लिये प्राचीन सांस्कृ तिक मान्यतायें बदल चुकी हैं। संदर्भ :

- 1) डॉ. बाबूराव देसाई, प्रवासी साहित्य का इतिहास सिद्धांत एवं विवेचन, पराग प्रकाशन कानपूर प्रथम संस्करण २०२०, पृष्ठ संख्या-14
- 2) Oxford dictionary 2005 पृष्ठसंख्या 495 उद्धा डॉ बाबूराव देखाई प्रवासी साहित्य का इतिहास सिद्धांत एवं विवेचन , पराग प्रकाशन कानपूर प्रथम संस्करण - २०२०पृष्ठ संख्या - 14
- 3) साहित्य अमृत वैश्विक हिंदी विशेषांक अगस्त 2018 वर्ष 24 अंक -1 नई दिल्ली 2
- 4) आज 'प्रवासी भारतीय समाज : भाषा साहित्य और संस्कृति विमलेश कान्ति वर्मा जनवरी 2016 वर्ष 71 अंक 9 नई दिल्ली 3

यह सेवाभाव, प्रेम, आवरातिच्य सिर्फ मानवों में होता है, बानवों में नहीं और हिडिम्बा का चरीत्र दानवों से ऊपर उठकर मानवता कि ओर बढ़ा है। गुप्तजीने हिडिम्बा जैसे उपेक्षीत नारी पात्र की ओर समाज का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। लेकिन हिडिम्ब अपनी बहन के प्रेम का विरोध कर भीम से युद्ध करता है। हिडिम्बा माई का विरोध कर भीम का साथ देती व भीम हिडिम्ब को मार देता है। मरते समय हिडिम्ब आपने बहन को आर्शिवाद देता है कि 'बहन, सुखी हो, वर तुने योग्य हि चुना।' अपने भाई कि मृत्यू का हिडिम्बा को दुख है। माई की मृत्यू के बाद हिडिम्बा अपने प्रेमी के हाथों मरने को भी तैयार है।

युधिष्ठीर को हिडिम्बा पर विश्वास नहीं हैं। क्योंकि वह राक्षसी है और पांडवों के सारे भेद जान गया है। हिडिम्बा कहती है की हम राक्षस है फिर भी हमारे कूच्छ नियम है जिससे भी हम प्रेम करते हैं उससे कभी वैर नहीं करते। किसी और के साथ मिलकर हम विश्वासघात नहीं करते। उसके अनुसार :-

"आर्य शंका मुझसे करें न किसी बात की, हममें प्रवृत्ती नहीं ऐसे घृण्य घात की।"

मैथिलीशरण गुप्तने हिडिम्बा को अनार्य होकर भी आर्य और राक्षसी होकर भी उसे वैष्णवी सिद्ध किया है। हिडिम्बा के चरित्र में आर्यत्व और स्त्रियोंचित गुणों का समावेश है। माई की मुत्यू के बाद हिडिम्बा तीन दिनों तक शोक मनााने चली जाती है। हिडिम्बा अपने सारे कर्तव्य निभाती है। पांडवों के निवास की व्यवस्था भी वह करती है। हिडिम्बा कुंती से भीम को पतिरूप में पाने की आज्ञा मांगती है। वह अपने दोषों को भी सहर्ष स्वीकार करती है। क्योंकी वह मानव न होकर वन्यजीव है। वह उसके दोषों को क्षमा करने को कहती है और भीम ने उसका माई मारा है तो अब उसकी रक्षा भी उसी को करनी चाहिये वह कुंती से सहानुभुती की अपेक्षा करती है और कहती है—

"न्याय से उन्हीं पर न भार मेरा सारा है। रक्षक जिन्होंने एक मात्र मेरा मारा है। "

हिडिम्बा आधुनिक नारी की तरह तर्क करती है। वह सिर्फ जन्म से राक्षसी है पर गुणों से वह प्रगतिशील नारी है। वह मानव-दानव ,आर्य-अनार्य का भेद नहीं मानती।

कुंती जब आर्य—अनार्य की बात करती है। तो हिडिम्बा कुंती से तर्क करने से भी पीछे नहीं हटती। वह कुंती से कहती है—यदी तुम आर्य हो तो हमें भी आर्य बनने का मौका दो यदि विकसित मानव पिछड़ों को विकसित नहीं बनायेगा तो उसके विकसित होने का क्या फायदा। मैं जैसी भी हुँ तुम्हारे सामने प्रस्तुत हुँ। गुप्तजीने हिडिम्बा को एक संस्कारशील,स्वाभीमानी नारी, आदर्श प्रमिका,संवेदनशील स्त्री, बुद्धीमान, आधुनिक प्रगतशील नारी के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है। उसके अनुसार पिछड़े समाज का सुधार विकसीत समाज ही कर सकता है। हिडिम्बा कुंती को विश्वास दिलाती हैं कि, वह भीम को आजीवन अपने पास नहीं रखेगी वह भीम से सिर्फ एक पुत्र चाहती है वह भीम और उसके पुत्र दोंनों को कुंती को सौंप देगी। हिडिम्बा अपनी बुद्धीमानी से प्रेम से सब का मन जीत लेती हैं। उसके तर्क से प्रभावित होकर कुंती उसे अपनी बहु बनाती है।

मैथिलीशरण गुप्त का नारी के प्रती आदर्शवादी विचारों के कारण उन्होंने उपेक्षीत नारीयों को अपने काव्य में स्थान देकर उसके चरीत्र को प्रतिष्ठा प्रदान की है।

Mar. 2021 To Aug. 2021 43

सर्जनात्मक भाषा का निर्माण करना सरल कार्य नहीं है, इसी सन्दर्भ में अज़ेय ने गद्य भाषा और काल्य भाषा की जटिलता पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। जब गद्य में किसी प्रयोजन को अभिव्यक्त करना होता है अर्थात् किसी निभान्त जानकारी की अभिव्यक्ति होती है वहां गद्य इकहरा भी हो सकता है और वहां पब्दों का पर्यायवत्व भी माना जा सकता है। कवि दृष्टि से उपमान, प्रतीक और मिथक का अपना महत्त्व है। ये तत्त्व अभिव्यक्ति को सक्षम, प्रभावशाली एवं जीवन्त बनाते हैं। केवल अलंकरण के लिए ही इनका प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए। अज्ञेय की एक कविता 'कलगी बाजरे की' में पुराने उपमानों के घिस जाने की बात की गई है। निरन्तर प्रयोग से जब पुराने उपमान घिस जाते है तब नए प्रतीकों एवं उपमानों की आवश्यकता हो जाती है, यथा-

अगर मैं तुमको ललाती सांझ के नभ की अकेली तारिका अब नहीं कहता,

या शरद के भोर की नीहार-न्याही कुंई, टटकी कली चंपे की बगैरह, तो नहीं कारण कि मेरा हृदय उथला या सूनौ है या कि मेरा प्यार मैला है बिल्क केवल यही : ये उपमान मैले हो गए हैं। देवता इन प्रतीकों के कर गए हैं कूच।' १७

अज्ञेय के अनुसार नए उपमानों की मांग वस्तुत: नए सौन्दर्य-प्रतीकों की मांग है। इसलिए उपमान की बात से आगे बढ़कर वे प्रतीक के विषय में कई स्थलों पर गम्भीरता से विचार करते हैं। उनका मानना है कि —''मानव केवल विवेकशील प्राणी ही नहीं है। पशु और मानव में इतना ही भौतिक अन्तर यह है कि मानव प्रतीक—स्रष्टा प्राणी है। मानव प्रतीकों की सश्ष्टि करता है, यह बात उसे पशु से और भी अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण ढंग से अलग करती है, और यह उसके सारे साँस्करितक और प्रतिभा विकास का आरम्भ बिन्दु है।'"

मनुष्य यदि प्रतीकों के प्रयोग से बचना चाहे तब भी वह बच नहीं सकता। प्रत्येक कला क्षेत्र का कश्तिकार प्रतीकों से अवश्य ही आकर्षित हुए बिना नहीं रह सकता, क्योंकि प्रतीकों के माध्यम से ही अव्यक्त को व्यक्त किया जा सकता है। अज्ञेय के अनुसार— ''प्रतीक अनिवार्यतया अनेकार्थ सूचक होते है।कृक अर्थ के जितने अधिक स्तर एक साथ झलकें, प्रतीक उतना ही प्रभविष्णु होता है। पर स्तर बहुत से हों या केवल कुछ-एक, आवश्यक यह है कि सारे अर्थ प्रतीक में ही होने चाहिए। मिथक

अहोय का सुजनात्मक चिन्तन

राजश्री कल्याणकर

हिंदी विमाग, के. लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी (वैजनाथ), जि. बीड

Research Paper - Hindi

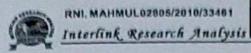
प्रयोगवादी साहित्यकार अज्ञेय ने साहित्य की अनेक विधाओं में साहित्य सर्जन किया जिनमें काव्य, कहानी, निबन्ध, उपन्यास, नाटक, यात्रा वश्तान्त, संस्मरण आदि विधाएं प्रमुख रही हैं। अज्ञेय द्वारा सर्शजित साहित्य विधाओं में प्रयोगवादी परिपाटी सदैव विद्यमान रही है। अज्ञेय ने अपने सञ्जनात्मक साहित्य में व्यक्तित्व एवं स्वातंत्रय की खोज करने का प्रयास किया है। अज्ञेय ने अपने अस्तित्व का प्रतीक मछली को माना है। मछली की तुलना उन्होंने अस्तित्व से की है। जल से बाहर निकाल ली गई मछली-तड़पती, छटपटाती, ऐंउती और हाँफती है। अस्तित्व के दूसरे प्रतीक के रूप में अज्ञेय ने 'हारिल' को माना, जिसमें उड़ने की आकुलता है और जिसे दसों दिशाओं में आकाश घेर रहा है-

''कांप न यद्यपि दसो दिशा में तुझे शून्य नभ घेर रहा है।"

अज्ञेय के अनुसार 'मछली' को चारों दिशाओं में 'सागर' घेरता है और 'हारिल' को 'शून्य नभ'। उनके अनुसार वह श्शून्य नभ या तो अस्तित्व की इकाई को घेरता हुआ समाज है या फिर सामाजिक नैतिक वर्जना। इस वर्जना के विरोध में ही अज्ञेय के अधिकतर साहित्य का सृजन हुआ है।

अज्ञेय के सृजनात्मक चिन्तन पर पाश्चात्य प्रभाव देखने को मिलता है। उन्होंने राष्ट्रप्रेम को ज्ञान और बोध की सीमा में नहीं बांधा। उन्होंने साहित्य को अखंड एवं सार्वभौमिक माना है। अपने इस मत को अज्ञेय ने व्यक्त किया है-'मैं लिखता हूँ।

मेरे पास एक साँस्कृतिक परम्परा है। और मेरे पास संवेदना है।



प्रेमचंद युग की कहानियाँ और नारी

राजश्री कल्याणकर

हिंदी विभाग के. लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी (वैजनाथ), जि. बीड

Research Paper - Hindi

प्रस्तावना :

परिवार का रथ नारी और पुरुष -इन दो चक्रों पर समान रुप से अवलम्बित है इसलिए नारी और पुरुष दोनों ही समाज के विभिन्न एवं अनिवार्य अंग है। स्वस्थ समाज, स्वस्थ परिवार इन्हीं दो अंगों के पारस्परिक सम्बन्धों पर आधारित हाता है। सम्बन्धों का तनाव ही सारी समस्याओं को उत्पन्न करता है। प्रेमचन्द जब हिन्दी साहित्याकाश में उदित हुऐ वह युग नारी व पुरुष की इसी तनावग्रस्त एवं संघर्षपूर्ण स्थिति से ग्रस्त था जिसके लिए हम परम्परागत जीवनमूल्यों एवं घिसे-पिटे सामाजिक आदर्शों को श्रेय दे सकते हैं। सारी नैतिकता एवं आदर्शवाद नारी के ही हिस्से में आ गये, पुरुष स्वतन्त्र होता गया, नारी श्रुखलाओं में आबध्द होती गई। दोनों चक्र असंतुलित होने लगे और समस्याओं ने जन्म लिया।

दोषपर्ण वैवाहिक प्रथाएँ :-

तत्कालीन समाज में प्रचलित विवाह की दोषपूर्ण रीतियों एवं इसके व्यापक परिणामों का जितना विशद चित्रण प्रेमचन्द की कहानियों में व्याप्त है, उतना कदाचित ही किसी अन्य कथाकार ने किया हो। स्त्री और पुरुष का पारस्परिक सहयोग एवं साहचर्य ही वैवाहिक जीवन का मूल आधार है। विवाह का मुख्य उद्रदेश्य आत्मविकास को प्रेमचन्द युग में विस्मृत कर दिया गया था। यद्दपि उस युग में आर्य समाजी उधारवादी आन्दोलन पूर्ण रुप से क्रियाशील थे और उसका गहन प्रभाव प्रेमचन्द साहित्य पर भी परिलक्षित है। समस्याओं एवं उनकी सभी परतों को एक-एक करके खोलकर उसका मनोवैज्ञानिक एवंविश्लेषणात्मक जीवन्त चित्रण करना प्रेमचन्द का वैशिष्टय है और किस प्रकार एक समस्या जीवन के सभी स्तरों पर हावी हाकर उसे ग्रस्त कर लेती है यह दिखाना भी उनका उद्देश्य रहा

सिखे द्वारा यह संदेश भेजता है कि वह शिव से विवाह करना चाहता है। लेकिन शिची महुष को स्पष्टकप से कहती है कि वह किसी की अमानत है, पाती है वह अपनी पाप वासना तथा अपना व्यर्थ प्रयत्न छोड़ दे | वह नहुष को समझाती है कि उसके पित ने यह राज्य उसे सौंपा है, जैसे कोई धनी-मानी गृहस्थ तीर्थ यात्रा पर जाते समय अपनी वस्तुओं को किसी विश्वासपात्र व्यक्ति के पास छोड़ जाता है। उसी प्रकार इंद्र प्रायिश्वत करने जाते समय इस राज्य को शवी को सींप गये हैं। जब इंद्र अपना प्रायिश्वत पूरा कर लीट आयेंगे तब इस राज्य को उन्हें और स्वयं को उन्हें लीटा देगी | वह नहुब को समझाती है कि उसकी यह काम वासना आगे चलकर कहीं उसका नरत्य ही न हर ले

" होता है तदात्मरूप प्रतिनिधि किसका साधारण कार्य करे चाहे वह जिसका त्यागो शची कान्त बनने की पापवासना हर ले नरत्व भी न काम- देवोपासना ।"

नहुष के दुर्व्यवहार दिनों दिन बढ़ जाते है जिसके कारण शची अस्थिर होने लगती है | वह पति को याद कर अत्यंत दुःखी हो जाती है। बह अपने पित पर मन ही मन क्रोधित होकर कहती है

"स्वामी भी कहाँ गये न जाने मुझे छोड के वे भी छिपे बैठे दुःखिनी से मुंह मोड के।"

शची अपनी सुरक्षा हेतु वृहस्पति के तपोवन में आश्रय लेती है।शची नहुष के अत्याचार मे पीड़िन होने पर सारे देवता कुबेर, वरुण, आदि को स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहती है कि आज नहुष के बारे में सब उसका मत जानना चाहते है लेकिन जब उसने नहुष को इंद्रपद देने के लिए असहमति दर्शायी थी तबस उसकी बात को किसी ने नहीं माना था। शची नहुष को इंद्र पद विठाने का दोषी स्वर्ग के सभी देवताओं को ठहराती है। उसे क्षोभ है कि देवलोक का कोई भी देव इंद्रपद प्राप्त करने लायक नहीं है। इसलिए मर्त्यलोक से अत्यंत नीच व्यक्ति जो दूसरे की पत्नी पर बूरी नजर डालता है उसे इंद्रपद पर आसिन किया है। इस पाप के लिए उसे कोई कुछ नहीं कह सकता इसलिए वह व्यंग करते हुये कहती है "मर्त्य नर मेरी अमरावती का स्वामी है,

कठिन तपस्वी वह किन्तू क्रूर कामी है दूसरे का पुण्य बने पाप एक जन का तो भी क्या उपाय नहीं उसके शमन का ?"

शची में अपने सतीत्व का तेज है। इसलिए वह किसी से नहीं डरती । वह अपनी सुरक्षा स्वयं करने का निर्णय लेती है और अपनी वृद्धि से बल से नहुष के प्रस्ताव का उत्तर देती हैं। उसके अनुसार नहुष अगर अपना यान ऋषियोंद्वारा वहन कर उसके महल तक आयेगा तो वह उसके साथ विवाह कर लेगी। उसकी यह चतुराई काम आती है और कामी नहुष कुछ सोच नहीं पाता और अपनी पालखी ऋषियों द्वारा वहन कर शची के द्वार तक लाता है। रास्ते में ऋषियों पर निर्ममता से कोडे वरसाता है, गालियाँ देता है, अपशब्द कहता हैऔर अंत में हडबड़ी में यान से उतरने समय नहुष का पैर ऋषियों को लग जाता है। तब ऋषियों की सहनशक्ती जवाब दे जाती है और वे उसे शाप देते है कि.

"भार वहें, बातें सुनें, लाते भी सहे क्या हम ? तू ही वह क्रूर मौन अब भी रहें क्या हम? पैर था या साँप यह इस गया संग ही, पामर, पतित हो तू होकर भुजंग ही।"

प्रयोजनमुलक हिंदी विविध आयाम : हिंदी द्वारा रोजगार के अवसर

राजश्री कल्याणकर

हिंदी विभाग, कै. लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी (वैजनाथ), जि. बीड

Research Paper - Hindi

आधुनिक युग में हिंदी ने अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में अपना विशिष्ट स्थान प्राप्त कर लिया है। वह सिर्फ बोलचाल और साहित्य क्षेत्र तक ही सीमित नहीं रहीं। हर क्षेत्र में हिंदी का वर्चस्व बढ़ रहा है। इसलिए हिंदी मे रोजगार के अवसर भी बड़ी मात्रा में निर्माण हो रहे हैं। इसलिए हिंदी को रोजगार की भाषा के रूप में अपनाया जा रहा है। हिंदी भाषा के लिए रोजगार के क्षेत्र जैसे कला, मनोरंजन, की भाषा के रूप में अपनाया जा रहा है। हिंदी भाषा के लिए रोजगार के क्षेत्र जैसे कला, मनोरंजन, विज्ञापन खेल, ज्ञान विज्ञान, रेल, बीमा, मीडिया, सविल - सर्विस के साथ-साथ देश-विदेश में भी हिंदी से करोड़ो लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त हो रहे हैं, जिनसे उनका भविष्य संवर रहा है। हिंदी भाषाने युवाओं के सामने रोजगार के कई विकल्प रखे हैं। वैश्वीकरण के कारण हिंदी बाजार हिंदी भाषाने युवाओं के सामने रोजगार के कई विकल्प रखे हैं। वैश्वीकरण के कारण हिंदी बाजार की महत्वपूर्ण भाषा के माध्यम से सामने आयी हैं। भारत विश्व का सबसे बड़ी जनसंख्या के रूप में उभर रहा है। इसलिए पूरे विश्व की नजरे भारतीय बाजार पर टिकी हैं। आधुनिक तकनीकी युग में हिंदी का प्रयोग विश्व में तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। परिणामत: हिंदीद्वारा युवाओं के लिए नये - नये रोजगार अवसर प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। हिंदी भाषाद्वारा युवाओं का भविष्य संवारने के लिए निम्न क्षेत्रों में अवसर प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। हैंदी भाषाद्वारा युवाओं का भविष्य संवारने के लिए निम्न क्षेत्रों में अवसर प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। हैंदी भाषाद्वारा युवाओं का भविष्य संवारने के लिए निम्न क्षेत्रों में अवसर प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। हैंदी भाषाद्वारा युवाओं का भविष्य संवारने के लिए निम्न क्षेत्रों में अवसर प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। हैंदी

आधुनिक युग में बँक का महत्व सर्वोपरी हो गया है।हर व्यक्ति का संम्बंध बँक से अनिवार्य हो गया है। सम्पूर्ण देशवासियों व आर्थिक व्यवहार बँक से ही जुड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए देश के सभी प्रांत एवं क्षेत्रों के, सभी वर्गों के ग्राहकों की सुविधा के लिए बैंकों का अधिकतर कामकाज हिंदी भाषा में ही होता है।

भारतीय संसद द्वारा १९७६ में सरकारी कामकाज के लिए हिंदी भाषा का प्रयोग अनिवार्य किया है। राजभाषा नियम, राजभाषा अधिनियम, रिजर्व बैंक ने गृहमंत्रालय के राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों और वित्तमंत्रालय की राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिती द्वारा दी गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर निम्न निर्देश जारी किये - पत्राचारों में हिंदी का अनुप्रयोग, अंको की मानक वर्तनी

हैं। हिंदी ने राजभाषा, राष्ट्रभाषा, सम्पर्क भाषा, साहित्यिकभाषा, मिडिया की भाषा, व्यवहार की भाषा, आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक भाषा के रुप में पर्याप्त विकास कर देश की एकता अखंडता आबाबित रखने में मीलिक योगदान दिया है। उसका सम्बन्ध किसी जाति, धर्म, संप्रदाय, से नहीं बिल्क पुरे राष्ट्र की उन्नति से है। हिंदी हिंद की आत्मा है, जो यहाँ के वासियों के विलो-दिमाग पर विराजमान है। लोकमान्य तिलक ने कहा है - 'सरलता और शीध्र सीखी जाने योग्य भाषाओं में हिंदी सर्वोपरि है।.....राष्ट्र के एकीकरण के लिए सर्वमान्य भाषा से अधिक बलशाली कोई तत्व नहीं। मेरे विचार में हिंदी ही ऐसी भाषा है।"

इंदिरा गांधी के इस कथन को पुरा करने में ही राष्ट्रीय एकता सुरक्षित रह सकती है -अंग्रेजी जाननेवाले बहुत थोड़े है और अंग्रेजी को प्रश्रय देना न व्यावहारिक है, न देश के लिए हितकर | देश को भाषायी दृष्टि से जोड़ने की हिंदी ही एक मजबुत कड़ी है | हिंदी को किसी पर थोपने की बात निराधार है | सभी भारतीय भाषायें उन्नति और प्रगति करें और कड़ी के रुप में हिंदी देश की एकता को मजबुत बनायें |

भाषा विज्ञान के प्रसिद्ध पंडित स्वर्गीय डॉ. रघुवीर ने भोपाल में होनेवाले अखिल भारतीय जनसंघ के 90 वे वार्षिक अधिवेशन के अवसर पर अध्यक्षीय पद से भाषण देते हुए २९ दिसम्बर १९६२ ई को भाषा के सम्बन्ध में निम्निलिखित उद्गार प्रकट किए - प्रत्येक सभ्य राष्ट्र की अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम जनभाषा है। जनभाषा का विरोध जनतंत्र का विरोध है। यदि देश में अनेक जनभाषाएँ है तो देश में एक केंद्रीय भाषा हिंदी भी है जो समुद्रों के पार से नही बुलाई गई। यह देश से उपजी भाषा है। दूसरी भाषाओं से घुली-मिली हुई है। ऐतिहासिक और भौगोलिक दृष्टि से यह भारतीय भाषाओं की सखी और सहेली है। संस्कृत की पुत्री है। कश्मीरी, पंजाबी, नेपाली, सिन्धी, असामिया, बंगला, उडिया, गुजराती और मराठी की सहोदरा भगीनी है। तमील, तेलगु, मलयालय और कन्नड की धायत्री भगिनी है। केंद्रीय भाषा भारत की एकता की श्रृंखला है। जहाँ भी इसकी आवश्यकता होगी वहाँ यह सदा विद्यमान रहेगी, चाहे उच्च शिक्षालय हो और चाहे अन्तः प्रान्तीय सम्बन्ध हो।

संदर्भ संकेत :-

- 9) भाषा, साहित्य और संस्कृति चिंतन के कण डॉ.सी.जे.प्रसन्नकुमारी
- २) वैशविकता के संदर्भ में हिंदी डॉ. शैलजा पाटील
- 3) संस्कृति, भाषा और साहित्य डॉ. प्रभाकरन हेब्बार इल्लत
- ४) हिंदी साहित्य तथा भाषा को महाराष्ट्र की देन डॉ. रणजीत जाधव

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राष्ट्रीय एवं सांस्कृतिक एकता में हिंदी की भूमिका

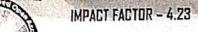
राजश्री कल्याणकर

हिंदी विभाग कै. लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी (वैजनाथ), जि. बीड

Research Paper - Hindi

भारत में प्राचीन काल से अनेक भाषाएँ प्रचलित रही है। केवल भाषा ही नहीं अनेक जाति, धर्म, संप्रदाय, रहन-सहन एवं रीति-रिवाज की विविधता के बावजूद भारत में अद्धभुत एकता के दर्शन होते हैं। राष्ट्रभाषा के रुप में हिंदी की मान्यता अचानक ही नहीं हो गई। इसके पीछे एक लंबी साधना और प्रयास है। जिस रुप में हिंदी आज है वह निरंतर विकास की कहानी है। अनेक भाषाओं और बोलियों को समाहीत करते हुए विकसित हुई है। हिंदी अने अपनी विकास यात्रा के अनेक पड़ाव पार किये है।

नाथ संप्रदाय के सिद्धों और नाथों में विशेष रुप से गोरखनाथ ने भारत भ्रमण के दौरान हिंदी या ब्रजमाषा में अपने संप्रदाय के सिद्धांतों का प्रचार करके अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर हिंदी को फैलाने में महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई । भारत की प्राचीन से लेकर आधुनिक काल की धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक, व्यापारिक एवं साहित्यिक परिस्थितियों ने हिंदी को संपर्क भाषा के रूप में प्रतिष्ठा प्रदान की । दक्षिण से आरंभ हुए भक्ति आंदोलन के परिणाम स्वरूप समग्र भारत में हिंदी का प्रचार-प्रसार हुआ । रामानुजाचार्य के शिष्य रामानंद ने तामिलनाडु से काशी को धर्मप्रचार का केंद्र बनाया और हिंदी में उपदेश दिये । उनके अनेक शिष्य कबीर इत्यादि ने भी हिंदी को जन जन तक पहुँचाया । कर्नाटक के मध्याचार्य और आंध्र के वल्लभाचार्य ने तथा उनके शिष्यों सूरदास और अध्टाधा के कियों ने कृष्ण भक्ति के माध्यम से यह कार्य किया । भारत को वैशिष्ट्य उसके आध्यात्मिक ज्ञान और दार्शनिक तत्त्व चिंतन में निहित है । ज्ञान का यह समस्त भंडार संस्कृत में ही उपलब्ध था । जनभाषा में उस सारे तत्व चिंतन को सामान्य जन तक पहुंचाने में भक्तिकाल के कियों ने अद्धभृत सफलता प्राप्त की । सन्त कियों में कबीर, नानक, दादू, रैदास और भक्त



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ROLE OF BENAZIR BHUTTO IN PAKISTAN'S POLITICS

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ABSTRACT

In spite of women's subjugation there have been women Prime Ministers and Presidents in various countries of South Asia like Sirimavo Bandaranaike in Shri Lanka, Khalida Zia in Bangladesh, Indira Gandhi in India. Chandrika Kumaratunga held the same position previously held by her mother, Sirimavo Bandaranaike. Benazir Bhutto (Daughter Of The East An Autobiography, 2008) was the only female Prime Minister of Pakistan and the first woman to lead a post - colonial Muslim state. At a very young age of 29, she chaired the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), a centre-left political party in Pakistan. As a Muslim woman leader Benazir Bhutto was an iconic figure in the world. Beautiful and charismatic Benazir Bhutto achieved a status approaching that of a royal princess, only to be stripped of her native Pakistan. Bhutto was assassinated on 27Dec 2007 after departing from a PPP rally at Rawalpindi. The death of Bhutto was a loss not only to Pakistan or South Asia but to the whole world. The international reaction to Bhutto's assassination was of strong condemnation across the international community. The UN Security Council held an emergency meeting and unanimously condemned the assassination. The Pakistani government honoured Bhutto on her birth anniversary by renaming the Islamabad International Airport as Benazir Bhutto International Airport after her.

In spite of women's subjugation there have been women Prime Ministers and Presidents in various countries of South Asia like Sirimavo Bandaranaike in Shri Lanka, Khalida Zia in Bangladesh, Indira Gandhi in India. Chandrika Kumaratunga held the same position previously held by her mother, Sirimavo Bandaranaike. Benazir Bhutto (Daughter Of The East An Autobiography, 2008) was the only female Prime Minister of Pakistan and the first woman to lead a post — colonial Muslim state. At a very young age of 29, she chaired the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), a centre-left political party in Pakistan. As a Muslim woman leader Benazir Bhutto was an iconic figure in the world. Beautiful and charismatic Benazir Bhutto achieved a status approaching that of a royal princess, only to be stripped of her native Pakistan.

Benazir Bhutto is the most influential personality in the history of Pakistan. Without her contribution, we cannot complete the history of her country as well as the history of the Asian countries on which she had been the major impact during the last quarter of the 20th century. She was born in a Muslim country where the practice of *purdah*, as in many Asian countries was forced upon women. The practice of *purdah* lowers the social status of women. They are considered as sex objects who are supposed to be protected. They do not have any identity of their own. Women cannot take divorce whereas men can take four wives, and women do not

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051



PERFORMING ARTS : A LIFE TEXT

Dr. Khedkar K. P.

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Addolelelelelek

Shirley MacLaine's (Don't Fall Off The Mountain, 1991) first film was Alfred Hitchcock film, The Trouble with Harry in 1955. She was nominated for the Academy Award for Best Actress in a Leading Role for five times: in 1958 for the film, Some Came Running, in 1960 for the film The Apartment, in 1963 for Irma La Douce, in 1977 for The Turning Point and in 1983 for Terms of Endearment. She also received a nomination for Best Documentary Feature for her documentary The Other Half of the Sky: A China Memoir. Her film career is now in the fifth decade. She recently appeared as the maternal grandmother to Cameron Diaz and Toni Collet In her Shoes. Her own experiences in her life are strongly affected by her own strong desire of self-expression. At the age of three, she attended dance classes because she wanted to express herself physically. As a teenager, she went from dancing to singing which seemed a natural logical extension of that self-expression. As an adult, she carried that impulse for expression even further into acting, and experienced a greater form of expression. Then she found writing an outlet that enabled her to express more intricately and specifically her experiences as she quotes in her note to the reader:"I wrote to understand my profession, my travels, my relationships and in fact, my life."1 The autobiographical form concerns the self and not the external forces of the world; however, the outer world is taken into account as the selfhood is shaped and moulded by these

external forces. The recreation of the past events is formed as a life-narrative, which is a way of defining the self. They are the basis of personal identity and self-understanding and they provide answers to the question "who am I?" Karl Weintraub, the early critic of autobiography announces at the beginning of his book "how did I become what I am?" It is a case of the writerenlightening the self as well as the readers. MacLaine strived for two things in her life, self-realization and self-expression. She performed the duties in her life with this aim in mind, the aim of self-realization. Buddhism too supports this view:

Buddhism overemphasized inwardness and said that man, if he is intent upon selfrealization, need not bother about pleasing Gods and ancestors. To a man of self-realization, God themselves pay homage, as they did to Buddha.² Her newly married life as well as her new life in Hollywood began at the same time. She had become a star overnight after the release of her first picture, The Trouble With Harry. She had never thought in terms of being a star or a celebrity. For her stardom was not a goal, it was a by-product. She believed that if talent and individuality was there then it should be expressed. She had a fantasy for self-expression since very young age.

