ROLE OF FORTS IN THE SEVENTEEN CENTURY MARATHA HISTORY: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHAATRAPATI SHIVAJI

Mr. S. S. Marakwad *

The role and the position of the forts are very important in the Indian history from ancient times. Contemporary literature, archeological evidences focus on their importance. Koutila's Arthashastra, Manusmurti, Shukraniti and Chhatrapati Sambhaji's Budhabhushan have also discussed about forts. Forts have been important role and position from the seventeenth century of the Maratha history with the reference of their social, economical, political and urban life. The present paper is a try to focus on the relationship between strategies of Chhatrapati Shivaji and the role of forts.

Maratha were the last indigenous empire builders of India¹. Daughlas has aptly said Shivaji was a man of forts, born in forts. The forts made him what he became, and he made the forts what they were- the terror of all India². Shivaji's heroic exploits, daring deeds and clever stratagems had found a fitting place in the accounts of contemporary English, French, Dutch, Portuguese and Italian writers long known to the world outside these activities and stratagems mostly associated with the forts³. Whole country was secured by a network of forts and sites selected in every part of the country⁴. Hills of Maharashtra offered excellent site for them⁵. Because position of Maharashtra was naturally favorable for the protection⁶. Shivaji was the master of about 350 forts, out of which some fifty must have played an important role in Maratha history⁷.

Political and Military aspect of Fort

The essence of whole kingdom was forts⁸. Shivaji created Maratha kingdom by revered and exalted majestri of fort alone⁹. The range of the Western Ghats enabled the Marathas to raise against their Muhammadan conquerors, to reassert against the whole power of the Mughals¹⁰. The political importance of these Western mountains was indeed striking firstly they nourish a resolute, enduring, Secondly they offer stronghold and fastnesses, third they lie between fertile countries, consequently¹¹.

* ASC College, Ramanandnagar (Burli),
A Two Day National Seminar on

"ROLE OF FORTS IN INDIAN HISTORY"
(Sponsored by Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi)
27th & 28th September, 2013

SOUVENIR
ISBN 978-81-921350-2-1

Organized by Department of History

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR
Principal : 2658840. Fax : 0231- 2658840
E-mail: info@vivekanandcollege.org Web: www.vivekanandcollege.org

and

Shivaji University Itihas Parishad, Kolhapur
as a Knowledge Partner
STUDIES ON THE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF WATER SAMPLES OF VEER DAM, DISTRICT- SATARA (M.S).

SHEWALE A.S., BHOSALE T.S. AND *BHOITE S.A.
P. G Department of Zoology & Fisheries,
Yashavantrao Chavan Institute Of Science, Satara. (MS), India.
*Head, Department of Zoology, Chh. Shahu College, Kolhapur.

ABSTRACT

The first step of conservation biology towards effective and efficient management of any freshwater body is to know physico-chemical and biological status of that particular water body at given time. Therefore the present study was aimed to estimate the monthly physico-chemical parameters of water samples of Veer Dam for six months from June – 2013 to November - 2013. The water resources are playing important role in the life of human being. We have analyzed physico-chemical parameters such as water temperature, pH, turbidity, total dissolved solids, total hardness, chlorides, chlorine, alkalinity, calcium and magnesium of water samples of Veer Dam for six months. The present study helps in proper utilization of water, agricultural development, industrial development, pollution control and also for the improving biodiversity. From analysis it was found that the physico-chemical parameters of water samples of Veer Dam are within the limit. The result of physico-chemical parameters are discussed in relation to potability, agricultural and industrial use.

KEY WORDS: Veer Dam, Physico-chemical parameters of water samples.

INTRODUCTION:

Veer Dam is one of the major water bodies found in Tal-Khandala, Dist-Satara. Which is used for different types of domestic purposes including drinking, agricultural use etc. The notable important physico-chemical parameters are water temp., pH, turbidity, total dissolved solids, total hardness, chlorides, alkalinity, calcium and magnesium of water samples of Veer Dam for six months. Murhekar (2011) studied Physico-chemical parameters of surface water samples in and around Akot City. The physico-chemical parameters of Tamadalge tank in Kolhapur dist was studied by Manjare (2010). The hydrogeochemistry of Koyana river basin was studied by Naik et al., (2009). Similarly the physico-chemical parameters of Deoli Bhorus dam water was studied by Kalwale (2012). The physico-chemical parameters of ground water samples of various places was analysed by Julie and Vasantha (2010); Dahya and Kaur (1999); Alam et al; (2009). Similarly Rao and Venkates-waralu (2010) studied physico-chemical parameters of water samples.

The water plays an important role in human beings life. Since the good quality water spreads human beings healthy and neatly and bad or low quality water spreads different
STUDY OF OXIDATIVE STRESS WITH RESPECT TO LIPID PEROXIDATION AND LIPOFUSCINOGENESIS IN GILLS OF FRESHWATER BIVALVE LAMELLIDENS CORRIANUS.

MESTRY U. D., BHOSLE T.S. AND *BHOITE S.A.
Dept. of zoology Yashwantrao chavan institute of science satara.
*Head, Department of Zoology, Chh. Shahu College, Kolhapur.

ABSTRACT

Many organisms are evolved for a wide range of enzymatic as well as non-enzymatic antioxidant protection to control the physiological generation of free radicals. The oxidative stress is mainly caused by free radicals such as reactive oxygen species (ROS). When bivalves are exposed to hyponic condition, respiratory stress are found on gills tissues. Due to increase in stress condition the level of malonaldehyde (MDA) and lipofuscino pigments were increased significantly in gills that's indicator of aging.

INTRODUCTION:

In suspension feeding aquatic animals like bivalve, the gills are the major site of interaction with the environment. This interaction is mediated by creation of water currents in the pallial cavity due to filter feeding activity. All the contaminants which are present around easily enter into cavity. In many organisms cellular responses to environmental stress may be detected before stress become apparent in the physiology of the whole organisms (Shiyong Lin et al., 1994). Moore 1980 reported that cellular stress responses may provide a rapid and sensitive indicator of environmental alteration and potentially can provide direct evidence of biological deterioration and the probable causes of biological damage. In the process of enzymatic reduction of oxygen that liberate energy for vital body activity, free radicals forms as a byproduct. Normally, molecular oxygen has two unpaired electrons and this electronic structure makes oxygen, especially susceptible to radical formation e.g. addition of an extra electron to molecular (O2) forms a superoxide anion radical (O2•−), the primary forms of ROS. Then it is directly or indirectly converted into secondary ROS like hydroxyl radical (OH), peroxyl radical (ROO•) or hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) (Warren J. S. et al., 1987). For the neutralization of enzyme such as superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT) and Glutathione peroxidase (GPx). But due to imbalance production of free radical and antioxidant creates a condition known as oxidative stress.

The aim of this study is to develop a reliable, simple and inexpensive biochemical assay that can be used for routine environmental monitoring.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The freshwater bivalves Lamellidens corrianus are selected for the present study. It measures about 50 to 55mm in length and were collected from the Madkhol Dam area, Sawantwadi. They were held for 10 day in flowing aerated freshwater before the experiment. Five days prior to being sacrificed one group of bivalves were exposed to air in a humid place at
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>नं.</th>
<th>शीर्षक</th>
<th>संरोधक</th>
<th>पृष्ठ क्रमांक</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lokpal and Lokayukta in Indian scenario</td>
<td>Dr. A. S. Bhagwan</td>
<td>3 To 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lokpal and Lokayukta in Indian scenario: Critique on Structure, Power and Functions</td>
<td>Prof. C. N. Kamble</td>
<td>15 To 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Problems of structure of Lokpal and Lokayukta in India with allusion to administrative fondle</td>
<td>Prof. M. S. Khairnar</td>
<td>22 To 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The problems of structure, power and functions of Lokpal and Lokayukta</td>
<td>Prof. Saroj Pandharbale</td>
<td>28 To 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The problems of structure, power and functions of Lokpal and Lokayukta</td>
<td>Miss. Pournima Jadhav</td>
<td>33 To 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Effectiveness of Lokpal and Lokayukta in Tackling Corruption in India</td>
<td>Prin. Dr. P. R. Pawar</td>
<td>36 To 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Can CBI under Control of Lokpal is possible?</td>
<td>Dr. Shardul Selukar</td>
<td>43 To 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ombudsman (Lokpal) Bill Movement and Anna Hazare</td>
<td>Mr. G. S. Vidhate</td>
<td>49 To 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lokpal Bill, 2011: An Analysis</td>
<td>Mr. Avishkar Kamble</td>
<td>59 To 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lokpal: A move towards corruption free India</td>
<td>Dr. Manik Sonavane</td>
<td>64 To 73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>महानिदी विभाग</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. लोकायुक्त: भोजपुरी विद्यालय, विजयपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ब्रम्हवंचन, देशानित: भोजपुरी साइंसिक संस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. निवास, देशानित: भोजपुरी महाविद्यालय, उत्तर प्रदेश</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"Education through self-help is our motto." - KARMAVEER

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKTA IN INDIAN SCENARIO

23rd and 24th October, 2013

Sponsored by
University Grand Commission, New Delhi

Organized by
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL-SCIENCE AND HISTORY
DAHIWADI COLLEGE DAHIWADI
Tel: 0838 2755444
(Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur)
Reaccredited ‘B’ grade (CGPA 2.79)
E-mail dedprincipal@gmail.com
“PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF AGRICULTURE
DROUGHT PRONE AREA OF INDIA”
- DROUGHT MANAGEMENT -

DR. SOU. PATIL P.B.
(HOD Eco. Dept.)
Arts, Science & Commerce, College, Ramanandnagar, (Burli)

Abstract:
Over the decades since independence, drought management in India amounted to 'crisis management', a reactive approach to tackling disasters when they are already upon the nation. Ad-hoc manoeuvres were the order of the day, with little reliance on a sturdy early warning mechanism that would help the country prepare for a drought.

1. INTRODUCTION:
This was true even in a country like the United States of America, which did not have a comprehensive, coordinated drought management regime in place till recently. It was only in the late-1990s that the USA started setting its house in order with the passing of the National Drought Policy Act in 1998 that led to the creation of the National Drought Policy Commission. The commission subsequently conducted a national study/survey and made recommendations for a policy with 'preparedness' as its cornerstone. The guiding principle is – preparedness over insurance, insurance over relief and incentives over regulation.

UNDERSTANDING DROUGHT IN INDIA

What is drought? Drought may be defined as an extended period – a season, a year or more – of deficient rainfall relative to the statistical multi-year average for a region. It is a normal and recurrent feature of climate and may occur anywhere in the world, in all climatic zones. Its features or characteristics, of course, vary from region to region. Simply put, drought is a period of drier-than-normal conditions that lead to water related problems. When rainfall is below normal for weeks, months or even years, it brings about a decline in the flow of rivers and streams and a drop in water levels in reservoirs and wells. If dry weather persists and water supply-related problems increase, the dry period can be called a 'drought'.

The first evidence of drought is usually seen in rainfall records. To determine the start of a drought, definitions specify the degree of departure from the average precipitation or some other climatic variable over a period of time. This is done by comparing the current situation to the historical average, often based on a 30-year period of record. Drought cannot be confined to a single all-encompassing definition. It depends on differences in regions, needs and disciplinary perspectives. When rainfall in Libya, for instance, is less than 180 mm it can be described as a drought situation. However in Bali, a mere six days without rain can become a drought.

CHRONIC DROUGHT IN INDIA: HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY

The major drought years in India were 1877, 1899, 1918, 1972, 1987 and 2002. Large parts of the country perennially reel under recurring drought. Over 68% of India is vulnerable to drought. The ‘chronically drought-prone areas’ – around 33% – receive less than 750 mm of rainfall, while 35%, classified as ‘drought-prone’ receive rainfall of 750-1,125 mm. The drought-prone areas of the country are
Two Day UGC Sponsored

National Seminar

Date: 16th Jan 2014

ON

Problems & Prospects of Dryland Farming in India

Organized by

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's

Balwant College, Vita

Pin-415 311 Dist. Sangli (M.S.) Tel. 02347-272096
Website: www.erayat.org/bmv
e-Mail: balwantcollege_7207@yahoo.com

In Collaboration With

Shivaji University Economics Association, Kolhapur
‘Food Security: Challenges & Issues In India’

Dr. Sou. Patil P.B.
Head of Dept. of Economics
ASC College, Ramanandnagar

I. Introduction –

Food security refers to the availability of food and one's access to it. A household is considered food-secure when its occupants do not live in hunger or fear of starvation. According to the World Resources Institute, global per capita food production has been increasing substantially for the past several decades. In 2006, MSNBC reported that globally, the number of people who are overweight has surpassed the number who is undernourished - the world had more than one billion people who were overweight, and an estimated 800 million who were undernourished. According to a 2004 article from the BBC, China, the world's most populous country, is suffering from an obesity epidemic. In India, the second-most populous country in the world, 30 million people have been added to the ranks of the hungry since the mid-1990s and 46% of children are underweight.

