



## BEHAVIOURAL RESPONSE IN FRESHWATER BIVALVE MOLLUSK, *LAMELLIDENS MARGINALIS* DUE TO ACUTE TOXICITY OF CADMIUM CHLORIDE

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**Abstract:** The experiment was carried out on the fresh water bivalve mollusk, *Lamellidens marginalis* during January 2019 to December 2020 to study the behavioural changes. The behavioural changes were recorded in this bivalve when subjected to mean  $LC_{50}$  concentrations of cadmium chloride for different exposure periods. Different physiological and morphological changes were observed in experimental animals including protective response, foot movements and its secretion, response to external stimuli and mucus secretion.

**Keywords:** Behaviour, Cadmium chloride, *Lamellidens marginalis*, Pesticides.

### INTRODUCTION

The toxicology not only protects human and the environment from the deleterious effects of toxicants, but also to facilitate the development of more selective toxicants with clinical drugs and pesticides. The importance of dose is well illustrated by metals that are essential in the diet but proved toxic at higher doses. For example, iron, copper, magnesium, cobalt, manganese and zinc can be present in the diet at too low level (deficiency), at an appropriate level (maintenance) or at too higher level (toxic) (Ernest Hodgson, 2004). According to Rothstein (1959), heavy metals directly affect the tissues and may interact with cell membrane. Higher concentration of toxic metals, in aquatic environment can cause adverse effects on aquatic organisms at cellular or molecular level and ultimately leads to disorder in biochemical

composition of organisms and behaviour (Holden, 1973; Kumar *et al.*, 2019).

Pesticide use in order to enhance the crop production is now days a common practice. Its excess use is harmful not only to plants and animals but also to human beings (Prakash and Verma, 2014 & 2020; Verma and Prakash, 2018). Herbal pesticides are therefore the need of the hour as these are relatively harmless to non-target organisms and human beings (Kaur and Mishra, 2019; Tripathi, 2021). Molluscs, therefore are of interest not only to farmers and the pesticide industry but also to ecotoxicologists as monitor species for environmental pollution. They encounter toxic materials either by contact or during feeding. If they crawl over surfaces recently sprayed with pesticides, on toxic molluscicide baits or in heavily polluted substrates, the skin is

the first point of contact (Triebkorn *et al.*, 1996; Kumar *et al.*, 2010; Kumar *et al.*, 2016).

The behaviour of an organism is defined as an act or conducts in particular way or exact way an organism responses to stimuli of environment especially those responses that can be observed (Websters, 2002). Some biotic as well as abiotic factors play very important role to change activities and behaviour of the animals. The toxicological nature of surrounding environment was assessed with the help of behaviour and metabolic changes in animals. The behavioural modification in animals can be taken as the most sensitive indicators of environmental stress (Eisler, 1979). Sarojini *et al.* (1990) studied the effect of detergents on *Kasboru daniconium* and correlated the behavioural changes in relation to metabolic rates. The activities like opening of operculum, extension of foot and other body parts, crawling movement were minimized when animals were exposed to folithion and lebycide (Muley and Mane, 1988). Aluminium and salicylic acid in the environment have changed the behaviour of *Lymnaea stagnalis* (Compbell *et al.*, 2000). The pesticides nuvan, methyl parathion and thimet have changed the normal behaviour of *Lymnaea stagnalis* (Bhide, 1998).

Gokhale and Mane (1990) studied the toxicity of molluscicide in bivalves *Lamellidens marginalis*, where they documented that, after intoxication, bivalve closed their valves, immediately after exposure to molluscicide and showed diapodesis in all exposed animals after 12 hours with white coagulated matter of mucus. These effects can potentially give out structural and functional changes in freshwater ecosystems (Camargo, 2003). Kumar (2021) worked on plant based molluscicide, Shinde (2020) on neural aspect of *Lamellidens* while Yasmeen (2019) studied the cadmium induced histopathological alterations in female gonad of freshwater bivalve mollusks, *Lamellidens marginalis*. Present study was conducted during January 2019 to December 2020 to explore the acute toxicity of cadmium chloride on behavioural responses of freshwater bivalve mollusk, *Lamellidens marginalis*.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Several specimens of freshwater bivalve mollusk, *Lamellidens marginalis* (90-100 mm in shell length) were collected from Kutluq Lake, Daulatabad, near Aurangabad (M.S.), India. After collection of the animals from habitat, they were brought to the laboratory where the fouling biomass and mud on shell valves were removed without disturbing the siphonal regions. The equal sized bivalves (shell-length) were grouped and kept in sufficient quantity of water (1 animal/litre) in aquaria with aeration for 24 hours with renewal of water at an interval 12 to 13 hours. At the same time controlled group run up to 96 hours by providing natural food and aeration. For the confirmation, the whole or total experiment repeated thrice. The above procedure was followed for intoxication of pre-determined LC<sub>50</sub> concentration of cadmium chloride and for the confirmation, it was repeated thrice. The differentiations of behavioural changes were recorded as per the intoxication and time of exposure by considering protective behaviour, foot movement, mucus secretion and tentacular movement.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The bivalve mollusc, *Lamellidens marginalis* exposed to acute toxicity tests of cadmium chloride showed differential response in behavioural pattern compared to control animals and these patterns were recorded. These changes were recorded after different exposure periods at 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours. The results were shown in the table 1.

The change in the behavioural activities of animal can be taken as sensitive indicator of environmental toxicity stress. Behavioural changes due to acute toxicity of copper in freshwater snail, *Bellamyia bengalensis* was studied by Kamble and Kamble (2014). They recorded various physiological as well as morphological changes in copper sulphate exposed snail including reduced foot movements and tentacular movements but quick response to pin touch or other stimulus was not found, mucus secretion was much more. At the end, snails became immotile and lost their movements.

**Table 1: Normal behaviour of control group of freshwater bivalve *L. marginalis*.**

S. No.	Type of response	Behavior of normal group
1.	Protective response	Control group of bivalves showed quick response.
2.	Visceral body	Continuous circulation/filtration by water took place through visceral body.
3.	Foot movements and its secretion	Foot movement was fast. It tightly attached to the surface with the help of foot. Secretion by foot was ample as per locomotory activity.
4.	Response to external stimuli	Generally they closed the shell valves at the time of immersion in water upon the valve and protruded siphons for all the time during the experimental period.
5.	Mucus secretion of gills	In control group of bivalve, mucus secretion by gill was not seen.

**Table 2: Behavioural changes in freshwater bivalve *L. marginalis* against cadmium chloride intoxication at different exposure period.**

S. No.	Types of response	Behavior of cadmium intoxication group			
		24 hours	48 hours	72 hours	96 hours
1.	Protective response	Tolerate toxicity with the help of operculum	Shell-valves closed. Tightly closed	Shell-valves closed. Tightly closed	Shell-valves closed. Tightly closed
2.	Foot movements	Foot extended initially	Foot movement was slowed down	Foot retracted	Foot movement not seen
3.	Response to external stimuli	Initially quick response	Response to stimuli was reduced	Very poor response	No response
4.	Mucus secretion of gills	Mucus secretion initiated in trough	Secretion increased in trough	Mucus secretion quantitatively increased	Thick white mucus seen in trough

Previous investigators like Lossanoff (1939) and Barnes (1955) studied the activity of certain mussel species. Salanki and Lukacsovics (1967) stated that partially and rhythmic valve movement in freshwater bivalves, including the quick closure and opening of the valves may cause increased water passage, partly for the time of rest period when the valves are tightly closed for hours supposedly there is water passing through the gills correspondingly filtration also stops. It is thus obvious that the effect of certain factors (temperature, pollution) influencing filtration activity cannot be interpreted as affecting only the activity of cilia but it can be an essentially important factor related to the behaviour.

In the present study, the control group animals showed immediate shell valve opening after immersion in water. The behaviour reactions of *Lamellidens marginalis* were rhythmic and periodic with extrusion of mucus and excreta is almost equal quantity throughout the experimental period. On the other hand *Lamellidens marginalis* exposed to cadmium tightly closed the shell valves for about first 12 hours and during the later period no quick closure of the shell valves occurred particularly in high concentrations of cadmium like  $LC_{50}$  in different seasons.

Authors further observed that animals became active after about 24 hours exposure to cadmium



LC<sub>50</sub> concentrations and later could open the shell-valves and extended the body parts like those in the control. The possible cause of the permanent opening of the shell-valves and loss of the ability of the adductor muscles to contract after prolonged cadmium exposure could be due to the inhibition in the activity of a calcineurin like Ca<sup>2+</sup> regulated phosphatase. The coagulated film anoxia theory in bivalve molluscs was stated by earlier workers (Westfall, 1945). The death of animals would have occurred due to interfilament space stuffed and the blood circulation in the gill got affected which might ultimately have lead to heart block and subsequent death. However, shell valves, adduction to overcome stress in ubiquitous among the bivalves (Manley, 1983).

Authors found that the failure is normal behaviour in *Lamellidens marginalis* in LC<sub>50</sub> test concentrations in different seasons when compared to controls probably reveals the disfunctioning in ionic regulation even when the valves are fully opened / closed. It was observed further that the bivalve exposed to different test concentrations of cadmium showed diapédesis in the form of extrusion of white coagulated matter with much mucus, particularly more in summer than monsoon. It is of interest in this view to note that this species is more sensitive to the cadmium stress in summer than monsoon season. The physico-chemical factor of the water also plays an important role in toxicity studies. It was observed that all the species of molluscs under present study were sensitive to cadmium in summer than monsoon and winter. It is not only due to test concentrations but the high temperature and low oxygen tension altered the tolerance limits. Behaviour affects the survival of aquatic organisms and reflects the integration of many biochemical and physiological processes.

It has been reported earlier that the clams close the shell valves when stimulated by a toxic compares or by any change in the environment (Simon, 1953). Authors found that similar was the case for first 12 hours period of exposure to cadmium, but later on clams opened the shell valves for respiration and food intake. As the cadmium penetrated inside the body, the clams

widely opened the shell valves and could not close again till the death. This probably leads to an anoxic condition. Diapédesis in the amount of excreta increased during the early period of exposure in all test concentrations and later it decreased. On the contrary, the amount of mucus showed reverse pattern. The study revealed that the mussels are more sensitive to cadmium toxicity in summer, while they are more resonated in winter. The reason for this has been attributed to the environmental promoters like decreased water level, high temperature, low oxygen content and increased hardness and alkalinity. Besides, the lentic environment of the mussel appears to have some role in determining the summer sensitivity to the cadmium toxicity.

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# Study of Helminth Parasite from Freshwater Fish, in Aurangabad City (M.S.) India

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**Abstract:** *The present study deals with the survey of helminth parasites from Aurangabad city (M. S.) India, during 2015 to June 2016. This report summarizes the data of incidence, intensity and density of infection of helminth parasites in freshwater fishes in relation to environmental factors. Fish samples were collected from Godavari River, Paithan, Aurangabad, examined for helminth parasites. During the present study, 100 fishes were examined.*

**Keywords:** Survey, Helminth Parasites, Clarias Gariepinus, Parasites Prevalence, Invasion and Infestation.

## I. INTRODUCTION

India is the third largest producer of fish in the world and second in inland Fish production. Fisheries are important for the Indian economy as it provides employment opportunities, is a source of nutritional food and foreign exchange earnings. The survey of helminth parasites in freshwater fishes was undertaken to investigate the internal helminth parasitic environment of the host and the environmental factor such as season, temperature, humidity, age of the host. The common parasites of fishes causing the economic losses includes the helminth parasites like Senga Dollfus (1964), Diphyllbothrium (1758), Lytocestus Cohn, (1908), Spinitectus Fourment, (1883). However, very little is known about the parasitic fauna of fishes of the India in comparison with the information available from other regions of the continent. Fishes are host to many adult helminth parasites and larval forms, the adult of which occur in amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals as well as predatory fish. The strict dependence of the parasite on its host and the exploitation of the latter by the former provide a useful research model in the field of ecology and evolutionary biology. Several investigations have studied helminth parasites of freshwater fishes. Through the work of these investigation concerning the survey, population dynamics, host specificity, organ specificity. Therefore one objective of this study was to determine monthly incidence of infection; variation in intensity of infection and the second was to determine variation in parasite fauna with the diet of the host, variation in infection with the habitat type.

Fish is important as a source of protein with low cholesterol level in the diets of the human and economically as a source of subsistence income (Aken'ova, 2000). Fish not only provide food for immediate consumption but people rely directly or indirectly on fishing for their economic survival and a source of job. In Egypt, parasitic diseases represent about 80% of fish diseases (Eissa, 2006). Parasitic infections in fish cause decreased production and economic losses through direct fish mortality, reduction in fish growth, fecundity and stamina, increase susceptibility of fish to other diseases and high cost of treatment (Cowx, 1992). Under natural conditions 50-90% of freshwater fishes harbor at least one species of parasites (Sinaszko, 1979).

The present study was designed to investigate the prevalent diseases caused by cestodes in catfish *Clarias gariepinus* at Godavari River, Paithan, and District Aurangabad. Besides, determination of total and seasonal prevalence, histopathological alterations was discuss

Fishes are infected by many diseases causing organism such as virus, bacteria, fungi, protozoa, nematodes, and internal parasites like tape worms, crustaceans etc. I have tried to enumerate the different causing diseases to the fishes,



just to give an idea of the various sources and different from the other. Therefore, dealing with fish diseases is not as simple as people usually think.

Internal parasitic diseases have the upper hand in fish parasitic diseases regarding the low body gain, high mortality. In addition, such diseases lead to gastrointestinal abrasions which facilitate the invasion of the opportunistic microorganisms. Where unfavorable environmental conditions contribute to stress which was weakness immunity and opens the pathway to pathogens (Kabata, 1985) and (Eissa, 2002). The clinic picture of infested fish revealed no pathognomonic abnormalities on the external body surface such fish were shown emaciation. Fish is important as a source of protein with low cholesterol level in the diets of the human and economically as a source of subsistence income (Aken'ova, 2000). Fish not only provide food for immediate consumption but people rely directly or indirectly on fishing for their economic survival and a source of job. In Egypt, parasitic diseases represent about 80% of fish diseases (Eissa, 2006). Parasitic infections in fish cause decreased production and economic losses through direct fish mortality, reduction in fish growth, fecundity and stamina, increase susceptibility of fish to other diseases and high cost of treatment (Cowx, 1992). Under natural conditions 50-90% of freshwater fishes harbor at least one species of parasites (Sineszko, 1979).

The present study was designed to investigate the prevalent diseases caused by cestodes in catfish *Clarias gariepinus* at Godavari River, Paithan, District Aurangabad. Besides, determination of total and seasonal prevalence, histopathological alterations was discussed.

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A total number of 100 *Clarius gariepinus* ranges between 40 to 310 gm in body weight and from 15 to 30 cm in total length were collected randomly alive from Godavari river at Paithan, Aurangabad during 2015- 2016. Fish were kept in glass aquaria and supplied with chlorine free tap water with continuous aeration and filtration according to Innes (1966).

### 2.1 Parasitological Examination

The gastrointestinal tract was separated from the other internal then the stomach was separated from the intestine and each part organs examined. In clean Petri dish, stomach was opened and intestinal mucosa was stripped off by scalpel and washed with normal saline in another clean dry Petri dish. Gall bladder was separated, opened and examined. Cestodes were collected and preserved in alcohol formalin acetic acid and stained with Semichon's acetocarmine stain then the whole mount of collected cestodes was done according to Woodland, (2006). The collected cestodes were identified according to the identification key of Yamaguti (1958, 1959 and 1961).

The histopathological examinations of affected tissue (intestine, stomach and gallbladder) were performed as described by Drury and Wallington (1980).

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The clinical signs appeared on the infested fish were weakness, severe emaciation, anemia, imbalanced swimming, some infested fish showed sluggish movement, loss of condition with paler coloration (Plate 1) which was in agreement with that described by Islam and Woo (1991), Hassen (2002), Eissa (2002), Nadia Ali (2007) and Sabri et al (2010).

*Monobothrium* sp. was isolated from the intestine that appeared hemorrhagic and congested leading to intestinal obstruction (plate 1). *Monobothria* was white in color, elongated. It has large rounded or triangular scolex Plate 2 (d). The body length ranged between 7-40 mm and body width ranged between 2.5-4.5 mm. The testis located laterally. Oofintoye (2006) who isolated *Monobothrium* sp. from the intestine of these descriptions were similar to that described by Nadia Mahfouz genital pore opens slightly anterior to the female one. The female genital pore occurred in the middle of the worm. The egg was rounded in shape, of the worm and occupying the two lateral sides (Plate 2). The male appeared as oval follicles, the ovary laterally located in the posterior part appeared enlarged with thickened bile



duct and containing pale colored (1991), Mwita and Nkwengulila (2004), Onrye et al. (2004) and Oofintoye (2006) who isolated *Monobothrium* sp. from intestine of *Clarias gariepinus*.

*Polyonchobothrium clarias* was isolated from the gall bladder that appeared enlarged with thickened bile duct and containing pale colored watery bile. It was long ranged from 60 - 100 mm in length, 0.5 - 1 mm in width. The scolex was elongated, triangular in shape and carries one row of hooks and bears laterally two shallow bothria Plate 1 (h), segmentation begin directly after the scolex with immature stages then mature stages. The ovary is rounded to oval in shape and centrally located in the segment Plate 2 (a). The eggs are spherical and containing a mass of rounded cells. The worm attached mainly inside the gall bladder near the neck of bile duct. These findings agree with that recorded by Wabuke -Bunoti (1980) who isolated *Polyonchobothrium clarias* from the gall bladder of naturally infested *Clarias mossambicus*. *P. clarias* was isolated also from the glandular stomach which appeared congested. The parasites were attached mainly at the junction between muscular and glandular stomach. Also, it was attached near the opening of bile duct in the glandular stomach that was in agreement with the results described by Shoter and Medaryedu (1977) as they found *P. clarias* concentrated in the spiral valve in the area close to the entry of the bile duct. Moreover, Nadia Mahfouz (1991) and Moyo et al. (2009) isolated *P. clarias* from the stomach of *Clarias gariepinus* spring and summer. Concerning, *P. clarias* was isolated from the gall bladder only during spring and season while it was isolated from the glandular stomach all over the year with a total prevalence of 50.5 % that was near that described by Imam (1971) who recorded, that the infestation rate with *P. clarias* was 41% in *Clarias lazera* collected from the Nile while, Sahlab (1982) recorded that the infestation rate with *P. clarias* was 22.22% in *Clarias lazera* from Manzala. This variation is attributed may to the difference in locality, time of collection, water temperature and size of fish.

The seasonal prevalence of *P. clarias* was peaked during spring (82%) followed by summer (80 %) then winter (32 %) and reached the lowest infestation in autumn (8 %). These results were nearly similar with that recorded by Abd Elaal (1996) who recorded the highest prevalence in spring and low prevalence in autumn. Also, was nearly similar to Aml Atwa (2006) who recorded the highest prevalence in spring and the lowest prevalence occur in winter and Sahlab (1982) who recorded increase prevalence of cestodes in spring and summer. On the other side, Nadia Mahfouz (1991) recorded the highest seasonal prevalence in winter and the lowest prevalence occurred in autumn in cultured *C. gariepinus*. This may be explained to that our fish are wild.

The seasonal prevalence of cestode infestation was peaked during spring (96 %) followed by summer (80) then winter (46) and reach the lowest in autumn (38%). Noor Eldin (1981) and Negm Eldin (1987) also recorded the highest prevalence with cestode infestation was during *Monobothria* sp was isolated from the intestine of *C. gariepinus* with a total prevalence of (14.5 %) which was higher than that described by other researchers as Negm Eldin (1987), Khattab (1990) and Nadia Mahfouz (1991) as they isolated it with an infestation rate as 6.33, 4.82 and 1.5 % respectively. This may be attributed to the difference in locality and breeding. The highest seasonal prevalence of monobothria sp. was recorded in autumn (30 %), spring, winter (14 %) and lowest prevalence occurred in summer. The serum total proteins, albumin and globulins were significantly decreased in heavily infested fish in comparison with noninfested fish which was similar to that described by Steinhagen et al. (1997) and Hamouda (2011). This decrease may be as a result of consumption of nutrient material by the parasite, also can be resulted from destruction occurred in intestinal mucosa that allow leakage of plasma protein and destruction of intestinal villi which are responsible for absorption of nutrients and protein from food materials. These findings may act as immunodepressants and open the gate to secondary infection.



**Plate 1**

- a. Heavily infested fish showing fading coloration.
- b. Enlarged distended gall bladder containing *Polyonchobothrium clarias*.
- c. Glandular stomach containing *Polyonchobothrium clarias*.
- d. Congested intestine of infested fish with *Monobothria* sp.
- e. Intestine of heavily infested fish occluded with great number of *Monobothria* sp.
- f. Gall bladder containing great number of *Polyonchobothrium clarias*.
- g. Five *Polyonchobothrium clarias* collected from one gall bladder of heavily infested fish
- h. Scolex of *Polyonchobothrium clarias* isolated from gall bladder and stained with carmine stain.



**Plate 2**

- a. Immature segments of *Polyonchobothrium clarias* gall bladder.
- b. Scolex of *Polyonchobothrium clarias* isolated from glandular stomach.
- c. Posterior part of *Polyonchobothrium clarias* isolated from glandular stomach.
- d. Anterior end of monobothria sp. isolated from intestine of infested fish.
- e. Posterior end of monobothria sp. isolated from intestine of infested fish.
- f. Mucinous degeneration demonstrating goblet cell hyperplasia with lymphocytic infiltration observed in the gall bladder of infested fish.
- g. Hyperplasia and sloughing of gastric mucosa of glandular stomach with presence of sub inflammation and mononuclear cell mucosal infiltration.
- h. Atrophy of the intestinal villi that became shorten and compressed under the pressure caused monobothria parasite.

Concerning histopathological examination of the intestine of monobothria sp. infested *Clarias gariepinus* revealed presence of atrophy of the intestinal villi that became shorten and compressed under the pressure caused by the parasite that completely occupying the intestinal lumen. The glandular stomach infested with *Polyonchobothrium clarias* showing presence of hyperplasia and sloughing of gastric mucosa with presence of sub mucosal inflammation and mononuclear cell infiltration. There was observed desquamation of lining gastric mucosa with presence of transverse section in gastric lumen near the site of attachment of the parasite while, multiple longitudinal and cross sections of the parasite was observed in the gall bladder that showed degeneration and sloughing of the lining mucosa, as well as mucinous degeneration demonstrating goblet cell hyperplasia with lymphocytic infiltration. The mucosa of gall bladder showed multifocal thickening of the lining epithelium giving a feature of squamous like epithelium as a result of parasite attachment. These descriptions were nearly similar to the description given by Nadia Mahfouz (1991) and Eissa et al., (2010).

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## EFFECT OF CADMIUM CHLORIDE ON GLYCOGEN LEVEL IN SOME ORGANS OF FRESHWATER BIVALVE, *LAMELLIDENS MARGINALIS*

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**Abstract:** The aim of the present study was to assess the glycogen content in different body parts *i.e.* mantle, gill, gonad, hepatopancreas, siphon, foot, anterior adductor muscle and posterior adductor muscle of freshwater bivalve mussel, *Lamellidens marginalis* exposed to lethal concentrations of cadmium chloride after 96 hrs acute toxicity of exposure. The results showed that glycogen content was significantly disturbed in all the body parts of *Lamellidens marginalis* studied after exposure to cadmium chloride (LC0 & LC50). The disturbance in the glycogen level is one of the outstanding biochemical lesions due to the action of cadmium. There is a significant decrease in glycogen profiles in different body parts after exposure to lethal concentration of cadmium under stress conditions. This might be due to increase in glycogenolysis by increase in phosphorylase enzyme activity and elevation of succinate and pyruvate dehydrogenase leading to anaerobic metabolism during anoxic stress conditions caused by toxicant. Hence, glycogen content as biomarker of cadmium stress in bivalve mollusks can be used.

**Keywords:** Aquatic environment, Cadmium, Glycogen, *Lamellidens marginalis*, Pollutants, Toxicity.

### INTRODUCTION

Most information about the effects of environmental pollutants on aquatic animals has been obtained from mortality studies. Often very little is known about damage to different internal organs or about disturbed physiological and biochemical processes within an organism following exposure to environmental poisons. Consequently knowledge about the mode of action of toxicants and causes of death in poisoned aquatic animals is often lacking. A better understanding of these mechanisms is necessary to predict the potential harmfulness of various chemicals to the environment. Since different environment pollutants are likely to

affect biological systems in different ways according to their respective chemical properties (Kumar *et al.*, 2019; Prakash and Verma, 2021), the sum of physiological changes created by a particular pollutant is likely to be characteristic of that pollutant. Thus, by observing the effects of pollutants on a set of physiological parameters (Kalal *et al.*, 2021), it might be possible to establish specific responses of that pollutant, and may take it possible to identify a pollutant on the basis of its physiological effect pattern.

Cadmium is a ubiquitous, non essential element which possesses high toxicity to both human and aquatic organisms (Yasmeen, 2019). It is classified



as the second most dangerous metal in our environment. It occurs naturally in the environment and in insignificant amount ((Yasmeen and Pathan, 2021). In the recent past, its concentration in aquatic systems is steadily and considerably increasing due to anthropogenic activities (Bryan *et al.*, 1992). Its deleterious effects on aquatic flora and fauna by adverse effect on various physiological, biochemical and cellular processes have been reported by Gill *et al.* (1988).

Cadmium toxicity has become the focus of intense research globally next to mercury as the most notorious of heavy metal pollutant. After absorption into the gastro-intestinal tract, it is transferred to the liver, kidney and finally excreted via urine. It becomes toxic when it is not metabolized by the body and accumulates in soft tissues, liver, kidneys and mostly as metalloprotein (Nordberg and Nordberg, 2000). Cadmium toxicity to aquatic ectotherms depends on complex biochemical interaction and a balance between rates of absorption, detoxification and excretion. It has been found that cadmium could change glycogen reserves and serum glucose levels in aquatic animals by affecting the activities of liver enzymes that have pivotal role in the carbohydrate metabolism such as gluconeogenesis, glycogenesis and glycolysis.

The toxic chemicals (pollutants) act as one kind of stress to organism and organism responds to it by developing necessary potential to counter act that stress. The biochemical changes occurring act that stress. The biochemical changes occurring in the body give first indication of stress. During stress the organism needs sufficient energy which is supplied from reserve materials (glycogen, lipid and protein). During mild stress, only stored glycogen is used, as a source of energy, but if the stress is strong then the energy stored in lipid and protein may be used.

Carbohydrate plays structural role in every living organism and serves as a reservoir of the chemical energy and may decrease or increase accord to need of the organism. The tissue glycogen is a major source for energy for metabolic processes (Berg *et al.*, 2002). A change in different contents

in various organisms after exposure to various pollutants was studied by many workers including Gill and Pant (1981), Prakash and Verma (2000) and so on. Banerjee and Ghosh (1978) have recorded a change in levels of serum glucose, liver glycogen and glucose-6-phosphate of fishes, *Clarius batrachus* and *Tilapia mossambica* when exposed to cadmium. Koundinya and Ramamurthi (1978) observed the effect of lethal concentration of sumithion on carbohydrate metabolism in *Tilapia mossambica*. The effect of various concentrations of zinc sulphate on glycogen content of liver, muscle, brain, kidney and gills of air breathing freshwater food fish, *Anabard scandes* has been investigated by Natarajan (1983). A little information is available about biochemical diversions due to heavy metals and pesticide pollutant stress in molluscs. Satyaparameshwar *et al.* (2006) reported decreased carbohydrate metabolism in freshwater mussel, *Lamellidens marginalis* exposed to copper sulphate and observed decrease in carbohydrate content of level in labial palp, gill and mantle.

A variety of literature is available on the toxicity of hot water bath. Glycogen was estimated with heavy metals, organopesticides, insecticides, hydrocarbon etc. on the toxicity in different aquatic animals related to effect on biochemical constituent levels in different tissues of animals but sufficient research is not available about the effect of cadmium on glycogen content in bivalves. Hence, the present study was undertaken to evaluate the impact of cadmium on glycogen content in different body parts *i.e.* mantle, gill, gonad, hepatopancreas, siphon, foot, anterior adductor muscle and posterior adductor muscle of bivalve mollusk, *Lamellidens marginalis*. These tissues are vital and metabolic important and any stress on the animal is depicted by the changes in the constituent in these tissues.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The freshwater bivalves *Lamellidens marginalis* (90-100 mm in shell length) were collected from Kutlaq Lake, Daultabad near Aurangabad (Maharashtra), India. After bringing to the laboratory, the fouling biomass and mud on shell valves were removed without disturbing the siphonal regions. Almost equal sized animals

were grouped and kept in sufficient quantity of water (10 animal /10 liter) in aquaria with aeration for 24 hours to adjust the animals in laboratory conditions with renewal of water at interval of 12 to 13 hours. No food was given during experiments. After 24 hours, animals were grouped in 10 and exposed to different test concentrations of cadmium.

To study the effects of heavy metals (cadmium chloride) on glycogen content of *Lamellidens marginalis*, the bivalves were exposed to median lethal concentration and sub lethal concentration of heavy metal as acute treatment.

#### Acute treatment

The acclimatized bivalves were divided into three groups. The first two groups were exposed to 7.0 ppm and 12.0 ppm cadmium chloride for 96 hours for LC0 and LC50 respectively. The third group of bivalves was kept as control. At the end of 96 hours treatment on pollutant cadmium chloride, the control and treated bivalves were scarified to analyze the biochemical composition. The bivalves were dissected and their different body parts i.e., mantle, gill, gonad, hepatopancreas, siphon, foot, anterior adductor muscle and posterior adductor muscle were separated. Then glycogen content in the tissues of treated and control bivalves were analyzed. The percentages of biochemical components in the tissues of treated and control bivalves were compared.

#### Estimation of glycogen component

The colorimetric estimation of glycogen present in the tissue was done by Anthrone reagent method (Zwann and Zandee, 1972). 50 mg of wet tissue was taken in 1 ml of 30% KOH solution. The mixture was boiled in water bath for 5-10 minutes, till the tissue was completely dissolved. The solution was cooled and 0.2 ml 2% Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and 6 ml of absolute alcohol were added to it. This solution was kept in refrigerator for overnight. It

was then centrifuged for 15 minutes at 3000 rpm. The supernatant was discarded and the residue cake was dissolved in 10 ml of distilled water 0.1 ml of this solution was taken and to it 0.9 ml of distilled water were added. The solution was heated in boiling water bath for 5 minutes and then cooled. The intensity of the colour developed was measured with the colorimeter (Erma) at 620 nm (Red filter) filter. Anthrone reagent was prepared by dissolving 50 mg anthrone powder and 1 g thiourea in 100 ml of 72% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The amount of glycogen was calculated by referring to a standard graph value, where glucose was used as a standard. The glycogen value was calculated by multiplying with the conversion factor 0.927 to glucose value. The amount of glycogen was expressed in terms of mg. of glycogen/100 mg of wet tissue.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Glycogen content was examined in the normal (control) and pollutant (cadmium chloride) treated (table 1 and fig. 1) conditions from different body parts i.e., mantle, gill, gonad, hepatopancreas, siphon, foot, anterior adductor muscle and posterior adductor muscle of freshwater bivalve, *Lamellidens marginalis*. The results obtained are

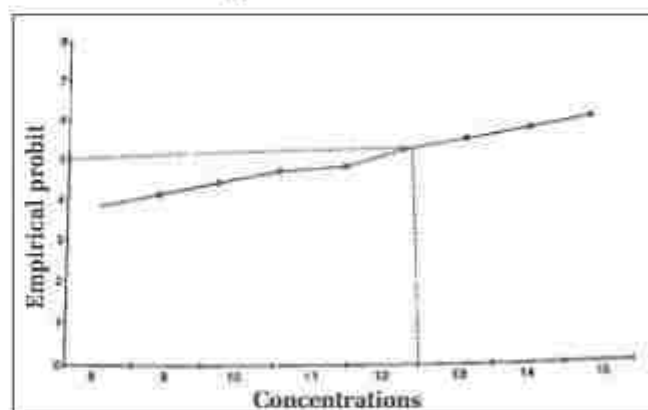


Fig. 1: Relation between probit mortality of *Lamellidens marginalis* and dose a cadmium showing probit regression equation of winter season.

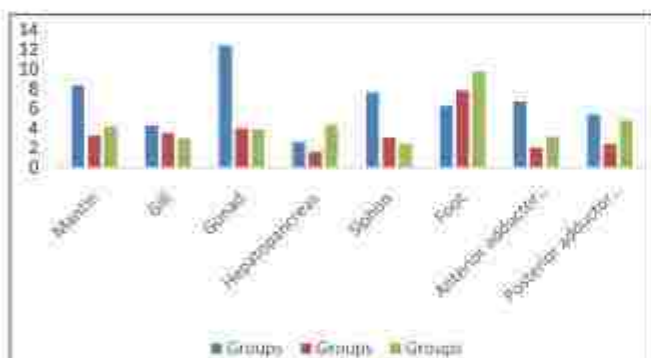
Table 1: Showing toxicity of cadmium chloride and regression equation.

Observed		Y=a+bx	Calculated LC50	95% Fiducial limit
LC0	LC50			
7.0 ppm	12.0 ppm	Y=2.970+7.425x	11.85	662-1708

**Table 2: Changes in the glycogen content from different body parts of *Lamellidens marginalis* after exposure of acute toxicity tests of cadmium chloride during winter season.**

Body parts	Groups				
	Control	LC <sub>5</sub> Vs Control	LC <sub>50</sub>	LC50 Vs control	LC50 Vs Lc0
Mantle	8.376±0.461	3.252±0.519 [-61.19%] ***	4.193±0.094 [-49.96%] ***	4.193±0.094 (49.96%) ***	4.193±0.094 [+28.93%] ***
Gill	4.288±0.094	3.542±0.094 [-6.22%] ***	2.971±0.094 [-29.74%] ***	2.971±0.094 (29.74%) ***	2.971±0.094 [-16.14%] **
Gonad	12.415±0.661	3.999±0.094 [-67.79%] ***	3.862±2.098 [-68.89%] **	3.862±2.098 (68.89%) **	3.862±2.098 [-3.40%] **
Hepatopancreas	2.628±0.094	1.599±0.094 [-39.15%] ***	4.342±0.094 [+65.23%] ***	4.342±0.094 (65.23%) ***	4.342±0.094 [+17.54%] ***
Siphon	7.655±0.094	3.085±0.094 [-54.70%] ***	2.438±0.143 [-68.16%] ***	2.438±0.143 (68.16%) ***	2.438±0.143 [-20.98%] ***
Foot	6.283±0.094	7.884±0.247 [+25.40%] ***	9.826±9.212 [+56.39%] ***	9.826±9.212 (56.39) ***	9.826±9.212 [+24.64] ***
Anterior adductor muscle	6.741±0.94	2.056±0.094 [-69.50%] ***	3.199±0.094 [-52.55%] ***	3.199±0.094 (52.55%) ***	3.199±0.094 [+55.60%] ***
Posterior adductor muscle	5.408±0.921	2.399±0.094 [-69.50%] ***	4.798±0.094 [-11.27%] **	4.798±0.094 (11.27%) **	4.798±0.094 [+100.00%] **

(Bracket values show percentage difference: \* 0-P<0.05; \*\* 00-P<0.01 and \*\*\* 000-P<0.001).



**Fig. 2: Changes in the glycogen content from different body parts of *Lamellidens marginalis* after exposure of acute toxicity tests of cadmium chloride during winter season.**

In control group, author recorded the highest values of glycogen content from gonad (12.415±0.661) followed by mantle (8.376±0.461), siphon (7.655±0.094), anterior adductor muscle (6.741±0.94), foot (6.283±0.094), posterior adductor muscle (5.408±0.921), gill (4.288±0.094) and hepatopancreas (2.628±0.094). Foot and anterior adductor muscles showed almost equal amount of content.

In LC0 group, the highest value of content was noticed in the foot (7.884±0.247), followed by

gonad (3.999±0.094), gill (3.542±0.094), mantle (12.642±0.057), siphon (6.056±0.094), anterior adductor muscle (2.056±0.094), posterior adductor muscle (2.399±0.094) and hepatopancreas (1.599±0.094). Posterior adductor muscle and anterior adductor muscle showed almost equal amount of content.

In LC50 group, content was high from foot (9.826±9.212) followed by posterior adductor muscle (4.798±0.094), hepatopancreas (4.342±0.094), mantle (4.193±0.094), gonad (3.862±2.098), anterior adductor muscle (3.199±0.094), gill (2.971±0.094) and siphon (2.438±0.143). Mantle, gill and siphon, gonad and anterior adductor muscle showed almost equal amount of content.

In LC0 group, content increased significantly from foot (25.48% P<0.01) and decreased from anterior adductor muscle (69.50% P<0.01), followed by gonad (67.79% P<0.01), mantle (61.19% P<0.01), posterior adductor muscle (55.64% P<0.01), siphon (54.70% P<0.01), hepatopancreas (39.15% P<0.01) and gill (6.22% P<0.01) when it was compared with control group.



On the other hand, when compared to control group, LC50 values showed significantly increased from hepatopancreas (65.23%  $P < 0.01$ ) followed by foot (56.39%  $P < 0.01$ ) and decreased significantly (68.89%  $P < 0.01$ ) followed by siphon (68.16%  $P < 0.01$ ), anterior adductor muscle (52.55%  $P < 0.01$ ), mantle (49.96%  $P < 0.01$ ), gill (29.74%  $P < 0.01$ ) and posterior adductor muscle (11.27%  $P < 0.01$ ). Whereas compared to LC0, LC50 group showed significantly increased from posterior adductor muscle (100.00%  $P < 0.01$ ), followed by anterior adductor muscle (55.60%  $P < 0.01$ ), mantle (28.92%  $P < 0.01$ ), foot (24.67% non-significant) and hepatopancreas (17.54%  $P < 0.01$ ) and significantly decreased from siphon (20.98%  $P < 0.01$ ), gill (16.14%  $P < 0.01$ ) and gonad (3.43% non significant).

Heavy metal and pesticide pollutants are harmful not only to aquatic organisms (Verma and Prakash, 2018) but also to mankind (Tripathi, 2021) and bring change in metabolic activity by causing various types of stresses. The change in biochemical composition of tissues due to heavy metals and pesticides and the physiological state of metabolic activity of an organism reflect the utilization of their biochemical energy to counteract the toxic stress. The observed biochemical changes in bivalves representing adaptive or regulatory mechanism may be due to pathological effect. The animal by changing its metabolic processes tries to overcome the toxic effects as a protective measure. The heavy metal pollutants give rise to alterations in the metabolic and physiological activity both after short and long term exposures.

Glycogen is the stored food material in animal tissue which is used as an immediate source of energy when required and is an essential feature of the normal organism metabolism (Turner and Manchester, 1972). The greater breakdown of glycogen suggests the need of high energy to animal in stress conditions caused due to pollutants. Depletion in glycogen level might be because of the anoxia and hypoxia caused due to stress conditions which are known to increase carbohydrate consumption (Zwan and Zandee, 1972). Depletion in glycogen level might be due to

its rapid utilization to meet the energy demands under stress condition exposed to  $CdCl_2$  and supply energy demand is in the form of the glucose which undergoes breakdown to produce energy rich compound ATP.

In the present study, decrease in the levels of glycogen in all tested tissues of *Lamellidens marginalis* due to elevated levels of glycolytic enzymes which enhanced glycogenolysis for combating the stress caused by  $CdCl_2$  action and the prevalence of anaerobic conditions such as anoxia. Mane and Kulkarni (1999) also reported a significant decrease in the glycogen content in bivalve, *Lamellidens marginalis*. In conclusion, freshwater bivalve, *Lamellidens marginalis* when exposed to  $CdCl_2$  lethal concentrations, biochemical constituents like carbohydrate level decreases under stress condition.

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## ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to determine the water quality status of Grija Dam, Khuldabad District Aurangabad (M.S.) India and its suitability for fisheries. Water samples were collected from May 2019 to April 2020 at bimonthly interval from preselected sampling stations. The important attributes of water quality such as temperature (minimum 28.4 and maximum 35.5 °C), transparency (minimum 170.0 and maximum 2.00 cm), pH (minimum 7.80 and maximum 8.60), conductivity (minimum 390.0 and maximum 670 µS/cm) dissolved oxygen (minimum 8.50 and maximum 11.00 mg/l), free CO<sub>2</sub> (absent), carbonates (minimum 27.00 and maximum 56.00 mg/l), bicarbonates (minimum 147.0 and maximum 179.0 mg/l), total alkalinity (minimum 170.0 and maximum 220.0 mg/l), orthophosphates (minimum 0.10 and maximum 0.40 mg/l), Nitrate-N (minimum 0.08 and maximum 0.5 mg/l), and silicate (minimum 8.0 and maximum 11.0 mg/l) were observed. Water quality parameters were compared with reported optimum water quality standards prescribed for fish farming or aquaculture and that aquatic environment of Grija Dam is conducive for fish growth and water is not only suitable for fish farming purposes but also for irrigation and drinking purposes.

**KEYWORDS:** Grija Dam, fish farming, water quality and physico-chemical.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Water is a precious natural resource and basic need of human thus considered as a national asset. With growing demands in various sectors it needs appropriate planning development and management. Water quality gives a good impression of the status, productivity and sustainability of any water body for monitoring Water quality which is the first step for management and conservation of aquatic ecosystems. This will also ensure conservation of its habitat by suitably maintaining the physico-chemical quality of Water within the acceptable levels. The periodical changes in physico-chemical parameters like temperature, transparency, dissolved oxygen, chemical oxygen demand, nitrate, phosphate etc. of water may provide valuable information on its quality impacts on the productivity and biodiversity of the reservoir. Good water quality like adequate oxygen, proper temperature, transparency, limited levels of metabolites and other environmental factors are known to affect fish culture. The earlier studies on water quality of a fish farming pond in India were conducted by Sewell (1927) and after that many workers have studied the physico-chemical conditions of inland waters either in relation to fish mortality or as part of general hydrological survey (Alikunhi 1964). The details of various lake ecosystems also have been by (Johri, 1990; Pani and Misra, 2000; Chaturbujet *et al.*, 2004; Moundiotiya Kumar *et al.*, 2009; Mahesha and Balasubramanian, 2010 and Dubey *et al.*, 2013). In the present study, an attempt has been made to study the Grija Dam situated in Khuldabad District Aurangabad (M.S.) so as to suggest ways and means for supporting sustainable fisheries and conservation.



## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS



Study area Girija Dam is an earth full dam on Girija River near Khuldabad District Aurangabad (M.S.) India. The height of the Dam is 19.1 m (63 ft) and Length 3060m (10040 ft) Dam volume is 70km<sup>3</sup> (17 cu mi). For wide area coverage of this study three sampling stations (A and B) were selected (photographs).



*Photographs showing collection site*

### Sampling procedure and laboratory analysis

Water samples were collected in the morning hours from preselected three sampling stations during first week of each alternate month from May, 2019 to April, 2020. Water samples were collected from surface area in clean and rinsed polyethylene sampling bottles and brought to the Research laboratory for analysis. The important physico-chemical parameters of water including temperature, water temperature, transparency, pH, electric conductivity, dissolved oxygen, free carbon dioxide, carbonates, bicarbonates, total alkalinity, orthophosphate, Nitrate-N and silicate were analyzed following methods given by Welch (1952), Trivedi *et al.* (1987) and APHA (1989).

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The range of variations and their annual mean along with standard deviation of various physico-chemical characteristics of water of Girija Dam and its congeniality for fish farming are given in Table 1 and Figure 1.

Table 1 Water quality parameters of Girija Dam

Water quality parameters	Units	Minimum	Maximum
Water temperature	°C	18.40	30.70
Transparency	Cm	170.0	2.00
pH	uS cm <sup>-1</sup>	7.80	8.60
Conductivity	mg l <sup>-1</sup>	390.0	670
Dissolved oxygen	mg l <sup>-1</sup>	8.50	11.00
Free CO <sub>2</sub>	mg l <sup>-1</sup>	Absent	Absent
Carbonates	mg l <sup>-1</sup>	27.00	56.00
Bicarbonates	mg l <sup>-1</sup>	147.0	179.0
Total alkalinity	mg l <sup>-1</sup>	170.0	220.0
Orthophosphates	mg l <sup>-1</sup>	0.10	0.40mg
Nitrate-nitrogen	mg l <sup>-1</sup>	0.08	0.5
Silicate	mg l <sup>-1</sup>	8.0	11.0

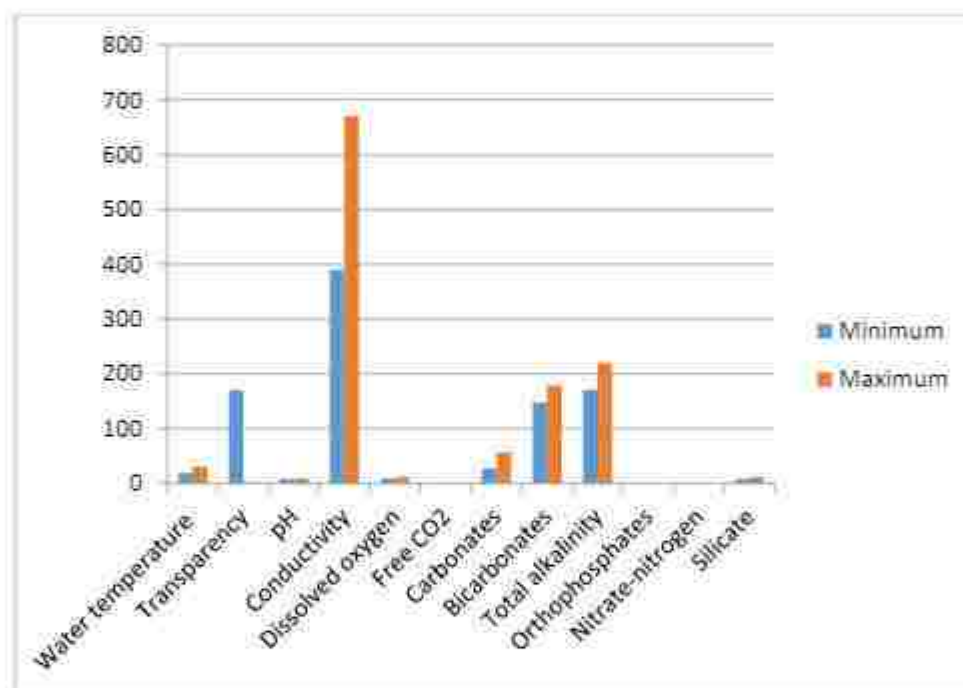


Figure 1

The temperature is an important factor which effects rate of chemical reactions of water and biological processes of aquatic organisms and thus has profound influence on the biotic communities. During the present investigation the water temperature was (minimum 28.4 and maximum 35.5 °C).

Similar results were recorded by Jha and Barat (2003) in Mirik Lake, Darjeeling. Radhika *et al.* (2004) studied the abiotic parameters of a tropical freshwater lake Velayani in Thiruvananthapuram, District (Kerala) and observed the similar findings. Ujjania and Soni (2015) also reported similar findings for water temperature (25.83±0.85 °C) in Vallabhsagar reservoir (Gujarat).

Transparency is directly proportional to the amount of suspended organic and inorganic particulate matters. The other factors which affect the transparency of water body are plankton density, wind velocity, rainfall, nature of water body and prevailing weather conditions. In the present work average value of transparency was transparency (minimum 170.0 and maximum 2.00 cm). The findings of present study are in agreement with Sharma and Sarang (2004) for Jaisamand Lake (India) and Mustapha (2008) for Oyun reservoir (Nigeria), respectively.



During the present investigation average value of pH was observed pH (minimum 7.80 and maximum 8.60). The pH of water appears to be dependent upon the relative quantities of Calcium carbonates and bicarbonates. As these being alkaline when the quantities of Carbonates are high (Pearsall, 1930 and Zafar, 1996). Santhosh and Singh (2007) reported that suitable pH range is 6.7 to 9.5 for fish culture whereas above or below this level of pH is stressful to the fishes. The present value of pH is lies between the reported pH range which depicts that water condition is grossly suitable for fish and fisheries.

The conductivity depicts the presence of total mineral contents in water. In the present investigation, observed average value of electric conductivity was (minimum 390.0 and maximum 6.70  $\mu\text{Scm}^{-1}$ ). Mustapha (2008) reported very low conductivity in Oyun reservoir but results of present study were found lower than the recommended values of WHO (1993) for drinking water and hence the water can be considered suitable from this point of view.

Dissolved oxygen is an important parameter which affects chemical as well as biological reactions in an ecosystem. The average dissolved oxygen during research work was dissolved oxygen (minimum 8.50 and maximum 11.00 mg/l).

Similar trends of DO were also observed by Yeoleand Patil (2005 & 2007) in Yedshilake, Washim (M.S.), Ujjania (2003) in Mahi Bajaj Sagar (Rajasthan) and Ujjania and Soni (2015) in VallabhSagar (Gujarat). Carbon dioxide dissolved in water is the source of carbon that can be assimilated and incorporated into the living matter of all aquatic autotrophs (Hutchinson, 1957). During the present study free carbon dioxide was totally absent. The absence of the free CO<sub>2</sub> may be due to its complete utilization in photosynthetic activity (Sreenivasan, 1971). The absence of CO<sub>2</sub> were also reported by Srivastava *et al.* (2003) in Ramgarh Lake, Jaipur, Ujjania (2003) in Mahi Bajaj Sagar reservoir, Banswara. Carbonate and Bicarbonates were present due to absence of free CO<sub>2</sub> because it is converted into carbonate and bicarbonate. In the present observation mean value of carbonates (minimum 27.00 and maximum 56.00 mg/l), bicarbonates (minimum 147.0 and maximum 179.0 mg/l). Similar trends of carbonates was reported in Chandola Lake, Karnavati (Verma *et al.*, 2012). Whereas such findings of the present study on bicarbonate is evident by Tandale and Dabhade (2014) in Lonar Crater Lake, India. Total alkalinity is the measure of the capacity of water to neutralize a strong acid. It is generally imparted by the salts of carbonates, bicarbonates, phosphates, nitrates, borates, silicates etc. together with the hydroxyl ions in free-state. During the present investigation average total alkalinity was found (minimum 170.0 and maximum 220.0 mg/l). Fluctuations in alkalinity might be due to alkaline particles and low production of plankton (Dash (1993). Bhongade and Patil (2012) also reported the similar findings in Mohgavhan Lake (Maharatra).

Average orthophosphate was orthophosphates (minimum 0.10 and maximum 0.40mg/l) during the present investigation which is coinciding to the observations of Ahmed and Krishnamurthy (1990) in Woharreservoir Aurangabad (Maharashtra state) and Singh and Balasingh (2011) in Kodaikanal Lake (Kerala).

In the present investigation nitrate value was (minimum 0.08 and maximum 0.5 mg/l). These values of nitrates may be due to agriculture runoff from catchment area. The finding of Ade and Vankhede (2001) in Amravati University Reservoir and Ujjania (2003) in Mahi Bajaj Sagar reservoir were similar to the present investigation. Silicate is considered as micronutrient for the primary producers and in particular. In the present study, the value was (minimum 8.0 and maximum 11.0 mg/l) and similar findings were reported by Soni and Ujjania (2014) in Vallabhsagar reservoir (Gujarat).

#### 4. CONCLUSION

From the present investigations, it may be inferred that physico-chemical characteristics of Girija Dam water varied considerably and comparable to the other freshwater bodies. The results depict that the water of Girija Dam is adequate with respect to essential nutrients necessary for primary producers which in turn is favorable and conducive for better fish growth and production. All the physico-chemical parameters in general appeared within permissible limits prescribed by different researchers. Hence, it can be inferred that the Girija Dam is suitable for drinking, irrigation, pisciculture etc. These findings can be useful for the management and conservation of Lake and its fisheries.





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## Biobeds: An Effective and Eco-Friendly Method for Disposal of Pesticide Waste

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**Abstract:** The pesticides are one of the tools for achieving the goal of the green revolution and play an important role in improving yield of various crops. Though the pesticides play a vital role in controlling crop pests, it results in to pollution of environment especially land and water bodies. Pollution occurred mainly due to large number of pesticides and chemicals used in the farm, and now a day the use of pesticides and chemicals in farm is very common. Generally, soil gets polluted by improper disposal of pesticides and chemicals. Therefore, there is need to degrade the pesticide by using a bio bed technique. This technique is most effective method to degrade the pesticide.