There were many things about stardom which she did not know and had begun to know slowly. The most cherished asset was the fact that she had started from the bottom, as a dancer in a group. The slow climb had given her time to learn to adjust, to adopt and to think. With impending stardom upon her, she had very less time for herself. She thought that she was slipping away from herself:

I didn't like the feeling-slowly, slowly, I was slipping away from myself. Chunks ...chunks ...chunks...sliced away, gone forever, used by others for their own purposes...I didn't want to give away myse Men think that a lonely woman can be easily attacked, thus the vultures began



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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: SUPPRESSION OF WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Women and children are the weaker sections of society, hence it is easier to dominate them. Therefore they face domestic violence mostly. Domestic violence is more common in Australia. According to the united states department of justice's office on violence against women, the definition of domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain control over the other. It consists of various forms -physical abuse including hitting ,biting, slapping, battering etc., sexual abuse-where the abuser attempts to coerce the victim into having sexual contact without consent marital rape ,physical violence etc., emotional abuse- takes place when the abuser constantly criticizes ,name - calling and interferes with the victims abilities., economic abuse-occurs when the abuser tries to make the victim financially reliant ., physiological abuse-involves the abuser evoking fear through intimidation ; threatening etc., stalking-includes spying watching, harassing etc., cyber stalking-refers to online action or repeated emailing which makes the victim emotionally distressed. Hence forth she shuddered at his sight and the psychological damage was more worst than the physical pain. For Mustafa a woman was like a man's land. He could use Tehmina according to his wish. He continued harassing her psychologically and physically as she says, "There was not a day that Mustafa did not hit me for some reason: the food was late, his clothes were creased ... "8. Her love for him turned into fear. Under this humiliated state, she bore four children. She endured his sexual abuse for many years. In the end when she filed for divorce, a difficult thing for women according to Muslim law, she had to first prove her sanity.

Women and children are the weaker sections of society, hence it is easier to dominate them. Therefore they face domestic violence mostly. Domestic violence is more common in Australia. According to the united states department of justice's office on violence against women, the definition of domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain control over the other. It consists of various forms—physical abuse including hitting ,biting, slapping, battering etc., sexual abuse-where the abuser attempts to coerce the victim into having sexual contact without consent marital rape ,physical violence etc., emotional abuse- takes place when the abuser constantly criticizes ,name—calling and interferes with the victims abilities., economic abuse-occurs when the abuser tries to make the victim financially reliant .,physiological abuse-involves the abuser evoking fear through intimidation ;threatening etc., stalking-

Vol. 6 Issue 3
Website: www.langlit.org

193

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WOMEN SUBORDINATION: A MEDIUM USED FOR DEMORALIZING WOMEN

PROF. KHEDKAR K.P. LLDMM Parli Vaijanath

ABSTRACT

The birth of a female child is not a very joyous event in many families, where the arrival of a girl child is announced as 'it has arrived'. Many of the women autobiographers have not elaborated upon it, but some have discussed the attitude of the other family members at the time of their birth. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, in her autobiography The Scope of Happiness (1979) gives a detailed account of the birth of a girl in Nehru family. Kamala Nehru was expecting a child and all the family members waited anxiously outside the room. When Jawaharlal Nehru's mother came out of the room and said nothing, he recognized that a girl was born. "Mother had not said a son is born but 'it' has been born. In the traditional way she could not bring herself to announce the birth of a daughter." It was another matter that the girl child, who was not given any identity at the time of her birth, went on to become India's first woman Prime Minister. But if such was the bent of mind of the emancipated, educated, wealthy Nehru family, what could one expect from the common people. It is true of all the women writers who have been remarkable in every sense of the word, have not been deterred by the prevalent customs and traditions in achieving their goal in life and have affirmed their identity through their writings. Coming from different socio-cultural backgrounds, they refused to play second fiddle to male supremacy. Writing an autobiography for each of them has been a novel experience where a woman's "own gender status and her female models (mother, grandmother, mentor, friend) contribute to a concept of self and quality of writing voice that are distinctly of women. "2 This is true of each of the women autobiographers. They have not been cowed down by the adverse situations in life, but phoenix-like have risen with a new vigour, a new determination and a new perspective to fight against the odds of circumstances. They have been achievers in life.

The birth of a fernale child is not a very joyous event in many families, where the arrival of a girl child is announced as 'it has arrived'. Many of the women autobiographers have not elaborated upon it, but some have discussed the attitude of the other family members at the time of their birth. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, in her autobiography The Scope of Happiness (1979) gives a detailed account of the birth of a girl in Nehru family. Kamala Nehru was

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ROLE OF INDIAN WOMEN IN PERFORMING ARTS/ VISUAL ARTS

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ABSTRACT

For centuries a woman aspired to express herself, her secret cravings, her pain and pleasure, but she lacked the form of expression. In her unpublished Journal of Mistress Joan Martyn (1906), Virginia Woolf gives a fictionalized account of a fifteenth century woman's life, which is unrecorded in history. Joan Martyn's journal serves to insert the historical account of life of a woman submerged in her husband's story; a life lived without external recognition. Choreography gave her fame, wealth and recognition by the world. A creative artist like only Mrinalini can gave new vitality to ancient forms. Like Mrinalini, in all types of arts women have excelled in their and with original artistic nature they have created an important place for themselves in this world of dominating men.

For centuries a woman aspired to express herself, her secret cravings, her pain and pleasure, but she lacked the form of expression. In her unpublished Journal of Mistress Joan Martyn (1906), Virginia Woolf gives a fictionalized account of a fifteenth century woman's life, which is unrecorded in history. Joan Martyn's journal serves to insert the historical account of life of a woman submerged in her husband's story; a life lived without external recognition. Joan Martyn expresses her secret inchoate desires:

Yet what it is I want, I cannot tell, although I crave for it, and in some secret way, expect it. For often and oftener as time goes by, I find myself suddenly halting in my walk, as though I were stopped by a strange new look upon the surface of the land which I know so well. It hints at something; but it is gone before you know what-it means; it half frightens you, and yet it beckons[. Woolf Virginia. Collected Essays. 4 Vols, London: Hogarth Press, 1967. p.122]

Here is a story of a woman who is yearning to express herself. Here is a hidden story residing within the history of a person who has unlimited capacity and infinite variety which can be expressed through performing arts effectively. The potentials of a woman can be best expressed through various forms of performing arts.

Performing art is one of the form of art in which artists use their voices and/or their bodies, often in relation to other objects, to conyey artistic expression. It is different from visual arts, in which artists use paint/canvas or various materials to create physical or static art objects. The visual arts are art forms such as ceramics, drawing. Painting, sculpture, print

Vol. 9 Issue 2
Website: www.langlit.org

175

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WOMEN WRITINGS: AN EXPRESSION OF WOMEN OPPRESSION AND GENDER DISCRIMINATION

PROF. KHEDKAR K.P. LLDMM Parli Vaijanath

ABSTRACT

The patriarchal system is the primary cause of women's oppression. In the patriarchal system, man is elevated to the position of power through the notion of the grandfather and the father who get economic and social executive positions in the family, society, state and nation. The church is another factor which has declared women less important than men. Maledomination exists in family and the church has been a powerful force which can be considered the root cause of many social problems. In spite of all these problems, women have created a new culture of their own. The notion of women culture is quite different from patriarchal culture in society. This new culture thus creates feminist alternatives in literature, music, spirituality, health services, sexuality, employment and technology. Through their writing women try to enhance the socio-cultural movement for the assertion of female identity and thus bring about a radical reorientation of life, culture and literature. The main focus in these writing is on women and the future of women in society. It is also important to look at women's writing not as a monolithic whole dealing with the question of self and identity, because women are not a homogenized entity, but women's writing must be viewed as specifically as determined by her socio-cultural background. Contemporary women's fiction is a challenge to master narratives. At the manifest level, it is an attempt to read life and rewrite the notion of subjectivity of women in a dominant masculine culture. Women writers seek to bring an end to women's subordination and violence against women by empowering women and giving them control over their own bodies. The autobiographies written by women writers are exclusive and superior to their male counterparts. In the forward to Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit's book, The Earl Mountbatten wrote: "Nan Pandit's charming, well-written and informative autobiography gives an insight into a remarkable woman."11 This appreciation is true of all those women autobiographers who have been remarkable in every sense of the word. have not been deterred by the prevalent customs and traditions in achieving their goal in life and have affirmed their identity through their writings. They have all been achievers in their own social fields and have risen above the collective consciousness of women at large. Although they come from different socio-cultural background, they refuse to accept male supremacy. They have been successful in establishing their self- identity. They face the adverse situations of their lives in their own way, with their own capability, as they have few role models to follow as comparative to men.

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The Science for Prognostication of Student's Performance through Educational Data Analytics.

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made.

ABSTRACT

Data mining via academic analytics is speedily increasing and lot of educational institutes has started synthesis of their data to understand hidden patterns, predict possibilities, and for self learning. In these lines, we have coined a word, prognostication, where we aim to forecast regarding performance of students via analysis of social, economical, personal and academic attributes. The definitive goal is to find attributes in terms of set of crucial aspects those severely affect the student's performance. The results facilitate us to use discovered variables for creating more conducive environment for academic learning process.

Keywords: Data mining, KDD, educational data analysis.

INTRODUCTION

The role of data driven intelligence is becoming central in educational organizations. It is also known as Data mining or Knowledge Discovery in Database (KDD) which is considered as the process of finding hidden and useful knowledge from large amount of data [1, 2,7]. Now days, all educational organizations, institutions or Universities have been computerized and they have database systems capturing all essential data from all vital parts.

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Data Analytics Implemented over E-commerce Data to Evaluate Performance of Supervised Learning Approaches in Relation to Customer Behavior



Kailash Hambarde, Gökhan Silahtaroğlu, Santosh Khamitkar, Parag Bhalchandra, Husen Shaikh, Govind Kulkarni, Pritam Tamsekar and Pranita Samale

Abstract Online purchase portals have a spectacular opportunity for business expansion. E-commerce portals have data repositories pertaining to online transactions that could be analyzed through data analytics to find valuable insight for further expansion of business as well as targeted marketing. This study has made an attempt for the implementation of data analytics over the shared data set of Turkey-based e-commerce company. Precisely, a comparative analysis of supervised machine learning algorithms has been worked out for predicting customer behavior and products being brought. Their efficiency has been found out and they have been ranked purpose wise. The implementations of algorithms are carried out in Python.

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ASSESSMENT OF NATURAL VEGETATION THROUGH NDVI APPROACH OF NANDED CITY, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

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ABSTRACT: A simple geographical gage NDVI is used for the vegetation exploration to access. Also, it is useful to measure the targeted live vegetation is there or not. Using NDVI, we are able to monitor the photosynthetic potential of vegetation, with the help of remote sensing data and satellite image interpretation. In this study, NDVI operation was performed through satellite images to investigate the status of natural vegetation in the Nanded region for the year 2011 and 2016. The major objective was to investigate whether the vegetation index in the Nanded study region had reduced or not? The data reveals that due to uncontrolled development activities significant changes have been identified in natural vegetation. Further, it is extremely valuable and is useful for strategic development of vegetation forecasting to deliver new protection strategies.

Keywords: NDVI, Remote sensing Image, Landsat 5, Landsat 8, Vegetation Cover

I. INTRODUCTION

Rapid urbanization and uncontrolled industrialization are a serious threat in the 21st century. Expansion of population with increasing automobiles and demographic pressure exasperated the environmental problem in urban regions. A natural ecosystem has been affected due to rapidly increasing unnatural activities which destroyed environmental quality. Uncontrolled development activities, growth in population and increasing urbanization had decreased the urban natural green space over the years (Kulkarni et al.2018; Kulkarni et al.2020). These are the major causes of urban expansion. Earth environment is complex in nature which consists of biophysical and socio-economic conditions. Livelihood activities makes changes in earth surface and responsible for disregarded changes in the ecosystem and environmental processes. Natural vegetation has progressively developed as a vital part of urban development strategies due to its substantial role in providing space for multiple ecosystem services for human well-being. Though it provides multiple benefits to the urban environment, they are underneath robust pressure particularly in rapidly developing activities (Girma et al., 2019). Unrestrained growth actions in urban region are the major source for land cover change. Earth surface consists of

Prediction of Artificial Water Recharge Sites Using Fusion of RS, GIS, AHP and GA Technologies



Shaikh Husen, Santosh Khamitkar, Parag Bhalchandra, Preetam Tamsekar, Govind Kulkarni and Kailas Hambarde

Abstract This paper narrates experimental setup for finding the most suitable area for artificial water recharge sites using a fusion of GIS, RS AHP, and GA technologies. To do so, GIS was implemented using six geo-data layers. Experimentations regarding potential suitability of the sites were done using RS technology. Based on this, the proposed model gave suitability map as output. For ranking and weighting the criteria AHP and GA were used. The results of the study were appealing and efficiently found out the most suitable areas in the Kalamnuri taluka of Maharashtra, India. The study could be a role model for groundwater management crisis in other areas in India.

Keywords Water management · GIS · AHP · DSS · GA

1 Introduction

Nothing is more expensive and valuable than the groundwater and it is having limited sources of production. Its greedy use, exponential growth in population, and climate changes have major collisions on its natural recharge. Outcomes of the over abuse of

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Augmentation of Behavioral Analysis Framework for E-Commerce Customers Using MLP-Based ANN



Kailash Hambarde, Gölchan Silahtaroğlu, Santosh Khamitkar, Parag Bhalchandra, Husen Shaikh, Pritam Tamsekar and Govind Kulkarni

Abstract The presented investigations deal with the implementation of data analytics over Turkey-based e-commerce company's data repositories. The main objective is to hunt forclassification of the customer's behavior patterns. Artificial neural network (ANN) model was applied over customer's dataset to forecast the customer's purchasing patterns. The result would benefit the marketing department to recognize the targeted customers for specific campaigning activity. The efficiency of ANN models was also tested. The obtained results revealed that the neural network model using back-propagation technique has high accuracy toward customer prediction. The implementations were carried out in R programming environment.

Keywords Data analytics · Customer behavior analysis · Classification · MLP · ANN

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Clustering and Association Rule Mining for Tree Species Plantation



Govind Kulkarni, Aniket Muley, Parag Bhalchandra, and Nilesh Deshmukh

Abstract The present study focuses on greenery in an urban environment. Nowadays the concept of smart cities is a hot topic in the development of green space environment which helps to reduce the pollution level in the environment. Unsupervised K-means cluster analysis operation was performed to recognize the natural groups of instances of known soil dataset. Also, apriori algorithm applied on each individual cluster to find out the best possible combination of tree species in each respective cluster. The tree species were grouped with respective cluster based on the ideal soil pH. The result of this study will be helpful in designing green infrastructure policies. Furthermore, new planning strategies can be implemented for ecosystem services for the urban environment to target the green infrastructure at local as well as national level.

Keywords Association rule mining · K-means cluster · Nanded · Soil · Tree species · Urban environment

1 Introduction

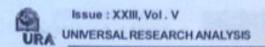
Now day's rapid urbanization and uncontrolled industrialization are the serious threat in the 21st century. Expansion of population with increasing automobiles and demographic pressure exasperated the environmental problem in an urban region. The natural ecosystem has been affected due to rapidly increasing unnatural activities which demolished environmental quality. Hence, to overcome such a complex situation, it is highly recommended to increase the urban green space environment. Various studies have shown the importance of tree species which minimizes the negative influence and increases the positive effects. The appropriate selection of

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Application of ARIMA Time Series Analysis in Various Domain : A Review

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Research Paper - Computer Science

ABSTRACT

ARIMA (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average) time series analysis is most widely used statistical technique for the prediction of time series data. Due to its ability to capture and predict trends, patterns, and seasonality in time series data the ARIMA model has applications in various domains. ARIMA is powerful statistical technique, its performance can vary depending on the nature of the data and the specific problem, and it may require modifications or combination with other techniques for optimal results. The effectiveness of ARIMA is often depends on data quality, model selection, and appropriate parameter tuning, making it essential for analysts and researchers to have a deep understanding of both the domain and the statistical techniques involved. The major objective of this study was to examine how researchers across different fields have utilized the ARIMA model and to provide insights into its versatile applications. In this study a systematic review has been done on ARIMA model and its application used in various domains.

Keywords: ARIMA, Time Series Analysis.

1. Introduction:

Time series analysis is one of the more powerful statistical technique used to forecast and make predictions over time, such as stock prices, temperature measurements, sales figures, or any other data that is recorded at regular intervals. It includes studying

Crime Data Analysis Using Association Rule Mining Technique



Vijendra Kamble, Aniket Muley, Nilesh Deshmukh, Parag Bhalchandra, Nitin Darkunde, Govind Kulkarni, and Pritam Tamsekar

Abstract Law authorization organizations utilize different crime analysis tool to find crimes. However, a major volume of crime data has made the way toward analyzing crime difficulties. Here, proposed technique is for improving the efficiency of the police personnel and police stations. The proposed methodology is used to advancement in the crime type data analysis with apriori algorithm in association rule mining. Techniques should be additionally valuable for police personals proposed a user-oriented crime analysis in Nanded city. The rule obtained in this study helps to identify the location and types wise crime associated cases. In future, it will help to deal with and minimize the most frequent cases.

Keywords Crime analysis · Association rule mining · Data mining · Discretization · Apriori

1 Introduction

Data mining is the way toward discovering Patterns in enormous data collections including strategies at the convergence of machine learning, statistics, and database frameworks. Data mining is an interdisciplinary subfield of programming designing and statistics with an overall target to isolate information from a dataset and change the information into a comprehensible structure for additional utilization [1]. Data mining is the investigation adventure of the knowledge discovery in database system or KDD. Next to the unrefined analysis step, it furthermore incorporates database

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Ground Water Investigation through Data Mining Technique

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Abstract:

The historical evidences of agriculture in India reveals that while designing new strategies for managing groundwater, it's essential to combine contemporary technology-driven approaches with traditional methodologies. In developing countries like India, effective groundwater management is a growing area of research. Very few cities in India have systematically integrated these approaches, incorporating modern technology. In this research, a data mining technique called clustering was applied to categorize the naturally occurring groups within the gathered groundwater samples. This study's objective was to explore the physical and chemical characteristics of water samples and comprehend the hidden patterns in groundwater data. To conduct this analysis, the open-source R programming environment was used. Utilizing descriptive statistics, the k-Means clustering algorithm was applied to the collected dataset. This approach led to the identification of four distinct clusters using the k-means method, which accounted for 69.3% of the overall data variability.

Keywords: Ground Water, physicochemical properties, clustering.

Introduction:

The 21st century is facing a grave threat from rapid urbanization and uncontrolled industrialization. The expansion of the population, coupled with the increasing number of automobiles and demographic pressures, has worsened the environmental problems in urban regions. Unnatural activities, resulting from rapid urbanization, have severely affected the natural ecosystem, leading to a decline in environmental quality. Water is a crucial survival element for all living organisms, and its quality is impacted by changes in natural and human activities. Due to contamination caused by rapid urbanization, uncontrolled population growth, and unmanaged industrialization, ground water quality has become a significant issue in India. Developing activities in urban areas lead to organic and inorganic pollution of ground water, which is the primary source for meeting domestic, irrigation, and industrial requirements. The quality of water is worsening due to over-utilization of groundwater without proportionate recharge, and the redundant use of fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture. The geographical structure and chemical components of an area determine the quality of ground water. With intensive agriculture, unmanaged growth of urban areas, industrialization, and population growth, the demand for water is constantly increasing, leading to water pollution and serious problems that impact the quality of clean and safe water. It is vital to investigate water quality for agriculture suitability, focusing on salt concentration, sodium content, nutrient rate, alkalinity, acidity, and hardness of water. High salinity in water leads to a loss of soil fertility and productivity of plants, while high concentrated dissolved iron in water can influence plant growth. To analyze groundwater data, data mining techniques were used for finding hidden and useful knowledge from a large amount of data. Data mining is an automated process that leads to accurate decision-making, and it finds applications in urban environments mainly to explore hidden knowledge in crucial aspects. The complex process of extraction of meaningful information

Vol. I - ISSUE -LXXXVI Aug. 2023 SJIF Impact Factor: 8.024 Page - 29

Chapter 39
Comparative Assessment of Runoff
by SCS-CN and GIS Methods
in Un-Gauged Watershed: An Appraisal
of Denwa Watershed



Papri Karmakar, Aniket Muley, Govind Kulkarni, and Parag Bhalchandra

1 Introduction

Water is such a necessary natural resource, devoid of which any life cannot stay alive. Water requirement is increasing day by day with gigantic population growth. Water is necessary in every sphere of life counting individual use, cattle consumption, agriculture, industry, etc., it becomes really significant to supervise this primary resource in a sustainable way. Suitable management will not only copped soil erosion but also recharge groundwater [1, 2]. In modern times, a noticeable enthusiasm has been amplified towards watershed approach. This refers to such a geographical area from which runoff ensuing precipitation accumulates in a single channel to debouch either into large streams, rivers, lakes or oceans [3]. It is a very dynamic unit to supply rainwater at a common point and has been acknowledged as an essential component for planning and execution of the remedial, defensive and amelioration agenda. Therefore, it is considered as a perfect entity for proper management of natural resources to facilitate sustainable development by lessening the adverse effect of natural disasters. The important facet compulsory for planning and development of a watershed involves the analysis regarding its terrain configuration or topography, geomorphology, soil, drainage system, land use/land cover and existing

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© The Author(s), under exclusive license to Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd. 2073 M. S. Uddin and J. C. Bansul teds.), Proceedings of International Joint Conference on Advances in Computational Intelligence, Algorithms for Intelligent Systems, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-93-1435-7_39

P. Karmakar (SE)

10

Basidiomycetes Fungal Spore diversity over Sunflower field at Beed Dist

Dr. Munde V. R. Late L.D.M.M. Parli-vaijnath

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Abstract:-

The study of aerobiology is important in various fields such as Agricultural field, Medicinal field and it helps in disease forecasting in the direction of various dangerous diseases in the crop plants. The study of aerobiology is necessary for life as heath and Ecology. In this branch the study of organisms or part of organisms in air it is also known as microbiology of atmosphere. In the present investigation the biological particles such as Viruses, algae, fungi, Lichen fragments, spores, Pollen grains, Seeds, plant parts, protozoa, Minute insects, etc. while some abiotic particulates as gases living organisms are currently included in the concept of aerobiology.

Aerobiology is interdisciplinary science which is closely linked with mycology, polynology, Meteorology, Allergy, Entomology, Cosmobiology, Environmental science and biopopulation the use of sampling instrument for the collection of airspora on sticky surfaces, slides, petriplates, filters, etc.

Introduction:-

Aerobiological survey was carried out over the field of sunflower (oil yielding plant). During the investigation around 54 types of air borne spores were recorded out of which 03 belonged to Phycomycetes, 03 to Ascomycetes, 16 to Basidiomycetes and 26 to from Deuteromycetes. From which some pathogenic fungi such as Alternaria, Cercospora, Curvularia,

and Cladosporium are present.

The study of airspora has started accumulating during 1870,s when Ehrenberg (1872) published the information on microorganisms which are collected from atmospheric dust, while Cunningham's (1875) analysis of microorganism contents of air over Presidency Jails at Calcutta. He published his comprensive work in a book entitled "Microscopic examinations of air".

Sunflower (Helianthus annus):-

Sunflower crop is popular in India as an oil seed crop. This crop especially grows at low rainfall areas. It is short duration crop. Its high oil content with better quality oil makes it attractive. It is cultivated as an irrigated on rain fed crop in areas where the other oilseed crop like groundnut cannot be grown.

The disease symptoms appear mostly on the leaves as well as partly on stem, sepals and petals also. Fungus causes brown spots. This disease occurs in all the varieties in the winter seasons and it rapidly spread during the rainy season. There are various diseases are occurred on sunflower crop such as leaf spot, Rot, Wilt, Powdery mildew, White rust and some viral diseases as Mosaic. Disease forecasting is an important is an important aspect for prevention of disease for which the continuous data of several years are essential.

Material and methods :-

An aerobiological investigation carried out by using Tilak air sampler, which was devised by S. T. Tilak (1968). This sampler was awarded Govt. of India prize in (1971) for Impart substitution. The Tilak continuous air sampling over sunflower field was done into two crop seasons and two off seasons i.e. two kharif (I and II) and two Rabi (I and II) seasons.

The scanning was done during this identification, counting of the number, percentage and photography of spore types was done. During present investigation Tilak Air Sampler, kept in the field at height of 2 feet above

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UGC Approved Sr.No.43053 specific" rather than student-specific.

created for the youth of this country.

recommended that the Government measures and all other activities aiming at improving the entrepreneurial skills among students should be of "student branch-

identifying and nurturing entrepreneurial potential

among youth has become a central point of focus today for the Government and educators. It is now

the college students who are targeted and with the help of well conceived and well directed

entrepreneurship programmes, a future could be

At last, it may be earnestly said that in India

Vidyawarta® of the entrepreneurial skills. Therefore, it could be rightly

Oct. To Dec. 2017 Issue-20, Vol-011

063

Spore diversity of Ascomycetes over sunflower field

Dr.Munde V.R. L.D.M.M. Parli-vaijnath

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Abstract:

The study of aerobiology is important in various fields such as agricultural field, Medicinal field and it also helps in disease forecasting in the direction of various dangerous diseases in the crop plant.

An aerobiological survey of outdoor air at parli-vaijnath over sunflower field. The study carried out for two seasons one is kharif season from Aug 2015 to Dec 2015 and from Feb 2016 to June 2016. Using Tilak continuous air sample during the investigation 54 types of airborne spores were recorded. The study of spore further identification of different fungal types, there concentration, seasonal variations and diurnal periodicity patterns and meteorological parameters.

The study of aerobiology is necessary for life as health and ecology. In present investigations ruses, algae, fungi, lichen, fragments, spores, pollen grains, seeds, plant parts, protozoan, cysts, minute insects etc. Aerobiology is interdisciplinary science which closely linked with mycology, palynology, meteorology, allergy, entomology, cosmobiology, environmental science and biopopulation.

Key words: Aerobiology, ascospores, air sampler (continuous) sunflower.

Introduction:-

The present investigation deals with the study of airspora over sunflower field at parli-v. the term aerobiology deals with the study of organisms or part of organisms in air. It is also known as microbiology of atmosphere.

5

Fungal Spore Diversity of Bajra Field At. Parli-Vijanath

Dr. Munde V. R. Late L.D.M.M. Parli -Vijanath.

Key-words - Fungal spores, Mycology, Diversity, Bajra field Introduction

Aeromycological survey of outdoor air at parli -vaijanath over bajra field for two kharif season from July- Oct. 2015 and 2016.

This investigation carried out by using rotorod air sampler with the help of its daily variations in the concentration of each spore type and composition of the air spora was also worked out. During investigation 45 spore types belonging to Phycomycetes (03), Ascomycetes (15), Basidiomycetes (03), Deuteromycetes (24) and other types (06) were encountered. Bajra popularly known as pearl millet, cat—tail millet or bulrush belongs to the family graminae. It is used for grains as well as fodder in the arid region in Africa and Asia. It is originated in India and Africa bajra is an important food grain or fodder crop. It serves as a staple food in many parts of India various diseases are on bajra field was studied by many workers in India. Mishra and Singh (1950), Narayanswamy and Veer Raju (1970), Singh and Pavgi (1974), Yadav et al. (1979).

The data of chief constituent and airspora based on seasonal variation. The effect of weather, harvesting operations and vegetation near the crop. The present investigation was under taken to study the incidence and frequency of airborne fungal spores over bajra field at parli-v. Maharashtra state period of two kharif season. Present investigation was carried out with a view to study the fungal spore diversity. Aerobiology is a typical interdisciplinary subject with numerous aspects are characterized by continuous inter relations between components and their physical and chemical environment. The study of aerobiology is useful in various field such as medical, agriculture and forestry. In disease forecasting in the detection of various diseases in crop fields where also done with the help of aerobiology. The study of airspora has started accumulating during 1870's when Ehensberg (1872) published the information on micro organisms are collected from atmospheric dust. In Marathwada region Tilak and his co-workers

15.S.N.

SEASONAL VARIATIONS OF PHYTOPLANKTON IN NAGAPUR DAM IN PARLI (V.)

Dr. Munde V.R.

Late Laxmibai Deshmukh Mahila College, Parli (Vaijnath), Dist.Beed.(M.S.)

Abstract present investigation deals with the qualitative information on seasonal variations of phytoplankton on Nagapur dam in parli -Taluka. Phytoplankton plays an important role as primary production i.e. food for herbivorous animals. Phytoplankton acts as biological indicators of water quality and its pollution. The present investigation was carried out on Nagapur dam for period of one year from June 2015 to may 2016. The samples are collected from the surface water by filtering 100 liters of water through plankton net having a mesh size of 30 m. during investigation 18 species of Phytoplankton's belonged to four classes were identified.

Keywords: Phytoplankton, Water quality, Seasonal variations, Nagapur dam.

Introduction

Phytoplanktons are representing microscopic algal communities of open water as a major element in aquatic biota. Phytoplankton is the pioneer of an aquatic food chain. The productivity of an aquatic environment is directly correlated with the density of phytoplankton. The population of Phytoplankton in any aquatic system is biological wealth of water for fishes and constitutes a vital link in the food chain. Algae contribute a part of the food chain in the aquatic environment and any change in its growth and

composition will alter the other living sources including the fishes. Phytoplankton response immediately to the surrounding changes and hence it indicates the water quality. Aquatic environment supporting Hydrophytes vegetation is endowed with luxurious growth of algae. Considerable work has been carried out in India about systematic, survey, distribution, Periodicity, and ecology of algae in several habitats. The density of plankton in a water body determines the stocking rate of fishes because they are the chief source of food of many economically important fishes plankton, due to its key role in ecosystem of the environment, is directly related to the fish catch potential of a reservoir. Phytoplankton plays an important role in the biosynthesis of organic matter in an aquatic ecosystem. It serves for all living organism of water body as food of fishes. Phytoplankton also plays key role in the ecosystem of the environment.

The healthy aquatic ecosystem depends on the abiotic properties of water and the biological diversity of the ecosystem (Harikrishananet.al. 1999). The Phytoplankton and Zooplankton are always inversely proportional in an aquatic environment because the Zooplankton feed on the Phytoplankton.

Material and methods

Monthly water samples were collected from the Nagapur dam. The water samples were collected for physicochemical analysis at

STUDIES ON PHYTOPLANKTON **DIVERSITY IN CHANDAPUR** DAM, BEED DISTRICT MAHARASHTRA

Dr. MUNDE V. R. Late Laxmibai Deshmukh mahila collage Parli-vaijnath

Abstract:-

The Phlanktonic study is very important useful tool for the assessment of water quality present in dam and it also contributes the information about the basic nature of lake.

Phytoplankton are a key food item in aqua culture. It utilized phytoplankton as food for the animals. This investigative deals with the quantitative and quanlitative information on seasonal variation of phytoplanktons in Chandapur dam, In beed district. Phytoplanktonic study plays important role as food for animals and it act as biological indicator of water quality i.e. water pollution.

The present investigation was carried out on chandapur dam for a period of one year from jan 2015-dec 2015. The samples were collected and identified using standard method of identification. Phytoplankton were recorded maxium during the month of july, Augest November and December also.

Key words:-

Phytoplankton, water quality, seasonal variation, chandapur dam, Maharashtra Introduction:-

Phytoplankton represents microscope algal community as major element in aquatic

biota. The phytoplankton population in aquatic system is biological wealth of water for secondary consumers such as fishes in the food chain .Phytoplankton form the maximum food zooplankton. Fishes and other aquatic organisms. Healthy aquatic ecosystem depends on the abiotic properties of water and the biological diversity of the ecosystem (Harikrishnan et. Al., 1999). The Phytoplanktons and zooplanktons are always inversely proportional in an aquatic environment because the Zooplanktons feed on the Phytoplanktons .Phytoplanktons responds immediately to the surrounding changes and hence it indicates the water quality .Aquatic environment supporting hydrophytic vegetation with luxurious growth of algae. Considerable work has been carried out in India about systematic survey, distribution, periodicity and ecology of algae in several

The role of phytoplankton in energy production of aquatic ecosystems and it plays an important role in photosynthesis. The density of plankton in a water body determines the stalking rate of fishes because they are the chief source of food of many economically important fishes. It plays an important role in ecosystem of the environment is directly related to the fish catch potential of a reservoir.

Phytoplankton plays an important role in this biosynthesis of organic matter in an aquatic ecosystem. It serves for all living organism of water body as food of fishes, the present study was under taken to record of phytoplankton diversity in chandapur dam, parli road, parlivaijnath. Phytoplankton plays keyrole in the ecosystem of the environment but over the year, the condition of dam water as well as surrounding area got deteriorated mainly due to the increase in human uses.

MATERIAL AND METHOD:-

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16. Fungal Spore Diversity of Bajra Field at Parli-V

Dr. Munde V. R. Late L.D.M.M. Parli -V.