In developing countries, often 70% or more of the population lives in rural areas. In that context, agricultural development among smallholder farmers and landless people provides a livelihood for people allowing them the opportunity to stay in their communities. In many areas of the world, land ownership is not available, thus, people who want or need to farm to make a living have little incentive to improve the land.

Two commonly used definitions of food security come from the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA):

- Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

- Food security for a household means access by all members at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life. Food security includes at a minimum (1) the ready availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods, and (2) an assured ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways (that is, without resorting to emergency food supplies, scavenging, stealing, or other coping strategies). (USDA)

Those who are around the poverty line, this has to be understood as a distress phenomenon, as with marginal increase in their incomes over time they are forced to cut down on their food consumption to meet other pressing demands of health and education that were not considered important in the past. India's malnutrition figures are not coming down despite a number of government programmes, says a new report released by World Food Programme. The research points out the need for a revamped public distribution system and greater public investment to address the wants of rural population.
Proceedings of U.G.C. Sponsored One Day National Seminar On

"Food Security in India: Issues and Challenges"

14th February, 2015

Seminar Organised By

Latthe Education Society's
Ganpatrao Arwade College of Commerce, Sangli.

Rajnemi Campus, North Shivaji Nagar, Sangli - 416416
W: Postmodernism and Religion

W1: Zoroastrianism in the Postmodern Indian English Novels

Mr. Milind Shivaji Desai
Assistant Professor & HOD
M. P. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Borge

Mr. Sandip Pandurang Shinde
Research Student
A. S. C. College, Ramanand Nagar

Abstract:

Postmodern Indian English literature has been blossomed with various colours of ethnic writings. Many writers focus on their different religion, customs and problems of community. There are number famous Parsi novelists who have shone brightly amongst the literature community of India. They have produced a very high standard of literary work in English. Someworthy mention are Rohinton Mistry, Boman Desai, Fordaus Kanga, D. F. Karaka, Perin Barucha, Farid Dhondy, Nergis Dalal, Keki N. Daruwalla etc. Their novels deal with the Parsi environment in India. With some minor themes they mainly describe their differences in religious and social status. They gave stress on the customs of Parsi community enlighten the problems of inter-caste marriages and several current social problems faced by the Parsi community in India. They also convey a common human issue of spiritual questions, fear of death, family problems and economic hardships. These works are flourished with a few Parsi references like the 'Tower of Silence' and other such symbols and metaphors of Parsis. Their subjects are spread from Islamic persecution ancient Persia during the eighth century to struggles between modernity and tradition.

All these novelists have contributed notably in the field of literature. Though a small community, they have earned popularity for themselves in the literature community. However, there is a mark of the writer’s ethnic identity; these novels are valuable works in the postmodern Indian English literature.

...........
On the Occasion of

The Golden Jubilee Year Celebrations of Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune

UGC Sponsored International Conference on 'Postmodernism and Indian English Literature'

Friday, 21st & Saturday, 22nd February, 2014

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Organised by
Department of English
Bharati Vidyapeeth University
Yashwantrao Mohite College, Pune 411 038 (India)

Salokhe Shrikrishna Ananda
Assistant Professor, Dept. of English,
Doodhsakhar Mahavidyalaya,
Bidri (Mouninagar), Kolhapur.

Abstract:

Indianness can be defined in terms of what and how Indians are and what makes them what they are. It is nothing but the depiction of Indian culture. A.K. Ramanujan is a leading poet of Indian English literature. He is considered as the voice of modern India, though he shows his deep root in Indian tradition and culture. He is well known globally for his excellent and special depiction of Indian sensibilities drawn from Indian life and culture. His poems are rooted in and stems from the Indian environment and reflects its mores, often ironically. He is a poet who uses Indian culture, Indian history, mythology and Indian backdrop to deal with the themes near to the western poets. His essentially Indian sensibility has enabled him to go to India's past and his sense of Indian history and tradition is unique. The past comes to life in his poetry; He uses India as a kind of motif to indulge in to his poetic universe. He is a transnational figure and trans-disciplinary scholar. The main themes of his poetry are Indian culture and tradition, family and relations, past memories, art love, despair, death, myth, hybridism, etc. They are full of humour, irony, paradox and sudden reversals. Most of his poems though intensely personal, have a universal dimension of their own. The select poems have been analyzed in this paper in the light of the theory of Indianness that shows the Indian sensibilities.

N5: Identity Crisis in Anita Nair's Ladies Coupe

Dr. Manisha Anand Patil
Head, Dept. of English, Y.C. Institute of Science, Satara.
Mr. Pawar Keshav Limbajil

Abstract:

Anita Nair is one of the finest writers in Indian writing in English with an international reputational reputation. Her novel "Ladies Coupe" (2001) was rated as one of 2002's top five books of the year and was translated into more than 25 languages around the world. In "Ladies Coupe" Anita Nair focuses on men and women relationship, marriage and divorce, social and cultural and psychological issue. According to Alice Cherian "Ladies Coupe" is a very powerful novel delineating feminine sensibility, despite the fact that this delineation is chiefly expressed through the projection of the crisis of social norms and inner urge for freedom. The Brahmin heroine Akhil, whose life has been taken out of her control, is forty years 'spinster', daughter, sister, aunt and the only provider of her family after the death of her father. Getting fed up with these multiple roles, she decides to go on a train journey away from her family and responsibilities, a journey that
'Social Transformation Through Dynamic Education'
Bharati Vidyapeeth University, Pune (India)
Yashwantrao Mohite College, Pune 411 038
'A' Grade University Status by MHRD, Govt. of India
Accredited & Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC

On the Occasion of
The Golden Jubilee Year Celebrations of Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune

UGC Sponsored
International Conference on
'Postmodernism and Indian English Literature'
Friday, 21st & Saturday, 22nd February, 2014

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Organised by
Department of English
Bharati Vidyapeeth University
Yashwantrao Mohite College, Pune 411 038 (India)
SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR
CENTRE FOR DISTANCE EDUCATION

Indian Economy
(Optional Economics - Paper I & II)
(Academic Year 2013-14 onwards)

For
B. A. Part-I
(Semester-I & II)
COMPARATIVE STUDY ON SILKGLAND PROTEINS IN FIFTH INSTAR LARVAE OF SILKWORM *BOMBYX MORI* IN BIVOLTINE RACES

N. T. PAWAR, J. A. CHAVAN AND G. P. BHAWANE*

Department of Zoology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur- 416 004.

Email- drgpbhawane@rediffmail.com

ABSTRACT

In present study, the comparative account on silk gland soluble proteins in fifth instars larvae of bivoltine races CSR2, CSR2X4 and CSR4 were determined. The amount of total silk gland protein content in middle silk gland (MSG) and posterior silk gland (PSG) were estimated in three bivoltine races on 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 9th day of fifth instars. The protein concentration was increased gradually to day before spinning in MSG and PSG but decreased on spinning day. The maximum protein concentration of MSG was recorded as 10.40 ± 0.361 mg/gm wet weight of tissue in race CSR2 on 7th day of fifth instar. The PSG showed maximum protein content 29.167 ± 0.764 mg/gm wet weight of tissue in race CSR2XCSR4 on 5th day of fifth instar larvae.

Key words: Silk gland, Soluble protein, 5th instar bivoltine races

INTRODUCTION

The silkworm *Bombyx mori* has great economic importance because of its commercial valuable silk. The silk gland are modified labial salivary gland present in the maxillary region of second maxillae in larval head region of silkworm *Bombyx mori*. The silk gland is a paired tubular gland that can be divided into anterior silk gland (ASG), middle silk gland (MSG), and posterior silk glands (PSG). The silk protein sericin is secreted by the silkworm fibroin is synthesized and secreted in the PSG (Sehnal and Akai, 1990). Silk gland was described by Yamanouchi as early as 1921. Lesperon (1937) described silk protein synthesis in the cytoplasm of silk gland. Silk gland is polyploid with well developed rough endoplasmic reticulum and golgi complex which are essential for protein synthesis (Akai, 1960).

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The silkworm *B. mori* bivoltine races CSR2, CSR2XCSR4 and CSR4 were reared as the reared of Krishnaawamu et al. (1978) in the rearing house of Zoology department, Kolhapur University, Kolhapur. The fifth instar larval period in CSR2 was 9 days while in CSR4 and CSR4 had 7 days. Therefore, larvae were sacrificed on 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th day of fifth instars for estimation of total protein from silk gland. The quantitative estimation of protein was done spectrophotometrically by Lowry et al. method (1951).
MINERAL WEALTH IN DECCAN

P. D. Kumbhar
A.S.C. College, Ramanandnagar (Burli)

Abstract: Geologically the Deccan Plateau is the oldest part of the Indian Subcontinent, a shield of old stable rocks. Most of India’s mineral wealth is found in the Deccan Plateau. The Deccan is rich in minerals. In comparison to world larger flood basalts, the Deccan Trap exhibits more than double the amount of copper abundance. Reserves of diamonds in India are not yet exhausted and modern methods are being applied for intensive prospecting and mining in Panna, Kurnool, Bellary and some other selected places in central India. Zeolites and other secondary minerals in the Deccan Traps, though reported in the last century have received scant attention as far as their formation and distribution in the lava flows are concerned. The studies on wealth of minerals in Deccan w.r.t. copper, diamonds and zeolites with some secondary minerals is collectively presented in this paper.

Keywords: Deccan plateau, Deccan trap, minerals, zeolites.

Introduction: The Deccan, triangular shaped southern part of Peninsular India, derived its name from the Sanskrit word Dakshin. The land was referred as Dakshinpatha meaning south land, in the great Indian epics Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Geologically the Deccan Plateau is the oldest part of the Indian Subcontinent, a shield of old stable rocks. Most of India's mineral wealth is found in the Deccan Plateau. The Deccan is rich in minerals. Primary mineral ores found in this region are mica and iron ore in the Chhota Nagpur region, and diamonds, gold and other metals in the Golconda region. The discoveries of native copper and sulphides occurrences from the Deccan Trap came to light during engineering excavations for railways, roads and at diam sites. During the post independence period, the investigations carried out since the 1950’s, mostly by the GSI, provides us the first hand information of different diamond source rocks on the Deccan and also their potential. Zeolites and other secondary minerals in the Deccan Traps, though reported in the last century (Dana, 1854, 1868), have received scant attention as far as their formation and distribution in the lava flows are concerned.
विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाच्या निर्देशानुसार महाराष्ट्रातील सर्व विद्यापीठांच्या महाविद्यालयीन पदवी व पदव्युत्तर अर्थशास्त्र विषयांच्या विद्यापीठासाठी सर्व स्पर्श परीक्षेच्या MPSC, UPSC, SET/NET विद्यापीठासाठी उपयुक्त

शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर
सेमिस्टर V    सेमिस्टर VI

सूक्ष्म अर्थशास्त्र
पेपर नं. VII    पेपर नं. XII

लेखक
डॉ. अनिलकुमार वावरे
(एम.ए. पीएच.डी, जी.डी.सी. ऑफ्ट ए.)
छत्रपती शिवाजी कॉलेज, सातारा.

डॉ. आण्णा काका पारिल
(एम.ए. पीएच.डी, नेट)
आर्ट्स, सायन्स ऑफ्ट कॉमर्स कॉलेज
रमांदनगर.