**Key Words:** Bio bed, Pesticide, Chemicals, Pollution

### Introduction:

Biobeds began in Sweden as a reaction to the requirement for straightforward and viable techniques to limit ecological pollution from pesticide use, particularly when filling splashing hardware, a regular point wellspring of defilement. A biobed is a basic and modest development on homesteads planned to gather and debase spills of pesticides (1,2). It comprises of three parts in a 60 cm profound pit in the ground (Fig. 1): a) a mud layer at the last (10 cm), b) a biomixture or biomix of straw, peat and soil (50:25:25 vol-%) filling the leftover 50 cm profundity, and c) a grass layer that covers the surface. The biobed is additionally outfitted with an incline for driving and situating the sprayer over the grassed surface. The thought is that all treatment of pesticides when filling showering hardware ought to be done over the biobed so when spills happen, they are held and debased in the biobed. The creation of the biomixture is planned to advance microbial debasement exercises. India is rural country the vast majority of the individuals rely upon agrarian. Presently a day's Indian rancher confronting enormous issue of soil contamination, water contamination declines in harvest yield and changes in sea-going environment this is simply because of abundance utilization of compound manures and pesticide in agribusiness. The remainders of pesticides or washing the sprayer of pesticide was contaminated the specific zone. To supported this condition, there is need of corrupts remainders of pesticides appropriately. In this investigation, biobed ought to be utilized for securing of climate against point source pesticide contamination, during filling, blending, and cleaning of sprayers.

### Materials and Methods:

The necessary surface territory for bio-bed was 4 x 4 ft and 2 ft profundity in type of rectangular pit region and according to utilization of pesticides. It is essentially made up by utilizing a combination of straw (Wheat or Rice), top soil, and peat. The biomixtures was set up by blending soil (25%) initially, and afterward similarly spread the bio-combination of cleaved straw (half) similarly on the dirt lastly the peat soil (25%) covers the straw and on the top the grass layer is developed.

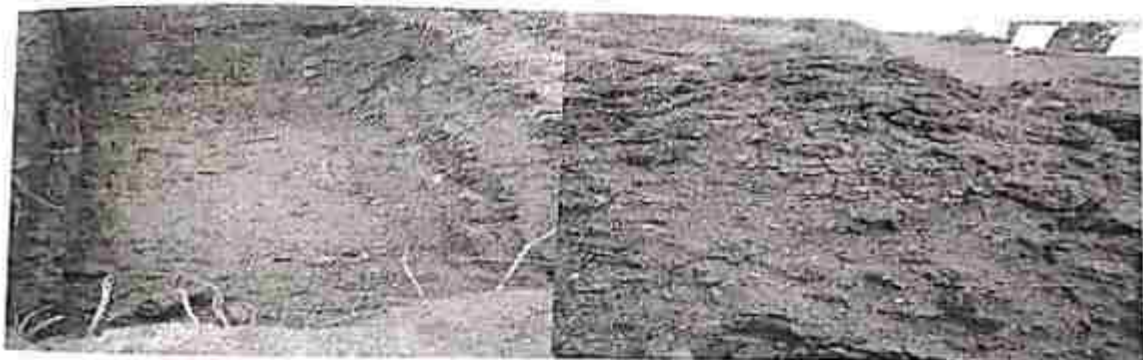


The peat in the biomixture adds to sorption limit, dampness control and furthermore abiotic growths and their pesticide-debasing proteins. A significant factor that regularly enacts the parasitic expansion of plant supplements to the biomixture isn't suggested. The grass layer contributes towards expanding the proficiency of the biobed, particularly in the upper pieces of the biomixture where most pesticides are held and debased. The grass additionally assists with controlling the dampness of the biobed by making upward vehicle of water and can deliver root exudates (for example peroxidases) to help cometabolic measures (12). The grass layer is likewise a superb visual apparatus since it uncovers spillages, particularly of herbicides. Grass harm is regularly seen at places where the concentrates are taken care of, beneath the center of the sprayer tank from surface spillover, underneath pesticide-sullied haggles flawed tubings and spilling spouts.

Bio-Bed is a savvy strategy consider as a financial answer for pesticide removal. The remainders pesticides are appropriately arranged by the miniature creature created in Bio-Bed. The Bio-Bed save the oceanic environment, expire soil contamination and water contamination, and it has an ease likewise it has long term of toughness. It is likewise useful for control and save the N<sub>2</sub>-fixing microorganisms. After complete corruption the fertilizer compost is produce which is utilized to expand fruitfulness of soil. With respect to result it was inferred that Bio-Bed ought to be utilized for eco-accommodating against soil contamination and water contamination.

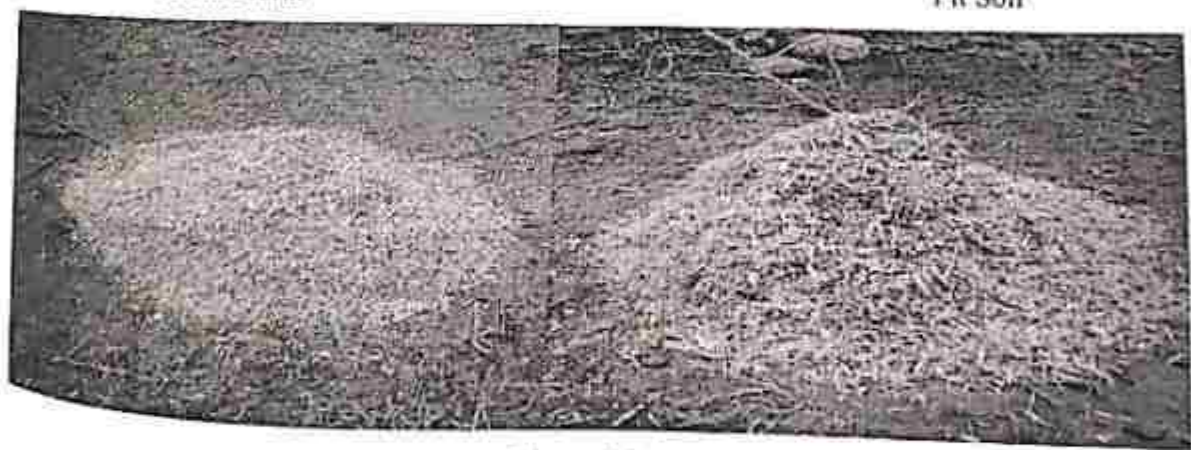
**Conclusion:**

The peat soil included for its assimilation having high water holding limit and gives enormous natural issue surface territory for adsorption. Parasite and microscopic organisms use pesticide as a food source. The assimilation of pesticides in biobed was measurably and altogether unique in relation to cultivate soil. Biodegradation by microbes, actinomycetes, growths and explicit protozoa is viewed as essential instrument for changing pesticides in to soil. In this investigation, the creators presumed that biobed ought to be utilized to lessen pesticide defiled waters during filling, blending, and cleaning of sprayers in homestead.



Pit in a farm

Pit Soil



Chopped Straw

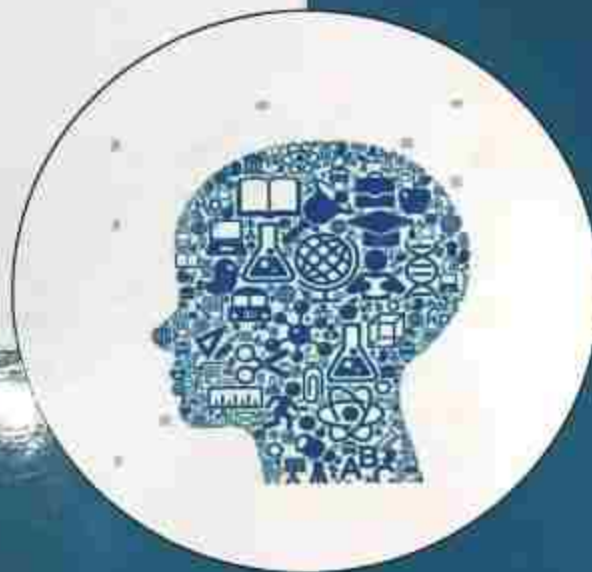
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**RESIDUAL EFFECT OF NON LEGUMINOUS ORGANIC WEED MANURES ON  
GROWTH OF FODDER CROP LABLAB PURPUREUS**

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**Abstract :**

The experiment was conducted on the farm located at V-P High-tech Research farm, Dist. Beed. The experiment design was a randomized block design [RBD] with ten treatments and three replicates. Previous work in this laboratory and field shows that input, data for the organic manure treatments in form of Non-leguminous weed manures as green manure of *Achyranthes aspera* (AGM), green manure of *Parthenium hysterophorus* (PGM), mixed green manure of both (A&PGM), Dry manure of *Achyranthes aspera* (ADM), Dry manure of *Parthenium hysterophorus* (PDM), compost of *Achyranthes aspera* (ACo) and compost of *Parthenium hysterophorus* (PCo), were applied to field for maize crop cultivation compared with treatment of chemical fertilizers PK, NPK and Control. First maize crop was harvested and after 41 days of interval *Lablab purpureus* L. was sown in the same treatment plots of bed, having a previous residual effect of organic manures. The growth analysis of the plant was recorded after 27 and 53 days and Chlorophyll analysis of the plant was recorded after 28 and 54 days. Result shows that all organic manures showed good residual effect on growth of *Lablab purpureus* crops plants. Green manure and compost manure of Non-leguminous weeds gives long term residual effect on crop *Lablab purpureus* and improves the soil quality.

**Keywords:** Compost, Green, Dry manures, Treatment, Analysis, Chlorophyll.

**Introduction:**

*Lablab purpureus* is a species of bean in the family Fabaceae. It is cultivated throughout the tropics for food. It is a very important fodder crop for tropical people, especially in the dry season and with its enhanced nutritional value. It is not only drought resistant but also able to grow in diverse environmental conditions around the world. During the dry season *Lablab purpureus* dense green cover protects the soil from the action of sun rays and it can be advantageously used as a cover crop to reduce soil erosion due to wind or rain.

*Parthenium hysterophorus* is a species of flowering plant in the aster family, Asteraceae. In India, it is locally known as carrot grass, congress grass or Gajar Ghas. It is an annual herb that aggressively colonizes disturbed sites. It grows on any type of soil and in a wide range of habitats. It affects the production of crops, animals, human and animal health, and biodiversity. *Achyranthes aspera* is a species of plant in the family Amaranthaceae. It is distributed throughout the tropical world. It can be found in many places growing as an introduced species and a common weed.

An application of manure usually shows a favourable influence on crop yields for several years. These beneficial effects are distributed over a longer time than those of chemical fertilizers. Present investigation state that the residual effect of Non-leguminous (*Parthenium hysterophorus* and *Achyranthes aspera*) weeds organic manures as compost, green and dry leaf manure effect was studied on growth of *Lablab purpureus*.

Green manure and compost manure of Non- leguminous weeds gives long term residual effect on crop *Lablab purpureus* plant and its improves the soil quality **Gholap P. N.** (2021). The residual effects of organic matter in soil following manure or compost application on crop yield and soil properties can last for several years. Four years after application, residual effects of one-time application of beef feed lot manure at rates varying from 123 to 590 Mg dry weight ha<sup>-1</sup> (1280–6140 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup>) resulted in a quadratic increase in corn grain yield but also in increased leaching of NO<sub>3</sub>-N and Na to a depth of at least 1m **Wallingford, G. W. et al** (1975).

**Ayoola O. T. and Makinde E. A.** (2007): Studied that complementary Organic and Inorganic Fertilizer Application: Influence on Growth and Yield of Cassava/maize/melon Intercrop with a Relayed Cowpea and concluded that complementary application reduces the dependence of the farmer on inorganic fertilizer use. It also reduces the exposure of the soil to the consequences of inorganic fertilizer application.



The residual effects of organic materials on soil properties can contribute to improvement in soil quality for several years after application ceases Ginting, D. et al (2003). Excessive and imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers has adversely affected the soil, causing decreasing the structure and water holding capacity, reduction in organic carbon and microbial flora of soil results as increasing acidity and alkalinity and harding of soil, to solve this organic manure plays an important role, they are complementary to the chemical fertilizers and many times they have the capacity to replace them Gholap P. N. (2021). Organic amendments play a residual role in their ongoing maintenance. Residual amendment effects on total nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) were apparent 11.5 yr after application Larney F. J. et al (2011).

#### Materials And Methods:

**Field Site And Experimental Design** - The experiment was conducted on the farm located at V-P High-tech Research farm, Dist. Beed. The experiment design was a randomized block design [RBD] with ten treatments and three replicates.

**Treatments, Seeds Variety And Plot Size** - The present work related to treatments of plots depends on the basis of the previous work of the field. First maize crop was harvested then on bed of previous residual effect of organic manure plots like comparative residual effect of compost, green manure and dry leaf manure. Previous work in this field shows that input, data for the organic manure in form of chemical fertilizers PK and NPK at the rate of 120N, 80P and 40K and Control (CON) compared with Non leguminous weeds organic manures as green manure of Achyranthes aspera (AGM), green manure of Parthenium hysterophorus (PGM), mixed green manure of both A.aspera & P.hysterophorus (A&PGM), Dry manure of Achyranthes aspera (ADM), Dry manure of Parthenium hysterophorus (PDM), compost of Achyranthes aspera (ACo) and compost of Parthenium hysterophorus (PCo). After 41 days of interval the Variety Lablab purpureus was sown. It was produced by a Patel Seeds Corporation, old Mandi P.O. Padra (Baroda, Gujrat). 36gm/plots of size 3m x 3m i.e. at the rate of 40 kg/ha each.

**Plant Sampling** - After 56 days of age finally the total crop Lablab purpureus was harvested, before it during the early hours of the day, growth and Chlorophyll analysis of green foliage of Lablab purpureus per plot was recorded on the field itself [100 gm plot<sup>-1</sup>] samples of each treatment along with control they were oven dried at 90 °C for 2 Days till it gives constant weight for the determination of dry matter (DM), this dried sample was grinded to fine powder and stored in sealed polythene bags for further analysis.

#### Analysis :

**Chemical Analysis** - Chlorophyll analysis of green foliage of Lablab purpureus per plot was recorded on the field itself [100 gm plot<sup>-1</sup>] samples of each treatment along with control they were oven dried for further chemical analysis. Jackson, M. L. (1973).

**Statistical Analysis** - All the results were statistically analyzed by using analysis of variance [ANOVA] test and treatments means were compared using the least significant difference [CD,P 0.05] which allowed determination of significance between different applications. Mungikar A. M. (1997)

#### Results And Discussion:

**Fig.1.** Show that graph of Residual Effect of Non-leguminous organic weed manures on Lablab purpureus plant growth analysis. The plant Lablab purpureus maximum height recorded in the plant of Achyranthes green manure as 101.7cm, followed by Parthenium green manure 92.0cm, 87.7cm on NPK, and lowest in control 34.0cm, followed by Parthenium dry manure 47.7cm.

Total fresh plant weight in gms per plant at Lablab purpureus was highest in the treatments of the Achyranthes green manure as 24.3gm followed by Parthenium green manure as 24gm and the lowest Total fresh plant weight in gms per plant Lablab purpureus was in Control as 11gm followed of dry manure Achyranthes and Parthenium as 14.7gm.

4<sup>th</sup> leaf weight in mgs was highest in the treatment of Achyranthes green manure as 322.9mg, followed by Parthenium green manure as 292.2mg, then in Achyranthes compost manure as 285.8mg and the lowest 4th leaf weight in mgs in the treatment Control as 108mg.

**Fig.2.** Show that Graph of Residual Effect of Non-leguminous organic weeds manure on Lablab purpureus 4th leaf growth analysis, the plant was highest 4th Leaf Area on Achyranthes green manure 33.63cm<sup>2</sup> followed by Parthenium Green manure as 30.43cm<sup>2</sup>, followed by Achyranthes compost manure 29.77cm<sup>2</sup> then while lowest Leaf Area found on treatment Control 11.25cm<sup>2</sup> then followed up Parthenium dry manure as 15.77cm<sup>2</sup>.

The plant was highest 4th Leaf length on Achyranthes green manure 14cm followed by Parthenium Green manure as 13.7cm and lowest 4th Leaf length found on Control 9.7cm. Like wise the plant was highest 4th Leaf width on Parthenium green manure 11cm followed by Achyranthes Green manure as 10.7cm and lowest 4th Leaf width found on Control 6.7cm.

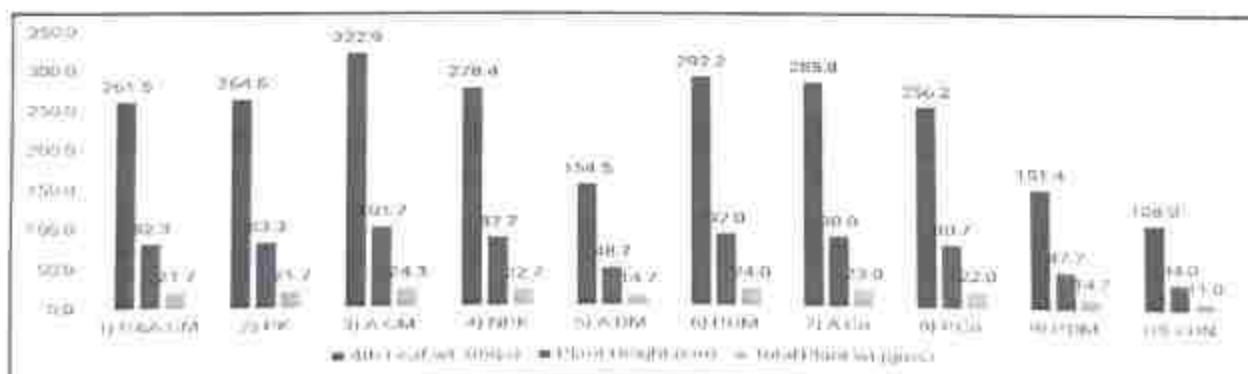
**Fig.3.** Show that Graph of Residual Effect of Non-leguminous organic weeds manure on *Lablab purpureus* analysis of estimation of Total Chlorophyll Chl.a & Chl.b (Mg/gm), Total Chlorophyll highest in *Achyranthes* Green manure & NPK as 2.32mg/gm followed by *Parthenium* green manure as 2.18mg/gm as well as lowest in control 1.45mg/gm followed by *Achyranthes* & *Parthenium* dry manure as 1.82mg/gm. Chl.a highest in NPK as 1.50mg/gm followed by *Achyranthes* Green manure as 1.47mg/gm as well as lowest in control 0.88mg/gm. Likewise Chl.b (Mg/gm) highest in *Achyranthes* Green manure as 0.85mg/gm followed by NPK as 0.82mg/gm as well as lowest in control 0.57mg/gm then *Parthenium* dry manure as 0.64mg/gm.

#### Conclusion:

On the basis of the result obtained, it can be concluded that an application of organic manure usually shows a favourable influence on crop yields for several years. These beneficial effects are distributed over a longer time than those of chemical fertilizers. Present investigation showed that the residual effect of Non-leguminous (*Parthenium hysterophorus* and *Achyranthes aspera*) weeds organic manures as compost, green and dry leaf manure, on crop *Lablab purpureus* plant plays an important role.

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**Fig. 1 :** Graph of Residual Effect of Non-leguminous organic weed manures on *Lablab purpureus* plant growth analysis.



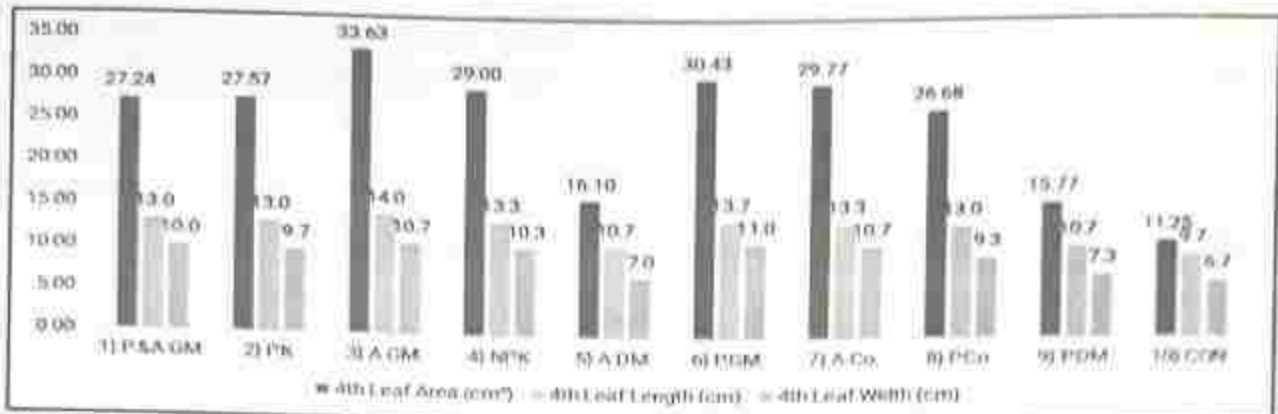


Fig. 2 : Graph of Residual Effect of Non-leguminous organic weeds manure on Lablab purpureus 4th leaf growth analysis.

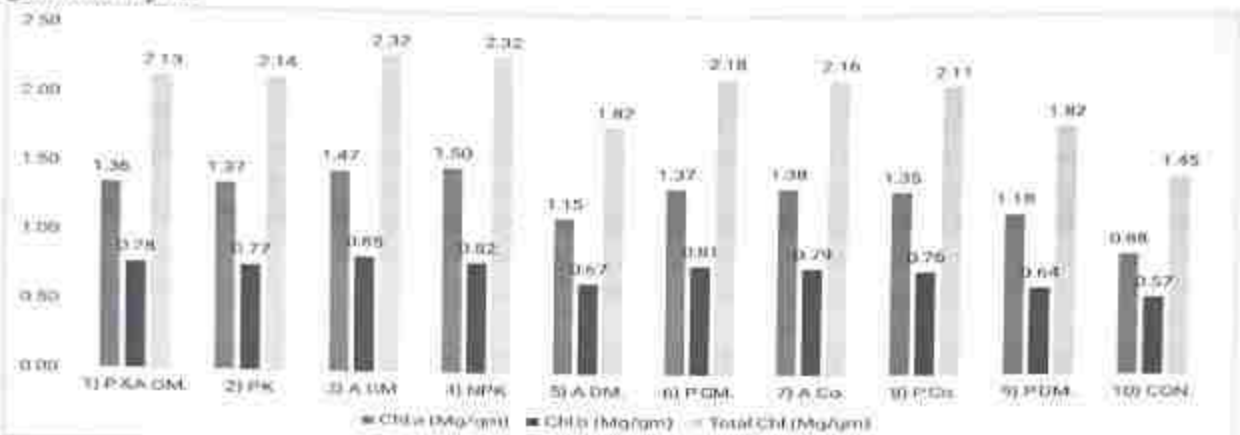


Fig. 3 : Graph of Residual Effect of Non-leguminous organic weeds manure on Lablab purpureus Chlorophyll analysis. Chl.a (Mg/gm) S.C.= 0.12, C.D.= 0.24, Chl.b (Mg/gm) S.E.= 0.06, C.D.= 0.12 and Total Chl. (Mg/gm) S.E.= 0.17, C.D.= 0.36

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# NEW MAN

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**NEW MAN PUBLICATION**



**4.****Organic Farming in Marathwada: Soil Health and Sustainable Agriculture****Dr. Gholap Prakash N.**

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**ABSTRACT:**

Farmers have started using chemical fertilizers, toxic pesticides for crop production, which are harmful to both human health and soil. At the same time, the environment is getting polluted. If farmers use organic methods to stop all this, both human health and soil will be protected and these problems can be controlled to a great extent.

Marathwada is a regular drought prone area and hence the prevalence of soil erosion and water scarcity is high in these areas. To overcome all these adverse conditions it is necessary to use traditional natural farming methods like organic farming. organic manure plays an important role, they are complementary to the chemical fertilizers and many times they have the capacity to replace them (Gholap 2021).

In India history & in some places today also, all the traditional agriculture, natural agriculture and so on have played a major role in the agrarian Indian culture. Until 1990, almost all farming families in Marathwada had dairy animals and all farms were farmed by oxen. And so all the crops grown using biofertilizers at that time were disease free and supplemented with all the nutrients. In a nutshell, these organic fertilizers have played an important role in the preparation of healthy nutritional food. This paper provides an overview of organic fertilizers such as compost manure, green manure, and bone meal farming benefits and challenges and its present conditions in Marathwada region.

**Keywords:** agriculture, Biofertilizers, compost manure, green manure, bone meal.

**Introduction:**

Agriculture is a primary sector of the Indian economy as about 70% of the total population depends on it and its dependence continuous unabated. Agriculture all over the world is burdened with risk and insecurity. In spite of several schemes designed for promoting and protecting the interests of Farmers, reports of suicides by several Farmers due to loss of income for various reasons including crop failure and the after effects of globalization are appearing in the press nowa days.

Marathwada is a regular drought prone area and hence the prevalence of soil erosion and water scarcity is high in these areas. To overcome all these adverse conditions it is necessary to use traditional natural farming methods like organic farming. organic manure plays an important role, they are complementary to the chemical fertilizers and many times they have the capacity to replace them (Gholap 2021).

Northbourne in the 1940, the term organic or the concept of organic farming was founded. organic farming is an agricultural system that uses fertilizers of organic origin such as compost manure, green manure, and bone meal and places emphasis on techniques such as crop rotation and companion planting (Wikipedia).

IFOAM, The International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements suggests four basic principles on which organic farming is based: Care, Ecology, Fairness and Health.

Care: Organic farming should be done with responsibility, considering the environment and future generations

Ecology: It should support natural cycles, living systems and help in sustaining them.

Fairness: It should be built on strong relationships that encourage fairness concerning the environment, social justice and fair trade.

Health: It should improve soil health and sustaining animals, humans, plants as well as the planet.

Farmers have started using chemical fertilizers, toxic pesticides for crop production, which are harmful to both human health and soil. At the same time, the environment is getting polluted. If farmers use organic methods to stop all this, both human health and soil will be protected. And these problems can be controlled to a great extent. So in this article we are going to give you a brief overview on how Marathwada region farmers can do various types of organic fertilizers or farming as well as related Government schemes to Promote Organic Farming.

### **Review of Literature:**

Gholap (2021) Organic manure gives their multiple benefits due to the balanced supply of nutrients as well as increased soil nutrient availability due to increased soil microbial activity, decomposes harmful elements and fillup soils with micronutrients and increased soil water availability, soil texture and structure improvement helps roots and shoots development.

Agriculture post (2020) As per international resource data from Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL) and the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) Statistics 2020, India stands at 9th position in terms of certified agricultural land with 1.94 million hectare (2018-19).

Nedumaran et al (2020) Agricultural development policy for developing countries needs to focus on increasing the productivity of the land under cultivation, with lower costs, higher efficiency of products with little or no damage to both humans and the environment.

Singh (2019) A majority of the farming community is resource poor and purchasing fertilizers and chemicals in adequate quantities is beyond their capacity, thus encouraging organic farming. Moreover, Organic farming is favorable for small and scattered agriculture land holders.

Pandey and Sengupta (2018) India is home to 30 per cent of the total organic producers in the world, but accounts for just 2.59 per cent (1.5 million hectares) of the total organic cultivation area of 57.8 million hectares, according to the World of Organic Agriculture 2018 report.

Charyulu and Dwivedi (2016) Organic farming has the potential to provide benefits in terms of environmental protection, conservation of non-renewable resources and improved food quality.



Agboola et al (1982) The quantity of soil organic matter depends on the quantity of organic material which can be introduced into the soil either by natural returns through roots, stubbles, sloughed-off root nodules and root exudates or by artificial application in the form of organic manure which can otherwise be called organic fertilizer.

#### **Objective:**

1. To study the need of organic farming sustaining soil health in Marathwada region.
2. To study the benefits and challenges of organic farming sustainable agriculture in Marathwada region.

#### **Types of Organic fertilizers and Farming in Marathwada region:**

Organic farming is of two types: Integrated Organic Farming and Pure Organic Farming.

Integrated Organic Farming: Integrated organic farming is the practice of managing economic and environmental standards along with pest and nutrient management.

Pure Organic Farming: The use of pesticides and fertilizers from natural sources is called pure organic farming, in which the use of all unnatural means is avoided.

**Types of organic fertilizers used in Marathwada region:** Organic manure is the compost made from the remains of plants and animals, in Marathwada region popularly used Organic fertilizers include Dung Fertilizer, compost manure, green manure, oilseed meal manure, earthworm manure, bone meal manure, killer manure, fish manure etc.

1. Dung Fertilizer: Fertilizer made from compost like dung, urine, cow dung etc. is called compost. It contains Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash. The main use of dung is for energy generation in biogas and the remaining thin dung is used as a nutrient for growth of crops.
2. Compost manure: Field hay, crop residue, sawdust, sugarcane husk, cotton husk etc. Organic matter is decomposed by microorganisms and the amount of carbon and nitrogen in it is reduced and a well decomposed substance is formed which is called compost manure. It contains Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash.
3. Green manure: By selecting early growing crops, sowing them densely and burying them in the soil with the help of Nagar before the crop reaches flowering, the soil gets nitrogen from it. Soil texture improves and it becomes fertile. Such fertilizers are called green manure.
4. Oilseed meal manure: Oilseeds remaining after extracting oil may have use as bioherbicides or organic fertilizers, oilseed meals as a sustainable alternative to mineral fertilizers.
5. Earthworm manure: This manure contains earthworm droppings, naturally rotten substances, earthworm eggs, infancy and many useful bacteria.
6. Bone meal manure: This fertiliser is made by coarsely crushing animal bones and other waste like hooves and horns.

7. Slaughterhouse Fertilizer: Slaughterhouse or killer manure which is made from animal blood and residue is called slaughterhouse fertilizer which contains good amount of Nitrogen and Phosphorus.
8. Fish Fertilizer - Fertilizer which is made from wasted fish from the beach and also from the residue left after fish oil extraction which is rich in Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash is also called as Fertilizer.

**Materials and methods: Major crops pattern in Marathwada region.**

1. Field site - The photos of experiment was conducted on the Organic farm located at Khandepargaon, V-P High-tech Research farm, Tal., Dist. Beed, Marathwada.



Early stage Organic farm of Arhar (Tuvar) crop, Harvested stage Org farm of Arhar (Tuvar) crop



Harvested stage organic farm wheat crop





Organic Farm of Harvested stage Sugarcane crop

2. Field site - The photos of experiment was conducted on the Organic farm located at Gholap Vasti Research farm, Tal. Patoda, Dist. Beed, Marathwada.



Organic farm of near about mature stage of Jowar crop



Organic farm of Onions crops



Organic farm of near about Mature stage of Gram crop



Organic farm of kharif season Bajra crop

Harvested stage organic farm of Rajma

3. Field site - The photos of experiment was conducted on the Organic farm located at Beed Shirur Kasar Road, Tal. Shirur kasar, Dist. Beed, Marathwada.



Organic farm of Summer season Bajra crop to Promote Organic Farming:

Organic farm of Sugarcane crop Government schemes



According to Agriculture post, Cultivable land area under organic farming has increased from 11.83 lakh hectare in 2014 to 29.17 lakh hectare in 2020 due to the focused efforts of the government. Following five are the government initiatives to promote organic farming

1. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY): Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana promotes cluster based organic farming with PGS (Participatory Guarantee System) certification. Cluster formation, training, certification and marketing are supported under the scheme. Assistance of Rs. 50,000 per ha /3 years is provided out of which 62 percent (Rs. 31,000) is given as incentive to a farmer towards organic inputs.
2. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER): The scheme promotes third party certified organic farming of niche crops of north east region through Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) with focus on exports. Farmers are given assistance of Rs 25,000 per hectare for three years for organic inputs including organic manure and bio-fertilisers among other inputs. Support for formation of FPOs, capacity building, post-harvest infrastructure up to Rs 2 crore are also provided in the scheme.
3. Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS) under Soil Health Management Scheme: Under this scheme, 100 percent assistance is provided to state government, government agencies for setting up of mechanised fruit and vegetable market waste, agro waste compost production unit up to a maximum limit of Rs 190 lakh per unit (3000 Total Per Annum TPA capacity). Similarly, for individuals and private agencies assistance up to 33 percent of cost limit to Rs 63 lakh per unit as capital investment is provided.
4. National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP): Under the Mission, financial assistance at 50 percent subsidy to the tune of Rs. 300 per hectare is being provided for different components including bio-fertilisers, supply of Rhizobium culture, Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria (PSB), Zinc Solubilising Bacteria (ZSB), Azatobacter, Mycorrhiza and vermi compost.
5. National Food Security Mission (NFSM): Under NFSM, financial assistance is provided for promotion of bio-fertiliser (Rhizobium/PSB) at 50 percent of the cost limited to Rs 300 per hectare.

#### **Benefits of organic farming / Soil Health:**

1. Organic farming increases soil fertility, improves soil quality and also increases the duration of irrigation for crops.
2. Farmer does not use chemical fertilizers in the field and uses organic fertilizers, then the cost of cultivation on the crop also decreases and also reduces soil, food and water pollution is very beneficial to our environment
3. Using Organic farming the farmer's crop yield increases, which in turn increases farmers' income. There is also a high demand at the international market for organic products which makes him more profitable. The problem of agriculture will be solved and the physical condition of the farmers will also improve.
4. Organic farming method increases the water holding capacity of the soil, groundwater levels rises and also reduces water evaporation.
5. Using animal dung and manure to make compost reduces pollution and reduces mosquito and other contamination, there by preventing disease.

6. Most of the agriculture in India is rain-fed and nowadays it does not rain on time, which also affects agriculture. This problem can be solved if farmers adopt organic farming.

In this way, the use of organic farming multiplies the production, does not harm the environment and also provides chemical free food to eat, which does not harm the health.

#### **Challenges of organic farming / Sustainable Agriculture:**

1. In the Marathwada region, due to the rows of Balaghat, almost all the villages have no transportation system. Biopesticides are not available in the local market and training in organic farming is not available.
2. low availability of tools like organic seeds.
3. Due to the fact that a large number of young people in Marathwada are moving to the metropolitan cities in search of jobs, the labor required for the work is not available that's why rising input costs.
4. Due to the fact that agriculture in the Marathwada region is surrounded by remote mountains and rivers and due to the unbalanced effect of nature, the supply chain cannot be smooth so supply chain irregularities happens.
5. low response to organic products in the domestic market.
6. International market competition.

These are major challenges facing organic farming for sustainable agriculture in Marathwada region.

#### **Conclusion:**

Marathwada region is an option agricultural system which quickly changes farming rehearsals 'Organic farming' is a possible step for sustainable development by choosing compost farming, green manure and bone meal farming options are available for Soil Health and Sustainable Agriculture.

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## डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे प्रशासकीय विचार

प्रा.डॉ. विठ्ठल स. जाधव

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### प्रस्तावना

प्रशासनशास्त्रातून लोकप्रशासनशास्त्रही एक विस्तृत शाखा विकसित झाली. ती ज्ञानाचा आधार विकासाकडे वाटचाल करताना दिसते आहे. पाश्चात्य विचारवंत वृद्धो विल्यम, वॉटर हाऊस, एफ. डब्ल्यू. देवरे, मेरी पारकर फोनेट, अब्राहम मासलो इत्यादींनी प्रशासनातील विचाररूप व प्रशासकीय सुधारक म्हणून ओळख निर्माण केली आहे. भारतात प्रशासकीय सुधारणा घडवून आणण्यासाठी व प्रशासन गतिमान व पारदर्शक उत्तरदायी करण्यासाठी वेळोवेळी विविध आयोग समित्या स्थापन करण्यात आलेल्या आहेत. लोकाभिमुख प्रशासनासाठी भारतातील काही अभ्यासकांनी प्रशासनात सर्वोत्तम आपले विचार मांडले आहेत. त्यात गीतम बुद्ध, जयशंकी शिपायी महाराज, मोतीलाल, जोशीराव फुले, राजर्षी शाहू महाराज, श्री. आर. आंबेडकर, महात्मा गांधी व पंडित नेहरु यांची नावे घेता येतील. भारतातील काही ज्ञानाची निर्माण केलेली भारतीय संविधान आणि प्रशासकीय नोंद, आंबेडकरांनी प्रशासकीय धोरणे, कायदे, नियम, पारदर्शक असून ज्ञानाची व मोडलेल्या तंत्रात सकारणा यातून प्रशासकीय विचार व त्या संदर्भातील त्यांच्या कृत व्यक्त होती. भारतीय संविधानात सकारणा व मोडलेल्या तंत्रात सकारणा यातून प्रशासकीय विचारवंत म्हणून ओळख निर्माण झालेली आहे. सर्व आधारे त्यांच्या कृता प्रशासकीय नोंद अभिप्रेत असे. या संबंधित अनुमान काढता येते, त्यातून त्यांच्या अभिप्रेत असलेल्या प्रशासकीय विचारांची सादली करता येते. डॉ. वी. आर. आंबेडकर यांनी शिल्पकार म्हणून निर्माण केलेले, भारतीय संविधान हे एक सर्वोत्तम प्रशासकीय नमुना म्हणून सिद्ध झाले आहे. त्याचबरोबर त्यांनी लिहिलेले ग्रंथ व आपले मांडून त्यांचे प्रशासकीय विचार स्पष्ट होऊन त्यामध्ये ईस्ट इंडिया प्रशासन व अर्थव्यवस्था, राज्य आणि अत्यासक्त्यांक, अनिर्देशित ऑफ कान्ट, राजर्षी गांधी आणि जीना, असमूश्य मूळचे कोण ? त्याचबरोबर स्वातंत्र्यापूर्वी व स्वातंत्र्यांतर कळ्यातील भाषणे यातून त्यांचे प्रशासकीय विचार व्यक्त होतात. प्रशासनाचा व राजकारणाचा प्राचीन काळापासून संबंधता संबंध आहे. म्हणून राजकारण व प्रशासन या एकत्रित साध्याच्या शेत बाजू आहेत परा म्हटले जाते, राजकारण हे प्रशासना शिवाय एक पाऊलही पुढे टाकू शकत नाही. राजकारणाशिवाय प्रशासनाची एकटे काहीच करू शकत नाही. डॉ. वी. आर. आंबेडकर यांचे दोन्ही विषयावर प्रभुत्व असल्याचे भारतीय कायदेसूत्र स्पष्ट होते उदा. म्हट्या समितीत असताना वेगवेगळ्या विषयावर केलेले भाष्य, न्यायव्यवस्था, शिक्षण नियमन धोरण, सामाजिक न्याय, सामाजिक कल्याण धोरण, लोकशाही व्यवस्था संसदीय प्रणाली, जल, ऊर्जा, मीठी, भूमी, नियोजन, सामरी सेवा, राज्य समाजवाद, लोकप्रशासन विषय भूमिका, संविधानिक प्रशासन, समाज व प्रशासन, राष्ट्र आणि राष्ट्रवाद संविधानिक राष्ट्रवाद, संविधान साक्षरता, संविधानिक संस्कृती स्वातंत्र्य भारतात संविधानिक प्रशासनाचे योगदान, कायदा आणि न्यायपालिका, संविधानिक तत्त्वज्ञान, संविधानिक लोकप्रशासन, सैन्य आणि व्यवसाय, प्रशासनात शिक्षा, व्यवस्थापन, फौजदारी न्यायाधीश अथवा दंडाधिकारी इत्यादी संकल्पनेतून त्यांचे प्रशासकीय विचार मांडता येतील. लोकाभिमुख योजना व त्यांची अमलबजावणी कार्यक्षम व्हावी याचा आग्रह त्यांच्या कृतिप्रवाह तंत्रातून त्यांच्या प्रशासकीय विचारांचा त्यांची अमलबजावणी कार्यक्षम व्हावी याचा आग्रह त्यांच्या कृतिप्रवाह तंत्रातून त्यांच्या प्रशासकीय विचारांचा





माध्यमातून सरकारला सर्वे करण्यात भाग पावणे, प्रशासन हे जवळभिमुख, जलसंधारण सुलभ, वायव्य विकास करणे सामाजिक व आर्थिक संरक्षणाही विकसित करणारे असावे, या पूर्वीची तंत्रमीच विचार करून घेवटे निर्माण केले. त्यांनी प्रगत जगाच्या सखी कडून सुमिका घेतलेही आणखीच विविध. यामुळे प्रशासनाचा वास्तविक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक, प्रशासकीय व सांस्कृतिक विभागात्मक तदर्थीय प्रशासन देण्यात त्यांनी भाग पाडण्याचे त्यांच्या विचार व कुडीतून विस्तार घेत, म्हणून डॉ. बी. अर. अंबेडकर यांचे विचार तदर्थीय सुद्धा उपयुक्त वाटतात व अविनायकांच्याही समाजात्मक मार्ग पाहण्याला विवकात. त्यांनी भारताच्या सर्वे अभ्यासातून व विशेषतः समाजाभिमुख प्रशासन-कत असावे हे खातीय विचारधारे स्पष्ट होते ज्या लोकसंख्या विषयक घोरता, जलसंधारण, जमिनीचे राष्ट्रीयीकरण, वायव्य व सुव्यवस्था, सामुदायिक क्षेत्री, त्याच प्रशासन, पोलीस प्रशासन, महसूल प्रशासन, संरक्षण विषयक विचार, सामाजिक कल्याण सिद्धांत, शिक्षण धोरण, सामाजिक विषयता, कुडी धोरण, सर्वसमावेशक धोरण विषयीचा इतिहासाच्या विभागात शास्त्र प्रशासनाची अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण सुमिका असते. समाजात कल्याणकारी योजनेला जोडण्या घटकामध्ये मोठोच विषयता आहे प्रशासकीय क्षेत्रेद्वारे करावयाचे असते. यामुळे प्रभावी असावेत्याचही होण्यासाठी जावेत प्रशासनाची आवश्यकता असते डॉ. बी. अर. अंबेडकर यांच्या प्रशासकीय विचारांचा हेतू हा समाजातील सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, प्रशासकीय, सांस्कृतिक, वैयक्तिक, नृशिक व सर्व क्षेत्रातील विषयता कमी करणे समाजातील सर्व घटकांना योग्य त्याच मिळवून देणे. त्याच हा हेतूयुक्त मानून जवळ आणण्याचा सर्वे गरजांची पूर्ती करणे व त्यांचा समाज प्रतिष्ठा लक्षात घेऊन मिळवून देणे आणि सामाजिक समता, स्वातंत्र्य कथुन व त्याच मिळवून देण्यासाठी काही कुडी कार्येत्म आणण्याचे दिवत होते. म्हणून लोकप्रशासन म्हणजे सेवा करणे हा मुख्य हेतू खातीय विचारातून साधत होताच विचारी प्रशासन, राजकारण हा सुद्धा वायव्य विकसिताना पाया भारत देशात आणण्या भारतीय संविधानातून जोडून 72 तरांच्या काळात घेवटून जवळीय निदर्शनात येतो. म्हणून त्या अनुषंगाने विविध इतिहासातून या विचाराचा आढावा घेतला जाते.

संशोधन घटती

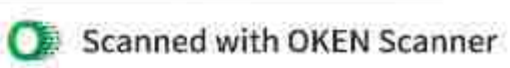
उपरोक्त विषयाचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी दुय्यम माध्यम सामाजीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे ज्यात अंबेडकर वर्तमानात्मक व विशेषतः साही संशोधन घटतीचा अत्यंत करण्यात आला आहे

संशोधन उद्देश

आर्थिक विषयाचा अभ्यास करताना डॉ. बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर यांचे प्रशासकीय विचार अभ्यासून खातीय प्रभावी संशोधन उद्देश ठरविण्यात आले डॉ. बी. अर. अंबेडकर यांच्या प्रशासकीय विचारांचा अभ्यास करणे, त्याचबरोबर भारतीय लोकांचे जीवन सुकर व व्यवस्थित आनी विना नाही यासाठी अभ्यास करण्यात येणार आहे. डॉ. बी. अर. अंबेडकर यांचे राजकीय, सामाजिक, आर्थिक विचार हे समाजाभिमुख आहत जमीन प्रशासकीय विचारही वायव्य अभ्यास करणारे आहेत हाही या संशोधन क्षेत्राचा उद्देश आहे.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर यांचे प्रशासकीय विचार :

डॉ. बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर यांच्या प्रशासकीय विचारांचे काही ठळक टप्पे आढळतात ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीचे प्रशासन आणि आर्थिक व्यवस्थापन हा त्यांच्या पहिल्या टप्प्याचे प्रतिनिधित्व करतो याच 1792 ते 1858 या कालखंडातील ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीचे प्रशासन व आर्थिक व्यवस्थापन या संशोधनात जोडण्यात येताना ऐतिहासिक आढावा घेतला आहे. हे काल भारतीय जगतता व जे अन्वयकारक टप्पे यांचे विदारक प्रशासकीय व आर्थिक चित्र त्यांनी या इतने आहे त्याचबरोबर डॉ. बी. अर. अंबेडकर म्हणतात इथलांचे आपण कधी राष्ट्रपत्या पाहिले ते आर्थिक सेवा व्यतिरिक्त इतर क्षेत्रातील त्यांच्या सेवादातांमधून आपण व सुव्यवस्था, पाश्चिमात्य शिक्षणाची जोडण, विद्यार्थी, न्यायालयीन व प्रशासकीय स्वरूपाचा आर्थिक सेवांची उभारणी वाचवून परंतु आर्थिक वायव्यताचा या बदलात यासाठी



भातता स्वीकाराई आहे का ? असा प्रश्न उपस्थित करून त्याचा निषेध त्यांनी सुगम वाचकांवर सोपवला आहे. भारताने इंग्लंडला अमाप दिने आणि इंग्लंडकडून भारताला अक्षरशः काहीही मिळाले नाही अशी विषयाने अध्यात्मकारक वाटतील. परंतु प्रशासकीय व आर्थिक दृष्टिकोनातून पाहिले तर पातीत सत्ता मिळित आहे. म्हणून अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण असल्याचे निदर्शनास येते. भारतीय प्रशासन भारताच्या राज्यघटनेवर जातवे हे आणखी धिंडल आहे. लोकप्रशासन हा विचार संविधान कायदा, राज्यकारण आणि प्रशासन याचा भाग आहे म्हणून त्यांच्या दृष्टिकोनातून हा विषय सुद्धा निश्चितच वेगळेला होता. त्यांनी अत्यंत वाचकांने हा विषय समजून घेता आहे. त्यामुळे ते असे विद्वान आणि सिद्धांतवादी आहेत. त्यांचेबरोबर प्रशासन व्यवहाराचे ज्ञान असल्याचे सिद्ध होते. त्यांनी ब्रिटीश भारतात व स्वातंत्र्य भारतात अनेक महत्त्वपूर्ण पदांवर काम केले आहे. त्यांचा धार्मिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय, प्रशासकीय आणि शैक्षणिक विचार संचालन वामुळे त्यांचा जलकालीन प्रशासनाबरोबरच विरोध झाला. म्हणून त्यांनी त्या काळातील प्रशासन तंत्राधिकारी आणि कर्मचारी यांच्या चर्चा व स्पष्ट वावर गुस्तके व नापपातून विचार व्यक्त केले आहेत. एक प्रशासन म्हणून भारतातील अनुष्य आणि भागात जातीता लोक संकेत आरंभणाची भागणी उत्तमरीत्या मांडणी त्यांच्यातल्या भागण्या ब्रिटीश काळापातून स्वतःच भारतातील संविधान बनवत आणलेल्या विद्वान. सुधारणा आणण्यासाठी व प्रशासन गतिमान पास्वर्शक उत्तरदायी करण्यासाठी वेळोवेळी विविध आयोग व समितीक स्थापन करण्यात आलेल्या आहेत. लोकाभिमुख प्रशासनासाठी भारतातील काही अभ्यासक खाजगी प्रशासना संघर्शात आपले विचार मांडले आहेत. भारतातील या तज्ञांनी निर्माण केलेली घटना स्पी प्रशासकीय फाउंड, आचलेली प्रशासकीय घोरणे, कायदे, सिध्द व मांडलेल्या जर्नल सत्तासत्ता वातून प्रशासकीय विचार वया संवर्धनिक त्यांचा जलकालीन होते. त्या हादारे त्यांचा जलकालीन प्रशासकीय विचार अभिमत वी या संबधित अनुमान काढता येते. म्हणून त्यांचा आभिनव असलेल्या अत्यंत विचाराची मांडणी करता येते.

डाॅ. वाचकांहेव आंबेडकर यांनी भारतीय संविधान एक सर्वोत्कृष्ट सर्वोत्तम प्रशासकीय संस्था निर्माण करण्याचे दिग्दर्शित केले. त्यामुळे त्यांचा आधुनिक शास्त्राच्या संविधानिक प्रशासनाला जलकालीन काहीच वाचने वाटण्याचे कारण नाही. डाॅ. एन. डी. पामार म्हणतात, भावी पिढीसाठी या मूल्य आणि आदर्श यांच्या माध्यमे मुळेच लोकांनी आंबेडकरांना घटनेचे जनक वा पदवीचे सन्मानित केले. ते जगाची रामत आणि स्तुत्य असे विद्वान डॉक्टरांनी दुसऱ्या अनुसूचित जाती वर्गाच्या तऱ्हे तर स्वातंत्र्य भारतातील सर्व सामरिक्याच्या समात अधिकारांचे संरक्षण केले त्यांच्या कार्याचा गौरव करण्यात संविधान सभेतील मेहबूब आली, एस साहिल, ए. के. अय्यर जी.डी. पंत, पट्टनी मीतारामच्या यासारख्या माननीय नेत्यांचा समावेश होता. आधुनिक भारतीय संविधानानुसार राज्य समाजवाद संकल्पना जल विकासामासाठी उपयुक्त होणार असल्याचे त्यांच्या प्रशासकीय विचारातून स्पष्ट जाणवत असल्याचे दिग्दर्शित केले. डाॅ. बी. आर. आंबेडकर म्हणतात भारताचे संविधान तयार करण्याचे काम घटना समितीला सोपविल्याची निश्चित झाल्याबरोबर अखिल भारतीय शंकरूल्ड कास्ट फेडरेशनच्या कार्यकारी मंडळाने अस्पृश्यांच्या हक्काबद्दी चे निवेदन फेडरेशन तर्फे घटना समितीला सादर करण्याकरिता तयार करण्याचे काम माझ्यावर सोपवले ती आनंदात हे काम स्वीकारले या निवेदनात मूलभूत हक्क, अल्पसंख्याकांचे अधिकार आणि अस्पृश्यांच्या संरक्षण विषयक तरतुदी यांचे स्पष्टीकरण आहे. याबरोबरच राज्य समाजवाद हा संविधानाच्या कायदानुसार निर्माण होणार आहे आणि विधिमंडळ अथवा कार्यकारी मंडळाच्या कोणत्याही कायद्याचे राज्य समाजवादाला बदलता येणार नाही यादारे जनताभिमुख प्रशासकीय विचार डाॅ. बी. आर. आंबेडकर मांडतांना दिग्दर्शित केलात.





हेतूंना याचा जोरदारामुक्त दृष्टी मध्ये देण्यात येते. जाणीव जागृयपणातून विचार बाहेर येण्याच्या अनेक प्रयोगांचे आविष्कार आहेत. अशा प्रकारे उचित संदर्भात जोरदारामुक्तपणाच्या अनेक प्रयोगांची अर्थव्यवस्था साधण्यात येते.