Key-words - Fungal spores, Mycology, Diversity, Bajra field Introduction

Aeromycological survey of outdoor air at parli -vaijanath over bajra field for two kharif season from July- Oct. 2015 and 2016.

This investigation carried out by using rotorod air sampler with the help of its daily variations in the concentration of each spore type and composition of the airspora was also worked out. During investigation 45 spore types belonging to Phycomycetes (03), Ascomycetes (15), Basidiomycetes (03), Deuteromycetes (24) and other types (06) were encountered. Bajra popularly known as pearl millet, cat —tail millet or bulrush belongs to the family graminae. It is used for grains as well as fodder in the arid region in Africa and Asia. It is originated in India and Africa bajra is an important food grain or fodder crop. It serves as a staple food in many parts of India various diseases are on bajra field was studied by many workers in India. Mishra and Singh (1950), Narayanswamy and Veer Raju (1970), Singh and Pavgi (1974), Yadav et. al. (1979).

The data of chief constituent and airspora based on seasonal variation. The effect of weather, harvesting operations and vegetation near the crop. The present investigation was under taken to study the incidence and frequency of airborne fungal spores over bajra field at parti-v. Maharashtra state period of two kharif season. Present investigation was carried out with a view to study the fungal spore diversity. Aerobiology is a typical interdisciplinary subject with numerous aspects are characterized by continuous inter relations between components and their physical and chemical environment. The study of aerobiology is useful in various field such as medical, agriculture and forestry. In disease forecasting in the detection of various diseases in crop fields where also done with the help of aerobiology. The study of airspora has started accumulating during 1870's when Ehensberg (1872) published the information on micro organisms are collected from atmospheric dust. In Marathwada region Tilak and his co-workers (1977) tried to collect maximum data on airspora and deals with the composition and

SPORE DIVERSITY OF DEUTEROMYCETES FUNGION BAJRA FIELD AT PARLI-V

DR. Munde V. R. Late L.D.M.M. DEPT. OF BOTANY. PARLI -V, DIST. BEED

KEY WORDS:- Mycology, Deuteromycetes, Fungal spores, Diversity, Bajra Field INTRODUCTION:-

The study of Aero-mycology is useful in various fields such as agricultural field medical field and it also useful in disease forecasting for the pre study of dangerous diseases on crop plant. The study of aerobiology is necessary for life as health and ecology. Aeromycological survey of outdoor air carried at Parli-v. of Bajra field for two kharif seasons, from July to Oct. 2015 and 2016. This investigation carried out by using Rotorod Air Sampler with the help of its daily variations in the concentration of each spore type and its composition of the airspora. During investigation 45 spore types belonging to Phycomycetes (03), Ascomycetes (15). Basidiomycetes (03), Deuteromycetes (24) and Othertypes (06) were recorded. The study of spore further identification of different fungal types, there concentration seasonal variations and diurnal periodicity patterns and meteoro logical parameters. In present investigations rusts, algae, fungi, lichen, fragments, spores, pollen grains, seeds, plant parts, protozoan, cysts, minute insects etc.

Bajra popularly known as pearl millet, cat-tail millet or bulrush belongs to the family graminae. It also acts as staple food in many workers in India Mishra and Singh (1950), Narayanswamy and Veer Raju (1979), Singh and

Pavgi (1974), Yadav et.al. (1979) The data of chief constituent on seasonal variation and The data airspora based on seasonal variation and and ather, harvesting operations of weather, harvesting operations and effect of the crop. The proof weather, vegetation near the crop. The Present to study investigation was under taken to study the investigation incidence and frequency of air borne funds incidence and frequency of air borne funds spores over bajra field at parli-v.in period of the disease forecasting kharif season.The disease forecasting in the detection of various diseases in crop fields where also done with the help of aerobiology The study airspora has started accumulating when Ehensberg (1872) multiple of the study airspora has started accumulating the study airspora has a started accumulating the started ac the study and th the information on micro organisms are colleged to the information on micro organisms are colleged to the information on micro organisms are colleged to the information of the information on micro organisms are colleged to the information of the information on micro organisms are colleged to the information of the i from atmospheric dust. In Marathwada region Tilak and his co-workers (1977) tried to college maximum data on airspora. Kale V.S. (1989) studied airspora over cotton and jawar field Parli-V and Deshmukh N.T. (1989) studies airspora over jawar and groundnut field at par v. There are many diseases are present on being plants such as downy mildew, ergot, leaf spot blight, rust disease etc.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:-

An aerobiological investigation carried out by using rotorod air sampler, at Malewad 3km away from Parli-v. Bajra in 2 acres of land field was used for cultivation of bajra for two kharif seasons i.e. from July to October 2015to2016. The air sampling was started from one week before sowing of seeds and it continued till one week after harvesting crop. The Rotorod Air Sampler of Perkin's (1957) which was modified by Harrington (1959) was used in the present investigations. Gregory (1961) used the Rotorod Air Sampler for the study of with variety of airborne spore after slight modification.

The exposed cellophane tape strips wet mounted on slides by using glycerin jelly 252 mount ant. Airmycoflora of slides where microscopically indentified by using reference slides, standard literature of Ainsworth et.al.(1978).The airmycoflora occurring in the

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11 Ibid., p. 34

12 Ibid., p. 36

53 Ibid., p. 63.

34 Ibid., p. 67.

25 Ibid., pp. 69-73.

15 Ibid., p. 92.

57 P. K. Parameshvaran Nair, 'Aa Jeevithatthilekku Oretthinottam' in Shatabdasmaraka Grandham p. 24

38 Whether Chattampi Swami had any concerns for the people who were fixed in the outer orbits of the jati system is not evident. It is to be noted that there are no positive evidences to substantiate his concerns for the people beyond the orbits of Ezhavas.

28 P. Damodaran Nair, 'Pracheena Keralavum Nayanmaarum' in Shatabdasmaraka Grandham .D. 84

30 Ibid.

21 Pandit. C. Ramakrishnan Nair, 'Sree Chattampi Swamium Theerthapaada Sampradayavum

"in Shatabdasmaraka Grandham, p. 69.

32 Ibid.

28 Ibid. (These people who have written on Chattampi Swamikal have included the name of Warayana Guru as the disciple of Swami. But, whether Sreenarayana Guru had learned anything from Chattampi Swami is a matter of debate. Disciples of Guru from Kumaran Ashan had denied the discipleship of Guru to Chattampi Swami. But several instances are traced from the lives of Chattampi Swami and Guru by several scholars to substantiate his discipleship.) See also Panampilli Archyuthan, Sreenarayanaguru, Thonnakkal: Sarada Book Depot, 1960, pp.62-73.

²² Chattampi Swami, Vedadhikaraniroopanam , Chengannur: Nithyabharathi Books, 1990, p. 21. 25 Ibid. See Chapter 3, Adhikara Nirupanam, pp.21-

35 libid., p.39.

K.G.Naryana Panikkar, 'Swamium samoohyaparivartthanavum' in Shatabdasmaraka Grandham, p. 136.

35 (bid., p.73.

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SPORE DIVERSITY OF BASIDIOMYCETES FUNGIOVER BAJRA FIELD AT PARLI-V

Munde V.R Dept. of Botany. L.L.D.M.M. Parli-v [MS]

*

Key words:-

Aero mycology, Basidiomycetes, Fungal spores, bajra, Parli-V.

INTRODUCTION:-

Aerobiology is typical Interdisciplinary branch with various aspects. It characterized by continuous relations between the biological components.It is very important. In daily life health and economy. This study also helps in study of fungal spores which causes various diseases and some pollen grains which are allergic to human beings. The study of airspora started during 1870s, when Ehrenberg (1872) published the information on microorganisms collected from atmospheric dust.

In the present investigation the biological particles such as viruses, algae, fungi. lichen fragments, spores, pollen grains, seeds, plant parts, protozoa, and minute insects were encountered. Aerobiology is interdisciplinary science which is closely linked with mycology polynology, meteorology, allergy, entomology cosmobiology, environmental science and biopopulation. The use of sampling instrument for the collection of airspora on sticky surfaces, slides, petriplates, filters, etc.

The data of chief constituent and airspora based on seasonal variation. The effect of weather, harvesting operations and vegetation near the crop. The present investigation was under taken to study the

SPORE CONCENTRATION OF ALTERNIA OVER SPINACH FIELD AT PARLICULAR

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Email- dr.varshamunde@gmail.com

KEY WORDS:--Fungal spores, Mycology, Alternaria, Spinach field

ABSTRACT:Present investigation deals with spore diversity of fungal spores of spinach field at pre-Maharashtra. This investigation carried out by using rotorod air sampler with the help of its des variations in the concentration of each spore type. During investigation spore types belonging Phytomycetes (03), Ascomycetes (15), Basidiomycetes (03), Deuteromycetes (20) and other particular of the concentration of the concentr (06) were encountered.

Aerobiology an interdisciplinary approach takes into consideration. The study of all biologic. significant materials that are transported in the atmosphere (Edmonds and Benninghoof - 1973) study of aerobiology is concerned with the source of microbes or microbial materials, their release the atmosphere, dispersion, deposition and impaction on plants, animals, human beings and abiotic materials of human interest. Mainly pathogens are airborne. Some moulds are frequer occurring pollutants in the ambient air of vegetable market. The significant role of air has pathogenic fungi in the affecting vegetables and fruits field. The adverse effects of inhaled furspores on the immune system have been well documented by various workers.(Day 1986,Salve, 1986, Burge 1986, Lacey 1991) To understand the dissemination of storage diseases of fresh and vegetables, studies on fungal concentrations in the vegetable field

Spinach is leafy green flowering plant, native to central Asia. It is of the order Caryophylales, fi Amaranthaceae, and sub-family Chenopodioideae. Its leaves are a common edible veget consumed either fresh or after storage using preservation techniques by causing, freezing dehydration. It may eat cooked or raw and the taste differs considerably, the high oxalate cor. may be reduced by steaming.

Nutritional content:-

Protein-2.9gm (100gm)

Energy---23.18gm (100gm)

Iron---2.71gm (100gm)

Vit. E---13% 2mg

Raw Spinach is 91% water, 4% carbohydrate, 3% protein and contains negligible fat. Vit- A. V Vit K, Magnesium, Manganese, Iron and Foliate .Spinach is a good source of Vit B also. In India, few workers undertook aerobiological studies over vegetables and fruit market (1981) at Aurangabad carried out work on the airspora of vegetable market. Rajasab ct.al. (1981) Gulbarga, reported Aspergillus niger, Kasat (1991) at Kota (Rajasthan) conducted aerobio--

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The study of the phytoplankton sampled in Ambalwadi reservoir showed 15 species. Species assition of Phytoplankton's (units/liter) observed in Ambalwadi reservoir showed 15 species. The study of the Industrial Sampled in Ambalwadi reservoir showed 15 species. Species composition of Phytoplankton's (units/liter) observed in Ambalwadi reservoir during 2015-2016. composition of this country in the month of March, April was the highest resulting from sufficient nutrient algal productivity in the and adequate solar radiations. Water transfer to the sufficient nutrient algal productivity in the month of March, April was the highest resulting from sufficient nutrient algal productivity in the month of March, April was the highest resulting from sufficient nutrient Algal productivity in the mount of march, April was the highest resulting from sufficient nutrient and adequate solar radiations. Water transparency was high during summer and was characterized by absence of flow velocity. Good enrichment of was characterized by absence of flow velocity, flood, surface run-off suspended particles season was rise to high transparency, increased food absorber to high transparency. was characterized by absence of flow velocity, flood, surface run-off suspended particles gives rise to high transparency, increased food abundance and high photosynthetic which gives in the present investigation 15 species of Blant. which gives the congression transparency, increased food abundance and high photosynthetic in the present investigation 15 species of Plank tonic algae were reported from the soilest collected during the period of study from Ambalus discontinuous collected during the period of study from Ambalus during the pe activity. In the collected during the period of study from Ambalwadi reservoir in the table, amples observed that Cyanophyceae was represented to the collected during the period of study from Ambalwadi reservoir in the table.

amples concered that Cyanophyceae was represented by 05 genera. Among Cyanophyceae It was and Nostoc were recorded out the investigation It was observed and Nostoc were recorded out the investigation period, in excess number in the oscillatoria and November and December. Member of Company of November and December. Oscillatoria of November and December. Member of Cyanophyceae were recorded during winter by Gopal et.al. (1981), Pandey and Tripathi (1981) month of Gopal et.al. (1981), Pandey and Tripathi (1984), Barhate (1985) and Zafar (1967) sesson by the high percentage of dissolved oxygen is favorable for more growth and considered that high percentage of dissolved oxygen is favorable for more growth and considered to Cyanophyceae.

development investigation, the maximum numbers of Cyanophyceae were recorded during winter development of Cyanophyceae, In present and during winter and minimum during monsoon. Cyanophyceae was most abundant in the Ambalwadi reservoir.

group in the Ambalwadi reservoir. group in the Chlorophyceae there are 05 species with Clostridium, Cosmarium, Oedogonium and In Chloropy and Costridium, Cosmarium, Oedogonium and Spirogyra is maximum in the month of July, August, November and December 2018. The high Spirogyra is spirogyra in the photography of the ph such parameters speed up the photosynthetic activity of phytoplankton. Ambalwadi reservoir spen parameter activity of phytoplankton. Ambalwadi reservoir phytoplankton also shows a high density of chlophyceae members dominated by spirogyra

Table:-	PHYTOPLANKTONS	
Sr. no.	CYANOPHYCEAE	
A)	Anabaena	
,	Chroococcus	
3	Nostoc	
1	Oscillatoria	
5	Rivularia	
B)	CHLOROPHYCEAE	
1	Chlamydomonas	
2	Chlorella	
3	Cladophora	
4	Oedogonium	
5	Spirogyra	
C)	BASCILLARIOPHYCEAE	
1	Fragilaria	
2	Diatom	
3	Navicula	
4	Synedra	
5	Pinnularia	

Page | 101

VOLUME: D. ISSUE: IV : OCTOBER: DECEMBER : 2020 AJANTA : ISSN 3277 : 5730 : IMPACT FACTOR - 6.399 (www.sjifactor.com) 12. Contribution of Plants to Fight against Corona Virus (Covid-19)

Dept. of Botany, Late Laxmibai Deshmukh Mahila College, Parli - V., Dist - Beed.

Corona virus disease 2019 (covid-19) is an infectious disease caused by severe acute Introduction

respiratory syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-Covid-2).

Corona virus was firstly identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, Hubei, China, and has resulted in an outgoing pandemic, 17 Nov. 2019 in the first case has been confirmed in Hubei, (China) up to July 2020 more than 17.3 million cases have been reported 188 countries and union territories. It also resulting 6, 73,000 deaths and more than 10.1 million people have Key Words:- Corona virus (Covid-19), pandemic, immunity, medicinal plants. recorded.

Corona virus primarily spread between people during close contact, via small droplets produced by coughing, sneezing. Droplets usually fall to the ground or on surface, transmission Outbreak may also occur through smaller droplets which are able to stay suspended in the air for longer time. Commonly people may become infected by touching a contaminated surface and then

Infection most contagious during the first three days after the onset of symptoms touching their face. although spread is possible before symptoms appear and it spread from people who do not show

The standard method of diagnosis is (PCR) i.e. Polymerase Chain Reaction from a symptoms.

Chest CT imaging also helpful in diagnosis in individual in case of high suspicion of nasopharyngeal swab. infection based on symptoms and risk factors. This type of guidelines does not recommended using CT imaging for routine screening.

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STUDY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEGE IN PARLI V.DIST- BEED.

Varsha R. mund-Dept. of Botan:

Late Laxmibai Deshmukh Mahila College Parli-v. DIST- Horo.

There are many medicinal plants present in Parli- v area. Many medicinal plants are presen-Dongartukai Devi hill. Goddess Tukai is also known as ArogyaBhavani Devi. Study was carried for the period of two years from Jan. 2018 to Dec. 2019. During investigation total 30 plants sq. medicinal plants 29 genera and 22 families have been recorded. Some sp. are collected to botanical garden. Plant seed and plant Herbariums also collected. These plants have medicine properties which are used as medicine on some diseases by tribal peoples in our regions. knowledge of medicinal properties of these plants passes it on from one generation to generation. The major plant parts such as leaves, stems, flowers, fruits & roots were used.

Indigenous, Medicinal plants, Botanical garden, Dongartukai hills, Conservation, Parli-v.

In India various medicinal plants are richly present. A number of Indian medicinal plants have used for thousands of years in the traditional system of medicine (Ayurvedha). These plants are for management of Neuro degenerative diseases such as Parkinson's, Alzheimer's loss of mendiseases. India is one of rich country in medicinal plants. The study of medicinal plants from ancient time immemorial scholars like Bharathdwaj, Athreya, Agnivesha ,Dhanyandhari, Shushrudia, Wagbhatta, charka, wakbadan and Bharathdwaj etc. have studied and explored possibility such diversity for human welfare and the most conspicuous exploration in this fields has lead to 1 discovery of so many indigenous medicinal plants that were scripted mainly in Vedas (1500 E that contain rich materials on herbal lore of that time charaka in his medical tre "charakasumhita"(1000-800 B.C.) deals with innumerable medicinal plants their usage description. Treatise like Sushruth samhita (800-700 BC) and Ashtanghahridaya samhita are a t

The use of medicinal plants can even see in prehistoric time from the Sumerian civilization Sumerian civilization medicinal plants listed in clay. They mentioned about 100 medicinal plants Ancient Egyptians documented about 800 medicinal plants in "Ebers papyrus".

In India various traditional system of medicine are developed. Ayurvedha and Siddha are known now commonly called Indian system of medicine. Medicinal plants listed in Ayung textbooks or coming under Ayurvedha listed as Ayurvedic medicinal plants according to its useproperties. About 800 medicinal plants were listed.

According to WHO (World Health Organization) 80% of Asian and African population uses be medicine due to its low expense. About 25% of drugs using USA derived from medicinal pla 7000 medicinal compounds and 120 active compounds currently isolated from herbs. Single plan multiple plant combinations are used. It prepared in many form herbal juice extract, dry powder. Decoction, Tinetures, Alcoholic preparation and oil or ghee preparations are available.

Physical and chemical mutagenic effect on pollen fertility in M1 generation of chick pea [Cicer aientinum (L.)]

Dr. Varsha R. Munde and Dr. Manisha G. Nagargoje

Late Laxmibai Mahila College, parli. V and S.N.V. Kaij
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Abstract:

Mutation breeding has been widely used to develop a large number of desirable varieties in field and horticultural crops. The present study was performed by exposing the seeds with Gamma rays and Ethyl Methane Sulphonate to assess the pollen fertility in M1 generation. It was observed, that the pollen fertility decreased with increasing dose/ concentrations of mutagens. The results showed that the treatment of EMS was more effective in reducing pollen fertility as compared to gamma rays and control. Pollen fertility percentage was better in control when compared to Gamma rays and EMS. Lower dose/ concentrations of these two mutagens produced less biological damage and would be suitable for inducing desirable attributes in chickpea [Cicer atentinum (L.).

Key words: Pollen fertility, EMS, Gamma rays and [Cicer aientinum (L.)

INTRODUCTION:

The chickpea belongs to the family leguminaceae containing 9 annuals and 31 perennial species are distributed worldwide of which Cicer arieutinum L. The diploid Chromosome number has been reported 2n=2x=16 in the cultivation and its wild annual relatives one of the most important breakthrough in the history of genetic was the discovery that mutation can be artificially induced in plant Artificially induced mutation by physical and chemical mutagens have greatly advanced the understanding of genetic of higher organism.

Chickpea is the third most important food legume crop & India is the largest producer contributing to 65% of world's chickpea production. Even though India is the largest producer of chickpea it still imports chickpea from other countries. [Manisha G. Nagargoje, et.al.(2016)] Mutation breeding in crop plants is an effective tool in the hands of plant breeders especially in crops having narrow genetic base. Many mutants have been identified as donors of desirable traits in breeding program. Mutation breeding of plants is useful to improve the character if the character you want is not located in a plant germplasm of a species, and also for generating variability in the existing varieties [S. Khan, S. Goyal (2009)].

Induced mutation using physical and chemical mutagens is one method to create genetic variation resulting to new varieties with better characteristic features [A. Wongpiyasatid et.al.(2000)]. Various mutagenic agents were used to induce favorable mutations at high frequency; the use of ionizing radiation, such as X-rays, gamma-rays and neutrons as well as chemical mutagens for inducing variation is well established [B. S.

Ahloowalia and M. Malusznski (2001) ,S. Goyal and S. Khan(2010), S. Monica and N. Seetharaman(2015))

18. Survey of Medicinal Plants and Traditional **Knowledge at Beed District**

Munde Varsha R.

Dept. of Botany, Late Laxmibai Deshmukh Mahila College, Parli-V. Dist - Beed.

Abstract

Study of medicinal plants in parli Taluka. This study was carried out for the period of two years. From January 2016 to January 2018. Total no. of 30 plants species of medicinal plants out of which 29 genera and 22 families have been recorded with relevant information and documented in this paper with regard to their botanical name, family. Common name, parts used and utilization by the local people for traditional knowledge. The medicinal practitioners were treating the common diseases like cough, cold, piles, diabetes, skin diseases, wounds, hepatitis and fever etc.

Keyword:- Medicinal plants, conservation, indigenous plants, botanical garden traditional knowledge

Introduction

India is rich country of medicinal plants in the world. There are three basic needs of human beings i.e. food, clothing and shelter which one fulfilled by the wild plants from ancient period. As well as plants are used for medicinal purpose to cure many diseases. The traditional people have knowledge of medicinal plants. Uses of plants growing around them. This knowledge is handed over to one generation to next generation through word of mouth and extensively used for the treatment of common diseases. from the ancient time immemorial scholars like Charka, Athreya, Agnivesha, Shushrutha and Bharathdwaj etc. have studied and explored the possibility such as diversity for human welfare and most conspicuous exploration in this field has lead to the discovery of many indigenous medicine plants that were scripted mainly in Vedas (1500 BC) that contain rich materials on herbal knowledge of that time. Charaka in his medicinal treaty "Charakasamhita" (1000-800 BC) delt with innumerable text.

The plants are safe, cheaper, easily available and with no fear of any side effects. Parli Taluka having rich biodiversity of various plants, some of which are used for their medicinal alue. In the present paper report on the information collected from traditional practitioners to



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THIS CERTIFIES THAT

DR.MUNDE V.R.

ALGAL VARIATIONS IN NAGAPUR RESERVOIR AT PARLI-VAIJANATH, DIST – BEED HAS/HAVE WRITTEN AN ARTICLE / RESEARCH PAPER ON

APPROVED BY THE REVIEW COMMITTEE, AND IS THEREFORE PUBLISHED IN

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Editor in Chief

Dr.Munde V Late Laxmibai Deshini Mahila College, Parli Dr.varshamunde@gmail.c

Abstract:-

Phytoplanktons are representing the microscopic algal communities of open water as a new element in aquatic biota. The role of phytoplankton in energy budgets of aquatic ecosysten at their importance in establishing their steps is well known. The density of plankton in a water had determines the stocking rate of fishes because they are the chief source of food of economically important fishes. Algal phytoplankton diversity has been studied from Jun-May 2018. Phytoplankton is the pioneer of an aquatic food chain. The productivity of an environment is directly correlated with the density of phytoplankton. The phytoplankton popular in any aquatic system is biological wealth of water for fishes and constitutes a vital link in the chain.

The present investigation deals with quantitative information on seasonal variations of phytoplanic in Nagapur dam in Parli – Taluka. The samples were collected from the surface water by fined 100 of water through plankton net having a men size of 30 m. During investigation 17 species phytoplankton's belonged to four class were identified.

KEY WORDS:-

Phytoplankton, water quality, seasonal variations Nagapur dam, Maharashtra.

INTRODUCTION:-

Phytoplanktons are photosynthesizing microscopic organisms that inhabit the upper sunlight is almost all oceans and bodies of fresh water, phytoplankton are the autotrophic component plankton community. The name comes from the Greek words "phyton" – meaning "plant" "planktons" meaning "wanderer" or "drifter". Mostly phytoplanktons are very small which are individually seen with naked eyes.

Phytoplankton obtains energy through the process of photosynthesis and most therefore live well lit surface layer of an ocean lake or other body of water. Phytoplanktons are responsible much of the oxygen present in the Earth's atmosphere half of the total amount produced by all life.

Phytoplanktons are a key food item in both aquaculture and mariculture. Both utilize phytoplas as food for the animals being farmed. Phytoplankton is used as a food stock for the product rotifers which are in turn used to feed other organisms. Phytoplankton is used to feed many to of aquacultured mollusks, including pearl oysters and giant clams.

The phytoplankton population in any aquatic system is biological wealth of water for tisheconstitutes a vital link in the food chain. The planktonic study is very useful tool for the assesof water quality in an type of water body and also contributes to understanding of the basic and general economy of the lake

Role Of Cladosporium In Asthmatic Patients

Dr. Varsha R. Munde L.L.D.M.College, Parli-

Key word:- Allergen, Asthma. Cladosporium, Environment.

Introduction: -

Asthma is a respiratory condition marked by attacks of spasm in the bronchi of the Asthma is a respiratory condition that the state of the breathing of the lungs causing difficulty in breathing. It is usually connected to allergic reaction or other for the lungs causing difficulty in breathing disorder that can make breathing difficult to a subscript disorder that can make breathing difficult to a subscript disorder that can make breathing difficult to a subscript disorder that can make breathing difficult to a subscript disorder that can make breathing difficult to a subscript disorder that can make breathing difficult to a subscript disorder that can make breathing difficult to a subscript disorder that can make breathing difficult to a subscript disorder that can make breathing difficult to a subscript disorder that can make breathing difficult to a subscript disorder that can make breathing difficult to a subscript disorder that can make breathing difficult to a subscript disorder that can make breathing difficult to a subscript disorder that can make breathing difficult to a subscript disorder that can make breathing difficult to a subscript disorder that can make breathing difficult to a subscript disorder that can make breathing disorder that c lungs causing difficulty in breathing. It is discussed that can make breathing difficult. It features hypersensitivity. Asthama is a chronic disorder that can make breathing difficult. It features hypersensitivity. Asthama is a chronic disorder that can make breathing difficult. It features hypersensitivity. Asthama is a chronic disconnection of the state of t breath" and as the name implies, it can leave you gasping for air.

when allergies combine with a breathing condition called asthma, it is called allergies combine with a condition where you breathe in an allergies When allergies combine with a state of allergies as the state of as the state asthma. A type of asthma, allergic distribution and fungal spores. Asthma is an allergic disorder can be something in the air often pollen grains and fungal spores. Asthma is an allergic disorder of the respiratory tract involving hypersensitivity i.e. increased irritability of airways, characterized by cough, periodic or episodic wheezing and feeling of tightness in chest. The contamination of indoor environment with the presence of microbial population and contaminants is certainly a major health problem. Maunsell (1954) studied the concentration of air borne spores in dwelling under normal conditions and under repair Miquel (1983) studied the microbial content of hospital air in the crowded words.

This study has been made to assess the occurrence of fungal spores (i.e. Cladosporium) in the house of asthmatics patients, their relevance to human allergy seasonal variations and correlation with meteorological conditions.

Material and methods:

The present investigation work was done in the houses of 20 asthmatic patients 2018-2020 at parli-v. in Maharashtra. Study done in two halves of the year as period A and Period B. Period A counting January to June and second half period B counting July to December. The study was carried out at different houses of using Rotorod Air Sampler. The Rotorod Air Sampler of perking (1957) which was modified by Harrington (1995) was used in the present investigations. It consists of battery operated motor which rotates the coated sticky bras rods are oriented at right angles to high velocity winds. The identification of the trapped fungal spores studied on the basis of morphological characters, visual identification, comparison and standard literature. The Rotorod'Air Sampler was run daily twice a day in the morning prom 8:00 am to 8:30 am and 18:00pm to 18: 30 pm at Constant height of two feet above the ground level. The exposed tape stripes were mounted on slides by using glycerine jelly as mountant. Airmycoflora on slides were microscopically identified using reference slides and standard literature of Ainsworth et al (1978). The air microflora occurring in the famous different houses, analysed and quantitatively and qualitatively.



स्वामी रामानंद तिर्थ: एक अष्ठपैल

प्रा.शहाणे रंजना प्रल्हादराव के.लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय परळी वैजनाथ

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हैद्राबाद मुक्ति संग्राम हा मराठवाडयातील जनतेचा आस्थेचा व अभिमानाचा इतिहास. या लढयाचे सेनानी स्वामी रामानंद तिर्थ ज्यांचा महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकीय, समाजिक, शैक्षणिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक व वैचारीक जडणघडणीत मोलाचा वाटा आहे.

१५ ऑगष्ट १९४७ रोजी भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले पण हिंदुस्तान आणि पाकिस्तान अशा दोन राष्ट्रा मध्ये भारताचे विभाजन करुन. त्यावेळी देशात जे संस्थानिक होते त्यांना स्वतंत्र रहावयाचे की, भारत किंवा पाकिस्तान मध्ये विलीन व्हावयाचे याचा अधिकार संस्थानांना देण्यात आला. त्यावेळी अनेक संस्थानिक भारतात सामील झाले. पण काही संस्थानिकांनी भारतात सामील न होता स्वतंत्र राहण्याचे ठरविले. त्या संस्थानातील एक संस्थान म्हणने हैद्राबाद संस्थान होय. त्यामुळे भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळ्नही हैद्राबाद संस्थानची जनता स्वांतत्र्या पासून वंचित राहिली. इतकेच नव्हे तर निजामाच्या धर्मांध, जुलमी राजवटी खाली भरडत, चिरडत राहिली होती. ही जुलमीराजवट नष्ट करण्यासाठी जो स्वातंत्र्य लढा झाला त्या लढयाचे नेतृत्व करण्याचे काम स्वामी रामानंद तिर्थ यांनी केले.

हैद्राबादच्या या स्वातंत्र्य लढयामुळे हैद्राबाद संस्थान निजामी राजवटीतुन मुक्त होऊन भारतात विलीन झाले आणि मराठवाडा महाराष्ट्राचा अविभाज्य भाग आहे हे सांगण्याचे काम ही स्वामी रामानंद तिर्थ यांनीच केले. भारतीय संस्थानातील जनतेने स्वातंत्र्यासाठी ज्या जनजागृतीच्या चळवळी केल्या त्या चळवळीतुनच स्वामीर्जीचे नेतृत्व उदयास आले आहे.

हैद्राबाद मुक्ती संग्राम हा फक्त हिंदुचा स्वातंत्र्य संग्राम झालेला नाही तर जे जे शोषित, पीडित, अन्यायग्रस्त गुलामीत पिचलेले आहेत मग ते हिंदू असोत की मुस्लिम या सर्वांसाठी दिलेला हा मुक्ती लढा आहे. या लढयाचे सर्व श्रेय स्वामी रामानंद तिर्थ यांना जाते. या लढयामुळे भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य लढयाच्या इतिहासाला पराक्रम असीम त्याग यांचे अजुन एक दैदिप्यमान असे सोनेरी पान जोडले गेले. बलाढय, धर्मांध सरंजामशाही राजवट नष्ट करुन संस्थानातील जनतेला मुक्तता मिळवुन देणाज्या चळवळीचे निग्रही निस्पृही नेते म्हणुन भारतात स्वामी रामानंद तिर्थ यांना ओळखले जाऊ लागले. खज्या अर्थानेतर स्वामीजी या संस्थानाचे जन्माने रहिवाशी देखील नव्हते तरी काळाने हैद्राबाद संस्थानाचे भवितव्य ठरविणाज्या चळवळीचे नेतृत्व स्वामी रामानंद तिर्थ यांच्यावर सोपवले गेले

हैद्राबाद संस्थानाच्या मुक्ति लढयाचे नेतृत्व करुन इतिहास घडविणाज्या स्वामी रामानंद तिर्थ यांचे पूर्वाश्रमीचे नांव व्यंकटेश मवानराव खेडगीकर जन्म कर्नाटकातील विजापूर जिल्हयातील सिंदगी या गावी ३ ऑक्टोबर १९०३ रोजी झाला. हे गाव संस्थाना बाहेरील असल्यामुळे राजकारणात या व्यक्तींना संस्थानात भाग घेता येत नव्हता. त्यामुळे स्वामीजीचे जन्म गाव हैद्राबाद संस्थाना मधील गुलबर्गा जिल्हयातील चिनमेली असे नॉदवले गेले

व्यंकटेशचे वडील भवानराव विरक्त वृत्तीचे सन्यस्त असल्या कारणाने हाच वारसा व्यंकटेशला बाल वयातच मिळाला होता. त्यांच्या निवनात देश प्रेमाचे निदर्शनं असणाज्या अनेक गोष्टी घडत होत्या. अनेक नेत्यांची भाषणे होत. या सर्वांचा परिणाम असा झाला की व्यंकटेशने मातृभूमीच्या सेवेसाठी प्रतिज्ञाबध्द होण्याची शपथ घेतली. आणि ही शपथ व प्रतिज्ञा शेवट पर्यंत पाळली.