एज्युकेशनल पब्लिशर्स
औरंगाबाद
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>पदांतर संबंध नामांकन</th>
<th>प्रयोजनापूर्वक भाषा</th>
<th>प्राप्ति वर्ष</th>
<th>प्रवर्तक</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44. प्रयोजनापूर्वक भाषा</td>
<td>डॉ. जी. द्रविदीण</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. 21 सदी पूर्व कहानी साहित्य में ग्राम जीवन की चुनौतियाँ</td>
<td>डॉ. सामजिक मातृत्व लोधे</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Challenges Of 21st Century Before Panchayati Raj In India</td>
<td>डॉ. Ravinder Narayan Rao Karpe</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. मोदी सरकार के परामर्श अभीनव</td>
<td>प्र. विकासी ग. फुलक</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. बदलते वैश्विक नागरिकता : नयी विश्व-व्यवस्था</td>
<td>प्र. दत्त विबाहित शेषनाथ</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. भारतीय संस्कृति में आधुनिकता आणि परिप्रेक्ष्य प्र.डॉ.अमित हरिमल कुमार</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. त्रिका साहित्य व वैज्ञानिक सहकारण के स्वर्ण कृत्य</td>
<td>प्र. विजय ज्ञानदेव गंगवाली</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. भारतीय संस्कृति का साहित्यिक योगदान</td>
<td>प्र. मेघ शि. पालाई</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Political Economy and Ownership of Non Timber Forest Product: Tribes in India</td>
<td>डॉ. Ashfaque Khwaja</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. 20 वीं शताब्दी में आधुनिकता का स्वर्णकाल : नयी विश्व-व्यवस्था</td>
<td>प्र. विजय नारायण राव</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. &quot;A study of contribution on freedom fighter</td>
<td>डॉ. Vishwanath S. Kamble</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. Development Politics and Environmental Movements in India</td>
<td>डॉ. Hake, D.D</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. भारतीय बमेनिर्माण लोकशाहीपूर्ण आंदोलन</td>
<td>डॉ. राजेन्द्र बिनोद कोहबाले</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. भारतवादी नवीन आधिक ध्यानदाता सहकारी विलक्षेप प्र.डॉ.सी.वी.शिशु</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. दादरसंस्कृति संबंध नामांकन</td>
<td>धनिक विलास पांडुरंग</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. जी — 20 परिप्रेक्ष्य भारतवादी योगदान</td>
<td>प्र. गी. एस. गंगवाल</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. Successful Resolution of Border Issue Between India and Bangladesh</td>
<td>मंगल लग्नामा जोग डॉ. R.P. Kamble</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61. Federalism and Regionalism in India</td>
<td>डॉ. Shivanj Patil</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. भारतीय संस्कृति में आधुनिकता प्रशंसकार राहुल</td>
<td>प्र. विजय ज्ञानदेव गंगवाली</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63. निवृत्त व्यापार में प्रकाशित वीडियो रीवीडियो व हेडवॉल्क खेलकूद</td>
<td>भारतीय बमेनिर्माण लोकशाहीपूर्ण आंदोलन</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TWO DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES BEFORE 21ST CENTURY INDIA

SOUVENIR

VOLUME - III

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE & HUMANITIES

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's, RAJARSHI CHHATRAPATI SHAHU COLLEGE, Kadamwadi Road, Kolhapur (MHRASHTRA)
Paper-1: Economics of Industries and Environment
  Unit- 2 – Industrial Firm and Market Structure
  Unit -8 – Environment Economics

Paper-4: Agricultural Economics
  Unit- 2 – Agricultural Prices

Paper-1: Indian Economic Scenario
  Unit- 3 - Scenario of Agricultural Sector and Basic Issues in Agriculture

Paper-1: Macro Economic Analysis
  Unit -5- Demand for And Supply of Money: Money Market Equilibrium
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>नं.</th>
<th>स्वयं अध्ययन साहित्याचे नाव</th>
<th>अय्यरसंगीतून नंबर</th>
<th>प्रकाशन वर्ष</th>
<th>शेळा</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>BA II Macro Economics (English Medium)</td>
<td>978-81-8486-083-2</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>एक घटक लेखन (घटक क्रमांक 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>BA II Indian Economy (English Medium)</td>
<td>978-81-8486-098-6</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>दोन घटकांचे लेखन (घटक क्रमांक 2 व 5 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>MA II Agricultural Development of India (Marathi Medium)</td>
<td>978-81-8486-460-1</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>एक घटक लेखन (घटक क्रमांक 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>MA II Economics of Transport and Communications (Marathi Medium)</td>
<td>978-81-8486-466-3</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>एक घटक लेखन (घटक क्रमांक 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>MA II Agricultural Development of India (English Medium)</td>
<td>978-81-8486-469-4</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>एक घटक लेखन (घटक क्रमांक 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>MA II Economics of Transport and Communications (English Medium)</td>
<td>978-81-8486-471-7</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>एक घटक लेखन (घटक क्रमांक 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>M.A II Labour Economics (English Medium)</td>
<td>978-81-8486-473-1</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>एक घटक लेखन (घटक क्रमांक 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>MA I Principles &amp; Practice of Co-operation (English Medium)</td>
<td>978-81-8486-444-1</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>एक घटक लेखन (घटक क्रमांक 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>BA I Indian Economy (Marathi Medium)</td>
<td>978-81-8486-492-2</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>एक घटक लेखन (घटक क्रमांक 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>MA I Agricultural Economics (Marathi Medium)</td>
<td>978-81-8486-498-4</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>एक घटक लेखन (घटक क्रमांक 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>MA I Monetary Economics (Marathi Medium)</td>
<td>978-81-8486-497-7</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>संदर्भानुसार स्वयं अध्ययन साहित्याचे संपादन</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>BA I Indian Economy (English Medium)</td>
<td>978-81-8486-504-2</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>दोन घटकांचे लेखन (घटक 1 घटक क्रमांक 1 संदर्भ 2 घटक क्रमांक 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>MA II Macro Economics</td>
<td>978-81-8486-585-1</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>एक घटक लेखन (घटक क्रमांक 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>MA II Economics of Growth and Development</td>
<td>978-81-8486-629-2</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>एक घटक लेखन (घटक क्रमांक 3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

उपरोक्तांचे प्रमाणपत्र दृ. पाटील यांचे मानवीतत्त्व देयाच्यात येत आहेत.

प्र.संचालक

संदर्भ : शिष्यपत्र/दूरीकर्ते/244
दिनांक: 28 APR 2016
Proceedings

Two Day
NATIONAL SEMINAR
On
DECCAN THROUGH THE AGES
(8th & 9th October 2015)
Sponsored by
University Grants Commission, New Delhi
Organized by
Department of History,
Arts, Science and Commerce College, Ramanandnagar (Burli)
An Historical study of Wai City

Prof. Sonawale, R.R.
A.S. & C College, Ramanandnagar,
Tal- Palus, Dist. Sangali.
Mob: 9145646125
Email: rajendra.sonawale@yahoo.in

To attempt a systemic historical study of some prominent cities has become an important domain research works these days. Such research studies make attempts to understand its development at stage and different important historical turns that shaped these cities. The history of Wai City of Satara District (Maharashtra) as a great significance. Many writers such as B.K. Apte, Kamal Chavan, M.S. Mate, Jayant Gujral, Ravindra Batt, Vasantaro Borate, Mdhu Nane, G.R. Mate have written different books on the Wai city. No serious attempt to study the growth and development of this city has been made by the researchers so far. Hence, I intend to undertake research to study all aspects of growth of Wai city.

Wai city has made significant contributions in various fields of activities. This ancient city is situated in the belt of Krishna River. It is 33 kms from Satara District in its North-West region and 88 kms away from Pune in the south region. Its height from mean Sea Level is 701 meters and it is situated at 17° 57' North latitude and 73° 54' East longitudes. The average rainfall is 710 mm and its maximum temperature is 33.30° and minimum temperature is 20°C.

The city has two thousand years historical background. The name of the city Wai has been derived from Sanskrit word ‘Wai’ meaning ‘Weaver’. There are evidences of ancient relics such as ‘Krishna Kath’, ‘Hivara Kath’ and coins of Satvahan family to mark the ancient history of the city. Bahamani, Adilshah, Nizamshah, Mughals ruled over Wai city in the middle ages. Later on Chatrapati Shivaji, Rajaram, Shahu Maharaj, Peshawas and finally the British ruled over Wai.
पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू आणि भारतातील आधिक नियोजन

प्रस्तावना:
मानवतेचा एक महान पुजारी आणि भारताचा एक आदित्य नेता, जेथे आम्ही देखील करून-करून मानभूमीच्या मातीत निर्माणाची अथ इच्छा प्रकट करतो तेथे त्याच्यातील अद्वैत राज्यवाद प्रत्ययास म्हणजेच नेहरू एक क्रूर राज्यवादी होतो. त्याच्या अप्रेशेत राज्यवादी, राज्यवादीमध्ये मान्यता होता. त्याच्या रक्तात राज्यवाद भिंत्रा होता. भारताच्या स्वतंत्रतासाठी व स्वतंत्र भारताच्या सर्वांगीण उत्कर्षवादी त्यांनी आपल्या देखील धर्मसंपदेनसाठी आपल्या स्वरूपाचे बदलून अशा दिशाज्ञाने, त्यांनी स्वतंत्र आणि भाष्याच्या हक्कात शांतिचे आग्नेय, प्रादूर या मानतेची अतुल्य वायुमार्गाची आपल्याकडे संचारांना देत हस्तांत्रिक. त्यांनी आयुर्वेद, आयुर्वेद शोधनराशी शासनात शासनात आणि प्रादूरी या मानतेची अतुल्य वायुमार्गाची आपल्याकडे संचारांना देत हस्तांत्रिक.

जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांचा गमन अलावाने रविवार, 31 नोव्हेंबर, 1989 मध्ये एक खास, सुपरस्कृत व संपर्क अष्टाक्षराची साधने धरण्याचा ध्यान. त्यावेळी बोधपालन नेहरूच्या व्यक्तिसंबंधीच्या पायदानाच्या या दोन व्यक्तीही होती त्यामधील मोतीलाल नेहरू ही एक व्यक्ती आणि दुसरी व्यक्ती महानांनी गाढी होती होय. त्याच्या धार्मिक स्त्रियांच्या दिशाची हाताच.

अधिक नियोजन:
अधिकरी नियोजन: ब्रिटिश राजवंशाचा कालात भारताचे परिवर्तन आंशिक करण्यासाठी आले होते. देशाची आधिक विभागीय भाष्यावर झाली होती. भारतासाठी अवकाशित देशाची आधिकरी प्रतिकूल घटक आणणासाठी सर्वांगीण निमित्ते नाही. आरोपाचा असल्याचा जाणवू, नेहरूनाच्या स्वतंत्रतासाठी त्यांनी आधिकरीनियोजन, धार्मिकवेश्यात योगदान आणि अधिकरीवादी परराष्ट्रीय योग आवश्यक असे केले.

आधिकरी स्त्रियांचे शिक्षक कार्यालय: नेहरू भारतीय स्वतंत्रता साधन ताल किंवा महानेत्री होते. स्वतंत्रतासाठी तयांचे पातळीचे प्रतिमाच्या वाचने, मोठा काढून मिळालेल्या देशाच्या स्वतंत्रता एक तामाशा व सर्वांगीण कर्मचारी जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांच्या व्यक्तांनी नियोजनाची स्थापना केली होती. देश स्वतंत्र, स्वातंत्र्यासाठी प्रतिमाच्या वाचने, त्याअसाध्यात नामांचा प्रयत्न नियोजन साधारण घडवू व नियोजनात स्वतंत्रता स्पर्श स्वतंत्रता यांना भारतातील आधिक विकासाची चालना
अर्थमती स्मरणिका

गराती अर्थशास्त्र परिषदेचे 38 वे राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशन

दिवंगत. २० च ते २४ नोव्हेंबर २०१५

2015-2016.

नेकांलं एजुकेशन सोसाइटीचे
तुलजाराम चतुरंचंद महाविद्यालय, बारामती

ता. बारामती, जि. पुणे - ४१३ ९०२
समकालीन हिंदी कविता की परिस्थितियाँ

'समकालीन कविता' शब्द सादोल्लरी १९५० के पश्चात की कविता के लिये प्रयुक्त होने लगा है। 'समकालीन कविता' में अपने समय का अंकन अधिक से अधिक हुआ है। पूर्ववर्ती कविता में अपने समय का वातावरण कम और अप्रवृत्तिकशरण अधिक है। 'समकालीन कविता' शब्द समयवाचक है। प्रवृत्तिवाचक नहीं है। अपने समय का सीधा साक्ष्यक महसूस करना यह अवसर एक प्रबुद्ध है, किन्तु इससे भी प्रबुद्ध विशेषता का ज्ञान होता है। समकालीन कविता विवादों की रचना नहीं कोच, पृथ्वी, और निर्विवाद की रचना है। वेदोग, निसान की अवस्था, सामाजिक लोगों की हालत पर प्रकाश डाला है।

समकालीन कविता ऐसे ही निवारणों की कविता है। निवारणों के असांग, आक्रोश, आंध्र, भर्त्सना की कविता है। समकालीन हिंदी कवियों में भुमिल, हरिश भादरी, हरी ठाकुर, रमेश गौड, रमेश कुटल मेघ, राजीव सक्षेत्रा इन कवियों का प्रमुख रूप से नाम लिया जाता है।

'समकालीन हिंदी कविता की परिस्थितियाँ' निम्न प्रकार से दिखाई देती हैं—

अ. राजनीतिक परिस्थिति—समकालीन हिंदी कविता के समय राजनीतिक परिस्थिति अभिव्यक्ति दिखायी देती है। भारत के नये शासकों ने आंध्रिकवाद की प्रतिविरोध सतर्कता की हालत का प्रकाश धारण करने का कारण नामण् दिखाया गया। राजनेताओं को गंभीर से उल्लम्बित में मिली जनसेवा और राज्यविभाजन परिवर्तन नवाचत करने की कोशिश की।

राजनेताओं ने बुद्धियाँ में विचार के लिये कमश: जातिवाद, समस्तायवाद, भागावाद, धार्मिक अंतरों का उत्प्रेरण करने और समय के लिये, पूर्वजीवियों, नीतिकांशों और समजकर्ताओं पर विचारबंध बनाया गया।

इससे भारतवर्ष में जनतात्मक व्यवस्था, संसद नेपाल और नवांगित संस्थाओं का महत्व में परिवर्तन प्राप्त हो गया। इस राजनीतिक परिस्थिति का कवियों की कविता में प्रतिष्ठित दिखायी देती है; इन कवियों में भुमिल, हरिश भादरी, हरी ठाकुर, रमेश गौड, रमेश कुटल मेघ, राजीव सक्षेत्रा इनका प्रमुख रूप से नाम दिया जाता है। कवि भुमिल अपनी 'बीस साल बाद' कविता में राजनीतिक परिस्थिति को व्यक्त करते हैं—