डॉ.बी. आर.अंबेडकर यांचे समाजवादामुळे भारताचे विचार भारतीय परिस्थितीला अनुसरून आले. यांची जाणीव स्वतः अनुभवानी आहे जाल तरातही त्यांनी अधिक अर्थव्यवस्था सोसण्यात आलेल्याने समाजाच्या दोषांचे मोडून त्यांनी यंत्रितीचा आवसाय नेला पण सर्वोदयेचा कामामुळे त्यांना घटनेचे कर्ण्ये जाल्या नाही. त्यांना यंत्रिती बद्दल चिंत होती. एम.के. गोळी यांच्या उदात्तीकरण करवात असे त्यांचे मत होते. यंत्रिती, अर्थिक विषयामा तसे करवा असा त्यांचा आग्रह होता. यांच्या मतानुसार ही ही भांडवली अर्थव्यवस्था जाला या यंत्रिती यंत्रितीच्या तत्वातून ही बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर विरोध करतात. येथे भांडवली अर्थव्यवस्था दोषात नाही कारण यंत्रिती स्वातंत्र्य दिने तर त्यांचा लाभ मूळभर धनिकांना होणार. अर्थव्यवस्था, कामगार असूधर यांच्या हस्तभोग्यांना यांच्या उदात्तात नाही असे त्यांचे मत होते. समाजात महत्त्व आहे असे डॉ.बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर म्हणतात पण निष्कळ काढ काढ धम धम करीत असल्याने यंत्रितीची मानसिक उदती होणार नाही. मानसिक विकासासाठी रोज मोठ्या वेळ जाऊन मिळाली पाहिजे निष्कळ पोट भरण्यासाठी. जाणविसभर काळजातून करावे लागत असावेत तर अर्थव्यवस्था कसे होईल मूळभर लोक मस्त आरसात बसून खासात आणि बडमस्त लोक वीर मेलतत करतात ही समाज रचना बदलली पाहिजे डॉ. बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर असे उपाय सूचवतात ती

1. सरकारने महत्त्वाचे उद्योगधंदे स्वतःच्या ताब्यात घ्यावेत.
2. भाषणांना यंत्रिती करणाऱ्या कायदे करून यांची अर्थव्यवस्था अर्थव्यवस्था करावी
3. व्यवस्थित निषेधन बंद अर्थव्यवस्था स्वीकारून उपायाने होणाऱ्या कार्ये प्रत्यक्ष अर्थव्यवस्था उदात्तात बाडवावे.
4. वितरणा मूल्यनिर्धारण ही नियंत्रित असावे.
5. राज्यसंस्थेने अर्थव्यवस्थेत येणार व गौरवार्थिकांच्या बाजूने हस्तक्षेप केला पाहिजे.
6. सामाजिक न्याय हा समाजवादचा पाया मानावा.

याचाच बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर राज्य समाजवाद म्हणतात. औद्योगिक प्रगती सोडूनच राहू शकत नाही ते काम एवढ्यानेच केले पाहिजे त्यासाठी उत्पादन साधनांवर राज्यवासी भालकी असणे पाहिजे असा डॉ. बाबासाहेब अंबेडकरांचा आग्रह आहे. संपत्तीचे केंद्रीकरण होऊ नये दुर्बल घटकांचे व्यवस्थित मूल्य दिने पाहिजे अशी ही डॉ. बाबासाहेब अंबेडकरांचा आग्रह आहे.

1. उत्पादन व वितरण या दोन्ही बागावर राज्याचे नियंत्रण असावे म्हणजे त्यांना यंत्रितीचा तत्त्व रास्त भावात मिळतील.
2. अर्थव्यवस्था जाला यांचा सवय तोडला पाहिजे जातीतून व्यवसायांमुळे उत्पादनावर जाणविसभर होतो. पत्तेकाता संपुष्ट व गुणांनुसार काम मिळाले पाहिजे.
3. शेती या उत्पादन साधनेचे मुद्धा राष्ट्रीयीकरण व्हावे असे मत डॉ. बी.आर. अंबेडकरांनी मांडले. मातहत व मजूर पिढ्यशुक्तीचा वे संबंध शेतात ही नको सरकारने मजूर मांडविल पावून जाधुनिकीकरण करणे व शेती उत्पादन वाढवावे.
4. सर्व मोठ्याचे उद्योगधंदे सरकारने ताब्यात घ्यावे मजुरांचा व्यवस्थित वेतन मिळावे भरपूर उत्पादन वाढवावे.
5. सर्व नागरिकांचा विमा सत्तीने उतरविला जावा.



सारांश :

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी आपल्या राजकीय आणि प्रशासकीय विचारांचा आदर्श व्यवहारिक जगतामध्ये स्पष्ट रूपांत देवता आहे. त्यांचा हा आदर्श राज्य समाजवाद आहे. यासाठी त्यांनी सुचविले आहे तो मोठ्या उद्योगांकर राज्यांचे घटक निरूपण पाहिले. सर्व विना संकल्पना राज्यांच्या हातात असल्या पाहिलेत आणि सर्व जमीन राज्यांच्या अधिकाराखाली घेतली पाहिले. भारतीय जनसमुचित जातीचा सामाजिकता मिळणारे सर्व मुलभूत अधिकार मिळाले पाहिले. त्यानंतर त्यांना आपल्यासाठी सर्वे विशेष अधिकार मिळाले पाहिले आणि आपल्यासाठी आणि सामाजिक बहिष्कार या समस्येमुळे त्यांना काही विशेष अधिकार मिळाले पाहिले. लोकसभेमध्ये असुचित जातींचा लोकसभेच्या आणि मजदुरांनुसार प्रतिनिधित्व मिळाले पाहिले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे आदर्श यांच्या बाबत काहीच अंधारयत देखून दख्खित नव्हते, ते असुचित जातींचे राजकारण करात होते. म्हणून अंधाराचे राजकारण करून काहीच फायदा नव्हता ते जातीय भास विपयाना देवता देव पाहिले होते ते म्हणाले इतिहासांमध्ये एक वेळ होता जेव्हा लोक मानत असत की सरकारचे मुख्य कार्य अराजकता आणि पोनिम यांच्या संबंधित होते. परंतु मी वसा विचार करतो की वेळ बदललेला आहे. आता जम्ही तारतो की सरकारचे कार्य पोनिम राज्य इरोवर लोकसभेच्या हे मुद्दा आहे. ही गोष्ट त्यांनी मुबई विधानसभेत मॅटर्नटी अॅटॉरिटी विले वर बोलतांना यांसाठी की लोकसभेच्याची सुरक्षा देवणे सरकारचे प्रमुख कार्य आहे. त्यांनी यामुळे सरावरला आजून काल दिती कि विधान, लोकसभेच्या विविधा सुविधा त्याच इरोवर पाती प्रयोग या अर्थव्यवस्था येथे शिवाय सरकारचे दुसरे पण महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य वाढते आहेत हेच कार्य विरोधकार अनेक लोकसभेची विम, पुराण फेलात, प्रमती कथना त्याच इरोवर निराधारांच्या मुल्य मध्ये विले जाणारे फायदे आहेत. हा लोकसभेची विम, अर्थव्यवस्था यांचे प्रशासन विषयक विवरत राज्य समाजवाद इरोवरच अर्थव्यवस्था अर्थव्यवस्था हात आहेत असे विस्तृत आहे म्हणूनच सद्यपरिस्थितीत डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे प्रशासकीय विचार आपल्यासाठी व सर्व भारतीयानी वापर विचार, विवरत, मतन व आचरण करून भारतीय संविधानिक शासन, प्रशासन आवश्यक अर्थव्यवस्था यांचे अर्थव्यवस्था हेणे यामध्ये आहे.

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Dr. Bapu G. Gholap





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## गमधारी सिंह दिनकरजी के काव्य में राष्ट्रीय जीवन मूल्य

वाघमारे के.एच.

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विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, शिरूर (कासार),

ता.शिरूर (का.) जि.वांड

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प्रस्तावना :-

दिनकर जी बहुमुखी प्रतिभा के साहित्यकार हैं, किंतु राष्ट्रीय चेतना ही उनके काव्य का प्रमुख स्वर है। दिनकर जी के काव्य में राष्ट्रीयता के प्रतिपाद्य विषयों को तीन वर्गों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है। प्रथम वर्ग में उन कविताओं का अंतर्भाव है जिनमें कवि ने देश-प्रेम की भावना को सामयिक प्रेरणा से संबद्ध करके अभिव्यक्त किया है। दूसरा वर्ग उन कविताओं का है, जिनमें अतीत के माध्यम से देश-प्रेम की अभिव्यंजना हुई है। तीसरे वर्ग में उन कविताओं का समावेश है जिनमें देशप्रेम की भावना से अधिक सामायिक घटनाओं की ही अभिव्यक्ति तीव्र रूप में हुई है। डॉ.छोटेलाल दीक्षित ने भी दिनकर जी को राष्ट्रीय कविता के तीन सोपान निर्धारित किए हैं। उनका मतव्य है 'दिनकर के काव्य में प्रथम सोपान के अंतर्गत दिनकर की वे कविताएँ आती हैं जिनमें तीव्र देशप्रेम की भावना के साथ तीव्र सामयिक प्रेरणा का समन्वय है। द्वितीय सोपान के अंतर्गत वे रचनाएँ आती हैं जिनमें इतिहास दृष्टी प्रधान है। देशप्रेम की भावना की अतीत के जीवन-मूल्यों के प्रति आस्था के माध्यम के रूप में व्यक्त किया है, 'कुरुक्षेत्र', रश्मिनी के अतिरिक्त अनेक स्फुट कविताओं में राष्ट्रीय भावना के इसी रूप की व्यंजना है। तीसरे सोपान के अंतर्गत वे रचनाएँ आती हैं जिनमें देश प्रेम की भावना उतनी तीव्र और स्थायी नहीं है जितनी सामयिक प्रेरणा। 'दिल्ली',



'नीम के पत्ते' और 'हुंकार' संग्रह की कविताएँ इसके अंतर्गत आती हैं।<sup>13</sup> दिनकर की कविता के राष्ट्रीयता के बहुत से पहलू सामने आते दिखायी देते हैं—

**देश—प्रेम की भावना :-**

राष्ट्रीय काव्य की आंतरिक प्रेरणा देश—प्रेम की भावना होती है। अर्थात् मातृभूमि के प्रति प्रेम राष्ट्रीय तत्वों में से प्रमुख तत्व है। दिनकर अपनी कुछ कविताओं में भी मातृभूमि के प्रति प्रेम की भावना व्यक्त करते हैं। स्वंत्रता की प्राप्ति के लिए किए जानेवाले संघर्ष से जुड़े नेताओं के प्रति दिनकर जी के मन में बड़ी आस्था थी। इसलिए 'प्रण—भंग' और 'रेणुक्ल' की अनेक कविताओं में दिनकर जी की काव्य चेतना देशप्रेम से अनुप्राणित होकर अतीत की प्रेरक एवं महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं के चित्रण में रमी है। मातृभूमि के हिमकिरीट हिमालय को एक तपस्वीन यति के रूप में कल्पित करके उसका वर्णन उन्होंने 'हिमालय' कविता में किया है। कवि हिमालय को जगाकर स्वातंत्र्य—यश में सहभागी होने के लिए अनुरोध करते हैं—

'मेरे नगपति! मेरे विशाल! साकार, दिव्य, गौरव विद्युत्, पौरुष के पूँजीभूत ज्वाल! मेरी जननी के हिम—किरीट ! मेरे भारत के दिव्य भाल! मेरे नगपति मेरे विशाल! !"<sup>14</sup>

'नील कुसुम' में संहित 'किसको नमन करूँ मैं' नामक कविता में कवि ने भारत माता की वंदना करते हुए उसके माध्यम से भारत की प्राकृतिक सुषमा का एक दिव्य एवं भव्य चित्र हमारे सम्मुख रखा है और उसके द्वारा भारत की महान संस्कृति, उसके उच्चादर्श एवं उसके उदात्त गुणों का बहुत ही मार्मिक एवं रोचक ढंग से वर्णन किया है—

" तुझको या तेरे नदीश, गिरी, वन को नमन करूँ मैं? मेरे प्यारे देश! देह यामन को नमन करूँ मैं? किसको नमन करूँ मैं भारत! किसको नमन करूँ मैं?"<sup>15</sup>

उपर्युक्त पक्तियों में यद्यपि कवि ने मातृभूमि के उद्गार अंकित किए हैं, किंतु इस कविता में मातृभूमि की वंदना अभिप्रेत नहीं है, स्वाधीनता के उपरांत कवि भारत को जिस नवनिर्माण से युक्त उज्ज्वल रूप में देखने के इच्छुक थे। राष्ट्रीय ध्वज राष्ट्र का प्रतीक होता है। देश को आजादी मिलने पर कवि ने राष्ट्रध्वज की

वंदना के भी गीत गाए हैं। 'श्वजा वंदना' शीर्षक के कविताओं में कवि ने राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धा के फूल अर्पित करते हुए अपने देश—प्रेम को अभिव्यक्त किया है—

" नमो, नमो, नमो ! नमो स्वंत्र जाति की ध्वजा, नमो, नमो !

नमो नगाधिराज—शृंग की विहारिणी! नमो अनंत सौख—शील शक्तिधारिणी !

प्रणय प्रसारिणी, नमो अरिष्ट—वारिणी! नमो मनुष्य की शुभेपणा प्रवारिणी!

नवीन सूर्य की नयी प्रभा, नमो, नमो !"<sup>16</sup>

राष्ट्रकवि अपने देश की धरती और जनता से प्रेम करता है, उसके हृदय में देश के प्रति अपना सबकुछ अर्पित करने वाले जननायकों के प्रति अप्रतिम श्रद्धा होती है। दिनकर जी ने अपनी अनेक कविताओं में म.गांधी, डॉ.राजेंद्र प्रसाद, विनोबा भावे के प्रति अगाध श्रद्धा अर्पित की है। 'नीम के पत्ते' और 'दिल्ली' संग्रह की कविताओं में देशभक्ति की अपेक्षा सामयिक प्रेरणा की प्रधानता है। लेकिन 'हुंकार' और 'परशुराम की प्रतीक्षा' में सामयिकता के साथ देशभक्ति की प्रधानता है।

**जातीय एकता की भावना :-**

राष्ट्रियता के तत्वों में जातीय एकता का विशेष महत्त्व है। दिनकर जी ने भी युगधर्म निभाते हुए देशवासियों को अपनी अनेक कविताओं में जातीय एकता की प्रेरणा प्रदान की है। भारत में जातिगत वैषम्य के कारण अनेक बार सांघातिक दंगों का विस्फोट हुआ था। सन १९३७ ई. में काँग्रेस और मुस्लिम लीग की हिंदू—मुस्लिम एकता के विषय में समझौता—वार्ता जब असफल हो गयी तब देश भर में सांघातिक दंगों की आग धधक उठी। दिनकर इस घटना से बड़े उद्दिग्नु हुए। हिंदू—मुस्लिम जातियों के बीच के वैमनस्य को दिनकर जी स्वंत्रता प्राप्ति के मार्ग में बाधक समझते थे। उन्होंने इसे कौम की तकदीर का बँटवारा मान कर दोनों जातियों का ध्यान इस भयंकर भूल की ओर आकृष्ट करते हुए उन्हें देश की होनेवाली हानि का बोध इस तरह कराया—

'हाथ की किसकी कड़ो टूटी नहीं, पाँव में



जिसके अभी जंजीर है :

साँसे को हाथ! तौली जा रही, बेहया उस  
कौम को तकदीर है !

सूझता आगे न कोई पंथ है, है घनी  
गफलत—घटा छाई हुई !

नीजवानों कौम के तुम हो कहीं? नाश की  
देखो घड़ी आई हुई।”

नेआखालो और बिहार के दंगों के प्रसंगों में  
भी कवि में जातिगत एकता की चेतना जाग उठी।  
मजहब और ईमान की रक्षा के नाम पर एक ओर  
हिंदुओं के सिर कुटिल राजनीतिज्ञों व्यास कटवाये जा  
रहे थे, तो दूसरी ओर हिंदू भी बदले की भावना से  
अधे बनकर वैसा ही हत्याकाण्ड कर रहे थे। भावुक  
हृदय दिनकर जी भीषण घटना से भयचकित और  
लज्जित हो गए और उन्होंने अपनी ग्लानि इन शब्दों  
में व्यक्त की—

“ ओ बदनसीब! इस ज्वाला में, आदर्श  
तुम्हारा जलता है,

समझाये कैसे तुम्हें कि, भारतवर्ष तुम्हारा  
जलता है?

जलते है हिंदू—मुसलमान, भारत की आँखें  
जलती हैं

वे छूरे नहीं चलते, छिदती जाती स्वदेश की  
छाती है,

लाठी खा कर भारतमाता बेहोश हुई सी  
जाती है ।”

इस तरह दिनकर जी जातीय—जाती में होनेवाले  
वैमनस्य पर प्रकाश डाला है। दिनकर जी के सामने  
हिंदी का प्रश्न उतना महत्वपूर्ण नहीं था, जितना राष्ट्रीय  
एकता का। वे अपनी 'हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता' नामक  
निबंध में लिखते हैं, 'देवियों और सज्जनों!' राष्ट्र की  
भाषा का प्रश्न की उपेक्षा राष्ट्रीय एकता का सवाल  
कहीं ऊँचा और महान मानते हैं।

**क्रांति और बलिदान की भावना :-**

दिनकर जी की राष्ट्रीयता में क्रांति कि तत्त्व  
अनुस्यूत है। आचार्य जगदीशप्रसाद व्यास कहते हैं—  
'दिनकर की रचनाओं में क्रांति की प्रेरणा और भावों के  
तीखेपन का समागम हुआ है। उनके हृदय में वर्तमान

संगठन और सभ्यता के शोषण, उत्पीड़न, छलछद्म के  
विरुद्ध भावुकता से भरा विद्रोह धमकता है। वे उस  
अनाचार को मिटाकर क्रांति का शंखनाद करने को  
तड़पते हैं।” कविवर दिनकर जी की काव्य चेतना का  
मूल उद्देश्य देश की गौरव—गरिमा और उसकी अस्मिता  
है, जिस पर जब भी आँव आई, दिनकर जी के  
स्वाभिमानो व्यक्तत्व में अपने आप उबाल आ ही गया  
। वे कहते हैं—

“ नहीं जीते जो सकता देख, विश्व में झुका  
तुम्हारा भाल,

वेदना—मधु का भी कर पान, आज उगलूँगा  
गरल कराल ।”

दिनकर जी की क्रांति—चेतना केवल  
राजनीतिक असंतोष के पक्ष में ही प्रस्फुटित नहीं हुई,  
वरना आर्थिक शोषण के प्रसंग में भी उसका आविर्भाव  
सशक्त रूप में हुआ है। आर्थिक और सामाजिक  
विषमताओं से क्रांति के उद्घोषक दिनकर जी प्रक्षुब्ध हो  
उठते हैं और पीड़ितों की सहायतार्थ दौड़ पड़ते हैं—

“ श्वानों को मिलते दूध—वस्त्र, भूखे बालक  
अकुलाते हैं,

माँ की हड्डी से चिपक, ठिठुर जाड़े की रात  
बिताते हैं,

पुवती के लज्जा—वस्त्र बेच जब ब्याज चुकाये  
जाते हैं,

मालिक जब तेल—फुल्लों पर पानी—सा द्रव्य  
बहाते हैं,

पापी महलों का अहंकार देता मुझको तब  
आमंत्रण ।”

यदि परतंत्र भारत की दलित, पीड़ित उपेक्षित  
जनता की दुर्दशा के लिए जिम्मेदार परिस्थितियों के प्रति  
विद्रोह की आग उगली गयी है तो स्वांत्रता—प्राप्ति के  
बाद भी उसकी तीव्रता कम नहीं हो सकती है।

शहीदों का बलिदान कवि दिनकर जी के  
लिए राष्ट्रीय जागरण की दृष्टि से सदा ही प्रेरणाप्रद  
रहा है। देश के स्वातंत्र्य यज्ञ में अगणित ज्ञात—अज्ञात  
वीरों ने अपनी प्राणहुति दे दी थी। इनसे स्फूर्ति लेकर  
देश पर सब कुछ न्योछावर करने का संदेश दिनकर  
जी ने देशवासियों को अपनी अनेक कविताओं के

मालूम से दिया। कवि ने महान् बलिदानियों का संज्ञान कर देशवासियों को बलिदान के लिए प्रेरित किया है—

“रणभेरी बज चुकी, कौन बलि के दिन ललगाते है ?

बाट जोड़ती मां देखे, कितने यतीन आते है।”

इतिहास में तो भगतसिंह जैसे कुछ ही गिने-तुने शहीदों के नाम अंकित होंगे, किंतु स्वातंत्र्य-यज्ञ में न जाने कितने अनामिक बलिदारीयों ने अपना बलिदान दिया होगा। इनके मूक बलिदान को भी कवि ने विस्मृत नहीं किया। ‘मूक बलिदान’ कविता में वे कहते हैं—

‘कितने वीर चढ़ चुपके से प्राणों के उपहार चले।  
सूने में सौरभ बिखेर कर, कितने कुसुमकुमार चले।  
एक ‘भगत’ के विरह दाह में रोते है हम हतभोगे।  
कौन कहे, चुपके से कितने ‘भगत’ छोड़ संसार चले?’”

**अतीत के प्रति प्रेम :-**

दिनकर जी ने अपने काव्य में अतीत का आधार लेने का उद्देश्य स्पष्ट करते हुए स्वयं कहा है—  
‘पोछे हटकर बाण इसलिए फेंकता हूँ कि वर्तमान कर्षित हो उठे या अपने युग का दीपक जलाने के लिए अतीत से तेल लाता हूँ।’” कवि दिनकर जी के काव्य में अतीत का उज्ज्वल रूप प्रेरणाप्रद रहा है। उनको देश की धरती और भरती-पुत्रों से अगाध प्रेम है। स्वभावतः देश के प्रति अपना सब कुछ समर्पित करनेवाले देश के त्यागी महापुरुषों के प्रति उनके हृदय में अगाध श्रद्धा है। रेणुका के ‘मंगल आह्वान’ में कवि ने काव्य-मूजन के लिए अतीत से प्रेरणा ग्रहण करना चाहा है—

“प्रियदर्शन इतिहास कंठ में, आज छिनत हो काव्य बने, वर्तमान की चित्रपटी पर, भूतकाल संभाव्य बने।”

खण्डहरों का गौरव-गान विगट की भूमि को लेकर विशेष रूप से किया है। बिहार को उन्होंने अतीत का तीर्थभाम माना है। दिनकर जी में अतीत का अनुगम इतना प्रबल है कि वे पग-पग पर पीछे मुड़कर राष्ट्र के अतीत को देखते हैं। ‘पाटलिपुत्र की गंगा’ में कवि का यही स्वर दिखाई देता है, —

“चल अतीत की रंगभूमि में स्मृति पृष्ठी पर चढ़ अनजान, विकल चित्त मुन्गी तु आने, चंद्रगुण का क्या जयगान।”

‘मिथिला’ और ‘पाटलिपुत्र की गंगा’ में भारत के ऐतिहासिक गौरव और वर्तमान वैश्य का चित्रण हुआ है।

**निष्कर्ष :-**

कवि दिनकर जी का समुदाय साहित्य राष्ट्रीय चेतना से ओत-प्रोत भरा दिखाया देता है। उन्होंने अपने काव्य में भारत की आध्यात्मिकता के बारे में, भारत की सांस्कृतिक विशेषता के संदर्भ में अपना एक विशेष दृष्टि-बोध व्यक्त किया है और देश को मुनू चेतना को जगा कर उसमें राष्ट्रीय चेतना भरने का महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया है। उनका साहित्य राष्ट्रीय तन्त्रों से अनुप्राणित है।

दिनकर जी ने राष्ट्रीय भावों को अभिव्यक्त के लिए भारत के गौरवमय अतीत का पर्याप्त महाराग लिया है, उससे उन्हें अपने काव्य-मूजन में काफी बल भी मिला है। दिनकर जी ने एक प्रकार से भारत के विस्मृत इतिहास को अपनी कविता में मुखरित करते हुए जन-मान में राष्ट्रीय चेतना भरने का महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य किया था। उन्होंने अपनी कविताओं में तथा काव्यकृतियों में भारत का जाज्वलमान अतीत किसी चलचित्र के समान आँखों के सामने साक्षात् अवतीर्ण हुआ दिखाई देता है। इसी ज्वलंत अतीत को कसौटी पर कवि ने तेजोहीन एवं गलितगात्र वर्तमान को कसकर देखा-परखा और उसे पुनरुज्जीवित करने की प्रेरणा लेकर उसने अपनी क्रांतिकारी हुकार को प्रतिष्ठित किया है। उन्होंने अपनी रचनाओं में अतीत का जो चित्रण हुआ है, वह देश के नौजवानों में प्रेरणा का दीप जलाता रहेगा।

**संदर्भ सूची :-**

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□□□

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## A Study of Cashless System in Indian Economy

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### Abstract

Demonetization in October 2016 was a memorable experience for every Indian and it is definitely one of the important economic events of our time. Its brunt was felt by everyone. It affects the economy with special reference to liquidity. It is a progressive shift from cash to cashless economy with more focus on e-transactions.

Government is also constantly encouraging the people of India to go cashless and reduce dependence on cash transactions and instead adopt digital payment methods. So, what is meant by 'Cashless' and what are the advantages and disadvantages of a country going. Firstly if we want cashless transaction or economy or every transaction without cash we must have to provide knowledge about plastic money, e-payments and security to citizens.

This paper consists about digitalization of India and Indian economy through remonetisation and cashless economy with digitalization.

**Keywords:** Demonetization, E-Transactions, Digitalization, Plastic Money, Indian Economy

### Introduction

The government has implemented a major change in economic environment by demonetizing the high value currency notes of - Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 from 8th November 2016 and push India towards cashless future.

### 3.0 Research Objectives:

1. To study the benefits of cashless economy



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वाघमारे के.एच.

सहा प्राध्यापक, हिंदी विभाग, कालिका देवी महाविद्यालय शिरूर (कासार), ता. शिरूर (कासार), जि.बीड-413204

**प्रस्तावना :-**

शबरी की कथा का पौराणिक आधार आदि कवि वाल्मीकि रामायण पर आधारित है। नरेश मेहता ने शबरी खण्डकाव्य में युगीन वैचारिकता को प्रस्तुत किया है। शबरी की कथा निम्न वर्ग की एक साधारण स्त्री के आत्मिक एवं आध्यात्मिक संघर्ष की ऐसी कथा है जो रामायण के शीर्षस्थ पात्रों, चरित्रों में भी अपनी पहचान बनाये रखे है। शबरी इस खण्डकाव्य में वर्णव्यवस्था के प्रश्न को उठाया गया है। यह समस्या वाल्मीकि के सामने भी है " वाल्मीकि ने सामाजिक वर्ण-व्यवस्था से ऊपर व्यक्ति के आध्यात्मिक स्वत्व एवं असंग कर्म को प्रतिष्ठानि किया"। कवि नरेश जी ने यही दिया है कि अन्य जाति से सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति भी अपने कर्मों से उर्ध्वता को प्राप्त कर सकता है। इस वर्ग व्यवस्था प्रधान समाज में वर्ग मुक्त होना अत्याधिक विकट हो गया है फलतः हस्त-सनाज श्रम और कर्म दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में वैसे ही भटक गया है जैसे कि तपते मरुस्थल में कोई सार्थ खोज जा रहा है।

शबरी एक अत्यंत, व्यथामयी, दिनदिन नारी के रूप में प्रस्तुत है। हिंसक लोगों के साथ रहने पर भी हिंसक से उसे घृणा थी। कवि ने जीव हत्या जैसे कुकृत्य की घृणा की है। हिंसा के वातावरण को चित्रित कर अहित रूपी धार्मिक भाव जागृत करने का प्रयास किया है। कवि ने आश्रमवासियों के विरोध को बतलाकर यह स्पष्ट बहिष्कृत कर देता है। मनुष्य श्रेष्ठ कर्मों द्वारा जो कुछ भी प्राप्त करना चाहता है वह उसे प्राप्त करना चाहता है वह उसे प्राप्त हो सकता है यह शबरी के द्वारा सिद्ध किया है इसीलिए राम शबरी के झूठे बेर खाकर उसे तपसियों में शिरोमणि घोषित करते हैं। यहाँ कवि यह प्रतिपादित करते हैं कि वैचारिक उर्ध्वता द्वारा जाति, धर्म, वर्ण, आदि से ऊपर उठकर पूज्य बना जा सकता है मानव अपने श्रेष्ठ कर्मों के द्वारा वैचारिक उर्ध्वता और तपस्या से उच्चता प्राप्त कर सकता है।

कवि नरेश मेहता ने शबरी काव्य में आज के युग के इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न को उठाया है। निम्नतल धरातल पर फँका हुआ व्यक्ति भी अपनी रिमता को जानकर अपने गीतार के प्रकाश को आलोकित कर सकता है। निम्नतल धरातल लक्ष्य प्राप्ति उसका ध्येय है तो वह महान से महान लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर सकता है। " जन्मगत निम्नवर्गीयता को कर्म दृष्टि द्वारा वैचारिक उर्ध्वता में परिणत करती है।" मानव का ध्येय तक रुक जाना नहीं है देह तक रुकना तो



पुरुष कर्म है-

"सब बन्धन से कहीं श्रेष्ठ / उस प्रभु का ही बन्धन  
कुल-कुटुम्ब की चिन्ता से / अच्छा है प्रभु आराधन।"<sup>2</sup>

जब भी समाज में स्त्री-पुरुष लैंगिक संबंध को छोड़कर किसी भी कारणवश समीप आगे हैं, समाज उन्हें सम्बन्ध की सीमा में ही देखने का आदि हो गया है। शबरी शूद्रा है साथ ही वह नारी भी है। ज्ञान और साधना मुझे मतंग जैसे ऋषि को भी यह छूट नहीं है कि वह शूद्रता की पात्रता को स्वीकार करे। फिर भी कीचड़ जैसे इस कमल को मतंग शिक्षा देते हैं। शबरी के प्रति मतंग की आत्मीयता और स्नेह के कारण वे संदेह के तत्त्व में घिर जाते हैं शबरी और मतंग को लेकर सभी आश्रमवासी उत्तेजित हो जाते हैं-

"माना मतंग थे ऋषिवर, ज्ञानी औ परम तपस्वी  
पर उनके यश-दिनकर पर, छायी थी शबरी-बदली।"<sup>3</sup>

ऋषि मतंग को आश्रम से निष्कासित कर दिया गया है किन्तु जब भगवान राम आकर शबरी की मूर्ति पर मुहर लगाते हैं तब ही आश्रमवासी शांत बैठते हैं। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि हमारे सारे मानवीय सम्बन्धों की सीमा में ही बंधे हैं। आज भी शबरी मतंग का संदर्भ जीवित है। स्त्री-पुरुष अपनी लैंगिक सीमा को धर्म हृदय के पवित्र भावों के द्वारा सामीप्य पा सकते हैं इसी संबंध की गरीमा को नरेश जी ने सफलतापूर्वक तोड़ है नया आधार दिया है।

कवि नरेश मेहता 'शबरी' खण्डकाव्य में यह स्पष्ट करना चाहते हैं कि "समाज में गली-सड़ी परंपराओं के तद्वियों को तोड़ने वाले ज्ञानी पुरुषों को भी समाज अनेक बार बहिष्कृत कर देता है। कवि धर्मतत्त्व को धर्म से ऊँचा मानते हुए कहता है कि समाज सभी युगों में ऐसा ही होता है, और अच्छे के मार्ग में काँटे बोता इस तरह वर्णन किया है।

कवि कहते हैं कि इस वर्ण व्यवस्था से समाज को जाति-पाँति के बन्धनों में जकड़कर उसे टूक-टूक कर दिया। समूह-समूह, व्यक्ति-व्यक्ति में ऊँच-नीच की भावना जगायी, जन-जन में घृणा और विद्रोह उत्पन्न किया। परिणामस्वरूप सामाजिक विषमता उत्पन्न हो गई है और इसी के कारण भारतीय समाज की प्रगति रूक गई है। धर्म के संगठन कहे जाने वाले तपस्वी ने तपोमय जीवन छोड़कर भोगमय जीवन अपना लिया है। पद-पद और शक्ति के लिए वे संघर्ष कर रहे हैं उनकी कर्तव्य विमुखता ने उन्हें असम्माननीय बना दिया है। मानव मानव के प्रति घृणा फैलाने का बीड़ा उठा लिया है। कवि ने इसी बात को दर्शाया है अछूत होने के कारण शूद्रों भी सार्वजनिक जलाशय का जल छू नहीं सकती

"है सार्वजनिक पम्पासार, पर शूद्रों के हित वर्जित  
तब किस आज्ञा से शबरी, है स्नान करती नित?"<sup>4</sup>

सब अछूतों के लिए इससे अधिक अपमान की बात क्या हो सकती है कि सार्वजनिक जलाशयों में नरेश पानी पी सकते हैं किन्तु शूद्रों के पानी भरने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाती। वर्ण व्यवस्था की 'शूद्रारुनार्यस्तु विद्यार्जनम न अर्हन्ति' वाली मान्यता के कारण ही शबरी मतंग ऋषि को समाज परिचय देना नहीं चाहती-

"यदि बतला दूँ, तो क्या, मुझको, आश्रम में रख लेंगे ऋषिवर?"

यदि रख भी ले, तो बाकी कं, कर देंगे जीवन ही दूभर।<sup>5</sup>

शूद्र जाति का होने भर से किसी भी आदमी को चाहे वह कितना भी प्रभावशाली क्यों न हो, लांछित होकर जीना पड़ता है आज भी हमारे समाज में यह एक सच्चाई है। इसी कारण कर्ण को महाविद्याग्रहण के लिये परशुराम के पास जाना पड़ा और भेद खुलने पर उसने यही कहा-

"पर शंका थी मुझे, सत्य का पता अगर पा पाएँगे,

महाराज मुझ सूत-पुत्र का कुछ भी नहीं सिखाएँगे?"<sup>6</sup>

वैसे ही शबरी को भी मतंग ऋषि के सामने आपने आने का उद्देश्य बतलाने के लिए हिचकिचाया-

है-

"अन्त्यज अछूत, फिर शबर जाति / उस पर स्त्री, क्या हेतु कहूँ?

अध्यात्म-पिपासा लेकर मैं / आयी हूँ कैसे बात कहूँ।"<sup>7</sup>

इस कथन पर मतंग ऋषि की दुविधा देखिए-

"स्थान यहाँ देना तुमको / इसका निर्णय सब पर निर्भर

यदि उच्च वर्ण की होती, तुम / तो प्रश्न नहीं था कुछ दूभर।"<sup>8</sup>

वर्ण व्यवस्था में शूद्रों के लिये अत्यन्त कठोर दण्ड विधान निर्धारित था। शूद्र यदि किसी द्विजवर्ण अपराध करता था उसके उसी अंग को काट दिया जाता था। शूद्रों के स्पर्श करने पर वस्तुएँ भी अपवित्र हो जाती थीं। आरंभिक समाज जिस अपवित्रता को मानता था वह थोड़े समय रहती थी और खाने-पीने आदि प्रकृतियों के अथवा जीवन में जन्म मृत्यु, मासिक धर्म आदि जो असाधारण अवसर होते थे उन्हीं पर पैदा होती थी। "अपवित्रता का समय बीत जाने पर और 'पवित्र' बना देने वाला संस्कार हो चुकने पर आदमी की अपवित्रता न हो जाती थी और वह फिर 'पवित्र' तथा समाज में मिलने-जुलने योग्य हो जाता था किन्तु यह जन्म-मृत्यु आदि के सर्वथा भिन्न है, स्थायी है। जो हिन्दु उनका स्पर्श करते हैं वे स्नानादि के द्वारा पवित्र जाते हैं किन्तु ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं जो अछूत को पवित्र बना सके।"<sup>9</sup>

सार्वजनिक जलाशयों में जानवर पानी पी सकते हैं किन्तु शूद्रों को पानी भरने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाती। यदि उसने छू लिया तो जल अशुद्ध हो जाता था और अशुद्ध जल का स्पर्श करना भी पाप समझा जाता है-

"दूषित है पम्पासार का जल, शूद्रा के छूने से

गो हत्या पाप लगेगा इस जल को अब छूने से।"<sup>10</sup>

वर्णव्यवस्था में कठोरता शूद्रों के लिए ही अपनायी गयी थी। 'शबरी' में भी मतंग ऋषि के लिए इसी प्रकार का निर्णय लिया जाता है यदि वे शबरी को आश्रम में रखेंगे-

"रबीकार न हो यदि उनको / सारे समाज का निर्णय

तो बहिष्कार करने का / करना ही होगा निश्चय।"<sup>11</sup>

मनुष्य के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए धर्म को आवश्यक माना जाता है। वास्तव में 'सच्चा धर्म वही है जो बिना किसी जात-पात या रंगभेद तथा कर्मकाण्ड के सबको सम्मानपूर्वक जीने का अवसर प्रदान करता हो। वर्तमान समाज में स्त्री-पुरुषों के संबंधों को लेकर समाज शंकित दिखाई देता है। मतंग ऋषि के साथ शबरी



कवि ने कवि, कवि, मन्दाजी आदि के लिए शक्ति उत्पन्न कराता है किन्तु सामान्य व्यक्ति की तो शक्ति का अभाव है।

परिधि का अभाव अभी तक / भी समाज के मन में  
 शक्ति का अभाव अभी तक / क्यों रहता निर्जन में ७- ११

सामाजिक वर्ण व्यवस्था में जो असन्तुलन युगों से घला आ रहा है वह आज भी दायित्व है। कवि ने  
 की मुक्ति के लिए एक मात्र उपाय श्रम की महत्ता बताया है। इसी आधार पर मनुष्य की उन्नति  
 निर्धारित होने चाहिए सामाजिक वर्ण व्यवस्था को वैयक्तिक कर्म-विधान के साथ जोड़ने का प्रयास  
 है। जो आज भी होना दिखानी देता है। शबरी निम्नवर्गीय होकर भी साक्षरता में अग्रणी है। अपने  
 श्रम के द्वारा अपना और अमानवीय कृत्यों से वह मुक्त करता ही वह एक परिवार की व्यवस्था को निर्धारित  
 करता है।

शबरी काव्य की कथा पौराणिक परिवेश में आधुनिक विषयता को प्रकट करती है। कवि का जीवन श्रम  
 के साथ ही गुणभेद, जातिभेद की यह विषयवस्तु आधुनिक युग में तीव्रता से अनेक रूपों में आती है। कवि  
 काव्य इतना जाति भेद वर्ण भेद को दूर कर मानव प्रेम का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने का प्रयास किया है।  
 आधुनिक जीवन दर्शन ने यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि वर्ण व जाति व्यवस्था का जो विघटित रूप सदियों से हमारे  
 सामने प्रकटित है वह पौर अमानवीय, पार्श्विक अपस्थाओं का ही प्रतिफल है। कवि स्पष्ट करता है कि वर्ण  
 भेद को अब मानव में उदारता की दृष्टि व्यापक होगी उसी समय यह समस्या हल हो सकती है।

सामाजिक वर्ण व्यवस्था में जो असन्तुलन युगों से घला आ रहा है वह आज भी दायित्व है। कवि ने शबरी  
 की इस वर्ण असन्तुलन की यही परंपरा प्रस्तुत काव्य में प्रतिपादित की है। कवि ने वर्ण व्यवस्था को मुक्ति के  
 लिए एक मात्र उपाय श्रम की महत्ता बताया है। इसी आधार पर मनुष्य की उन्नति या निम्नता निर्धारित होने  
 चाहिए सामाजिक वर्ण व्यवस्था को वैयक्तिक कर्म-विधान के साथ जोड़ने का प्रयास करनी आज से ही शरीर है।  
 श्रम में यह प्रयास जारी है। कवि कहता है कि श्रम और कर्म में शारीरिक एवं मानसिक श्रम का बराबर  
 योग्यता ही व्यक्ति को अपने व्यक्तित्व की स्थापना के लिए अपने श्रम को अथवा कर्म व शारीरिक श्रम  
 को सामूहिक में शबरी पात्र को यह दृष्टि प्रदान की और वह पार्श्विक बन गयी। मूल्यों की शक्ति ने ही शबरी  
 की शक्ति है मूल्यों ने शबरी के प्रसंग को मात्र भक्ति भावना को उत्पन्न के समान उत्पन्न किया है।

कवयत्री अथर्ववी के 'शबरी' खण्डकाव्य की श्रुतिको ने शौहनन्दान द्विवेदी ने लिखा है। आज भी शबरी  
 का स्वरूप सत-दिल्लत ही रहा है शब्द द्वारा नहीं रुझिये विस्तारित द्वारा सही समाज समन्वय शब्द  
 शब्द शब्द मानसिक एकता द्वारा इससे सहज मुक्ति मिल सकती है। अनेक सामाजिक समस्याओं को  
 समाप्त करने के जिसकी पूर्ण निश्चित संरक्षण महत्ता ने 'शबरी' खण्ड काव्य के द्वारा करने की कोशिश की है।  
 इस तरह से समग्रत वर्णव्यवस्था के नाम पर हीन काली दुर्लभ सजीवित मानवता के लिए कितनी शक्ति  
 की शक्ति है इस शब्द को कवि ने शबरी के द्वारा उद्घोषित किया है। श्रम के नाम पर श्रम को शब्दों द्वारा  
 शब्दों में। मानव-मानव के बीच दूरी इतनी बढ़ गई है कि मानव एक दूसरे के धून का प्याज हो गया है।  
 शब्दों के साथ ही समाज में मूल्यों का विघटन हो रहा है। सामाजिक शब्दों की उन्नति को शब्द शब्द

ही मानवता के लिए लाभप्रद हो सकता है। कवि का यही वैचारिकता 'शबरी' में मुखरित हुई है।

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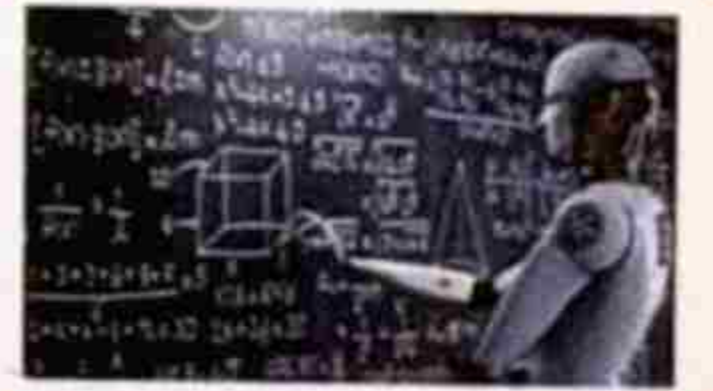
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## **COVID-19 Pandemic Situation Play a Crucial Role for Changing Teaching and Learning Scenario Form Traditional To Modern Technique - Analytical Study**

**Dr. Sanjay Raosaheb Sawate**

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### **Abstract-**

*COVID-19 pandemic impact on education is very badly with other factor in the world. Before the pandemic we do our all activity regularly time to time and after the pandemic whole world is stopped. We think we come out from this situation in two or three months, but it stay more than two years. The impact of coronavirus is on health, economic, tourism, sports, cultural activities and all sector. Mainly I focus on education sector somehow is positive and somehow is negative impact. The COVID-19 has resulted in schools shut all across the planet. Globally, over 1.2 billion children are out of the classroom. As a result, education has changed dramatically, with the distinctive rise of e-learning, whereby teaching is undertaken remotely and on digital platforms. Research suggests that online learning has been shown to extend retention of data, and take less time, meaning the changes coronavirus have caused could be here to stay*

**Key-words - COVID-19, teaching, modern technique**

### **Introduction**

The COVID-19 pandemic in India may be a part of the worldwide pandemic of caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus. As of 17 August 2021, consistent with official figures, India has the second-highest number of confirmed cases within the world (after the United States) with 32.2 million reported cases of COVID-19 infection and therefore the third-highest number of COVID-19 deaths (after the us and Brazil) at 432,079 death. The primary cases of COVID-19 in India were reported on 30 January 2020 in three towns of Kerala, among three Indian medical students who had returned from Wuhan, the epicenter of the pandemic. Lockdowns were announced in Kerala on 23 March, and within the remainder of the country on 25 March. By mid-May 2020, five cities accounted for around half all reported cases within the country: Mumbai, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Chennai and Thane. On 10 June, India's recoveries exceeded active cases for the primary time. Infection rates began to drop by September, alongside the amount of latest and active cases. Daily cases peaked mid-September with over 90,000 cases reported per-day, dropping to below 15,000 in January 2021. On 16 March 2020, the union government ordered the closure of faculties and colleges. On 18 March, Central Board of education released revised guidelines for examination centers incorporating social distancing measures. On 19 March, CBSE and JEE examinations for the Indian Institutes of Technology and other engineering college admissions were postponed. States across the country postponed or cancelled school and college examinations; younger students were either automatically promoted or promoted supported prior performance. The Union Public Service Commission also postponed the interview for the Civil Services Examination. Only a couple of educational institutions in India are ready to effectively adapt to e-learning and remote learning; the digital divide is further impacted by serious electricity issues and lack of internet connectivity. The COVID-19 has resulted in schools shut all across the planet. Globally, over 1.2 billion children are out of the classroom. As a result, education has changed dramatically, with the distinctive rise of e-learning, whereby teaching is undertaken remotely and on digital platforms. Research suggests that online learning has been shown to extend retention of data, and take less time, meaning the changes coronavirus have caused could be here to stay

### **What is Modern Teaching Technique?**

The pedagogics which focuses more on teaching learning process the scholars, for improving their intellectual behavior by using various new and innovative ideas instead of making them recite the syllabus to clear the examination with an equivalent old style font. The new pedagogics which we called the fashionable pedagogics is more activity-based and centers the learner's mind which involves them entirely into the method of understanding. Within the modern pedagogics, curriculum teaching and planning are done keeping the learner because the primary goal. Through this manner, learners actively participate within the whole process to create their knowledge and sharpen their skills; this is often also termed as effective approach. On the opposite hand, the mentor or teacher only leads them and guides them to specialize in the objectives of the topic. This is often all done by engaging in activities and by adopting innovative modern teaching approach. New demand of the age or the necessity of the hour for college kids is to embrace the contemporary teaching methods which can also help in reducing the competition among the scholars, promote cooperation, and boost the health study environment. Over the years, there are visible changes in teaching style. Opposite to the memorization and standard recitation practice to show the



scholars, now with modern teaching methods, interactive methods of teaching are introduced, and its result are often seen. This is often an education reform which provides a completely different angle of teaching and learning because modern teaching methods don't treat all students at an equivalent level of their understanding ability, unlike the traditional method of teaching. Instead of the sole teacher based, modern teaching methods focus more on questioning, demonstration, explaining, practical, collaboration methods, and are more activity-based.

#### **Why Introduce Modern Teaching Method**

In recent years, the scope of data within the field of science and technology has dramatically increased, and human's ability to adapt to new knowledge in science and technology has also increased. So, there's an immense need for innovative and artistic minds to explore unknown and unrevealed areas of various fields. To cope up with the fashionable world and therefore the knowledge-driven era of technology, adopting modern ways are the sole means to survive. So, the scholars should be taught during a manner to tackle the 21st century, which is technology-driven time and which needs creative and innovative minds for the progress of people, society, and nation. The scholars should be introduced with modern teaching methods and are provided sufficient knowledge in order that they will create opportunities for themselves. Teachers still use a standard chalk-talk method within the Classroom to show students who can provide only basic knowledge of science and other subjects. Their approach can not be used as this is often outdated, is with limited scope, and has been failed both at the state and private level. If teachers teach with modern teaching methods rather than traditional impractical methods and present science lessons during a more proper scientific way, then many problems, including unemployment, are often overcome. All this will be achieved by providing a robust pillar to the essential education system and senior lyceum system. It requires a moment review of the curriculum, and it's the rationale why modern teaching methods are introduced.

#### **Modern Teaching is that the Need of Hour**

Education is that the need of the hour because it creates a literate society and within the process of teaching the society, motivation and directions are very crucial and teachers, guides and administrators are responsible to motivate learners. The speed of literacy are going to be leveled up by providing education to the foremost parts of society. However, with nonce changed to an extent, learners demand new techniques and methods to realize knowledge which specializes them not only in theoretical study but ensures them to supply practical knowledge, sharpen their skills, and make them educated to face any quite challenges. Modern teaching methods are the sole thanks to meet the wants of recent times.

#### **Merits of recent pedagogics**

1. Learner-centered
2. Task-Based or Activity-based
3. Resource-Based
4. Interactive in Nature
5. Integrative in Nature
6. Peer Collaboration

#### **Difference between Traditional and Modern Teaching Methods**

For centuries, there had only been one method of teaching in practice as an educator explains a lesson and students memorize and recite it as their learning. this is often called the normal way of teaching, which was an obstacle between students and their innovative thinking. Then they continue lacking in deciding and problem-solving skills. On the opposite hand, modern methods of teaching are student-based and dedicated to more practical approaches. Society is split into three groups supported teaching methods. One who still is in support of traditional methods of teaching. The second group is in favor of recent teaching methods. At an equivalent time, the third one favors both conventional and modern teaching methods. The third group believes within the combination of both the methods of teaching. A national growth depends on sound education and strengthened systems. Even in times, when there are many means available to supply education, we are still during a phase once we give more weightage to the normal method of teaching. Except for the simplest outcome, there's a requirement for a mixture of both conventional methods of teaching and modern teaching methods. People that believe that modern teaching methods are better to face criticism of individuals who support traditional methods of teaching. However, there must be a correct balance between the utilization of traditional and modern teaching methods. Both ways should be imparted into education. Teachers in all-remote environments reported higher student absenteeism and fewer student work completion than teachers in face-to-face classrooms. These online teachers also said that they needed more support and guidance in planning instruction than their colleagues who were teaching in-person. Using an instrumental variables approach, we discover that taking a course online, rather than in-person, reduces student success and progress in college. Grades are lower both for the course taken online and in future courses. Students are less likely to stay enrolled at the university.

#### **What Are the Disadvantages of Online Learning**

1. Inability to Focus On Screens
2. Technology Issues
3. Sense of Isolation



4. Behavioral Changes    5. Physical problems are Increased    6. Psychology disturbed

**Conclusion –**

Change is the law of nature but drastic change is not accessible for mankind. Modern teaching technique is used into teaching learning process is the need of time. If you do not apply new technique in your teaching classes that means you fare away from the world. Online teaching is important but not essential it's my view because of that the student is in front of you but not available in the classroom.

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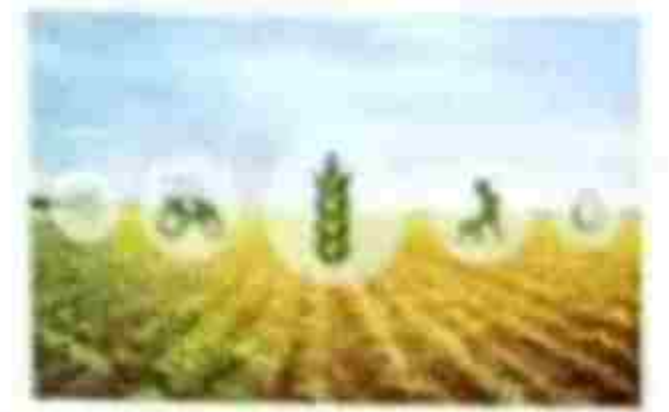
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## **Hurdles of Natural Resource Management in Developing Countries: A Critical Study**

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### **Abstract**

The resource management is crucial issue in developing country in this century. Sustainable development is the long process to protect the environment by human activities. All this because the environment is threatened in many ways. Time is not for when the planet will suffer the consequences of acid rain, global warming, ozone depletion widespread desertification and species loss if nothing is done urgently and effectively to reserve the process of environment degradation. Different issues and elements of natural resource management are inter-related and inter-dependent. Hence, while natural resource planning a more integrated approach should be implemented. Integrated management of land, water forest etc. should be done.

**Key words** resource, sustainable development, water, acid rain, global warming

### **Introduction**

A resource is a source or supply from which benefit is produced. Typically resources are materials or other assets that are transferred to produce benefit. Natural from human perspective a natural resource is anything obtained from the ecological perspective a natural resource satisfies the need of living or organism. It means natural resources such as air, water, soil, vegetation, energy etc. are derived from the environment. Many of them are essential for human survival while others are used for satisfying human desire or wants.

Sustainable development of any country depends upon the use of these natural resources that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment. The problem today is not primarily on of absolute physical shortage but of economic and social mal-distribution and misuse of resources. Soil, water, animal vegetation energy, air are the most vital natural resources of survival of man. To obtain maximum and optimum production, all these resources have managed efficiently. For their efficient management one has to look for sustainable methods of management so that these resources are handled and managed efficiently and collectively. Many countries all over the world particular developing countries are facing acute problems of natural resource management

### **Natural Resource Management**

Natural resource management refers to the management of natural resources such as land, water, soil, plants, animals etc. with a particular focus on how management affects the quality of life for both present and future generations. It deals with managing the way in which people and natural landscape interact. It brings together land use planning, water management, bio-diversity conservation and the future sustainability of industries like agriculture, mining, tourism, fisheries and forestry. Natural resource management is similar to environment management. It is also similar to the concept of sustainable development, a scientific principle that forms a basis for sustainable global land management and environmental governance to conserve and preserve natural resources. Natural resource management specifically focuses on a scientific and technical understanding of resources and ecology and the life supporting capacity of these resources.