देशा मध्ये चोहोकडे स्वातंत्र्यासाठी चळवळी चालु होत्या. अनेक नेत्यांचे नेतृत्व या चळवळींना होते. अशातच अशा एक प्रमावशाली तरुण पिढीला प्रोत्साहन देणारे नेते लोकमान्य टिळक यांचा मृत्यु झाला. या गोष्टीचा फार मोठा परिणाम स्वामीर्जी वर पडला. त्यांनी असे ठरवले की, मी पूर्णपणे मातृभूमीच्या सेवेसाठी अर्पण करीन. आणि सर्वसंग परित्याग करुन अजन्म ब्रम्हचारी राहीन. तेंव्हा पासून पुढे स्वामीर्जीचा जीवन प्रवाह बदलला. आंतरिक जीवनाची ओढ जाणवू लागली होती. सारी तळमळ शांत झाली. जीवन त्यागमय आणि सेवामय असणाज्या व्यंकटेशच्या अंतर मनात स्थित्यंतरे झाली. आणि ती आयुष्याचा प्रवाह बदलून टाकण्याच्या दिशेने वाटचाल करीत होती. पुढे अहिंसावादी सत्याग्रह असणाज्या गांधीर्जीची भेट झाली- त्यावेळी गांधीर्जीनी व्यंकटेशला देशासाठी कांहीतरी करा असे म्हटले. पुढे हाच कृश शरीराचा व्यंकटेश हैद्राबाद च्या स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलनाचा नेता झाला.

गांधीर्जीच्या असहकाराच्या हाकेला प्रतिसाद म्हणुन व्यंकटेशने सरकारी शाळा सोडली. भविष्यात राष्ट्र कार्य, समाज कार्य करावयाचे असेल तर विपुल ज्ञान मिळविले पाहिजे. भरपुर शिकले पाहिजे आणि हे शिक्षण राष्ट्रीय वृत्तीचे भरण-पोषण करण्याची क्षमता असलेल्या राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण संस्थेतून घ्यावे हे ही निश्चित केले. पुढे कामागारासाठी काम केले पण हे काम करतांनाच त्यांना फार मोठा आजार झाला आणि त्यातून अपंगत्व त्यांच्या वाटयाला आले. स्वामीजी त्यात खचून न जाता त्यांनी शरीराने पंगु झालो तरी हजार पटीने आत्मिक दृष्टी फार मोठी आहे असे सांगुन त्यांनी गिरनी कामगारांचा शाखेचे काम केले. नंतर पुढे हिप्परग्याच्या शाळेचे मुख्याच्यापक पद स्विकारुन भविष्याच्या इतिहासाची पहाट मोकळी करुन दिली.

इ.स. १४ जानेवारी १९३२ रोजी मकर सक्रांतीच्या मुहूर्तावर संन्यास धर्माची दिक्षा देण्याचे ठरले आणि भगवी वस्त्रे परिधान केलेल्या व्यंकटेश खेडगीकरांचे स्वामी रामानंद तिर्थ असे नामाभिदान नारायण स्वामीजीनी केले. हैद्राबाद संस्थानातील सर्वात मागासलेल्या बीड जिल्हयातील

अंबाजोगाई या तालुक्याच्या गांवी योगेश्वरी नुतन विद्यालय या शाळेत राष्ट्रीय शिक्षणाचा प्रयोग अंनत अडचणीवर मात करुन यशस्वी पणे राबविला.

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21 स्त्रियांचा राजकीय सहभाग व सक्षमीकरण

प्रा.रंजना प्रल्हाद शहाणे

के.लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी-बैजनाच जि.बीड

एकृण समाजाचा विचार केला असता असे दिसते की स्त्रियांची संख्या निम्मो आहे. म्हणून समाजातील सुधारणा करतांना स्त्रिया विषयक सुधारणा आणल्या त्यांच्या कल्याणाकडे लक्ष दिले गेले. पण स्त्रियांच्या जोवनात बदल अपेक्षित करतांना एक माता, पत्नी आणि स्त्री असण्यातून येणारी कर्तव्ये डोळ्यासमोर ठेवली होती व आजही काहीसे चित्र तसेच दिसते. व्यक्तिगत आणि कौटुंबिक जोवनापासून ते सामाजिक व राजकीय जोवनात स्त्रीने अनेक भूमिका निभावल्या आहेत. तरी अनेक प्रकारच्या द्विधा मनोवस्थेमध्ये स्त्रिया सायडल्या आहेत. त्याचे कारण अनेक घटना प्रसंग आणि प्रक्रिया होय.

रातकानुशतकाच्या गुलामगिरीमुळे महान शक्ती असणाऱ्या स्त्रिची शक्ती कमालीची सीण करून टाकण्यात आली आहे. परंतु आरक्षण, पंचायतीराज व्यवस्था था शासकीय धोरणामुळे, प्रामीण व शहरी स्त्री राजकारणात येऊ लागली. निर्णय प्रक्रियेत भाग घेऊ लागली.

भारतीय राजकारणात भाग घेणाऱ्या स्त्रियांची टक्केवारी स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व कालखंड असो, स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंड असो की अंक्लिकडचा कालखंड असो पुरुषांच्या टक्केवारीच्या तुलनेत कभी आहे. याला काँट्रॉबिक सामाजिक, धार्मिक, वैयक्तिक अशी अनेक कारणे जबाबदार आहेत. राजकारण हे असे क्षेत्र आहे की, ज्यात भावांवववरातंपेक्षा कटोरतेची, प्रामाणिकतेपेक्षा डावपेचांची, सहनशीलतेपेक्षा सजगतेची, सचोटीपेक्षा कर्तव्य-कटोरतेची, धडाडीची, निर्भयतेची आवश्यकता आहे. या गुणामध्ये अपवाद वगळता स्त्रिया कर्मी पडतात. तसेच काँट्रॉबिक संमती व तिचे सामाजिक स्थानही राजकारणातील सहभागाला जवावदार आहे.

राजकीय क्षेत्रात कार्य करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांचा आढावा घेतला असता असे दिसते की, भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यात सहभागी असणाऱ्या स्त्रियांत काही अज्ञात स्त्रियांचाही सहभाग होता. ज्याची नांद ईतिहासाने घेतली नाही. म्हणजेच त्यावेळी स्त्रियांचा राजकीय क्षेत्रात फार मोठा सहभाग आढळून येतो. पूर्वी राजघराण्यातील स्त्रिया राजकारणात ओढल्या गेल्या. गांधी युगापासून सर्वसामान्य मध्यमवर्गीय तसेच गरीव कुटुंबातील स्त्रिया चुल-मुल, संसार, रुढी-परंपरा सांभाळून राजकारणात उतरत्त्या. स्त्रियाच्या राजकारणातील सहभागामूळे देशाचे स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलन व्यापक व तीव्र झाले. स्वराज्याचा मंत्र घरावरात पोहोचला. स्त्रियांच्या समस्या, स्त्री शिक्षण, मोफत शिक्षण असे प्रश्न समोर आले. राजङ्यापासून ते आंवेडकरापर्यंतच्या समाज सुधारकांना स्त्रियांच्या राजकीय

सहभागामुळे प्रेरणा मिळाली. तसेच मुलाबाळावर देशभक्तीचे संस्कार व्हायलाही मदत झाली.

स्त्रियांच्या राजकीय सहभागामुळे राजकारणाला विधायक वळण लागले. परंतु अलिकडे मात्र स्त्रियांच्या राजकारणातील अगमनाचा दुरूपयोग राजकारणात शिरलेल्या अपराधी व्यक्ती त्यांचे शोषण करून घेत आहेत. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात राजकारणाला पावित्र्याचे व नोतोमत्तेचे संरक्षण कवच होते. ते गेल्या काही वर्षात तुदून पडले. सत्ता प्राप्ती हे राजकारणाचे ध्येय बनले. त्यासाठी अनेक मार्गाचा अवलंब समर्थनीय ठरला. राजकारणाचे अधःपतन झाले.

संस्कृतीपूर्व आणि वेदकाळात स्वियांच्या विचारांना स्थान होते. तसेच अधिकारही होते. परंतु हे महिलांचे उच्च स्थान स्मृतीकाळाच्या उत्तरर्धात पूर्णतः घरसले आणि स्त्रियांना आपले सारे हक्क गमवावे लागले. मनुसारख्या जेष्ठ मुनीनी स्त्रिला पुरुषांची दासी बनवले. खऱ्या अर्थाने समाजावर राजकारणाचे वर्चस्व हे याच काळात सुरु इ गले आणि त्यावेळी स्त्री ही अंधकारात लोटली गेली होती. स्त्रियांना प्रत्येक अधिकारापासून स्वातंत्र्यापासून वंचीत ठेवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला गेला. स्त्रियांना चार भिंती बाहेरील जगच नष्ट झाले होते. मग अशा स्त्रिया राजकारणात भाग त्या कशा घेणार स्त्रियांना समाजात फारसे स्थान नसल्यामुळे त्यांचे राजकीय क्षेत्रात फारसे योगदान नव्हते. पण ब्रिटीशांच्या आगमनानंतरच्या पुढाऱ्यांनी समाज सुधारणांचे कार्य केले आणि या कार्यात घरातील स्त्रियांना सहभागी करून घेतले. डॉ.आनंदीबाई जोशी, पंडिता रमाबाई, सावित्रीबाई फुले, रमाबाई रानडे या स्त्रियांनी सामाजिक कार्याची सुरूवात केली. यानंतर अनेक चळवळीतून प्रबोधन झाले आणि स्त्रिमुक्ती चळवळीचे वारे वाह लागले. विविध स्तरावर महिला संघटनाची स्थापना झाली. स्वियांचे राजकीय कार्यातील योगदान वाढले.

महात्मा गांधींच्या प्रेरणेने अनेक स्त्रिया राजकारणात पडू लागत्या. गांधी युगापासून ते स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्ती पर्यंतचा कालखंड राजकीयदृष्ट्या महत्त्वाचा आहे. या काळातील स्त्रियांनी निखळ देश प्रेमाने सर्वस्वाचा त्याग करून तर काहीनी प्राणाचे बलिदान देण्याची तयारी ठेऊन राजकीय कार्य केले. अशा महान देशभक्त स्त्रियांच्या देशभक्तीची सर आजच्या राजकीय स्त्रियांना क्वचित येईल.

स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतर काही स्त्रियांचे राजकीय कार्य बंद पडले. काही स्त्रियांचे चालू राहिले. काहींना राजकीय पदे मिळाली. काही स्त्रियांचा उपयोग राजकीय पक्षात जागा मिळविण्यासाठी केला गेला, खर्चींचा मोह म्हणूनही काहींनी राजकीय कार्य केले, तर काहींनी या



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अहाणी रंजना प्रस्तादराव

स्तक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी-वैजनाथ जि.बीड

अलीकडच्या काळात राष्ट्रीय आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रात 'मानवी हक्क' हा चर्चेचा विषय झाला आहे. सर्वना मनवी हक्काविषयी काळणी ना दिसत आहे. पाश्चिमात्य लोकांनी तर मानवी हक्का अध्यापनि के हक्काविषय हाला आहे. सर्वना मनवी हक्काविषयी काळणी इतांना दिसत आहे. पाश्चिमात्य लोकांनी तर मानवी हक्क आपल्या विदेश नीतीचा मूलाधार बनवला आहे. सर्वना मानवा हक्काप्त क्वी हक्काची स्थिती चिंताजनक आहे. संपर्ण जगात विशेषक सम्मानविदेश नीतीचा मूलाधार बनवला आहे. आज राष्ट्रीय आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रात वी हक्काची स्थिती चिंताजनक आहे. संपूर्ण जगात विशेषतः मागासलेल्या देशात मानवी हक्काचै उल्लंघन होतंना देसत आहे. 10 डिसेंबर हा दिवस मानवी हक्क दिन म्हणून संपूर्ण जगात साजरा केला जातो. आधुनिक युगात मानवी हक्काना नहत्त्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त झाले. या हक्काचे उल्लंधन होणार नाही याची काराजीकी नहीं केला जिला जातो. आधुनिक युगात मानवी हक्काला नहत्त्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त झाले.

क्त या हक्काचे उल्लंघन होणार नाही याची काळजीही सर्व घेतांना दिसत आहेत.

मानवी हक्काच्या संरक्षणाविषयी संवेदनशील असणाऱ्या प्रमुख राष्ट्रापैकी भारत हा एक देश आहे. गेल्या अनेक वर्षापासून भारतामध्ये कन असलेली लोकशाही म्हणजे प्राप्ती समानिया प्रमुख राष्ट्रापैकी भारत हा एक देश आहे. गेल्या अनेक वर्षापासून भारतामध्ये विष्णे टिकून असलेली लोकशाही म्हणजे मानवी हक्काच्या संरक्षणाविषयीची भारताची इच्छाशक्ती, संवेदनशीलता दाखकते. मानवी हक्काविषयीची तत्त्वची संवेदनशीलता भारतीय राज्यघटनेतृन प्रतिबिंबीत होते. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटनेच्या मानवी हक्काच्या जाहीरनाम्यादील बहुतांश तत्त्वांचा समावेश रताचा राज्याघटनेमध्ये आहे. भारतीय राज्यघटनेने नागरिकांना जे मूलभूत नागरी हक्क बहाल केले, त्या हक्काच्या संरक्षणाची हनी दिली आहे.

स्वातंत्रपूर्वक काळापासूनच भारतीय लोकांसाठी घटनेचा आराखडा तयार करतानाच लोकांना नागरी हक्क हावेद असे नेहरू अहवालात मुटलें कराची अधिवेशनात सरदार वल्लभभई पटेल यांनी मूलभूत हक्काचा ठराव मंजूर केला होता. तशा मागण्या परकीय सरकारकार्ड केल्या होत्या. क्रा ना मुलभूत हक्क रक्षण व संवर्धन करण्यासाठी कार्यरत होते असेच दिसून येते.

स्वातंत्र्यानंतर भारतीय राज्याने संविधानाद्वारे उदारमतवादी लोकशाहीच्या चौकटी अंतर्गत कल्याणकारो राज्याचा प्रयोग स्वीकारणाः - गणाजिक. आर्थिक विकायाचे कोर्भ हतासारख्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक विकासाचे मोठे आव्हान असणाऱ्या समाजात शासनाची भूमिका मर्यादित असून चाल्याय नव्हते. सामाजिक, द्वासारका राज्यां में कारण्यासाठी राज्यांना सकारात्मक सक्रीय भूमिका घेणे आवश्यक होते. भारतीय घटनेच्या सरचान्यात या विचारांचे प्रतिबिंध हों विभागा प्रतियानंतर सत्तेवर येताच शासनाने सामाजिक हिताने प्रेरित होऊन महत्त्वाची पावले उचलण्याच सुरूवात केली. आधुनिक द्धात व्यक्तीच्या सर्वांगिण विकासासाठी पुरक अशी परिस्थिती निर्माण करणे हे हक्काच्या संकल्पनेतील मूळ प्रहोतक काहे. मानवी सक्काच्या वजात व्यवसाना । व्यासाठी भारतामध्ये गेल्या अनेक दशकांमध्ये विविध योजना कार्यक्रम राबविले गेले. भारत हे एक विकसनशील राष्ट्र आहे. लोकशाही व्यवस्थेवा कार्ताता भारता है। लोकशाही शासनाची संकल्पना साकार करण्यासाठी व आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकास करण्यासाठी संविधनाच्या किसन्या भागात देवार कराया समावेश केला गेला आणि या मूलभूत हक्काच्या संरक्षणाची हमी न्यायव्यवस्थेकडे दिली गेली.

मानव अधिकारांच्या संरक्षणासाठी सन् 1993 साली एक विशेष कायदा तयार करण्यात आला. या कायद्योतनीत राष्ट्रीय आणि राज्य हुवीवर मानव अधिकार आयोगाची स्थापना करण्यात आली. मानवी हक्काच्या संरक्षणासाठी आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संयहनेकरून हर्टावर मानुष आत्र अत्यान प्राप्तान मान्यता दिली आहे आणि त्याचे पालन होते किंवा नाही हे तपासून पाहण्याचे कार्य न्याय व्यवस्थेकरून होता

सन 1997 साली भारताने कुर आणि अमानवी वागणूक किंवा शिक्षेविरुध्दच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय ठरावावर स्वाक्षरी केली आहे. 10 हिस्टेवर 1948 ह्मा मानवी अधिकारावरील जाहीरनाम्यातील बहुतांश तत्त्वे भारतीय राज्यघटनेत आहेत. ही भारतीय राज्यघटना देशातील सर्वोच्च कायदा आहे ह्म या कायद्याने मूलभूत मानव अधिकाराला संरक्षण दिले. भारतात न्याय प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी घटनेत राजकीय, नामरी, सामाजिक व आर्थिक इत्र या काम्यान प्रत्यापत करण्यासाठा घटनत राजकाय, पा इत्रताचा समावेश केला गेला. मूलभूत मानव अधिकार, भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या तीन भागामध्ये समावेश करण्यात आला.

न्तभूत अधिकार

ज्याची मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे

लेटा सरनामा

भारतीय <mark>राज्यघटनेची मूल्यप्रणाली आणि तत्त्वज्ञान स्पष्ट</mark> करणाऱ्या घटनेच्या सरनाम्यामध्ये मूलभूत मानव अधिकाशीया स्थान विकास आहे. द्वं नगरिकांना सामाजिक, राजकीय आणि आर्थिक न्याय कायद्यासमोर समानता, विचार, अधिव्यक्तीचे स्वातंत्र्य सरवाच्यात वसूर केले आहे. व लंकांना श्रध्दा विश्वास आणि उपासनेचेही स्वातंत्र्य असेल असेही सांगितले आहे. यावरून धारतीय राज्यघटनेयस्थे भूतभूत यानव कारविषयी किती व्यापक दृष्टी आहे हे जानवते.

न्त अधिकार -

भारतीय राज्यंघटनेच्या भाग तीन मधील कलम 12 ते 35 पर्यंत जे मुलभूत अधिकार सांगितले आहेत, यातून भानवी अधिकाराचा उठक कार दिसून येतो. या मुलभूत अधिकाराचे सहा गटामध्ये वर्गीकरण केले गेले आहे.

न्ता प्रस्थापित करणारे अधिकार -

घटनेनुसार भारतातील सर्व व्यक्ती कायद्यापुढे समान आहेत व त्यांना कायद्याचे समान संरक्षण देण्यात आले आहे. धर्म, वेस, जार सम्ब स्तान, वास्तव<mark>्य यावरून व्यक्तीमध्ये भेदभाव केला जा</mark>णार नाही आणि राज्यातील कोणतेही पद भिळविण्यास अपात्र उरविले जाणार चही घटनेने ल्^{ता पाळण्यास बंदी घातली} आहे. सन्मानदर्शक पदव्या च किताब दिल्या जाणाऱ्या प्रथेलाही बंदी आहे. व्याविषयीचे अधिकार -

भातिय राज्यघटनेत लोकशाहीचा आत्मा असलेल्या स्वातंत्र्याच्या हक्काला मुलभूत हक्कांचा मूलाधार महटले आहे. प्रत्येक पाणरिकाला व ^{प्रजण} आणि अभिव्यक्तीचे स्वातंत्र्य



डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे शिक्षणविषयक विचार व कार्य

प्रा. शहाणे रंजना प्रल्हादराव के. लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी वैजनाथ.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या जीवन व कार्याचे साधे सवलोकन जरी केले तरी ते विविध गुणांनी परिपूर्ण आणि जीवनातील सवं अंगांनी फुललेले आढळते. त्यांच्या जीवनकार्याचा आणि सत्वज्ञानाचा अध्यास जरी करावयाचा झाला तरी प्रत्येक विषयावर एक स्वतंत्र प्रबंध लिहीला जाऊ शकतो. त्यांचे सामाजिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक, शैक्षणिक, घटनाविषयक, राजकीय इत्यादी विषयावर सखोल संशोधन झाले आहे. बाबासाहेब हे नुसते पुस्तकी पंडीत, वाचाळ विद्वान किंवा निष्क्रिय पुढारी नव्हते तर त्यांनी आपल्या आयुष्यात आचार आणि विचार यांची सांगड घातली आणि आपल्या तत्वज्ञानाला कृतीची जोड दिली.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर ज्या जांतीत जन्माला आले होते त्या जातीला आणि तत्सम इतर अनेक जातींना हिंदु धर्मातील बातीव्यवस्थेने शिक्षण घेण्याची संधी नाकारली होती. शिक्षण हे समाजपरिवर्तनाचं हत्यार आहे. शिक्षणाने माणसाला कर्तव्य व हक्कांची जाणीव होते हे ओळखून डॉ. बाबासाहेबांनी अस्पृष्य समाजाला स्वत्वाची जाणीव करुन देण्यासाठी शिक्षणाचं महत्व पटवून दिलं.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या लक्षात आले होते की, अडाणी माणूस मनाने गुलाम होतो. त्याचा आडाणीपणा त्याला लाचार, स्वत्वहीन करतो आणि त्यामुळे त्याच्या जगण्यात न्युनगंड निर्माण होतो. म्हणून या तळागाळातील समाजातील गुलामगिरी नष्ट करायची असेल, न्युनगंड नाहीसा करायचा असेल तर त्याला प्रथम किक्षणाची दारे उघडी करुन दिली पाहिजेत. अज्ञानामूळेच जातीसंस्था बळकट झाली. हे सत्य बाबासाहेबांनी आपल्या चिंतनातून मांडले.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी खालच्या समाजाला शिक्षणाचे महत्व गंभीरतेने आणि आग्रहपुर्वक प्रतिपादन केले. देव आणि धर्म याचा हवाला देवून धर्मग्रंथातून सांगीतलेली चलाखी आणि त्यामूळे म्डालच्या जातींना मानवी अधिकारांपासून कसे वंचित टेवण्यात आले होते हे जाणून घेण्यासाठी सुद्धा शिक्षणाची गरज त्यांनी प्रतिपादली. त्याचप्रमाणे ज्या धर्माने एका वर्गाला ज्ञानार्जन आणि अर्थार्जन करण्याचे जन्मत: अधिकार दिले आणि एका वर्गाला नाकारले. त्या धर्माबद्दल बाबासाहेब म्हणतात की, जो धर्म एका वर्गाने विद्या शिकु नये, धन संचय करु नये, शस्त्र धारण करू नये असे सांगतो तो धर्म नसून माणसाच्या जीवनाचे विडंबन आहे. जो धर्म अशिक्षितांना अशिक्षित रहा, निर्धनांना निर्धन रहा अशी शिकवण देतो तो धर्म नसून शिक्षा आहे. म्हणून ज्या समाजाला हजारो वर्षे शिक्षण नाकारण्यात आले आणि ज्ञानापासून वंचित ठेवण्यात आले त्या समाजाला बाबासाहेबांनी शिका, संघटीत व्हा आणि संघर्ष करा असा मौलिक संदेश दिला. स्वत: डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील अनेक विषयात सर्वोच्च प्राविण्य आणि पदव्या मिळविल्या.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या शिक्षणाला कधीच आणि कोणतेच अनुकूल वातावरण नव्हते. अत्यंत प्रतिकुल परिस्थितीत त्यांच्या विडलांनी त्यांना शिकविले. आपल्या शिक्षण काळात त्यांना आपल्या कर्तव्याची पुर्णपणे जाणीव होती. म्हणुन अनंत अडचणींवर मात करुन त्यांनी आपले ध्येय गाठले. १९१५ साली त्यांनी एन्शन्ट इंडीयन कॉमर्स म्हणजेच प्राचीन भारतातील व्यापार हा प्रबंध सादर करुन एम ए ही पदवी मिळविली. त्यानंतर त्यांनी नॅशनल डिव्हीडंट ऑफ इंडीया, ए हिस्टोरीक अँड ॲनॅलिटीकल स्टडी या विषयावर प्रबंध लंडनमध्ये, दि इव्होल्युशन ऑफ प्रॉव्हिन्शिएल फायनान्स इन ब्रिटीश इंडीया या नावाने प्रसिद्ध झाला आणि नंतर कोलंबिया विद्यापीठाने त्यांना पी.एच.डी. ही पदवी दिली. हा प्रबंध त्यांनी कृतज्ञतेच्या भावनेने महाराज सयाजीराव गायकवाड यांना अर्पन केला.

डॉ. वावासाहेब आंबेडकरांना परदेशातील वागणूकीमुळे त्यांच्या जिवनाला वेगळी कलाटणी मिळाली होती. त्यांनी आपल्या दिलत, गोरगरीब व अडाणी समाजाच्या उन्नतीसाठी उपाय सुचिवला. या समाजात शिक्षणाचा प्रसार आणि प्रचार करण्यासाठी प्रत्येक कार्यकर्त्यांने प्रयत्नांची पराकाष्ट्रा केली पाहिजे असे सांगीतले. प्रत्येक मानसाच्या आयुष्यात जेव्हा संधीची लाट येते तेव्हा त्या संधीचा योग्य प्रकारे उपयोग त्याने केला तर त्या मनुष्यास वैभव प्राप्त होते. सेक्सपीअरच्या या वाक्याची त्यांनी आपल्या जीवनात सतत आठवण टेवली आणि आलेल्या प्रत्येक संधीचा पुरेपुर आणि योग्यप्रकारे उपयोग करून त्यांनी यश संपादन केले.

आपणास स्वातंत्र्य मिळुन एवढी वर्षे झाली तरी आपल्या खेड्यातील शाळांची अवस्था आजही चांगली नाही. खेड्यातील अनेक शाळांमधुन शिक्षक नाही. अनेक शाळा एक शिक्षकी आहेत. एक शिक्षकी शाळेतील शिक्षक तीन चार वर्गाला शिकवितो. त्या

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हाँ.बाबासाहेव आंबेहकर यांचे संसदिय लोकगाही संबंधी विचार प्रा.शहाणे रंजना प्रल्हादराव

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पस्तावना -

आधुनिक भारताची जडण-घडण ज्या श्रेष्ठ पुरुषांच्या कर्तृत्वाने झाली. त्यापैकी डॉ.बाबासाईब आंबेडकर हे प्रमुख होते. दलितांच्या उध्दारासाठी, त्यांना न्याय्य हक्क मिळवून देण्यासाठी, त्यांची अस्मिता नागृत करण्यासाठी त्यांनी आफ्ले पूर्ण जीवन वेचले. म्हणूनच त्यांना दिलतांचा कैवारी, दिलतांचा पुढ़ारी, कष्ट करणारा पंडित, भारतीय राज्यबटनेचे शिल्पकार, रिपब्लिकन पक्षाचे संस्थापक या नावाने ओळखले जाते. भारत सरकारने त्यांना भारतरत्न या उपाधीने गौरिक्ति आहे. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर लोकशाही शासन पष्टतीचे कट्टर पुरस्कर्ते होते. भारतातील सामानिक, रानकीय आणि आर्थिक परिस्थितीच्या अभ्यासातून त्यांचे लोकशाही संबंधीचे विचार बनत गेले. ते हुकूमशाहीचे कट्टर विरोधक होते. फॅसिझम, साम्यवाद, कम्युनिझम, धर्माधिष्ठित राज्य यांचा डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना तिटकारा होता. सामाजिक परिवर्तन घडवून आणण्यासाठी लोकशाही हाच एकमेव मार्ग डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी सांगितला. लोकशाहीत व्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्याची जोपासना होते. भारतातील उच्च-नीचता, दलितांवरील अन्याय रोखण्यासाठी विषमता नाहीसी करून समता प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी शोषित व पीडितांच्या तक्रारींना वाचा फोडण्यासाठी लोकशाही सारखा सर्वोत्तम असा मार्ग कोणताही नाही. लोकशाही या प्रकारातही डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना संसदीय लोकशाहही अधिक पसंत होती.

लोकशाहीची व्याख्या -

लोकशाहीच्या संदर्भात डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी एका माणसाला एक मत हा विचार व्यक्त केला-डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर म्हणतात की, लोकशाही सरकार नेहमीच जनतेच्या टीकेवर अवलंबून असते. आणि टीका लोकशाहीवर झाली पाहिजे. सरकार बदलण्याचे अधिकार जनतेला असावेत. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या मते लोकशाही म्हणजे ज्या सरकार पध्दतीत लोकांच्या आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक जीवनात क्रांतीकारक स्थित्यांत्तरे रक्तंपाताशिवाय घडवून आणता येतात अशी शासन पध्दती होय.

संसदीय लोकशाहीतील अहथळे -

संसदीय लोकशाहीचा स्विकार केल्यानंतर तिच्या यश्स्वीतेत अनेक अडचणी येक शकतील याची डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना पूर्णपणे जाणीव होती. संसदीय लोकशाहीच्या यशस्वीतेत पुढीलप्रमाणे अडवळे येक शकतात.

आर्थिक विषमता -

संसदीय लोकशाहीच्या यशस्वीतेत आर्थिक विषमता हा अडयळा आहे. भारतीय समाजात कमालीची आर्थिक विषमता आहे. काही लोकांच्या हातीच फक्त आर्थिक सत्ता केंद्रीत झाली आहे. असंख्य लोक तर दारिद्रचात खितपत पडले आहेत. अशा पध्दतीत खऱ्या अर्थाने जनतेचे सर्वश्रेष्ठत्व प्रस्थापित होत नसते.

सामाजिक विषमता -

भारतीय समाजात आर्थिक विषमतेवरोवरच सामाजिक विषमता ही प्रचंड प्रमाणात आहे. समाज हा मुख्यतः जातीत आणि असंख्य पोटजातीत विभागला गेला आहे. त्यामुळे समाजाचे ऐक्य पूर्णपणे नष्ट झाले आहे. जातीमुळे काही जणांमध्ये वर्चस्वाची भावना तर काही जणांमध्ये न्यूनगंडाची भावना निर्माण झाली आहे. त्यामुळे येथे लोकशाही यशस्वी होण्याची चिन्हे नाहीत याची खंत डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना होती. जातीच्या आधारावर संपूर्ण समाज व राजकारण चालत असल्यामुळे सामाजिक विषमता हा संसदीय लोकशाहीत अडथळा आहे असे बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे मत होते.

निरक्षरता -

भारतीय लोकांची निरक्षरता हा संसदीय लोकशाही समोरील फार मोठा अडथळा होता. इंग्रज राजवटीत फारच थोड्या लोकांनी उच्च शिक्षण घेतले व बहुसंख्य लोक अशिक्षितच राहिले. लोकशाही शासनपध्दती ही लोकांनाच

८. भारत आणि जागतिकीकरण

प्रा. शहाणे रंजना प्रल्हादराव कै. लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी-वै., जि. बीड.

जागितकीकरण या प्रिक्रियाची चर्चा चांगल्या आणि वाईट अर्थाने सर्वत्र होतांना दिसते. शीतयुध्दानंतरच्या काळात झालेल्या नवीन विश्वरचनेत या जागितकीकरणाचा प्रभाव वाढला. जागितकीकरण ही प्रिक्रिया सर्वसामान्य जनतेच्या जीवनाला प्रभावित करत आहे. इच्छा असो वा नसो प्रत्येक राष्ट्र जागितकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेत ओढले गेले आहेत.