ISBN: 978-93-82504-63-4

समकालीन हिंदी कविता के बदलते आयाम
समकालीन हिंदी कविता के बदलते आयाम

प्रकाशक
NEW VOICES PUBLICATION
Gulmohar Apartment
Block No.08
Aurangabad. 431001 (M.S.) India
Phon: 0240- 2354757
Mail: modparvez@rediffmail.com

मुद्रक

प्रथमावृत्ति : मार्च २०१६ - 2015-2016

मुखपृष्ठ:

ISBN: 978-93-82504-63-4

मूल्य: २५०/-

प्रस्तुत ग्रंथ में संपादित शोध आलेखों में दिए गए विचार, कल्पना, संबंधित लेखकों की है। इनसे संपादक मंडल सहमत हो यह आवश्यक नहीं है।
अम्प्रकाश वाल्मीकि के "सृष्टि खेत्ते" कहानी में चित्रित
दलित जीवन

प्रस्तावा:—
दलित साहित्य का प्रस्तर महत्त्व दलित साहित्य में सर्वप्रथम हुआ। महाराष्ट्र में दो दलित नेताओं महात्मा गांधी एवं डॉ. अब्दुल्ला के विचारों में दलितों के चेतना उद्घाटन को और अनेक लेखकों ने इन्हें अनुसरण करते हुए दलित साहित्य का यह भी अर्थ हिंदी था की, जो साहित्य स्वरूप दलित वर्ग के ही से हिंदी वर्णन करती है किन्तु आज भारत की अनेक भाषाओं में दलित साहित्य का रूप तथा इसे ही गीत कर रहे हैं, जो ज्ञात दलित वर्ग के तरीक़े है। हिंदी के दलित कवियों में अम्प्रकाश वाल्मीकि, डॉ. ए.सिह, जयप्रकाश, माता वृषाद, महेंद्रदास नेहरू, सुबब विजय आदि का नाम लिखा जा सकते हैं। इन दलित कवियों में अम्प्रकाश वाल्मीकि का अपना महत्तवपूर्ण स्थान है। उनके साहित्य के बारे में जानने के पहले ही दलित' शब्द का तात्पर्य देखते हैं। दलित' शब्द का तात्पर्य—

- डॉ. पीजीसिन वैदेशिक दलित शब्द का ग्राहक करते हुए कहते हैं।
- 'दलित' शब्द जिसे भारतीय साहित्य ने अनुसूचित जाति का दर्जा दिया है।

ओम्प्रकाश वाल्मीकि का जन्म 30 जून, 1930 में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुजफ्फरनगर जिले के बराम गाँव में हुआ है।

साहित्य का संग्रह, बस। उहर दो छाँट लाल और नहीं (कविता संग्रह), जुलाई (आलंकार) ओर्जिन, महम, अल्पत, पंजाब, पंजाब, तमिल, मलयालम, कन्नड़, अनुक्रियात, विशेषता (कविता संग्रह), दलित साहित्य का शीर्षदर्द, मुख्यार्थ और दलित साहित्य, सफ़ेद देखा (सामाजिक अपनान) दलित साहित्य अन्यमय संग्रह और एकाधिक, मा एंड ज्यूरी और अन्य, 

मानन्द अनुबाद: सामाजिक का फहर (अमुन काहने) कविता संग्रह का मराठी से हिंदी अनुवाद में हिंदी कविता जोभी मुसलमान का हिंदी में
समीक्षक सुधा जोशी यांच्या कथा तत्त्वविचार
क्लास महाने
शाखक प्राथ्यापक, मराठी विभाग, प.एस.सी. कॉलेज, रामानंदगार (बुली)

प्रस्तावना
मराठीतील कथासमीक्षका वेगवेगळ्या संकल्पनांना आधारे समृद्ध करणार्या महत्त्वाच्या समीक्षक म्हणून सुधा जोशी यांचे नाव अग्रणीमध्ये घेतले जाते. मोजक्याचे वंश वैशिष्ट्यतपूर्ण असे समीक्षक तिच्या व्याख्या, कथासमीक्षक आपल्याचा अनुभव तत्त्वविचाराचा वेगवेगळ्या काव्यांच्या काव्यात आपल्याच ठिकाच आपल्या उपमांनी आहे. म्हणूनच अलीकडच्या काव्यात आपल्याच्या काव्याची म्हणून त्यांच्याकडे पालिते जाते. मराठी कथासंगीतीच्या तत्त्वचर्चा आणि प्रत्येक समीक्षकांना त्यांनी केले असलेले तरी कथा हा साहित्यप्रकार त्यांसाठी विशेष आश्चर्ये, विद्यमान आणि व्याख्या विस्मय आहे, याची साक्षी त्यांच्या 'कथा: संकल्पना आणि समीक्षक' (2000) या महत्त्वाच्या प्रश्नातील समीक्षक लेखनातून पडते. मराठी कथासमीक्षक सुधा जोशी यांचे नाव उपयोगिता समीक्षक म्हणून उपयोग असेल तरी नाव चे गेले असलेले तरी या प्रश्नाचे त्यांच्या मांडण्यासाठी कथातत्त्वविचार काही नय्या दृष्टिकोनांसाठी अवतरण आहे. मुख्यतः मराठी समीक्षकांनी कथांतर कथा वा वाणिज्यप्रकारांची तत्त्वविचार स्वरूपाची चर्चा काही मोजक्याच समीक्षकांनी केली आहे. त्यांनी अनेक चटकांबाबत पुनरावृत्ती किंवा पारंपरिक सिद्धांताच्या प्रेरणा अधिक प्रभावीत शाळेली दिसते. या पारंपरिकतावर ताल्यांचा अध्ययन संकल्पना व्युत्पन्न आधारे कथासमीक्षक लेखनात करणार्या जोशी यांच्या कथातत्त्वविचाराने मराठी कथासमीक्षका अधिकृतांकाने समृद्ध झाली आहे. म्हणून प्रस्तुत शोधनिर्देशांत तत्त्वविचार वेगळेच व मोलिकऱ्या स्पष्ट केली आहे.

सुधा जोशी यांच्या कथातत्त्वविचार
कथा या साहित्यप्रकारांप्रमाणे तत्त्वचर्चा करणारांनी कथाने साहित्यच्या यसोर साहित्यज्ञ जोशी यांनी केले आहे. या अनुसंधान कथासंगीतीतील नाट्यात्मक आणि वाणिज्यप्रकारासाठी कथा कथात बैसला आहे. नाट्यात्मक वा वाणिज्यप्रकारासाठी कथासमीक्षक साहित्याचे वेगळेच स्पष्ट करणारा साहित्याचे अनेक विषयांच्या विषयांत त्यांनी घेता सोडाच्या नमुद केले आहे. कथासंगीतीतील कथाने, पारंपरिक व अनेक बाबासांची विविधता व विचारांतांच्या मानांना प्रमाणाच्या घेतले त्यांच्या आपल्या नूतनक मांडली आहे. शब्दावली या माध्यमातून कथामाने २०१५
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>अनुक्रमणिका</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>माईया माणसाने / जयंत गडकरी</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>संपादकीय / प्रसाद कुलकर्णी</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कथा : भिंड / नीलम माणगावे</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हारा / प्रा. विहुजत सदामते</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>शेकोटी / संतोष नाहायण पाटील</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कविता : राजा शिलपणे, डॉ. दिलीप कुलकर्णी, मालती कटकवड, भास्कर आबाजी कावळे, समजान मुल्ला</td>
<td>59 ते 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>भारतरत्न अनंतर सेन यांची मुलाखत</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>शुद्धिका पाल – मराठी अनुवाद : अशोक केसरकर</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कथा : तत्त्वबन्ध अलंकृत तिलांजली / प्रा. किसनराव कुराड़े</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मजूरी : मूढ़ कन्ड कथा : डॉ. सरजू काटकर</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अनुवाद : प्रा. डॉ. गोपाल महामुनी</td>
<td>83 ते 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>कविता : स्वामिसुंदर मिरोज़कर, अलुण इंग्वले, धानाजी सावत, सुनिल पाटील, गंगापुरत, प्रा. संजय सुगर,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लेख : सिद्धांत विधायितं चायचा व्यथा / ज्ञ. शं. आपटे</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मला भेटलेली उन्नूं गाणसे / ज. रा. दारोले</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>निजामशाहीखानु व्यांत्विकट देवे / डॉ. सुधाकर चौसावकर</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>गरबाँचा अर्थ शास्त्र / डॉ. भालचंद मुणागकर</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सम्प्रदाय सुधा जोशी यांचा कथा तत्त्वविचार / केलास महाले</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>असहिष्णुता व धार्मिक हिसाबार यांचा वाचन अभाव / अशोक चौसावकर</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>अर्थ-अर्थी / प्रा. डॉ. जे. एफ. पाटील</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>प्रबोधिती वार्ता</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
‘ताइम’आदिवासींच्या व्यथा, वेदनांचे दर्शन
घडविणारा प्रतिनिधिक कथासंग्रह
कैलास एस. महाले

स्वातंत्र्यानंतरचा पहिल्या अर्थशासकाने एक
महाराष्ट्री परिवर्तनवाढी चिह्नता म्हणून आदिवासी
च्या जीवनाचे पाहिजे जाते. आदिवासी साहित्य हे
या च्या जीवनातील महत्त्वाचे अनुप्रयोग आहे. खूप
मोठे राज्यांमध्ये साहित्याची महत्त्वाची प्रवाहाने
काही व्यापक व स्वतंत्र वर्णन होतात. चूजणारे आदिवासी
शिक्षणाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेने आदिवासी जमातीचा
लोकांच्या चित्रणावर आपल्या आदिवासी
च्या जीवनाच्या वैशिष्ट्यांना उन्नती मिळावते. असे
च्या जीवनातील आदिवासी आदिवासींच्या गटात
सर्वात महत्त्वाच्या व्यापक व स्वतंत्र वर्णन होतात.

लोकसाहित्याची मानसाच्या वातावरणाची
आदिवासी साहित्याचे असे व च्या माणूसाच्या
चेतनेने अधिक जवळता आहे. करारी व, कला,
नाटक व आत्मविशेष इतिहादी वाढवावाचे हेच
होलांना हिताने मिळाले. आदिवासी कथासंग्रहाचा
विस्तार करताना संग्रहार्थींचा ज्ञान आहे.
"अप्रेर आदिवासींच्या माणूसाच्या वाढवावाचे नाही,
तर हे वाढवावाची गती कसा आहे? "
आदिवासी साहित्याची व्यापक अर्थव्यवस्थेने
प्रवाहाने माणूसांचा आदिवासींच्या वाढवावाची
लोकांच्या चित्रणावर आपल्या आदिवासी
जमातीचा लोकांच्या चित्रणावर आपल्या
आदिवासींच्या वाढवावाची लोकांचा
चित्रणावर आपल्या आदिवासींच्या
च्या जीवनाच्या वैशिष्ट्यांना उन्नती मिळावते.
असे च्या जीवनातील आदिवासी
च्या गटात सर्वात महत्त्वाच्या
सर्वात महत्त्वाच्या व्यापक व स्वतंत्र वर्णन होतात.

आदिवासी कथा
आदिवासी कथासंग्रहाच्या आदिवासी वेदनांचे
दर्शन स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व व स्वातंत्र्यमुक्त कालांत आदिवासी
च्या जीवनाच्या अनेक अपार पौये कवितांचा
हवा कराराचे अधिक जवळता आहे. कादंबरी, कला,

(संपादन) | दिसंबर २००५ | १२

Scanned by CamScanner
भ्र. भिलम बुधार, सागर

सामाजिक व्यवस्था में क्षतिग्रस्त परिवारों के लिए महामार्ग है। भीम वोल्स्टेन के लिए ज्यादा प्रभावित रहे हैं। उन्होंने नारायण गोविंद नामक व्यक्ति के साथ बातचीत की करते रहे। उन्हें नारायण गोविंद नामक व्यक्ति के साथ बातचीत करते रहे। इस अवस्था के मुख्य बिंदुओं को मानकीकरण सामाजिक व्यवस्था का समान अर्थ करता है। सामाजिक व्यवस्था का महत्व प्राप्त करता है। उन्होंने जीवन पूरी होते हुए प्रतिष्ठा सामाजिक व्यवस्था का समान अर्थ करता है। जीवन में बड़े-बड़े कारणों से यह मानकीकरण सामाजिक व्यवस्था का समान अर्थ करता है।

दो बाबरूसेहर अंबेडकर ने राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और संस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में प्रमुख भूमिका निभाये। उन्होंने दो एक और भारतीय संवैधानिक दिग्गज उनके खिलाफ उठाए हुए प्रस्तावित विचारों का प्रभाव भी करता है। भारतीय संवैधानिक विचारों के विधानों के लिए मानकीकरण भी उन्हें समान अर्थ करता है।

दो बाबरूसेहर अंबेडकर के लिए राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और संस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में दिग्गज हैं। उन्होंने भारतीय संवैधानिक दिग्गज उनके खिलाफ उठाए हुए प्रस्तावित विचारों का प्रभाव भी करता है। भारतीय संवैधानिक विचारों के विधानों का उनके खिलाफ उठाए हुए प्रस्तावित विचारों का प्रभाव भी करता है। उन्हें समान अर्थ करता है।

दो बाबरूसेहर अंबेडकर के लिए राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और संस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में दिग्गज हैं। उन्हें समान अर्थ करता है। भारतीय संवैधानिक विचारों के विधानों का उनके खिलाफ उठाए हुए प्रस्तावित विचारों का प्रभाव भी करता है। उन्हें समान अर्थ करता है।
INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of agriculture is food production; but this purpose cannot be completely achieved without money. Therefore, some financial assistance needs to be given to farmers to maximize agriculture production, hence microfinance banks. defines agricultural credit as repayable loan given to farmers with or without interest to enable them carry out farm operations more efficiently. It is an input factor, next to improve seeds, seedling, fertilizer, pesticides, tools and machines use to maximize production. The target groups are the farmers and the issue is how to disburse these credits to them. The funds are provided by government and donor agencies and the main disbursement channels are agricultural banks and projects.