### **Problems of Natural Resource Management**

The use and management of public and private natural resources is greatly affected by institutional, politico economic, and socioeconomic factors. These factors operate in tandem at the household, regional, national, and international levels in affecting resource management. Any policy that focuses only on one dimension of the problem, such as population growth, and ignores such issues as poverty, environmentally unsuitable cropping systems, and the unavailability of nonfarm employment opportunities will be inadequate. National policies must consider structural factors: resource use, property rights regimes, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, and population growth. A comprehensive strategy should account for these structural features, be tailored to regional circumstances, and have the input of local governments.

Natural resources including air, water, soil, vegetation, energy, animals etc. are important to human life. The natural balance of these environmental elements has been upset over a period because of man's anxiety to over exploit some of these for his betterment or progress. Industrialization urbanization and agriculture have reduced the natural forest cover. It resulted in the pollution of the atmosphere. Degradation of the environment or natural resources has been going on for a long periods and has reached



the stage where it is posing a danger to human and other life on earth. The greenhouse effect is getting stronger, pollution levels in air and water are increasing, climate cycles, are getting disturbed, natural resources are being depleted, the development process itself is becoming hazardous, old diseases are staging a comeback, new diseases are posing a threat to mankind and human beings are faced with new pressures of mental and physical health. All this because the environment is threatened in many ways. Time is not for when the planet will suffer the consequences of acid rain, global warming, ozone depletion, widespread desertification and species loss if nothing is done urgently and effectively to reverse the process of environment degradation.

Environmental stress has been seen as the result of the growing demands of scarce natural resources. The pollution generated by the rising industrialization and living standards. In the undeveloped and developing countries, poverty itself pollutes the environment, creating environmental stress in a different way. According to the world commission on environment and development, those who are poor and hungry will often destroy their immediate environment in order to survive e.g. they cut down forests, they overuse marginal land, their livestock overgraze grass lands etc. On the other hand where economic growth has led to improvement in living standards, it has sometimes been achieved in ways that are globally damaging in the long run.

Natural resource management issues are inherently complex as they involve the ecological cycles, hydrological cycles, climate, animals, plants and geography etc. All these are dynamic and inter-related. A change in one of them, may have far reaching and or long term impacts which may even be irreversible. Natural resource management also has to manage various stakeholders and their interests, policies, politics, geographical boundaries, economic implications and list goes on. It is very difficult to satisfy all aspects at the same time. This results in a conflicting situation.

Ownership of natural resources is also the problem of natural resource management. Ownership and control over the use of resources is in the hands of different bodies. Some resources are owned and controlled by government, some by group and some by defined individual or corporate entity. Some resources do not have any definite owner. These areas are the most exploited. It is said that "Everybody's property is nobody's property" e.g. fishery.

#### **Suggestion**

To overcome the problems of natural resource management for sustainable development following steps should be taken.

1. There is tremendous population pressure on the limited resources in the developing countries, so they must make genuine efforts to control the unbridled population growth to ensure sustained development of society.
2. Different issues and elements of natural resource management are inter-related and inter-dependent. Hence, while natural resource planning a more integrated approach should be implemented. Integrated management of land, water, forest etc. should be done.
3. Different ownership of natural resources is one of the problems of natural resource management. As people care about their private resources, they should also care about public resources.
4. Advance technology and methods should be developed in order to promote the use of renewable resources of energy such as wind, water, and solar energy. Creating awareness about the need for conserving energy, by switching over to compact fluorescent lamps from conventional light bulbs and promoting the use of solar energy for household activities as well as industrial activities.
5. There is exigency to ensure strict compliance of the vehicular pollution in towns and cities. This will ban the use of leaded petrol and sulphur in diesel vehicles. Use of CNG and ethanol instead of petrol and diesel should be promoted to reduce vehicular emissions. Use of bicycles for shorter distances should be done instead of vehicles.
6. Awareness and participation in social forestry programme is a must. The local community should be initiated in programmes of regenerating forests, which should be taken as a continuous process.
7. For most mental revolution must be created to conserve natural resources. Government and non-government organizations should be organized public awareness camps and programmes about environment.

#### **Conclusion**

Degradation and depletion of natural resources in developing countries is a serious problem. It creates hindrance in the sustainable development of the country. It is the foremost need of today, to create a mental revolution about the conservation of natural resources and make this earth a better place to live in it.



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## The Problems in Agricultural Sector in India

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### Abstract

India is mostly depend upon agricultural sector country, more than 56% population is engage in agricultural activity. Farmer is play the parental role in India he produce the grains and supply to the people. The history of Agriculture in India dates back to Indus Valley Civilization India ranks second worldwide in farm outputs. As per 2018, agriculture work force contributed 17-18% to country's GDP. In 2016, agriculture and allied sectors like animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries accounted for 15.4% of the GDP (gross domestic product) with about 41.49% of the workforce in 2020. India ranks first in the world with highest net cropped area followed by US and China. The economic contribution of agriculture to India's GDP is steadily declining with the country's broad-based economic growth. Still, agriculture is demographically the broadest economic sector and plays a significant role in the overall socio-economic fabric of India. The total agriculture commodities export was US \$3.50 billion in March - June 2020. India exported \$38 billion worth of agricultural products in 2013, making it the seventh largest agricultural exporter worldwide and the sixth largest net exporter. Most of its agriculture exports serve developing and least developed nations. Indian agricultural/horticultural and processed foods are exported to more than 120 countries. Hence all these are good quality of Indian agriculture but some problems are ahead that will be discussed in detailed

**Key Words** - Indian Agricultural, GDP, Work force, Problems

### Introduction

Recently, India witnessed several protests and agitations by the farmers. This trigged the debate about agriculture related problems in India. Here we have explained what are those problems which have been plaguing agriculture sector in India. The problem of small and fragmented holdings is more serious in densely populated and intensively cultivated states like Kerala, West Bengal, Bihar and eastern part of Uttar Pradesh where the average size of land holdings is less than one hectare and in certain parts it is less than even 0.5 hectare. Rajasthan with vast sandy stretches and Nagaland with the prevailing 'Jhoom' (shifting agriculture) have larger average sized holdings of 4 and 7.15 hectares respectively. States having high percentage of net sown area like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh have holding size above the national average.

**The following points will highlight the seven major problems of Indian agriculture.**

**1. Instability:** Agriculture in India is essentially depends on monsoon. As a result, production of food-grains fluctuates year after year. A year of abundant output of cereals is typically followed by a year of acute shortage. This, in its turn, results in price income and employment fluctuations. However, for the thirteen year, in successive a typical monsoon has been observed.

**2. Cropping Pattern:** The crops that are grown in India are divided into two broad categories: food crops and non-food crops. While the previous comprise food-grains, sugarcane and other beverages, the latter includes differing types of fibers and oilseeds. In recent years there has occurred a fall in agricultural production mainly because of fall within the output of non-food articles. Moreover Rabbi Production has become as important as Kharif production within the late 1990s. In 1999-2000, for example, of the whole grain production of 209 m. tones, Rabbi accounted for 104 m. tones. This means a structural change in agricultural production.

**3. Land Ownership:**

Although the ownership of agricultural land in India is fairly cosmopolitan, there is a point of concentration of land holding. Inequality in land distribution is additionally because of the actual fact



that there are frequent changes in land ownership in India. It's believed that big parcels of land in India are owned by a relatively small section of the rich farmers, landlords and money lenders, while the overwhelming majority of farmers own little or no amount of land, or no land within the least. Moreover, most holdings are small and uneconomic. Therefore the advantages of large scale farming can't be derived and price per unit with 'uneconomic' holdings is high, output per hectare is low. As a result peasants cannot generate sufficient marketable surplus. In order that they aren't only poor but are often in debt.

**4. Sub Division and Fragmentation of Holding:** Due to the expansion of population and break down of the joint family system, there has occurred continuous sub-division of agricultural land into smaller and smaller plots. Sometimes small farmers are forced to sell a number of their land to repay their debt. This creates further sub-division of land. Sub-division, in its turn, results in fragmentation of holdings. When the dimensions of holdings become smaller and smaller, cultivation becomes uneconomic. As a result a big portion of land isn't brought under the plough. Such sub division and fragmentation make the efficient use of land virtually impossible and increase the difficulties of accelerating capital equipment on the farm. These factors account for the low productivity of Indian agriculture.

**5. Land Tenure:** The tenure system of India is additionally away from perfect. Within the pre independence period, most tenants suffered from insecurity of tenancy. They might be evicted any time. However, various steps are taken after Independence to supply security of tenancy.

**6. Conditions of Agricultural Laborers:** The conditions of most agricultural laborers in India are away from satisfactory. There's also the matter of surplus labour or disguised unemployment. This pushes the wage rates below the subsistence levels.

**7. Other Problems:**

There are various other problems of Indian agriculture. These are related to:

- (i) The systems and techniques of farming,
- (ii) The marketing of agricultural products and
- (iii) The indebtedness of the farmers.
- (iv) The Systems and Techniques of Farming:
- (v) Neglect of crop rotation:
- (vi) Inadequate use of manures and fertilizers:
- (vii) The use of poor quality seeds:
- (viii) Inadequate water supply:
- (ix) Inadequate use of efficient farm equipment:

Successful conduct of agricultural operations depends upon a correct rotation of crops. If cereals are grown on a plot of land its fertility is reduced to some extent. This can be restored if other crops like pulses are grown on an equivalent plot on a rotational basis. Most farmers in India are illiterate and don't understand this important point. Since they're not conscious of the necessity for crop rotation they use an equivalent sort of crop and, consequently, the land loses its fertility considerably. Inadequate use of manures like cow-dung or vegetable refuse and chemical fertilizers makes Indian agriculture much less productive than Japanese or Chinese agriculture. In India, not much use has been made from improved sorts of seeds. The main cereals (rice, millets and pulses) are still grown chiefly with unimproved seeds. Farmers also suffer thanks to lack of irrigation facilities. Moreover, ordinary sorts of seed are often replaced by better varieties if there's an assured supply of water. The need for the development of minor irrigation works of an area nature is both urgent and pressing. In fact, the entire water potential within the country is quite capable irrigate the entire areas under cultivation. However, this problem is one among discovering cheap and straightforward methods of utilizing these vast supplies of water. The method of cultivation in most areas of India are still primitive. Most farmers still use native plough and other accessories. However, the matter isn't one among shortage of recent machinery. The real problem is that the units of cultivation are too small to allow the utilization of such machinery.

**Agricultural Marketing** One of the most causes of low income of the Indian farmers is that the problem in marketing their crops. Due to the tiny size and scattered nature of agricultural holdings, the productivity per acre is low. Consequently, the gathering of those surpluses for the aim of selling



presents a serious problem. Agricultural marketing problems arose due to the lack of communications, i.e., connecting the producing centers with the urban areas which are the main centers of consumption. The difficulty of communication prevents the farmer from marketing his own produce. So he has got to believe variety of middlemen (intermediaries) for the disposal of "his crops at cheap prices.

**Agricultural Credit:** The typical Indian farmer is nearly always in debt. The farmer is a perennial debtor. Once the farmer falls, into debt thanks to failure or low prices of crops or malpractices of moneylenders he can never begin of it. In fact, an outsized a part of the liabilities of farmers is 'ancestral debt'. Thus, in conjunction with his landed property, he passes on his debt to his successors. There are four main causes of rural indebtedness:

- (a) Low earning power of the borrower
- (b) Use of loan for unproductive purposes
- (c) The excessively high rate of interest charged by the moneylenders
- (d) The manipulation of accounts by the lenders

**Agricultural Prices** In order to extend food production, it's necessary to make sure that prices of food-grains set by the government from time to time give sufficient incentive to farmers in order that they can earn reasonable incomes. In India, bumper crop results in fall in revenue of farmers.

**Need for price stabilization:** In view of the rising and fluctuating trends in agricultural prices, there's need for stabilization of costs of agricultural commodities. Price fluctuation in any direction may spell disaster since both rising and falling prices have had harmful consequences. The Agricultural Prices Commission (now it's called Agricultural Cost and Price Commission) takes up variety of aspects of price policy, like minimum support prices (MSP), procurement prices (PP), issue prices of food grains.

**Conclusion** In recent years while the well to do farmers have benefitted from the hikes in support prices, small and marginal farmers, faced with difficulties within the matter of credit and obtaining the right type of inputs, have been in trouble. Paradoxically two years of an upswing in agriculture have led to a pointy fall in prices and added to the distress of farmers in most parts of the country. At the same time, an recedented pileup of procured food grains held by State agencies totaling over fifty million tones has added to the burdens on the budget. Given the low off take in the public distribution system, accumulation of food stocks is resulting in a large burden of food subsidy. The low off take in PDS is thanks to the very fact that market prices are lower and supplies are plentiful. The Government has also not been ready to utilize any large volume of surplus stocks in food for work programmers in drought areas. Truly speaking, if agriculture is to be a viable long term economic base for the farming community, it is important to recognize that the farmers' interests are better served by a more efficient system of production, instead of high prices planners should note of now.

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## **Crops Combination in Marathwada Region: A Geographical Study**

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### **Abstract**

To study the district wise trends in area under different crops in Marathwada region and study the changing agricultural crop combination in 1961-2001. The time period chosen for the analysis of these trends is from 1961-81 to 1981-2001. District wise trends in area of Rice, Jowar, Bajara, Wheat, Maize, Other Cereals, Total Cereals, Tur, Mung, Gram, Other Pulses, Total Pulses, Total Foodgrains, Groundnut, Sesame, Sunflower, Safflower, Flax Linseed, Other Oilseed, Total Oilseed, Cotton and Sugarcane is mainly concentrates on the study.

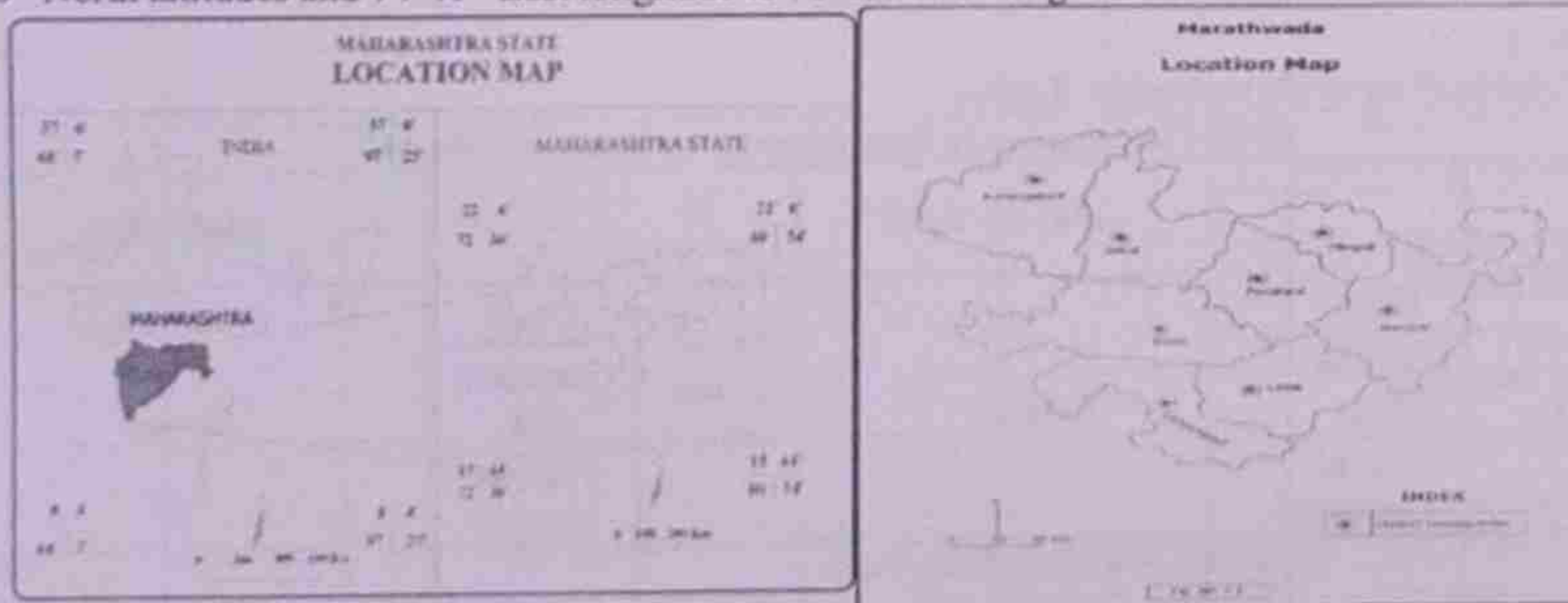
**Key Words** Crop Combination, Cropping Pattern, Grains, Oilseed etc

### **Introduction**

Cropping of agricultural enterprise patterns are the extent on which arable land under different agricultural activities can be put to use, these largely depend upon the socio-economic influents which determine, the possibility of enterprise the farmer chooses and the input intensity with which he farms. It became possible for the farmers to replace less profitable land by growing two or even three crops in the same field in a year with an assured supply of water and of seed and chemical fertilizers. The proportion of area under various crops at a point of time is means simply in words as cropping pattern. It is dynamic concept because no cropping pattern can be said to be ideal for all times. It changes in space and time with a view to meet the requirements and governed by the physical as well as cultural and technological factors. The changes in the agricultural development takes place due to the change in cropping 118 pattern a particular span of time. These changes are brought about by the socio-economic influences. "In most of the situations the physical environment reduces the choice of the enterprise, either by pro-habiting the growth of certain crops all together or by reducing their level".

### **Study Region**

The Marathwada region lies in the upper Godavari basin, which extends from 17°35" North latitudes to 20°40" North latitudes and 74°41" East longitude to 78°19" East longitude.



### **Aims of the Study**

1. To study what was the condition of agriculture of Marathwada region in 1961.
2. To study spatio-temporal changes in agriculture of Marathwada region during the period 1961-2001.
3. How agriculture is changed due to Crop Combination in Marathwada region.

### **Methodology**

WeaverCrop combination method of is used to do the study,

**The aggregate of various crops grown/cultivated in an area at a given point of time.**

Crop combination is the analysis of the total percentage acreage area occupied by different crops in a given region in an agricultural year.

### **Crop Combination:**

An important aspect of agricultural geography as it provides a good basis for agricultural regionalization is the study of crop combination. The crops are generally grown in combinations and it is really that a particular crop occupies a position of total isolation other crops in a given area unit at a given point of time. The distribution maps of individual crops are interesting and useful for planners but it is even more important to view the integrated assemblage of the various crops grown in an arial unit. For a



comprehensive and clear understanding of the agricultural mosaic of an agro climatic region and for the planning and development of its agriculture, a systematic study of crop combinations is of great significance. Geographers have always been closely related with spatio-temporal analysis of the regional and ecological landscape of the earth. The significance of regional analysis is really core of all geographic investigation. The regional aspects of cultivation, crop concentration and combination etc. are fundamental. Agricultural land use planners have paid considerable attention to such studies. Thus the crop combination region delineated would emphasize the regional frame work of agricultural activities and specialization of crops in the area. The pattern of crop combination regions that will emerge from the delineation might also serve the meaningful purpose in a balanced regional agricultural planning different approaches have been applied for the delineation of crop combination. The combination analysis was originally introduced in geographical research by weaver in his outstanding study of crop combination of Mid-Western United States.

A simple scale of gradation was derived by Jonson (1958) on the basis of the scale of the level of importance for each of the crops in Bangladesh. Where five crops are grown but the method is not suitable for the Marathwada region, where number of crops are grown. Rafiullah has used maximum positive deviation method for the functional classifications of towns. For the present study an attempt is made to delineate the crop combination regions by applying crop combination method i.e. Minimum standard deviation method is introduced by Weaver (1954) and Dois method. The combination analysis was originally introduced into geographical research by Weaver (1954) in his outstanding study of crop combination in the mid-western United States. In addition, the technique can also be applied to identify and locate areas sharing a significant proportion of single agricultural elements or crop at higher rank, such as the significant rice or producing areas of India. As such, it can be termed as regional distribution analysis. The principle of combination analysis thus promises to be an important tool of statistical studies in different field of geography, particularly in agricultural geography "The study of crop combination regions constitutes important aspects of agricultural geography as it provides a good basis for agricultural regionalization (Majid Husain, 2007)" out of many methods of crop combination the method used by Weaver, John C. 1954 and Dois have been used for the district wise crop combination of Marathwada region from 1961-2001 to 1981-2001.

**Crop Combination According to Weaver's method:**

**Table No -1**

**Crops Combination of Marathwada Region**

Crop Combination in Marathwada by Weaver's Method					
		1961-81			1981-2001
Name of the District	Crop	Crops	Name of the District	Crop	Crops
	Combination			Combination	
	(No. of Crops)			(No. of Crops)	
Aurangabad	16	Jowar, Sunflower, Other Pulses, Tur, Other Oil seeds, Mung, Wheat, Safflower, Flax Linseed,	Aurangabad	15	Jowar, Tur, Sugar, Sunflower, Other, Oilseed, Mung, Wheat, Rice, Groundnut, Gram, Sesame, Other Pulses, Bajara
		Gram, Rice Sesame, Sugar, Safflower, Bajara, Maize			
Nanded	15	Jowar, Tur, Cotton, Other Oilseed, Groundnut, Other	Nanded	14	Jowar, Sunflower, Tur, Other
		Pulses, Sunflower, Rice, Sesame, Mung, Safflower, Bajara, Flax linseed, Other Pulses, Maize			Oilseeds, Mung, Cotton, Sesame, Rice, Sugar, Groundnut, Rice, Bajara, Flax linseed, Other Pulses.



Osmanabad	16	Jowar, Other oilseeds, Sunflower, Tur, Other	Osmanabad	16	Jowar, Tur, Sunflower, Wheat, Other Oilseed, Gram, Mung,
		Pulses, Gram, Wheat, Mung, Safflower,			Other Pulses, Safflower, Sugarcane, Rice, Flax Linseed Sesame, Bajara, Other cereals, Maize
		Groundnut, Flax linseed, sugarcane, Bajara, Sesame, Other Cereals, Maize			
Parbhani	15	Jowar, Tur, Other Oilseeds, Cotton, Sunflower,	Parbhani	14	Jowar, Tur, Mung, Cotton, sunflower, other Oilseeds, Rice,
		Other Pulses, Groundnut, Sesame, rice, Mung,			Gram, Safflower, Groundnut, Bajara, Sugarcane, Wheat, Other Pulses
		Bajara, Safflower, Wheat, Sugarcane, Flax Linseed			
Beed	14	Jowar, Tur, Cotton, Other	Beed	15	Jowar, Cotton, Tur, Sunflower, Other Oilseeds, Rice, Mung,
		Oilseeds, Groundnut, Sunflower, Other Pulses, Rice,			Sesame, Groundnut, Gram, Bajara, Sugarcane, Safflower, Other Pulses, Other Cereals
		Sesame, Mung, Other Cereals, Bajara, Sugarcane, Wheat			
Hingoli	--	--	Hingoli	15	Jowar, Tur, Sunflower, Rice, Other Oilseeds, Groundnut,
					Cotton, Sugarcane, Gram, Safflower, Wheat, Sesame, Other Cereals, Maize, Other Pulses
Latur	--	--	Latur	14	Jowar, Tur, Sunflower, Gram, Safflower, Other Oilseeds,
					Groundnut, Rice, Mung, Sugarcane, Bajara, Wheat, Sesame, Other Pulses
Jalna	15	Jowar, Tur, Other Oilseeds, Cotton, Sunflower,	Jalna	16	Jowar, Tur, Sunflower, Mung, Cotton, Other Oilseeds, Rice,
		Other Pulses, Groundnut, Sesame, rice, Mung,			Wheat, Safflower, Gram, Sesame, Bajara, Sugarcane, Other Pulses, Other Cereals, Flax Linseed
		Bajara, Safflower, Wheat, Sugarcane, Flax Linseed			



Marathwada	15	Jowar, Tur, Other Oilseeds, Other Pulses,	14	Jowar, Tur, Sunflower, Other Oilseeds, Mung, Cotton, Rice,
		Sunflower, Groundnut, Cotton, Mung, Gram, Rice,		Gram, Sugarcane, Wheat, Safflower, Groundnut, Sesame, Bajara.
		Wheat, Sesame, Safflower, Other Pulses, Flax Linseed		

*Source: Computed by the Researcher.*

Table No. 01 reveals there are sixteen crop combinations in Aurangabad district in 1961-2001 as per weaver's minimum deviation method viz. Jowar, Sunflower, Other Pulses, Tur, Other Oil seeds, Mung, Wheat, Safflower, Flax Linseed, Gram, Rice Sesame, Sugar, Safflower, Bajara, Maize and there were fifteen crop combination in 1981-2001 viz. Jowar, Tur, Sugar, Sunflower, Other Oilseed, Mung, Wheat, Rice, Groundnut, Gram, Sesame, Other Pulses, Bajara. There are fifteen crop combinations in Nanded district in 1961-2001 as per weaver's minimum deviation method viz. Jowar, Tur, Cotton, Other Oilseed, Groundnut, Other Pulses, Sunflower, Rice, Sesame, Mung, Safflower, Bajara, Flax linseed, Other Pulses, Maize and there were fourteen crop combinations in 1981-2001 viz. Jowar, Sunflower, Tur, Other Oilseeds, Mung, Cotton, Sesame, Rice, Sugar, Groundnut, Rice, Bajara, Flax linseed, Other Pulses. There are sixteen crop combinations in Osmanabad district in 1961-2001 as per weaver's minimum deviation method viz. Jowar, Other oilseeds, Sunflower, Tur, Other Pulses, Gram, Wheat, Mung, Safflower, Groundnut, Flax linseed, sugarcane, Bajara, Sesame, Other Cereals, Maize and there were sixteen crop combinations in 1981-2001 viz. Jowar, Tur, Sunflower, Wheat, Other Oilseed, Gram, Mung, Other Pulses, Safflower, Sugarcane, Rice, Flax Linseed Sesame, Bajara, Other cereals, Maize.

There are fifteen crop combinations in Parbhani district in 1961-2001 as per weaver's minimum deviation method viz. Jowar, Tur, Other Oilseeds, Cotton, Sunflower, Other Pulses, Groundnut, Sesame, Rice, Mung, Bajara, Safflower, Wheat, Sugarcane, Flax Linseed and there were fourteen crop combinations in 1981-2001 viz. Jowar, Tur, Mung, Cotton, sunflower, other Oilseeds, Rice, Gram, Safflower, Groundnut, Bajara, Sugarcane, Wheat, Other Pulses.

#### Conclusion

There are fifteen crop combinations in the region in as per weaver's minimum deviation method viz. Jowar, Tur, Other Oilseeds, Other Pulses, Sunflower, Groundnut, Cotton, Mung, Gram, Rice, Wheat, Sesame, Safflower, Other Pulses, Flax Linseed and there were fourteen crop combinations in viz. Jowar, Tur, Sunflower, Other Oilseeds, Mung, Cotton, Rice, Gram, Sugarcane, Wheat, Safflower, Groundnut, Sesame, Bajara.

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## Climate Change and Its Effect on Human Health - Special Reference to Beed District

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*Research Paper - Geography*

### ABSTRACT

*Climate Change is playing a vital role in human life or activities. Now a day's climate is changing and its total effect on Agricultural, Industrial, Service sector on the globe. Livelihoods depend on a sustainable and healthy environment, and yet we have damaged it. Although low- and middle-income countries are responsible for only a small percentage of global greenhouse gas emissions, the adverse health effects associated with climate change will likely fall disproportionately on their populations.*

**Key Words :** Climate Change, Global Warming, Human Health

#### **Introduction:**

Humans depend on a sustainable and healthy environment, and yet we have damaged it. Although low- and middle-income countries are responsible for only a small percentage of global greenhouse gas emissions, the adverse health effects associated with climate change will likely fall disproportionately on their populations.

Maharashtra is a third largest and the second most populous state in the country. Among 36 districts of it, Beed district is well-known as drought prone area of Marathwada Region. The climate of Beed district is hot and dry. Summers are very long ranging almost





five months from mid February to June. Natural water sources get dry by the end of November-December. Rains are scarce and occur only during the monsoons from June to September. Humidity is low and winters are dry. Soil is coarse and rocky with only 2.47% vegetations and forests of very low quality. In recent time deforestation, desertification, frequent droughts, shrinking water reservations and extreme shortages of drinking water especially in rural areas are major issues which need urgent attention.

Researchers have found that there is a close relation between local climate and occurrence of severity of some diseases and other threats to human health. It is estimated that climate change contributes to 150,000 deaths and 5 million illness each year, and the world health Organization estimates that a quarter of the World's diseases burden is due to the contamination of soil, air, water, and food.

On Human Development Index (HDI), using UNDP method, Beed ranks 18th out of 30 districts in the State of Maharashtra, with 0.47 HDI. It is 7th poorest district in the state with Human Poverty Index (HPI) of 21.21. All this factors contribute together for poor health status of people leaving here.

### **Study Region**

Beed district is situated on the central part of the Maharashtra and lies between 18°27' and 19°27' north latitudes and 74°49' and 76°44' east longitudes. The east west extension of Beed district is 268 kms. The shape of the Beed district is broadly that of a trapezoid, the northern and southern sides of which are nearly parallel.

The total geographical area of Beed district is 10693 sq.kms and its proportion as compared with Maharashtra state it is about 3.5 percent. The proportion of area of the Beed district in

### **Objective:**

Considering the major aspect of climate change the study was conducted with an objective, "To study the effect of prolonged summers, irregular rainfall, and sudden rise and fall in temperature on human health of people living in Beed district."

### **Material and Methods:**

To study the effect of climate change and environment on health, the data was of climate change was collected from Disaster Management Center of Collector Office.





Also the data of occurrence of various diseases was collected by giving personal visits to government hospital and primary health care centers of some villages.

### Results

Table: 1 Average temperature of summer and winter of 1997 and 2018

Sr.No	Season	Average temperature in 1997	Average temperature in 2018
1	Summer	31 <sup>o</sup> - 40 <sup>o</sup> .c	42 <sup>o</sup> - 45 <sup>o</sup> .c
2	Winter	12 <sup>o</sup> - 20 <sup>o</sup> .c	15 <sup>o</sup> - 25 <sup>o</sup> .c

Source- Beed District gazetteer hand book

If we compare the average temperature of 1997 and 2018 it is evident that there is increase in average temperature of 2018. Records show that 2018 was the hottest year so far.

- o The average temperature of winters of 2018 has also risen when compared to 1997.

- o The annual average rainfall of last year is 458 mm to 814 mm. The records of average rainfall from 1900s onwards show that there is a drop of 9.6 cm, when compared to present rainfall.

- o Occurrence of some diseases in changing seasons

Changing temperatures and precipitation patterns linked to climate change will further affect health by changing the ecology of various vector-borne diseases, such as malaria, dengue, chikungunya, Japanese encephalitis, kala-azar, and filariasis. Vulnerable populations include the elderly, children, urban populations, and the poor. Heat stress and air pollution, waterborne disease, and vector-borne disease are the different categories of occurrence of diseases; Climate change poses an overwhelming stressor that will magnify existing health threat which is evident from table 2.





**Table: 2 Occurrence of some diseases in changing seasons**

Sr.no	Seasons	Causes of diseases	Occurrence of some diseases
1	Summer	Heat, bacteria	Amoebic dysentery, gastro, dehydration, sun-stroke, vomiting, muscle cramping, heat stress, brain damage
2	Rainy	Bacterial infections	Typhoid, Dengu, Cholera, Paratyphoid fever, Bacillary decentary
		Viral infections	Infectious Hepatitis (jaundice) Poliomyelitis
		Protozoa infections	Amoebic dysentery
		Insects and Parasites	Malaria, ChikunGunia
3	Winter	Cold	Asthma, Cough, Pneumonia, Arthritis, Decrease in immune system, Lupus attack
4	Humidity	Viral infection, Humidity	Swine Flu, Respiratory illness, Coronary heart diseases

**Discussion:**

We live in a changing world. Most scientists are predicting global climate change over the next years; whether we believe in climate change or not, there are some important things about waterborne diseases and climate that can be learned. The bacteria, viruses and parasites that carry waterborne diseases are found more often during the warm summer months than in the cold winter months. Heavy precipitation also increases the chances of water contamination. Last year Beed has recorded the hottest summer in last few years, so the percentage of water born diseases was increased severely. As discussed earlier water recourses of Beed district are very few and get dry by the end of November December. Such unfavourable conditions are favourable for vectors, virus and bacteria which create sever situation

Heat disorders are a group of related illnesses caused by prolonged exposure to hot temperatures, restricted fluid intake, or failure of the body's temperature regulation mechanisms. Disorders related to heat exposure include heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke (also called sunstroke). Heat stroke is especially dangerous and requires





immediate medical attention.

The relationship between climate variability and emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases such as dengue, yellow fever, cholera, and the chikungunya virus as well as chronic diseases related to cardiovascular and respiratory illness, asthma, and diabetes is a matter of concern today. Millions of people below the poverty line and those in rural areas represent high-risk populations who are exposed to myriad health risks, including poor sanitation, pollution, malnutrition, and a constant shortage of clean drinking water.

#### Recommendations:

- To make analytical techniques to be effective,
- There is a need to enhance human and technical capacity for risk communication.
- This could take the form of public education on climate change and sanitation, associated health impacts.
- To enhance awareness and to influence lifestyle, behaviour, and individual choices to protect and improve climate, environment and health; Government, Non-Government, social and educational institutions should come forward.
- Adaptation strategies in response to climate variability and change must be designed on specific temporal and spatial scales relevant to particular area.
- A variety of stakeholders, including those who will be affected most by climate change impacts, must be involved in the problem-solving process to enhance human and technical capacity across sectors at both local and national levels.
- Such awareness materials could manifest as low-tech flyers, folk art, public forums, and advertisements.
- As well as more high-tech materials including web-based and mobile-phone-based alerts regarding environment and climate change.
- On the other end of the spectrum, developing capacity could take on a more holistic approach, such as region- and city-specific climate action plans and early warning system for heat stress events, droughts, hurricanes, and floods.

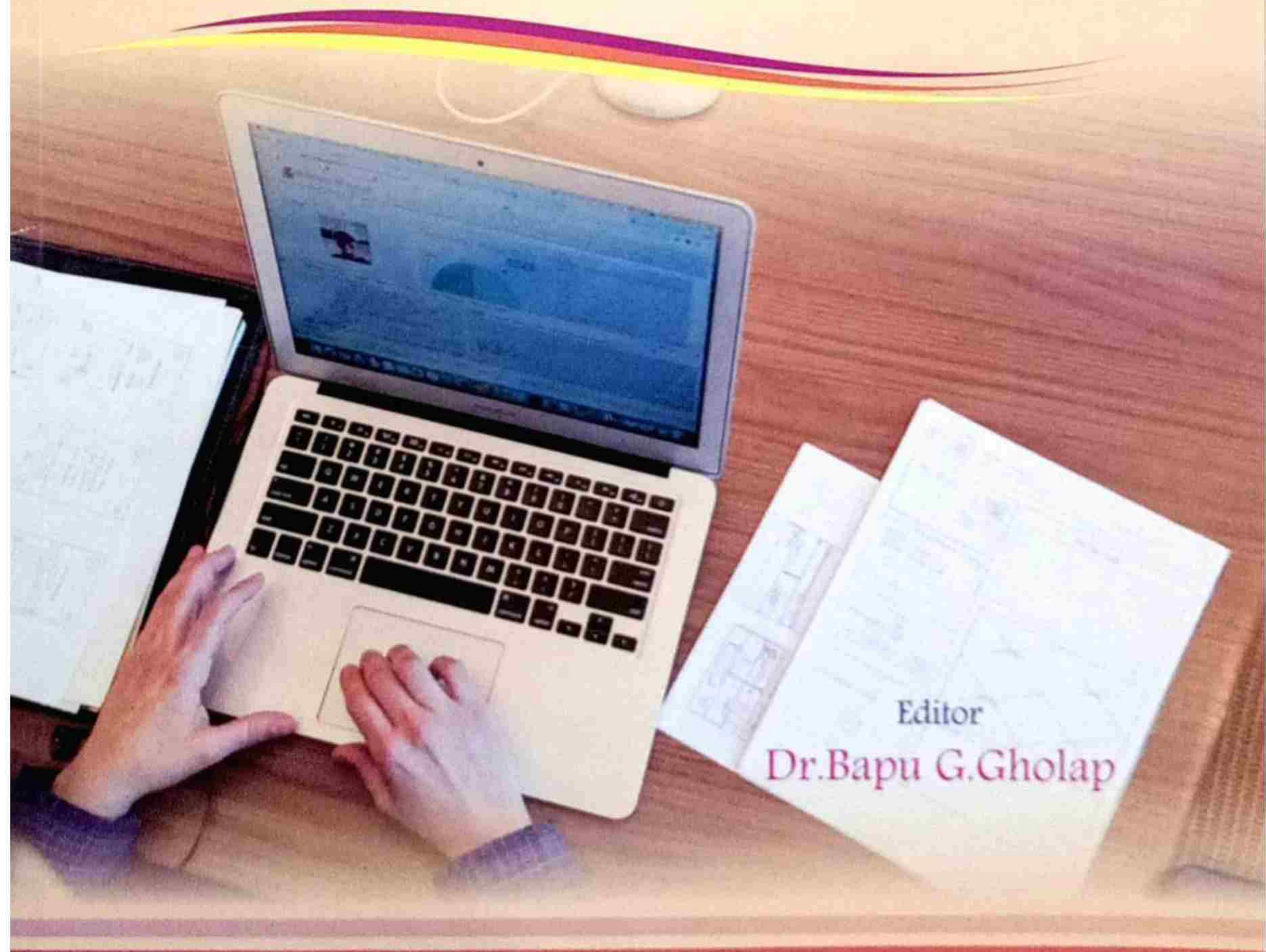




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# V I D Y A W A R T A

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Editor  
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## शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यातील लघु जलसिंचन प्रकल्प एक भौगोलिक अभ्यास

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रायमोहा(तागडगाव फाटा), ता.शिरूर (कासार),  
जि.बीड

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### सारांश :-

पृथ्वीवर पाणी मुबलक असले तरी त्याची वाटणी मात्र विषम झाली आहे. तसेच पृथ्वीवरील सर्वच पाणी मानवास उपयोगी नाही. पृथ्वीवरील एकूण पाण्याच्या साठवपैकी ९७% पाणी महासागरात खार्या पाण्याच्या स्वरूपात आहे व ०.३% पाणी गोड्या पाण्याच्या स्वरूपात आहे परंतु या पाण्यापैकी २.१% पाणी घनस्वरूपात आहे. त्यामुळे त्याचा मानवास विशेष उपयोग होत नाही तर फक्त राहिलेल्या ०.९% पाण्याचाच जे पाणी नद्या, सरोवरे, विहिरी, तळी इ. च्या स्वरूपात आहे. म्हणून जसजशी लोकसंख्या वाढेल व कारखानदारीचा विकास होत जाईल तसतसे गोडे पाणी मिळणे अवघड होईल. ही बाब लक्षात घेऊनच संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाच्या सिरियानी प्रतिनिधीने अशी चेतावणी दिली की, तो दिवस दूर नाही की ज्या दिवशी एक थेंब पाणी, एक थेंब खनिज तेलापेक्षा महत्त्व होईल आणि आज आपण कमी जास्त प्रमाणात हे अनुभवत आहोत. सदरील शोध निबंध शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यातील लघु जलसिंचन प्रकल्प व शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक स्थितीचा प्रभाव टाकणारा आहे.

बीज संज्ञा :-सिंचनाखाली क्षेत्र, लघु प्रकल्प व कृषी क्षेत्र.

प्रस्तावना :-

पाणी हा संजीवांच्या जीवनाचा आवश्यक घटक आहे. जलसंसाधनाचा वापर पिण्यासाठी, स्वयंपाकासाठी, शेतीसाठी, वनस्पतींसाठी तसेच वेगवेगळ्या उद्योग धंद्यासाठी केला जातो. पाण्यापासून बीजही निर्माण केली जाते. पाण्याची उपलब्धता प्रामुख्याने पावसावर अवलंबून असते. पावसाचे पाणी जतन करण्यासाठी ते साठवून ठेवणे व त्याचा उपयोग अतिशय काळजी पूर्वक करणे आवश्यक आहे. ज्या भागात पाऊस जास्त पडतो त्या भागात शक्य तेवढे जलसाठे तयार करून ठेवावे व ते जलसाठे बंदिस्त कालव्याद्वारे, पाईपलाईनद्वारे कमी पावसाच्या किंवा पाण्याचा तुटवडा पडणाऱ्या भागाला पुरवावे. या शिवाय बाष्पीभवन व गळतीमुळे पाणी वाया जाऊ नये यादृष्टिने उपाय करणे आवश्यक आहे. ग्रामीण लोकसंख्येला ग्रामीण भागातच शेती सुधारणा, पाणलोट क्षेत्र विकास, जलसिंचन—जलभरण, जलसंधारण, वृक्षारोपण, नाला तेथे बंधारा, पाणी आडवा — पाणी जिरवा यासारख्या व पर्यावरण संरक्षणाच्या कार्यात गुंतविणे व निसर्ग पर्यावरण समृद्धीसाठी हे श्रम वापरणे उपयुक्त ठरेल.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :-

१. शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यातील लघु प्रकल्पाचा व जलसिंचनाचा अभ्यास करणे.

२. कृषी सिंचनाखालील पीक उत्पादन वाढीचा अभ्यास करणे.

संशोधन पध्दती :-

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध प्राथमिक व द्वितीय स्त्रोतांची माहितीचे संकलन व विश्लेषण करून लिहिण्यात आलेला आहे. याकरिता संदर्भ ग्रंथ, प्रकाशित व अप्रकाशित आहवाल, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रे, भौगोलिक पुस्तके, तहसिल कार्यालयातील माहिती, जलसिंचन व पाटबंधारे विभाग कार्यालयातील माहिती, साप्ताहिक, रिसर्च पेपर, सर्वेक्षण, वेबसाईट व प्रत्यक्ष भेटीद्वारे माहिती एकत्रित केली आहे.

अभ्यासक्षेत्र :-

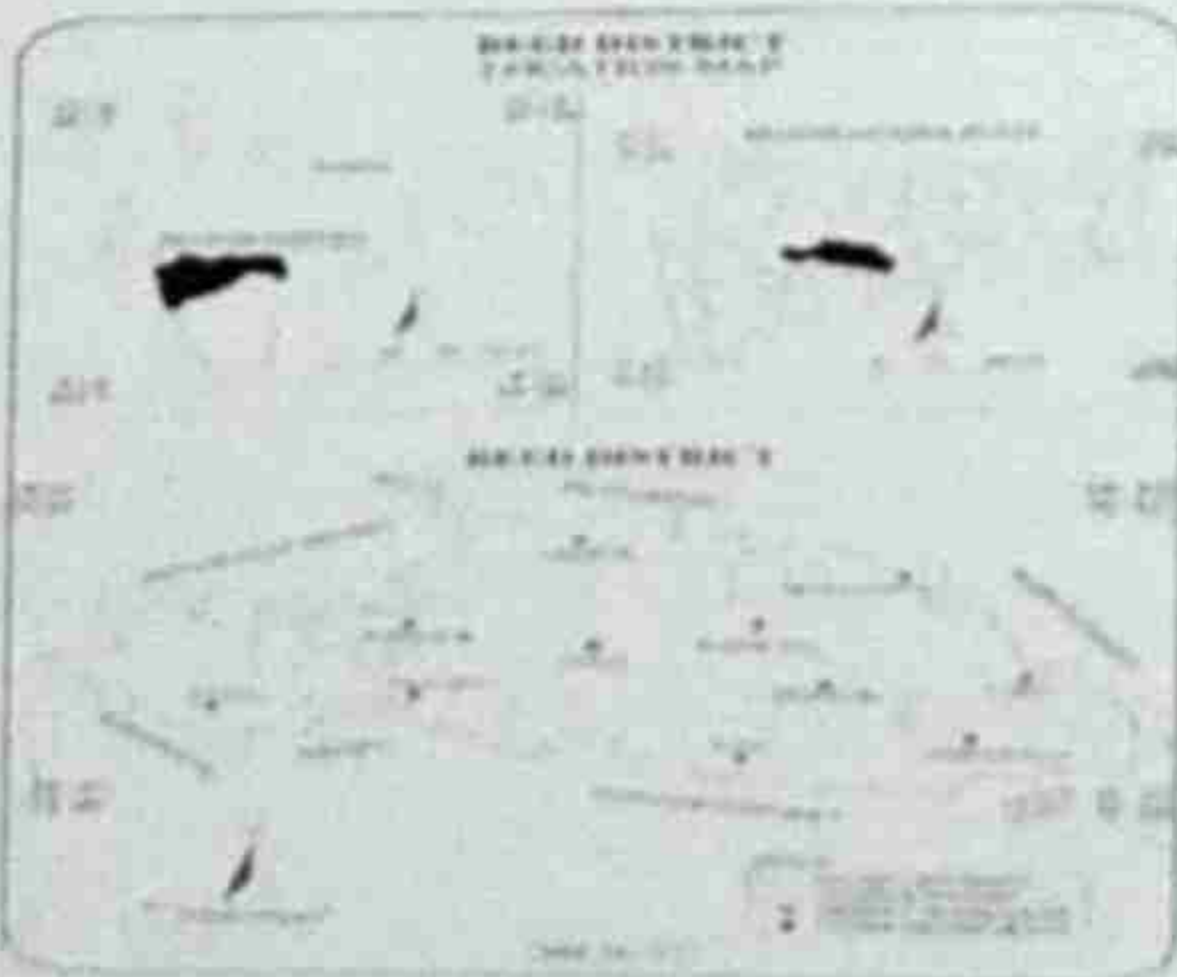
बीड जिल्ह्यातील ११ तालुक्यांपैकी एक



तालुका म्हणून शिरूर (कासार) ला अत्यंत महत्वाचा तालुका म्हणून ओळखले जाते. शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यात धार्मिक, संस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, ऐतिहासिक व शैक्षणिक केंद्र आहे. बीड या उपविभागाच्या कार्यक्षेत्रातील गेवराई आणि पाटोदा या तालुक्याची पुनरचना करून २६ जून १९९९ रोजी शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्याची निर्मिती करण्यात आली. सन २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्याची एकूण लोकसंख्या १,२८,५८३ एवढी आहे. एकूण गावांची संख्या (महसुली गावे-७४ व जनगणना सांकेतांकनुसार - ९४ गावे आहेत.) शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्याचा अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार १९°०४' ९" उत्तर अक्षांश व रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार ७५°२६' ६" पूर्व रेखांश आहे. पठारावरील डोंगर रांग पूर्व-पश्चिम दिशेस गेली असून ती शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यातील पूर्व दिशेने गेलेल्या आहेत. या रांगातून लहान ओढे, उपनद्या तयार होऊन उत्तरेकडे वाहत जातात. यामध्ये प्रमुख सिंदफणा नदी शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यातील गहिनीनाथ गडाच्या पायथ्याशी चिंचोली येथे उगम पावते व पुढे गोदावरीला जाऊन मिळते. तसेच इतर लहान नद्या सुध्दा उत्तरेकडे वाहत जातात.

मोसमी ऋतु वगळता शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्याचे हवामान उष्ण व कोरडे आढळते. मे महिन्यात सर्वात जास्त उष्णता असते. ऑगस्ट महिन्यात जास्त पाऊस पडतो. शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यात नैऋत्य मोसमी वार्यापासून पाऊस पडतो. तर कधी परतीचा पाऊस पडतो. शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्याचे सरासरी पर्जन्य ८३३.५७ मि.मी. पेक्षा कमी होते.

बीड जिल्हा



शिरूर (कासार) तालुका नकाशा



जलसिंचनाची आवश्यकता :-

शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यातील सुपीक जमीन तालुक्याच्या सिंदफणा नदी किनारपट्टी दोन्ही बाजूनी उत्तर व दक्षिण भागात आढळून येते तसेच तालुक्याचे जास्त जमीनीचे क्षेत्र डोंगराळ, खडकाळ भागात जास्त आहे. तसेच येथील प्रमुख व्यवसाय शेती असल्यामुळे शेतीच्या शाश्वत विकासासाठी जलसिंचनाची आवश्यकता आहे. यामागचे प्रमुख कारण म्हणजे पावसाची अनियमितता, अनिश्चितता, मान्सूनमध्ये खंड, पावसाची अवेळी समाप्ती, पावसाचे असमान अभिक्षेत्रीय वितरण, विशिष्ट पीकांसाठी जास्त पाण्याची आवश्यकता, तसेच शेतीचे जास्तीत जास्त उत्पादन वाढविण्यासाठी किंवा नगदी पिके घेण्यासाठी आणि अन्नधान्याचे अधिक उत्पन्न वाढविण्यासाठी अशा अनेक कारणांसाठी जलसिंचनाची गरज असून त्याशिवाय शेतीचा व कृषीचा विकास करणे शक्य होत नाही.

लघु प्रकल्प आणि जलसिंचन :- शिरूर (कासार) तालुका :-

शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यात जलसिंचनाचा विकास विहिर, तलाव, कुपनलिका, उपसा सिंचन व कालव्याब्दारे झाला आहे. विहिरीचा वापर जलसिंचनासाठी केला जातो परंतु येथील पाणी पातळी खोल असल्यामुळे विहिरींना पाणी फार तर हिवाळी हंगामापुरते असते. उन्हाळ्यात बऱ्याच विहिरी कोरड्या पडतात. शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यात जलसिंचनाच्या दृष्टीने काही लघु प्रकल्प महत्वाचे ठरले आहेत. लघु पाटबंधारे प्रकल्प :- शिरूर (कासार) तालुका :-



क्र.सं.	विशेष	प्रकल्पाचे नाव					
		उत्पन्न द.ल.घ.मी.	धरणावरून द.ल.घ.मी.	विषमता द.ल.घ.मी.	शिवासिंगा द.ल.घ.मी.	खोकरमोहा द.ल.घ.मी.	खरगवाडी द.ल.घ.मी.
1	उत्पन्न वृक्ष पुत्र	1967	1960	1974	1967	1977	1974
2	उत्पन्न वृक्ष (लीग)	15.00	15.28	13.87	13.75	11.44	14.05
3	उत्पन्न वृक्ष (लि.सी.) (उत्पन्न वृक्ष)	12.60	8.00		5.43	3.80	3.0
	उत्पन्न वृक्ष	2.80		12.60			0.11
4	उत्पन्न वृक्ष (लि.सी.) (उत्पन्न वृक्ष)	120	1.22		0.238	0.13	0.11
	उत्पन्न वृक्ष	0.80		0.262			
5	उत्पन्न वृक्ष (द.ल.घ.मी.)	1480	650	388	260	231	207
6	उत्पन्न वृक्ष (द.ल.घ.मी.)	7.521	4.280	1.895	1.280	1.288	1.114
7	उत्पन्न वृक्ष (द.ल.घ.मी.)	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	उत्पन्न वृक्ष (द.ल.घ.मी.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	उत्पन्न वृक्ष (द.ल.घ.मी.)	7.521	4.280	1.895	1.280	1.288	1.114

वर्षे - सन २०२०-२१

क्र.सं.	प्रकल्पाचे नाव	धरणा	रब्बी	उत्पन्न वृक्ष	खरगवाडी	एकूट
1	उत्पन्न वृक्ष	0.00	213.00	173.00	0.00	386.00
2	उत्पन्न वृक्ष	0.00	126.00	88.00	0.00	194.00
3	उत्पन्न वृक्ष	0.00	30.00	50.00	0.00	80.00
4	उत्पन्न वृक्ष	0.00	108.00	0.00	0.00	108.00
5	उत्पन्न वृक्ष	0.00	38.00	0.00	0.00	38.00
6	उत्पन्न वृक्ष	0.00	104.00	0.00	0.00	104.00

उत्पन्न वृक्ष लघु प्रकल्प - पाडळी/तागडगाव.

शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यातील अत्यंत महत्वाचा उत्पन्न वृक्ष प्रकल्प नदीवर पुल बांधून पाडळी धागडगाव या शिवाय उभारण्यात आला. या तलावाची पाणी साठवण क्षमता ८१७० द.ल.घ.मी. आहे. ३८६ हे. आर. क्षेत्र जलसिंचनाखाली आलेले आहे. या धरणाच्या पाण्याचा वापर शिरूर (कासार) शहरासाठी व इतर ग्रामीण भागात पिण्यासाठी होतो. येथे उत्साचे क्षेत्र अधिक प्रमाणात आहे व परिसरातील शेतीला जलसिंचनासाठी पाण्याचा उपयोग होतो. या धरणात मासेमारी व्यवसायाचा विकास झालेला आहे.