- जागितकीकरण ही उत्पादने, सेवा, भांडवल, लोक, माहिती आणि संस्कृती यांच्या सीमापार वाढत्या प्रवाहाला गरी प्रक्रिया आहे. त्यापासून अलिप्त राहणे कोणत्याही राष्ट्राला शक्य नाही. जागितकीकरण ही आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर प्रतिक्रिया वाढवणारी मुक्त व्यापाराचा पुरस्कार करणारी बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांच्या भूमिकेला चालना देणारी विभागीय संघ आणि बिगर शासकीय संघटनांची महत्त्वाची भूमिका असणारी सर्वसमावेशक प्रक्रिया आहे. विसाव्या शतकाच्या पे एक महत्त्वपूर्ण घडामोड म्हणून त्याकडे पाहिले जाते. या जागितकीकरणाचा प्रभाव सर्व जगभर व सर्व राष्ट्रांवर पडला योमुळे एकविसाव्या शतकातील जगण्याची प्रक्रिया म्हणून त्याकडे पाहिले जाते.
- ्रजागितकीकरण म्हणजे सर्व जगाचा विचार करून कृती करणे. याचा संबंध अर्थव्यवस्थेशी जोडला गेला असल्याने प्रभाव सर्व राष्ट्रांवर पडू लागला. त्यातून भारतही सुटू शकला नाही. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर जागितकीकरणाचा प्रभाव आणि जागितक अर्थव्यवस्थेत भारताने सिक्रय सहभाग घेतला.

त जागतिकीकरणाची सुरुवात

- इ.स.1991 ला भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत चर्चा, परिसंवाद व बैठकीच्या अनेक फेन्या पूर्ण करून वादाच्या भोवन्यात आर्थिक धोरण जाहीर झाले. त्या दिशेने आर्थिक व्यवहार चालवयाचा प्रयत्न सरकार करत आहे. त्याचा परिणाम
- क, आर्थिक क्षेत्रावर होत आहे. सरकारी प्रचार यंत्रणा सुवर्णयुगाची पहाट अशा सुरात या धोरणाचे कौतूक करत आहे.
- न श्रीमंत ताकदवान, भांडवलदार त्याचे स्वागत करतात, तर मध्यम व लघुउद्योग कारखानदार वास्तवातील प्रत्यक्ष
- पाहून गोंधळात पडत आहेत. शेतकरी वर्ग याचे फायदे आहेत की नाही या भ्रमात आहे, तर सर्वसामान्य, कामगार, शहरी
- 🖣 गरीब जनता, निरक्षर अज्ञानी समाज या धोरणाचे चटके अनुभवत आहे. कारण ज्या काळात जागतिकीकरणाची बीजे
- ोली. त्या काळात भारताची अर्थ व्यवस्था पुरती कोलमडून पडली होती. त्यामुळे आर्थिक योजना व प्रकल्प बंद करणे
- भाग होते. म्हणून त्यावेळी देशाची स्थिती सुधारण्यासाठी सरकारने हे नवीन आर्थिक धोरण स्वीकारले. या आर्थिक
- **ो** वैशिष्ट्ये अशी होती की, या योजनेत आर्थिक शिथिलीकरणाचा पुरस्कार केला होता. खाजगीकरणाला प्रोत्साहन,
- 🏿 चालनाऱ्या उद्योगाचा त्याग, परकीय गुंतवणुकीला प्रोत्साहन देण्यात आले. नव उद्योजकांना प्रोत्साहन, बहुराष्ट्रीय

भारतातील महिला चळवळीचा ऐतिहासिक आढावा

प्रा.शहाणे रंजना प्रस्हादराय कै.लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय,परळी-वैजनाथ जि.बीड

प्रस्तावना

भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळून अनेक वर्ष झाली परंतू स्वातंत्र्याचे फायदे भारतीय समाजातील महिलासारखा एक मोठा घटक अद्यापही पूर्णपणे उपभोगू शकत नाही. महिलांच्या संरक्षणासाठी त्यांच्या सबलीकरणासाठी राष्ट्र आणि राज्य पातळीवर अनेक कायदे करण्यात आले, पण महिला अधिकार उद्घंचनाच्या घटना वाढतच आहे. लिंगभेदावर आधारीत विषमतेला, शोषणाला त्यांना तोंड द्यावेच लागत आहे. परिणामी महिलांच्या प्रश्नाविषयी अधिक संवेदनशीलतेने विचार होण्याची गरज आहे. स्त्रियांचे प्रश्न काय आहेत. त्यांच्या मुख्य मागण्या कोणत्या आहेत याचा विचार करणारी स्त्रीवाद ही चळवळ महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. स्त्रीवादी चळवळीचा आज एक प्रमुख शक्ती म्हणून उदय झाला आहे. स्त्री मुक्ती आणि स्त्रियांच्या अधिकारांचा पुरस्कार करणारी स्त्रीवादी चळवळ मुख्य आधार बनली आहे.

स्त्रीवाद, स्त्रीमुक्तीवाद, स्त्रीशक्तीवाद अशा वेगवेगळया नावाने ज्यांचा उल्लेख केला जातो. तो शब्द म्हणजे स्त्रीमुक्ती चळवळ. या चळवळीचा मुख्य उद्देश पुरुष वर्चस्वापासून स्त्रियांची सोडवणूक झाली पाहिजे, त्यांना समान अधिकार आणि समानतेची वागणूक मिळायला हवी. येथपासून सुरुवात होऊन लिंगभेद विरहीत स्वयं जगभरातील स्त्रीमुक्ती चळवळीतून स्त्रीबद्दलचा विचार रूजत गेला आणि यातून स्त्रीमूक्ती चळवळीला बळकटी आली.

महिलांनी महिलांसाठी महिलांच्या समस्या सोडवणुकीसाठी सामुहिकरित्या केलेले प्रयत्न म्हणजेच महिला चळवळ होय. समाजात चळवळ ही समाजाच्या गरजेतून निर्माण होते. स्त्रीयांच्या समाजातील स्थानाच्या गरजेतून ही चळवळ निर्माण झाली आहे. या चळवळीला एक भूमिका आहे. आपले ध्येय प्राप्त करण्यासाठी लढण्याची जिद्द आहे व आपलले उदिष्ट साध्य करण्यासाठी कार्य करण्याची चळवळीची मानसीकता आहे. म्हणून भारतातील महिला चळवळीचा आढावा यात घेतला आहे.

स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळ -

महिलांनी आपल्या हक्क आणि स्वातंत्र्यासाठी चालविलेली चळवळ ही अलीकडची आहे. परंतु महिलांचे दुय्यमत्व फार जुने आहे. ती परावलंबी आहे



मानवी हक्क आणि संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाची भूमिका

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अलीकडच्या काळात राष्ट्रीय आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रात 'मानवी हक्क' हा बहुर्चीचत मुद्दा बनला आहे. सर्वत्रच विद्वत्जन आणि राजकारणी मानवी हक्काविषयी त्यांना वाटणारी काळजी व्यक्त करताना दिसतात. काही पाश्चिमात्य लोकांनी तर हा मुद्दा एवढ्या गंभीरपणे घेतलेला दिसतो की, त्यांच्या विदेश नीतीचा तो मूलाधार बनलेला आहे.

आज राष्ट्रीय आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय अशा दोन्ही क्षेत्रात मानवी हक्कांची स्थिती कोणासही चिंता वाटावी अशीच आहे. संपूर्ण जगात आणि विशेषतः मागासलेल्या देशांमध्ये आज मोठ्या प्रमाणावर मानवी हक्कांचे उल्लंघन होत आहे. मानवी हक्काचे उल्लंघन व्यक्तीच्या समुहाच्या पातळीवर होते. त्याचबरोबर धर्माकडूनही हक्काचे उल्लंघन होतांना दिसून येते. सबळ आणि सधन लोक स्वतःच्या हक्कांचे संरक्षण करू शकतात. पण दुबळे, दिरद्री लोक मात्र ते करू शकत नाहीत. म्हणून त्यांच्या हक्क संरक्षणासाठी राज्यसंस्था अस्तित्वात आली. परंतु आज तीच संस्था मानवी हक्कात हस्तक्षेपाचे सर्वात मोठे साधन बनली आहे.

१० डिसेंबर हा दिवस मानवी हक्क दिन म्हणून संपूर्ण जगात साजरा केला जातो. आजच्या या आधुनिक युगात मानवी हक्काला महत्त्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे. मानवला आपला सर्वांगिण विकास घडवून आणायचे असेल. तर त्यासाठी मानवी हक्काची पायमल्ली कशी होणार नाही याची काळजी संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघटनेमार्फत घेतली जाते. मानवी हक्कांसाठी जगातील सर्व लोक जागरुक झाले आहेत. जगात कुठेही मानवी हक्काचे उल्लंघन झाल्यास त्याचा निषेध व्यक्त केला जातो.

मानवी हक्काची कल्पना ही नैसर्गिक हक्कांवर आधारलेली आहे. या मानवी हक्काचा इतिहास फार जुना आहे. मानवाला हे नैसर्गिक हक्क, दैवी हक्क, कायदेशीर हक्क, नागरी स्वातंत्र्य आणि त्यानंतर मानवी हवक. अशा प्रकारे मानवी हवकांचा प्रारंभ झाल होता. मानव जन्मतःच स्वतंत्र आहे ही संकल्पना ग्रीक, रोमन् विचारवंतांसाठी ख्रिस्ती तत्वज्ञानात मांडली गेली. मानव अधिकार विशिष्ट व्यवती किंवा समाजापुरते मर्यादित नाहीत, तर ते या विश्वातील प्रत्येक व्यवतीला माणूस या नात्याने प्राप्त झालेले आहेत. हे अधिकार व्यवतीला राज्याने किंवा समाजाने बहाल केलेले नाहीत. तर ते व्यवतील जन्मानेच प्राप्त झालेले आहेत. व्यवतीला जगण्यासाठी, त्याच्या व्यवितमत्त्वाच्या विकासासाठी अशा हक्कांची आवश्यकता असते ते व्यवतीला जन्मानेच प्राप्त झाल्यामुळे ते हिरावून घेण्याचा अधिकार कोणलाही नसतो. असे हक्क मानव अधिकार महणून ओळखले जातात. हे हक्क सर्वकाळ आणि परिस्थितीमध्ये सर्वांना प्राप्त झालेले असे हे अधिकार आहेत.

मानवी हक्काची खरी सुरुवात इंग्लंडमध्ये झाली. त्यानंतर फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांतीने मानवी हक्काचा पाया रचला. अमेरिकेने आपल्या लिखित राज्यघटनेत लिखीत अधिकाराचा सामावेश केलेला आहे. जर्मन संविधानात मूलभूत हक्कांचा समावेश करण्यात जाला. तसेच सोव्हियत रिशयाने ही आपल्या मूळ राज्यघटनेत मानवी हक्कांचा समावेश केला. अशा प्रकारे संपूर्ण जागतिक स्तरावर मानवी हक्कांचा घटनेमध्ये स्थान देण्यात आले आणि त्याचे महत्त्व मानवासाठी किती आवश्यक आहे हे सांगण्यात आले.

पहिले महायुध्द व दुसरे महायुध्दा दरम्यान या मानवी हक्काचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात उल्लंघन झाले. यामुळे संयुवत राष्ट्रसंघ स्थापन झाल्यानंतर संयुवत राष्ट्रसंघटनेच्या स्थापना पन्नामध्ये मानवी हक्कांना मानाचे स्थान देण्यात आले आणि १० डिसेंबर १९४८ रोजी संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघामार्फत मानवी अधिकारांच्या संकल्पनेला वैश्विक स्वरूप प्राप्त झाले. या मानवी हक्कांच्या जाहीरनाम्यास ५८ देशांनी मान्यता दिली. हा जाहीरनामा विविध प्रश्नांचा विचार करणारा होता. त्यात ३० कलमे होती. मानवी हक्कांसाठी युनोने एक आधिक, सामाजिक मंडळ स्थापन करून त्यात प्रत्येकाला धर्मपालन, संपत्ती जतन, मतदान हक्क, लोकतांत्रिक प्रतिनिधी निवडणे, राजकीय आश्रय देणे, प्रत्येकास शिक्षण, काम आणि विश्वांतीचा हक्क, स्त्री आणि पुरुष यांना समान हक्क प्राप्त करून दिले. अशा हक्कांमुळे मानवाला आपले जीवन सुखकर करण्याचा मार्ग मोकळा झाला. धारताने सुध्या याच धरतीवर राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोगाची स्थापना केली.

अशा प्रकारे मानवी हक्काला जागतीक स्तरावर महत्त्व तर प्राप्त झाले, पण त्यासाठी संपूर्ण जगाने आपआपल्या परिने मानवी हक्काच्या संरक्षणासाठी आणि जनतेला ते त्याच्या विकासासाठी देण्याचे प्रयत्न केले गेले.

विद्यावार्ता: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 6.021(॥॥)

महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग

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वीन भारताच्या गौरवशाली उज्वल इतिहासाकडे बिधतल्यास तत्कालीन समाजातील महिलांचे स्थान लक्षात येते. स्त्रिमंना दिल्या जाणार्या सन्माननीय स्थानाचे उल्लेख आहेत विवाहामुळे तीला कुटूंबात सम्राज्ञीपद दिले जाई तसेच यज्ञाधिकार व ज्ञानप्राप्तीचे अधिकारही होते. एवढेच नव्हे तर तत्कालीन राजकारणात श्रिला सन्मानाचे स्थान होते. दे र्जिकारणात सहभागीत्व होते असेच म्हणावे लागेल. उपनिषद काळात गार्गी, मैत्रेयी यांचे नामोल्लेख आढळतात. त है होगी, मंथरा या राजनीतीशी संबंधीत होत्या द्रोपदी, कुंती या महाभारतातील राजनीतीच्या केंद्रस्थानी होत्या. पुढे नधोगतीला सुरूवात झाली एकंदरीत राजनीतीत स्त्रीयांचा सहभाग होता याचीच ही उदाहरणे पहावयास मिळतात. तरीही सत्ता यावर स्त्रियांच्या तुलनेत पुरूषांचा सहभाग अधिक आहे ही परिस्थिती प्राचीन काळापासून आजतागायत कायम What olsoiplings

ो जीवनाचा विचार करता राजकीय जीवन देखील महत्वाचे आहे. कारण राजकीय व प्रशासकीय निर्णयाचा फार मोठा ज्ञावनावर होतांना दिसतो. म्हेणून अशा परस्थितीत स्त्रीयांचा राजकीय सहभारा व त्याबाबतची बदलत्या परिस्थीतीचा तो जीयाचा सहभाग व त्यामे के होणार्या विविध परिणामाचा ही अभ्यास होतो. ते । राज्यर्यंत स्त्रीविषयक अभ्यासात अनेक विषय हाताळले गेले. मात्र स्त्रीयांच्या राजकीय सहभाग राजकीय दर्जा याबाबत

पाऊल उचलले गेले नाही यामुळे त्यांच्या राजकीय सहभागाचा आहावा घेण्याचा प्रयत्ने केला आहे.

गार य राजकारणात भाग घेणार्या क्रियांचा विचार करता क्षियांची दक्केवारी स्वातत्र्यपूर्व कालखंड असो की आलीकडचा अपो पुरुषांच्या टक्केवारीच्या तुलनेत कमी आहे ही टक्केवारी कमी असण्याचा ी कौंदुबीक, सामाजिक, धार्मिक, अशी अनेक कारणे सामृतों येतील राजकारण हे असे क्षेत्र आहे की ज्यात भावविवशतेमेक्षा कठोरतेची, प्रामाणिकतेपेक्षा हिनशिलतेपेक्षा संज्यतिची, सन्तिधिक्षा कर्तव्य करोस्तेची, धडाडींची, निर्भयतेची आवश्यकता आहे. या गुणां मध्ये ग्छ ता लिया कमी पडतात त्रुसेच कौरूबीक संमती सामाजिक स्थान याच बर्रोबर वैयक्तिक कारणे ही जवाबदार आहेत. यांच्या कौटुविक जवाबदायी मुख्य मानण्याची वृत्तीबौध्दक क्षमता, कुट्वियांच्या पुरेशा पाठिव्याचा अभाव दिशादर्शक ाचा अभाव, आर्थीक कारणे, संयमशील कृती इत्याची कारणापुढे भारतीय राजकारणात स्वियांचा सहभाग कमी प्रमाणात

पुर्वी राजधराण्यातील स्त्रिया प्रज्ञकारणात ओढल्या गेल्याः गांधी युगापासून मात्र सर्वसामान्य मध्यमवर्गीय तसेच गरीब ल स्त्रिया संसार परंपरा, रूढी, रितीरिवाज है सर्व सांभाळून आवडी सेकीने राजकारणात उतरत्या. क्षियांच्या गा सहभागामुळे देशाचे स्वातंत्र्य आदोलन व्यापन व तीव्र झाले स्त्री पुरूषांच्या इतर चळवळीला स्त्रियांच्या गृहील सहभागामुळे वेग आला. तसेच मुलाबाळावर देशभक्तीचे संस्कार व्हायला लागले या त्यांच्या राजकीय मुळे राजकारणाला विधायक वळण लागले. अलीकडे मात्र स्त्रियां च्या राजकारणातील आगमनाचा दूरूपयोग राजकारणात ग्रा अपराधी व्यक्ती त्यांचे शोषण करून घेत आहेत. सत्तेपासून मिळणार्या सुखांना श्विया देखील बळी पडल्या यामूळे णहो व स्त्रियां चे अधः पतन झाले

अलीकडील काळातील विविध स्तरावरील राजकीय कार्यात विविध प्रांतातील स्त्रिया अप्रेसर आहेत १८५७ ते गांधी तुंचा काळाचा विचार केल्यास लक्षात येते की या काळातील बर्याच स्त्रयांंनी पती निधनामुळे व इतर कोणीही रहाती घेण्यास नसल्यामुळे त्यांनी राज्यकारभार हाती घेतला गांधी युगापासून ते स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्ती पर्यंतचा कालखंड य दृष्ट्या महत्वाचा आहे. या काळातील स्त्रियांनी निखळ देशप्रेम, सर्वस्वाचा त्याग करून बलिदानाची तयारी देऊन राजकीय

्न १९४७ मध्ये भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले. त्यानंतर काही खियांचे राजकीय कार्य बंद झाले तर काहींचे चालू राहीले । गुजकीय पदे मिळाली. काहींचा उपयोग पद्मात जागा मिळविण्यासाठी केला अशा प्रकारे राजकारणातील सहभागाचे उद्देश ॥ बदलले. पुढे नवनवीन प्रव मिर्नाण द्वाते प्रश्च प्रचार व स्वतःच्या वेळेचा सदु प्रयोग व स्वप्रतिष्ठा तसेच खुर्चीचा मोह हे

७. भारतीय स्त्रियांचे राजकीय सक्षमीकरण

प्रा. शहाणे रंजना प्रल्हादराव कै. लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी वै., जि. बीड.

स्त्रियांचे सक्षमीकरण ही संकल्पना स्त्रियांच्या विकासाच्या संदर्भात रूढ झाली आहे. अबला स्त्रिला सबला करणे आणि त्यांना समाज हक्क व संधी देणे हेच या मागील तत्व आहे सक्षमीकरण हे नियंत्रण संपादन करण्याची प्रक्रिया आहे. मग हे नियंत्रण स्वतःवरील असू शकते, विचारसरणीवरील असू शकते आणि सत्ता प्रदान करणार्या साधन सामग्री बाबत ही असू शकते. अशा नियंत्रणास व अधिकारास सक्षमीकरण म्हणतात. थोडक्यात सत्ता वंचित व संधी वंचित स्त्रियांना कोणत्याही भेदभावा शिवाय प्रगती करण्याची संधी देणे म्हणजेच स्त्रियांचे सक्षमीकरण होय.

एकूण समाजाचा विचार केला असता असे दिसते की, स्त्रियांची संख्या निम्मी आहे म्हणून समाजातील सुधारणा करतांना स्त्रि विषयक सुधारणा व कल्याणाकडे लक्ष दिले गेले परंतु स्त्रियांच्या जीवनात बदल करतांना एक माता, पत्नी आणि स्त्री असण्यातून येणारी कर्तव्ये डोळ्यासमोर ठेवली होती. व्यक्तीगत आणि कोंट्रबीक जीवनापासून ते सामाजिक व राजकीय जीवनात स्त्रीने अनेक भूमिका निभावल्या आहेत. तरी अनेक प्रकारच्या द्विधा मनोवस्थेमध्ये स्त्रिया सापडल्या आहेत.

शतकानुशतकाच्या गुलामगिरीमुळे महान शक्ती असणार्या स्त्रिची शक्ती कमालीची क्षीण करून टाकण्यात आली आहे. परंतु आरक्षण, पंचायतीराज व्यवस्था या शासकीय धोरणामुळे, ग्र्रामीण व शहरी स्त्री राजकारणात येवु लागली निर्णय प्रक्रियेत भाग घेवू लागली.

भारतीय राजकारणात भाग घेणार्या स्त्रियांची टक्केवारी पुरूषांच्या टक्केवारीच्या तुलनेत कमी आहे. याला कौटूंबीक सामाजिक, धार्मिक, वैयक्तिक अशी अनेक कारणे जबाबदार आहेत. राजकारण हे असे क्षेत्र आहे की, ज्यात भावविवशतेपेक्षा कठोरतेची, प्रामाणिकतेपेक्षा डावपेचांची, सहनशीलतेपेक्षा सजगतेची, सचोटीपेक्षा कर्तव्य-कठोरतेची, धडाडीची, निर्भयतेची आवश्यकता आहे. या गुणामध्ये अपवाद वगळता स्त्रिया कमी पडतात. तसेच कौटुंबीक संमती व तिचे सामाजिक स्थानही राजकारणातील सहभागाला जबाबदार आहे.

राजकीय क्षेत्रात कार्य करणार्या स्त्रियांचा आढावा घेतला असता असे दिसते की, भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यात अनेक स्त्रियांचा सहभाग होता म्हणजेच त्या राजकीय क्षेत्रात होत्या पुर्वी राजघराण्यातील स्त्रिया राजकारणात ओढल्या गेल्या. गांधी युगापासून सर्वसामान्य मध्यमवर्गीय कुटूंबातील स्त्रिया चुल-मुल, संसार, रूढी-परंपरा सांभाळून राजकारणात उतरल्या. यामुळे देशाचे स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलन व्यापक व तीव्र झाले. स्वराज्याचा मंत्र घराघरात पोहोचला तसेच स्त्रियांच्या समस्या, स्त्री शिक्षण मोफत शिक्षण असे प्रश्न समोल आले. अनेक समाज सुधारकांना यात्न प्रेरणा मिळाली आणि देशभक्तीचे संस्कार मुलाबाळावर व्हायलाही मदत झाली.

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मानवी हक्क आणि महिला प्रा.शहाणे रंजना प्रल्हादराव

कै.लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी-वैजनाथ जि.बीड

अलीकडच्या काळात राष्ट्रीय आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रात मानवी हक्क हा बहुर्चीचत मुद्दा बनला आहे. सर्वत्रच विद्वान आणि राजकारणी मानवी हक्काविषयी त्यांना वाटणारी काळजी व्यक्त करतांना दिसतात. काही पाश्चिमात्य लोकांनी तर हा मुद्दा एवढ्या गंभीरपणे घेतलेला दिसतो आहे. मानवी हक्क हा त्यांच्या विदेश नीतीचा मूलाधार बनलेला आहे. कारण आज राष्ट्रीय आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय अशा दोन्ही क्षेत्रात मानवी हक्कांची स्थिती कोणासही चिंता वाटावी अशीच आहे.

जन्मजात प्रत्येक व्यक्ती हा स्वतंत्र असतो आणि प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला आपल्या व्यक्तीमत्त्वाचा सर्वागिण विकास करण्यासाठी नैसर्गिकरित्या स्वातंत्र्य उपभोगण्याचा हक्क आहे. परंतु समाजाने निर्माण केलेल्या असमानतेमुळे स्वातंत्र्यावर बंधने आली. प्राचीन काळापासून मानवी हक्कांना महत्त्वाचे स्थान होते. नैसर्गिक हक्काची संकल्पना सॉक्रेटिस, प्लेटो,ऑरिस्टॉटल यांच्या विचारतही दिसून येते.

मानवी हक्काची खरी सुरुवात इंग्लंडमध्ये झाली. त्यानंतर फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांतीने मानवी हक्काचा पाया रचला. अमेरिकेने आपल्या लिखीत राज्यघटनेत या अधिकाराचा समावेश केला आहे. जर्मनीनेही आपल्या घटनेत मूलभूत हक्काचा समावेश केला. अशा प्रकारे संपूर्ण जागतिक स्तरावर मानवी हक्कांना घटनेत स्थान देण्यात आले आणि त्याचे महत्त्व मानव जातीसाठी किती आवश्यक आहे हे सांगण्यात आले.

दुसऱ्या महायुध्दानंतरच्या काळात अनेक लोकशाहीवादी राष्ट्रे उदयास आली आणि त्यांनी स्त्री स्वातंत्र्य, स्त्री हक्क, स्त्री शिक्षण, स्त्री सबलीकरण हा विचार जागितक पातळीवर गांभीयांने घेण्यास सुरुवात झालो. संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राच्या सनदेत स्त्रीयांच्या हक्काचा स्पष्ट शब्दात उल्लेख करण्यात आला. वंश, लिंग, भाषा किंवा धर्म या आधारावर कोणताही भेदभाव केला जाणार नाही किंवा तसेच संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या सनदेतील अनेक कलमात स्त्रीयांच्या हक्काच्या रक्षणासाठी प्रयत्नशील राहण्याचे अभिवचन देण्यात आले आहे. भारतीय संविधानातही स्त्रीयांना कोणताही भेद न करता त्यांना विकासाची समान संधी देण्यात यावी यासाठी कायद्याची तरतुद करण्यात आली.

प्राचीन काळापासून स्त्रियांना दुय्यम स्थान देण्यात आले आहे. भारतीय समाजात तर स्त्रियांना अनेक हक्कांपासून दूर ठेवले गेले. स्त्रियांना प्रगतीतील अडसर मानले जात असे. विसाव्या शतकात यात काही प्रमाणात सामाजिक स्थानात बदल होत गेले. दुसऱ्या महायुध्दानंतरच्या काळात स्त्रियांवरील सामाजिक व धार्मिक निर्वंध कमी होत गेले. स्त्रियांना आर्थिक सक्षमीकरणासाठी बाहेर पडणे भाग होते. त्यातून त्यांना आर्थिक स्वावलंबन लाभले. स्त्रियांच्या स्थितीत बदल झाला. स्त्रियां बाहेर पडून पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने काम करू लागल्या. परंतु समाजात दुय्यम मानल्या जाणाऱ्या विचारसरणीत वदल होणे अशक्य होते. भारतीय मानसिकता मजेदार आहे. आपण स्त्रियांना देवता मानतो आणि साध्या मानवी अधिकारापासूनही वंचित ठेवतो. घटनाकार डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर म्हणाले होते की, "कोणत्याही देशाच्या प्रगतीचे मोजमाप त्या देशातील स्त्रियांच्या स्थितीवरून करायचे असते."

स्त्रीयांच्या हक्काचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी आणि त्यांच्या समस्या दूर करण्यासाठी संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने १९४६ मध्ये महिला आयोगाची स्थापना केली आणि स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचे तत्व मान्य व्हावे, यासाठी पुढाकार घेतला. संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या आमसभेने १९५२ मध्ये महिलांच्या राजकीय हक्कांचा ठराव संमत केला. राजकीय प्रक्रियेत स्त्रियांचा सहभाग वाढावा व त्यांना महत्वाच्या सार्वजनिक पदावर कार्य करण्याची संधी दिली जावी यासाठी प्रयत्न केले. तसेच १९५७ मध्ये विवाहित महिलांच्या राष्ट्रीयत्वासंबंधी ठराव संमत केला. १९६८ मध्ये विवाहाचे किमान वय व नोंदणी या संबंधीचा ठराव संमत केला. १९६७ मध्ये महिला विरुध्दचा दुजाभाव किंवा भेदभाव दूर करण्यासंबंधीचा जाहिरनामा स्विकृत केला. १९८५ मध्ये संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाचा महिला विकास निधी स्थापन करण्यात आला. १९७६ ते १९८५ हे दशक संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने महिला दशक म्हणून साजरे केले.

सन १९७५ हे वर्ष आंतरराष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष म्हणून साजरे केले. त्याची उद्दिष्ट्ये अशी होती की, स्त्री-पुरुष समानता निर्माण करणे, स्त्रियांच्या प्रश्नाकडे सर्वांचे लक्ष वेधने, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक तसेच आंतरराष्ट्रीय शांतता प्रस्थापित करण्याच्या कार्यालयातील स्त्रियांच्या योगदानाची दखल घेणे अशी अनेक उद्दिष्ट्ये संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघासमोर होती.

41

भारतातील कर्तबगार राजकीय महिला नेतृत्त्व

प्रा.शहाणे रंजना प्रल्हादराव कै.लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी-वैजनाथ जि.बीड

"यत्र नार्यस्तु पुज्यन्ते" हे संस्कृतमधील सुभाषित स्त्रीचा यथार्थ सन्मान करणारे आहे. मानवजात सर्वश्रेष्ठ, सर्वगुणसंपत्र आणि ज्ञानी, प्रतिभासंपत्र अशी आहे. विविध विषय, कला, संस्कृती, रुढी, परंपरा, धर्म, शास्त्र, साहित्य अर्थ, राजकारण, क्रीडा सर्वच ठिकाणी प्रभुत्व मिळवून विकास करणारी ही मानवजात आहे. शक्तीचे प्रतीक असलेल्या स्त्रीमध्ये अनेक सुप्तशक्ती आहेत. सामर्थ्याचे भांडार दडलेले आहे. त्यातूनच समाजाचे रक्षण होते.

वेदकाळापासून स्त्रियांनी अत्यंत कठीण परिस्थितीतून मार्ग काढून सज्जनांचे रक्षण केले. स्त्रीचे सुप्तगुण जेव्हा जागृत होतात किंवा जर तिने एखादी गोष्ट पूर्ण करायचीच हा ध्यास घेतला तर तिला कोणीही आडवू शकत नाही. अशाच मनस्वी, प्रेरणादायी, कर्तृत्ववान स्त्रिया आणि त्यांनी केलेले अतुलनीय कार्य हाच आपल्या प्रगतीचा, विकासाचा भक्कम पाया आहे. शिक्षण, संस्कृती, साहित्य, क्रोडा, राजकारण, मातृत्व, सेवा म्हणून जे-जे काही विविध ज्ञात-अज्ञात क्षेत्र आहेत, त्या-त्या सर्वांचीच इमारत आज या स्त्रीशक्ती कार्यांच्या पायावरच डौलात उभी आहे. अशाच एका कर्तृत्ववान कणखर स्त्रिचा आज आपण यात आढावा घेणार आहोत.

भारतरत्न श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ज्यांच्या कार्याबद्दल जेवढे बोलावे तेवढे कमीच आहे. इंदिरा गांधी यांना वयाच्या 48 व्या वर्षी म्हणजे 24 जानेवारी 1966 रोजी पंतप्रधानपद मिळाले आणि जगातील दुसज्या स्त्री पंतप्रधान म्हणून सर्वांनी त्यांचा गौरव केला. इंदिरा गांधी ह्या आपल्या राष्ट्रात मोठे चैतन्यमयी व्यक्तिमत्त्व होते. त्यांची बरोबरी इतर कोणतेही नेते करू शकले नाहीत. संकट समयी विचारपूर्वक निर्णय त्या घेत. त्यांची काम करण्याची विशिष्ट पध्दत होती. सतत देशाला पुढे आणण्यासाठी त्या झटत असत.

पंडित नेहरुजींची कन्या म्हणून इंदिराजी घराण्याचा वारस म्हणून राजकारणात आल्या असा समज होऊ शकतो. परंतु ते तसे मुळीच नाही. तर राजकारण हे त्यांच्या रक्तातच भिनले होते. धाडस हाच त्यांचा स्वभाव होता. जिद्दीने संघर्णवर मात करायचीच हे त्यांचे वृत्त होते. कणखर बाणा आणि योग्य वेळी योग्य निर्णय घेण्याची आंतरिक शक्ती यामुळेच त्या कधी डगमगल्या नाहीत. संकटांना घाबरल्या नाहीत. तर संकटाचा सामना निर्भाडतेने केला. इंदिरार्जीचे आयुष्य म्हणजे एक दैदिप्यमान प्रेरणास्त्रोत आहे हे विसरता येणार नाही.