The agriculture credit is more of a business venture than a service provider. Its strategy had much to do with green revolution. It is driven by technology and financed on credit at subsidized interest rates. So impressive was the business of the green revolution that business of finance service was ignored. But when farmers do not repay their loans, the banks could not cover their cost and the government ran out of money to finance the subsidy and the banking business finally failed and so did the service.

Therefore, to survive the people engaged in numerous activities, on farm and non-farm. Rural farmers got increasingly diversified as a result of financial inadequacy. Access to finance becomes a limiting factor as agricultural credit had been exclusive. It excluded those who did not own land nor till the land, laborers, poor farmers, micro entrepreneur and small holder farmers that are too poor to give bribe and uneducated to read and understand the cumbersome administrative paper work necessary for processing of the required loan as demanded by the microfinance institutions. This unsatisfied demand prepares ground for the supply side microfinance. And due to the overall failure of capital transfer of the government directed credit during the 1980s, the emphasis in development policy shifted, particularly in rural areas with a move from agricultural credit to rural financial services for a diversified economy and from development banking to microfinance banking. It is based on this that rural finance stands to finance agricultural production described micro-finance as that part of financial sector that encompasses micro-credits, micro-saving and other financial services target at low-income earners. It is part of the financial sector which comprises viable formal and informal institutions, small and large, that provide small size finance to all segments of the rural and urban populations. It covers a wide range of financial institutions, ranging from indigenous rotating savings and credit association (ROSCAs) and self-help groups to financial co-operatives, rural banks and community banks, as well as non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs, including credits (NGOs), all the way up to development banks and commercial banks, more likely.
बारोमासचे अंतरंग / प्रृ. मोहन चब्बूण
Baromasche Antrang / Prof. Mohan Chavan

© लेखक


प्रकाशक
शाश्वत पत्रिकेकासन्न
प्लॉट ₹ 80/१३, मगदूम कॉलंगळ
पांचगाव, कोल्हापूर-४१६०१३
मोबाईल : ९८८१९१२२९
Email- shashwatpublications@gmail.com

पहली आवेदनी : मार्च २०१७
भूमिका : भारती मुद्रागार, कोल्हापूर
डाइजेस्टिंग : सैल्वर प्राफिक्स
मुखपत्र : अमृत तौबे
किंमत : १२० रुपये
बारोमासचे अंतरंग
प्र. मोहन चव्हाण
दलित कवित्रिक्याच्या कवितेतील स्मृती जाणिवा

डा. कैलास महाले
साहित्य प्राध्यापक व प्रमुख,
प.एस.सी.कोलंग, गणानंदनगर (वुली),
त.पल्लू, ज.सागली

प्रस्तावना

शवांशोद्धारण काळसंदर्भात एक उल्लेखीय साहित्यप्रमाण महाण श्रीवाडी साहित्यप्रमाणाचा उल्लेख केला जातो. अंतिमतः मोठी मोहतापाची स्मृती व संभवाची चर्चा होतांना दिसतो. पारंपरिक, विविध संस्थेनुसार उदयाळ आदिद्वारा एवढी या प्रवाहातून भारतीय सिद्धांतात्त्व आलम्बनाचा आणि त्यात आणि त्यात आपल्यांची आनंद आणि त्यांची आनंद आणि त्यांची आनंद आणि त्यांची आनंद आणि त्यांची आनंद आणि त्यांची आनंद. अंतर्गत पारंपरिक विवाहसंबंधात भारतीय स्मृती संघे देते. असा संपूर्ण ज्ञानाला विचार करणे महापण येते. श्रीवाड येथे तिथिक केलेला श्रीवाड ही भारतीय सिद्धांतात्त्विक ज्ञानाला विचार करणे महापण येते.

लाग्या शेतील गुरूपाच्या तुलनेत स्मृती जोशी आजही उद्देश्य अभास, किंमतीत तिथिच्या अनुभवास तेथून प्रवाही व्यवस्थेनुसार असलं, त्याची माननी गडताली मुख्य आहे. त्यामुळे 'श्रीमृती' ही कथा किंवा रूपक उद्धरणाची असली असा प्रवाह निर्माण होते. वास्तव असेल तो आहे, किंवा मुद्रित विवरण पुराणात केलेली नाही आणि या 'व्यावधी' आजीवाने भारतीय स्मृती

## विधानालय: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 4.014 (IJIF)

Scanned by CamScanner
दलित कवित्रीत्रिच्या कवितेंची
स्त्रीवादी जाणिवा

डॅ. कौलास महाले
सहजस्व प्राधान्यक व प्रमुख,
ए.एस.सी.कॉलेज, गणपतीनगर (पुलिया),
त.प.प्र.संबंध

प्रस्तावना

स्वतंत्रतेच्या कार्यकलापात एक उलेखीच्या साहित्यप्रेमी महान स्त्रीवादी साहित्यप्रेमी पुर्ण महान केल्या जातो. अहिलेच्या मोठ्याप्रती असराचे स्त्रीवादी साहित्य व समीक्षकी चर्चा होत्या दिसते. पारंपरिक विवाहाची उदाहरणांचा आलेल्या या प्रबंधांतून भारतीय सिद्धांताने आत्मभावना आलेले आणि त्यांच्या आपल्यावरील अन्यांच्या साहित्यप्रेमी माध्यमातून वाच्याच्या घोषांतून लागवला, अर्थाने पारंपरिक विवाहार्थी भारतीय स्त्रीपती लहान देखील असरती प्रश्न आणि प्रश्नाती आहे ही बाबत दंडावत लक्षात पडते महालेच्या आहे. कारण सिद्धा रंगीन विवाहार्थी अपार्थी देखीत अनेक सामाजिकमाला परे प्रकाश, उपचार व उभारती त्यासहचर विवाहार्थी कला स्त्रीवादी माहौल केल्या तर भारतीय स्त्रीवादाची नेमके स्वरूप व्याख्या येईल.

जगाच्या पाठवर पुरातन स्त्रीगुन आजीचे जीवन आजादी उभारला आहे. किंतु हे तिच्या आदर्शाच्या मानवता ह्याच्या हा सनातन आहे. हे अनुभव पुरात ती काही प्रमाणात बदललेले होते व सर्वथा वेदान्तासारे अवस्थात हे तरी तिला मानसिक गठनाची सुलभ आहे. त्यामुळे श्रीमुक्त ही कपिला विलित वर्मा उद्धरणांतून त्यांच्या विशेषता हा प्रत्येक महान नाही. वास्तविकता हे आहे की, आजी नृपमुख, व्यवस्था पुरातातातून बदललेली होईल. आणि त्याच्या व्यवस्थेच्या आगमगे भारतीय स्त्रीवाद.
हिंदी और मराठी संत साहित्य की समाज प्रवर्धन में भूमिका
ICSSR SPONSORED
ONE DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR
ON
"IMPACT OF E-COMMERCE ECONOMY"
Thursday, 15th February 2018
2019-2018
Organized by:
Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha
Arts and Commerce College
Satara - 411 519
E-MARKETING IN INDIA: A SWOT ANALYSIS

Mr. Baban Dhondiram Patil
Pratibha Dattatraya Pudale

1 Asst. Prof. ASC College Ramanandnagar (Burli)
2 HOD Commerce Dept. ASC College Ramanandnagar (Burli)

ABSTRACT:
In today’s scenario e-Marketing is playing important role in the global market, it helps in selling of goods and services using digital technologies’ e-Marketing itself has some positive as well as negative aspects the paper focuses all that aspects which relates to e-Market in modern marketing world. E-Marketing consists some online components like Banner Advertising, Email Marketing, Blogs, web widgets, Social Networking, Offline Activation. The paper discusses the Strength Weakness opportunities & Threats of e-marketing in India.

KEYWORDS: e-Marketing, World Wide Web, Internet

INTRODUCTION:
In the early stage of marketing it was based on barter system where marketing was carried on the basis of exchange of goods in lieu of certain goods. The mode of marketing has greater impact of change in our systems and technology. Day by day the Methods of marketing are changed and in that sense e-Marketing is the newest or latest method of a market. Thus, we have always revised our ways of marketing adopting the modern means to make it more dynamic and profit maximizing with time. The words like AMAZON, FLIPKART, SNAPDEAL, EKART are very near to us which relates to e-Marketing.

e-Marketing Concept
E-Marketing or electronic marketing refers to the application of marketing principles and techniques via electronic media and more specifically the Internet. The terms e-marketing, Internet marketing, and online marketing are frequently interchanged and can often be considered synonymous.

e-Marketing includes all the activities a business conducts with the help of the worldwide web (WWW) with the aim of attracting new business, retaining current business and developing its brand identity.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY-
1. To examine the strength & opportunities that e-marketing will bring for marketing in India.
2. To examine weaknesses & threats of e-Marketing in India

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY
To understand the concept of e-marketing.
To study the positive as well as negative side of the e-Marketing concept.

METHODOLOGY
The study is descriptive in nature. Secondary data used for this present study through various published sources from online and offline.

SWOT Analysis

◆ STRENGTHS of an e-Marketing in India
1. Access to Data-A website allows a company to gain a clear perspective on who their target market is, what they buy, where they live, and other pertinent information that can help in gaining new leads and appealing to existing customers. It is easy for companies to tell if a marketing...
E-MARKETING IN INDIA: A SWOT ANALYSIS

Mr. Baban Dhondiram Patil
Pratibha Dattatreya Pudale

1 Asst. Prof. ASC College Ramanandnagar(Burli)
2 HOD Commerce Dept. ASC College Ramanandnagar(Burli)

ABSTRACT:

In today’s scenario e-Marketing is playing important role in the global market, it helps in selling of goods and services using digital technologies. Marketing itself has some positive as well as negative aspects the paper focuses all that aspects which relates to e-Market in modern marketing world. E-Marketing consists some online components like Banner Advertising, Email Marketing, Blogs, web widgets, Social Networking, Offline Activation. The paper discusses the Strength Weakness opportunities & Threats of e-marketing in India.

KEYWORDS: e-Marketing, World Wide Web, Internet

INTRODUCTION:

In the early stage of marketing it was based on barter system where marketing was carried on the basis of exchange of goods in lieu of certain goods. The mode of marketing has greater impact of change in our systems and technology. Day by day the Methods of marketing are changed and in that sense e-Marketing is the newest or latest method of a market. Thus, we have always revisited our ways of marketing adopting the modern means to make it more dynamic and profit maximizing with time. The words like AMAZON, FLIPKART, SNAPDEAL, EKART are very near to us which relates to e-Marketing.

e-Marketing Concept

E-Marketing or electronic marketing refers to the application of marketing principles and techniques via electronic media and more specifically the Internet. The terms e-marketing, Internet marketing, and online marketing are frequently interchanged and can often be considered synonymous.

e-Marketing includes all the activities a business conducts with the help of the worldwide web (WWW) with the aim of attracting new business, retaining current business and developing its brand identity.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY-
1. To examine the strength & opportunities that e-marketing will bring for marketing in India.
2. To examine weaknesses & threats of e-Marketing in India

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

To understand the concept of e-marketing.

To study the positive as well as negative side of the e-Marketing concept.

METHODODOLOGY

The study is descriptive in nature. Secondary data used for this present study through various published sources from online and offline.

SWOT Analysis

- STRENGTHS of an e-Marketing in India

1. Access to Data-A website allows a company to gain a clear perspective on who their target market is, what they buy, where they live, and other pertinent information that can help in gaining new leads and appealing to existing customers. It is easy for companies to tell if a marketing
ICSSR SPONSORED
ONE DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR
ON
“IMPACT OF E-COMMERCE ECONOMY”

Thursday, 15th February 2018

Organized by:-
Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha
Arts and Commerce College
Satara - 411 519
ICSSR SPONSORED
ONE DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR
ON
"IMPACT OF E-COMMERCE ECONOMY"

Thursday, 15th February 2018

2017-2018

Organized by:-
Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha
Arts and Commerce College
Satara - 411 519
E-MARKETING IN INDIA: A SWOT ANALYSIS

Mr. Baban Dhondiram Patil
Pratibha Dattatraya Pudale

1 Asst. Prof. ASC College Ramanandnagar(Burli)
2 HOD Commerce Dept. ASC College Ramanandnagar(Burli)

ABSTRACT:
In today's scenario e-Marketing is playing important role in the global market, it helps in selling of goods and services using digital technologies. Marketing itself has some positive as well as negative aspects the paper focuses all that aspects which relates to e-Market in modern marketing world. E-Marketing consists some online components like Banner Advertising, Email Marketing, Blogs, web widgets, Social Networking, Offline Activation. The paper discusses the Strength Weakness opportunities & Threats of e-marketing in India.