नारायणगड वृक्ष लघु प्रकल्प -

महाराष्ट्राची धाकटी पंढरी म्हणून ओळखल्या जाणाऱ्या शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यातील नारायण गडाच्या पायथ्याशी पाडळी या गावी सदरील प्रकल्प उभारण्यात आला. या प्रकल्पाची साठवण क्षमता ५.२८६ द.ल.

घ.मी. आहे. या प्रकल्पामुळे ६५० हे. क्षेत्र जलसिंचनाखाली आलेले आहे.

निमगाव लघु प्रकल्प -

शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यातील निमगाव मायवा या गावी उभारण्यात आला आहे. या धरणाची पाणी साठवण क्षमता २१११ द.ल.घ.मी. असून ३६६ हे. आर. क्षेत्र जलसिंचनाखाली आलेले आहे.

हिवरसिंगा लघु प्रकल्प -

हिवरसिंगा या गावी हा प्रकल्प उभारण्यात आला असून या धरणाची पाणी साठवण क्षमता १.४२६ द.ल.घ.मी. असून २६० हे. आर. क्षेत्र जलसिंचनाखाली आलेले आहे.

खोकरमोहा लघु प्रकल्प -

वालाघाट डोंगर रांगाच्या पायथ्याशी सदरील प्रकल्प उभारण्यात आला आहे. पाणी साठवण क्षमता १.४१५ द.ल.घ.मी. असून २३१ हे. आर. क्षेत्र जलसिंचनाखाली आलेले आहे.

खरगवाडी लघु प्रकल्प -

या धरणाची पाणी साठवण क्षमता १.२२० द. ल.घ.मी. असून २०७ हे. आर. क्षेत्र सिंचनाखाली येते.

जलसिंचनाचा शेतीवर झालेला परिणाम :-

१. पिकांची योग्य व चांगल्या प्रकारे वाढ करायची असेल तर जलसिंचनाची आवश्यकता असते.
२. कृषी उत्पादकता वाढवायची असेल तर जलसिंचनाची आवश्यकता असते. म्हणजेच जलसिंचन सोयीमुळे शेतीची व कृषीची उत्पादकता वाढते.
३. शेतीमध्ये जी प्रादेशिक विषमता असते ही विषमता जलसिंचनामुळे दूर करता येते म्हणजेच प्रादेशिक, आर्थिक व सामाजिक विषमता कमी करता येते.
४. हंगामी शेतीकडून गट शेती व सखोल शेतीकडे वाटचाल करता येते.
५. पिकांचा हंगाम सुरक्षित व सुव्यवस्थित ठेवायचा असेल तर जलसिंचनाची आवश्यकता असते.

निष्कर्ष :-

ज्या भागात लघु प्रकल्प उभारण्यात आलेले आहे. तेथे पाण्याच्या भूजल पातळीमध्ये वाढ झालेली आहे. त्याच बरोबर उत्पन्न, नारायणगड, निमगाव, हिवरसिंगा, खोकरमोहा व खरगवाडी या धरणांचा सिंचना



बरोबर शेतीसाठी, पिण्यासाठी वापर होतो. तसेच या धरणात मासेमारी व्यवसायाचा विकास झालेला आहे. शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यात जलसिंचन वाढले असले तरी बऱ्याच भागात जलसिंचन झालेले नाही त्यामुळे डोंगराळ भागात लहान तळी, तलाव, पाणी आडवा पाणी जिरवा यासारखे उपक्रम, कोल्हापूरी बंधारे, बांध-बंदिस्ती चार खोदणे यांचे प्रमाण जास्त असणे गरजेचे आहे.

२२ मार्च जागतिक जलदिन या दिवशी पाण्याचे व जलसिंचनाचे महत्त्व, गरज व उपाया करीता समाजात जनजागृतीचा प्रचार व प्रसार करून जलवचतीचा संदेश देणे महत्त्वाचे ठरते.

**शिफारशी :-**

१. शेतीला पाणी देताना पाटने न देता ठिबक सिंचन व तुषार सिंचनासारख्या आधुनिक पध्दतीचा वापर करणे.
२. मृदा व जलसंधारणाची कामे अधिक करणे.
३. सरकारने राष्ट्रीय जलधोरण अधिक प्रभावी राबवणे.
४. शालेय व महाविद्यालयीन स्तरावर विद्यार्थ्यांना पाण्याचे महत्त्व व वापरविषयी जनजागृती करणे.
५. पाणी आडवा पाणी जिरवा, पाणी साठवा या सारखे कार्यक्रम राबविणे.

**संदर्भ ग्रंथ :-**

१. दैनिक दिव्यमराठी, वीड आकृती, दि. ३० एप्रिल २०२२.
२. महाराष्ट्राचा भूगोल, डॉ. सुरेश फुले, विद्या बुक्स पब्लिशर्स, औरंगाबाद.
३. महाराष्ट्राचा भूगोल, डॉ. एस. व्ही. ताटे, चिन्मय प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद.
४. भारताचा भूगोल, डॉ. जयकुमार मगर, विद्या प्रकाशन, लातूर.
५. भूगोल इयत्ता १२ वी, डॉ. प्रकाश सावंत, फडके प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर.
६. महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र.
७. जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन- वीड जिल्हा -२०२१.

## आचार्य शंकर की दृष्टि में ब्रह्मतत्त्व : एक अध्ययन

डॉ. रवीन्द्रनाथ तिवारी

सहायक आचार्य, शिक्षा शास्त्र,  
श्री भगवान महावीर स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय  
पावानगर, फाजिलनगर, कुरीनगर (उ०प्र०)

भारतीय दर्शन की चरम परिणति का दिग्दर्शन आचार्य शंकर द्वारा प्रतिपादित अद्वैत वेदान्त में दृष्टिगत होता है। आचार्य शंकर के दर्शन का आधार बादरायण व्यास प्रणीत ब्रह्मसूत्र है। प्रतिपाद्य विषय के निरूपण के परिप्रेक्ष्य में सर्व प्रथम ब्रह्म शब्द की शाब्दिक व्युत्पत्ति पर विचार करना अपेक्षित होगा।

ब्रह्म शब्द बृह धातु से निष्पन्न है जिसका अर्थ है वृद्धि, विस्तार, विशाल अर्थात् विशाल एत सर्वव्यापक होने से ब्रह्म शब्द की सार्थकता सिद्ध होती है। ब्रह्म ही सम्पूर्ण सृष्टि का उत्पत्ति, पालन एत विलय स्थल है। वाणभट्ट विरचित कादम्बरी के मंगलाचरण में ब्रह्म के त्रिगुणात्मक रूप का वर्णन किया गया है—

रजोजुषे जन्मनि सत्त्ववृत्तये स्थितौ प्रजानां प्रलये क  
स्मृशे।

अजाय सर्गस्थितनाश हेतवे त्रयीमयाय त्रिगुणात्मके  
नमः।१९

शंकराचार्य ने ब्रह्म को एकमात्र सत्य स्वीकार किया है। उन्होंने जिस अद्वैतवाद सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन किया है, वह दो सत्ताओं के एकीकरण का सिद्धान्त है। अद्वैतवाद दो तत्वों के पार्थक्य को स्वीकृति प्रदान नहीं करता।

शंकर के अद्वैतवाद का मूलमंत्र है—

ब्रह्म सत्यं जगन्मिथ्या जीवो ब्रह्मैव नापरः

शंकर ने उक्त सूत्र का भाष्य करते हुए



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डॉ. संजय रावसाहेब सावते<sup>1</sup> श्री.पवार राकेश विश्वांभर<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>राजीव गांधी कला व विज्ञान कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालय, रायमोहा तागडगाव फाटा, ता.शिरूर (कासार), जि.वीड  
ई-मेल – s.r.sawate@gmail.com

**सारांश :-** भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्थेत कृषी व्यवसायास अत्यंत महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. भारतात ७०% लोक शेती करतात. शेतीच्या उत्पन्नाची वाढ जमीनीला मिळणाऱ्या अनेक घटकांवर अवलंबून असते. पाण्याचा नियमित व पुरेसा पुरवठा हा त्यापैकी सर्वात प्रमुख घटक आहे. पाणी म्हणजे जोवन आहे. पाणी हे मानव व इतर सजीवांसाठी अमूल्य असे साधन आहे. मानवाला जीवन जगण्यासाठी पाणी अत्यंत महत्वाची गोष्ट आहे. शेतीचा विकास हा पाण्यावरच अवलंबून आहे. सदरील अभ्यास क्षेत्राचा अभ्यास केल्या नंतर मला असे निदर्शनास आले आहे की, शिरूर(कासार)तालुक्यामध्ये जे मध्यम प्रकल्प आहेत. त्यापैकी सर्वात मोठा सिंदफणा मध्यम जलसिंचन प्रकल्प हा आहे. सिंदफणा जलसिंचन प्रकल्पाची पाणी साठवण क्षमता 7.358 द.ल.घ्.मी. असून 573 हेक्टर जमीन जलसिंचनाखाली आलेली आहे.

**बीज संज्ञा :-**सिंचनाखाली क्षेत्र, मध्यम प्रकल्प व कृषी क्षेत्र.

### प्रस्तावना :-

मानव व सजीवांच्या मूलभूत गरजा अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा या आहेत. या घटकांबरोबरच पाणी देखील यामुलभूत घटकांची गरज आहे. मानव व सर्व सजीवांना पाण्याची फार आवश्यकता आहे. पाण्याचा उपयोग मानव व सजीवांना पिण्यासाठी, घरगुती वापरासाठी, औद्योगिकरण, पशुपालन, उद्योगधंदे, जलवाहतुक, बीजनिर्मिती, मासेमारी, कुक्कुटपालन व शेती व्यवसायासाठी, सिंचनासाठी इत्यादी कामांसाठी पाण्याचा उपयोग होतो. म्हणूनच पाणी हे मानव व सर्व सजीवांसाठी अत्यावश्यक गरजेचे आहे. म्हणूनच पाणी हे सजीवसृष्टीचा आत्मा आहे असे म्हटले जाते. म्हणजेच पाण्याची बचत होईल त्या दृष्टीने "नील क्रांतीची" गरज आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्रात दरवर्षी पर्जन्य सारख्या प्रमाणात पडत नाही. महाराष्ट्रात सरासरी पर्जन्यमान 150 ते 300 सेमी इतके आहे. महाराष्ट्रात सर्व जिल्ह्यामध्ये सारख्या प्रमाणात पर्जन्य पडत नाही. सन 2020-21

### शोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :-

1. शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यातील मध्यम जलसिंचनाचा अभ्यास करणे.

मध्ये वीड जिल्ह्याचे सरासरी पर्जन्यमान 833.75 मिमी आहे. तसेच शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यात पावसाचे प्रमाण जिल्ह्याच्या सरासरी पेक्षा कमी आहे आणि शिरूर (कासार) तालुका बालाघाट डोंगर रांगेच्या कमी पर्जन्य छायेच्या प्रदेशात येत असल्याने येथे पर्जन्याचे प्रमाण हे खूप कमी प्रमाणात आहे. त्यामुळे पर्जन्यपासून पडणाऱ्या पाण्याचा योग्य वापर व उपयोग करणे ही काळाची गरज आहे. अशा परिस्थितीवर मात करण्यासाठी जलसिंचन व जलव्यवस्थापन आणि नियोजन करणे काळाची गरज आहे. त्याचाच एक भाग म्हणून शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यातील कृषी व जलसिंचनाचा विकास करण्याचा जो प्रयत्न झाला आहे. त्यामध्ये जलसिंचन प्रकल्प (मध्यम व लघु) यांची उभारणी करण्यात आली असून प्रकल्पातील पाण्याचा उपयोग शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यातील सिंचनासाठी, पिण्यासाठी व शेतीसाठी करण्यात आलेला आहे.

2. कृषी सिंचनाखालील पीक उत्पादन वाढीचा अभ्यास करणे.



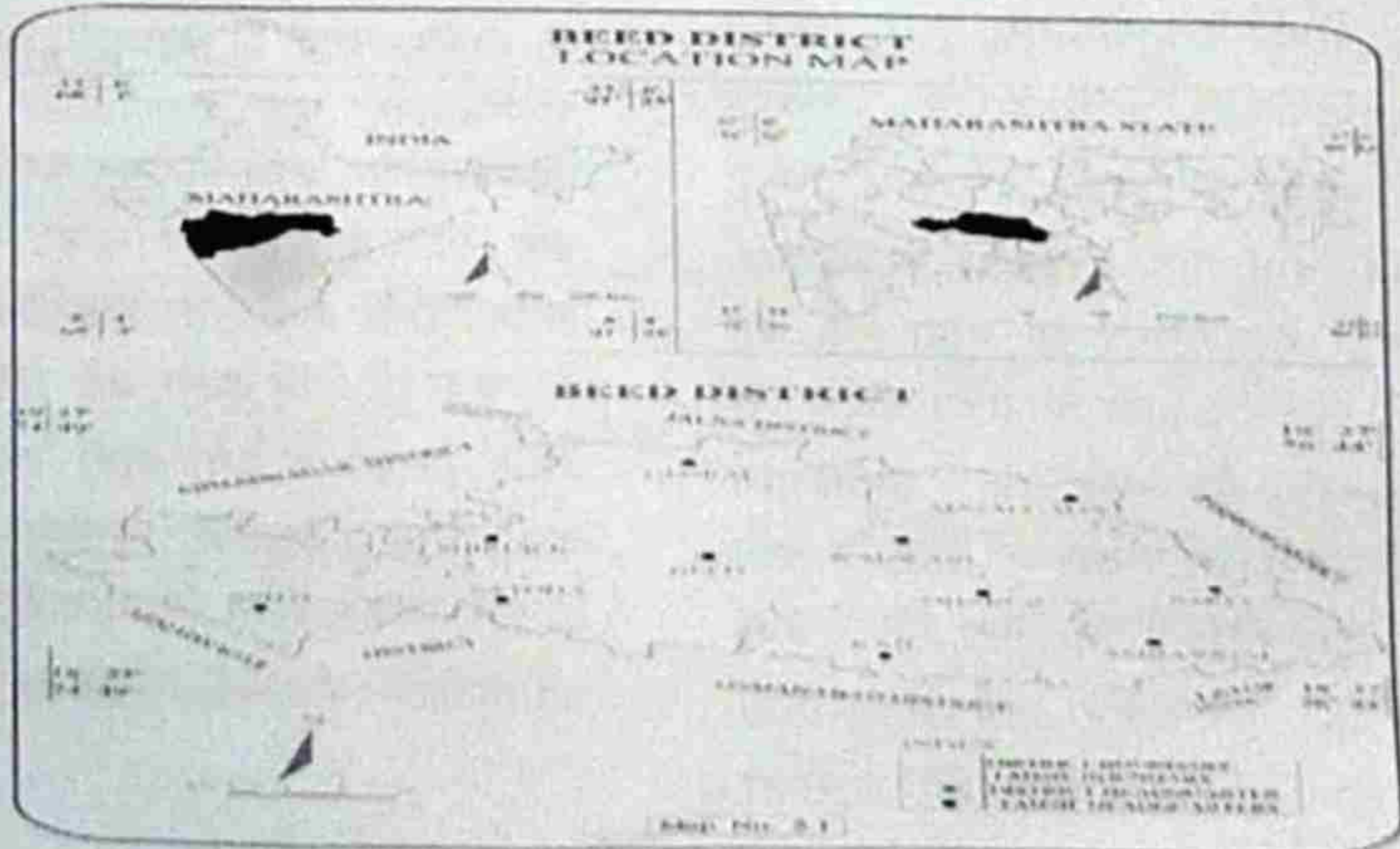
3. पाण्याच्या उपलब्धते नुसार निरनिराळ्या पीक नियोजनाचा अभ्यास करणे.

**सशोधन पध्दती :-** प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध प्राथमिक व द्वितीय स्त्रोतांची माहितीचे संकलन व विघ्नेपण करुन लिहिण्यात आलेला आहे. याकरिता संदर्भ ग्रंथ, प्रकाशित व अप्रकाशित आहवाल, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रे, भौगोलिक पुस्तके, तहसिल अभ्यासक्षेत्र :- बीड जिल्ह्यातील 11 तालुक्यांपैकी एक तालुका म्हणून शिरूर (कासार) ला अत्यंत महत्वाचा तालुका म्हणून ओळखले जाते. शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यात धार्मिक, संस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, ऐतिहासिक व शैक्षणिक केंद्र आहे. बीड या उपविभागाच्या कार्यक्षेत्रातील गेवराई आणि पाटोदा या तालुक्याची पुर्नरचना करुन 26 जून 1999 रोजी शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्याची निर्मिती करण्यात आली. सन 2011 च्या जनगणनेनुसार शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्याची एकूण लोकसंख्या 1,28,583 एवढी आहे. एकूण गावांची संख्या (महसुली गावे-74 व जनगणना सांकेतांकनुसार - 94 गावे आहेत. ) शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्याचा अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार 19°4' 9" उत्तर अक्षांश व रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार 75°26' 6" पूर्व रेखांश आहे. पठारावरील डोंगर रांग पूर्व-पश्चिम दिशेस गेली बीड जिल्हा व शिरूर (कासार) तालुका नकाशा

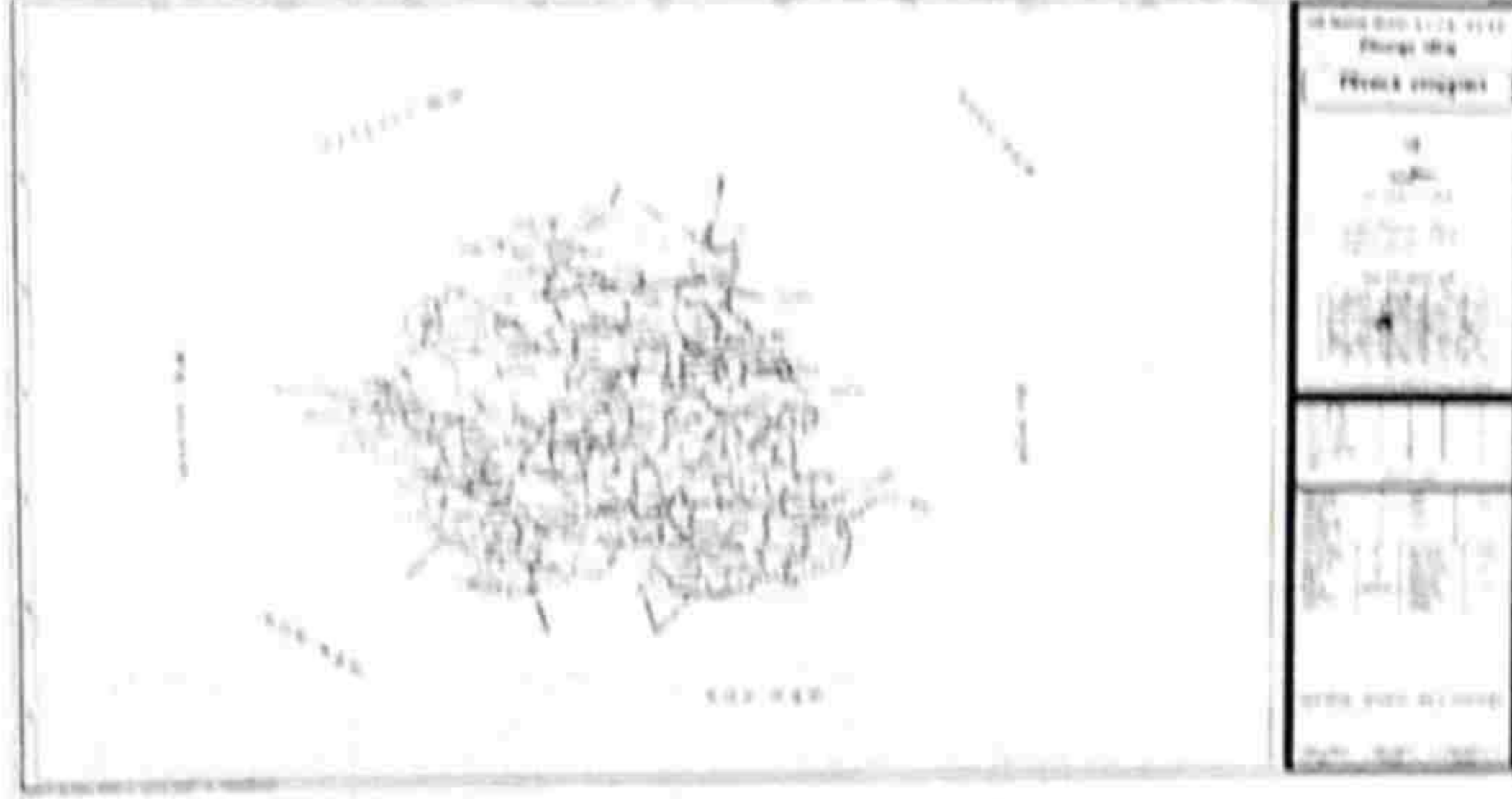
4. जल संवर्धनाची आवश्यकता, महत्व व उपाय अभ्यासणे.

कार्यालयातील माहिती, जलसिंचन व पाटबंधारे विभाग कार्यालयातील माहिती, साप्ताहिक, रिसर्च पेपर, सर्वेक्षण, वेबसाईट व प्रत्यक्ष भेटीद्वारे माहिती एकत्रित केली आहे.

असून ती शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यातील पूर्व दिशेने गेलेल्या आहेत. या रांगातून लहान ओढे, उपनद्या तयार होऊन उत्तरेकडे वाहत जातात. यामध्ये प्रमुख सिंदफणा नदी शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यातील गहिनीनाथ गडाच्या पायथ्याशी चिंचोली येथे उगम पावते व पुढे गोदावरीला जाऊन मिळते. तसेच इतर लहान नद्या सुध्दा उत्तरेकडे वाहत जातात. मोसमी ऋतु वगळता शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्याचे हवामान उष्ण व कोरडे आढळते. मे महिन्यात सर्वात जास्त उष्णता असते. ऑगस्ट महिन्यात जास्त पाऊस पडतो. शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यात नैऋत्य मोसमी वाऱ्यापासून पाऊस पडतो. तर कधी परतीचा पाऊस पडतो. शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्याचे सरासरी पर्जन्य 833.57 मि.मी. पेक्षा कमी होते.







### जलसिंचनाची आवश्यकता :-

शिरुर (कासार) तालुक्यातील सुपीक जमीन तालुक्याच्या सिंदफणा नदी किनारपट्टी दोन्ही बाजूनी उत्तर व दक्षिण भागात आढळून येते तसेच तालुक्याचे जास्त जमीनीचे क्षेत्र डोंगराळ, खडकाळ भागात जास्त आहे. तसेच येथील प्रमुख व्यवसाय शेती असल्यामुळे शेतीच्या शाश्वत विकासासाठी जलसिंचनाची आवश्यकता आहे. यामागचे प्रमुख कारण म्हणजे पावसाची अनियमितता, अनिश्चितता, मध्यम प्रकल्प आणि जलसिंचन :- शिरुर (कासार) तालुका :-

शिरुर (कासार) तालुक्यात जलसिंचनाचा विकास विहिरी, तलाव, कुपनलिका, उपसा सिंचन व कालव्याब्दारे झाला आहे. विहिरीचा वापर जलसिंचनासाठी केला जातो परंतु येथील पाणी मध्यम पाटबंधारे प्रकल्प - शिरुर (कासार) तालुका

मान्यूनमध्ये खंड, पावसाची अवेळी समाप्ती, पावसाचे असमान अभिक्षेत्रीय वितरण, विशिष्ट पीकांसाठी जास्त पाण्याची आवश्यकता, तसेच शेतीचे जास्तीत जास्त उत्पादन वाढविण्यासाठी किंवा नगरी पिके घेण्यासाठी आणि अन्नधान्याचे अधिक उत्पन्न वाढविण्यासाठी अशा अनेक कारणांसाठी जलसिंचनाची गरज असून त्याशिवाय शेतीचा व कृषीचा विकास करणे शक्य होत नाही.

पातळी खोल असल्यामुळे विहिरींना पाणी फार तर हिवाळी हंगामापुरते असते. उन्हाळ्यात बऱ्याच विहिरी कोरड्या पडतात. शिरुर (कासार) तालुक्यात जलसिंचनाच्या दृष्टीने काही मध्यम प्रकल्प महत्त्वाचे ठरले आहेत.

अ.क्र.	विवरण	प्रकल्पाचे नाव
		सिंदफणा
1	धरणाचे काम पूर्ण	1963
2	धरणाची उंची (मीटर)	18.50
3	कालव्याची लांबी (कि.मी.) उजवा कालवा डावा कालवा	11.82 1.92
4	कालवा क्षमता (घ.मी./से.)	



	उजवा कालवा डावा कालवा	1.537 133
5	लाभाखालील क्षेत्र (हे.आर.)	1782
6	पाण्याचा वापर (द.ल.घ.मी.)	7.356
7	पिण्यासाठी (द.ल.घ.मी.)	0.63
8	औद्योगिकसाठी (द.ल.घ.मी.)	0
9	शेतीसाठी (द.ल.घ.मी.)	7.356

सन 2020-21 मध्ये हंगाम निहाय झालेले सिंचन क्षेत्र (हे.आर.)

अ.क्र.	वर्षे	खरीप	रब्बी	उन्हाळी	बारमाही	एकूण
1	2020-21	0	340	166	0	506

**सिंदफणा मध्यम प्रकल्प :-**

शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यातील हिंगेवाडी या गावी सिंदफणा या नदीवर बांध घालून उभारण्यात आला आहे. या धरणाची एकूण पाणी साठवण क्षमता 7.358 द.ल.घ.मी. असून या धरणाखाली 573 हेक्टर जलसिंचनाचा शेतीवर झालेला परिणाम :-

1. कृषी उत्पादकता वाढवायची असेल तर जलसिंचनाची आवश्यकता असते. म्हणजेच जलसिंचन सोयीमुळे शेतीची व कृषीची उत्पादकता वाढते.
2. शेतीमध्ये जी प्रादेशिक विपमता असते ही विपमता जलसिंचनामुळे दूर करता येते म्हणजेच प्रादेशिक, आर्थिक व सामाजिक विपमता कमी करता येते.
3. हंगामी शेतीकडून गट शेती व सखोल शेतीकडे वाटचाल करता येते.
4. जलसिंचनामुळे जमीनीमध्ये बाष्पाची कमतरता भरून काढता येते.
5. पिकांचा हंगाम सुरक्षित व सुव्यवस्थितपणे ठेवायचा असेल तर जलसिंचनाची आवश्यकता असते.

**निष्कर्ष :-**

शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यातील जलसिंचनाचा अभ्यास केल्यास असे दिसून आले की, ज्या भागात मध्यम प्रकल्प उभारण्यात आला त्या भागात जलसिंचनाचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे. सिंदफणा धरण हे शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यातील सर्वांत मोठे धरण असून या धरणाच्या पट्ट्यात औद्योगिक सहकारी साखर

जमीन जलसिंचनाखाली आलेली आहे. या भागातील शेतकऱ्यांना जलसिंचनाची व्यवस्था झाल्यामुळे त्यांच्या शेतीत उत्तम प्रकारे पीक उत्पादनात वाढ होत असून शेतकऱ्यांचा आर्थिक फायदा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होत आहे.

6. पिकांची योग्य व चांगल्या प्रकारे वाढ करायची असेल तर जलसिंचनाची आवश्यकता असते.
7. शेतीचे व पीकांचे उत्पादनात वाढ करायची असेल तर जलसिंचनाची आवश्यकता असते.
8. जमीन व पाणी यांचा योग्य वापर व्हावा म्हणून पिकांची फेरपालट ठरविणे, पिकांचा योग्य क्रम ठरविणे, शेतीपूरक दुग्ध व्यवसाय, पशुपालन, कुक्कुटपालन, फळावर व शेतीमालावर प्रक्रिया करणे, रेशीम उद्योगासाठी तुतीची लागवड करणे, मत्से व्यवसाय विकास करणे, योग्य पर्यावरणात मधूमक्षिका पालन करणे, वाख उद्योग करणे व ग्रामीण भागातून शहराकडे होणारे लोकसंख्येचे स्थलांतर कमी करणे इत्यादी कारणांसाठी जलसिंचनाची आवश्यकता आहे.

कारखाना किंवा उद्योग उभारण्यास बाब आहे. या धरणाचा सिंचना बरोबरच पाण्याचा पिण्यासाठी व शेतीसाठी वापर होतो. या धरणात मासेमारीचा विकास झाला आहे.

शिरूर (कासार) तालुक्यात जलसिंचन वाढले असले तरी बऱ्याच भागात जलसिंचन झालेले नाही त्यामुळे



डोंगराळ भागात लहान तळी, तलाव, पाणी आडवा पाणी जिरवा यासारखे उपक्रम, कोल्हापूरी बंधारे, बांध-बंदिस्ती, चार खोदणे यांचे प्रमाण जास्त असणे गरजेचे आहे. पावसाचे पाणी हे थेंब-थेंब आडवून जमीनीमध्ये जलसिंचन करणे आवश्यक आहे आणि भूजल पातळी वाढवून विहिरीद्वारे, कूपनलिकेद्वारे, ठिबक व तुपार सिंचनाद्वारे शेतीसाठी जलसिंचनाची आवश्यकता आहे. त्याच बरोबर मृदा व शिफारशी :-

1. जलपुनर्भरण ग्रामीण भागातील नागरिकांसाठी व्यापक पातळीवर करण्याची गरज आहे.
2. पाणलोट क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम राबविण्यात यावा.
3. कोल्हापूरी बंधान्याची संख्या अधिक प्रमाणात वाढवावी.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :-

1. दैनिक दिव्यमराठी, वीड आवृत्ती, दि. 30 एप्रिल 2022.
2. महाराष्ट्राचा भूगोल, डॉ.सुरेश फुले, विद्या बुक्स पब्लिशर्स, औरंगाबाद.
3. महाराष्ट्राचा भूगोल, डॉ.एस.व्ही. ताटे, चिन्मय प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद.
4. भारताचा भूगोल, डॉ. जयकुमार मगर, विद्या प्रकाशन, लातूर.

जलसंधारणाच्या कामामुळे जलस्रोत वाढेल. ठिक - ठिकाणचे बंधारे, कालवे, पाझार तलाव यामुळे पाणी अडवणे, साठवणे व जिरवणे हे महत्वाचे आहे. आता मुख्य जबाबदारी जलवचतीची आहे. त्यामुळे नागरिकांनी जलवचतीचा मंत्र अवलंबल्यास भूजल पातळीत आणखी वाढ होईल व त्याच बरोबर जल वचतीचा प्रचार, प्रसार आणि जनजागृती करणे हे सर्व नागरिकांचे कर्तव्य आहे.

4. शेतकऱ्यांनी कमी पाण्यावर येणाऱ्या पिकांची लागवड करावी.
5. वनीकरण वाढविणे आवश्यक आहे.

5. पर्यावरण भूगोल, डॉ. वराट / प्रा. बोरुडे, विद्या बुक्स पब्लिशर्स, औरंगाबाद.
6. भूगोल इयत्ता 12 वी, डॉ. प्रकाश सावंत, फडके प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर.
7. महाराष्ट्र शासन राजपत्र.
8. जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन- वीड जिल्हा -2021.



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No-23, Mundada Nagar, Jalgaon (M.S.) 425102



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प्रा.येडे गौतम नागनाथ

कानिकादेवी कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय शिखर का.ता.शिखर का.त्रि.वीड

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### सारांश :

आज प्रत्येकांना आपले निरोमी आपल्या जगण्यासाठी पाण्याची वितांत गरज आहे. पाणी हे जीवन आहे. पृथ्वीवर पाण्याचा प्रचंड माठा असला तरी त्यातील फारच थोडे पाणी सजिवे मृष्टीला उपयुक्त आहे. थोड्या पाण्याची वाढत्या प्रदूषणामुळे गुणवत्ता घसरल्यामुळे सृष्ट पाण्याचे प्रमाण कमी झाले आहे त्यामुळे पाणीसमस्या दिवसेंदिवस गंभीर बनत चालली आहे. जलसंधारण ही याच पाणीसमस्येवर उपाय ठरू शकते. पाणीमाट्यांचा क्षमतांचा कालांतराने वापर श्रेणीपासून मिळणाऱ्या उत्पादनात वाढ करणे त्यातून शक्य होते. जलसंवर्धन म्हणजे जमीनीवर पडणारे पावसाचे पाणी केवळ मुरविणे नाही तर ते वाढून जाण्याअगोदर संकलित करून उपयोगात आणणे होय. जलसंधारणाच्या माध्यमातून पर्यावरण संतुलन राखले जाते. पावसाचे पाणी विविध प्रदेशातील भौगोलिक स्थितीनुसार तसेच गरजेनुसार साठविणे व भूजल पातळीत वाढ करणे म्हणजे संवर्धन. हेच पाणी नद्यातून वाहत जावून शेवटी सागराला मिळते व निरोपयोगी बनते याच पाण्याला टिकटिकाणी छोटे छोटे बांध घालून अडविल्यास पाणीमाठा उपलब्ध होवून भूजल पातळीत वाढ होते.

सूचक : पाणी संवर्धन, पुनर्नविनीकरण

### प्रस्तावना :

सजिवे मृष्टीमध्ये जलसंपदेला अत्यंतसाधारण महत्त्व आहे त्यामध्ये शेती, उद्योगधंदे, जनवाहतूक, करमणूक व पिण्यासाठी इत्यादी. मानवाच्या दैनंदिन गरजा भागविण्यासाठी पाणी हे खूप महत्त्वाचे आहे. आजच्या परिस्थितीत मोकसंख्या वाढ, उद्योगधंदे व अपरिहार्य वापर इत्यादी कारणांमुळे पाण्याचे शोषण दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे. पाण्याशिवाय सर्वांसमृष्टीतील एकही जीव व वनस्पती जिवंत राहू शकत नाही. पृथ्वीवर उपलब्ध पाण्यापैकी 94.4% पाणी खारे असून केवळ 2.6% पाणी गोडे आहे. याच गोड्या पाण्यातील 1.98% पाणी बर्फाच्या स्वरूपाचे आहे म्हणजेच केवळ 0.62% पाणी सर्वांसमृष्टीला वेगवेगळ्या मार्गाने उपलब्ध आहे. त्यासाठी पाण्याचा अपव्यव टाळणे मानवी जिवनाच्या व पर्यावरणाच्या दृष्टीने निकडीचे आहे. जगभर स्वच्छ पाणी उपलब्ध न होण्याची समस्या निर्माण होत आहे. वनांचा ज्हास झाल्यामुळे पावसाचे पाणी पृष्टभागावरून वाहत जाते व भूगर्भिय जलस्तर घटत जाते. गोड्या पाण्याच्या संदर्भात संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या सिरीवाच्या प्रतिनिधीने अशी चेतावणी दिली होती की तो दिवस दूर नाही की ज्यादिवशी एक थेंब पाणी, एक थेंब खनिज तेलापेक्षा महाग होईल व तिमरे जागतिक महायुद्ध झाले तर त्याचे कारण पाणी हेच राहिल असे भाकित केले आहे. एवढी मोठी पाण्याची समस्या निर्माण होईल त्यासाठी पाणी नियोजन अत्यंत उपयुक्त आहे. पाणी नियोजन करणे अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आहे.

पृथ्वीच्या पृष्टभागावरील प्राचीन जमान संपत्तीचा ज्हास होत असल्यामुळे जमिनीमध्ये पाणी मुरण्याची क्षमता कमी झाली आहे त्यामुळे वाळवंटी प्रदेश वाढवत आहे. उपलब्ध पाण्याचे साठप समानतेने करून परमुती वापर उद्योगधंदे व शेती याकडे लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे. पृथ्वीवर पाण्याच्या वाढत्या उपभोगामुळे भविष्यात मानवाला पाण्याच्या कमतरतेला तोंड द्यावे लागेल म्हणून जलसंवर्धनासाठी पाण्याच्या वापरावर नियंत्रण ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे व पाण्याच्या संवर्धनाचे उपाय योजने महत्त्वाचे आहे.



पूजीवर्तीय सर्व मंत्रीय मूडीची निर्मिती पाण्यामधूनच झाली आहे. सर्व सत्रिवांचा आधार पाणी आहे. ज्या टिक्याची पाणी आहे तेथेच मानवाने आपले कामकाज केले व तेथेच आपली उपनिवीका व विकाम करू लागले. ज्या पद्धतीने मॅमोपोटेमिवा, इजिप्त, हट्ट्या वामारण्या विविध प्राचीन संस्कृतींचा विकास या नद्यांच्या किनाऱ्यावर झालेला आढळतो. त्यामुळे उपलब्ध जमनेच्या पाण्याचा काळजीपूर्वक वापर करणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे आणि पाण्याचे संवर्धन करणे ही आपली सर्वांची जबाबदारी आहे. पिण्याच्या पाण्याचा दुष्काळ देशातील विविध भागात पाहावला मिळतो. काही भागात जेव्हा दुष्काळ तर काही भागात प्यायला मुद्धा पाणी नसते. या अशा पद्धतीच्या समस्या निर्माण होताना त्यासाठी अतिशयी भुजल उपलब्धते व बहुतांशी भागातील नद्या अटू लागलेल्या आहेत त्यासाठीच पाणी संवर्धन करणे ही काळाची गरज आहे.

उद्दिष्टे :-

ग्रन्थुत भोडनिबंधामध्ये खालील काही उद्दिष्टे दोळ्यासमोर ठेवून अभ्यास केलेला आहे.

1. जलसंधान्त व्यवस्थापनाची गरज भोडणे.
2. भविष्यातील पाणी संकटाची जाणीव करून देणे.
3. जलसंवर्धनासाठी उपाय भोडणे.
4. जमीनीची पाणी साठवण्याची क्षमता वाडवणे.
5. पावसाच्या पाण्याची साठवण व पुर्नभरण करणे.
6. जलसंवर्धनासाठी जलप्रदुषण टाळणे.

अभ्यास पद्धती :

ग्रन्थुत भोड निबंधामध्ये दुष्यम खोलाचा आधार घेतलेला आहे. यामध्ये संदर्भग्रंथ, मानिक, नियतकालिक, वर्तमानपत्रे, वेबसाईट इत्यादींचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे.

गृहितके :

1. पाण्याचा अतिरिक्त वापर होत आहे.
2. पाणी हे सर्व मंत्रीय मूडीसाठी आवश्यक समाधान आहे.
3. पाण्याचे योग्य नियोजन नाही.
4. जलसिंचन पद्धतीत बदल आवश्यक आहे.
5. सिंचन क्षेत्रात आधुनिक पद्धतीचा वापर करणे आवश्यक आहे.

व्याख्या :

1. उपलब्ध साधन संपत्तीचे संरक्षण, संवर्धन व विकाम आणि तिचे उपयुक्त पुणे व फायदेशीर व्यवस्थापन म्हणजे जलसंवर्धन/जलसंधारण होय.
2. जलसंवर्धनामध्ये खोलाचा काळजीपूर्वक वापर आणि त्याचे संरक्षण केले जाते यामिचाय जलसुक्तीचा साठा आणि इत्रांचे संवर्धन केले पाहिजे.

भारतातील जलसमस्या :

भारतातील विविध राज्यामध्ये पाण्याची समस्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात निर्माण झालेली आहे. पंजाब, हरियाणा, गुजरात, तामिळनाडू, उत्तरप्रदेश ही राज्ये भारतातील सुमारे 1/3 पाण्याचा वापर करतात. संपुर्ण बहुजनाचे पुर्ननिर्माण होवू शकत नाही त्यामुळे जलसंवर्धन महत्त्वाचे आहे. देशात लोकसंख्या वाडीबरोबरच पाण्याचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढला आहे या वाढत्या लोकसंख्येला स्वच्छ व शुद्ध पिण्याच्या पाण्याचा पुरवठा करणे



कडीण जाले आहे. माणसाच्या शरीराला रोज 5 लिटर पाण्याची आवश्यकता असते. तसेच दररोज सकाळी 40 लिटर पाणी प्रत्येकाला विविध कारणासाठी वापरावे लागते त्यामुळे पाण्याचा अविरत वापर चालू आहे.

भूपृष्ठाखालील पाण्याची पातळी ही सर्वत्र समान नाही. भूगर्भ रचनेच्या वैशिष्ट्यांमुळे ती असमान आहे. भूपृष्ठाखालची जलपातळी ही 30 मीटरपेक्षा खोल आढळत नाही. परंतु सततच्या अवर्षणामुळे पाण्याची पातळी ही खालावत चालली आहे म्हणून देशातले शेतकरी 100 मीटरपेक्षाही खोल नलिका विहिरी खोदत आहे मात्र याही नलिका विहिरी कालांतराने बंद पडत आहेत त्यामुळे देशातील प्रत्येकाने जलसंवर्धनाकडे विशेष लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे.

**जलसंवर्धन आणि व्यवस्थापन :**

सध्याच्या काळात जल व्यवस्थापनाला विशेष असे महत्त्व आहे. कारण त्यामुळे भूसंकलन, भूमीअपरदन टाळता येते व जमिनीची उत्पादकता वाढते. पावसाने पाणी साठून भूजल पुर्नभरण साधव होते. गाळ संवचनाचे प्रमाण कमी आल्याने जलाशयाची साठवण क्षमता वाढते याचमुळे महाराष्ट्र शासनाने 'पाणी आटवा, पाणी त्रिरवा' ही योजना या अंतर्गत चालवली आहे. ज्या पद्धतीने 2016 मध्ये महाराष्ट्रामध्ये अभिनेता आमिर खान आणि त्यांच्या पत्नी किरण राव यांनी चालू केलेल्या पाणी फाउंडेशनद्वारा ग्रामीण आणि शहरी लोकांना थमदानातून पाणी संवर्धन करण्यासाठीचा १ मे महाराष्ट्र दिन या दिवशी मोठा उपक्रम हाती घेतला. अनेक गावांना आमिर खानच्या हाताने "वाटप कप" आणि लाखो रुपयांचे बक्षीस दिने जाते त्या भागामध्ये पाणी संवर्धन आणि व्यवस्थापन चांगल्या प्रकारचे होवून डोंगराळ भागाचे नंदनवनात रूपांतरण होवून तेथील शेतकरी सुखावला जातोव त्यासाठी भविष्यात जलसंवर्धनासाठी विविध आधुनिक योजना राबविल्या पाहिजेत.

**जलसंवर्धनासाठीचे उपाय :**

1. दुपित किंवा अशुद्ध पाणी मानवाच्या दृष्टीने निरुपयोगी आहे ही वाच जनसामान्यात रुजविणे आवश्यक आहे.
2. काही क्षेत्रात पाणी भरपूर प्रमाणात असते तर काही क्षेत्रात गरजेपेक्षा कमी पाणी असते म्हणून पाण्याचे पुर्नवितरण करणे आवश्यक असते.
3. पावसाचे पाणी अडविणे जाणे महत्त्वाचे आहे त्यासाठी शेतात बांध घालून पाणी अडविणे शक्य होते त्यामुळे माती अडवून पाणी साठविले जावून भूजल पातळीत वाढ होते.
4. जलसंवर्धनाची आवश्यकता विविध प्रसारभाष्यमातून डोळसपणे समजावून सांगणे व त्याचे महत्त्व पटवून देणे गरजेचे आहे.
5. इतर विविध देशांच्या जलसंवर्धनाच्या स्वस्त व नवीन पद्धतीचा अवलंब करणे.
6. उदा. इस्त्राईल, जपान, चीन, इत्यादी.
7. मोठमोठ्या धरणा पेक्षा, लहान लहान बांधारे जलसंवर्धनासाठी उपयुक्त आहेत. याला खर्चही कमी आला जातो.
8. दरदोई पाण्याचा वापर मोजून अतिरिक्त पाणी वाचवणे. वाया जाणाऱ्या पाण्याचे संवर्धन करून उपाययोजना करणे व शेतीसाठी पर्याप्त वापर करून आधुनिक तंत्राच्या सहाय्याने शेती समजावून सांगणे. उदा. टिबक सिंचन, तुषार सिंचन पद्धती
9. उद्योग क्षेत्राला होणाऱ्या पाणीपुरवठ्याचे नियंत्रण ठेवून पाणी शेतीसाठी वापरणे.
10. पाण्याच्या प्रदुषणाविषयी कडक कायदे पद्धती करणे प्रसंगी शिक्षेची तरतूद करणे.
11. अशुद्ध पाण्यामुळे दुर्घट आजार व व्याधीस जडतीन यासाठी शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने शुद्ध पिण्याचे पाणी मिळविणे प्रत्येकाचे आज्य कर्तव्य आहे.
12. अवर्षणाचे अंदाजपत्रक आचून प्रचलित जलव्यवस्थापनासाठी प्रथम पसंती देणे गरजेचे आहे.



13. जलसंवर्धन ही काळाची गरज आहे हे ओळखून प्रत्येकाने समजदारीने वागणे.

**निष्कर्ष :**

1. जलसंवर्धनाची सर्व आधुनिक माहिती जाणून घेणे
2. पाणी अडवून छोटी-छोटी वंधारे बांधून सिंचन व्यवस्था करणे.
3. कारखान्याचे वापरलेले पाणी शेतीसाठी वापरणे.
4. जलसंवर्धनासाठीची जनजागृती करणे.
5. अनावश्यक पाण्याचा मुनियोजित वापर करणे व जलसाठारतेचे प्रमाण वाढवणे.
6. भूपृष्ठाव्हालील पाण्याच्या पातळीत वाढ करणे.
7. जल प्रदुपणाम प्रतिबंध घालणे.
8. पाणी ही मातवाची मुलभूत गरज आहे हे प्रत्येक नागरिकाचे आश्च कर्तव्य आहे.

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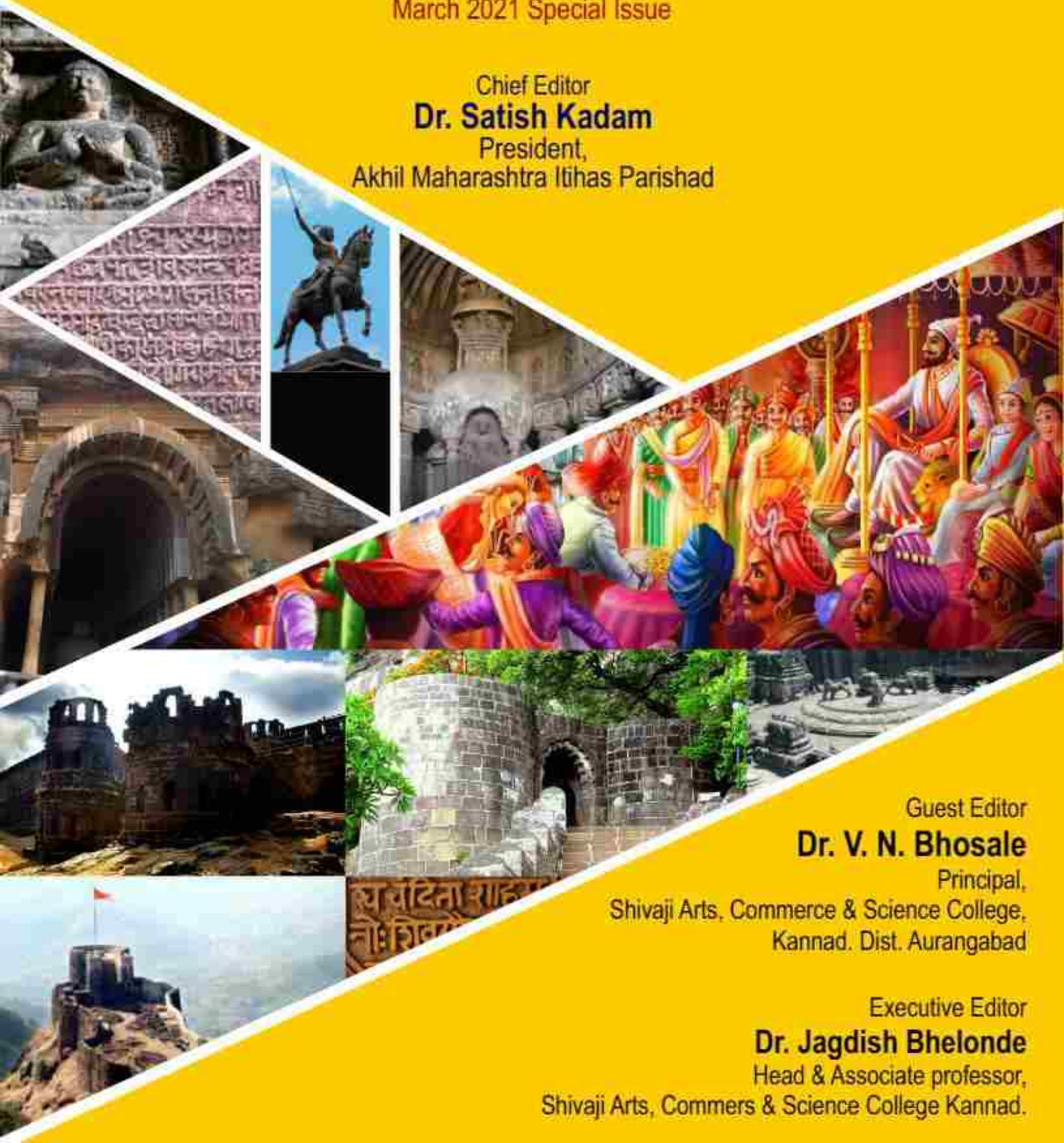
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## राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता: चिकित्सक अभ्यास

### संशोधक

प्रा. पवार बंडू थावरा

कालिका देवी कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान

महाविद्यालय शिरूर [का], जि. बीड

### प्रस्तावना:

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात भारताने लोकशाही शासन पद्धतीचा स्वीकार केला आहे लोकशाही स्वातंत्र्य समता बंधुता व न्याय या चार मूल्यावर आधारित आहे लोकशाहीचा प्राण किंवा आत्मा म्हणून निवडणुकीला ओळखले जाते यानिवडणुका जितक्या खेळीमेळीच्या वातावरणात होतील तितकी लोकशाही यशस्वी होते परंतु संसदीय लोकशाहीचा स्वीकार केलेल्या भारतीय देशांतर्गत असलेले प्रश्न यासारख्या अनेक समस्या आहेत यासमस्यांचा परिणाम राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेवर व देशाच्या विकासावर होतो

### उद्दिष्टे :

1. विविधतेचा अभ्यास करणे .
2. ऐक्याच्या भावनेचा अभ्यास करणे .
3. राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेच्या अडथळाच्या अभ्यास करणे.

### गृहितके:

1. भारतातील संस्कृती करण्याचा प्रभाव राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेवर पडला आहे.
2. भाताच्या विविधतेचा प्रभाव एकात्मतेवर आहे भारतातील जातीयतेचा व धार्मिक तेचा वर्चस्व आहे.