इंदिराजींना शाळेत जाण्यापूर्वीपासूनच त्यांना राजकारणाचे शिक्षण मिळू लागले. दुडुदुडु धावत, बोबडे बोल बोलण्याच्या वयात त्यांना राजकारण, आंदोलन, सत्याग्रह, समाजकारण याचे ज्ञान मिळाले. अर्थातच त्यांच्या रक्तातच पूर्वापार असलेल्या घराण्याचा वारसा त्यांच्यात पुरेपूर रूजला होता. इंदिरराजींचे बालपण, राजकारण आणि शिक्षणात तसेच राष्ट्र घडवणाज्या व्यक्तीमत्त्वांच्या सहवासात गेले. विडलांच्या कामातही सतत त्या मदत करायच्या. गवालिया टॅकवरून महात्मा गांधींनी इंग्रजांविरुध्द सुरु केलेल्या 'चले जाव' आंदोलनातही त्यांचा सहभाग होता. चीनने भारतावर आक्रमण केले. युध्द भडकले अशा कठीण परिस्थितीत धास्तावलेल्या पंतप्रधान नेहरुंना धीर देऊन, भावनिक आणि खंबीर आधार देऊन इंदिराजींनी तेजपूरला जाऊन सैन्याचा उत्साह वाढवला, तेंव्हा चिनी सैन्य अवघ्या वीस किलोमीटर अंतरावर त्यांच्यापासून दूर होते. मात्र इंदिराजींचे आक्रमक, आव्हानात्मक बोलणे, सैन्यात संचारलेला त्वेष पाहूनच कदाचित चीनने एकतर्फी युध्दबंदीची घोषणा केली.

24 जानेवारी 1966 रोजी डॉ.सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन यांच्याकडून शपथ घेऊन भारताची पहिली महिला पंतप्रधान म्हणून इंदिराजींची कारकीर्द सुरु झाली. "मी अज्ञेयवादी नाही. लोक धर्माला कुबडी मानतात. मला अशा कुबड्यांची गरज नाही; परंतु प्रत्येक माणसाच्या हदयातच देव आहे अशी माझी श्रध्दा आहे. माझ्या श्रध्देवर माझा विश्वास आहे. " पंतप्रधान झाल्यानंतर त्यांनी सांगितलेले हे वाक्य त्यांच्या मनातल्या उच्च भावनांचे यथार्थ दर्शन घडवणारे आहे. आपल्या मतावर आणि आपण ज्या समाजाचे, भारतवासीयांचे प्रतिनिधित्व करतो, त्यांच्या मानापमानाचे त्यांनी निष्ठेने पालन केले.

इंदिराजींचा बाणेदारपणा, स्पष्टवक्तेपणा, धाडस आणि जाज्वल्य देशाभिमान प्रत्येक संकट, समस्या, संघर्षात वेळोवेळी दिसून येतो. विरोधी पक्षनेते ही त्यांचे हे राजनैतिक कौशल्य मान्य करून नतमस्तक व्हायचे. विरोधी लोक देखील म्हणतात की इंदिराजींच्या ध्येय धोरणांना आमचा विरोध नसून आमचे फक्त पक्षीय मतभेद आहेत. या सत्यापलीकडे त्यांच्यातले चांगले गुण आम्हाला नाकारता येत नाही. आळस, भीती, नैराश्य हे शब्दच त्यांच्या कोषात नाहीत.

भारतीय महिलांचा दर्जा व राजकीय सहभाग प्रा.शहाणे रंजना प्रल्हादराव

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"यत्र नार्यस्तु पुजन्ते, रमन्ते तत्र देवता" अर्थात् जेथे नारीची पुजा केली जाते, तेथेच देवता वास करतात. स्मृतीमध्ये नारीचे सांगितलेले महत्व प्राचीन महिलांचा सर्वोच्च दर्जा सिध्द करते. आधुनिक काळात मात्र महिलांचा सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय दर्जा कमी आणि महिलांवरील वाढते अत्याचार यामुळे स्त्रियांची स्थिती फारच दयनीय झाली आहे. कायद्यानुसार स्त्रियांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने अधिकार व स्थान मिळाले आहे. तरीही सत्य परिस्थितीत समानता मात्र प्राप्त इ ााली नाही. ही समानता भारतातच नव्हे तर जगात कोठेही निर्माण होऊ शकली नाही. याला जबाबदार म्हणजे समाजाची मानसिकता होय. 19 व्या शतकात अनेक समाजसुधारकांनी स्त्री सुधारणेसाठी प्रयत्न केले. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांमध्ये जागृती निर्माण झाली.

नैसर्गिकदृष्ट्या स्त्री ही समाजाचा अविभाज्य व अर्धा भाग आहे. परंतु शतकानुशतके तिला दुय्यम दर्जाची वागणूक दिली गेली. हीच स्थिती राजकीय क्षेत्रात देखील आढळते. विशेषतः भारतीय महिलांचा विचार करता अनेक दिवसांपासून भारतीय महिला ही परावलंबित्वाचे व दुय्यमत्त्वाचे जीवन जगत असल्याचे दिसून येते. शतकानुशतके ती अनेक प्रकारच्या हक्कांपासून वंचित राहात आली आहे. त्यातल्या त्यात राजकीय क्षेत्रातील तर तिचा सहभाग फारच कमी प्रमाणात आहे. महिलांच्या राजकीय सहभागाचा विचार करता असे दिसते की, भारतातील विविध प्रकारची संस्कृती, रुढी, परंपरा व प्रथा यांचा महिलांच्या राजकीय सहभागावर प्रभाव पडला आहे. परंतु भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यानंतर महिलांच्या सहभागाकडे अधिक लक्ष केंद्रीत झाले. भारतीय राज्यघटनेतील तरतुदीमुळे महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग वाढण्यास मदत इ ााली आहे. भारतीय स्त्रिया राष्ट्रीय-अंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकारणात सिक्रिय सहभागी झालेल्या आहेत. परंतु या संवैधानिक अधिकाराचा उपयोग घेणाऱ्या फारच थोड्या महिला आहेत. बहुतांश महिला सत्ता व राजकीय अधिकारापाृन दूरच राहतात. त्यांना राजकीय प्रवाहात सहभागी करून घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

भारतीय तत्त्वज्ञानानुसार आर्थिक संपन्नता देणारी देवता लक्ष्मी आहे. ज्ञान प्रदान करणारी देवता सरस्वती आहे. शक्ती प्रदान करणारी देवता महादुर्गा महाकाली आहेत. म्हणजेच भारतीय संस्कृतीने स्त्रियांचा मोठा सन्मान केला आहे. स्त्रीला पुरुषांची अर्धागिणी मानले जाते. स्त्री शिवाय पुरुषाचे अस्तित्त्व अर्धवट मानले जाते. म्हणूनच लक्ष्मी शिवाय विष्णू, मायेशिवाय ब्रह्म, सितेशिवाय राम, राधेशिवाय कृष्ण ही कल्पनाच कोणी भारतीय सहन करू शकत नाही. स्त्रीच्या नावाला अग्रक्रम देऊन दुर्गादास, गौरीशंकर, भवानीशंकर, लक्ष्मीनारायण, सिताराम, राधेश्याम, राधाकृष्ण ही पुरुषांची नावे सर्रास रुढ झाली आहेत.

रामायण व महाभारत ही दोन्ही महाकाव्य स्त्रियांच्या भोवतीच केंद्रीत झालेली आहेत. रामायणातील कौशल्या, सुमित्रा, कैकयी, मंथरा, सिता, उर्मिला, मंदोदरी, शुर्पनखा, शबरी या प्रमुख स्त्रिया आहेत. तर महाभारतातील भीष्ममाता गंगा, मत्स्यगंधा, कुंती, माद्री, द्रोपदी, सुभद्रा, गांधारी, हिर्डीबा ही स्त्री पात्रे महत्त्वपूर्ण आहेत. या स्त्रिया जशा पतिव्रता आहेत, तशाच या राजकारणातही निपुण होत्या.

प्राचीन धर्मग्रंथांमध्ये स्त्रियांना इतके महत्त्वाचे स्थान होते, त्यांचा दर्जा उच्च होता. तर मग आजची स्त्री एवढ्या मोठ्या बंधनाचे ओझे वाहते याला जबाबदार कोण ? आजच्या स्त्रीला आबला बनविणारे कोण ? स्त्रीला गुलाम बनविण्यात कोणाचे योगदान आहे ? या सर्व प्रश्नाचे उत्तर 'मन्' आणि त्याची मन्रमृती, कारण मन्ने मन्रमृती मधन स्त्रीयांवर अनेक बंधने लादली. पर्यायाने स्त्रीयांचे खच्चीकरण होऊन स्त्री पुरुष जातीची गुलाम बनली.

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मानवी समृह जीवन नियंत्रण करणारी व मानवी समाजाच्या विकासाची एक महत्वपूर्ण संस्था म्हणजे राज्यसंस्था होय. प्राचीन काळापासून समाजव्यवस्था स्थिर राहण्यासाठी विविध नियम व कायद्याचे पालन समाजाकडून केले जाते हे समाजनिर्मित कायदे व नियम वास्तविक रूपात राजकीय व्यवस्थेद्याराच नियमित होत असतात. म्हणजे राजकीय व्यवस्थेमुळे व्यक्ती व समाज या दोघांवरही नियंत्रण प्रस्थापित केले जाते. लोकांच्या गरजा समाजमान्य मार्गाने पूर्ण करण्यासाठी राजकीय यंत्रणा विकसित केली जाते. समाजातील राजकीय संबंध हे औपचारिक स्वरूपाचे असतात. पण राजसंस्था ही ऐच्छिक सदस्यत्वाची संस्था नाही तर प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला राज्यसंस्थेचे सदस्यत्व अपरिहार्य असते. प्राचिन काळापासून राजसंस्थेचे अस्तत्व समाजात आढळून येते. समाजातील मानवी व नैर्सागंक साधनसंपत्तीचा वापर कसा करावयाचा, समाजाची ठिड्डच्टे साधनसपंत्तीचा वापर कसा करावयाचा, समाजाची उिड्डच्टे कोणती असावीत समाजाच्या विकासाची दिशा व गती कशी असावी हे ठरविण्याचे काम राज्यसंस्थेचे असते. ही राजकीय यंत्रणा समाजव्यवस्थेच्या निर्णय व कार्याची अमंलबजावणी करण्यासाठी सज्ज असते. यासाठी लोकनियुक्त प्रतिनिधी असतात. यांना वेगवेगळया समाजात व कालखंडात वेगवेगळे नाव दिले गेले. प्राचीन काळी हे अधिकार पद राजाला मिळाले होते. आजच्या काळात या अधिकार पदाला सरकार असे संबोधले जाते. राजकीय कारभार चालविणाऱ्या यंत्रणेला राजकारण असे म्हणतात. राज्याबावत विचार मांडतात ॲरिस्टॉटल असे म्हणता की, ज्याप्रमाणे मानव एक सामाजिक प्राणी आहे त्याप्रमाणेच एक राजकीय प्राणीसुष्या आहे. राजकीय घटक म्हणजे सत्तेशी निगडीत घटक जे निर्मिती वाटप व वापर यांच्याशी संबंधित असतात. राज्य म्हणजे अनेक कुरुंचे आणि खेडी मिळून झालेले संपूर्ण आणि स्वयंपूर्ण जीवन म्हणजेच सुखी आणि प्रतिच्छित जीवन हे ध्येय असलेला संघ म्हणजे राज्य होय.

राजकीय सबलीकरणातून महिलांना राजकारणातील पुरूषांची मक्तेदारी मोडून काढण्याची संधी प्राप्त झाली आहे. राजकारणातील आरक्षण स्त्री-पुरूष समानतेच्या दिशेने बदल करण्यासाठी मार्गदर्शक राहील. महिलांच्या स्वयंपूर्णतेची बदललेली विचारसरणी व विवाह हा आता तिच्यासाठी बंधनकारक राहिलेला नाही. मातृत्व ही नियोजित झालेले आहे. अशी महिला भारतात नवीन रूपात मानवता क्षेत्रात महाशक्ती निर्माण करेल.

महिलांच्या सक्षमतेबाबत व समाजात महिलांच्या दर्जाबाबत विविध अध्यासकांनी आपली मते मांडली आहेत. त्यावरून असे निदर्शनास येते की समाजात महिला शक्तीला, तिच्या कर्तृत्वाला स्थान दिले जात नाही पण समाजाची प्रगती, विकास महिलांना बरोबर घेवूनच होईल त्यासाठी समाजातील लोकांची मानसिकता बदलणे गरजेचे आहे व महिलांनाही स्वतःचा विकास करण्यासाठी स्वतःच सक्षम, निडर बनणे गरजेचे झाले आहे. महिलांना समाजात समानतेच्या दिशेने वाटचाल करण्यासाठी शासनाने प्राहला धोरण जाहीर केले. या महिला धोरणानुसार स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेत महिलांचा सहमाग वाढला असून व पंचायतराज व्यवस्थेत सुधारणा करण्यात आली आहे. महिला व बालकांच्या विकासासाठी जिल्हा परिषदेत स्थायी समित्या निर्माण करण्यात आल्या व या समित्यांमध्ये ७०% महिला सदस्यांचा समावेश करण्यात आला. महिला धोरण हे महिलांच्या सक्षमतेसाठी पहिले पाऊल ठरले. अशा या महिला धोरणाची अंमलवजावणी व घोषणा करणारे महाराष्ट्र हे भारतातील पहिले राज्य ठरले आहे.

१९९० साली महाराष्ट्र महिला आयोगाची स्थापना झाली. तर जानेवारी १९९३ मध्ये महाराष्ट्रात महिला आयोगाची स्थापना करण्यात आली. महाराष्ट्र शासनाने दुर्वल घटकांवर लक्ष केंद्रीत करून त्यांचा विकास करण्यासाठी महिला व बालविकास हे स्वतंत्र दोन विभाग स्थापन केले. महिलांना विकासप्रवाहात आणून देशाला समृध्द करण्यासाठी महिला आयोग महत्वाचा ठरला. महिलांना प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात सहभागी करून संरक्षण, आर्थिक उन्नती, त्यांच्या क्षमतेचे सवर्धन आणि या सर्वासाठी अनुकूल वातावरण निर्मिती यांचा महिला घोरणात समावेश असलेला दिसून येतो.

समाजाचा एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक म्हणून जेव्हा स्त्रियांचा विचार समाज करेल तेव्हाच सामाजिक न्याय प्रस्तापित होक अकेल. कोणत्याही समाजाच्या निर्मितीमध्ये आणि विकासामध्ये स्त्री आणि पुरूष दोघांचाही परस्पर पूरक सहभाग असणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. सामाजिक रचना, सांस्कृतिक मूल्ये, निर्तानियम इ. चा समाजाच्या विकासावर परिणाम होत असतो. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व व

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डॉ. दिनकर आर. तांदळे संचालक केंद्र राज्यशास्त्र विभाग, यशवंतराव चव्हाण महाविद्यालय, अंबाजोगाई जि. बीड

मानवाच्या अत्र, वस्त्र, निवारा या जीवनावश्यक गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी अनेक वस्तूंची आवश्यकता भासते. मानवाचं अस्तित्व टिक्वण्यासाठी त्याच्या मूलभूत गरजा पूर्ण होणे आवश्यक असते. त्यामुळे प्रत्येक मानवी समाजात भीतिक स्वरूपातील वस्तू व सेवांना अतिशय महत्व असते. निसर्गातील भौतिक साधनसंपत्तीचा वापर मानवाने आपल्या जास्तीत जास्त गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी मानवाला सतत धडपड करावी लागते. कारण या गरजा आपोआप तर पूर्ण होत नाहीत. मानवी अमर्याद गरजांचा मयादित साधनसंपत्तीशी केळ बसवणे सहज शक्य नाही है ओळखून त्याने आपल्या गरजा भागविण्यासाठी वातावरणातील साधनसंपत्तीचा कौशल्याने उपयोग केला. एकमेकांच्या सहकार्यातृत सर्वांच्या जीवनावश्यक गरजापूर्तीसाठी एक समाजमान्य व्यवस्था बनविली तिला आपण अर्थिक संस्था असे म्हणतो. थोडक्यात, "मानवाच्या जीवनावश्यक भौतिक गरजा भागविण्यासाठी मानवी समाजाने केलेला सामृहिक प्रयत्न अर्थिक व्यवस्था होय."

कार्ल मार्क्सच्या दृष्टिकोनाप्रमाणे कोणत्याही समाजाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेचे स्वरूप व आकार निर्धारित करण्याच्या दृष्टिने तीन घटकांतील पारस्पारिक क्रियांना महत्व आहे. उत्पादनाची स्थिती, उत्पादनाची शक्ती व उत्पादनसंबंध हे तीन घटक होत. यातील पहिल्या घटकात नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचा आणि लोकसंख्येचा समावेश करता येईल. दुसऱ्या घटकात शास्त्रीय व तांत्रिक ज्ञान आणि कोशल्याचा समावेश करता येईल. तिसऱ्या घटकात उत्पादन साधनांवर मालकी असणाऱ्या व्यक्ती व श्रिमिक यांच्यातील संबंधाचा श्रम्यवेतनाचा अंतर्भाव करता येईल. उत्पादनाची मात्रा व व्याप्ती वाढविण्यासाठी राखून ठेवण्यात येणारा भाग उपयुक्त उत्त असल्यामुळे बचत जितक्या जास्त प्रमाणात करता येईल तितक्याच प्रमाणात समाजाच्या उत्पादनात सुधारणा घडवून आणता येतील. समाजाची उत्पादनक्षमता वाढविता येईल व उत्पादनाची मात्रा व व्याप्ती वाढवता येईल. म्हणूनच भांडवलसंचयाचा प्रश्न हा सबंच समाजांपुढील एक महत्वाचा प्रश्न बनतो. भांडवलदारी अर्थव्यवस्थेचाच हा प्रश्न नसून साम्यवादी व्यवस्था असणाऱ्या समाजा पृद्धी आहे. जमा केलेली बचत म्हणजे भांडवल नव्हे. व्यक्तींनी केलेल्या बचतीचा उत्पादनासाठी जोपर्यंत उपायोग केला जात नहीं वा पर्यंत बचत भांडवल बनत नाही. या दृष्टिने आधुनिक समाजात बँकाचे कार्य महत्वपूर्ण आहे. बचत केलेल्या पैसा लोक बँकांन्य ठेवतात. सर्वच खातेदार आपला पैसा एकदम व एकाच वेळी परत मागणार नाहीत हे लक्षात घेऊन बँका, जॉईट स्टॉक कंप्रया व कॉपोरेशन्स या लोकांनी वचत केलेल्या पैसा आपल्याकडे ओढून त्याचे भांडवलात रूपांतर करणाऱ्या यंत्रणा निर्माण केल्या य यंत्रणाचे वेशिष्टय हेच की लोक स्वेच्छेने व विश्वासाने बँकामध्ये आपला पैसा गृतवतात. साम्यवादी व सर्वकष समाजामध्ये भांडवल उभारणीचे कार्य करणाऱ्या यंत्रणा निर्तिराळया आहेत.

बचतगटाच्या माध्यमातून महिलांचे जे आर्थिक सक्षमीकरण होत आहे त्यासंदर्भात 'लिंगभाव समानतेसाठी प्रयत्न' या मनोगतात मा.ना.जयंत पाटील यांनी असे म्हटले आहे की, "महिलांच्या आर्थिक सक्षमीकरणाला बचतगटांच्या माध्यमातून प्राधाय दिले जात आहे. ग्रामविकास विभागामार्फत स्थापन करण्यात आलेल्या बचतगटांच्या माध्यमातून फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात महिला संघटित झाल्या आहेत. स्वर्ण जंयती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजनेअंतर्गत जवळपास २ लाख ५६ हजार बचतगट राज्यात स्थापन झाले असून यामध्ये महिला बचतगटांची संख्या फार मोठी आहे. महिला बचतगटांना ४% इतक्या अल्प व्याजदराने कर्ज उपलब्ध करून देण्याची व्यवस्था करण्यात आली आहे. उरलेले ७% पर्यंतचे व्याज राज्यशासन भरते. बचतगटातील महिला आता कुपोवण,

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भारतीय महिलांचे सबलीकरण प्रा. शहाणे रंजना प्रल्हादराव

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भारतात महिलांना प्राचीन कालखंडापासून अन्याय अत्याचारास सामोरे ज़ावे लागत होते. त्यांना चार भितील राहाणे, चूल आणि मूल एवढेच तिचे अस्तित्व होते. धर्म, रुढी, परंपरा, चाली-रिती यातच तीला बांधुन ठेवले. माणूस म्हणून जगण्याचा अधिकारच पुरुषी अहंकार व सामाजिक व्यवस्थेने हिरावून घेतला. जन्मल्यापासूनच त्या स्त्रीला दुष्यमत्व देण्यात आले. मुलगा म्हणजे वंशाचा दिवा आणि स्त्री म्हणजे कर्दनकाळ अशा प्रकारे महिलांचा तिरस्कार समाज व्यवस्थेत होत होता. स्वियांना मानसन्मान मिळावा, तिचा सामाजिक, आर्थिक विकास व्हावा म्हणून महिला सबलीकरण संकल्पना पुढे आली.

महिला सबलीकरण ही संकल्पना महिलांच्या विकासाच्या संदर्भत रुढ झाली आहे. अबला महिलांना सबला करणे आणि त्यांना समान हक्क व संधी देणे हेच या मागील तत्त्व आहे. तसेच सबलीकरण ही नियंत्रण संपादन करण्याची प्रक्रिया आहे. हे नियंत्रण स्वत:वरील असू शकते. विचारसरणीवरील असू शकते आणि सत्ता प्रदान करणाऱ्या साधन सामग्री बाबत असू शकते. अशा नियंत्रणास व अधिकारास सबलीकरण असे म्हटले जाते.

महिला सबलीकरण म्हणजे महिला सध्या कुठे आहे त्याचा विचार नव्हें तर महिला सबलीकरणात त्या स्वतः ध्या आयुष्याबद्दलचा, मुलाबद्दलचा आणि कुटूंबा बद्दलचा निर्णय स्वतः धेऊ शकतील. तसेच सामाजिक निर्णय प्रक्रियेत सहभागी होतील. जेथे महिलांच्या अधिकाराचा व्यक्तिशः संबंध येतो. ज्या ठिकाणी पुनरुत्पादनाच्या अधिकाराचा संबंध येतो. सामाजिक आर्थिक आणि राजकीय अधिकाराचा संबंध येतो. त्यांचे कुटुंबा प्रतीचे कार्य व जबाबदारी समाजाप्रतीची जबाबदारी निश्चित होते. ज्या ठिकाणी त्यांचा वर्रावरील हक्क व मुलाबाबतचा पालकत्वाचा अधिकार त्यांना प्राप्त होतो. अशी परिस्थिती म्हणजे महिला सबलीकरण होय.

आज महिला सबलीकरणाला समाजातून मान्यता मिळते आहे. त्याची आवश्यकता समाजाला समजू लागली आहे. कुटुंबासाटी, समाजासाटी, राष्ट्रासाटी व जगातील विकास व प्रगतीसाटी त्याची आवश्यकता पङ्क लागली आहे. आज सबलीकरण हा विषय राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील चर्चेचा विषय बनला आहे. संयुक्त राष्ट्राच्या जागतिक महिला परिषदा, तसेच क्ली कार्यक्रमाची निर्मिती ही याबाबत जागतिक समाजांनी व आंतरराष्ट्रीय संघटनांनी याची दखल घेतल्याची पावती आहे.

भारतात महिला सबलीकरण विषयक मोठ्या प्रमाणात कार्य एकोणिसाव्या शतकात व पुढे सामाजिक परिवर्तन व महिला हक्क विषयक चळवळीच्या माध्यमातून झाले. आज विविध महिला चळवळी, गैरशासकीय संघटना आणि क्रांतिकारी चळवळी विद्यापीटातील स्त्री विषयक अभ्यास केंद्र, संशोधन केंद्र आणि वैयक्तिक स्तरावरील संशोधकाद्वारे व शासनाद्वारे विविध स्तरावर कार्य होत आहे.

भारत सरकारने २००१ साल हे महिला सबलीकरण वर्ष म्हणून घोषीत केले. त्या दृष्टीने एकविसाच्या शतकाच्या उंबरट्यावर राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावरील महत्त्त्वाचा विषय झाला आहे.

सवलीकरणाला अनेक बाजू आहेत. एखाद्याच्या जीवनाला आकार देण्यासाठी सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय या सर्वं क्षेत्रात निवडीचे आणि कृतीचे स्वातंत्र्य प्रदान करणे त्यात अभिप्रेत आहे. साधन संपत्ती आणि निर्णय यावरील नियंत्रणही त्यात अभिप्रेत आहे. महिलांच्या बाबतीत घरात तसेच समाजात लैंगिक असमानतेमुळे अशा स्वातंत्र्याचा प्राय: संकोच होतो. म्हणून महिला सबलीकरणासाठी वैयक्तिक पातळीवर उदा.आरोग्य शिक्षण आणि अधिकारी तसेच सामुहिक स्तरावर आपल्या समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी कृती करण्याकरिता संघटित होण्याची क्षमता संपत्ती आणि क्षमता यांचा ठेवा आवश्यक आहे.

भारतीय महिलांचे सबलीकरण स्वाभाविकपणेच त्यांच्या समाजातील दर्जाशी निगडीत आहे. वर्तमानकाळात महिला सबलीकरणासाठी विविध कार्यक्रम हाती घेतले आहेत. काही जुन्या कार्यक्रमांनी याकडे लक्ष दिले आहे. एवडेच नाही तर काही जुनी धोरणे व कार्यक्रम या संकल्पनेला समजून न घेता आपल्या धोरणांना महिला सबलीकरण म्हणत आहेत. महिला विकास, एकात्मिक ग्रामीण विकास, सामुदायिकता व महिला सहभागिता इत्यादी कार्यक्रमांनी ही स्वत:स सबलीकरणाचे कार्यक्रम भानले आहे. परंतु त्यांच्या कामाच्या पध्दतीत, विचार करण्याच्या पध्दतीत परिवर्तन झालेले नाही. चिंतनकरण्याचा विषय आहे की, सवलीकरण या सर्वांचा पर्याय आहे.

२२. भारतीय दहशतवाद आणि मानवी अधिकार

प्रा. शहाणे रंजना प्रल्हादराव कै. लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी-वैजनाथ, जि. बीड.

अलीकडच्या काळात दशहतवाद हा शब्द बहुर्चाचत मुद्दा बनला आहे. आज भारतीय सार्वभोमत्वाला आणि राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेला आव्हान देणारा एक अडसर म्हणून दहशतवादाचा विचार केला जातो. भारतात धार्मिक आणि जातीय द्वेष वाढवून जनतेचे मानसिक दृष्ट्या विघटन करण्यासाठी दशहतवादी अतिरेकी हल्ले करतात. यातून शेकडो भारतीयांना प्राणास मुकावे लागले आहे. या दशहतवादी हल्ल्यात पन्नास हजाराहून अधिक लोकांचे बळी गेले आहेत. या दहशतवादी कारवायामध्ये पाकिस्तानातील लष्कर-ए-तोयबा, जैश-ए-मोहमंद, तहरिक-ए-कसाक अशा दहशतवादी संघटनांनी भारतात अतिरेकी कारवाया घडवून आणल्या. तसेच पाकिस्तानने आपल्या आय.एस.आय.च्या द्वारे दहशतवादी अतिरेक्याकडून भारतात घातपाती कारवाया घडवून आणल्या आहेत. त्यामुळे देशाच्या अस्मितेला आणि एकात्मतेला धोका निर्माण झालेला आहे. दशहवादाचा अर्थ कालपरत्वे बदलत गेला. १९ व्या व २० व्या शतकात फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांतीनंतर राष्ट्रवाद व उदारमतवाद, साम्यवाद अशा विचारधारा अस्तित्वात आल्या त्यातही दहशतवाद होताच. १९६० नंतर दहशतवादी कारवायासाठी विशिष्ट प्रकारच्या डावपेचांचा उपयोग करण्यास सुरुवात झाली. वांशिक, धार्मिक, आर्थिक कारणावरून दहशतवादी कारवाया होऊ लागल्या.

मनुष्य सुसंस्कृत झाला. समाज व राज्यसंस्थेची त्याने निर्मिती केली. त्याचबरोबर त्याची दहशतवादी वृत्ती ही डोके वर काढू लागली. प्राचीन काळापासून दहशतवादाचे भूत कोणत्या ना कोणत्या स्वरूपात नागरीकाच्या मनगुटीवर आहे. इंजिशियन व असेरियन संस्कृतीमध्ये दहशतवादाची बीजे आढळतात. ग्रीक संस्कृतीमध्ये टायरँडची कारिकर्द स्पाटांचा लष्करी दहशतवाद प्रसिध्द आहे. रोमन साम्राज्यवादी दूरच्या प्रांतातील लोकांना दहशतवादी अत्याचारांना तोंड द्यावे लागले. गुलामांना अत्यंत क्रुरपणे वागवण्यात येत असे. मध्ययुगातील नादिरशहा आणि तैमुरलंगर हे सुध्दा एक प्रकारचे दहशतवादी राज्यकर्ते होते. भारतातील वेडा महमंद म्हणून ओळखल्या जाणाऱ्या सुलतानाने आपली राजधानी दिल्लीहून देविगरी येथे आणली. तेंव्हा तेथील प्रजेला अत्यंत यातना व हालअपेष्टा सहन कराव्या लागल्या. 'आय एम दी स्टेट' असे म्हणणारा फ्रान्सचा सम्राट १४ वा लुई हा सुध्दा याच प्रकारात मोडतो.

कोणत्याही दहशतवादी घटनेमागे एखादे ध्येय दावा किंवा समस्या यांना सर्वसामान्य जनतेची मान्यता मिळवण्याचा हेतू असतो. त्यासाटी खुनाची धमकी, हत्या, अपहरण, ओलीस ठेवणे, लूट करणे, बॉम्बस्फोट करणे, सार्वजिनक ठिकाणी वेधुंद, गोळीबार करणे अशा कारवाया केल्या जातात. त्यामागे जनतेचा रोष वाढवण्याचा आणि प्रस्थापित सरकारला राजकीय व मानसशास्त्रीय परिणाम करण्याचा उद्देश्य असतो. म्हणून दहशतवादी घटनाचे स्वरूप धक्कातंत्राचे असते.

मानवी हक्क आणि महिला प्रा.शहाणे रंजना प्रल्हादराव

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, कै.लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी—वै.

मानवाला आपला सर्वांगिण विकास चांगला करता यावा, यासाठी त्याला निसर्ग अवस्थेतूनच मानवी हक्क दिले आहेत. मानवी हक्कालाच नैसर्गिक हक्क असे म्हणतात. नैसर्गिक हक्काच्या अभावी मानवाचा विकास व्यवस्थित होऊ शकणार नाही. ज्यु, निग्रो, गुलाम, स्त्रिया यांच्यावरील अत्याचारांचे पुरावे इतिहासात सापडतात. तसेच मानवी हक्कांना पायदळी तुडविल्याचे दिसून येतात. म्हणूनच मानवाला माणूस म्हणून जगता यावे. त्यालाही आपला विकास करता यावा. सर्वांगिण प्रगती करता यावी यासाठी मानवी हक्क आयोगाची स्थापना करण्यात आली.

व्यक्तीला मानव म्हणून जन्माला आल्यानंतर त्याला आपले जीवन सन्मानाने जगता येण्यासाठी जे हक्क आपोआप प्राप्त होतात, त्या हक्कांनाच मानव अधिकार असे म्हटले जाते. प्रत्येक मानवाला समाजामध्येच राहून जीवन जगावे लागते, तेंव्हा त्याला त्या समाजात मानव या नात्याने एक स्थान प्राप्त होते, त्या स्थानालाच सामाजिक स्थान असे म्हणतात. या सामाजिक स्थानाला दोन पैलू किंवा भाग असतात. त्यालाच दर्जा आणि भूमिका असे म्हणतात. दर्जाला पून्हा दोन पैलू असतात. त्यातील एक पैलू अधिकार आहेत तर दुसरा पैलू हक्क आहे. तसेच भूमिकेलाही दोन पैलू असतात, त्यालाच कर्तव्य आणि जवाबदारी असे म्हणतात.