KEYWORDS: e-Marketing, World Wide Web, Internet

INTRODUCTION:
In the early stage of marketing it was based on barter system where marketing was carried on the basis of exchange of goods in lieu of certain goods. The mode of marketing has greater impact of change in our systems and technology. Day by day the Methods of marketing are changed and in that sense e-Marketing is the newest or latest method of a market. Thus, we have always revised our ways of marketing adopting the modern means to make it more dynamic and profit maximizing with time. The words like AMAZON, FLIPKART, SNAPDEAL, EKART are very near to us which relates to e-Marketing.

e-Marketing Concept
E-Marketing or electronic marketing refers to the application of marketing principles and techniques via electronic media and more specifically the Internet. The terms e-marketing, Internet marketing, and online marketing are frequently interchanged and can often be considered synonymous.

e-Marketing includes all the activities a business conducts with the help of the worldwide web (WWW) with the aim of attracting new business, retaining current business and developing its brand identity.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY-
1. To examine the strength &opportunities that e marketing will bring for marketing in India.
2. To examine weaknesses & threats of e-Marketing in India

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY
To understand the concept of e-marketing.
To study the positive as well as negative side of the e-Marketing concept.

METHODOLOGY
The study is descriptive in nature. Secondary data used for this present study through various published sources from online and offline.

SWOT Analysis

❖ STRENGTHS of an e-Marketing in India
1. Access to Data-A website allows a company to gain a clear perspective on what their target market is, what they buy, where they live, and other pertinent information that can help in gaining new leads and appealing to existing customers. It is easy for companies to tell if a marketing
E-MARKETING IN INDIA: A SWOT ANALYSIS

Mr. Baban Dhondiram Patil
Pratibha Dattatraya Pudale
1 Asst. Prof. ASC College Ramanandnagar(Burli)
2 HOD Commerce Dept. ASC College Ramanandnagar(Burli)

ABSTRACT:
In today's scenario e-Marketing is playing important role in the global market, it helps in selling of goods and services using digital technologies. Marketing itself has some positive as well as negative aspects the paper focuses all that aspects which relates to e-Market in modern marketing world. E-Marketing consists some online components like Banner Advertising, Email Marketing, Blogs, web widgets, Social Networking, Offline Activation. The paper discusses the Strength Weakness opportunities & Threats of e-marketing in India.

KEYWORDS: e-Marketing, World Wide Web, Internet

INTRODUCTION:
In the early stage of marketing it was based on barter system where marketing was carried on the basis of exchange of goods in lieu of certain goods. The mode of marketing has greater impact of change in our systems and technology. Day by day the methods of marketing are changed and in that sense e-Marketing is the newest or latest method of a market. Thus, we have always revisited our ways of marketing adopting the modern means to make it more dynamic and profit maximizing with time. The words like AMAZON, FLIPKART, SNAPDEAL, EKART are very near to us which relates to e-Marketing.

e-Marketing Concept

E-Marketing or electronic marketing refers to the application of marketing principles and techniques via electronic media and more specifically the Internet. The terms e-marketing, Internet marketing, and online marketing are frequently interchanged and can often be considered synonymous.

e-Marketing includes all the activities a business conducts with the help of the worldwide web (WWW) with the aim of attracting new business, retaining current business and developing its brand identity.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY-
1. To examine the strength & opportunities that e-marketing will bring for marketing in India.
2. To examine weaknesses & threats of e-Marketing in India

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY
To understand the concept of e-marketing.
To study the positive as well as negative side of the e-Marketing concept.

METHODOLOGY
The study is descriptive in nature. Secondary data as used for this present study through various published sources from online and offline.

SWOT Analysis

- **STRENGTHS of an e-Marketing in India**
  1. **Access to Data** - A website allows a company to gain a clear perspective on who their target market is, what they buy, where they live, and other pertinent information that can help in gaining new leads and appealing to existing customers. It is easy for companies to tell if a marketing
ICSSR SPONSORED
ONE DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR
ON
"IMPACT OF E-COMMERCE ECONOMY"
Thursday, 15th February 2018
Organized by:
Arts and Commerce College
Shri Swami Vivekananda Shikshan Sanstha
Satara - 411 519
परिवर्तित मानवीय सहसंबंधों का साहित्य में चित्रण

प्रस्तावना:--
प्रकृति का स्वयंकुट्र सुझन मानव है।
परंतु अन्यथा काल से मानव क्या है? यह एक
विवाहस्तर रहता है। अतः मानव प्रकृति की सम्बंधता
किसी स्वयंकुट्र जीवन कृति है। मानव रहित सुनिक्ती
की कल्पना करना एक भव्यता, उजागरता
विश्वासवाद क्षेत्र के सदृश होगा। अतः मानव विवाह
का एक अनूठा उपाय है। इसी प्रकार स्वयंकुट्र
स्थलतन्त्र की महत्ता सभी धर्म, विश्वासों, तथा
विषयाचारों में सीधी कर ली गई है। मानव के
आपसी संबंध ही सुनिक्ती की ताकत तथा रूपक है।
यह संबंध सामाजिक, मानवीय, सार्वजनिक,
राजनीतिक आदि स्तर के होते हैं। परंतु अभी
अनेकांकें कारणों से इन संबंधों में परिवर्तन आ
रहा है, जो मानव के अस्तित्व और भव्यता के लिए
घातक साबित हो सकता है।

मानवीय सह-संबंधों के परिवर्तन की कझ्ठु भारतवर्ष में स्वतंत्रतापुरुष से ही विवाह देती है।
परंतु इस परिवर्तन की आगद स्वतंत्रता पुरुष
में लीता से बहती हुई विवाह देती है। स्वतंत्रतापुरुष
पुरुष में राष्ट्रबानना में प्रज्ञाज्ञ समस्त मानव की
बिना इस स्वप्नवाद जगत में चल गई थी जिसे
स्वतंत्रता नीति से उनकी संपूर्ण समस्तता का
अंत होगा। स्वतंत्रता तो मिली परंतु मोहभंग की
रिश्तियाँ ने मानव को इकारवाद दाला। जिससे
निष्क्रियता, रूढ़ि तथा अंधविवास, जातिवाद,
धार्मिक अशिक्षा, गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, आर्थिक
बैठक, अन्याय और राजनीतिक असमर्थन
आदि का दौर अंतर्भूत हुआ। परिणामतः मानवीय
आपसी संबंधों में अकल्पन अनुभव शुरू
हुआ।

प्र. मलितिन हिंदुराव कुंभार
परिवर्तित मानवीय सह-संबंधों की पृथक्कृति:--
देश विवाहन:-- स्वतंत्रता के साथ मानवीय
संबंधों पर सबसे पहला आदप देश विवाहन का
हुआ। जिसमें यह संबंधों की आपसी तथा
नैतिक मानदंडों को एकत्रीकरण रूप से दिया। गृहु-
पुरुष समुदाय एकता का इस तौर पर नए अनुभव के से
तोड़ दिया। गृहु-पुरुष समुदाय के परिवर्तन का उपार,
अन्याय-अनाचार, जातिवाद, बीमारी, विभाजन,
दुनिया रक्षण, अनाचार, अनाला, विभाजन जैसे
जातिवादियों ने मानवीय संबंधों को भिन्न
कर दिया। परीमतिक आन्तिकृता, विवाह और
नैतिक संबंधों का परिवर्तन आरंभ हो गया। जहाँ
से साधारण विवाह धारणा मानव अंदर से कमाचर
बन गया। रक्षापत की धाराएं उसके रूप में
मानसहृदय में बदली गई। इस संबंध में कमाचर
का मत उपयुक्त है, "जिस आदमी ने रक्षापत को
देखा और भगा था, उसके भीतर सदियों में बने
और करोड़ों जिज्ञासियों द्वारा बनाए एक विवाहों का
घर बना हुआ था, इसलिए उनके देशों की सीमाओं पर
करेंगे जीवन की जीवन की जीवन के जीवन की
जीवन की जीवन की जीवन की जीवन की जीवन की
जीवन की जीवन की जीवन की जीवन की जीवन की
जीवन की जीवन की जीवन की जीवन की जीवन की
जीवन की जीवन की जीवन की जीवन की जीवन की
जीवन की जीवन की जीवन की जीवन की जीवन की
अन्तर्भूत हुआ। जहाँ परिवर्तन मानवीय
संबंधों के धारणा तथा परिवर्तन को
मुल्यहीनता और दिशाहीनता की खाई में धरकर दिया
तथा यहाँ के मानव को नैतिक मानदंडों के विचार
होने का अहसास हुआ। यह परिवर्तन मानवीय
सहसंबंधों के धारणा संबंध पर हुआ।

जनसंख्या में वृद्धि:-- स्वतंत्रता के बाद
जनसंख्या के आधार पर स्वागत संकार का विश्वास
विकास की योजनाओं का सुपनराज हुआ।
परंतु देश की आबादी में होने तथा आशातृत्व वृद्धि
के कारण अस्तनिवास बना रहा। परिणामतः महानगर,
अनुपस्थित, बेरोजगारी, परिवारों विचार तथा
More Information

> Are you an author? Visit Author Central to change your photo, edit your biography, and more
> See Author Pages Frequently Asked Questions
परिवर्तित मानवीय सहसंबंधों का साहित्य में चित्रण

प्र. मित्रसिंह हिंदूराव कुंभार

प्रस्तावना: --
परिवर्तित मानवीय सहसंबंधों का साहित्य में चित्रण

परिवर्तित मानवीय सहसंबंधों का साहित्य में चित्रण

प्रस्तावना: --
परिवर्तित मानवीय सहसंबंधों का साहित्य में चित्रण

परिवर्तित मानवीय सहसंबंधों का साहित्य में चित्रण

प्रस्तावना: --
परिवर्तित मानवीय सहसंबंधों का साहित्य में चित्रण

प्रस्तावना: --
परिवर्तित मानवीय सहसंबंधों का साहित्य में चित्रण

प्रस्तावना: --
परिवर्तित मानवीय सहसंबंधों का साहित्य में चित्रण

प्रस्तावना: --
परिवर्तित मानवीय सहसंबंधों का साहित्य में चित्रण

प्रस्तावना: --
परिवर्तित मानवीय सहसंबंधों का साहित्य में चित्रण

प्रस्तावना: --
परिवर्तित मानवीय सहसंबंधों का साहित्य में चित्रण

प्रस्तावना: --
परिवर्तित मानवीय सहसंबंधों का साहित्य में चित्रण

प्रस्तावना: --
परिवर्तित मानवीय सहसंबंधों का साहित्य में चित्रण

प्रस्तावना: --
परिवर्तित मानवीय सहसंबंधों का साहित्य में चित्रण

प्रस्तावना: --
परिवर्तित मानवीय सहसंबंधों का साहित्य में चित्रण
'POVERTY IN INDIA: CONCEPT, REALITY & MEASUREMENT'

Dr. Sou. Patil P. B.
HOD Economic Dept.
A.S.C. College, Ramanandnagar

1. Introduction -
India's economic structure has changed dramatically over last 5-6 decades; among the most dynamic economies recently. Benefits of growth not widely spread to various sections in society, reached only marginally to low income groups. Similar experience of other countries too. Question then arose: Can we guarantee to all at least a minimum level of living necessary for physical and social development of a person? Absolute poverty literature grew out of this question. Why estimate poverty?

Poverty estimates are vital input to design, monitor and implement appropriate anti-poverty policies.
- Analysis of poverty profiles by regions, socio-economic groups
- Determinants - factors affecting poverty
- Relative effects of factors affecting poverty
- Allocation of resources to different regions and to various poverty reduction programs

Precise estimates of poverty neither easy nor universally acceptable. Yet, can act as a broad and reasonably policy guide. Intellectual genesis of poverty very old Adam Smith, Ricardo, Marx: subsistence wage concept An early empirical work by Dadabhai Naoroji, 1901

Estimated an income level "necessary for the bare wants of a human being, to keep him in ordinary good health and decency". Estimated cost of food, clothing, hut, oil for lamp, barber and domestic utensils to arrive at 'subsistence per head'.

In the absence of income distribution data, Naoroji compared computed subsistence level with per capita production to draw attention to mass poverty.

Remarkable work that parallels an early work on British poverty by Rowntree, 1901.