### संशोधन पद्धती:

सदरील शोध निबंधा साठी दुय्यम साधन सामग्रीचा उपयोग करण्यात आला आहे ज्यामध्ये वेगवेगळे संदर्भ ग्रंथ मासिके व वर्तमान पत्रे तसेच इंटरनेट वरील उपलब्ध माहितीचा उपयोग करण्यात आला आहे

राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेची समस्या जाणून घेण्यापूर्वी अभ्यासकाने राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेची संकल्पना जाणून घेणे आवश्यक आहे एखाद्या विशिष्ट भूप्रदेशावर वास्तव्य करणाऱ्या जनतेचे परस्पराशी सलोख्याचे संबंध असून भावी काळात एकाच प्रकारच्या शासनाखाली त्याची राहण्याची इच्छा म्हणजे राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता असा त्यांचा सर्व सामान्य अर्थ आहे

राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता म्हणजे असे एकके की ज्यात कोणत्याही प्रकारचा सर्वंकष सुद्धा वादाचा प्रभाव नसतो भारतीय लोक शाही समोर राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेची समस्या इतर समस्या अपेक्षा महत्त्वपूर्ण ठरली आहे विस्तीर्ण भूभाग असलेल्या भारतातील प्राचीन संस्कृतीचा प्रभाव बहुवार्षिक लोकवस्ती जात धर्म भाषा प्रदेशातील विविधतेमुळे राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेची समस्या निर्माण झाली आहे मध्यंतरी स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलनाच्या काळात देशाच्या



स्वातंत्र्याच्या ध्येयाने प्रेरित व्यक्ती मध्ये जात धर्म वंश पंथ आधी समस्या मागे पडल्या होत्या भारताचे स्वातंत्र्याचे ध्येयसाकार झाल्यानंतर पुन्हा भारतात संकुचित अस्मितेने ठोकेवर काढले स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीचे ध्येय साकार झाल्यानंतर पुन्हा भारतात स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीच्या वेळी राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेला तडा जाऊन मुस्लिम राष्ट्रवादाचा प्रभाव ठरला परंतु सध्या भाषेयेंता जातीयता प्रांतइयता अल्पसंख्यांकता दारिद्र्य आरक्षण आदी घटक राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता येतील अडसर वनत आहेत

**व्याख्या:**

मानसिक व शैक्षणिक प्रक्रियेने एकतेची भावना वाढीला लावणे एकत्रितपणा आणि सामंजस्य हे लोक रदयात निर्माण करणे समान नागरी तत्वाची भावना वाढीला लावणे एकत्रितपणा आणि सामंजस्य हे लोक रदयात लोक रदयात समावून घेण्याच्या प्रक्रियेला राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता असे म्हणतात स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीसाठी भारतातील जनतेने केलेले हे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन म्हणजे राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेचे एक विराट दर्शनच होते स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्ती साठी देशातील सर्वधर्मांचे जाती भाषांचे प्रांतांचे लोक राष्ट्रीयत्वाच्या भावनेतून जागृत झाले होते राष्ट्रभिमान राष्ट्रसेवा राष्ट्रप्रेम याभावनेने सारा देश एकात्म झाला होता

**स्वातंत्र्यांतर राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतातिल अडथळे**

1. स्वातंत्र्य पूर्वकाळात राष्ट्र बांधणीचे जे कार्य झाले ते राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेचे प्रतीक होय राष्ट्रबांधणीची प्रक्रिया ही दीर्घकाळ चालणारी प्रक्रिया होती स्वातंत्र्य पूर्वकाळात ज्या राजकीय-सामाजिक शैक्षणिक सुधारणा झाल्या जी सामाजिक परिवर्तने घडून आली आणि ज्याकार्यकर्त्यांनी बहुमोल कामगिरी केली त्यासर्वांच्या समावेश राष्ट्रबांधणीच्या प्रक्रियेत येतो कारण राष्ट्रबांधणीच्या कार्यातून स्वतंत्र राष्ट्रनिर्मितीचे ध्येय साकार झालेले आहेत.
2. स्वातंत्र्य पूर्वकाळात भारतीय जनतेत जी राष्ट्रीयत्वाची प्रखर भावना होती ती भावना स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्ती नंतर राहिली नाही चीन व पाकिस्तान या राष्ट्रांनी भारतावर केलेल्या आक्रमणाच्या वेळी राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेची भावना दर्शन घडले परंतु हा वायुद्धाचा अपवाद काळ सोडला तर भारतात राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेची भावना कमी झालेली आहे असे एकंदरीत परिस्थितीवरून लक्षात येते.
3. या काळात राष्ट्रात अनेक समस्या निर्माण झाल्या भाषावाद, जातीयवाद, प्रदेशवाद असे वाद निर्माण झालेल्यामुळे राष्ट्रीयत्वाची भावना कमी झालेली दिसून येते.
4. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्त्यानंतर रभारताच्या विविध प्रदेशात विविधस्तरावर एक राष्ट्रीयत्वाची भावना जेवढ्या प्रमाणात वाढावयास पाहिजे होती तेवढ्या प्रमाणात ती वाढली नाही उलट भारतीयांच्या अनेक संकुचित भावना संकुचित अस्मितावर आल्या यापरिस्थितीमुळे अनेक धार्मिक, जातीय, प्रादेशिक तनाव, संघर्ष उद्भवले स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीसाठी सारे भारतीय लोक एकात्मतेच्या भावनेने लढले भारतात भिन्नजातीचे, धर्माचे, भाषेचे, लोकअसतानाही त्यांनी विविधतेत एकता निर्माण केली.



**आधारभूतघटक**

आम्ही भारतीय अशी प्रखर भावना असे ऐवजी जनतेत आम्ही बंगाली गुजराती तामिळी पंजाबी महाराष्ट्रीयन अशी संकृचित भावना निर्माण झाली राष्ट्रीयत्वाची भावना कमी होत असल्याची चित्र पाहून पीडित नेहरूंनी म्हटले की "I Know There is India but I Want to know where are the Indians" राष्ट्रीयत्वाचा भावनेशिवाय देशात एकात्मता निर्माण होऊ शकत नाही तेव्हा राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेची ढोबळपणे सांगितले जाणारे आधारभूत घटक

**1. राष्ट्रीयत्वाचा आधार:**

देशात राहणाऱ्या प्रत्येक व्यक्तीच्या मनात आपल्या राष्ट्र विषयी प्रेम असणे राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेच्या दृष्टिकोनातून आवश्यक आहे. त्यासाठी आपण सर्व एक आहोत ही संकल्प प्रत्येक भारतीयांच्या मनात निर्माण व्हावा लागेल. हा 'देश माझे मातृभूमी आहे' ही भावना दृढ करावी लागेल. त्यासाठी भारतातून फुटून निघणे किंवा सोबत मागणे ही वेगळेपणाची जाणीव मनातून काढून टाकावी लागेल.

**2. सांस्कृतिक आधार:**

भारतात अनेक जातींचे धर्माचे संस्कृतीचे लोक राहतात प्रत्येक समाज घटकांची स्वतःची वेगळी अस्मिता असते वेगळी वैशिष्ट्ये असते. या प्रत्येक समाज घटकाची आपापली भाषा, लिपी, रीती रिवाज, रूढी, परंपरा, प्रथा, जीवनमूल्य, श्रद्धा, सत्य, जीवन पद्धती आहे या घटकांचा आपल्या संस्कृती विषयी आदर असतो. त्यांच्या संस्कृतीचे जतन झाले पाहिजे. त्याचा वारसा जपला पाहिजे.

त्यांच्या संस्कृतीचा मान सन्मान झाल्यास ते प्रवाहात सामील होण्यास तयार असतात. देशाच्या सुख-दुःखात एकरूप होतात. परिणामी देशाचे ऐक्य अबाधित राहण्यास मदत होते.

**3. आर्थिक आधार:**

हा माझा देश आहे प्रादेशिक ऐक्य भावनिक देशासाठी त्याग या सारख्या तत्त्वज्ञानाने राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता निर्माण होत नसते. भुकेले, तहानलेले, दुर्लक्षितसमाज, गरीब यांना एकात्मतेचे तत्त्वज्ञान पटणारे नाही त्यांच्या समोर स्वतःच्या अस्तित्वाचा प्रश्न आहे. तो माणूस मातृभूमीच्या अस्तित्वाचा विचार करू शकत नाही म्हणून समाजातील तळागाळातल्या माणसापासून मध्यमवर्गीय पन्त्यांच्या व्यक्तींची आर्थिक प्रश्न सोडवले गेले पाहिजे.

**4. सामाजिक न्यायाचा आधार:**

समानशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून सामाजिक समता सर्वांना विकासाची संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे म्हणजे सामाजिक न्याय होय राज्यघटनेच्या प्रस्तावनेत सामाजिक न्याय समान संधी या तत्त्वाचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे सामाजिक न्यायाची संकल्पना प्रत्यक्षात आणण्यासाठी मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वातर्थाची तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे



भौतिक साधनांचे समान वाटप सत्तेचे विकेंद्रीकरण निराधारांना आश्रय बंधारांना काम भुकेलेल्यांना अन्न जीवनावश्यक वस्तूंचे वाटप माग असलेल्यांना प्राधान्य आरक्षण शैक्षणिक सवलती इत्यादींचा उल्लेख सामाजिक न्यायाच्या संदर्भात केला जातो.

#### 5. सामाजिक मूल्य आणि नैतिकतेचा आधार:

राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेच्या जडणघडणीत सामाजिकमूल्य आणि नैतिकता यांना अतन्य साधारण महत्त्व असते समाजातील प्रस्थापित मूल्यांचे आणि नैतिकतेचे पावित्र्य राखले जाणे आवश्यक आहे कारण देशातील सामाजिक मूल्यावर राष्ट्रीय मूल्य व राष्ट्रीय चारित्र्य हे अवलंबून असते बदलत्या परिस्थितीनुसार काही मूल्य कालबाह्य होऊन त्याची जागा नवीन मूल्य घेतात काही मूल्य नैतिक मूल्यांना व सामाजिक मूल्यांना पायदळी उडवतात त्यामुळे समाजाची जडणघडण सामाजिक ऐक्य मूल्यांकन राष्ट्रीय ऐक्य निर्माण होत नाही.

#### 6. समान नागरिकत्वाचा आधार:

राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता परिषदेत समान नागरिकत्वाचा आधार स्वीकारण्यात आला आहे राज्यघटनेतील कलम 15 (1) मध्ये जात धर्म वंश इत्यादींच्या आधारावर भेदभाव केला जाणार नाही असे नमूद करण्यात आले मार्गदर्शक तत्वांमध्ये समान नागरी कायदा करण्याची तरतूद केली समान नागरिक त्यामुळे भावनिक ऐक्य वाढविण्यास मदत होते त्यामुळे राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेची प्रक्रिया सुरु होते परंतु राजकीय नेत्यांच्या वेळ काटू भूमिकांमुळे राज्यघटनेत अभिप्रेत असलेले समान नागरिकत्वाची कल्पना प्रत्यक्षात आलेली नाही.

#### 7. धर्मनिरपेक्षता आधार:

1973 मध्ये 42 व्या घटनादुरुस्तीने उद्देशपत्रिकेत धर्मनिरपेक्षता या शब्दाचा समावेश करण्यात आला धर्मनिरपेक्षता यांचा अर्थ राज्याला कोणताही धर्म असणार नाही धर्मही व्यक्तीची व्यक्तिगत बाब आहे याचा अर्थ धर्माच्या बाबतीत राज्याने तटस्थ राहावे ही अपेक्षा आहे कायद्यामुळे सर्व धर्मातील लोकांना समान मानण्यात आले राष्ट्रावदल आपुलकी प्रेम भावनिक ऐक्य निर्माण होण्यास मदत झाली आहे

#### निष्कर्ष:

भारतात अनेक जाती धर्म पंथ असल्यामुळे राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेचा अनेक अडचणी निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत परंतु या भारत देशात विविधतेत एकता हे तत्व असल्यामुळे आजही भारत देशात राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता टिकवून आहे असे म्हणावे लागेल जरी अनेकवेळा जातीयदंगली घडविल्या जात असल्या तरी राष्ट्रद्रोही कृती करण्यास फारसे कोणी धजावत नाही असे जरी असले तरी आज देशात फार मोठी भावनिक पोकळी निर्माण होत आहे ही भावनिक पोकळी राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेसाठी घातक ठरणार आहे यासाठी राष्ट्रीय राजकारणात जो कोणी नेता आपल्या नेतृत्वाचा गुणावर प्रभाव पाडून देशात राष्ट्रीय एकता प्रेम राष्ट्रभावना कशी वाटेल यासाठी प्रयत्न केले



पाहिजे तर भविष्यात या देशात एकता टिकून राहिल.

**संदर्भ ग्रंथ:**

1. डॉक्टर शुभांगी राठी भारतीय राज्यघटना कैलास पब्लिकेशन औरंगपुरा औरंगाबाद जानेवारी 2018.
2. डॉक्टर अलका देशमुख भारताचे शासन आणि राजकारण श्री साई प्रकाशन नागपूर जून 2017.
3. डॉक्टर मोहन दिवानव प्राध्यापक जयंत देवधर भारतातील राज्यांचे राजकारण विद्याप्रकाशन नागपूर डिसेंबर 2004



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## दलित आत्मकथनांमधील सामाजिक जाणीव

डॉ. नवनाथ जानोबा पवळे  
साहित्यकार, कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय शिकार कासार

श्रस्तावना:

मराठी साहित्यात १९६० नंतर अनेक नवे प्रवाह उदयास आले आहेत. या नव्या प्रवाहांमुळे मराठी साहित्य समृद्ध झाले आहे. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर शिक्षणाची संघी प्रामुख्याने तळागाळातील सर्वसामान्य माणसापर्यंत पोहोचली आणि पाणी शिरपायला जसा वेळ लागतो तसा शिक्षणाचा परिणाम १९६० नंतर सर्वत्र झालेला दिसू लागला. शिक्षणामुळे तळागाळातील सर्वसामान्य माणसाला जात्मभान आले. त्यांना स्वतःचा जाणीव झाली. या जाणिवेतूनच माणसांनी आपल्या स्वतःच्या अस्तित्वाचा शोध घ्यायला सुरुवात केली आपल्या भावभावना तो साहित्यातून तो अभिव्यक्त करू लागला. त्यातूनच मराठी साहित्यात दलित, ग्रामीण, आदिवासी, स्त्रीवादी, मुस्लीम, जनवादी, बौद्ध, जैन, ख्रिस्ती, भटके, कामगार इत्यादी साहित्य प्रवाह निर्मिती झाली.

महात्मा गौतम बुद्ध, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या प्रेरणेतून दलित साहित्याचा नवा प्रवाह मराठी साहित्यात सुरू झाला. समता, सामाजिक न्याय, धर्मनिरपेक्षता, विज्ञाननिष्ठा या आदर्श मुल्यांवर दलित साहित्याची निष्ठा आहे. दलित जाणिवेने जरी दलित साहित्य प्रेरित झालेले असले तरी अन्वयाय निषेध, सुवर्णीयांना दलित स्थितीची जाणीव करून देणे, स्वतःतुभूत कथन करणे, दलित चळवळीचा प्रचार करणे ही दलित साहित्याचे उद्दिष्टे आहे.

ब्रिटिश राजवटीने भारतातील आर्थिक व्यवस्थेत मूलभूत बदल केले आणि त्यांच्या या मूलभूत केलेल्या बदलाचा सामाजिक व्यवस्थेवर फार मोठा परिणाम झाला. इंग्रजी शिक्षण घेतलेल्या नवशिक्षित झालेल्या वर्गाने हिंदू धर्माची चिकित्सा सुरू केली आणि त्यांनी सामाजिक सुधारणा करण्यासाठी चळवळ सुरू केली. ब्रिटिश राजवटीमुळे व्यवसायाचे स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले. व्यक्तिस्वातंत्र्याचे महत्त्व कळले. शिक्षणाचा प्रोत्साहन मिळावा नवीन व्यावसायिक स्थितीची जाणीव निर्माण झाली. तत्त्वशोधक महात्मा फुले यांनी हिंदू धर्माची चिकित्सा केली. त्यामुळे त्यांचा समतेचा लढा गतिमान झाला, जातिभेद नष्ट व्हावा, स्त्री-मुल्य भेद नाहीसा व्हावा, सत्त्वधर्माची उपासना व्हावी असा त्यांचा वैचारिक आशय होता.

मराठी साहित्यात स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतरच्या विशेषता १९६० नंतर जे विविध प्रवाह निर्माण झाले त्यापैकी दलित साहित्य एक आहे. मराठी साहित्याच्या कक्षा सातासमुद्रापार व्यापक केल्या. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे विचार आणि कार्य हे नव्या अर्थाने दलित साहित्याचे प्रेरणास्थान आहे. दलित तरुण नव्या उमेदीने शिक्षण घेऊ लागला पण अस्वातंत्र्यमुळे शिकवला जाणारा नवा विचार आणि त्याच्या सभोवतालचे खडका सारखे असलेले परंपरागत जीवन यातील फरक त्याला जाणवू लागला. आंबेडकरी विचारांमुळे हा तरुण पुरेसा संवेदनशील होऊ लागला ज्या भारतीय संस्कृतीचा आपली संस्कृती म्हणून स्वीकार केला तिच्याशी आपले साते शोधू लागला.

सर्वप्रथम दलित कवितेतून ७० च्या दशकात विद्रोह दिसून येतो. नामदेव दसाळ, अंबक सपकाळे, केशव भेंधाम, दया पवार अशा किती तरी कवींनी व हिरा बतसोडे, ज्योती लाजेवार इत्यादी अनेक कवियत्रिने आपल्या कवितांमधून सामाजिक विद्रोह सशक्तपणे प्रकट केला. नंतरच्या काळातच आत्मकथन यामधून शंकरराव खरात, प्र.ई. सोनकांबळे, दया पवार, शरणकुमार लिंबाळे, डॉ. नरेंद्र जाधव, शांताबाई कांबळे, बेबीताई कांबळे, माधव सोडविलकर, कुमुद पावडे, उर्मिला पवार इत्यादी साहित्यिकांनी स्वतःबरोबरच दलित समाजाचे विदारक जगणे मांडून समाज मन हादरून टाकले. दलित साहित्य प्रवाहाची जागतिक पातळीवर दखल घेण्यात आली. दलित साहित्य प्रवाहाच्या उगमाच्या संदर्भात डॉ. मालचंद्र फडके म्हणतात "स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर जे आजवर दबले गेले होते किंबहुना विशिष्ट प्रकारच्या समाज व्यवस्थेमुळे पशुपेक्षाही हीन जीवन जगत होते. त्याचा शोध, त्यांची वेदना, त्यांचा विद्रोह त्यांच्या लेखनातून व्यक्त होत आहे. याचे मराठी माणसाने स्वागत केले पाहिजे. दलित साहित्य हा मराठी साहित्यातला नवा प्रवाह आहे" १ म्हणजे आत्तापर्यंतच्या ज्यांच्या नशिबी अपेक्षितांचे हीन जगणे आले. ज्यांना गावकुसाबाहेरचे जीवन जगावे लागले. समाज व्यवस्थेत पिण्याच्या पाण्यासाठी संघर्ष करावा लागला अशा समाजाला डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या रूपाने वैचारिक क्रांतीसूर्य लाभला. त्यांच्या विचाराने प्रेरित होऊन दलित साहित्यिक आपली वेदना साहित्यातून मांडू लागला. दलित साहित्य हे माणुसकी जपणाऱ्याचे व मानवतेसाठी लढा देणाऱ्याचे साहित्य आहे. दलित साहित्यातील लढा हा कुठल्याही विशिष्ट जाती विरुद्धचा लढा नाही तर तो प्रवृत्ती विरुद्ध लढा आहे. दलित लेखकांने जे भोगले, जगलेले व अनुभवलेले लढा हा कुठल्याही विशिष्ट जाती विरुद्धचा लढा नाही तर तो प्रवृत्ती विरुद्ध लढा आहे. दलित लेखकांने जे भोगले, जगलेले व अनुभवलेले जीवनाचे चित्रण हे त्यांच्या साहित्यातून येते.

" तराळ अंतराळ" शंकरराव खरात यांच्या या आत्मकथनात त्यांनी प्राथमिक शाळेतील अनुभव कथन केले आहेत. प्राथमिक शाळेत असताना अम्पुश्यांना पटांगणात वर पुठ्यांना सावलीत बसून शिक्षण मिळत असे पाहताळतात पटांगणात पाऊस पावचा त्यामुळे अम्पुश्या मुलांना सुट्टी मिळायची मास्तर सुद्धा सांबुन छडी मारत असत. कोणीही अम्पुश्यांच्या मुलांना स्पर्श करीत नव्हते. या अनुभवातून खराताची सामाजिक जाणीव आकार घेत होती. तसेच लेखक एकदा मित्राबरोबर बाहेरगावी कुस्ती बघण्यासाठी गेले. कुस्ती बघितल्यावर त्यांना वाटले की आपणही कुस्ती खेळावी. ते कुस्ती खेळण्यास मैदानात उतरले. लेखकाला एकाने तिथे ओळखली की, "अरे हा आटपाडीचा महाराजाचा मुलगा



या महाराची कुली या मराठ्यांच्या मुंबाबरोबर कधी करता? असे अपमानाचे जीवन असतांना लेखकाच्या मनात या परिस्थितीला या परंपरेला बदलावला हवे असा विचार येणे सहाजिकच आहे. अस्पृश्य म्हणून त्यांचे जेकडे वर्गापासून ओपण करण्यात आले तेव्हा त्यांच्या मूळजात "काय हाच आपण पाणी काढले म्हणून पाणी काव बाळवण घेईल आणि दगडू या मित्रा सोबत विहिरीतून पाणी काढून पिऊ लागला. अस्पृश्य विद्याभ्याषा विहिरीला स्वयं होणे ही धटना हिंदू समाजातील जाती अवस्थे विरोधी होती. लेखक म्हणतात "बाळाच्या पळ्याने माझ्या पालीत कणाकण रडे मारले. दगडुलाची मार बसली. आम्हाला कुण्यागत तरातरा ओढत वर्गात आणले. मारल्यांना कुली बाळेचा आड बाळवला काय" ३ समतेने अडे देशारे शिक्षक, विद्यार्थी आणि सळ्यांनी भरेस्तोवर त्यांना मारले. या वेदम मारामुळे लेखक आजारी पडले आठ दिवसांनी आजार बरा झाल्यानंतर ते शाळेत गेले तेव्हा त्यांना कळले की गावातल्या एका भटजींनी मध्य म्हणून विहिरीत पाणीचे लेण, दूध, दही ठावून पाणी शुद्ध केले. बशी सामाजिक जाणीव या आत्मकथनातून लेखकांनी मांडली आहे. घरातील कुल अडानी, अविशित होते. त्यांना जीवन असत असतांना सामाजिक अवस्थेने अनेक बटके दिले आहेत. त्यांचे जिवंत अनुभव लेखकांनी आपल्या आत्मकथनातून कथन केले आहेत. ते म्हणतात "आपण ही माणसासारखी माणसं असून आपल्याला स्पृश हिंदूनी जनवारापमाणे वागवून त्यांना कुल्या मांडराचा जवळ केले पण आपल्याला कायमने दूर ठेवून अस्पृश्य केले. आपले जीवन मूलामाप्रमाणे आहे. आता वापूदे आपण स्वतःच माणसाप्रमाणे वागव पाहिजे. अस्पृश्यतेच्या गुलामगिरीच्या बेट्या तोडल्या पाहिजे. गुलामगिरीच्या बेट्या तोडल्या जिवान आपण मृत होणार नाहीत" ४ हे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे भाषण लोकांमध्ये सामाजिक जाणीव निर्माण करण्याची प्रेरणा देत होते.

दया पवार यांचे बलत हे आत्मकथन सामाजिक परिस्थितीच्या वास्तवाचा परिचय करून देते. दगडू मारोती पवार हे त्यांचे नाव त्यांचा दगडू हे नाव बर्णवाचन, आतीवाचन वाटते म्हणून त्यांनी दगडू या नावाऐवजी दया असे नाव निवू लागले. दया पवार म्हणतात "जातीयतेचा विंचू इंगळ्या पेच आयुष्यभर मनस्ताप आणला वातुनच बाहेर पडावचे तर शिकायला हवं" ५ लेखकावर हाच असल्या जातीवधारी अन्यायातून शिकण्याची जाणीव निर्माण झाली. त्यांना पिण्यासाठी मज्जाव स्पर्शाने विटाळ होणे, मंदिरात प्रवेश नाही, कुणीही सन्मानाने वागवत नाही या सर्वांवर एकच पर्याय आहे तो म्हणजे आपण शिक्षण घेणे ही जाणीव अस्पृश्य समाजाला ही झाली

माताची अजा बाजविणे, निरोप देणे, बसुतेदारी चे काम करणे, गेलेजी जनावरे ओढणे, गावात मागावनाम जाणे ही महान समाजाची वास्तव परिस्थिती माव महारांना वाचने भूषण समजावणे पण महाराजांची ही वास्तविक सन्मान हीच परिस्थिती बघता महारांना साबाबर आणि सामाज परंपरेवर भूषण वाटते असे काहीच नव्हते. स्वाभिमानाने जगू न देणाऱ्या सामाजिक परिस्थितीला बदलून टाकणे आम्हीही ही माणसं आहेत. आम्हालाही माणसासारखे जगू द्यावे अशी जाणीव डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या मूळ अस्पृश्य समाजाला झाली.

प्र.ई. सोनकांबळे यांना बालवयापासूनच भुकेसाठी संघर्ष करावा लागला. गाबरोबरच त्यांना जातीयतेची तोंड दावे लागले. अस्पृश्यतेने त्यांचा अमानती दळ केला पण त्यांना तू भी माणूस आहे याची जाणीव होऊ लागली. तेव्हा त्यांच्या जाणीवत स्वाभिमानाची आणि प्रगतीची आत्तर चढू लागली. "जेव्हा माणूस ही मावीचा व माणसा पेक्षा श्रेष्ठ मातीच कारण जगवतना माता प्राणना माणसांना आपले मार कष्ट उपसून व स्वतः सिजून म्हणूनच तो काळी माती व तिच्या धनावर पोसले जाणारे आम्ही मार तिचेच धन आरंभापासून ते जेवटपर्यंत" ६ मातीतच माणसाचा जन्म होतो आणि मृत्यूही मातीतच होऊन मातीतच मिसळणार माती कणाची भेदभाव करित नाही. मग माणसाने ही विधमता. उच्चतीचलेची भावना सोडून सर्वांशी माणुसकीने वागावे असे लेखकाला वाटते. माणसाने माणसाशी माणसा प्रमाणे वागावे ही सामाजिक भावना लेखकाच्या मनात निर्माण होते.

शरणकुमार लिंबाळे यांचे आत्मकथन अहमदाबादीतील सामाजिक जाणीव वेगळ्या स्वरूपाची आहे. पाटलांचे उतमना रत्नेनीचे, राडेचे पोर म्हणून शरणकुमार लिंबाळेच्या आयुष्याला आयुष्यभरासाठी लाभलेले दुःख आहे. पाटलांचा गैर स्त्री उदरव्यासाठी सबाब परवानगी देतो, सन्मान देतो पण त्या गैर खीला आणि विला होणाऱ्या मुलांची अवहेलना करतो. व्याभिकारी व्यवस्थेतून अहमदाबादीचे दुःख आणि वेदना घेऊन जन्मास येते. शरणकुमार अहमदाबादीचे दुःख आणि वेदना घेऊन जगत आहेत. पण त्याचबरोबर तो अस्पृश्य रस्तीच अनेकप्राच वेळी अहमदाबादी आणि अस्पृश्यता या दोन्ही गोष्टींमुळे लेखकाचे जीवन सातनामच झाले आहे. सुवर्ण निगावत बाप जो गित्त स्वीकारत नाही, तर ज्या मातेच्या पोटी त्यांचा जन्म झाला ती आई अस्पृश्य आहे. आईला आणि तिच्या बाळाला त्यांच्या सन्मानातून जातिव्यवस्था बहाल केली आहे. शरणकुमार म्हणतात "चिमणीचं पिल्लू घराबाहेर पळवं अन त्याला माणसाने जिवनं की चिमण्या पिल्लाना घरात घेत नवैत त्याची टाळू बडवत्येत त्याचे हाल करतात पिल्लू बिचारे चिचिचि करत माझीशी तीच गत" ७ लेखक अहमदाबादी या प्रकाराबद्दल व स्वतःच्या समाजाबद्दल हे मत व्यक्त करतात.

उचल्या हे आत्मकथन १५ ऑगस्ट १९८७ ला प्रकाशित झाले. शतकानुशतका पासून उपजीविकेचे साधन हिरावून घेतलेल्या या समाजाची स्थिती हालखतीची बनली. उदरनिर्वाहाकरिता चोरी करणे, मासे खेकडे धरणे हा व्यवसाय बनला. यामुळे उचल्या हीच त्यांची ओळख ठरली. दगऱ्या गानी आतांना पोलिस पाटलांचा दाखला घेऊन सावचे या समाजाच्या व्याघा, वेदना लोकांसमोर भिड न घेता मांडाव्यात आणि या लोकांचे दैन्य, दारिद्र्य, ससेझोलपट समाजाला कळावी या हेतूने हे आत्मकथन लिहिलेने आहे. पोटातील आम संपनिण्यासाठी आघादी भावणात अमावस्या-पौर्णिमेला देवाला वाढलेले नैवेद्य भूत लागू नये म्हणून लेकरा बळून ओवाळून टाकलेने मासूळ चोरून आणलेने. इकर शेतातील चोरलेने कणस, जगाच्या पकीत मधील जगाच्या पंगती मधील अन्न मिळवावे लागे. यासंबंधी लक्षणा



गायकवाड म्हणतात "आम्ही तुक्या, संभा, तुळशीराम समदे गाबाजवळ आलो ज्याची त्याची बुंदी घेऊन आपापल्या घरी गेलो. मी आपलेल्या बुंदी वर मेलेल्या जनसंघाचे बहिर्मुखित्वाने कुत्रे मरकन गोळा होतात तसे समश्रे गोळा झाले. समश्रेचा कटून ती बुंदी झटकतीना पाठ केली. प्रसंगे जाताने कधी न मिळाल्यात खायला मिळायचे त्याच्या आम्हालाही चटक लागली कोणी शिब्या देऊ, कोणी माक हाकलून जर दिले तर काही काढायचे नाही. काहीही करून तिथेच थोडे तरी खायला मिळेल ना याच्यासाठी झटपट करावची" / मेलेल्या जनसंघाचे कृपावती तून पडावे तसे या जगातीची माणसे मिळालेलेल्या भ्रमावर तूटून पडतात असे अनुभव लेखक मांडतात.

उचल्या आत्मकथने याचहून जयंत कुमार बंड म्हणतात "तुळशीराम गायकवाड यांनी आपल्या समाजाचे दुःख, व्याथा, वेदना मांडताताना एका प्रभावर नेमकेपणाने बोट ठेवले आहे. ज्या समाजाला इथल्या समाजव्यवस्थेने गुन्हेगार ठरवले परंतु त्याचबरोबर त्यांना जीवनामापनार्थ प्रत्येक मार्ग ठेवला नाही. त्या समाजाच्या अगतिकतेचा फायदा उठविणारी इथलीच समाजव्यवस्था आहे. पोटा-पाण्याचा प्रथम मोठवण्यासाठी चोरी करणारे चोर ठरतात गुन्हेगार ठरतात परंतु त्याच गुन्हेगरांना लुबाडणारे पोलीस फौजदार, पोलीस पाटील, गावातील प्रतिष्ठित मानकी व्यापारी हे मात्र गुन्हेगार ठरत नाहीत. जेथेच मंडळी त्यांना चोरी करावी अशी परिस्थिती निर्माण करतात आणि चोरी झाली की पोलीस चा मान स्वतः झटपट करतात. ते चांगलेच गव्बर बनतात परंतु पोटासाठी चोर मात्र उपाशीच राहतात. गुन्हाची शिक्षा त्यांना होते परंतु बरे गुन्हेगार मात्र कायद्याच्या कक्षातून सापडत नाहीत. उलट मात्र म्हणून समाजात वावरतात. समाजातील ही विसंगती विरोधाभास निश्चितच अंतर्मुख करणारा आणि विचार करावयास लावणारा आहे हे सामर्थ्य उचल्या या आत्मकथनेत आहे. "९ असे अनेक सामाजिक विसंगती व विरोधाभास या आत्मकथनेत लेखकांनी मांडले आहेत.

**निष्कर्ष**

- १) दलित साहित्याला हे भान डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या तत्वज्ञानातून आणि त्यांनी सुरु केलेल्या चळवळीतून मिळाले.
- २) दलित साहित्याची प्रेरणा डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे विचार आहे.
- ३) महात्मा फुले यांच्या विचारांचे दलित साहित्याला अधिष्ठान लाभले आहे.
- ४) आंबेडकरी विचार आत्मसात केल्यामुळे धर्म, रुढी वर्णव्यवस्था यांना दलित साहित्यिक नकार देतात.
- ५) दलित साहित्यातील जाणीवतेचा मूलभूत धागा सामाजिक अत्याचारविरुद्ध सामाजिक विषमतेविरुद्ध विद्रोह आहे.
- ६) दलित साहित्याने माणूस हेच मूल्य आहे. माणसाचे स्वातंत्र्य हेच दलित साहित्याचे मूल्य आहे.
- ७) या आत्मकथनेत मधून सामाजिक विषमतेविरुद्ध, जातीयते विरुद्ध लेखकांनी वाचा फोडली. दलित समाजाचे जीवन कसे आहे हे जगाना दाखवून दिले.

**संदर्भ ग्रंथ:**

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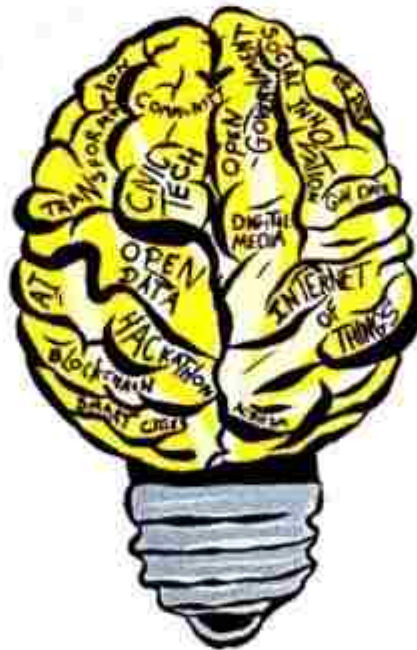


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## लक्ष्मण गायकवाड यांच्या साहित्यातील परखडपणा

प्रा. नवनाथ ज्ञानोबा पवळे

कालिकादेवी कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,  
शिरूर (का.) जि. बीड

### प्रस्तावना :

साहित्यहा समाजाचा आरसा आहे, असे नेहमी म्हटले जाते. कारण समाजातील घडामोडींचे प्रतिबिंब आपल्या साहित्यात उमटले दिसते. साहित्य निर्मिती करणारा लेखक समाजामध्ये वावरत असताना वेगवेगळे अनुभव घेत असतो. या अनुभवांना तो कल्पनाशक्तीच्या आणि प्रतिभाशक्तीच्या जोरावर स्वतःच्या प्रकृतीधर्मानुसार मांडत असतो. अशाप्रकारच्या विषयांची मांडणी करून साहित्य निर्मिती करित असतो. या पर्वभूमीवर साहित्याच्या निर्मितीचे माध्यम असलेल्या भाषेचा विचार करावा लागतो. कारण भाषा हे विचारांच्या देवाण-घेवाणीचे माध्यम मानले जाते. सामाजिक व्यवहार केवळ भाषेमुळेच शक्य होतात. भाषेशिवाय मानवी जीवनाची कल्पनाच आपण करू शकत नाही. माणूसहा सामाजिक प्राणी असल्यामुळे तो समाजात राहतो. समाजात राहत असताना त्याला संवादाची गरज भासते. हा संवाद तो भाषेच्या माध्यमातून साधत असतो. माणूस असा एकमेव प्राणी आहे ज्याने आपल्या भाषेच्या जोरावर स्वतःची संस्कृती निर्माण केली आहे; नुकतीच निर्माण केली नाहीतर ती जास्तीत जास्त विकसित केली आहे.

जेव्हा एखादा लेखकहा लेखक असण्याबरोबरच सामाजिक, राजकीय, कार्यकर्ताही असतो, तेव्हा त्याचे लेखन वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण ठरते. अशा लेखकाकडून सामाजिक बांधिलकी अपेक्षित असते. किंबहुना तो लेखकच अशाप्रकारच्या बांधिलकीतून लिहित असतो. स्वतः लक्ष्मण गायकवाड हे भटक्या-विमुक्त जमातीतून आलेले आहेत. त्यांनी या जमातीचे दुःख, वेदना, हाल-अपेष्टा, अज्ञान, दारिद्र्य नुसतेच जवळून पाहिले नाहीतर प्रत्यक्ष अनुभवले देखील आहे. त्यामळे प्रस्थापित समाजव्यवस्थेकडून भटक्या-विमुक्त समाजाच्या होणाऱ्या शोषणाबद्दलची चीड लेखकाच्या मनात निर्माण होणे स्वाभाविक आहे. अशी चीड निर्माण होते, तेव्हा तिच्या विरोधात आवाज उठविताना कुणाचाही मुलाहिजा न बाळगता आपली मते परखडपणे मांडावी लागतात.

### संशोधनाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :

- १) लक्ष्मण गायकवाड यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा शोध घेणे.
- २) लक्ष्मण गायकवाड यांच्या लेखनामागील प्रेरणा आणि त्यांच्या वाङ्मयीन जडण-घडणीचा शोध घेणे.
- ३) लक्ष्मण गायकवाड यांची विषय मांडणी आशयाला धरून आहे का? याचा शोध घेणे.



४) लक्ष्मण गायकवाड यांनी वाङ्मयीन प्रकारांच्या घटकांची जाण ठेवून आटोपशीर मांडणी केली आहे का? याचा शोध घेणे.

### संशोधन पध्दती :

प्रस्तुतसंशोधन विषयासाठी आस्वादक समीक्षा पध्दती, वर्णनात्मकसमीक्षा पध्दती, समाजशास्त्रीयसमीक्षा पध्दती, मनोविश्लेषनात्मक संशोधन पध्दतीचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे.

लक्ष्मण गायकवाड हे केवळ बंद खोलीत बसून लेखन करणारे लेखक नाहीत; प्रसंगी रस्त्यावर उतरून आंदोलनेही करणारे आहेत. प्रत्यक्ष चळवळीत काम करणारे लेखक असल्यामुळे त्यांना विविध चळवळी आणि त्यांचे प्रश्न यांची जाणीव आहे. ते स्वतः भटक्या विमुक्तांची चळवळ चालवीत होते, त्यामुळे चळवळ करीत असताना इतरही चळवळींशी त्यांचा संबंध आला. ते ज्या काळात जोरकसपणे सामाजिक कार्यात अग्रेसर होते, त्या काळात दलित पंथर चळवळ जोमात होती. सामाजिक अन्याय-अत्याचाराच्या विरोधात ही चळवळ विद्रोह मांडत होती. त्यामुळे सर्व उपेक्षित, वंचितांना या चळवळीकडून मोठ्या अपेक्षा वाटू लागल्या होत्या. स्वतः लक्ष्मण गायकवाड हेही या चळवळीपासून प्रेरित झाले. या चळवळीच्या माध्यमातून विमुक्त-भटक्यांचे प्रश्न सोडविले जावेत, अशी अपेक्षा त्यांच्या मनात निर्माण झाली. मात्र कालांतरानेही चळवळ आपल्या मूळ उद्देशांपासून बाजूला गेली. या चळवळीबाबत गायकवाड यांनी मांडलेले आकलन असे, "खज्या अर्थाने विमुक्त-भटक्यांचे प्रश्न सामाजिक, राजकीय कार्यकर्त्यांना कधी कळलेच नाहीत. दलित चळवळ ही जरी म. फुले आणि डॉ. आंबेडकर यांच्या विचारांना घेऊन व्यापक काम करीत असली तरीही ती आपल्याभोवती फिरत राहिली; पण दलित चळवळींनीही भटक्या-विमुक्तांच्या प्रश्नांचा खज्या अर्थाने आयास करून त्यांच्या प्रश्नांवर संघर्ष केला असता तर भटक्या विमुक्तांचे प्रश्न बऱ्याच प्रमाणात मार्गी लागले असते; पण तसे झाले नाही, हे सामाजिक चळवळीचे अधःपतनच म्हणावे लागेल." समविचारी आणि समदुःखी चळवळीच्या प्रश्नांमध्ये भटक्या-विमुक्तांच्या प्रश्नांना स्थान न मिळाल्यामुळे दलित चळवळ व्यापक होऊ शकली नाही, ही खंत त्यांच्या मनाला टोचणी देत राहते.

चीन दौऱ्यातील एका कार्यक्रमाची आठवण सांगतानाही गायकवाड यांचा स्पष्टवक्तेपणा दिसून येतो. या कार्यक्रमात लक्ष्मण गायकवाड यांनी घडवल्याड पुस्तकातील पहिला भाग वाचून दाखविला, तेव्हा त्यांच्यासोबत असलेले गणेश देवी इंग्रजीमधून उपस्थितांना सांगत होते की, लक्ष्मण गायकवाड हे उपेक्षित समाज घटकातील आहेत या समाजाला घर नाही, शेती नाही, त्याला माणूस म्हणून किंमत नाही, दलित लेखक म्हणून ओळखले जातात. छद्मे असे सांगत असताना मध्येच रमाकांत रथ म्हणाले, "लक्ष्मणजी आप ये बाते इन लोगों को बोलना बंद करो, ये अपने देश की इज्जत का सवाल है। तुम यहाँ हम पिछडे जमात के है, ऐसा बोलना क्यों चाहते हो? तुम एक अच्छे लेखक हो इतना परिचय बस हो गया।" काही असो पण मी दलितसाहित्य कसे आहे आणि दलितसमाजातील घटक कसा जगतोहे सांगत असताना रमाकांत रथचे पित



खळले आणि त्याचे ब्राह्मण्य जागे झाले, ते एकदम चिडून म्हणालेहे सर्व खरंसांगून आपण आपल्या देशाची इज्जत घालवायची नाही. मी यावर रमाकांत रथला म्हणालो, यात देशाच्या इज्जतीचा काय प्रश्न आला? जगाला माहीत नाही का भारतातील जातीव्यवस्था आणि भारतातील दलित वर्गाला दिली जाणारी दुय्यम वागणूक. "गायकवाड यांच्या या मताला गणेश देवींचाही पाठिंबा मिळतो. तेव्हा ते रमाकांत रथला म्हणतात, मीहे सर्व या ठिकाणी चीनच्या लोकांना सांगणार." यातून गायकवाड यांचा आपले म्हणणेठाम आणि निर्भीडपणे मांडण्याचा गुण यातून दिसून येतो.

### लक्ष्मण गायकवाड यांच्या साहित्यातील चिकित्सक वृत्ती :

लक्ष्मण गायकवाड यांच्या मनात भटक्या-विमुक्तांचे कल्याण व्हावे, तसेच त्यांना समाजाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात कसे आणता येईल, ही प्रामाणिकतळमळ आहे. ही तळमळते आपल्या वैचारिक लेखनातून मांडताना दिसतात.

देशातील विमुक्त-भटक्यांचे जगणे कसे, त्यांना मूलभूत हक्कांचाही लाभ मिळालेला नाही. याबाबतची चिकित्सा करताना लक्ष्मण गायकवाड अतिशय पोटतिडकीने लिहितात की, "संविधानामुळे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांमुळे गावगाड्यातल्या अस्पृश्य जातींना संविधानातला अधिकार मिळाला, ठक्कर बप्पांमुळे जंगलातल्या आदिवासींना संविधानाच्या अंतर्गत संरक्षण मिळाले. गावगाड्यात अस्पृश्य जातींना, मांगवाडा, चांभारवाडा, ढोरवाडा, महारवाडा होता, तर जंगलात राहणाऱ्या आदिवासींना जंगलामध्ये राहण्यासाठी पाडाहोता; पण भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी संघर्ष करणाऱ्या कोट्यवधी गुन्हेगार जमातींच्या लोकांना जंगलात ना पाडाहोता ना गावगाड्यात वाडा होता. आईच्या पोटतून जन्मलेले मूल कुठल्या गावात जन्माला आले याचीही नोंद नव्हती. गुन्हेगार जमातीत जन्मलेल्या लोकांना संविधानामध्ये आजही कुठल्याही प्रकारचे संरक्षण दिले गेले नसल्यानेधोबी का कुत्ता न घरका ना घाट काड, अशी व्यवस्था विमुक्त-भटक्यांची देशभर पाहायला मिळते." विमुक्त-भटक्यांचे हे दुःख गायकवाड अत्यंत पोटतिडकीने मांडताना दिसतात.

सामाजिक चळवळीतून आलेला कोणताही लेखक संवेदनशील असतो. त्याच्या अवतीभोवती घडणाऱ्या घटना त्याला स्वस्थ बसू देत नाहीत. गायकवाड हे उपेक्षित वंचितांचे दुःख मांडणारे लेखक आहेत. त्यामुळेते मांडत असलेल्या अगदी छोट्या घटनेतूनही मोठा सामाजिक आशय दडलेला दिसून येतो. १५ ऑगस्टला दिल्लीत असताना त्यांना आलेला अनुभव असाच सुत्र करणारा आहे. त्याचबरोबर समाजातील लोकांचा राष्ट्रध्वजाकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन असा आहे, हे अगदी परखडपणेत्यांनी नोंदविले आहे. एक दहा-अकरा वर्षांचा मुलगा राष्ट्रध्वज विकत होता. "कारमधल्या माणसांना तो म्हणत होता, साहेब मीसकाळपासून उपाशी आहे. पोटात अन्नाचा कण नाही, हा राष्ट्रध्वज विकत घ्या, साहेब याची किंमत फक्त एक रूपया आहे. या राष्ट्रध्वजाला विकण्यासाठीसकाळपासून फिरतोय, पण अजून काही विकला नाही साहेब. मीतुमच्या पाया पडतो साहेब. मला चहा पिण्यापुरतेतरी पैसे द्या." यावर साहेबांच्या बाजूला नटून-



थटून बसलेली एक गोरीबाई होतीती म्हणाली, चले लो वो राष्ट्रध्वज घर में बच्चे खेलेंगेछ, त्या साहवांना लक्ष्मण एक रूपया काढला आणि त्या छोट्या मुलाच्याहातात देततो कागदी राष्ट्रध्वज त्याने घेतला आणि कागच्या मागच्या बाजूला टाकून दिला.छ स्वातंत्र्य दिन आणि राष्ट्रध्वज याबाबत नागरिकांच्या मनात असलेली भावना, त्याचबरोबर गरीब मुलाला आपल्या पोटाची खळगी भरण्यासाठी किती यातना सहन कराव्या लागतात, हेच यातूनस्पष्टहोते.

### निष्कर्ष :

- \* लक्ष्मण गायकवाड यांच्या साहित्यातीलस्त्री व्यक्तिरेखा दुय्यम असल्यातरी त्या नायकाला ध्येय प्राप्तीसाठी प्रोत्साहन देणाऱ्या झुंजार वृत्तीच्या आहेत.
- \* त्यांच्या प्रत्येक कलाकृतीत संवादासाठी बोली भाषा तर निवेदनासाठी प्रादेशिक भाषेचा वापर केला आहे.
- \* लक्ष्मण गायकवाड यांच्या साहित्यात योग्य त्या ठिकाणी प्रतिमा, प्रतीक, म्हणी, वाक्प्रचारही वापरल्याने घटनाप्रसंग आणि व्यक्तिरेखाटने बोलकी झालेली आहेत.
- \* समाजव्यवस्थेत पारधी समाजाला जे पशुतुल्य जीवन जगण्यास भाग पाडले आहे. गाव, घर, एका ठिकाणीस्थिर नसलेल्या भटक्या-विमुक्तांची ससेहोलपट,मेल्यानंतरही त्यांच्या प्रेताची विल्हेवाट लावण्यासाठी त्यांना हक्काचीसाडेतीनहात जगासुध्दा मिळत नाही. अशा माणसावर अन्याय-अत्याचार करणाऱ्या समाजव्यवस्थेविरोधात लक्ष्मण गायकवाड यांचेसाहित्य विद्रोह करताना दिसते.
- \* लक्ष्मण गायकवाड यांच्या कादंबऱ्यात प्रस्फोटक विद्रोह नसला तरी विषम समाज व्यवस्थेविरुद्ध नकार आहे. नकारहे विद्रोहाचे एक रूप आहे. गायकवाड समाज स्थितीचेतपशीलाने पण मुक्त चित्रण करतात. त्यांची पात्रेसमाज स्थितीचे भान राखून जातीयता, विषमता नाकारून त्या गर्तेतून बाहेर पडण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात.
- \* लक्ष्मण गायकवाड हे एक सामाजिक जाणीव ठेवून लिहिणारे लेखक आहेत. त्यामुळे समाजाच्या परिवर्तनाबरोबर त्यांच्या लेखनालाही परिवर्तनाचे धार आहे.

### समारोप :

लक्ष्मण गायकवाड यांच्या साहित्यात व्यक्त झालेल्या प्रतिमा आणि प्रतीकेही आपले वेगळेपण अधोरेखित करतात. त्यांच्या साहित्यातीलसाद आणि नादानुकारी शब्द व्यक्तिरेखांचे दिसणे, कृती अभिव्यक्त करतात. तसेच त्यांच्या साहित्यात प्रसंगानुरूप कृषिजीवनातील काही शब्द, हिंदी-इंग्रजी भाषेतील शब्द सापडतात. भाषा समृद्ध करणारे अनेक वाक्प्रचार, म्हणीही आढळतात. त्यामुळेत्यांची भाषा बहारदार आणि समृद्ध बनण्यास मदत झाली आहे.

लक्ष्मण गायकवाड यांच्या मनात भटक्या विमुक्तांचे कल्याण व्हावे, त्यांना समाजाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात



कसे आणता येईल, ही प्रामाणिकतळमळ आहे. हीतळमळ त्यांच्या वैचारिक लेखनातून दिसते. लक्ष्मण गायकवाड यांनी समाज प्रबोधनाची धुरा आपल्या खांद्यावर घेतली असल्यामुळे ते समाजाला मार्गदर्शन करतात. तेव्हा त्यांची भाषा निर्भीड होताना दिसते. समाजातील ताणतणावाचे सूक्ष्मपणे निरीक्षण करतात. सामाजिक प्रश्न आणि समस्यांची चिकित्सा परखडपणे करतात.

अशाप्रकारे लक्ष्मण गायकवाड यांच्या ललित आणि वैचारिकसाहित्यातील वाङ्मयीन वैशिष्ट्यांचे मूल्यमापन केले आहे.

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डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या जलघोरपावर मानवतावादी प्रतिक्रिया व परिघ तसेच पदचलित समाजाच्या आपुलकीचा जणू हांग जलसिधन व उर्जाविकास घोरणाचे अंतिम उद्दिष्ट हे तालीक कोटयावधी लोकांच्या कल्याणाबं असल्याचे स्पष्ट केले. हे साधू होयसाडी त्यांचे मते सिधनाचे फायदे तळागाळापर्यंत पोहोचू पाहिजेत. वंचे असे प्रकल्प हाती घेतले जातात त्या वेळेसचर्गात त्यांचे लाभ मिळाले पाहिजेत असे त्यांचे मत होत.

संदर्भ:

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## मराठवाड्यातील वृत्तपत्रसृष्टीला आनंद कृष्ण वाघमारे यांचे योगदान

प्रा. विठ्ठल बाबुराव गुडे

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख,

कालिकादेवी महाविद्यालय शिखर कासार, जि.ता. चांड

### प्रस्तावना —

प्राचीन महाराष्ट्राच्या केंद्रस्थानी असणाऱ्या प्रदेशाला मराठवाडा म्हणून संबोधले जाते. या प्रदेशास हे नाव मिर मेहबूब अली खान बहादुर याच्या हैदराबादचे निजाम अली हजरत मुख्यमंत्री सर सालारजंग पहिला याने १८७० च्या सुमारास आपल्या राज्याची नवीन जिल्हाबंदी करून मराठी भागाचा औरंगाबाद सुधा निर्माण करून त्याला मराठवाडा असे नाव दिले. मराठवाड्याच्या आता ज्या सोमा आहेत त्या पूर्वी अशा नव्हत्या तरीही पूर्वी या प्रदेशाला मराठवाडी असे म्हटले जात असे याचा उल्लेख इ.स. सन १५७० ते १६४० या काळात लिहिलेला इतिहास तारीख फेरिस्ता या नावाने प्रसिद्ध आहे त्याच्या पहिल्या खंडात मराठवाडी असा उल्लेख आढळतो. याशिवाय आहे खुद टिपू सुलतान च्या पत्रांमध्ये ही मराठवाडी असा उल्लेख आलेला आहे. यावरून इसवी सन १९५६ मध्ये भाषाकार प्रांतरचना झाल्यानंतर हैदराबाद संस्थान यापासून मराठवाडा स्वतंत्र झाला असला तरी त्या अगोदरही मराठवाडा हे नाव प्रचलित असलेले विविध पुराव्यांच्या आधारे दिसून येते. मराठवाडा ही संतांची भूमी विवेकसिंधु ग्रंथ लिहिणारे मुकुंदराज ज्या मराठवाड्याने दिले असा हा मराठवाडा ६६२ वर्ष इस्लामी सत्तेखाली राहिला. तरी परंतु येथील सर्वसामान्य मराठी भाषिक जनतेने आपले मराठी प्रेम विविध साहित्य निर्माण करून अबाधित ठेवले. वेगवेगळ्या धर्म संप्रदायातील ग्रंथ, पुस्तके, कवितासंग्रह इत्यादी साहित्यातील प्रकार मराठी भाषेत निर्माण होत राहिली. पुढे कालांतराने सर्वसामान्यांना समजेल परतडेल वते एकमेकांशी संवाद साधू शकतील अशा वृत्तपत्र या साधनाचा उगम झाला. मराठवाड्याला निजामी सत्तेच्या जोखडातून मुक्त करण्यासाठी ज्या ज्या महापुरुषांनी



आपल्या हाताची काडे केली त्यापुढे आ कृ. वाघमारे यांचे महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान आहे सामाजिक कार्यांबरोबर संशोधनात्मक शैक्षणिक यत्नांमधे अभ्यास आणि त्यांच्या अनुषंगाने लेखन घित्त. या त्यांचा विशेष रस होता त्यांनी अनेक वृत्तपत्रांत लेखन केले व संस्थांनी प्रजेच्या दुःखातून त्यांना मोहाची एकदमतरन व वापता त्यांनी वृत्तपत्र चढवून आपल्या समाजातील कल्पनांना पूर्ण रूप देण्यासाठी वृत्तपत्र काढले त्यांच्या कार्याचा मोडक्यात फेतलेल्या हा मार्गच.