थोडक्यात हक्क आणि अधिकार व कर्तव्य आणि जबाबदारी ह्या एकाच नाण्याच्या दोन बाजू आहेत. आणि या दोन बाजू म्हणजे मानव अधिकार होय. मानवाला स्वतःला सन्मानाने जगता येण्यासाठी



Issue: XXIV, Vol. I, Nov. 2022 To April 2023 | 52

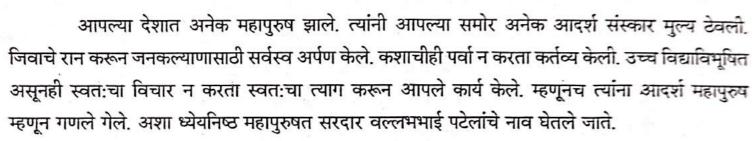


पोलादी पुरुष : सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल

डॉ. रंजना प्रल्हादराव शहाणे

राज्यशास्त्र विमाग प्रमुख, कै. लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी-वैजनाथ, जि. बीड

Research Paper - Political Science



वल्लभभाईचं जीवन स्फटिका सारखं स्वच्छ आणि पारदर्शक होतं. आयुष्यभर ते ताठ उभे राहिले आणि बाणेदारपणे वागले. ते स्पष्ट वक्ते होते. त्यांचं मनोबल दुर्दम्य व संकल्पशक्ती अलौकिक होती. दुबळ्या - मनोवृत्तीचा त्यांना तिटकारा होता. आदर्शवाद आणि वास्तव, व्यवहारदक्षता, निर्भयता, विनम्रता, शौर्य आणि दूरदर्शीपणा हे सर्व गुण त्यांच्यात होते. व्यर्थ बडबड न करता रोखठोक व कमी शब्दात जरुरीपूरतेच बोलत असत. पोलादी इच्छाशक्ती, स्वच्छ दृष्टी, निश्चयाचा महामेरु पण तितकाच दयाळू अंत:करणाचा सभ्य आणि भावनावश पुरुष म्हणून वल्लभभाईचं स्मरण केलं जातं. राष्ट्राला आकार देणारा आणि भवितव्य घडविणारा एक आदर्श नेता म्हणून सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल यांचे नाव घेतले जाते.

सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीतील पोलादी पुरुष ज्यांनी आपले कार्य करतांना उच्च विद्या विभूषित असूनही आणि इंग्लंडहून बॅरिस्टर पदवी घेतलेली असतांना व एक प्रतिष्ठीत वकील असतांना आपल्या विकली व्यवसायाचा त्याग केला. आपले संपूर्ण आयुष्य स्वातंत्र्यासाठी समर्पित करण्याचा ठाम निर्धार केला. कोणत्याही वैयक्तिक लाभाच्या प्रलोभनाला बळी न पडता स्वत:ला स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीत झोकून दिले. देशातील आंदोलनात सिक्रय भाग घेतला. खेडा सत्याग्रह, झेंडा सत्याग्रह, बार्डोली आंदोलन यात भाग घेतला. एक निष्ठावान कार्यकर्त्ता म्हणून काँग्रेस पक्षात मानाचे स्थान प्राप्त केले. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर नभोवाणीमंत्री, गृहमंत्री व उपपंतप्रधान या पदापर्यंत काम केले. संस्थाने भारतात विलीन करून भारत एकसंघ केला.

सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल हे सतत स्वत:ला कामात गुंतवून घेत. काँग्रेस पक्षाचा निष्टावंत कार्यकर्ता म्हणून काम करतांना काँग्रेस संघटना शक्तीशाली व्हावी एकसंघ व्हावी, तिचं रूप सुधारावं म्हणून त्यांनी आपल्या

महिलां चे राजकीय सक्षमीकरण

प्रा.डॉ.रंजना प्रल्हाद शहाणे

कै.लंक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी-वैजनाथ जि.वीड

एकूण समाजाचा विचार केला असता असे दिसते की, महिलांची संख्या निम्मी आहे. म्हणून समाजातील सुधारणा करतांना महिला विषयक सुधारणा आणल्या त्यांच्या कल्याणाकडे लक्ष दिले गेले. पण स्त्रियांच्या जीवनात बदल अपेक्षित करतांना एक माता, पत्नी आणि स्त्री असण्यातृन येणारी कर्तव्यं डोळ्यासमोर ठेवली होती व आजही कार्हीसे चित्र तसेच दिसते. व्यक्तिगत आणि कौटुंबिक जीवनापासून ते सामाजिक व राजकीय जीवनात महिलांनी अनेक भूमिका निभावल्या आहेत. तरी अनेक प्रकारच्या द्विधा मनोवस्थेमध्ये महिला सापडल्या आहेत. त्याचे कारण अनेक घटना प्रसंग आणि प्रक्रिया होय.

शतकानुशतकाच्या गुलामगिरीमुळे महान शक्ती असणाज्या महिलांची शक्ती कमालीची क्षीण करून टाकण्यात आली आहे. परंतु आरक्षण, पंचायतीराज व्यवस्था या शासकीय धोरणामुळे, ग्रामीण व शहरी स्त्री राजकारणात येऊ लागली. निर्णय प्रक्रियेत भाग घेऊ लागली.

भारतीय राजकारणात भाग घेणाञ्चा महिलांची टक्केवारी स्वातंत्रयपूर्व कालखंड असो, स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंड असो की अलिकडचा कालखंड असो पुरुषांच्या टक्केवारीच्या तुलनेत कमी आहे. याला कोटुंविक, सामाजिक, धार्मिक, वैयिक्तिक अशी अनेक कारणे जवाबदार आहेत. राजकारण हे असे क्षेत्र आहे की, ज्यात भाविववशतेपेक्षा कठोरतेची, प्रामाणिकतेपेक्षा डावपेचांची, सहानशीलतेपेक्षा सजगतेची, सचोटीपेक्षा कर्तव्य-कठोरतेची, धडाडीची, निर्भयतेची आवश्यकता आहे. या गुणामध्ये अपवाद वगळता स्त्रिया कर्मी पडतात. तसेच कौटुंविक संमती व तिचे सामाजिक स्थानही राजकारणातील सहभागाला जवाबदार आहे. राजकीय क्षेत्रात कार्य करणाज्या मिहलांचा आढावा घेतला असता असे दिसते की, भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यात सहभागी असणाज्या महिलांचा आढावा घेतला असता असे दिसते की, भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्य वित्ते नाही. म्हणजेच त्यावेळी महिलांचा राजकीय क्षेत्रात फार मोठा सहभाग आढळून येतो. पूर्वी राजघराण्यातील महिला राजकारणात ओढल्या गेल्या. गांधी युगापासून सर्वसामान्य मध्यमवर्गीय तसेच गरीव कुटुंबातील स्त्रिया चुल-मुल, संसार, रुढी-परंपरा सांभाळून राजकारणात उत्तर्त्या. महिलांचा राजकारणातील सहभागामुळे देशाचे स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलन व्यापक व तीव्र झाले. स्वराज्याचा मंत्र घराघरात पोहोचला. महिलांच्या समस्या, स्त्री शिक्षण मोफत शिक्षण असे प्रश्न समोर आले. रानड्यापासून ते आंवेडकरापर्यंतच्या समाज सुधारकांना महिलांच्या राजकीय सहभागामुळे प्रेरणा मिळाली. तसेच मुलाबाळांवर

महिलांच्या राजकीय सहभागांमुळे राजकारणाला विधायक वळण लागले. परंतु अलिकडे मात्र महिलांच्या राजकारणातील अगमनाचा दुरुपयोग राजकारणात शिरलेल्या अपराधी व्यक्ती त्यांचे शोषण

देशभक्तीचे संस्कार व्हायलाही मदत झाली:



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भारतीय संविधान आणि मानव अधिकार प्रा.डॉ.शहाणे रंजना प्रल्हादराव

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख कै.लक्ष्मोवाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी-वैजनाथ जि.वीड rpshahanc8869@gmail.com ,मो.९६२३८०१५०१

माणसाला माणूस म्हणून जगू देण्याचा अधिकार म्हणजे मानवाधिकार अशी मानवाधिकाराची सोपी व्याख्या केली जाते. सामाजिक जीवनाची अशी अवस्था जी मानवाला संविधानाच्या संकेतानुसार कार्य करण्याचे संपुर्ण स्वातंत्र्य प्रदान करते, त्यास मानवी अधिकार असे म्हणतात. मानवी अधिकारालाच मौलिक अधिकार, जन्मजात अधिकार किंवा नैसर्गिक अधिकार असेही म्हणतात. मानवाच्या सर्वागिण विकासासाठी मानवी अधिकार ही संकल्पना आहे. व्यक्तिच्या व्यक्तिमत्वाचा विकास मानवाधिकारांच्या लक्षणावर अवलंबून आहे.

सर्व मानवांना काही मुलभूत समान गरजा असतात. त्यामध्ये अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा या प्राथमिक भौतिक गरजा होय. मानवी हक्काविषयी जात, वंश, भाषा, वांशिकता, धर्म, संस्कृती आणि राष्ट्रीयता या आधारे व्यक्ती-व्यक्तीमध्ये भेदभाव न करता, व्यक्तीला आपल्या जीवित स्वातंत्र्य आणि प्रतिष्ठेचे रक्षण होणे आवश्यक असते. भारतीय संविधानाच्या उद्देश पित्रकेमध्ये स्वातंत्र्य, समता, न्याय, वंधुत्व ही मुल्ये दिसून येतात. मूलभूत मानव अधिकाराखाली भारतीय नागरीकांच्या व्यक्तीमत्व विकास व प्रगतीसाठी संविधानामध्ये मूलभूत अधिकाराचा समावेश केलेला आहे.

मानवी हक्काच्या संरक्षणाविषयी संवेदनशील असणाऱ्या प्रमुख राष्ट्रांपैकी भारत हा एक देश आहे. गेल्या अनेक वर्षापासून भारतामध्ये खंबीरपणे टिकून असलेली लोकशाही म्हणजे मानवी हक्काच्या संरक्षणाविषईची भारताची इच्छाशक्ती, संवेदनशीलता दाखवते. मानवी हक्काविषयीची भारताची संवेदनशीलता भारतीय संविधानातून प्रतिविंबीत होते. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटनेच्या मानवी हक्काच्या जाहीरनाम्यातील बहुतांश तत्त्वांचा समावेश भारतीय संविधानामध्ये आहे. संविधानाने नागरिकांना जे मूलभूत नागरी हक्क वहाल केले. त्या हक्कांच्या संरक्षणाची हमी पण दिली आहे.

सन १९९७ साली भारताने क्रुर आणि अमानवी वागणूक व शिक्षेविरुध्दच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय ठरावावर स्वाक्षरी केली आहे. १० डिसेंबर १९४८ रोजीच्या मानवी अधिकारांवरील जाहीरनाम्यातील बहुतांश तत्त्वे भारतीय संविधनात आहेत. हे भारतीय संविधान देशातील सर्वोच्य कायदा आहे आणि या कायद्याने मूलभूत मानव अधिकाराला संरक्षण दिले. भरतात न्याय प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी संविधानात राजकीय, नागरी, सामाजिक व आर्थिक अधिकारांचा समावेश केला गेला. मूलभूत मानव अधिकारांचा भारतीय संविधानाच्या तीन भागामध्ये समावेश करण्यात आला आहे.

- * संविधानाचा सरनामा
- * मृलभृत अधिकार
- * राज्याची मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे
- * संविधानाचा सरनामा

भारतीय संविधानाची मूलप्रणाली आणि तत्त्वज्ञान स्पष्ट करणाऱ्या संविधानाच्या सरनाम्यामध्ये मूलभूत मानव अधिकारांना स्थान मिळाले आहे. भारतीय नागरीकांना सामाजिक, राजकीय आणि आर्थिक न्याय कायद्यासमोर समानता, विचार, अभिव्यक्तीचे स्वातंत्र्य सरनाम्यात नमूद केले आहे. तसेच लोकांना श्रध्दा विश्वास आणि उपासनेचेही स्वातंत्र्य असेल असेही सांगितले आहे. यावरून भारतीय संविधानामध्ये मूलभूत मानव अधिकाराविषयी किती व्यापक दृष्टी आहे हे जानवते.

* मूलभूत अधिकार

भारतीय संविधानाच्या भाग तीन मधील कलम १२ ते ३५ पर्यंत जे मूलभूत अधिकार सांगितले आहेत, यातून मानवी अधिकाराचा टळक अविष्कार दिसून येतो. या मूलभूत अधिकाराचे सहा गटामध्ये वर्गीकरण केले गेले आहे.

१.समानता प्रस्थापित करणारे अधिकार

संविधानानुसार भारतातील सर्व व्यक्ती कायद्यापुढे समान आहेत व त्यांना कायद्याचे समान संरक्षण देण्यात आले आहे. धर्म, वंश, जात, लिंग, जन्मस्थान, वास्तव्य यावरुन व्यक्तीमध्ये भेदभाव केला जाणार नाही. राज्यातील कोणतेही पद मिळविण्यास अपात्र टरिवले जाणार नाही. घटनेने अस्पृश्यता पाळण्यास वंदी घातली आहे. सन्मानदर्शक पदव्या व किताब दिल्या जाणाऱ्या प्रथेलाही वंदी आहे.

२. स्वातंत्र्याविषयीचे अधिकार

भारतीय संविधान हे लोकशाहीचा आत्मा असलेल्या स्वातंत्र्याच्या हक्काला मूलभूत हक्कांचा मूलाधार म्हटले आहे. प्रत्येक नागरीकाला पुढील स्वातंत्र्य दिली आहेत.

- * भाषण आणि अभिव्यक्तीचे स्वातंत्र्य
- शांततेने आणि विनाशस्त्र एकत्रित जमण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य
- * संघटना किंवा संघ स्थापण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य
- भारतात सर्वत्र मुक्तपणे संचार करण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य

10

भारतातील महिला चळवळ

प्रा.डा.शहाणे रंजना प्रल्हादराव कै.लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय, परळी-वैजनाथ जि.बीड

*Achthropholopholophy

प्रस्तावना

भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळून अनेक वर्ष झाली परंतू स्वातंत्र्याचे फायदे भारतीय समाजातील महिलासारखा एक मोठा घटक अद्यापही पूर्णपणे उपभोगू शकत नाही. महिलांच्या संरक्षणासाठी त्यांच्या सबलोकरणासाठी राष्ट्र आणि राज्य पातळीवर अनेक कायदे करण्यात आले, पण महिला अधिकार उल्लंघनाच्या घटना वाढतच आहे. लिंगभेदावर आधारीत विषमतेला, शोषणाला त्यांना तोंड द्यावेच लागत आहे. परिणामी महिलांच्या प्रश्नाविषयी अधिक संवेदनशीलतेने विचार होण्याची गरज आहे. स्त्रियांचे प्रश्न काय आहेत. त्यांच्या मुख्य मागण्या कोणत्या आहेत याचा विचार करणारी स्त्रीवाद ही चळवळ महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. स्त्रीवादी चळवळीचा आज एक प्रमुख शक्ती म्हणून उदय झाला आहे. स्त्री मुक्ती आणि स्त्रियांच्या अधिकारांचा पुरस्कार करणारी स्त्रीवादी चळवळ मुख्य आधार बनली आहे.

स्त्रीवाद, स्त्रीमुक्तीवाद, स्त्रीशक्तीवाद अशा वेगवेगळया नावाने ज्यांचा उल्लेख केला जातो. तो शब्द म्हणजे स्त्रीमुक्ती चळवळ. या चळवळीचा मुख्य उद्देश पुरुष वर्चस्वापासून स्त्रियांची सोडवणूक झाली पाहिजे, त्यांना समान अधिकार आणि समानतेची वागणूक मिळायला हवी. येथपासून सुरुवात होऊन लिंगभेद विरहीत स्वयं जगभरातील स्त्रीमुक्ती चळवळीतून स्त्रीबद्दलचा विचार रूजत गेला आणि यातून स्त्रीमुक्ती चळवळीला बळकटी आली.

महिलांनी महिलांसाठी महिलांच्या समस्या सोडवणुकीसाठी सामुहिकरित्या केलेले प्रयत्न म्हणजेच महिला चळवळ होय. समाजात चळवळ ही समाजाच्या गरजेतून निर्माण होते. स्त्रीयांच्या समाजातील स्थानाच्या गरजेतून ही चळवळ निर्माण झाली आहे. या चळवळीला एक भूमिका आहे. आपले ध्येय प्राप्त करण्यासाठी लढण्याची जिद्द आहे व आपलले उद्दिष्ट साध्य करण्यासाठी कार्य करण्याची चळवळीची मानसीकता आहे. म्हणून भारतातील महिला चळवळीचा आढावा यात घेतला आहे. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळ -

महिलांनी आपल्या हक्क आणि स्वातंत्र्यासाठी चालविलेली चळवळ ही अलीकडची आहे. परंतु महिलांचे दुय्यमत्व फार जुने आहे. ती परावलंबी आहे आणि हे परावलंबन तीने स्वीकारलेले आहे. ऋग्वेद काळापासूनच स्त्रीयांनी बंड करावयास सुरुवात झाली होती. मनूची मुलगी इला हिने वडीलांच्या विरुध्द बंड केले आणि आपला हक्क मिळविला. वैदिक काळ ते एकोणिसावे शतक या कालखंडात महिलांवर अन्याय अत्याचार झाले. रुढी, परंपरा व धार्मिकतेच्या नावाखाली स्त्रियांना बंदीस्त करून टाकले होते. परंतु याही काळात अनेक कर्तृत्ववान स्त्रिया होऊन गेल्या. याशिवाय सैनिकी पराक्रम गाजवणाज्या महिला, राज्यकारभार चालविणाज्या महिला पहावयास मिळतात. परंतु या सर्व स्त्रिया श्रीमंत व उच्चवर्णीय कुटुंबातील दिसून येतात. सामान्य कुटुंबातील स्त्रियांचा दर्जा विवाह व मूल ही योग्यताच दिसून येते. बालविवाह, हुंडा प्रथा, सती प्रथा या समाजात होत्या आणि या प्रथा, परंपरांना धर्मशास्त्राचा आधार घेतला जाऊ लागला आणि यातूनच महिलांवर अन्याय अत्याचार होऊ लागले. समाजातील या प्रथा, परंपरावर समाज सुधरकांनी हल्ले चढवले. अनेक प्रथा परंपरांच्या जोखडातून महिलांची सुटका करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न सरु झाले आणि महिलांना लढण्याची प्रेरणा दिली.

महिला सुधारणावादी काळ:

एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या शेवटी काही समाजसुधारकांनी महिलांच्या प्रश्नांना वाचा फोडली. पाश्चात्य विचारसरणीचा प्रभाव भारतीय समाज सुधारकांवर झाला आणि ते महिलांच्या प्रश्नाबाबत जागे झाले. धर्म, प्रथा, परंपरा, सामाजिक रुढींच्या नावाखाली महिलांवर होणाज्या अन्यायाविरुध्द लढण्यासाठी बंडाचा झेंडा उभारला. यामध्ये न्यायमूर्ती रानडे, आगरकर, पंडिता रमाबाई, महात्मा ज्योतीबा फुले आणि सावित्रीबाई फुले, महर्षी धोंडो केशव कर्वे अशा अनेक समाजसुधारकांचा समावेश आहे. स्त्री शिक्षणाने स्त्री सुधारणा होतील. महणून स्त्री शिक्षणाचा पाया घातला. अनेक सुधारकांनी चोरून आपली पत्नी, बहिण यांना शिक्षण दिले. ज्यातून पंडिता रमाबाई, रमाबाई रानडे, सावित्रीबाई फुले, आनंदीबाई जोशी यांना प्रेरणा मिळाली आणि स्त्रियांच्या प्रगतीसाठी त्या पृढे आल्या.

सर्वप्रथम स्त्री संस्थांना एकत्र आणण्याचा प्रयत्न रमाबाई रानडे यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली इ.स.१९०४ साली भरलेल्या मुंबई येथील "अखिल भारतीय परिषदेत" झाला. ही स्वतंत्र्यासाठी उभारलेली चळवळ होती. यानंतर महात्मा गांधीमुळे महिला मोठ्या प्रमाणात राष्ट्रवादी चळवळीत सहभागी झाल्या. परंतु पुढे हीच चळवळ स्त्रियांच्या प्रश्नासाठी चालू राहिली. इ.स.१९२७ मध्ये All Indian Women

Special Issue Theme: 75 Years of Indian Independence भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याची 75 वर्षे (Special Issue No.118)

भारतीय संविधान आणि मुलभूत अधिकार

डॉ. शहाणे रंजना प्रल्हाद्वाव राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमृब के. लक्ष्मीबाई देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय परळी वे. जि. बीड rpshahane8869@gmail.com

March

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प्रास्ताविक:

वक : भारतीय संविधान हे जगातील सर्वात मोठे संविधान आहे. त्याच प्रमाणे येथील लोकशाही पण सर्वात मजबूत 'लोकशाही भारताय सावधान ह जगाताल सपात नाठ तानना । म्हणून ओळखली जाते. भारतीय नागरिकांना राजकीय, सामाजिक व आर्थिक न्याय प्राप्त करून देणारे संविधान म्हणूनही पहील म्हणून आळखला जात. भारताय नागारकाचा राज्यका, राजाः जाते. जगात भारता बरोबर स्वतंत्र झालेले अनेक देश ज्यानी लोकशाही स्वीकारली परंतु तेथे लोकशाही व्यवस्था नए शाले. परंतु भारतात लोकशाही व्यवस्था टिकून राहीली आहे. भारतात राज्यघटना अस्तीत्वात येण्या- पूर्वी या देशात ब्रिटीशांनी वेगवेगळे कायदे केले होते. तेच कायदे पुढे कायद्याचा आधार म्हणून संविधानात दिसून येतात. भारतीय संविधानामध्ये उदाव मानवी मुल्यांना प्राधान्य देण्यात आले आहे. व्यक्तोच्या सर्वांगीन विकासाचा मार्ग मोकळा व्हावा या हच्टीने संविधानातील मुलभूत अधिकार महत्वाचे ठरले आहेत, हेच अधिकार देशातील लोकशाहीचा दर्जा निश्चित करू लागले आणि यातूनच व्यक्ती स्वतःचा सर्वांगीण विकास करु लागला.भारतीय संविधानावर संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाच्या जाहिरनाम्याचा प्रभाव आहे आणि मुलभूत अधिकारावर अमेरिकन राज्यघटनेचा प्रभाव दिसतो जेव्हा भारतात लोकशाही प्रजासत्ताक राज्यव्यवस्था निर्माण करण्यात आली तेव्हा स्वातंत्र्य ,समता ,बंधुता व न्याय ही मुल्य अस्तीत्वात आली.

भारतीय संविधानाच्या प्रकरण ३ मध्ये व कलम १२ ते ३५ यामध्ये मूलभूत अधिकाराची नोंद करण्यात आली. सुरवातीला ७ मुलभूत अधिकार होते. परंतु ४४ वी घटनादुरुस्ती करून संपत्तीच्या अधिकाराला मुलभूत अधिकारातून काडून तो संपत्तीचा अधिकार संविधानीक झाला आहे भारतीय जनतेचे हित साध्य करून सर्वांचा सर्वांगीन विकास करणे व सर्वांग समान संधी देणे हा मुलभूत अधिकाराचा उद्देश आहे म्हणून, या संविधानातील मुलभूत अधिकाराचा आढावा या शोधनिबंधात

संविधानाचा उद्देश :-

- भारतीय संविधानाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- भारतीय संविधानातील मुलभूत अधिकाराचा अभ्यास करणे
- भारतीय नागरीकात मुलभूत अधिकाराबाबतची जागृतता अभ्यासणे गृहितके

भारतीय संविधानातील मुलभूत अधिकारामुळे नागरीकांचे जीवनमान उंचावले आहे .

भारतीय संविधान हे मानवि मुल्याचे सर्वश्रेष्ठत्व आहे. भारतीय संविधानातील मुलभूत अधिकारामुळे समता- धिष्टीत

संशोधन पद्धती :-

या संशोधनाकरीता द्वितीय स्त्रोताचा अवलंब करण्यात आला आहे. त्यामध्ये विविध संदर्भ ग्रंथ, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रातील लेख प्रकाशित प्रबंध इत्यादीचा अवलंब केला आहे. तसेच या शोधनिबंधाच्या मांडणीसाठी वर्णनात्मक संशोधन पद्धती वापरण्यात आली आहे.

अधिकाराचा अर्थ व्याख्या:- मुलभूत अधिकार व्यक्तीच्या व्यक्तिमत्व विकासासाठी चांगल्या जीवनासाठी आवश्यक आहेत. मूलभूत अधिकाराच्या संकल्पनेमूळे राज्य आणि व्यक्ती यांचा परस्पर संबंधाकडे पहाण्याचा एक नवा हाष्टीकोन दिला आहे

Golden Ratio And It's Applications In Real Life

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ABSTRACT

The golden ratio is a mathematical concept that has fascinated people for centuries. It is a ratio that can be found in nature, art, and even in the human body. The golden ratio is a proportion of that can be a state of the description of the state of th architects for centuries to create visually appealing designs. The golden ratio has also been studied by mathematicians and scientists to understand its properties and applications. Mathematically, the golden ratio is represented by the Greek letter phi (φ), which is equal to $(1 + \sqrt{5})/2$ It has several interesting properties, such as being a unique number that is both its own square and its own reciprocal. It is also the limit of the ratio of consecutive Fibonacci numbers, a sequence of numbers where each number is the sum of the two preceding numbers. In science, the Fibonacci sequence and the golden ratio are observed in many natural phenomena. For example, they appear in the growth patterns of plants, such as the arrangement of leaves on a stem and the spirals on a pinecone or sunflower. The sequence and the ratio also appear in the structure of animal bodies, such as the arrangement of scales on a fish or the bones in a bird's wing. In addition, they appear in physical phenomena, such as the frequencies of musical notes and the geometry of crystals.

1. 2INTRODUCTION

Golden Ratio

The golden ratio is a mathematical concept that has been studied for thousands of years. It is a special number that is found by dividing a line segment into two parts, such that the ratio of the smaller part to the larger part is the same as the ratio of the larger part to the whole.

The value of the golden ratio is approximately 1.6180339887..., and it is denoted by the Greek letter phi (Φ). The golden ratio is an irrational number, which means it cannot be expressed as a simple fraction, and its decimal expansion goes on indefinitely without repeating.

The golden ratio appears in many natural and man-made objects and patterns, such as the spiral pattern of seashells, the growth patterns of plants, and the design of many works of art and architecture. It is often considered to be aesthetically pleasing and harmonious, and has been used by artists and designers for centuries

- Golden ratio is given by $-\frac{a+b}{a} = \frac{a}{b} = \Phi$
- Golden ratio is approximated as 1.61803399

Mathematical Modelling Of Fuzzy Logic Applications

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ABSTRACT

The present review is to emphasize, how fuzzy logic is useful in various fields regarding solving problems and benefits for human health and wealth. It revealed we considered that applications of fuzzy logic and their related problems in fields like medicine, humanities, and engineering are unwieldy with traditional analytical and mathematical methods, so in early 1990 it started to propose the concept of soft-computing or computational intelligence to refer to computational techniques and algorithms that exploit the tolerance for imprecision, uncertainty, and partial truth. One such case is represented by fuzzy logic, a powerful tool for managing complex problems in a position where you have incomplete or not very accurate information, as well as household and entertainment electronics along with another expert system. A review of the potential of fuzzy logic as a tool for mathematical modeling in life sciences is presented. Logic based on the two values True and false is sometimes inadequate when describing human reasoning. Fuzzy logic uses the whole interval between 0(false) & I(true) except only two truth values to describe human reasoning. It should also be emphasized that both deterministic and stochastic models that have been developed to solve a variety of complex problems are characterized by mathematics based on binary logic. Keywords: Fuzzy logic, mathematical modeling, Life sciences

INTRODUCTION

The fuzzy set theory and fuzzy logic were an extensive overview of the increasingly important application of mathematics. Fuzzy logic is a qualitative computational method that describes vagueness or partial truth. The innovative idealistic mathematical approach had been improved to accommodate partial truth by the introduction of fuzzy

Mathematical Modeling has the aim of representing, manipulating, and communicating real-world an object of daily life, and that somehow allows the simulation of complex processes, generating hypotheses, and suggesting experiments. In short, a good model should reflect the causal structure of the system under study, and be able to predict the outcome efficiently with new experiments. However, there are many ways of observing an object or, equivalently, there are many different observers for the same object so that the choice of the model (which is not unique) directly affects the interpretation and design; plus model selection is supported directly with the system under investigation, in which knowledge and information gained expert, structure, model assumptions, conceptual model and the required mathematical formalism, quality and type of experimental data are included (quantitative or qualitative), and the state of prior knowledge. Although one of the ultimate goals of classical mathematical modeling is to obtain expressions that allow a quantitatively understand of all the details and principles of biological systems, it is often difficult to perform. Many of the areas of the system in biology, medicine, humanities, and engineering are unwieldy with traditional analytical and

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COVID - 19 Status and Forecasting

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The mathematical model plays role in understanding and explaining strategies in controlling infestation. To study the The mathematical repairing strategies in controlling infestation. To study the dynamics of corona virus, present study is an effort in developing and testing models on Confirmed cases, dynamics of modeling will help in describing infestation trade and their effects on human health. The deaths the fort in this direction on testing linear exponential and quadratic responses in studying behavior of number gady is an ejovery and death. Maharashtra is the highest contributor to the country's Covid-19 tally in terms of both supported, recovered cases. Maharashtra reported 14,43,409 Covid-19 cases and 38,084 fatalities till end of October first week property and so, one part in the number of Could 10 min so, one partities till end of October first week of September, have led to a sudden spurt in the number of Covid-19 patients. The common perception is that of September 1 of Sept. 2020. Weekly data from the published records by present study is based on the data for the an can be allowed by Sept, 2020. Weekly data from the published reports has been recorded for analytical purpose. The assed are Averages, fitting exponential trend and quadratic responses.

is spreading exponentially and only time is the determinant factor in prediction resulting in increase of confirm cases, and death. Above 95% contribution is explained by time on determining confirm cases, recovery and deaths. Hence intermeasures need to be chalked out jointly by technicians, bureaucrats, social workers, in the interest of individual's COVID -19 disease attack will be continued more than 2 months. i.e. beyond 40th week ending on 7th Jan 2021, and of decline thereafter by mid of Jan. These facts are confirmed by the graphs presented.