2. Concept of Poverty -
Poverty can be defined as a social phenomenon in which a section of the society is unable to fulfill even its basic necessities of life. When a substantial segment of a society is deprived of the minimum level of having of living and continues at a bare subsistence segments of a society is deprived of the minimum level, that society is said to be plagued with mass poverty. The countries of the third world exhibit invariable the existence of mass poverty, although pockets of poverty exits even in the developed countries of Europe and America.

Attempts have been made in all societies to define poverty, but all of them are conditioned by the vision of minimum or good life obtaining in society. For instance, the concept of poverty in the USA would be significantly different from that in India because the average person is able to afford a much higher level of living in United States. There is an effort in all definition of poverty to approach the average level of living in a society and
"MGNREGA Workers and Their Impact"

Dr. Sou.P.B Patil
Associate Professor
ASC College, Ramanandnagar,Burli
Cell No. 9850286254

In order to get a sense of the reach of MGNREGA assets, we attempted to identify that the number of households using or benefitting from these assets and the area of land that is impacted by the work created under the MGNREGA, depending on the asset type. The former would be a more relevant metric to assess public works such as roads or community water resources and water conservation efforts, whereas the latter would be relevant for minor irrigation, land leveling and afforestation projects, for example. For land development works on private lands, water works on common lands and horticultural works, each respondent was asked how much of their land was “impacted” by the work.

They were also asked how much land belonging to other households were impacted by the work, to account for spillovers even in the case of works on private land. Finally they were asked how many households benefitted overall from the work. For works such as roads, afforestation, and other works (rural sanitation) only the last question was posed. In all of these we have chosen to ignore the benefits accruing to households exclusively through employment on these works. For works on private lands we have only the owner responding to these questions. In the case of public works however we have a response from each of the households sampled for the particular public work. We have chosen the more conservative approach of choosing the minimum value for the particular asset when there is more than one respondent.

Water works on public lands impact more land and households than do works on private land presumably because the public works are larger scale works. Roads have the broadest impact as one would expect, with 53 households benefitting on average from all the rural connectivity works in the survey. For horticultural works, typically the land devoted to such works was fairly small at about three-quarters of an acre, but the estimated annual net earnings is close to Rs.58000 in 2013-14 prices. Interestingly even for works on private lands there is a perception that for each acre of the beneficiary’s own land that is impacted, another acre of someone else’s land too benefits, underscoring the perceived positive spillover impacts of these works. This ratio is more than two in the case of water works on common lands.

Introduction –

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was notified on September 5, 2005 and implemented in three phases covering all districts over time. Although the focus is on augmenting wage employment, it is ambitious in scope and aims to accomplish a number of things. Amongst other things, the Act envisaged that the works undertaken as part of the programme would strengthen natural resource management and address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion, thereby encouraging sustainable development. While there is a fairly rich documentation of the impacts of the MGNREGA as a safety net programme on wages, income and consumption, very little is known about the nature of assets created and their impacts on peoples’ lives. Indeed, the MGNREGA is frequently thought of as a poverty alleviation scheme through the creation of wage employment for unskilled labour and not much else. The fact that it is not simply a work
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREA

Dr. Sou. Patil P.B.
HOD and Head of Dept. of Economics
ASC College, Ramanandnagar
Mo. No. 9850286254

Abstract
Introduction:
Rural Development in India is one of the most important factors for the growth of the Indian economy. India is primarily an agriculture-based country. Agriculture contributes nearly one-fifth of the gross domestic product in India. In order to increase the growth of agriculture, the Government has planned several programs pertaining to Rural Development in India. The Ministry of Rural Development in India is the apex body for formulating policies, regulations and acts pertaining to the development of the rural sector. Agriculture, handicrafts, fisheries, poultry, and diary are the primary contributors to the rural business and economy.

Rural development in India has witnessed several changes over the years in its emphasis, approaches, strategies and programmes. It has assumed a new dimension and perspectives as a consequence. Rural development can be richer and more meaningful only through the participation of clientèles of development. Just as implementation is the touchstone for planning, people's participation is the centre-piece in rural development. People's participation is one of the foremost pre-requisites of development process both from procedural and philosophical perspectives. For the development planners and administrators it is important to solicit the participation of different groups of rural people, to make the plans participatory.

Aims and Objectives
Rural development aims at improving rural people's livelihoods in an equitable and sustainable manner, both socially and environmentally, through better access to assets (natural, physical, human, technological and social capital), and services, and control over productive capital (in its financial or economic and political forms) that enable them to improve their livelihoods on a sustainable and equitable basis.

The basic objectives of Rural Development Programmes have been alleviation of poverty and unemployment through creation of basic social and economic infrastructure, provision of training to rural unemployed youth and providing employment to marginal Farmers/Labourers to discourage seasonal and permanent migration to urban areas.

Suggestions
Although concerted efforts have been initiated by the Government of India through several plans and measures to alleviate poverty in rural India, there still remains much more to be done to bring prosperity in the lives of the people in rural areas. At present, technology dissemination is uneven and slow in the rural areas. Good efforts of organizations developing technologies, devices and products for rural areas could not yield high success. Experiences of many countries suggest that technological development fuelled by demand has a higher dissemination rate. However, in India, technology developers for rural areas have been catering to needs (with small improvement), rather than creating demand. There is no industry linkage machinery to create demand-based-technology market for rural communities. Besides, there is also an imbalance between strategies and effective management programmes. Propagation of technology/schemes for rural development is slow and there is a lacking in wider participation of different stakeholders. An ideal approach may therefore, include the government, panchayats, village personals, researchers, industries, NGOs and private companies to not only help in reducing this imbalance, but also to have a multiplier effect on the overall economy.
A National Conference on

Changing Agricultural Pattern in Drought Prone Region

23rd & 24th December, 2014
Indian Economic In 21st Century: Issues & Challenges
Dr. Sou. Patil P.B.
Head of Dept. of Economics ASC College, Ramanandnagar

I. Introduction –

Today, you have a world in which some of those bipolar tensions have disappeared. Other tensions have crept in, but the big bipolar tensions are gone. All developing countries, and this is a remarkable thing, since the mid-80s are undertaking far-reaching economic reforms. This is true of Latin America, it is true of the former Communist countries in Asia, it is true of our other Asian neighbors, it is true of ourselves and of course this is also true of countries in what was the former Soviet Union. They are all re-orienting their systems of economic management, gearing up to a world that is going to be much more integrated. This is going to have implications for how business is conducted in all countries. Thus, there is today, probably an unprecedentedly low level of barriers to trade in the world. In another week or two if the Maastricht agreement goes through, GATT’s Uruguay round will have put in place a completely new framework of rules and regulations for international trade for the future which will cover not only traditional areas of trade, that is goods; but will also introduce international agreements to expand trade in the area of services, including financial services in due course. These are all areas into which some of you are going to move in the future. It is a world, dominated by the phenomenon of globalization where commercial networks have become global, transnational corporations operate around the entire world, technology flows are universal and firms have become globalized in terms of marketing, brand names, technology. When I was a student at the university, if we went around the world we were not likely to see the same consumer brands in Japan as in England and America. The situation is totally different today. Finally, even the world of finance has become globalized as we ourselves have seen in India where in the last six months, a large number of companies have been raising funds in international markets.

Finally, underpinning this network of trade, economic and investment integration is, of course, a revolution in telecommunications and informatics, which has introduced linkages, instant communications, shortened time lags, and created demands for flexibility and introduced frameworks of interaction, which I think will make the next twenty-five years incomparably different from what the last twenty-five years have been.

II. Post- Liberalization Period GDP Of India Has Risen Rapidly Since 1991 -

In the late 1970s, the government led by Morarji Desai eased restrictions on capacity expansion for incumbent companies, removed price controls, reduced corporate taxes and
PROCEEDINGS
ONE DAY INTERDISCIPLINARY NATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON INDIAN ECONOMY IN 21ST CENTURY
ISSUES & CHALLENGES
2ND MARCH 2015

Chief Editor: Prof. Virag Gawande
Editor: Dr. Sanjay Mahalle (Commerce)
Editor: Dr. Anita J. Tidke (Social Science)
Co-Editor: Dr. L. D. Bodhile
Co-Editor: Dr. Manoj Pimple

Jointly Organized by
AADHAR SOCIAL RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT TRAINING INSTITUTE &
MAHATMA JYOTIBA PHULE ARTS, COMMERCE & SCIENCE MAHAVIDYALAY, BHATKULI.
"ECONOMY FOR DEVELOPMENT – A NEED FOR 2020"

Dr. Sou. Parvati Bhagwan Patil, ASC College, Ramanand Nagar,

Introduction:
Setting a 2020 Perspective Economic Agenda for India requires clarity about the framework within which economic policies choices have to be made. There is a wide global consensus today that democracy and competitive market economy frameworks. Democracy is a system of governance by consent of the people. Democracy has become the trend, the accepted system of government globally, and it is spreading worldwide. Furthermore, devolved democracies better manage contradictions and conflicts arising out of a heterogeneous society and provide effective feedback through an independent press to enable corrective action by the government. It empowers people to question the authorities and make them accountable in an election. Moreover, the comparative economic results in East and West Germany, North and South Korea, China before reform and China now, has conclusively proved that a competitive market system driven by incentives is superior to a coercive, state-controlled system, and that transparent democracy is a better system of governance than a closed dictatorship.

Objective of the study:
1. To study the need for more reforms.
2. To study the India's Macro Economic Outlook 2020
3. To study the Distinctive profile of the Developed India.
4. To study the challenges involved in realizing the vision.

Research Methodology:
The present study is based on the secondary data obtained from various annual report published by economic development related to economic development for the study.

Need for more reforms:
But for that to happen, more vigorous market-centric economic reforms to dismantle the vestiges of the Soviet model in Indian planning, especially at the provincial level, are required. The Indian financial system also suffers from a hangover of chronic corruption that have brought government budgets to the verge of bankruptcy. This too needs fixing. India's infrastructure requires about $150 billion to make it world-class, while the education system needs 6 per cent of GDP instead of 2.8 per cent today. Obviously, a second generation of reforms is necessary for all this.

But reforms are urgently required to be carried out to accelerate India's growth rate to 12 per cent a year. India has many advantages today for achieving a booming economy: a demographic dividend, an agriculture that has internationally the lowest yield on land and livestock-based products, and also at the lowest cost of production, a full 12 months a year of farm-friendly weather, capable competitive skilled labour force and low wage rates at the national level, the advantages of which have already been proved to be the outpouring of knowledge, we need innovations. This means more original research, which needs more fresh young minds — the cream of the youth — to be imbued with learning and placed at the frontier of research. Instead, for decades since independence it has been told that India's demography was its main liability, that India's population was growing too fast, and what India needed was to control its population, even if by coercive methods. Globally, India today leads in the supply of youth — persons in the group of 15 to 35 years — and this lead will last for another 40 years. We should not, therefore, squander this "natural resource" by a proper policy for the young, realise and harvest this demographic potential. China is the second largest world leader in having a young population today. But the youth population in that country will start shrinking from 2015, because of the lagged effect of the one-child policy. Japanese and European total populations are already fast ageing, and will start declining in absolute numbers in 2013. The U.S. will, however, hold a steady trend thanks to a liberal policy of immigration, especially from Mexico and the Philippines. But even then the U.S. will have a demographic shortage in skilled personnel. All developed countries will experience a demographic deficit. India will not, if we empower our youth with multiple intelligence. Our past liability, by a fortuitous turn of fate become our potential asset.