### मराठवाड्यातील काही वृत्तपत्रे—

मराठवाडा हे मराठीचे माहेर घर आहे असा या प्रदेशाचा पौरव करण्यात येतो, परंतु मराठी वृत्तपत्रांच्या इतिहासात मराठवाड्याच्या पत्र सुटीच्या वाटचाली मराठवाड्याचा उल्लेख फारसा आढळत नाही. त्याचे कारण मराठवाड्याचा हा प्रदेश हैदराबाद संस्थानाच्या अधिपत्याखाली असल्यामुळे जुन्या मराठी अर्ध वृत्तपत्रांचा आढावा घेताना मराठवाड्यात जुन्या वृत्तपत्रांची काही परंपरा आहे इथेही काही वृत्तपत्रे निघत होती याची नोंद घेतली जावी म्हणून पहाता एकोणिसाव्या शतकात हैदराबाद येथून प्रसिद्ध होणाऱ्या निजाम विजय या वृत्तपत्राचा उल्लेख करणे क्रमप्राप्त ठरते. औरंगाबाद किंवा मराठवाडा येथून निघणाऱ्या वृत्तपत्र बाबत उल्लेखनीय असे पहिले वृत्तपत्र म्हणून औरंगाबाद समाचार या साप्ताहिकाचा उल्लेख करावा लागेल. १८८६ सालचा त्या वृत्तपत्राचा एक अंक अलीकडेच उपलब्ध झाला आहे तो औरंगाबादच्या एका ग्रंथालयात जपून ठेवण्यात आला आहे. मराठवाड्याच्या कपाळी संस्थांनी राजवटीचा बरबटा असल्यामुळे वृत्तपत्र स्वातंत्र्याबाबत उर्ध्वित ब्रिटिश अंमलाखालील महाराष्ट्रपेश्वा येथील स्थिती भिन्न होती. राज्यकर्त्याच्या दडपणाचा टररा आणि मागसलेपण अशा दुर्णी कारणांनी वृत्तपत्रीय क्षेत्रात इथे पहाट लवकर उभाडले नाही आणि ज्यांनी धाडसाने वृत्तपत्र काढले त्यांना अज्ञात वासांचे राहावे लागले. त्यामुळे पत्रकारीतेचे क्षेत्र फारसे फुलू शकले नाही आज मराठवाड्याच्या वृत्तपत्र सुटी मध्ये जी काही भरभराट दिसते आहे अगदी अलीकडेच राज्य पुनर्रचनेनंतर ची आहे असे दिसते.

### आ कृ. वाघमारे यांचा मराठवाडा—

आजच्या वृत्तपत्रसुटीत ज्यांचा अत्यंत गौरवाने उल्लेख होतो आणि जो अंक अजूनही चालू आहे आजच्या मराठी वृत्तपत्रसुटीत आपल्या वैशिष्ट्येने जो ओळखला जातो त्या मराठवाडा वृत्तपत्राचा प्रारंभीचा

इतिहास अभूतपूर्व मराठवा पाहजे. त्याचा पहिले अंक १० फेब्रुवारी १९३८ रोजी प्रसिद्ध झाला हे निघतासुटीत काढणारे आ कृ. वाघमारे हे झुंजार पत्रकार असून ओळखले गेले. ते खरे हाडाचे समाजसेवक व राजकीय कार्यकर्ते होते त्यांच्या चळवळीचे साधन झुंजार प्रचारमाठी त्यांनी वृत्तपत्र काढले. श्री. वाघमारे यांचे आपल्या वृत्तपत्राच्या प्रचारातून दोन श्रेय साध्य करता येते. एकीकडे अरंदाव, एकतंत्री, मुळमी अशा भर्मांध सरकारला त्यांच्या जबाबदारीची जाणीव देणे देणे आवश्यक होते, तर दुसऱ्या बाजूला देवदारु दरिद्री आणि असंघटित जनतेला कार्यप्रवण करायला होते. जुनाट वृत्तीच्या संस्थान यंत्रणेवर प्रहार करणे आणि त्याच बरोबर त्या राजवटीच्या दीर्घकाळ चळवळी बधिर बनलेल्या जनतेला चैतन्य देणे अशी ही कामगिरी पार पाडताना त्यांच्या प्रचाराचा भर प्रामुख्याने नागरी स्वातंत्र्य, मातृभाषेतून शिक्षण आणि मराठी भाषेची सुरक्षितता या तीन प्रश्नावर असे.

हैदराबाद संस्थान हा एक प्रचंड तुमटा बसला आहे असे त्यांचे त्या वेळच्या राजकीय परिस्थितीचे यथार्थ निदान होते सामाजिक जीवन हे सार्वत्रिक जाला देता येईल अशा जीवनाचा आरंभ चढवणे संस्थानात झालेला नव्हता. बहुसंख्य लोकांना ते असून बोलता येत नव्हते कान असून ऐकू येत नव्हते तर डोळे असून पाहता येत नव्हते. अशा या संस्थान प्रजेला प्रथम मनुष्य म्हणून नागरिक म्हणून जगावारी शिकवण गरजेची होती. अशा या परिस्थितीत मराठवाड्याचा पहिला अंक प्रसिद्ध झाला आणि लगेच निजाम सरकारने त्यावर बंदी घालण्याचा हुकूम काढला. संस्थानच्या बाहेरची वृत्तपत्रेही संस्थानात येण्यावर बंद होती त्यामुळे मराठवाड्याचा अंक पुण्याहून प्रसिद्ध झाला. तरी मराठवाडा वृत्तपत्र संस्थानात येऊ शकत नव्हते. परंतु वाघमारे यांची जिद्द मोठी त्यांनी या बंदी हुकूमावर मात करण्यासाठी दुसऱ्या अंकाचे नाव बदलून टाकले. त्या नावावर ही संस्थानच्या अधिकार्यांनी बंदी आणली. असा प्रकार वारंवार झाला आणि कायदा यांनी ११ निरनिराळ्या नावांची वृत्तपत्र काढली संजीवनी, हैदराबाद स्वराज्य, नागरिक, रणदुग्धी इ. नावे देऊन ते आपले वृत्तपत्र संस्थानच्या हद्दीत पाठवीत असत. एका महिन्याच्या लोटर च्या कालखंडात ११ साप्ताहिक काढण्याचा विक्रम त्यांनी करून दाखविला सरकार व संपादक यांचीही झुंज अपूर्वच म्हणावी लागेल. वृत्तपत्र स्वातंत्र्यासाठी व जनतेत जागृती करण्यासाठी असा संघर्ष अन्यत्र कुठे पहावयास मिळत नाही. वाघमारे यांनी आपल्या लेखनात मराठवाडा काढण्याच्या आधीपासूनच प्रारंभ केलेला दिसतो. यांच्या लेखनात



जो संग्रह वाघमारे स्मृति समितीने प्रसिद्ध केल्यामुळे हैदराबाद संस्थानी लोकस्थिती हा महाग्रंथ या वृत्तपत्रात आलेला लेख ३१ मे १९३६ चा आहे.

तेव्हापासून श्री वाघमारे सतत लिहीताना होते. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर हैदराबाद संस्थानातून मराठवाडा मुक्त झाल्यावर सुद्धा त्यांचे लेखन चालू होते. त्यांची लेखन शैली साधी सोपी आणि समजून सांगण्याच्या भूमिकेतून विचारणा आस्वाहन करणारी आहे. प्रखर राष्ट्रनिष्ठा, तत्त्वनिष्ठा व त्याबरोबरच सामान्य जनते विषयी चा जिज्ञासू त्यांच्या लेखातून पहावयास मिळतो. त्यांनी लिहिलेले लेख हे समजण्यास सोपे विशेष अशी अलंकार प्रचुर भाषा न वापरता आकडेवारी, माहितीपूर्णता व मुद्देसूदपणा त्यांच्या लेखात दिसतो. फार क्वचित प्रसंगी मोराची पिसे लावलेला होमकावळ असे शीर्षक त्यांच्या लेखात आढळते. एरवी अशी साधी सरळ व सोपी शीर्षके त्यांच्या लेखात दिलेली दिसतात. राजकारणा प्रमाणे शिक्षण आणि मराठी भाषा या विषयावर ही त्यांनी लेखन केले. पुढे १३ सप्टेंबर १९४८ रोजी पोलीस कारवाई झरे निजामाने शरणागती पत्करली यामुळे मराठवाडा साप्ताहिकाचा वनवास संपला पुण्यातून मराठवाडा हैदराबाद येथे गेला. हैदराबाद ला गेल्यावर १ एप्रिल १९४९ पासून ते अर्ध साप्ताहिक म्हणून प्रसिद्ध होऊ लागले. १९५६ नंतर मराठवाडा पत्राचे पुन्हा एकदा स्वतंत्र होऊन ते औरंगाबादला जाऊन स्थिरावले मराठवाडा वृत्तपत्राचा जीवनक्रम पुष्कळसा सुकर झाला. मराठवाडा औरंगाबादला गेल्यावर त्याची लोकप्रियता वाढत गेली. आठवड्यातून दोनदा प्रसिद्ध होणार्या या पत्राने लोकांचे समाधान होईन असे झाले. नव्या परिस्थितीत जीवनाला वेग येत होता. दैनंदिन घडामोडींचा प्रचंड लोख येऊन आढळत होता. त्या वेगाला आठवड्यातून दोनदा प्रसिद्ध होणारा मराठवाडा अपुरा ठरू लागला. वृत्तपत्र येज काढणे हाच त्यावर तोडगा होता. अनंतराव भालेराव यांच्या कुशल संपादकत्वाखाली पत्राची घोडदौड वेगाने होऊ लागली होती. वृत्तपत्राला एक लयही प्राप्त झाली होती. विश्वस्त संस्था निर्माण करून वृत्तपत्राला स्थैर्य देण्याचा प्रयत्न झालेला होता. पण म्हणून आर्थिक स्थिती चांगली होती असे मात्र नाही. पत्राचे दैनिकात रुपांतर करणे अपरिहार्य झाले होते. परिस्थितीचे ते मागणी होते. पण पैशाचे सोंग कसे आणावयाचे हा प्रश्न होता. सर्व सुरुवात मुख्यपासून करावी लागणार होती. ज्या जनतेसाठी पत्र होते ती जनता पुन्हा सहाय्याला आली. स्वातंत्र्यदिनाच्या मुहूर्तावर मराठवाडाचा दैनिक स्वरूपातील पहिला अंक १५ ऑगस्ट १९६८ रोजी बाहेर पडला. मराठवाडाचचे सुरुवातीचे खडतर जीवन लक्षात घेतले की, दैनिकाच्या

रुपाने त्याचा नव्या अवतार ज्या दिवशी प्रकट झाल्याचा तो योडा आनंदचा, सौख्यचा दिवस होता. पण हा आनंद निर्भळ राहता अशी नियतीची इच्छा नव्हती. मराठवाडा दैनिक स्वरूपात ज्यादिवशी प्रसिद्ध झाल्याचा त्याच्या एकच दिवस आगोदर म्हणजे १४ ऑगस्ट १९६८ रोजी संस्थापक आनंदराव वाघमारे यांचे निधन झाले. मराठवाडा हा दैनिक स्वरूपात पाहता हा एकच ध्याम त्यांना लागलेला होता दुर्दैवाने ही त्यांची इच्छा अपुरी राहिली. आ कृ वाघमारे यांच्या नंतर संपादक पदाची जबाबदारी अनंत भालेराव यांच्यावर आले यांनीही अत्यंत प्रभावीपणे मराठवाडा हे वृत्तपत्र चालवले. समारोप—आनंदराव वाघमारे हे रेल्वे तार मारत असून सुद्धा यांनी महात्मा गांधीजींच्या कार्यातून प्रेरणा घेऊन आपल्या नोकरीचा राजीनामा दिले व स्वातंत्र्यलढ्यात स्वताला झोकून दिले. निजाम सरकार विरुद्ध भूमिका मांडल्यामुळे त्यांना १९४२ च्या चळवळीत टोन वर्तमानाटी अटक सुद्धा झाली. ते शरीराने कृश होते. पण मनाने ध्येयनिष्ठ प्रबळ होते. गोविंदभाई श्रॉफ, भाऊसाहेब वैशापायन, हबीब उद्दीन यांच्यासमवेत त्यांनी हैदराबाद मुक्ती संग्राम यशस्वी केला आणि पुढे औरंगाबाद येऊन मराठवाडा हे वृत्तपत्र चालू करून लोकांच्या भावना सरकार दखारी प्रभावीपणे मांडण्याचे काम केले त्यांनी त्या काळात आशाताई या विधवेशी विवाह करून सामाजिक क्रांती केली व आशाताईंनी सुद्धा त्यांच्या कार्यात मोलाची मदत केली. मराठवाडा या वृत्तपत्राच्या माध्यमातून आनंदराव वाघमारे हे कायमस्वरूपी जनतेच्या वाचकांच्या मनात घर करून राहिले यात शंका नाही.

**संदर्भ ग्रंथ—**

- १ भालेराव अनंत: हैदराबाद स्वातंत्र्यसंग्राम आणि मराठवाडा.
- २ केले रा.के : मराठी वृत्तपत्रांचा इतिहास, कॉन्टिनेन्टल प्रकाशन पुणे.
३. पोतदार वसंत हैदराबाद स्वातंत्र्यसंग्राम.
४. मायबोलीचा मराठवाडा खंड ३ योमेश प्रकाशन, औरंगाबाद.
५. रणपिसे आप्पा: दलितांची वृत्तपत्रे प्रकाशक प्रतिज्ञा प्रकाशन मुंबई.
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**अण्णा भाऊ साठे यांच्या लेखनाचे ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन**

पा. विठ्ठल बाबुराव गुंडे

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कालिकादेवी महाविद्यालय शिरूर कासार, जिल्हा. बीड

**प्रस्तावना:**

अण्णा भाऊ साठे या प्रतिभावंत साहित्यिकाचा जन्म १ ऑगस्ट १९२० रोजी सांगली जिल्ह्यातील वाळवा तालुक्याच्या वाटेगाव गावकुसाबाहेरच्या 'मांग वाळवात' झाला. हिंदू जाती प्रथेनुसार शूद्र- अतिशूद्र समजल्या जाणाऱ्या मातंग समाजात जन्म होऊनही अण्णा भाऊ साहित्याचे सर्व प्रकार हाताळून साहित्य क्षेत्राला एक नवा चेहरा देतात जो जनसामान्यांचा आरसा होता. साहित्य हे करमणुकीचे साधन नसून ते उपेक्षित, वंचित आणि दारिद्र्याचे दुःख जगाच्या वेशीवर टांगणारे एक प्रभावी माध्यम आहे हे अण्णाभाऊंनी सर्वप्रथम भारतीय समाजाला दाखवून दिले.

**उद्देश:**

अण्णा भाऊ साठे यांच्या साहित्यातून व्यक्त होणारे सामाजिक मूल्य, समता, स्वातंत्र्य आणि बंधुता यांचे ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन करण्याच्या उद्देशाने हे संशोधन करण्यात येत आहे.

**संशोधन पद्धती:**

सदरील संशोधन पेपर मध्ये ऐतिहासिक संशोधन पद्धतीचा वापर करून अण्णा भाऊ साठे यांच्या लेखनाचे विश्लेषण करण्यात आले असून या माध्यमातून प्राप्त होणाऱ्या तद्दृष्ट्यांच्या आधारावर काही निष्कर्ष मांडण्यात आले आहेत. हे अध्ययन करत असताना अण्णा भाऊ साठे यांनी लिहिलेल्या लेखनाचा साधन म्हणून वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

**अण्णा भाऊ आणि शिक्षण:**

अण्णा भाऊंच्या शिक्षणाबद्दल अनेक मतभेद आहेत बजरंग कोरडे म्हणतात की, "ते दुसरी पर्यंत शिकले होते तर काहीजण म्हणतात की ते व्हर्नाक्युलर फायनल (म्हणजेच इयत्ता सातवीपर्यंत) शिकले होते." (कोरडे, १९९५: पृ. क्र. ३) मात्र याबद्दल कुठेही पुरावा सापडत नाही. 'माझा भाऊ: अण्णा भाऊ' या पुस्तकात शंकर भाऊ साठे त्यांच्या शिक्षणाबद्दल एक भक्कम पुरावा देताना म्हणतात, "भाऊ साठे तुकाराम ला शाळेत बसवून निघून गेले. शाळेतला तुकाराम चा तो पहिलाच दिवस. दुसऱ्या दिवशी तुकाराम बर्गाच्या बाहेर बसून शिकू लागले शकत कसले ते फक्त निरीक्षण करू लागले. दुपारच्या सुट्टीत मास्तर येऊन विद्यार्थ्यांचा अभ्यास पाहतांना तुकाराम कडे आले आणि विचारले बघू म्हणताततुकाराम महाराज काय लिहिले आहे पाटीवर... बघू? असं म्हणताच तुकाराम आपली पाटी मास्तर पुढे ठेवली. पाटी बघताच मास्तराने सुरू केले, 'तुका लेका, गाडवा काय काडलं रे हे पाटीवर. कालपासून तू हे चार अक्षर गिरवतोस. तू माणूस आहेस की जनावर? यावर तुकाराम म्हणाले मास्तर मी कालच शाळेत आलो आहे तूच खाल्लं की रूप येत का? मास्तरला वाटलं हे शेंबडं पोरगं आपला अपमान करतोय म्हणून हात सुजेसतोर मारले." (साठे, पृष्ठ. १५)

**अण्णा भाऊ साठे आणि साहित्य:**

'माणूस आणि त्यांचे जगणे' हा अण्णा भाऊंच्या चिंतनाचा विषय होता. दीड दिवस शाळेत गेलेल्या अण्णा भाऊंनी फुले-शाहू-आंबेडकरांना अपेक्षित असणारा समतावादी चेहरा भारतीय समाजाला देताना दिसून येतात. अण्णा



अज्ञानाच्या समतावादी विचारांचा दाखला देताना प्रा. माधव बसवंते 'अण्णा भाऊ साठे' समतावादी साहित्यिक या पुस्तकाच्या प्रस्तावनेत लिहितात की, "लोकशाहीर, कवी, नाटककार, कथाकार, कादंबरीकार, संपुनत महाराष्ट्र साहित्याच्या नळाचे लोकनायक, वैश्विक तत्वज्ञ, समाजशास्त्रज्ञ व साहित्यपरत जगा नावांनी अण्णा भाऊ साठे हे साहित्यिक स्तरावर प्रख्यात आहेत. अण्णा हे अक्षर साहित्याचे उदगाते व विद्रोही मूल्यांचे सर्जक आहेत. त्यांची लेखणी ही सत्वाशी व मूल्यांशी इमान राखणारी आहे. शोषण व अन्याय सहन करीत घाम गाळणाऱ्या व कष्ट करणाऱ्या वर्गांच्या डोक्यातील अणुची भाषा अण्णांना समजली होती." (बसवंते, 2019; पृ. 3) साहित्यविश्वातील अक्षिपमान हिरो म्हणजे अण्णा भाऊ साठे, ज्यांनी कथा-कादंबरी, पद्यरचना, लोकनाट्य, नाटक व प्रवास वर्तन जगा जेवढेगाळ्या साहित्य प्रकारात लेखन करून चेहरा नसलेल्या समूहांना ओळख आणि अस्तित्व देण्याचे मोठे काम अण्णा भाऊ साठे यांनी केली आहे. अण्णा भाऊंचे शिक्षण आणि १९४० च्या नंतर चा काळ एक विकास प्रक्रिया ज्यामध्ये बा. यदेंकर, गंगाधर गाडगीळ, नारायण सुर्वे, अंकदेश माडगूळकर आणि अण्णा भाऊ साठे यांचा प्रामुख्याने उल्लेख करावा लागेल. या साहित्यिक विकास प्रक्रियेमध्ये एक संवेदनशील कार्यकर्ता आणि लेखक म्हणून अण्णा भाऊ समोर येतात. जे शोषित, पीडित, दलित आणि उपेक्षित वर्गांच्या वेदना मांडतांन दिसून येतात. एकूणच, 1940 च्या पूर्व मत्तडी साहित्यातील चित्र आणि अण्णा भाऊंच्या साहित्यातील ग्रामीण दलित जीवन ही एक मोठी दरी भारतीय साहित्यात पाहायला मिळते.

## अण्णा भाऊ आणि मुंबई जीवन:

कुळाच्या झळा आणि सामाजिक विषमता यामुळे अण्णाभाऊंचे कुटुंब 1932 मध्ये वाटेगाव ते मुंबई पायी प्रवास करत मुंबईला येऊन भायखळ्याच्या चांदबीबी चाळीत स्थायिक झाले. मुंबईत पोटासाठी संघर्ष करत असताना अनेक प्रकारची कामे अण्णाभाऊंना करावी लागली ज्यामध्ये "हॉटेल बॉय, कोळसे वाहक, बेटर व मुलांना खेळणारा या वर्गांचा प्रामुख्याने उल्लेख करावा लागेल." (1) भायखळा - मादुंगा आणि उर्वरित आयुष्य हे चिरानगरच्या वस्तीत गेले. मादुंगा आणि अण्णाभाऊ हा एक संशोधनाचा विषय आहे. चांदबीबी च्या चाळीत वास्तव्याला असताना अण्णाभाऊ संघर्षमय जीवन जगत होते. मादुंग्याला वास्तव्याला आल्यानंतर त्यांचा संबंध कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाशी येऊ लागला आणि ज्या अर्थाने त्यांचं जगणं येथे स्थिरावले. त्यांना येथेच खऱ्या अर्थाने लिहिण्याची उर्मी मिळत गेली. त्यांच्या संवेदनशील मनाला खत-पाणी हे मार्क्सवाद्यांनी घातलं असं म्हटलं तर यात अतिशयोक्ती होणार नाही. मादुंगा तेवर कॅम्पच्या नाक्यावर इराण्याचे 'लेबर रेस्टॉरंट' नावाचे हॉटेल होते. जे राजकीय पक्षाच्या कार्यकर्त्यांचा 'होता. या हॉटेलच्या बाजूला एखेला वॅटरीज कंपनी होती ज्याच्या जवळच असणाऱ्या झोपडपट्टीत अण्णाभाऊ राहायचे. वाहिरी आणि तमाशाचा वारसा असणाऱ्या कुटुंबातून आलेल्या अण्णाभाऊंची प्रतिभा उपजत होती.

## अण्णा भाऊ आणि साम्यवाद:

वयाच्या 11 व्या वर्षी वडिलांसोबत मुंबईला आलेल्या अण्णाभाऊंनी गरिबी, दारिद्र्य आणि झोपडपट्टी जीवन जवळून अनुभवले. मुंबईमध्ये मजुरांची संख्या जास्त असल्या कारणाने त्यांना मजुरांचे पत्र आंदोलन संप जवळून पाहिले. हा काळ स्वातंत्र्य पूर्वीचा असल्याकारणाने मुंबईतील विविध राजकीय संघटना, कामगार संघटना आणि चळवळींचा आणि अण्णाभाऊंचा जवळून संबंध आला. कामगार चळवळीशी अण्णाभाऊंचा संबंध आल्यामुळे ते मार्क्सवाद आकडे झुकले.

अण्णाभाऊंनी मार्क्सवाद स्वीकारला आणि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टीच्या संदर्भाने जे काही काम मिळेल ते आनंदाने करू लागले. "पोम्प्लेट वाटणे, विविध प्रकारचे हॅण्डविले वाटणे, मोर्चे, संप, हरताळ यशस्वी करण्यासाठी पोस्टर्स रंगवणे, रस्त्यावर घोषणा लिहिणे: (1) यामध्ये अण्णाभाऊ अगदी तरबेज झाले." अण्णाभाऊंनी आपल्यातील प्रतिभेचा वापर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वाढवण्यासाठी केला. गाणी व लावण्या पोवाडे समाजातील आर्थिक आणि विषमता या विषयावर



लिहून समाजात प्रबोधन करण्याचे काम केले. जर्मन विचारवंत कार्ल मार्क्स चा दास कॅपिटल आणि कम्युनिस्ट मॅनिफेस्टो (साम्यवादाचा जाहीरनामा) हे ग्रंथ वाचून अण्णाभाऊंना जीवनाकडे पाहण्याची एक सकारात्मक दृष्टी प्राप्त झाली. परिणामी, अण्णा भाऊ आपल्या साहित्यातून वस्तुनिष्ठ, वास्तव आणि वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन स्पष्ट करणारे साहित्य जगाममोर आणताना दिसून येतात. आर्थिक समता प्रस्थापित झाल्याशिवाय समाजात सामाजिक समता नादणार नाही हा हा विचार घेऊन आयुष्यभर लेखन करणारे अण्णाभाऊ सामाजिक न्याय बाजूला करून आर्थिक समता प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी लढताना आपल्याला दिसून येतात. याचे भक्कम उदाहरण म्हणजे "ये आझादी तुठी है देश कि जनता भुकी है." या या नात्या मधून दिसून येते. 15 ऑगस्ट 1947 रोजी भारत स्वतंत्र झाला मात्र स्वातंत्र्याच्या दुसऱ्या दिवशी अण्णाभाऊ साठे मोठ्या संख्येने लोकांना सोबत घेऊन मुंबई येथील आझाद मैदानावर भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टीच्या नेतृत्वाखाली मोर्चा काढतात. या मोर्चाच्या माध्यमातून भारत देश सामाजिक व आर्थिक दृष्ट्या पूर्ण स्वतंत्र झाला नाही अशी परखड मांडणी करताना अण्णाभाऊ समोर येतात. साम्यवादी अर्थशास्त्रज्ञ कार्ल मार्क्स 'जगातील कामगारांनो एक व्हा, विजय आपलाच आहे' हा सिद्धांत मांडतात तर दुसऱ्या बाजूला अण्णा भाऊ साठे म्हणतात ही 'पृथ्वी शेषनागाच्या मस्तकावर तरली नसून ती कष्टकऱ्यांच्या तळहातावर तरली आहे.' यासंदर्भात प्रा. डॉ. सदाशिव भुयारे म्हणतात की, " मार्क्स भांडवलशाहीतील दोष स्पष्ट करणारी मांडणी करताना कामगारांच्या शोषणाच्या अतिरिक्त मूल्यांचा सिद्धांत मांडून कामगारांच्या अधिराज्यची संकल्पना विकसित करतात. तर अण्णा भाऊ साठे साहित्य व तत्वज्ञानातून भांडवलशाहीच्या विरोधात नवविचार मांडून साम्यवादी अर्थव्यवस्थेचे नवे प्रारूप जगाला देतात." (भुयारे, २०१९ पृ. २५३)

**अण्णा भाऊ आणि मानवतावाद:**

भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेने येथील कष्टकरी दिन दुबळ्या दलितांचे सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक व आर्थिक अथक पतंग करून त्यांना गुलाम बनवले होते. अण्णाभाऊंनी या तुटलेल्या खंगलेल्या व जीर्ण झालेल्या भाणसांच्या मेंदूच्या तुकड्यांना आपल्या समतावादी विचाराने रिपीट मारून त्यांना ताठ मानेने जगता यावे यासाठी आपल्या साहित्यातून लढण्याचे तंत्र दिले. शेटजी चे इलेक्शन या वगनाट्य अण्णाभाऊ धोंडीबा या कष्टकऱ्यांचे बाणेदार वर्णन करतात. शेटजी जेव्हा त्याला 'ते धोंड्या' असा एकेरी भाषेत आवाज देतो तेव्हा शेटजी माझे नाव 'धोंड्या' नाहीतर 'धोंडीबा' आहे असा ठणकावून सांगणारा स्वाभिमानी धोंडीबा अण्णा भाऊंनी आपल्या वगनाट्यातून उभा केला आहे. हा बाणेदारपणा आणि स्वाभिमानाची लढाई डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या नंतर अण्णा भाऊंच्या साहित्यात पाहायला मिळते. मेलेली जनावरे ओढू नका हा बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा संदेश आपल्या साहित्यातून मांडणारे अण्णाभाऊ एक वेगळा आदर्श देऊन जातात. अण्णा भाऊंचा मानवतावादी विचार मांडणारी सापळा आणि बुद्धाची शपथ या दोन कथेकडे सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोनातून पहावे लागेल जे या अगोदर लेखक समीक्षक आणि तथाकथित विचारवंताला ही जमणे नाही. सापळा ही कथा मेलेली गाय सोडण्यास नकार दिल्यावर गावात धडणाऱ्या संघर्षाची कथा आहे ती केवळ सर्वनाशी संबंधित नसून आत्मसन्मानाची आणि स्वाभिमानीची कथा आहे. तर धम्मक्रांती नंतर अण्णाभाऊ संवेदनशील मन घेऊन केवळ लिहीत बसले नाहीत तर त्या प्रक्रियेचा एक भाग म्हणून 'जग बदल घालुनी घाव, सांगून गेले मज भीमराव' लिहून सर्वसामान्यांच्या काळजात धम्मक्रांती रुजविण्याचे मुलाचे कार्य केले. धम्म स्वीकारा नंतर नव्या जाणिवा कशा समूह मनाची पकड घेऊ पाहात आहेत आणि विशेषत्वाने लहान मुलांची कोळी म्हणे नव्या मूल्याने कशी भारावून गेली आहेत याचे सुंदर चित्रण बुद्धाची शपथ या कथेत पाहायला मिळते. तेव्हा तथागत गौतम बुद्ध ने अण्णाभाऊ साठे हे सर्व महापुरुष मानवतावाद आणि समतावादी विचारांची पेरणी करता दिसून येतात. हे महापुरुष केवळ व्यक्ती राहिल्याया नाहीत तर या देशाला सन्मानाने प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त करून देणारे क्रांती पुरुष उरतात. एवढेच नाही तर, समता, स्वातंत्र्य, बंधुता, न्याय आणि मानवता या मानवी मूल्यांची भारतीय समाजात पेरणी करून नवसमाज निर्मिती ती करताना दिसून येतात.



संकेतः

भारतीय समाज हा वर्गानुवर्ग विषमता, जातिव्यवस्था व वर्ग व्यवस्थित अडकून पडलेला होता. या गुलामीच्या जोखडातून समाजाला मुक्त करण्यासाठी तत्कास गौतम बुद्ध, राजर्षी शाहू महाराज, महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुले, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर व समतावादी सर्व महापुरुषांनी आपले समग्र आयुष्य खर्ची घातले. याच विचारांची काम धरून अखण्ड अण्णा भाऊ साठे यांनी समाजात नवचेतना निर्माण करण्यासाठी विविध प्रकारचे साहित्य लेखन करून पुणेलाच विचार मांडणाऱ्या महाराष्ट्राला अभिप्रेत असणारे स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुता, न्याय, समाज परिवर्तन व नव मुक्तीचा विचार आपल्या लेखणीतून मांडला. आज पर्यंतच्या लेखक समीक्षक व तत्कासित विचारवंतांनी अण्णाभाऊला एका विशिष्ट चौकटीत बंदिस्त करून ठेवले ज्यामुळे अण्णाभाऊंच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाच्या तसा स्वातंत्र्यात दिशत नाहीत. अर्जुन डांगळे अण्णाभाऊंच्या जीवनाचे चार टप्पे सांगतात, " पहिला म्हणजे वारंतेच्या जोच्यात डोंगरदऱ्यात वाडलेले अण्णाभाऊ, दुसरा टप्पा म्हणजे वाटेगावहुत मुंबईला आपल्या बडिलांसह पायी चालत जेजे पोट्यापाण्यासाठी, नोकरीधंदा शोधणारे अण्णाभाऊ, तिसरा टप्पा म्हणजे मार्क्सवाद स्वीकारून पददलित, लोपित जनतेसाठी आपली लेखणी भिजवणारे... आणि चौथा टप्पा म्हणजे कम्युनिस्ट चळवळीचा भर ओसरल्यानंतर ते मृत्यूपर्यंत जगलेले अण्णाभाऊ." (डांगळे, १९९८, पृ. १५) इंग्रजी साहित्याचे गाडे अभ्यासक आणि अण्णाभाऊंचा त्यांना सहवास लाभला ते विचारवंत अर्जुन डांगळे यांनाही कधी अण्णाभाऊ आणि बाबासाहेब भेटीचे पुरावे सापडले नसतील का? एवढेच नाही तर आपली सर्वोत्कृष्ट साहित्यकृती ' बाबासाहेबांच्या झुंजार लेखणीला अर्पण करणारे अण्णाभाऊ, बाबासाहेबांच्या महापरिनिर्वाण दिनानिमित्त श्रद्धांजली च्या निमित्ताने "जग बदल घालुनी घाव, सांगून ते मज भीमराव" हे कवन लिहिणारे अण्णा भाऊ, कथेच्या माध्यमातून बुद्धाची शपथ लिहिणारे अण्णाभाऊ, अखण्ड समताधिष्ठित समाज निर्मितीसाठी लेखणी जवणारे अण्णाभाऊ, फुले-शाहू-आंबेडकरांना अपेक्षित असणाऱ्या समतावादी विचारांची पेरणी करणारे अण्णा भाऊ अभ्यासू समीक्षकांना सुद्धा दिशत नाहीत. अण्णाभाऊंचे जीवन चरित्र बाबासाहेबांचा समतावादी विचार अक्षोरेखित केल्याशिवाय पूर्ण होणार नाही. असे असले तरीही ही समीक्षक अण्णा भाऊंचा अभ्यास करताना एकांगी समीक्षा करताना दिसून येतात, म्हणून अशा या एकांगी समीक्षेला खूब देऊन अण्णाभाऊंच्या साहित्याची सर्वानाने समीक्षा करण्याची आज काळाची गरज आहे.

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**प्रारंभिक जीवन-**

ज.प. मुळे यांना जन्म 9 मे 1915 रोजी गणोरी येथे जाला. त्यांचे मूळचे गाव औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यातील फुलंब्री हे होते. प्रारंभिक शिक्षण त्यांनी फुलंब्री येथे घेतले व त्यानंतर औरंगाबाद येथे ट्रेनिंग स्कूलच्या संस्थेत स्कुलमध्ये शिक्षण घेतले. औरंगाबाद येथे शिक्षण घेत असताना 1931 मध्ये भडकल गेट जवळील माध्यमिक शाळात प्रवेश घेतला. यानंतर 1934-35 च्या दरम्यान त्यांनी महाविद्यालयात प्रवेश घेऊन महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षण सुरू केले. 1936 सालच्या जून मध्ये वारा रुपये मासिक पगारावर सरस्वती भुवन मध्ये शिक्षक म्हणून कार्यरत झाले. वादरम्यान स्टेट कॉलेज चळवळीने वांगलेच मूळ घरलेले होते.

हैदराबाद नॅशनल कॉन्फरन्सची कागदपत्रे मुळे यांच्या घरी सापडल्यामुळे गोविंद भाई थॉमस, वैद्यनाथ यांनी एल पाठक, हसीबुद्दीन व वाचमारे अशा सर्वांना पकडण्यात आले. 12 ऑगस्ट 1942 रोजी ज.प. मुळे यांना हरमून कारागृहात डांबण्यात आले यानंतर हैदराबाद येथील चंचलगुडा या जेलमध्ये त्यांची रवानगी करण्यात आली. सरस्वती भुवन या शिक्षण संस्थेत नोकरी करत मुळे यांनी मराठवाडा मुक्ती संग्राम, संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र चळवळी अदी सामाजिक कार्यांमध्ये व स्वतंत्र कार्यांमध्ये स्वतःला जोडून दिलेले दिसून येते. मुळे यांना विशेष करून पत्रकारिता क्षेत्रांमध्ये असल्यामुळे त्यांनी या क्षेत्रामध्येही अतिशय भरीव असे कार्य केलेले दिसून येते.

**वृत्तपत्र क्षेत्रातील कार्य -**

ज.प. मुळे यांना वृत्तपत्र व्यवसायाचे विद्यार्थी दशेपासूनच आकर्षण वाटत होते. मॅट्रिकला असताना 1929 मध्ये उत्साह हस्तलिखित मासिक चालवले. 1932 मध्ये नागपूरच्या साहित्य संमेलनात हस्तलिखित अंकांचे प्रदर्शन भरून श्री ग. व. माडखोलकरांच्या महाराष्ट्र या पत्रात दोन कॉलम अभिप्राय छापून आला. उन्नती हा अंक वाढून विकास मंडळातर्फे सुरू करण्यात आला होता 1933 पर्यंत उन्नतीचे अंक काढले गेले त्यामुळे उन्नतीचे अंक इतक्या काळाने जावे अशी कल्पना त्यांच्या मनात रुजली. त्यावेळी छापरीत अंक काढण्यासाठी पोलिमांची परवानगी घ्यावी लागे. तशी परवानगी काही अटीच्या अधीन राहून मुळे यांना मिळाली. पुढे ज.प. मुळे यांनी हैदराबादला भगवत महाराष्ट्र साहित्य संमेलनात औरंगाबाद येथून प्रकाशित होणाऱ्या व त्याची सुरुवात 1946 मध्ये करण्यात आली होती अशा 'प्रतिभा' नावाच्या मासिकाचे प्रकाशन करण्यात आले होते या मासिकाच्या माध्यमातून सितार राज्यात मराठी भाषेची मळचेपी यांबवणे व तिला वैभव प्राप्त करून देणे यासाठी काढण्यात आले होते. ज.प. मुळे वृत्तपत्र क्षेत्रामध्ये आल्यामुळे त्यांना जाणीव होती की औरंगाबाद येथे गृहदा छापखाना सुरू करावा परंतु, ज.प. मुळे काळखंडात हे काम करणे कठीण होते.

तरीही कशाची तमा न बाळगता त्यांनी 7 एप्रिल 1947 रोजी निजाम सरकारकडून प्रेम रजिस्ट्रेशन लावसन्स मिळविले. वादरम्यान भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळण्याच्या हालचाली दृष्टीपथात आल्या होत्या हे लक्षात घेऊन सरस्वती प्रिंटिंग प्रेस वा शुभारंभ 15 ऑगस्ट 1947 हा साधला. या प्रेसच्या खाण्यातून 'तरुण मराठवाडा' ही साप्ताहिक छापणे जात होते त्याचबरोबर त्यांचे स्वतःचे 'प्रतिभा मासिक' हे सुद्धा या छापखान्यात छापणे सुरू मराठवाड्यातील पहिले दैनिक 'मातृभूमी' मराठवाडा पुरवणी छापण्याचा मान सरस्वती प्रेसलाच मिळाले. 'मातृभूमी' ही दैनिक अकोलावरून निघत होते आणि त्याबरोबरच औरंगाबाद मधून प्रसिद्ध होणारी पुरवणी मराठवाड्यातील वाचकांना पुरवली जात होती. छापखाना सुरू करणे त्यात निरनिराळी वृत्तपत्रे मुद्रित करणे, मुद्रण व्यवसायातील व्यक्ती व संस्थांना संधित करणे वगैरे काम मुळे करत असत त्यामुळे सरस्वती प्रिंटिंग प्रेस वा केंद्र



आवधाना नव्हे तर अनेक चळवळींचे केंद्रस्थान झाले होते औरंगाबाद जिप्सी मूद्रक संपादका जयेश रोदरी यांचे  
 संपादनेच्या व अन्य सामाजिक योजनांच्या अनेक कल्पना याच प्रेममधून सुरू झाल्या. प्रेम मध्ये पाचवे वातपारे  
 एकूण मधील होते त्यावर टाईप च्या साहाय्याने त्या काळात भरपूर इयाईची कामे होत असत. टेलीस्ट्रक मोटरची  
 पुढे 1952 मध्ये ज.प मुळे यांनी हैदराबादच्या ठिकाणाहून मागवले जात.

वैक्यन कौनिकल, मुंबईचे टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया, नवाकाळ, लोकमान्य, नवशक्ती, फ्री प्रेस जर्नल अशा वीस-वर्षीय  
 साप्ताहिकपत्रांना घातल्या पाठवत असत. हैदराबादच्या सेंटिनल या इंग्रजी नियतकालिकाचे संपादक सीवा रमला  
 ज.प. मुळे यांनी 1958 मध्ये सामाजिक 'पंचशील' चा प्रारंभ केला. छापखाना घरघात असल्यामुळे

साप्ताहिक काढण्याचे निश्चित झाले. या साप्ताहिकाच्या प्रकाशनसाठी ग. व. माडखोलकर यांचे चिरंजीव जे की  
 औरंगाबाद विद्यापीठाचे कुलगुरू श्री डोंगरकेरी हे होते विद्यापीठाचे कुलगुरू आणि माडखोलकर या दोघांमुळे या  
 साप्ताहिकाकडे पाहण्याचा लोकांचा दृष्टिकोन वेगळा राहिला. एक प्रकारचा दर्जा त्यास आपोआपच प्राप्त झाला.  
 म्हणून आडकाठी केली परंतु वस्तूतः हैदराबादच्या मुन्या कायद्याप्रमाणे अंकाचे रजिस्ट्रेशन हैदराबाद हायकोर्ट  
 जाते होते परंतु इकडे कलेक्टर कचेरी मध्ये कसलेही रेकॉर्ड नसल्याने अखेर पुन्हा रजिस्ट्रेशन करावे लागते. तेव्हा  
 तशीच गेवजी 'रामराज्य' या नावासमती मिळाली आणि हे साप्ताहिक पंचशीलचे रामराज्य होऊन अंक निघू  
 लागले. यानंतर अनेक सामाजिक व दैनिकेही निघाली परंतु औरंगाबादच्या पत्रकारितेच्या इतिहासात या अंकाचे  
 सार पण्यामारखे राहिले आहे.

1965 मध्ये आवासाहेब मुळे यांनी त्या वेळच्या मराठवाड्यातील विन्ध्यमधील संपादकांची आणि  
 संपादकीय विभागातील पत्रकारांची एक परिषद बुलढावाडच्या शासकीय विश्रामगृहात आयोजित केली होती.  
 औरंगाबादतील नामवंत, अनुभवी, ज्येष्ठ, विद्वान संपादकांना त्या परिषदेसाठी हा सामंजित करण्यात आले होते.  
 काळ दैनिकाचे संस्थापक नानासाहेब परुळेकर यांच्या हस्ते परिषदेचे उद्घाटन झाले. तीन दिवस वृत्तपत्र  
 संवसाधार त्या शिबिरात चर्चा झाली. श.ना. नवरे यांनी या परिषदेचा समारोप केला. शिबिर मध्ये श्री रा  
 शिबिर यांनी अश्री कल्पना मांडणी की मराठवाड्यातील पत्रकारांना पत्रकारितेचे शिक्षण देण्याची सोप  
 औरंगाबादच्या विद्यापीठात व्हावी. तो थागा परकडून आवासाहेब मुळे यांनी त्यावेळीचे कुलगुरू जार.पी. नाथ तसेच  
 संपादक धामणकर यांची भेट घेऊन याविषयी पाठपुरावा केला. विद्यापीठ त्यांच्या प्रयत्नांमुळेच वृत्तपत्र विभाग  
 स्थापन झाला. स.मा. गणें या वृत्तविद्या विभागाचे पहिले विभाग प्रमुख झाले.

नंतरच्या काळात सुधाकर पवार विभाग प्रमुख आले त्यांनी या विभागाचा विस्तार घडविला व यानंतर  
 संपादक मुधीर गव्हाणे, सुरेश पुरी, वि. ल. धारकर आणि सुकाम द्विवराळे यांनी वृत्तपत्र विभागात वेगवेगळ्या  
 संपादकप्रमाणा चालना दिली आज त्या विभागातून बाहेर पडलेले अनेक गुणवंत विद्यार्थी महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या केंद्र  
 शासनाच्या साहिती विभागात मोठ मोठ्या पदावर काम करत आहेत. अनेकांनी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मीडियात नाव  
 जोडलेले आहे अनेक जण जिल्हा साहिती अधिकारी झाले आहे. आताच्या काळात केवळ औरंगाबादच नव्हे तर



मराठवाड्यातील प्रत्येक मोठ्या शहरात जी निर्निराळी दैनिक सुरू झाली त्यात काम करणाऱ्यांपैकी 90% संपादक उपसंपादक वार्ताहर याच विद्यापीठातून पदव्या आणि अनुभव मिळवलेले आहे. समारोप-जसे हे थोर सामाजिक कार्यकर्ते विद्वान पत्रकार आचाराहेव मुळे यांचे 1985 मध्ये देहावसान झाले औरंगाबाद येथील जुन्या पिढीतील सर्व पत्रकारांना आचाराहेव मुळे हे ठाऊकच आहे व त्यांच्या कार्यामुळे हे कायमस्वरूपी स्मरणात राहतील एवढे निश्चित.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ-

1. श्री नंदकिशोर मुळे यांची प्रत्यक्ष मुलाखत.
2. आचारांच्या आठवणी आठवणीतल्या आवा संपादित ग्रंथ





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 रत्नागिरी एज्युकेशन सोल्युशन्स  
 आर. पी. गोमटे कला व विज्ञान आणि आर. व्ही. जोगळेकर  
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आणि  
 मराठी समाजशास्त्र परिषद  
 संजय संजुका विद्यापीठे अकोला



मराठी समाजशास्त्र परिषदेचे 31 वे राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशन  
**भारतीय समाज आणि विकास प्रक्रिया**

संयोजक  
 समाजशास्त्र विभाग  
 गौमटे जोगळेकर महाविद्यालय, रत्नागिरी

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महाविद्यालय रत्नागिरी

आणि

मराठी समाजशास्त्र परिषद

यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने आयोजित

मराठी समाजशास्त्र परिषदेच्या ३१ व्या राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशन

**भारतीय समाज विकास प्रक्रिया**

दिवस 11 - 12 एप्रिल 2022

मुख्य संपादक

डॉ. पी. पी. कुलकर्णी

प्राचार्य, गोगटे - जोगळेकर महाविद्यालय, रत्नागिरी

संपादक

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डॉ. दया पांडे

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### गोष्ट्यार

प्रस्तुत लेखक हा वीडिओ विल्यातील शिरूर जिल्हा तालुक्यातील (महाराष्ट्र) कृषी व्यवसाय आणि शेतकऱ्यांवर झालेल्या कोरोनाच्या विल्याचा परिणामाचा आधारीत आहे. कोरोनाचा संसर्ग झाल्याने आजाराला २२ मार्च २०२० पासून देशात लॉकडाऊन करण्यात आला होता. त्याच फटका सर्वोच्च बसला. शेतकरी आणि कृषी उद्योग हे महत्वाचे असून हे शेती क्षेत्रात संकटात सापडले होते. हा अभ्यास करताना संशोधकांनी शिरूर तालुक्यात कोरोनाच्या काळात पीक नुकसान होतानाच पीक विमा आणि इतर शेतकरीय अनुदानाचे वितरण काय काय प्रकारे होतं याचा अभ्यासाचे उद्दिष्टे विचारत घेतली आहेत. हे संशोधन शिरूर तालुक्यातील रक्षकभूक पाहणी करणी, कोळ्याळी आणि दहीवडी या पाच गावातील ११५५ हे प्रामुख्याने हून मुलत कृषीयक आधारे उपरलेखन व विल्याचे अनुसरून प्राथमिक माहिती मिळवली आहे. संकलित माहितीचे विश्लेषण करणी आणि टक्केवारीचा आधारे केले आहे.

**मुख्य शब्द (Key words):** आरोग्य सामाजिक अंतर, तरतार, कृषी व्यवसाय, पीक विमा

### प्रस्तावना

तुम्हाला भारताचा आत्मा शोधायचा असेल तर सोड्याकडे वला. असे महात्मा गांधी म्हणाले. भारत हा कृषीप्रधान देश असून त्याची खरी संस्कृती ग्रामीण भागात पाहायला मिळते. भारतातील सुमारे ७६ टक्के लोकसंख्या ग्रामीण भागात राहते आणि त्यापैकी सुमारे ६७ टक्के लोक त्यांच्या उपजीविकेसाठी शेततेवर अवलंबून असतात. औद्योगिक क्रांतीपूर्वी भारतीय समाज स्वयंपूर्ण होता. औद्योगिक क्रांतीनंतर मात्र घात आमुलाग्र बदल झाला. जातीवर आधारित श्रमविभागीय जातव्यवस्था कमी झाली आणि आधुनिक समाजात गुणवत्ता महत्त्वाची झाली. कृषी व्यवसाय प्रमुख म्हणून भारत सरकार कृषी विकासासाठी सतत प्रयत्नशील आहे. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान - संसाधनांच्या वापरावर भर, छोटे कृषी-व्यवसाय सुरू करणे, त्यांच्यासाठी कर्जाची तरतूद, अनुदान, पिकांचे नुकसान झाल्यास नुकसान भरपाई, पतप्रधान पीक विमा योजनेसर्गत पिकांचे संरक्षण इ. सुविधा सुरू केल्या. भारतीय शेतीही निसर्गावर अवलंबून असून तिला अनेक संकटांना तोंड द्यावे लागते. घातच, कोविड-१९ चा कृषी व्यवसाय आणि शेतकऱ्यांवर लक्षणीय परिणाम झाल्याचे दिसून आले आहे. शिरूर कासार तालुकाहा ऊस तोड कामगारांचा तालुका म्हणून ओळखला जातो. शेतकरी आणि दुध्याळी तालुक्यातील या शेतकऱ्यांच्या शेती व्यवसायावर नेमका काय परिणाम झाला याचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी प्रस्तुत संशोधन हाती घेण्यात आले आहे. ग्रामीण भागात लोकडाऊनमध्ये शेतमजुरांवर कोरोनाचा परिणाम झाला. स्वस्त धान्य आणि स्वयसेवी संस्था, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ते, राजकीय नेते यांच्या माध्यमातून अत्यंत गरीब शेतमजुरांना अन्नधान्य वाटप केले. कृषी उत्पादन बाजार समितीचे वितरण ठप्प झाले आहे. त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना शेतातील माल शहर काढता आला नाही. तयार माल बाजारात विक्रीसाठी आणण्यासाठी काहन नाही आणि ते बाजारात विकले जाईल याची शक्यता नाही. लोकडाऊनचे संकट कमी होते की नाही त्यातच, अवकाळी पावसाने संकटात भर घातली.

कोरोना हे विषाणूच्या समूहाचे नाव आहे. या विषाणूमुळे भारताला मोठा फटका बसला आहे. २००३ मध्ये सापडलेला SARS आणि २०१२ मध्ये सापडलेला MERS हे देखील कोरोना विषाणूमुळे होणारे आजार आहेत. पण चीनच्या युहानमध्ये डिसेंबर २०१९ मध्ये सापडलेला कोरोना विषाणू पूर्वीच्या विषाणूंपेक्षा वेगळा आहे. म्हणून त्याला नॉव्हेल कोरोना व्हायरस म्हणतात. जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेने या आजाराला कोविड-१९ असे नाव दिले आहे. जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेने या आजाराला कोविड-१९ असे नाव दिले आहे. COVID-१९ हे जागतिक आरोग्य संघटनेने (WHO) ११ फेब्रुवारी २०२० रोजी कोरोना विषाणू SARS-CoV-2 या नावाने होणाऱ्या आजाराला दिलेले



**कोरोना विषाणूचे आकाराचे निदान करणे**

नाव आहे. कोरोना विषाणू हे २०१९ च्या उत्तरार्धात चीनमधील वुहान येथे सुरू झाले आणि त्यानंतर जगभरात पसरले. कोविड-१९ हे २०१९ च्या कोरोना विषाणू रोगाचे सक्रिय रूप आहे. विषाणूचे नाव त्याच्या आकारावरून देतील. तेव्हा ते आहे जो त्याच्याभोवती पसरलेल्या मुकुटाचे रूप धारण करतो आणि म्हणून त्याला कोरोना काण्यास म्हणून ओळखले जाते. हा रोग जगाच्या अनेक भागांमध्ये नोंदवला गेला आहे. भारत ही या आजारापासून दूर राहू शकला नाही. कोविड-१९ जगभरातील लाखो लोकांना संक्रमित केले आहे आणि असंख्य लोकांचा बळी घेतला आहे.