INTRODUCTION

undercoized by the fear and shock of COVID-19. India experienced 5 lockdowns in facing COVID-19 situation. The stress by COVID-19 is continuing. The organizing Corona virus situations faced lots of physical, mental, social and uncertainties. The outbreak was first announced by World health organization in Wuhan in December 2019. The Indian organization reported first case of Covid-19 during Jan 2020 in Kerala, a student of Wuhan University China. The major COVID-19 had infection level, resulting in suspending tourist visas and day to day working. COVID-19 being a recently ad infection, even till today, vaccine is awaited on it.

model plays role in understanding and explaining strategies in controlling infestation. To study the transmission as of corona virus, present study is an effort in developing and testing models on Confirmed cases, Recoveries, deaths. m modeling will help in describing infestation trade and their effects on human health. The present study is an effort in stion on testing linear exponential and quadratic responses in studying behavior of number of cases reported, recovery and Mahamatical models are powerful tools to study various physical phenomena of real world problems. The respective idea and by Bernoulli in 1776. After that, the first mathematical model of infectious disease was formulated in 1927 by d and Karmark. Following that, this area got considerable attention and lots of models, which describe numerous physical processes, were formed. By using mathematical models for the description of infectious diseases, we can get about the transmission of a disease in a community, its mortality rates, and how

of the mathematical models under fractional derivatives instead of usual ordinary derivatives produces more significant shich are more helpful in understanding. In fact, numerous fractional order derivatives have been introduced and used in acluding "Caputo and Riemann-Liouville" derivatives which are the most popular differential operators to control it. that bare been tracking the spread of the virus, have mobilized to speed innovative diagnostics, and are working on a vaccines to protect against COVID-19. Cao et al. studied the clinical features of corona virus and discussed the showof 18 patients and 102 patients with COVID-19 in intensive care units. Maharashtra, which is one of the states in the patients and 102 patients with COVID-19 in intensive care units. Management, the active cases in the patients and 102 patients with COVID-19 in intensive care units. Management, the active cases in the 250,000 part of the covid-19 pandemic, has registered nearly 1.4 million cases and 36,662 deaths till now. The active cases in the 250,000 while 1,88,322 people have been recovered.

proposes dominate respiratory track and leads to respiratory failure. The impact of social isolation in controlling ploms dominate respiratory track and leads to respiratory failure. The impact of social isolated to social i

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192

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COVIDE-19 INDIAN STATUS AND FORECAST

Dr. Vidya .V. Deshpande

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Abstract

The corona virus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which originated in the city of Wuhan, China, has quickly spread to various countries, with many cases having been reported worldwide. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of India has raised awareness about the recent outbreak and has taken of Health and pecessary actions to control the spread of COVID-19. The central and state governments are taking several measures and formulating several wartime protocols to achieve this goal. Economists assume that the impact of COVID-19 on the economy will be high and negative when compared with the SARS impact during 2003. For instance, it has been estimated that the number of tourists arriving in China was much higher than that of tourists who traveled during the season when SARS emerged in 2003. This shows that COVID-19 has an effect on the tourism industry. The present study conducted with the following objectives. To study the weekly growths in number of confirm cases, recovery and death. To forecast the number of confirm cases, recovery and death. The present study is based on secondary data published by ministry of health, govt. of India. The study is based on weekly data for the period of 9th march, 2020 to 30th Sept, 2020. The analytical methods used are Exponential wend Laplace transformation estimation of linear model

The growth rates for confirmed cases, Recovery and Death were 51.52,81.02 and 28.49 percent respectively. Forecasting of Indian COVID-19 epidemic is essential to control infections and death. It also will help in increasing recovery. The measures like epidemiology, etiopathogenesis and diagnosis on large scale are essential in COVID-19 fight. Combat against viral outbreak expecting infestation to the tune of 2.15 Cr and death 1.31 Lakhs by 30th Nov, 2020. Collective fight against this viral infection not only at national level but internationally is essential. This campaign will help in controlling outbreak and increasing recovery rate. Else Indian population and human health will enter 2021 with this viral. INTRODUCTION

The outbreak of COVID-19 in different parts of the world is a major concern for all the i administrative units of respective countries. India is also facing this very tough task for controlling the virus outbreak and has managed its growth rate through some strict measures.

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, which originated in the city of Wuhan, China, has quickly spread to various countries, with many cases having been reported worldwide. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of India has raised awareness about the recent outbreak and has taken necessary actions to control the spread of COVID-19. The central and state governments are taking several measures and formulating several wartime protocols to achieve this goal. Moreover, the Indian government implemented a 55-days lockdown throughout the country that started on March 25th, 2020, to reduce the transmission of the virus. This outbreak is inextricably linked to the economy of the nation, as it has dramatically impeded industrial sectors because people worldwide are currently cautious about engaging in business in the affected regions.

Nowadays, the whole World is under threat of Coronavirus disease (COVID-19). The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in many fatalities and forced scientific communities to foster their Research and Development (R & D) activities. On this line, many reputed academic institutions and

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Page 27



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REFORMANCE AND GROWTH OF MAJOR CROPS BASED ON LOGISTIC

Dr. Vidya Venkatrao Deshpande Late Laxmibai Deshmukh Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Parli-V

productivity of crop depends on climate soil type and managemental practices. The crop production technologies have enhanced yields to considerable extent. The productivity forecast The productivity forecast rade on time series date to formulate policies. in a class of regression where the independent side on the dependent variable. The dependent variable is dichotomous. When the dent variable has two categories, then it is binary logistic regression. When the dependent the has more than two categories, then it is multinomial logistic regression. When the dent variable category is to be ranked, then it is ordinal logistic regression. When the ikelihood estimation, transform the dependent variable in the logit function. Logit is anatural log of the dependent variable and tells whether or not the event will occur. Like ordinal logistic regression does not assume a linear relationship between the dependent and andent variable. It does not assume homoscedasticity. Wald statistics tests the significance of dividual independent variable. To study the productivity of selected crops in Vidarbha. To the trend in selected food crops using logistic model. The productivity performance of and derops indicated that Bajra, Gram and Mung crops have low productivity. Wheat, Jowar and moductivities are relatively higher. Exponential trend was found to be best fit for most of the Logistic function was suitable for Mung in Amravati Division and Tur in the region.

MRODUCTION

The productivity of crop depends on climate soil type and managemental practices.

The productivity forecast are made on time series date to formulate policies.

The behavior of crop is fluctuating due to climatic conditions, as a result crop growth varies.

studies related to growth have been taken up with the use of growth functions. The linear is function has wider adoptability. However, all growths can not be explained. The selection propriate growth model is need of the day to fore cast yield.

Logistic regression in a class of regression where the independent variable is used to predict dependent variable. The dependent variable is dichotomous. When the dependent variable has more than two adegories, then it is binary logistic regression. When the dependent variable category is to be then it is multinomial logistic regression. When the dependent variable category is to be then it is ordinal logistic regression (OLS). To obtain the maximum likelihood estimation, then it is ordinal logistic regression (OLS). To obtain the maximum likelihood estimation, then it is ordinal logistic regression (OLS). To obtain the maximum likelihood estimation, then it is ordinal logistic regression (OLS), ordinal logistic variable and tells whether or not the event will occur. Like OLS, ordinal logistic variable and tells whether or not the event will occur. Like OLS, ordinal logistic logistic variable and tells whether or not the event will occur. Like OLS, ordinal logistic logistic variable and tells whether or not the event will occur. Like OLS, ordinal logistic logistic logistic variable. It was assume homoscedasticity. Wald statistics tests the significance of the individual

International Research Journal of Management Science & Technology

Page 40



OUR HERITAGE

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One Day Interdisciplinary National Conference on "Arts, Sculpture and
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Organiscoby: Department of History, Pratish than Mahavidyalaya, Paithan, Tq. Paithan, Dist. Aurangabad 431107, (Maharashtra)
Held on 1 February 2020

Contribution Of Mathematitions In Construction Of Caves, Temples And Sciptures

Dr. Vidya Venkatrao Deshpande Late Laxmibai Deshmukh Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Parli-V Email ID: vidyad469@gmail.com

Intertionally or unintentionally, from ages, architects, builders and construction experts have used mathematics as a very basic yet important tool for the soulful purpose of design, execution and finalization of building projects. In the history, architects were mathematicians and also some mathematicians were architect too. Vitruvius was a very well-known architect as well as famous worker and user of golden ratio Leonardo Da Vinci along with many achievements was an architect too. architecture, as in geometry, from very important site analysis to final design of elevation or façade. Aim construction, caves, sculptures and Architectural Engineering. This paper is an initial part of the same research

Keywords: Geometry, Form order and Function, Mensuration, Golden Section, Pythagoras Studies, Patterns, History of Architecture.

INTRODUCTION

The fundamental study of forms, shapes and spaces, and their order along with their geometry contributes to the process of composition and designing of any element of architecture. Composition in architecture begins with space developing and their relations. Geometry and its study make an important input to this process by dealing with studies of geometric figures, shapes and forms as elements and at the same place proportions, differences, angles positions and transformations as relations between them. The foundation of composition is built by structures. The word is derived from the Latin idea "structure" which means to associate together in order. Mathematics and crucially geometry, can be seen as a specific study of structures by considering collective sets of architectural elements and their relations as well as operations. This concept for an example was the background for an innovative approach to the composition of Mr. Richard Buckminster Fuller. Geometry can be stated as the science to describe structures and spaces. Max Bill in his artwork plays with geometric structures as method, for example in final product and worked well.

Max Bill was one of great artists who gave a thought on the relationship between art and structure. Through history of geometry and that of architecture there were developed some rules and standards based on geometry which formed the very basic concepts for architectural composition. In the following paper we will analyze the role of geometry in the sequential architectural design processes through several examples of contemporary architecture and along with them examples from history of architecture.

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Algorithms for Solving Linear Congruences and Systems of Linear Congruences

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Research Paper - Mathematics

ABSTRACT

In this article we determine several theorems and methods for solving linear congruences and systems of linear congruences and we find the number of distinct solutions. Many examples of solving congruences are given.

Properties for solving linear congruences.

Theorem 1. The linear congruence $a_1x_1 + ... + a_nx_n \equiv b \pmod{m}$ has solutions if and only if $(a_1,...,a_n,m)$ | b.

Proof:

 $a_1x_1 + ... + a_nx_n \equiv b \pmod{m} \Leftrightarrow a_1x_1 + ... + a_nx_n - my = b$ is a linear equation which has solutions in the set of integer numbers $\Leftrightarrow (a_1,...,a_n,-m) \mid b \Leftrightarrow (a_1,...,a_n,m) \mid b$.

If m = 0, $a_1x_1 + ... + a_nx_n \equiv b \pmod{0} \iff a_1x_1 + ... + a_nx_n = b$ has solutions in the set of integer numbers $\Leftrightarrow (a_1,...,a_n) \mid b \Leftrightarrow (a_1,...,a_n,0) \mid b$.

Theorem 2. The congruence $ax \equiv b \pmod{m}$, $m \neq 0$, with $(a, m) = d \mid b$, has d distinct solutions.

The proof is different of that from the number's theory courses: $ax \equiv b \pmod{m} \iff ax - my = b$ has solutions in the set of integer numbers; because results: $a = a_1 d$. $m = m_1 d$. $b = b_1 d$ and $(a_1, m_1) = 1$. $a_1 dx - m_1 dy = b_1 d \Leftrightarrow a_1 x - m_1 y = b_1$. Because $(a_1, m_1) = 1$ it results that the general ISSUR - XXIV, VOI. II



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Criteria of Primality

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Research Paper - Mathematics



Theorem 1. Let p be a natural number, $p \ge 3$: p is prime if and only if $(p-3)! \equiv \frac{p-1}{2} \pmod{p}$.

Proof:

Necessity: p is prime $\Rightarrow (p-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$ conform to Wilson's theorem. It results that $(p-1)(p-2)(p-3)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$, or $2(p-3)! \equiv p-1 \pmod{p}$. But p being a prime number ≥ 3 it results that (2,p)=1 and $\frac{p-1}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}$. It has sense the division of the congruence by 2, and therefore we obtain the conclusion.

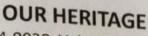
Sufficiency: We multiply the congruence $(p-3)! \equiv \frac{p-1}{2} \pmod{p}$ with $(p-1)(p-2) \equiv 2 \pmod{p}$ (see [1], pp. 10-16) and it results that $(p-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$, from Wilson's theorem, which makes us conclude that p is prime.

Lemma 1. Let m be a natural number >4. Then m is a composite number if and only if $(m-1)! \equiv 0 \pmod{m}$.

Proof:

The sufficiency is evident conform to Wilson's theorem.

Necessity: m can be written as $m = a_1^{a_1} \dots a_s^{a_s}$, where a_s are positive prime





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Importance of Mathematics Education

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Abstract "Mathematic is a way to settle in the mind of children a habit of reasoning". There are still a lot of students have learning difficulties and obstacles in mathematics learning both practical and emotional problems. Based on these problems the teacher has the challenge to solve the case of learning difficulties, why these cases happen and find a solution how to help students be successful in mathematics learning. The aim of this article is to explain the importance of mathematical education.

Keywords: mathematical power, mathematics education

INTRODUCTION

Page 151

Roger Bacon (1214-1294), an English Franciscan friar, philosopher, scientist and scholar of the 13th century, once stated: "Neglect of mathematics works injury to all knowledge, since he who is ignorant of it cannot know the other sciences or the things of the world."

Mathematics is the cradle of all creations, without which the world cannot move an inch. It is a branch of science, which deals with numbers and their operations. It involves calculation, computation, solving of problems etc. Its dictionary meaning states that, 'Mathematics is the science of numbers and space' or 'Mathematics is the science of measurement, quantity and magnitude'. It is exact, precise, systematic and a logical subject.

Mathematics helps the man to give exact interpretation to his ideas and conclusions. It is the numerical and calculation part of man's life and knowledge. It plays a predominant role in our everyday life and it has become an indispensable factor for the progress of our present-day

At a psychological level, exposure to mathematics helps in developing an analytic mind and assists in better organization of ideas and accurate expression of thoughts. At a more general level, far away from dealing with the higher mathematical concepts, the importance of mathematics for a common man underpinned. A common man is being increasingly dependent upon the application of science and technology in the day-to-day activities of life, the role of mathematics has undoubtedly been redefined. Mathematics is around us. It is present in different forms; Right from getting up in early hours of the day to the ringing of an alarm, reading time on a watch, rounding a date on a calendar, picking up the phone, preparing a recipe in the kitchen, to wait for the counts of whistles of the cooker, manage the money, travel to some place, to thange currency at a ticket outlet while availing a public conveyance or checking up the mileage of your car, halting at the filling station, attending to a roll call at school, getting scores the class exams, almost every next moment we do the simple calculations at the back of our mind





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Number Theory

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ABSTRACT

Number theory studies integers, that is, whole numbers, and their relationships. Principle concepts include square numbers and higher powers of numbers, prime numbers, divisibility of numbers, greatest common divisors and the structure and number of solutions of systems of polynomial equations with integer coefficients. Many problems in number theory, while simple to state, have proofs that involve apparently unrelated areas of mathematics. A beautiful illustration is given by the use of complex analysis to prove the "Prime Number Theorem," which gives an asymptotic formula for the distribution of prime numbers. Yet other problems currently studied in number theory call upon deep methods from harmonic analysis. This article tells about Number Theory and different factors related to it.

Keyword: Number Theory, Principle concepts.

INTRODUCTION

What is Number Theory?

Number Theory, the study of the integers, is the oldest branch of pure mathematics, and also the largest. There are many questions to ask, about individual numbers and their properties, about operations on numbers, about relations between numbers, about sets of numbers, about patterns in sequences of numbers, and so on. Number Theory is famous for generating easy-to-ask, hard-to-answer questions, and that is one reason for its popularity.

Multiplication is the most interesting operation on integers. Number Theory treats factoring and divisibility, and, of paramount importance, prime numbers. The ancient Greeks knew how many primes there are, and Gauss discovered how they are distributed among the megers as a whole. Today we have a few efficient algorithms to find numbers likely to be prime, and some inefficient algorithms to factor large numbers. No one knows a formula to sacrate primes, nor how many "twin primes" there are.

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2020-2

of Knowledge Peer Review Journal, Special Issue II Aug. 2020 ISSN 2320-4494 Impact factor 2.7286 Research Paper On Effectiveness Of Feedback In Improving Students
Researching And Professionalizing Teaching In Higher Education search Paper

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And Professionalizing Teaching In Higher Education

Dr. Vidya V.

Dr. Vidya Venkatrao Deshpande Late Laxmibai Deshmukh Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Parli-V

astract was to investigate the effectiveness of a formative assessment system in students' learning. This system involved giving feedback to students 85TRACT saim of this students, learning. This system involved giving feedback to students regarding the proving students regarding the sproving made in a series of assignments performed during a course. Feedback is one of the sproving made in a series on learning. This article provides an overview of the they made in the m owerful influence of the current way of station i.e. Online Education due to COVID-19 pandemic. In this paper, there is a clear of assessing of student input for the betterment of educational in the current way of assessing of student input for the betterment of educational in the current way of assessing of student input for the betterment of educational in the current way of assessing of student input for the betterment of educational in the current way of assessing of student input for the betterment of educational in the current way of description i.e. On this paper, there is a clear sproach of assessing of student input for the betterment of educational institute. Participants sproach of assessing of students enrolled in a core course of the degree in Mathematics. Det sphoach of assessing the degree in Mathematics. Data was gathered from the analysis that through Google forms. All information from the analysis sere to students. Data was gathered from the analysis was used to design a test taken which can be used to enhance its effectiveness in any taken thrown the day of the last taken thrown thrown the last taken thrown thrown the last taken thrown thrown the last taken thrown thrown thrown thrown the last taken thrown thrown

Key points: formative assessment, Feedback on errors, Online education, Teaching and learning.

INTRODUCTION:

Formative assessment is defined as "a process of appraising, judging or evaluating students' work or performance and using this to shape and improve their competence". Its purpose is to provide direct feedback about the learning and teaching process, and it can have beneficial effects for both students and teachers. It is generally acknowledged that formative assessment improves students' learning through the provision of information about their performance.

The core of formative assessment (i.e., assessment for learning) is, feedback. Feedback has been described as "information with which a learner can confirm, add to, overwrite, tune, or restructure information in memory, whether that information is domain knowledge, metacognitive knowledge, beliefs about self and tasks, or cognitive tactics and strategies". Without feedback from teachers, students' mistakes go uncorrected and good performance is not reinforced, which may adversely affect not only students' motivation but also their grades.

In the present study a formative assessment system was developed and implemented in the context of a Mathematical Statistics course, a third-year core subject in the degree in B.Sc. offered by the BAMU. The specific aim was to investigate the effectiveness of this system in improving students' learning. This feedback is specially based on the topic BINOMIAL DISTRIBUTION.

102

The Lower and Uppear Solutions Method for First order The Low of the Pirst order pifferential inclusions with nonlinear Boundary Conditions

> Dr. Vidya Deshpande Dept. of Mathematics, Late. Laxmibai Deshmukh Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Parli (V), Dist. Beed

Research Paper - Mathematics

ABSTRACT

In this paper a fixed point theorem for condensing maps combined with upper and lower solutions are used to investigate the existence of solutions for first order differential inclusions with general nonlinear boundary conditions.

Key words and phrases: Initial value problem, Convex multivalued map, Differential inclusions, Nonlinear boundary conditions, Condensing map, Fixed point, Truncation map, Upper and lower solutions.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification. 34A60.

Introduction

This paper is concerned with the existence of solutions for the boundary multivaluedproblem:

- (1.1) $v(t) \in F(t, v(t))$, for a.e. $t \in J = [0, T]$
- (1.2) L(v(0), v(T)) = 0

Where $F: J \times \to 2^{\circ}$ is a compact and convex valued multivalued map and $L^{2} \rightarrow \text{is a continuous single-valued map.}$

The method of upper and lower solutions has been successfully applied to study the existence of multiple solutions for initial and boundary value problems of first and second order. This method has been used only in the context of single-valued differential equations. We refer to the books of Bernfeld-Lakshmikantham



On A Theorem of Wilson

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Research Paper - Mathematics



§1. In 1770 Wilson found the following result in the Number's Theory: "If p is nime, then $(p-1)! \equiv (-1 \mod p)$ ".

Did you ever question yourself what happens if the module m is not anymore prime? It's simple, one answers, "if m is not prime and $m \neq 4$ then $(m-1)! \equiv 0 \pmod{m}$ "; for the proof see [4].

This is fine, I would continue, but if in the product from the left side of this congruence we consider only numbers that are prime with m?

For this reason we'll address this case, and provide a generalization of Wilson's theorem to any modulo, this will conduce to a nice result.

§2. Let m be a whole number. We note $A = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}, x \text{ is of the form } \pm p^n, \pm 2p^n, \pm 2^r, \text{ or } 0, \text{ where } p \text{ is odd prime, } n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ and } r = 0,1,2 \}$.

Theorem*. Let $c_1, c_2, ..., c_{\varphi(m)}$ a reduced system of residues modulo m. Then $c_1, ..., c_{\varphi(m)} \equiv -1 \pmod{m}$ if $m \in A$, respectively +1 if $m \notin A$; where φ is Euler's function.

CURRENT GLOBAL REVIEWER

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Half Yearly Issue X VolIV. A Modified Hestenes-Stiefel-Type Derivative-Free Method for Large-Scale Nonlinear Monotone Former

pr. Vidya V. Deshpande pr. Vidya V. Deshmukh Mahila Mahavidalaya, Parali, Dist. Beed

The goal of this paper is to extend the modified Hestenes-Stiefel method to solve large-scale The goal of the state of the st nonlinear motion. M.V.; Svaiter, B.F. A globally convergent inexact Newton method for systems method (Solodov, M.V.; Svaiter, B.F. A globally convergent inexact Newton method for systems notone equations, in: M. Fukushima, L. Qi (Eds.)Reformulation. method (Soloutor) in: M. Fukushima, L. Qi (Eds.)Reformulation: Nonsmooth, Piecewise of monotone equations and Smoothing Methods, Kluwer Academic Publish of monotone Cylindrical Smoothing Methods, Kluwer Academic Publishers. 1998, 355-369) and Smooth, Height Hestenes-Stiefel method in Dai and Wen (Dai, 7: Way F. Cylindrical Smooth). Smooth, Sellish Hestenes-Stiefel method in Dai and Wen (Dai, Z.; Wen, F. Global convergence of a the modified Hestenes-Stiefel nonlinear conjugate gradient method with Assis II. the modified Hestenes-Stiefel nonlinear conjugate gradient method with Armijo line search. Numer Algor. modified 112.

modified 112.

In addition, we propose a new line search for the derivative-free method. Global 2012, 59, 79-93). In addition, we proposed method is established if the system of the proposed method is established if the system of the proposed method is established. 2012, 59, 19 of the proposed method is established if the system of nonlinear equations are Lipschitz convergence of the proposed method is established if the system of nonlinear equations are Lipschitz convergence on monotone. Preliminary numerical results are given to test the effectiveness of the

proposed in proposed in proposed in property; projection method; global convergence Keywords: nonlinear equations; monotonicity property; projection method; global convergence

1. Introduction

In this paper, we consider the problem of finding numerical solutions of the following large-scale nonlinear equations

F(x)=0,(1)

where the function $F: \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is monotone and continuous. If F(x) is monotone, it implies that the following inequality holds

 $(F(x)-F(y),x-y)\geq 0, \quad \forall x,y\in R^n.$

Nonlinear monotone equations can be applied in different fields, for example, they are used as subproblems in the generalized proximal algorithms with Bregman distances [1]. Some monotone variational inequality problems can be converted into nonlinear monotone equations [2]. Monotone systems of equations can also be applied in L₁-norm regularization sparse optimization problems (see [3,4]) and discrete mathematics such as graph theory (see [5,6]).

Being aware of the important applications of nonlinear monotone equations, in recent years, many scholars have paid attention to propose efficient algorithms for solving problem (1). These algorithms are mainly divided into the following categories.

Each of the Newton-type method, Levenberg-Marquardt method, and quasi-Newton method enjoy fast local convergence property, and are attractive (see [7-13]). However, for large-scale problems, adrawback of these methods is that at each iteration these algorithms require computing a large-scale linear system of equations by using approximate systems of equations or a Jacobian matrix. The large demand of storage for matrix results in improper handling of large-scale nonlinear monotone systems.

In recent years, gradient-type algorithms have attracted the attention of many scholars. The main reasons are low storage requirements, easy implementation, and global convergence under mild

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Mutimedia and Mathematic

pr. Vidya V. Deshmukh Mahila Mahavidalaya, Parali, Dist. Beed pr. Vidya V. Deshpande

Learning is a lifelong process which runs from the womb of the mother to the Abstract: aby's era multimedia plays key role in every aspect of the life with the help of multimedia tomb. In

learning becomes easy not only for fast (quick) learner but also for slow learner too. learning become learning process has many positive and noticeable influences.

The use of multimedia in teaching process has many positive and noticeable influences. The use of the learners. It provide very good opportunity to the teacher to make subject on the learner to make subject understandable as well as it create good environment for the learner to put active understand in the teaching learning process. Variety of methods can be use to teach a single phenomena as per the grasping power of the pupil.

Learning mathematics with traditional methods allow pupils to participate passively. They learn formulae, steps to be follow and to calculate answer of the given in't understand the concept behind the problem. Multimedia creates equal opportunity to problem but they

understand concept as well as application of the problem within the mean time. Multimedia provide good and healthy environment to the learner to interact with the teacher or learner with the learner.

This paper deals with the use of multimedia in the subject of mathematics to make it interesting and easily understandable for all types of learners and provide full independence to participate in the mathematics lecture.

The use of multimedia in teaching and learning presents impact to institutions Introduction: of higher education. Multimedia is a multi-sensory that stimulates multiple sense of audience at a time1.

Multimedia:

Multimedia is a combination of two words multi (many) and media (medium to communicate) The following are general definition of multimedia.

The combined use of sound, video and text to present idea.

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50

AN INTRODUCTION TO LAPLACE TO

AN INTRODUCTION TO LAPLACE TRANSFORM

Dr. Vidya .V. Deshpande

Late.Laxmibai Deshmukh Mahila Mahavidyalay. Parli.v

The complex variable transform is an integral transform named after its inventor Pierre-Simon In mathematical function of a real variable t to a function of a complex variable s. The transform has many as in science and engineering. It deals with what Laplace Transform is, and what is it not to the complex variable s. It transform a total engineering. It deals with what Laplace Transform is, and what is it actually used for. The Transform and most of its important properties have been mentioned with detailed proofs. The station of Laplace Transform is similar to the Fourier transform. This paper also includes a brief overview of the state of the find the time downstance. Laplace Transform is similar to the Fourier transform. This paper also includes a brief overview of Inverse Laplace transform is shown as a brief overview of Inverse Laplace

The desired transform is shown as the control of method used to find the time domain function from its frequency domain equivalent have been undefined explanations. adviced with detailed explanations.

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

In the denoted as L[f(t)], where L is the operator operated on the time denoted. The Laplace Transition of the Laplace Iransition results in a new function of complex frequency s. Like the Fourier of the Laplace of a function results in a new function of complex frequency s. Like the Fourier Transform, the Laplace softem is also used in solving differential and integral equations. It is also predominantly used in the analysis of the definition is also be described as the control of the second analysis of the second analysis of the second analysis in the electrical circuits where frequency domain analysis is used. Laplace's use of generating functions and the second analysis of as similar to what is now known as the z-transform and he gave little attention to the continuous variable case which as discussed by Niels Henrik Abel. The theory was further developed in the 19th and early 20th centuries by Mathias Tends Oliver Heaviside, and Thomas Bromwich.

DEFINITION OF LAPLACE TRANSFORM

The Laplace transform of a function f(t), defined for all real numbers t? 0, is the function F(s), which is a unilateral

$$f(s) = \int_{c}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-st}dt$$

where s is a complex number frequency parameter

 $s = \sigma + i\omega$, with real numbers σ and ω

An alternate notation for the Laplace transform is L(F)(t) instead of F..

$$L(f(t)) == \int_0^\infty f(t)e^{-st}dt$$

PROPERTIES AND THEOREMS OF LAPLACE TRANSFORM

Linearity Property

If k₁ and k₂ are constants, then,

Change of Scale Property

A linear multiplication or division of a constant with the variable is known as scaling. Thus, if

L(f(t))=f(s)then by change L(f(at)) = Eq E

> First Shifting Th The First Shifting L(F(t))=f(s).

 $L(e^{at}) F(t) = fi$

Proof: By definition

 $L[e^{at} F(t)] = \int_{0}^{t/2} e^{-st}$

• Then. $L[e^{at}F(t)] = \int$

 $L(e^{at}) F(t) = f(s-a)$

> Second shifting

The second shifting Laplace Transform

If L[(F(t) = f(s)) and

G(t) = F(t-a)

= 0

then LIG(

Proof: By definition

And G(t) = F(t-

 $L[G(t)] = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st}$ $=\int_0^u e^{-st}$

 $\int_0^{\pi} e^{-st} = 0.0$

 $=0+\int_{0}^{n}$

Put t-a = p so tha

If t = a, then p = t-

If t = w, then p =

 $L[G(t)] = \int_0^\infty \epsilon$

Approach" Adoption Gap in Paddy - A Principal Component

Vidya Deshpande Sulbha Sarap S.W.Jahagirdar

RODUCTION The new agricultural technology is believed to have generated more income to The new agriculture increase in the overall level of agriculture productivity, 97 per out of the total increase in the overall level of agriculture productivity, 97 per out of the contributed by the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by the yield increase alone. Out of the total of the total of the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by the yield increase alone, 3% increase is contributed by greatern in favour of those crops for which per hectare yell. orease, is contributed by pattern in favour of those crops for which per hectare value of output and out of this nearly 66 per cent of yield component of productivity crepping pattern of this nearly 66 per cent of yield component of productivity growth is nearly three technological factors viz., fertilizers, irrigation and high viald: greater and out of productivity growth is greater technological factors viz., fertilizers, irrigation and high yielding varieties and by three technologies play an important of productivity growth is 1978). As these production technologies play an important of productivity growth is by three tests. As these production technologies play an important role in increasing da Sagar, of crops. Merely evolution of technologies is not increasing Sagar, 1970).

Merely evolution of technologies is not important but its productivity of crops. Merely evolution of technologies is not important but its productivity the farmers is more important to improve productivity.

Vidarbha is the eastern region of Maharashtra state.

Vidarbha is the eastern region of Maharashtra state, occupies 31.6 per cent of and holds 21.3 per cent of total population of Maharashtra. Vidarbha economy is al area and no.

Orange and Soybean. Traditional crops on a construction of the constr Orange, and Soybean. Traditional crops are sorghum, bajra and rice. Low and are country of the second Thus Vidarbha region is less economically prosperous compared to the rest of warashtra and plagued very much by poverty and malnutrition.

The major constraints for yield increase are still lack of high yield technology for our re rain fed area. Technology without a favorable policy environment its large scale artion will be of no use. Indian scientists have been successful since the beginning with pressively improved varietal and crop management technology which include, among the and ones, multiple disease pest resistant varieties, hybrid variety technology, export ulty, high yielding varieties for varied rain fed ecologies and integrated pest and nutrient amgement packages. Achievement of production targeted for the coming decade would and on how effectively we translate all such opportunities into production.

A technology transfer programmed would be considered effective if there is aims or no gap between the potential and realized impacts of the technology. It means monitoring of adoption of technologies is an integral part of the technology transfer Therefore, transfer of technology must be preceded and succeeded by technology reasserting that technology transfer and assessment are complementary

Mandeep Singh, 2009).

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chnical adoption gap in Udid - A principal onent approach

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Introduction of sharp-edge optic intraocular lenses (IOL) and the development of the modern phacoemulsification have resulted in reduced rates of posterior capsule opacification (PCO). Posterior capsule Introduction of snarp-edge plant of the modern phacoemulsification technique have resulted in reduced rates of posterior capsule opacification (PCO). Posterior capsule opacification technique have resulted in reduced rates of posterior capsule opacification technique have resulted in reduced rates of posterior capsule opacification to the proliferation and migration of capsule opacification is the technique have resulted in recommentation of cataract surgery and results from the proliferation and migration of president common complication of cataract surgery and results from the proliferation and migration of residual lenticular most common complication of cataract surgery and contrast sensitivity leading to disability as a result of the most common complication is the most common complication and contrast sensitivity leading to disability as a result of glare. Neodymium: epithelial cells PCO detect (Nd: YAG) laser capsulotomy has utility in the treatment of PCO. The purpose of this study yttrium-aluminum-garitet (No. 1) and shape of Neodymium: Yttrium Aluminum Garnet (No. 1) laser capsulotomy was to evaluate the influence of size and shape of Neodymium: Yttrium Aluminum Garnet (No. 1) laser capsulotomy was observed in was to evaluate the initiation. No significant change in SE following capsulotomy was observed in all groups following capsulotomy. In conclusion, our study of the control on visual acuity and reduction of 3.5 mm or less provides the greatest improvement in visual functions. BCVA significantly improved in significantly improved in conclusion, our study shows that Cruciate shape capsulotomy with an opening of 3.5 mm or less provides the greatest improvement in visual function following Nd: YAG Key Words: principal component analysis.

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NTRODUCTION

The general notion is that farmers are not fully exploiting the svailable technologies and that is why there is large m between the potential production and actual production. If we compare our agricultural production with the average production of developed countries it is comperatively low. This situation can be changed with te edoption of modern technology. Modern technology Anysa key role in increasing agricultural production. Use of high yielding varieties, fertilizers plant protection sessires, post harvest technology can help to double the notiction. The strategy for increased agricultural poduction adopted by the State government lays major emphasis on intensive farming which necessicitates use of large quantities of new inputs with sufficient technical know hw of the modern technology with a view to achieving higher level of production. Considering the need and availability of pulses, short duration pulse crops udid are selected for the study. Keeping in view the importance of udid production present study has been under taken with following objectives.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 1. To study technologies adopted by the farmers in udid production
- 2. To develop adoption index for udid production.
- 3. To measure the contribution of each components of technology in udid production.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study is undertakne in Buldana district, data on 46 udid growers for 2015-16 has been taken for the study. Recommended technologies/package of practices for udid production are presented in following table.