Shikshan Sanstha's Chandrabai-Shantappa Shendure College, Hupari, Kolhapur, MS, India.
प्रारंभिक—

महाराष्ट्रातील प्रमुख प्रादेशिक पक्षाचे शेतकरी कामगार पक्षाचा उलेख करवा लागला. या पक्षाची स्थापना एप्रिल १९४८ साली ब्राह्मणेतर चल्लवाळ्या कार्यकर्त्या केल्यानंतर जोचे, संकलनातील भांप, भाषणाचें राष्ट्र, नागा पदक, शहीदांचे नाव त्यांची केली. हे सर्व नेते मुरुवातीला कार्यक्रमात मार्गदर्शन करतात. कामगार पाच वर्षांत जोतणासाठी अत्यंत क्रियाशील पाहतात उद्योगातील अभ्यासी व्यवसायी अपेक्षा होती. त्यासाठी त्या नेत्यांनी कार्य अंतर्गत शेतकरी कामगार संघाची १९४४ मध्ये स्थापना केली. १९४८ साली कार्यक्रमात पक्ष कार्यकारी कार्यक्रमात अंतर्गत सर्ववेळात संपत्ती निर्माणास विशेष केला, परितोषाचे ते नेत्यांनी कार्यक्रमात मध्ये बाहेर पडून स्वतंत्र राजकीय पक्ष स्थापनास निष्ठुर वेळेत. त्याआधी शेतकरी कामगार पक्ष डाव्या विचाराचा, दलित, शैक्षणिक, कार्यकर्त्याचे पक्ष अभुं उपयुक्त भारतीय साम्यवादी वारसात आहेत अशा व्यक्ती चारणा हातात. या पक्षाचे मुरुवातीपासून चर्चानिषेधित करतात होती. समाजातील आर्थिक विषयाशी साधन उपलब्ध करणे हा पक्षाचे प्रमुख ध्येय होते.२

विचारपणाती—

शेतकरी कामगार पक्षाचे नेते आपल्या पक्ष डाव्या विचारासाठी, माध्यम व लेखिकाच्या सामग्रीवाची तत्त्वज्ञानकारक अवसरांशी आफ्न्याच्या समाजातील “नाही रे” धरकांनी प्रतिनिधित्व करणारे अभ्यासी त्यांच्या विभागात विषयाकर्त्यात उपलब्ध करणे पक्षाचे असा दावा करतात. शेतकरी अंतरराष्ट्रीय सामान्यते वाणिज्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून वैश्विद्रय स्वीकार करणारा “दामाही प्रश्न” स्वीकृत करणारा अभ्यासी ने प्रश्नात भारतीय सामाजिक पक्ष, राजकीय व अंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकीयांच्या तपशीलांच्या विविधाच्या आधारात त्यांची पक्षाची दोष कारणात आली. तसेच पक्षाच्या कार्यक्रमाची विविध प्रकारे चर्चा करणारी आहे. चीनीसाठी सामाजिक स्तरातील माहितिहेतु आणि महत्त्वाच्या भूमिकेने वजाली, त्याच्या पक्षाच्या कार्यक्रमात भाग घेतात ते अनेकांना अर्थात, अनिवार्य सामाजिक रुढी प्रतिनिधित्व करणारी आहे. २
'रंगशाला' उपन्यास में सांस्कृतिक संघर्ष

प्र. सुनील चांगदेव काकडे

रंगशाला में जीवन और मूल्य के अन्तर्निहित सीन्द्रों में वृद्धि करते हैं। वे हमारे सामाजिक जीवन की अंतर्भाव, दान, दया, मातृत्व, आहिसा आदि मूल्यों से परिपूर्ण कर हमें जीने योग्य बनाते हैं, जिससे आत्मविश्वास जागरूक उठता है। जिस प्रकार पानी विश्राम नदी शोभायमान नहीं होती उसी प्रकार मूल्यविश्वास भी शोभायमान नहीं होता।

रंगशाला' यह सिम्बल हरिता लिखित उपन्यास वर्तमान जीवन मूल्यों के सन्दर्भ किस प्रकार बदल गये हैं। उस पर प्रकाश डालता है। वर्तमान जीवन मूल्यों के सन्दर्भ बदल रहे हैं। आज बिना भागीय, बिना अपेक्षा की जाती है। आज बिना भागीय ही भागीय हो चुकी है।

भाषाओं के मैत्रिक मूल्यों की तुलना देकर दूसरों की अपेक्षा अपनी भलाई महत्वपूर्ण मानी जा रही है।

'रंगशाला' उपन्यास में भी श्रद्धा, दान, दया, मातृत्व, आहिसा आदि जीवन मूल्य किस प्रकार से परिवर्तित हुए हैं, इसका चित्रण किया है। उपन्यास में एक नारी के संबंध अनेक पुरुषों से हैं, किस प्रकार उसे अपनी सोच से आदर्श मानती है। पुरुष और स्त्री के संबंध में स्त्री अपना मूल्य किस प्रकार परिवर्तित किया है। भाषाओं का सातार और कितना बहुमत है इसका भी चित्रण उपन्यास में हुआ है। आज मानवीय संबंधों में नितार घड़े और कितना स्वार्थ है इसका भी रंगशाला उपन्यास में चित्रण हुआ है।

रंगशाला उपन्यास में जीवन मूल्य का अर्थ मनुष्य अपनी आँख के अनुसार बदल रहा है। रंगशाला उपन्यास में किस प्रकार जीवन मूल्य परिवर्तित हुए हैं, उस पर निम्न प्रकार से प्रकाश डाला है।

'रंगशाला' यह सिम्बल हरिता का आधुनिक उपन्यास है। 'रंगशाला' यह ऐसा उपन्यास है जिसमें एक ऐसी नारी की कहानी है जो समय के अनुसार खुद को बदल रही है। यह स्त्री दास्तान संबंधों में विवशासन, हनन की पीड़ा को नकार कर स्वयं को धोखा देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। अपने मूक विद्रोह में यह पूरी समाज व्यवस्था से टकरा जाती है। इसी क्रम में यह उपन्यास परिवर्तन और समाज के कितने ही अंतर्भागों को उद्धृत करता है।

'रंगशाला' में भारतीय समाज व्यवस्था पर पाश्चात्य जैविक का कितना प्रभाव पड़ रहा है यह राधिका और श्यामल का उद्घाटन देखा स्पष्ट करने का सफल प्रयास
fraternity. He turned Buddhism into political and social philosophy to bring equality, fraternity, freedom, justice, secular attitudes into the lives of suffering masses by framing Constitution Of India. The impact of Buddhism is percolated in Indian Constitution. His intense revolutionary heart and vibrant brain found suitable space and solace in the tenets of Buddhism. He said "If the Buddhist Gospel was not adopted, the history of conflict in Europe would be repeated in Asia." He loved and preferred man centered and man concerned religion to be his religion and the only religion to preach for the peace and understanding among individuals and societies across the globe.

A deeper exploration into working of human mind and suffering, rational and scientific remedy to eliminate human suffering, dynamic Middle Way approach to life, effective non sectarian Vipassana Meditation technique make Buddhism all the way in all times a relevant way of life. Individuals and societies across the world can have their conflicts resolved through Buddha’s way of life to experience peace and understanding in human life and conditions.

References:


******

AMBEDKARITE LITERATURE: ARTICULATION OF BUDDHISAM AND CONSTITUTIONAL VALUES

Hapgunde Tukaram Rangrao  
Arts, Science and Commerce College,  
Dist.-Hingoli

Pawar Keshav Limbaji  
Arts, Science and Commerce College,  
Ramanandnagar (Burli) Ta- Palus,  
Dist- Sangli.

Ambedkarite literature is a promising word in the subaltern discourse and history of modern India. It is a literary revolution against racism, casteism, human subjugation and all sort of manmade discriminations. This literature is written by Dalit i.e. SC, ST, OBC, and minorities (broken, untouchables) writers in India. Ambedkarite literature deals with the pathetic life experiences of depressed, untouchable and marginalized sections in the Indian society and their protest against caste discrimination. In this regard, Namdev Dhasal, a militant activist of Dalit Panther and a revolutionary Dalit poet, aptly tributes Dr. Babasaheb as a father of human liberation movement in India. Eleanor Zelliot quotes-

"You are the only one, charioteer of our chariot  
Who comes amongst us through field and crowds?  
And protest marches and struggles.  
Never leaves our company  
And delivers us from exploitation  
You are the one  
The only one." (Zelliot. 2005: 300)
II\textsuperscript{nd} INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FUNDAMENTALS OF BUDDHISM & DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR

at Ghulam Nabi Azad Arts, Commerce & Science College Barshitakli Dist. - Akola, Maharashtra, India.
Affiliated To Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University Amravati, Maharashtra, India.

MONDAY - 2\textsuperscript{nd} & TUESDAY 3\textsuperscript{rd} MARCH - 2015

ISBN : 97-81-929160-6-4

2014-2015

Organised By
UGC Sponsored
Buddhist Study Centre
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Study centre
Ghulam Nabi Azad Arts, Commerce & Science College, Barshitakli & Madhukar Rao Pawar Arts College, Murtizapur Dist - Akola Maharashtra India

Scanned by CamScanner
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Page No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Right To Work Conceptual Debate</td>
<td>Dr V B Jugale</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>M G National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA): Problems and Prospects</td>
<td>Dr Taiwar Sabanana</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MGNREGA—Working and Future</td>
<td>Dr V B Kakade Prof S S Suryavanshi</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Impact Assessment Of Nregs In Selected Talukas</td>
<td>Dr K K Shinde Prof Pravin S Jadhav</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>MGNREGS in Maharashtra</td>
<td>Dr S H Kokare Dr R S More</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>MGNREGA Workers and Their Impact</td>
<td>Dr B S Patil</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Employment and Income Generation through MGNREGS Scheme in India</td>
<td>Dr Anna K Patil</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Performance of MGNREGA in India</td>
<td>Dr R G Korabu</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>MNREGA Implementation in Maharashtra: A REVW</td>
<td>Dr P H Kadam</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>A Tool for inclusive growth in Rural India: (MGNREGA) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act</td>
<td>Dr Sunil Subhash Patil Dr Bhore Nkita Dr S B Shele</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The Performance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in Maharashtra</td>
<td>Mr Anil D Kolape Mr Ramesh H Karande</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Impact of MGNREGA on Labour Availability for Agriculture</td>
<td>Dr Kathapure Balashaeb B</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) In Maharashtra</td>
<td>Dr S K Chavan</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Performance of MGNREGA In Maharashtra With Special Reference To Western Maharashtra</td>
<td>Prof R K Wakarekar Prof D A Chougale</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Role of MGNREGS In Maharashtra State</td>
<td>Prof Y D Hartale</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Performance Analysis of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREGA) act. In India</td>
<td>Kale Santosh Popat</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>A Report on MGNREGA ACT</td>
<td>Prof Bhandare S A</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Women Empowerment Through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in India</td>
<td>Miss Sanka Vishwas More</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Importance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme</td>
<td>Dr Gosavi M N</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Performance of MGNREGS Scheme in Maharashtra</td>
<td>Prof Chandanshiv Sundh Bhaskar Ptn Dr Nivas B Jadhav</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>An Assessment of Awareness of MGNREGS: A Case Study of Kohapur District</td>
<td>Mr Pravin Chavan</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Progress Of Mnrega Scheme In Satara District</td>
<td>Dr Arunkumar J Sakate</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Mnrega- goals and importance</td>
<td>Dr B S Puntambekar</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>MGNREGA Workers and Their Impact</td>
<td>Dr Sou P B Patil</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>A study of mnrega in maharashtra</td>
<td>Mss Shinde Varsha Tnaji</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>An analysis of expenditure of mnrega in maharashtra</td>
<td>Prof Mahesh V Shinde</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROCEEDINGS

ISBN-978-93-5235-278-4

PROBLEMS & PROSPECTS OF MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME (MGNREGS) IN MAHARASHTRA

(21st & 22nd January, 2015)

Two Day National Level Seminar

Organized and Published By

RAYAT SHIKSHAN SANSTHA'S

SHRI. RAOSAHIB RAMRAO PATIL MAHAVIDYALAYA, SAMALI.

Tal- Tasgaon, Dist- Sangli (Maharashtra)
Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur

DEPT. OF ECONOMICS

EXECUTIVE EDITOR
DR. S. H. KOKARE

CHIEF EDITOR
Prin. Dr. RAJENDRAM MORE

SPONSORED BY

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH (ICSSR), New Delhi
LANDSLIDE VULNERABILITY ZONATION MAPPING USING GIS AND REMOTE SENSING

Subhash Chandra
Dr. Vinod Verma

LANDSLIDE VULNERABILITY ZONATION MAPPING USING GIS AND REMOTE SENSING

LANDSLIDE VULNERABILITY ZONATION MAPPING USING GIS AND REMOTE SENSING

LANDSLIDE VULNERABILITY ZONATION MAPPING USING GIS AND REMOTE SENSING
नई सदी की कविता में नारी विरास्त
कुमारी साथै निता प्रपट

आधुनिक युग गद्दी का युग है, लेकिन कविता बनने के अंतर्गत की चीज़ है। गद्दी-रचनाएँ भी वही महत्वपूर्ण बनती हैं, जिनके अंतर्गत में कविताकला होती है। इसलिए, तमाम प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों के बावजूद नये-नये कवि उभरकर सामने आ रहे हैं और नयी-नयी कविताएँ अपना वर्धन स्थापित कर रही हैं। 21वीं सदी में भी अनेक कवि उभरकर आए हैं। इस सदी के कवियों को कविताओं में नारी विरास्त भी दिखाई देते हैं। देखा जाए तो पुराने काल से लिखी हुई कविताओं में नारी को केंद्र में रखकर बहुत सारी कविताएं लिखी गई हैं। उन कविताओं में नारी की तत्कालीन परिस्थितियों का वर्णन किया हुआ मिलता है। उन कविताओं में हमें परम्परा और मूर्तियों में जंगी हुई नारी देखने को मिलता है। नारी को कोई नियंत्रण स्थान नहीं है। उसकी सारी निजीता अपने पति पर निर्भर है। वह पैरों की नूतन समझी जाती है। कवि वाहक सोनवणे अपनी 'औरत' कविता में नारी की इसी स्थिति को दर्शाते हैं। वे कहते हैं—

'जबानी में बैठा, बुजुर्गों में दादा, ऐसे ही कहते हैं लोग, लोगों का क्या है? लोग कुछ भी कहते हैं, एक ऐसी चीज़ जिसे घर में, बार में, जहाँ मिले दाम लो, जब जी चाहे अंग लगा लो, पूरी हुई अवस्था तो ल्याने दो।'
Agricultural Diversification

Anna Kaka Patil

2014-2015