**अभ्यासाचे महत्त्व**

प्रस्तुत हा अभ्यास कोरोना-२१ काळावधीत शेतकरी आणि कृषी व्यवसायावर झालेल्या परिणामाच्या संदर्भात आहे. या अभ्यासाद्वारे सरकारी यंत्रणांना शेतकऱ्यांना भेटसावण्याच्या समस्या समाजून घेण्यास आणि भविष्यातील सरकारी धोरणे ठरवण्यास मदत होईल.

**अभ्यास पद्धत**

हा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी, महाराष्ट्रातील बीड जिल्ह्यातील शिरूर (का) तालुक्यातील राक्षसभुवन, पाडळी, टांडिवटी, कोळवाडी आणि वारणी या पाच गावाची निवड करण्यात आली. ही गावे निवडण्यामागे संशोधकांचा हेतू असा होता की, या गावामध्ये आमच्या कालिकाटेवी महाविद्यालयाच्या राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेचे विशेष शिबिर घेण्यात आले. व माहिती संकलनास याची मदत होईल. लॉकडाऊन कालावधीत हा अभ्यास करण्यात आला असल्याने, माहिती संकलनासाठी युगल फॉर्मचा वापर करण्यात आला. सामाजिक माध्यमांच्या आधारे गावकऱ्यांपर्यंत पोहोचलो आणि लॉकडाऊन माहिती घेतली. एकूण ८२ ग्रामस्थानी या संशोधनात सहभाग घेतला आणि प्रश्नावली ऑनलाइन भरली.

**अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे**

- १) तयार शेतमालाची काढणी आणि विक्रीवर होणाऱ्या परिणामाचा अभ्यास करणे.
  - २) विविध योजनांचा शेतकऱ्यांना मिळालेल्या फायद्यांवर होणाऱ्या परिणामाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- कोविड उद्दिष्टांच्या अनुषंगाने बीड जिल्ह्यातील शिरूर कासार तालुक्यातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या संदर्भात अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे.

**संकलित माहितीचे विश्लेषण**

**कोरोनाच्या काळात कृषी व्यवसाय आणि शेतकऱ्यांसमोरील विविध समस्या**

अ.क्र.	समस्याचे प्रकार	होय (८२ पैकी)		नाही (८२ पैकी)	
		होय	%	नाही	%
१	भाजीपाला आणि फळांच्या विक्रीवर परिणाम	८०	९७.०६	०२	२.४
२	तयार पिकांचे नुकसान	५९	७२	२३	२८
३	शेतमजूर मजुरीची तयारी करत होते	५०	६१	३२	३९
४	पिक विमा व इतर अनुदान मिळाले	५१	६२.०२	३१	३७.०६
५	आठवडी बाजार बंद	८०	९७.०६	०२	२.४
६	फळे आणि भाज्यांचे मोफत वाटप	२१	२५.६०	६१	७४.४०



**निष्कर्ष**

कोरोनाभय आघात प्रत्येक क्षेत्र प्रभावित करते आहेत, तरी अन्नदमाचे काम करण्याच्या घेतक यांना याचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात फटका बसण्याचे दिसून आले. या उघापाठे बंद असले तरी लोकामा अन्न पुरवणारे यंत्रकारी यंत्रणेची व्यवस्था सुरू होता तरी ती अन्नयागीत आता होत नाही. कोरोनाच्या काळात घेतक यांच्या घिताने पुस्ताने पुढील अन्नदान त्यांना कोणत्याही प्रकारे मिळत नाही. घेतक यांना नदरभ्याने समजून घेऊन व भावीयता घेतक दिल्याचे निदर्शनास आले असून भावीयता सर्वे कर अन्नदान्याही दिले आहे. अन्नदत्ता सुखी भय असे आम्हा म्हणत असतो तरी यात कोठेयत्या कोठेयता हा अन्नदत्ता यंत्रकारी संकटात असताना जवळ कोणीही मदत नाही आहे. तसे सर्वाना जमेल तसे अन्नदाने पुरवण्याचे काम त्यांनी केले.

**चिरीक्षण**

आम्हा जगाचे कामेव्यारे अन्नदाचे जाहीत या भावनेतून लोकांदाकांममुळे आपले पुस्ताने झाले असले तरी समजून घेतकरी राखणे सदाक हाताने मदत केल्याचे दिसून आले.

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## Portrayal of Women Writer's In Romantic Age

Dr. Korde Rajabhau Chhaganrao

### Abstract:

Romanticism is a literary movement spanning roughly 1790–1850. The movement was characterized by a celebration of nature and the common man, a focus on individual experience, an idealization of women, and an embrace of isolation and melancholy. In Romantic age the women writer's role is very important they have wrote many poems and novels. During the Romantic period of British Literature, society began debating the proper role of women; not only were male poets and writers writing about their views of women's changing role, women were increasingly prolific writers, writing about their own thoughts and experiences on the topic. Using language that was easy to understand, these women used their experiences to, in many cases, advocate for more egalitarian treatment from both men as individuals as well as society at large. This is especially notable as before this time period, few women were afforded the opportunity to be educated in what were traditionally considered more masculine pursuits; subjects generally considered appropriate for women included lessons in music, dancing, art, and needlework. These roles of women in society was fiercely debated by writers of the period; Mary Wollstonecraft, Maria Edgeworth, and Mary Darcy Robinson posited for women to be allowed more rights and autonomy over themselves, while Anna Letitia Barbauld wrote affirmatively in favor of the current social norms.

### Introduction:

The time of Romanticism is historically regarded as a masculine phenomenon. As Anne K. Mellor pointed out, Romanticism as a literary movement was constructed and defined by a masculine discourse and ideology; a "masculine Romanticism". This masculine Romanticism is the traditional understanding of the literary movement – based on the writings and thoughts of the five canonical writers Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley, and Keats. Mellor suggests that "feminine Romanticism" occurs to recover the erased and neglected voices of women writers within this movement. To understand these differences of masculine and feminine Romanticism, one has to realize that both terms serve as an ideological gender construction, not in terms of the author's sex. To analyze female romantic literature also means to consider the division of 'private' and 'public' sphere occurring in the eighteenth century. Women at that time were born into a realm of implicit subservience, and they were aware of the public world as difficult and mostly inimical to their aspirations. Through detailed household tasks, they preserved the fabric of ordinary life. They had to care for the young, watched over the sick and dying, supported other women in childbirth. Birth and death were held within the world of women. Their role was mainly restricted to domesticity where they had their place. The period during which Wollstonecraft wrote constituted a critical phase in the history of bourgeois ideology. The French Revolution represented a dramatic symbol of economic and social changes that seemed to threaten England as well. As such, "it provoked both explicit challenges to the political inequality inherent in English patriarchal society and adamant defenses of the whole system"(1)

In Romantic age the major male writers are William Blake (1757-1827), William Wordsworth (1770-1850), Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834), George Gordon, 6th Lord Byron (1788-1824), Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822) and John Keats (1795-1821).

Major female writers of romantic age Mary Shelly, Mary Wollstonecraft, Anna Laetitia Barbauld, Charlotte Smith, Jane Austen, Anne K. Mellor, Dorothy Wordsworth, Charlotte Bronte, Ann Radcliffe, Letitia Elizabeth Landon, Joanna Baillie, Emily Bronte, Felicia Hemans, Anna Seward, Maria Edgeworth, Hannah More. Yet today most of us associate women's writing of the Romantic period with just two names Jane Austen and Mary Shelley.

Romanticism (also called Romantic Era or Romantic period) was a complex artistic, literary, and intellectual movement that originated in the second half of the 18th century in Europe, and developed in reaction to the Industrial Revolution. In part, it was a movement against various social and political norms and ideas of the Age of Enlightenment. It strongly influenced the visual arts, music, and literature, but it had impact on education and natural history as well. During this period, writers and poets were actively engaged in the creation of a new form of artistic expression. The objective of this type of expression was to celebrate intuition, rather than reason. Anna Laetitia Barbauld was acclaimed for her genius and talent. Many writers admired her poetry. She often wrote of home, of children, and of her faith, but she did so in an individual voice. Her educational and political writing also reflects her independence of thought, and strength of conviction. Clearly, she deserves more credit than she has received these past one hundred



and fifty years. Joanna Baillie is another notable woman writer of the Romantic era. Walter Scott called Joanna Baillie "the best dramatic writer" in Britain "since the days of Shakespeare and Massinger" was a Scottish dramatist and poetess. She was famous during her lifetime, and her plays were very well-received. She was born in Bothwell, Lanarkshire on September 11, 1762, in the family of James Baillie and Dorothea Hunter. Joanna belonged to an old Scottish family, which claimed among its ancestors Sir William Wallace. (2)

### **Romanticism:**

Attitude or intellectual orientation that characterized many works of literature, painting, music, architecture, criticism, and historiography in Western civilization over a period from the late 18th to the mid-19th century. Romanticism can be seen as a rejection of the precepts of order, calm, harmony, balance, idealization, and rationality that typified Classicism in general and late 18th-century Neoclassicism in particular. It was also to some extent a reaction against the Enlightenment and against 18th-century rationalism and physical materialism in general. Romanticism emphasized the individual, the subjective, the irrational, the imaginative, the personal, the spontaneous, the emotional, the visionary, and the transcendental. Among the characteristic attitudes of Romanticism were the following: a deepened appreciation of the beauties of nature; a general exaltation of emotion over reason and of the senses over intellect; a turning in upon the self and a heightened examination of human personality and its moods and mental potentialities; a preoccupation with the genius, the hero, and the exceptional figure in general and a focus on his or her passions and inner struggles; a new view of the artist as a supremely individual creator, whose creative spirit is more important than strict adherence to formal rules and traditional procedures; an emphasis upon imagination as a gateway to transcendent experience and spiritual truth; an obsessive interest in folk culture, national and ethnic cultural origins, and the medieval era; and a predilection for the exotic, the remote, the mysterious, the weird, the occult, the monstrous, the diseased, and even the satanic. (3)

### **Literature.**

Romanticism in English literature began in the 1790s with the publication of the *Lyrical Ballads* of William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Wordsworth's "Preface" to the second edition (1800) of *Lyrical Ballads*, in which he described poetry as "the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings," became the manifesto of the English Romantic movement in poetry. William Blake was the third principal poet of the movement's early phase in England. The first phase of the Romantic Movement in Germany was marked by innovations in both content and literary style and by a preoccupation with the mystical, the subconscious, and the supernatural. A wealth of talents, including Friedrich Hölderlin, the early Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Jean Paul, Novalis, Ludwig Tieck, August Wilhelm and Friedrich von Schlegel, Wilhelm Heinrich Wackenroder, and Friedrich Schelling, belong to this first phase. In Revolutionary France, François-Auguste-René, vicomte de Chateaubriand, and Madame de Staël were the chief initiators of Romanticism, by virtue of their influential historical and theoretical writings.

### **Women's Roles in the Romantic Era**

During the Romantic period of British Literature, society began debating the proper role of women, not only were male poets and writers writing about their views of women's changing role, women were increasingly prolific writers, writing about their own thoughts and experiences on the topic. It all started with a simple thought, one that lead to a wish and some hope, then to talking and writing about that thought. Finally, it became an action, an action that several, considered to be the minority, fought and protested for about one hundred years and would not back down until they obtained their goals. This is what we call the Women's Rights Movement. The role of women and men are exceedingly different from each other and this is a major topic and theme most talked about during the Romantic Era. Men, with the exception of breaking the law, could do anything they wanted without being criticized for it by society. Women, on the other hand, do not have that luxury and must follow the roles society has given them. They were discouraged. Though it was not illegal, men refused to give them the equal rights because they deemed them as inferior and believed women should be subservient. The roles they were forced to assume included being a loving housewife, being educated on how to be an elegant lady and a good Hostess. They were expected to be able to take great care of their husbands and children, and cook and clean (in most cases they would hire maids to execute the housework). The role of a man, was to financially provide for his family and that was it.

He could have mistresses and would not be looked down upon, but if a woman did that she would be shamed and regarded as an outcast. The roles of women are depicted in the works of *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen and *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* by Mary Wollstonecraft; Jane, who shows women's roles through her characters and Mary, who spoke about it and strongly tried to persuade women to change. Bingley all display how



society during the Romantic Era perceived the role of women to be. Jane Austen wrote *Pride and Prejudice* to not only narrate the story of two people growing to love one another, but to also present what it was like for her, a woman, to live during her time period. Mrs. Bennet dedicated her life to getting all of her daughters married and out of the house, she mentions that it was her only wish in the beginning of the novel. (4)

During the last decades feminist literary criticism has increased and also looks back on the past of literary of Romanticism. The first stage in the feminist consideration was a sustained critique of the ways in which women were represented in poetry of the male Romantic poets in tandem with a consideration of why it was that there were so few women in the canon itself. Regarding this, the question of the importance of gender in understanding Romanticism in general comes up. What kind of role did women play during Romanticism, what did they mean within romantic poetic and who were those few female romantic writer, who did not only write poems but also novels, prose and polemics? 'Feminist literary criticism has been a crucial force of the development of what we now more broadly call 'gender studies. The present essay is to elaborate the feminist literary criticism and clarify the question about the importance of gender in understanding Romanticism. To do so, I will focus, on Jane Austen and Maria Edgeworth, with a special regard on her prose text *Belinda*, as well as on the works and the relationship of the Wordsworth's siblings, and especially the feminine as representation in texts written by William. During the Romantic era, which duration was from 1785, starting quite accurate with Wordsworth's '*Lyrical Ballads*', to 1832, emotion, feeling, original creation, obsession with nature, and the individual settled in all the art, including writing. The rebellion against the rational took place and also the influence of the French Revolution and the beginning Industrial Revolution left their marks. The style of language and topics of writing such as poetry changed: "poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings: it takes its origin from the emotion recollected in tranquility". (*Preface Lyrical Ballads*) William Wordsworth "regarded literature primary as the author's expression of his her emotions and imagination, and in turn read literatures as an image of the author's personality." (Meyer 6) This means that every poet, since expressing his or her own thoughts and personality, has in a way to create his or her own style. Fixed rules and standards were more or less in the way of one's tries to show one's inner self. While all literature is expressive in the restricted sense that it must have been experienced in the author's mind before it is written down on paper, the question is whether the search for the author's expression finds or rather constructs the personality that it assumed to be behind the text. The Romantic Era was a time of change and has nothing to do with the conception of 'romance' which one imagines today.(5) The Feminist Movement during the Romantic Era. During the Romantic Era, gender roles were already set in stone. Women were expected to do certain things, as were men, and they only did such. These two approaches, although very different, made up the beginning of the feminist movement during this era. Women were expected to basically be merely an object, even a trophy for their husbands. They were expected to stay home and clean, as well as cook. With all these expected tasks, women hardly had any time to branch out and figure out what they wanted to do with their life. They had no time for leisure activities of any kind because, of course, their activities involved taking care of the house. Women were also seen as the weaker sex, always submissive to their dominant male counterpart. Although the women were submissive, they were held to a higher moral standard (6)

#### Conclusion:

This paper is regards with the women's portrayal in romantic age. It is try to show the women were not much flourished in this age they had tried to contribute for English literature and they succeed. In romantic age there are many writers who were already in tone. Women writers had tried to change and give something new for the society through their writings. Not only wrote the poems but also novels. Due to the women's writings the romantic age is become more romantic.

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02

## Anna Bhau Sathe's Upkarachi Paratphed: A Reading

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### Abstract :

Anna Bhau Sathe imprinted his mark on socio political, cultural and world literature as a social reformer and writer. Despite of lack of formal education due to penury he penned 32 novels, 11 short stories, 15 ballads and a travelogue that reflects experiential world of depressed common people. Most of his work has been translated into Indian and foreign languages. Though born in marginalized community, his work appears as a phenomenon that offers new perspectives on various issues. His writings created a new consciousness that proved to be a significant factor in framing the contemporary Socio-political and cultural movement in Maharashtra. He sacrificed his entire life for society in general and workers in particular. Thus, his literary work remains a source of inspiration for human kind. Apart from the literary writing, Annabhau Sathe played a vital role in Quit India Movement and Sayunkta Maharashtra Movement. His Ballad of Stalingrad crossed demarcation of border and reached Russia where it received felicitation at the hands of Russian Government. It was then translated into Russian language. Such humanitarian litterateur, philosopher, social preformer became face and voice of marginalized people in global world. The present research paper explore the abolition of caste in



Anna Bhau Sathe's Upkarchi Paratphed

**Keywords :** Literature, Dalit, Caste, and Introduction

India is a swamp of caste, where Anna Bhau Sathe is sitting in a quagmire and is in the same boat. Caste is one of the India's realities. He was experiencing this sadness and his writings appear to be slashing on caste system. He has depicted pain and social life in his short stories. He is said 'to be self-educated and I have never added fantasy wings to realism then what is the reality of India.' ( ) He adapted folkloric narrative style in his writings like Lawani and Powada which helped him become popular and also make sure that his work is accessible to maximum communities in Maharashtra. After building a great career as a writer, he then became an advocate of Dalits and started penning down the stories based on the life experiences of workers and Dalits. He inaugurated a Literary Conference called Dalit Sahitya Sammelan in the year 1958 which was held in Mumbai. In his speech, he emphasized the importance of workers and Dalits in building global structures. His stories were a true testimony of Dalit resistance and self-respect. He is arguably one of the biggest icons of Dalits and especially to the caste (Mang), in which he was born. The British company declared them as a criminal. However, he knew it was the reality of India at the childhood days.

#### Memory of Childhood:

Tukaram Bhau Sathe was popularly known as Anna Bhau Sathe. He was born on 1st August 1920 in the Mangwada of Wategaon, a small village of Sangli district, a land of revolutionary heroes. In relation to the Mangwada, D.D. Kachole wrote in his article Mang Community in Transition, Hindu society is caste based society. Upper castes are called Savarna and Lower castes are preferred Shudra. Maang Caste is shudra and is treated untouchable. Maang Maadig and Maangela are related to each other. These three castes are

from same ancestors. Originally Maangs are from Karnataka state. At the beginning Maangs were tribials or Adwashi. They lost their independent kingdom in the six century A.D. and later on they become Nomadic. After nomadic life Maangs become the member of village community and caste system. As a lower caste Maangs become the village servants with their own business such as making brooms, baskets, ropes and musicians. ...they are not permitted to enter in the hindu temple. Still Maangs resides outside of the village. Their residential area is called Maangwada. (Kachole, 2013. P. 1)

He had seen the life in which he was grown up and such life and lives become the topic of his writing. This system kept him away from education. On the journey from Wategaon to Mumbai, he met many people and places which have become the subject of his literary writing. He has seen and experienced every character of his short stories. In Indian culture, everyone was recognized by his caste and such environments have been seen by Anna Bhau very closely. Vithu Mahar, Ganya Gurav, Natha Vadari etc are the best example of his characters. He has mentioned such caste wise names of caste in his short story. The first chapter of the School is the untouchables sitting outside have seen Anna Bhau in the first day of school and it was the first attack of castism on his little mind. Indian society has a different hurdle of caste system and everyone is proud of their caste. It was reality of India. Not only this, but everyone hates other caste. Such brutal environments also have seen by Anna Bhau at the childhood in his village, Wategaon.

#### Upkarchi Paratphed:

The short story Upkarchi phed is a pre-independence story. The caste-divided society and the tangible and intangible discrimination between the two castes, Mahar and Chambhar, both speak the language of benevolence in their ego. But then the situation arises that Chambhara regrets the language of benevolence



he has spoken. This is the kind of story. It is depicted the proud of caste and talks about inferiority of untouchables. In this story, the society of Chambhar (Cobler) under estimates Mang and Mahar community

Anna Bhau Sathe has depicted how Shankarya Chambhar, Lakhu Mang, and Malu Mahar, according to their business, way of eating, and way of talking made them outcastes. The story also shows how strictly the people of Chambhar caste follow the rules and regulations made by the upper caste society. Shankarya Chambhar is a cobbler by profession. He mends all the shoes and chappals in the village. Once, Malu Mahar comes to Shankarya for repair his chappal. But Shankarya doesn't want to mend it, he only throws the tools required (Aari, Rapi) towards Malu Mahar. It suggests that the people from Mahar and Mang community have to mend their shoes by own. Due to that conversation, there is a quarrel start between Malu Mahar and Shankarya Chambhar. Here Anna Bhau writes, how Shankarya Chambhar becomes angry and speaks Malu, one should behave according to his business, don't compare with me. You are a man of low caste and you live on the skin of cattle, you drag animals.' This is a statement made by a man and Chambhar to a Man of Mahar. Malu answers to the statement 'You run your family on the skin of cattle dragged by Mahar and consider yourself as a man from higher community- Brahmin. These two statements by Anna Bhau are really thought provoking. Anna Bhau must have understood that man becomes outcaste by his way of eating and business. This is understood by him but these two men don't understand and quarrel about superiority of their own caste. It shows Anna Bhau's hatred of Indian Caste system.

One day Shankarya's buffalo dies, Shankar goes to Malu and says, 'Malunana, come home to drag the buffalo.' () Malu Mahar denies to the work of Shankar. However, Shankar becomes very angry and directly goes to Manya

Parit's house and they both decide to fire Maharwada (the living place of Mahar community) and also take the help of Ganya Gurav in the conspiracy. Ganya Gurav by blowing conch made aware to all the people that Mahar community is not minding their business. In the village, the people do the business according to their caste and this is Balutedari system. It is often shown by Anna Bhau in his various stories. Now the whole village comes to beat Maharwada, Malu comes forth. Here appears Patil-Deshmukh and speaks, How can it be possible to burn particular community? Here Parit who was very much in focus hides behind. On the Matter of buffalo only the quarrel is going, he continues, everyone must stop this. The villagers stop at once and start to rethink on the whole matter. The Patil who is depicted as a villain in almost all novels of other novelists, but here he is made judge and a kind hearted man by Anna Bhau According to Milind Awad, "This story also like Sapla shows the influence of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's movement against the oppression of the depressed classes and Dr. Ambedkar's attempt at boosting the confidence of these classes." (Awad, 2010. P.39)

#### Conclusion :

Anna Bhau Sathe is a multidimensional personality in Dalit Literature in Maharashtra. Being as illiterate, he contributed a lot in the field of literature and performed his role as Shahir, actor, writer, thinker only for the abolition of caste. His each and every literary piece is deals with social equality, humanity and liberty. Regarding to this Dr. B. N. Galkwad wrote, "Anna Bhau Sathe is a dominant literary figure in Dalit Literature in Maharashtra. A self-educated/lettered without any formal education and swam deep into the ocean of literature to bring out many literary unique diamonds." (Galkwad, www.the-criterion.com)

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## RELEVANCE OF KAUTILYA'S ARTHASHASTRA IN MODERN ECONOMICS

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**• Abstract :**

Economy is a wheel which the drives a country towards progress and prosperity. The Covid-19 pandemic and the ensuing economic crisis compelled all the countries across the globe to search for solutions to overcome the setback faced by the economy. In this situation the importance of prudent economic measures and policies is of the highest importance. Indian history is replete with ancient texts propagating knowledge in almost all walks of life. The Vedas, Upanishads and Mythological epics are some of its examples. The Arthashastra is one such ancient text which contains useful insights about economy. This research ponders on the applicability and relevance of this more than two thousand year old text in the twenty first century. It analyses the structure of economy in the ancient Indian empire of Chandragupta Maurya and also studies the policies undertaken for economic growth.

**• Key Words -** Arthashastra, Economy, Wealth, State, Government, Revenue, Policy

**• Introduction :**

The Arthashastra is one of the finest ancient texts ever recorded not just in the purview of Indian history, but across all the civilizations in the course of world history. Written in the fourth century (BCE), it is attributed to Kautilya, also known as Chanakya or Vishnugupta. There is no clear consensus on,



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## Importance Of Political And Social Aspects Of Victorian Age

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### Abstract:

importance of political and social aspects of Victorian age. In Victorian age there were lot of writers raised and they contributed to English literature a lot. English literature Victorian age is age of novels. Many novelists rose in this age and they contributed their life for flourishing this age. They wrote on political upheavals of Britain and social condition too. This paper is concern with the importance of political and social aspects of the Victorian age.

**Key words:** political, social, Victorian, age literature

### Introduction:

Important political events during this period included the abolition of slavery in the British Empire; the expansions of the franchise; working-class political activism, most notably Chartism; the rise of liberalism as the dominant political ideology, especially of the middle class; and the nationalization of ...Victoria served as figurehead for the nation. The period saw the British Empire grow to become the first global industrial power, producing much of the world's coal, iron, steel and textiles. The Victorian era saw revolutionary breakthroughs in the arts and sciences, which shaped the world as we know it today. The period of Queen Victoria's reign, from 1837 until her death in 1901 was marked by sweeping progress and ingenuity. It was the time of the world's first Industrial Revolution, political reform and social change, Charles Dickens and Charles Darwin, a railway boom and the first telephone and telegraph.

### The Victorian Age:

Historical background. England was moving steadily in the direction of becoming Europe's most stable and prosperous country. The industrial revolution, the railway age, steam engines were being used in mines, factories and ships. Small towns were beginning to swell into smoky centers of manufacturing industry. All this was taking place under a government and legislature that were still narrowly restricted to the privileged few, who were wealthy by birth or becoming wealthy in commerce. Despite the industrial revolution, the factories, mills, mines and workshops, England was still an almost entirely agricultural country. The English countryside was a part of everyone's existence. The industrial revolution, however, was just beginning to bring dirt and squalor, ugliness and crime, into the lives of the poor whom circumstances forced to live and work in the mills and factories of the new towns. Laborers were being unfairly treated without redress, women workers were also ill-treated and underpaid, while children were often overworked in abominable conditions. Society in the country was still effectively feudal. A small agricultural community was still more or less governed by the landlord or lord of the manor to whom rents were paid by tenants of farms or cottages. No one else in the rural community had much authority except for the local parson, or to a lesser extent an apothecary or surgeon (1)



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The Victorian Era in Britain was dominated by the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901). The social classes of this era included the Upper class, Middle class, and lower class. Those who were fortunate enough to be in the Upper class did not usually perform manual labor. The formal political system was a constitutional monarchy. It was in practice dominated by aristocratic men. The British constitution was (and is) unwritten and consists of a combination of written laws and unwritten conventions. The Victorian era also marks a time of great economic growth, technological discovery, and industrialization ... Also during the Victorian Era, the influence of literature became more prevalent in society as reading evolved into a social pastime indicated by the increasing literacy rate. What were the social classes in the Victorian era? The social classes of this era included the Upper class, Middle class, and lower class. Those who were fortunate enough to be in the Upper class did not usually perform manual labor. Instead, they were landowners and hired lower class workers to work for them, or made investments to create a profit.(2)

Victoria served as figurehead for the nation. The period saw the British Empire grow to become the first global industrial power, producing much of the world's coal, iron, steel and textiles. The Victorian era saw revolutionary breakthroughs in the arts and sciences, which shaped the world as we know it today. Class affects whether someone is going to be accepted into a particular kind of school, their likelihood of succeeding in that school, the kinds of jobs they have access to, the kinds of friends they make" — in essence, the degree of status, power and perks people enjoy or lack in their daily lives. Important reforms included legislation on child labour, safety in mines and factories, public health, the end of slavery in the British Empire, and education (by 1880 education was compulsory for all children up to the age of 10). There was also prison reform and the establishment of the police.(3)

### Politics in the Victorian era:

The formal political system was a constitutional monarchy. It was in practice dominated by aristocratic men. The British constitution was (and is) unwritten and consists of a combination of written laws and unwritten conventions. At the national level, government consisted of the monarch and the two houses of Parliament, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The monarchs during this period were Queen Victoria (1837–1901), preceded by King George IV (1820–30) and King William IV (1830–37) and followed by King Edward VII (1901–10) and King George V (1910–36). During the Victorian period, the House of Commons became the centre of government, the House of Lords lost power (though it remained influential until the Parliament Act of 1911), and the monarchy transformed into a symbol of the nation. The House of Commons consisted of about 600 men called members of Parliament (MPs), who were elected to represent the counties and boroughs of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. England had many more representatives than the other three nations, by virtue of its status as first among these four equals, the product of tradition as well as its greater political power and wealth. The upper house, the House of Lords, was populated principally by several hundred noblemen who had life tenures. Members of both houses were wealthy men. Formal national politics was dominated by two major parties, the Liberal Party and the Conservative (or Tory) Party.



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At the start of the period, MPs were elected by the half-million property-owning men (in a population of 21 million) who had the vote. In 1829 the vote was granted to Catholic men and in 1832, to most middle-class men; in 1867 and 1884 the franchise was extended to working-class men. Most women over age 30 got the right to vote in 1918. Full adult suffrage, with no property requirement, was achieved with the second Representation of the People Act (1928). This story of the expansion of the national electorate is important, but there is more to political participation than voting at the national level. Local politics were also important. And being denied a voice and access to institutions certainly did not render nonvoters indifferent to politics or to how power was wielded; they made their opinions on these known via demonstrations, petitions, and pamphlets.

Important political events during this period included the abolition of slavery in the British Empire; the expansions of the franchise; working-class political activism, most notably Chartism; the rise of liberalism as the dominant political ideology, especially of the middle class; and the nationalization of Conservative and Liberal parties (and the emergence of the British Labour Party in 1906). The growth of the state and state intervention were seen in major acts that limited hours for factory workers and miners, in public health acts, and in the provision of elementary education by the state. Political conflicts between Ireland and Britain and the rise of Irish nationalism were also hallmarks of the era, as were women's rights activism, which resulted in the Married Women's Property Acts, the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts, and the growth of education and employment options for women.(4)

### **The Influence of Victorian Literature:**

Writers from the former colony of The United States of America and the remaining colonies of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada could not avoid being influenced by the literature of Britain and they are often classed as a part of Victorian literature although they were gradually developing their own distinctive voices. Victorian writers of Canadian literature include Grant Allen, Susanna Moodie, and Catherine Parr Traill. Australian literature has the poets Adam Lindsay Gordon and Banjo Paterson, who wrote Waiting Matilda and New Zealand literature includes Thomas Bracken and Frederick Edward Maning. From the sphere of literature of the United States during this time are some of the country's greats including Emily Dickinson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr., Henry James, Herman Melville, Harnet Beecher Stowe, Henry David Thoreau, Mark Twain, and Walt Whitman. The problem with the classification of Victorian literature is great difference between the early works of the period and the later works which had more in common with the writers of the Edwardian period and many writers straddle this divide. People such as Arthur Conan Doyle, Rudyard Kipling, H. G. Wells, Bram Stoker, H. Rider Haggard, Jerome K. Jerome, and Joseph Conrad all wrote some of their important works during Victoria's reign but the sensibility of their writing is frequently regarded as Edwardian.

### **Early Victorian literature: the age of the novel:**

Several major figures of English Romanticism lived on into this period. Coleridge died in 1834, De Quincey in 1859. Wordsworth succeeded Southey as poet



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laureate in 1843 and held the post until his own death seven years later. Posthumous publication caused some striking chronological anomalies. Percy Bysshe Shelley's "A Defence of Poetry" was not published until 1840. Keats's letters appeared in 1848 and Wordsworth's *Prelude* in 1850. Despite this persistence, critics of the 1830s felt that there had been a break in the English literary tradition, which they identified with the death of Byron in 1824. The deaths of Austen in 1817 and Scott in 1832 should perhaps have been seen as even more significant, for the new literary era has, with justification, been seen as the age of the novel. More than 60,000 works of prose fiction were published in Victorian Britain by as many as 7,000 novelists. The three-volume format (or "three-decker") was the standard mode of first publication; it was a form created for sale to and circulation by lending libraries. It was challenged in the 1830s by the advent of serialization in magazines and by the publication of novels in 32-page monthly parts. But only in the 1890s did the three-decker finally yield to the modern single-volume format.

### Dickens

The chief technical features of Dickens's fiction were also formed by this success. Serial publication encouraged the use of multiple plot and required that each episode be individually shaped. At the same time it produced an unprecedentedly close relationship between author and reader. Part dramatist, part journalist, part mythmaker, and part wit, Dickens took the picaresque tradition of Smollett and Fielding and gave it a Shakespearean vigour and variety. His early novels have been attacked at times for sentimentality, melodrama, or shapelessness. They are now increasingly appreciated for their comic or macabre zest and their poetic fertility. *Dombey and Son* (1846-48) marks the beginning of Dickens's later period. He thenceforth combined his gift for vivid caricature with a stronger sense of personality, designed his plots more carefully, and used symbolism to give his books greater thematic coherence. Of the masterpieces of the next decade, *David Copperfield* (1849-50) uses the form of a fictional autobiography to explore the great Romantic theme of the growth and comprehension of the self. *Bleak House* (1852-53) addresses itself to law and litigiousness; *Hard Times* (1854) is a Carlylean defense of art in an age of mechanism; and *Little Dorrit* (1855-57) dramatizes the idea of imprisonment, both literal and spiritual. Two great novels, both involved with issues of social class and human worth, appeared in the 1860s: *Great Expectations* (1860-61) and *Our Mutual Friend* (1864-65). His final book, *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* (published posthumously, 1870), was left tantalizingly uncompleted at the time of his death.

### Thackeray, Gaskell, and others

Unlike Dickens, William Makepeace Thackeray came from a wealthy and educated background. The loss of his fortune at age 22, however, meant that he too learned his trade in the field of sketch writing and occasional journalism. His early fictions were published as serials in *Fraser's Magazine* or as contributions to the great Victorian comic magazine *Punch* (founded 1841). For his masterpiece, *Vanity Fair* (1847-48), however, he adopted Dickens's procedure of publication in monthly parts. Thackeray's satirical acerbity is here combined with a broad narrative sweep, a sophisticated self-consciousness about the conventions of fiction, and an ambitious



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historical survey of the transformation of English life in the years between the Regency and the mid-Victorian period. His later novels never match this sharpness. *Vanity Fair* was subtitled "A Novel Without a Hero." Subsequently, it has been suggested, a more sentimental Thackeray wrote novels without villains.

Elizabeth Gaskell began her career as one of the "Condition of England" novelists of the 1840s, responding like Frances Trollope, Benjamin Disraeli, and Charles Kingsley to the economic crisis of that troubled decade. *Mary Barton* (1848) and *Ruth* (1853) are both novels about social problems, as is *North and South* (1854–55), although, like her later work—*Sylvia's Lovers* (1863), *Wives and Daughters* (1864–66), and the remarkable novella *Cousin Phyllis* (1864)—this book also has a psychological complexity that anticipates George Eliot's novels of provincial life.

Political novels, religious novels, historical novels, sporting novels, Irish novels, crime novels, and comic novels all flourished in this period. The years 1847–48, indeed, represent a pinnacle of simultaneous achievement in English fiction. In addition to *Vanity Fair*, *Dombey and Son*, and *Mary Barton*, they saw the completion of Disraeli's trilogy of political novels—*Coningsby* (1844), *Sybil* (1845), and *Tancred* (1847)—and the publication of first novels by Kingsley, Anne Brontë, Charlotte Brontë, Emily Brontë, and Anthony Trollope. For the first time, literary genius appeared to be finding its most natural expression in prose fiction, rather than in poetry or drama. By 1853 the poet Arthur Hugh Clough would concede that "the modern novel is preferred to the modern poem."

### The Brontës

In many ways, however, the qualities of Romantic verse could be absorbed, rather than simply superseded, by the Victorian novel. This is suggested clearly by the work of the Brontë sisters. Growing up in a remote but cultivated vicarage in Yorkshire, they, as children, invented the imaginary kingdoms of Angria and Gondal. These inventions supplied the context for many of the poems in their first, and pseudonymous, publication, *Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell* (1846). Their Gothic plots and Byronic passions also informed the novels that began to be published in the following year.

Anne Brontë wrote of the painful reality of disagreeable experience, although both her novels have cheerful romantic endings. *Agnes Grey* (1847) is a stark account of the working life of a governess, and *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall* (1848) paints a grim picture of the heroine's marriage to an abusive husband. Charlotte Brontë, like her sisters, appears at first sight to have been writing a literal fiction of provincial life. In her first novel, *Jane Eyre* (1847), for example, the heroine's choice between sexual need and ethical duty belongs very firmly to the mode of moral realism. But her hair's-breadth escape from a bigamous marriage with her employer and the death by fire of his mad first wife derive from the rather different tradition of the Gothic novel. In *Shirley* (1849) Charlotte Brontë strove to be, in her own words, "as unromantic as Monday morning." In *Villette* (1853) the distinctive Gothic elements return to lend this study of the limits of stoicism an unexpected psychological intensity and drama.



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Emily Brontë united these diverse traditions still more successfully in her only novel, *Wuthering Heights* (1847). Closely observed regional detail, precisely handled plot, and a sophisticated use of multiple internal narrators are combined with vivid imagery and an extravagantly Gothic theme. The result is a perfectly achieved study of elemental passions and the strongest possible refutation of the assumption that the age of the novel must also be an age of realism.

### Early Victorian verse

#### Tennyson

Despite the growing prestige and proliferation of fiction, this age of the novel was in fact also an age of great poetry. Alfred Tennyson made his mark very early with *Poems, Chiefly Lyrical* (1830) and *Poems* (1832; dated 1833), publications that led some critics to hail him as the natural successor to Keats and Shelley. A decade later, in *Poems* (1842), Tennyson combined in two volumes the best of his early work with a second volume of more-recent writing. The collection established him as the outstanding poet of the era.

In his early work Tennyson brought an exquisite lyric gift to late Romantic subject matter. The result is a poetry that, for all its debt to Keats, anticipates the French Symbolists of the 1880s. The death of his friend and supporter Arthur Hallam in 1833, however, left him vulnerable to accusations from less-sympathetic critics that this highly subjective verse was insufficiently engaged with the public issues of the day. The second volume of the *Poems* of 1842 contains two remarkable responses to this challenge. One is the dramatic monologue, a form of poetry in which the speaker is a figure other than the poet. Used occasionally by writers since the time of the Greek poet Theocritus, the technique was developed independently by both Tennyson and his great contemporary Robert Browning in the 1830s, and it became the mode by which many of the greatest achievements of Victorian poetry were expressed. The other is the form that Tennyson called the "English Idyl," in which he combined brilliant vignettes of contemporary landscape with relaxed debate. In the major poems of his middle period, Tennyson combined the larger scale required by his new ambitions with his original gift for the brief lyric by building long poems out of short ones. *In Memoriam* (1850) is an elegy for Hallam, formed by 133 individual lyrics. Eloquent, vivid, and ample, it is at the same time an acute pathological study of individual grief and the central Victorian statement of the problems posed by the decline of Christian faith. *Maud* (1855) assembles 27 lyric poems into a single dramatic monologue that disturbingly explores the psychology of violence.

Tennyson became poet laureate in 1850 and wrote some apt and memorable poems on patriotic themes. The chief work of his later period, however, was *Idylls of the King* (1859–85). An Arthurian epic constructed as a series of idylls, or "little pictures," it offers a sombre vision of an idealistic community in decay, implicitly articulating Tennyson's anxieties about contemporary society. G.K. Chesterton described Tennyson as "a suburban Virgil." The elegant Virgilian note was the last thing aimed at by Robert Browning. Browning's work was Germanic rather than Italianate, grotesque rather than idyllic, and colloquial rather than refined. The



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differences between Browning and Tennyson underline the creative diversity of the period.

### **Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning:**

Deeply influenced by Shelley, Robert Browning made two false starts. One was as a playwright in the 1830s and '40s. The other was as the late-Romantic poet of the confessional meditation *Pauline* (1833) and the difficult though innovatory narrative poem *Sordello* (1840). Browning found his individual and distinctively modern voice in 1842, with the volume *Dramatic Lyrics*. As the title suggests, it was a collection of dramatic monologues, among them "Porphyria's Lover," "Johannes Agricola in Meditation," and "My Last Duchess." The monologues make clear the radical originality of Browning's new manner: they involve the reader in sympathetic identification with the interior processes of criminal or unconventional minds, requiring active rather than merely passive engagement in the processes of moral judgment and self-discovery. More such monologues and some equally striking lyrics make up *Men and Women* (1855).

In 1846 Browning married Elizabeth Barrett. Though now remembered chiefly for her love poems *Sonnets from the Portuguese* (1850) and her experiment with the verse novel *Aurora Leigh* (1856; dated 1857), she was in her own lifetime far better known than her husband. Her *Poems* (1844) established her as a leading poet of the age. *Casa Guidi Windows* (1851) is a subtle reflection on her experience of Italian politics; and "A Musical Instrument" (1862) is one of the century's most memorable expressions of the difficulty of the poet's role. Only with the publication of *Dramatis Personae* (1864) did Robert Browning achieve the sort of fame that Tennyson had enjoyed for more than 20 years. The volume contains, in "Rabbi Ben Ezra," the most extreme statement of Browning's celebrated optimism. Hand in hand with this reassuring creed, however, go the skeptical intelligence and the sense of the grotesque displayed in such poems as "Caliban upon Setebos" and "Mr. Sludge, 'The Medium.' □" His *The Ring and the Book* (1868-69) gives the dramatic monologue format unprecedented scope. Published in parts, like a Dickens novel, it tells a sordid murder story in a way that both explores moral issues and suggests the problematic nature of human knowledge. Browning's work after this date, though voluminous, is uneven.

### **Arnold and Clough**

Matthew Arnold's first volume of verse, *The Strayed Reveller, and Other Poems* (1849), combined lyric grace with an acute sense of the dark philosophical landscape of the period. The title poem of his next collection, *Empedocles on Etna* (1852), is a sustained statement of the modern dilemma and a remarkable poetic embodiment of the process that Arnold called "the dialogue of the mind with itself." Arnold later suppressed this poem and attempted to write in a more impersonal manner. His greatest work ("Switzerland," "Dover Beach," "The Scholar-Gipsy") is, however, always elegiac in tone. In the 1860s he turned from verse to prose and became, with *Essays in Criticism* (1865), *Culture and Anarchy* (1869), and *Literature and Dogma* (1873), a lively and acute writer of literary, social, and religious criticism. Arnold's friend Arthur Hugh Clough died young but managed nonetheless to produce



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three highly original poems. *The Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich* (1848) is a narrative poem of modern life, written in hexameters. *Amours de Voyage* (1858) goes beyond this to the full-scale verse novel, using multiple internal narrators and vivid contemporary detail. *Dipsychus* (published posthumously in 1865 but not available in an unexpurgated version until 1951) is a remarkable closet drama that debates issues of belief and morality with a frankness, and a metrical liveliness, unequalled in Victorian verse.

### The novel

Late Victorian fiction may express doubts and uncertainties, but in aesthetic terms it displays a new sophistication and self-confidence. The expatriate American novelist Henry James wrote in 1884 that until recently the English novel had "had no air of having a theory, a conviction, a consciousness of itself behind it." Its acquisition of these things was due in no small part to Mary Ann Evans, better known as George Eliot. Initially a critic and translator, she was influenced, after the loss of her Christian faith, by the ideas of Ludwig Feuerbach and Auguste Comte. Her advanced intellectual interests combined with her sophisticated sense of the novel form to shape her remarkable fiction. Her early novels—*Adam Bede* (1859), *The Mill on the Floss* (1860), and *Silas Marner* (1861)—are closely observed studies of English rural life that offer, at the same time, complex contemporary ideas and a subtle tracing of moral issues. Her masterpiece, *Middlemarch* (1871–72), is an unprecedentedly full study of the life of a provincial town, focused on the thwarted idealism of her two principal characters. George Eliot is a realist, but her realism involves a scientific analysis of the interior processes of social and personal existence. Her fellow realist Anthony Trollope published his first novel in 1847 but only established his distinctive manner with *The Warden* (1855), the first of a series of six novels set in the fictional county of Barsetshire and completed in 1867. This sequence was followed by a further series, the six-volume Palliser group (1864–80), set in the world of British parliamentary politics. Trollope published an astonishing total of 47 novels, and his *Autobiography* (1883) is a uniquely candid account of the working life of a Victorian writer. The third major novelist of the 1870s was George Meredith, who also worked as a poet, a journalist, and a publisher's reader. His prose style is eccentric and his achievement uneven. His greatest work of fiction, *The Egoist* (1879), however, is an incisive comic novel that embodies the distinctive theory of the corrective and therapeutic powers of laughter expressed in his lecture "The Idea of Comedy" (1877). In the 1880s the three-volume novel, with its panoramic vistas and proliferating subplots, began to give way to more narrowly focused one-volume novels. At the same time, a gap started to open between popular fiction and the "literary" or "art" novel. The flowering of realist fiction was also accompanied, perhaps inevitably, by a revival of its opposite, the romance. The 1860s had produced a new subgenre, the sensation novel, seen at its best in the work of Wilkie Collins. Gothic novels and romances by Sheridan Le Fanu, Robert Louis Stevenson, William Morris, and Oscar Wilde; utopian fiction by Morris and Samuel Butler; and the early science fiction of H.G. Wells make it possible to speak of a full-scale romance revival.



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Realism continued to flourish, however, sometimes encouraged by the example of European realist and naturalist novelists. Both George Moore and George Gissing were influenced by Émile Zola, though both also reacted against him. The 1890s saw intense concern with the social role of women, reflected in the New Woman fiction of Grant Allen (*The Woman Who Did*, 1895), Sarah Grand (*The Heavenly Twins*, 1893), and George Egerton (*Keynotes*, 1893). The heroines of such texts breach conventional assumptions by supporting woman suffrage, smoking, adopting "rational" dress, and rejecting traditional double standards in sexual behaviour. The greatest novelist of this generation, however, was Thomas Hardy. His first published novel, *Desperate Remedies*, appeared in 1871 and was followed by 13 more before he abandoned prose to publish (in the 20th century) only poetry. His major fiction consists of the tragic novels of rural life, *The Mayor of Casterbridge* (1886), *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* (1891), and *Jude the Obscure* (1895). In these novels his brilliant evocation of the landscape and people of his fictional Wessex is combined with a sophisticated sense of the "ache of modernism."

### Victorian literary comedy:

Victorian literature began with such humorous books as *Sartor Resartus* and *The Pickwick Papers*. Despite the crisis of faith, the "Condition of England" question, and the "ache of modernism," this note was sustained throughout the century. The comic novels of Dickens and Thackeray, the squibs, sketches, and light verse of Thomas Hood and Douglas Jerrold, the nonsense of Edward Lear and Lewis Carroll, and the humorous light fiction of Jerome K. Jerome and George Grossmith and his brother Weedon Grossmith are proof that this age, so often remembered for its gloomy rectitude, may in fact have been the greatest era of comic writing in English literature. (5)

Victorian literature is the body of poetry, fiction, essays, and letters produced during the reign of Queen Victoria (1837–1901) and during the era which bears her name. It forms a link and transition between the writers of the romantic period and the modernist literature of the twentieth century. During the nineteenth century the novel became the leading form of literature in English. The works by pre-Victorian writers such as Jane Austen and Walter Scott had perfected both closely observed social satire and historical fiction. Serialized popular novels won unprecedented readership and led to increasing artistic sophistication. The nineteenth century is often regarded as a high point in European literature and Victorian literature, including the works of Emily and Charlotte Brontë, Robert Browning, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Lewis Carroll, Wilkie Collins, Charles Dickens, George Eliot, Thomas Hardy, A. E. Housman, Rudyard Kipling, Robert Louis Stevenson, Bram Stoker, Alfred Lord Tennyson, William Makepeace Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, and Oscar Wilde remain widely popular and part of the core curricula in most universities and secondary schools. Is now held up as an example of the very worst of Victorian literature with his sensationalist story-lines and his over-boiled style of prose. Other writers popular at the time but largely forgotten now are Mary Elizabeth Braddon,



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Charlotte Mary Yonge, Charles Kingsley, R. D. Blackmore, and even Benjamin Disraeli, a future Prime Minister. (6)

**Conclusion:** It is concluded that, this age named by the Queen Victoria who ruled on Britain and English literature was so popular and flourished in her age due to that the name of age is became Victorian age. There are lots of writers were rose and became popular. They wrote many novels, poems and essays. They had contributed for the English literature and made popular in history of English Literature. As per my observation in this research paper there are many political and social aspects are seen which will be helpful for the research study.

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## Abha Dawesar's *Babyji*: A Study of Language and Social Values

Dr. Ramesh Kachrual Lahoti

Dr. Ramesh Achyutrao Landage

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**Abstract:** The present research paper explores Abha Dawesar's *Babyji* in context with language and social values. Language and social values are mostly reflected in feminist writing. Most of the woman novelist speaks about their language, social values such as interpersonal relationship, man-woman relationship, sexual feelings, love, pathos and delight. Modern Indian Fiction has seen tremendous growth in women centered approach and feministic interpretations. Women writers have put forth their strength towards the development of Indian fiction. They have portraying diverse characters in their writings and talks about different issues like language, power, sacrifice, survival, suffering and what not. It also says even in this tough circumstance how women are exposed in modern time and social dilemma. Hence, an Indian women author plays a vital role in the world of English novel.

**Key words:** Social values, Language and Gender

**Introduction:** Literature is an essential part of human life. Furthermore it is said a mirror of society. "Literature a cosmic store house of all eternal panorama of feelings, emotions, ideas, imaginations, creative thinking and cultures, customs; aesthetic qualities and so on." () It may be written or spoken ideas reflected through fictional and non-fictional works and it helps to record that ideas and experiences in a way that is accessible to others from one generation to other generation. It makes society more knowledgeable and established. Language and social values are mostly reflected in feminist writing. Most of the woman novelist speaks about their language and social values such as interpersonal relationship, man-woman relationship, sexual feelings, love, pathos and delight. In relation to this Pankaj Minj said, "Since modern western influence, the social value system in India is deteriorating abruptly in terms of sexuality, interpersonal relationship and social values." (<http://ignited.in/1a/303443>) Thus, modern Indian Fiction has seen tremendous growth in women centered approach and feministic interpretations. Women writers have put forth their strength towards the development of Indian fiction. They have portraying diverse characters in their writings and talks about different issues like language, power, sacrifice, survival, suffering and what not. It also says even in this tough circumstance how women are exposed in modern time and social dilemma. Hence, an Indian women author plays a vital role in the world of English novel.

**Objectives:** The present research paper will throws light on language and social issues in selected novel of Abha Dawesar. Following are the specific objectives of present research:

- To set the parameters of the language and social issues in Abha Dawesar's *Babyji*.
- To explore the novel in the light of feminist ideology.

Thus, the present research work will help to understand the social values and study of the language reflected in the selected novel.

**Hypothesis:** There are few hypotheses in the researchers mind before the study,

- There is a reflection of patriarchal thought in the selected novel
- The use of male dominated language and power has influence on Indian society.

Therefore, the present research is going to focus on the social values and use of language.

**Research Design (Methodology):** Analytical, interpretative and evaluative methods will be used for the research paper. The selected novel will be evaluated on the basis of thematic and critical interpretation in the present contexts. Abha Dawesar's *Babyji* will provide the primary data for the proposed research and the secondary sources will include Encyclopaedia, reference books, interviews, articles and research papers. Moreover, the data will be collected from relevant blogs, journals, articles, magazines, periodicals and other authentic online sources.

**Abha Dawesar's *Babyji*: A Study of Language and Social Values:** Abha Dawesar is a Indian novelist renowned for four critically acclaimed novels: *Family Values*, *That Summer in Paris*, *Babyji* and *Miniplanner*. She is an internationally acclaimed, award-winning novelist, translated into several languages, and a visual artist. She has keenly observed the society with all social taboos. Basically, her most of characters are common man whom she makes universalized by her watchful eye. Anamika's character is beautifully summed up by the 'News-week' blurb on the cover page of the book as,

"Anamika Sharma is the kind of girl you always hated. She gets perfect grades and as Head Perfect of her school in Delhi, has vast authority over her class-mates. ... Anamika's amorous indiscretions provide a colourful backdrop to her questions about morality, gender roles and social rank in modern India, resulting in a tantalizing and sophisticated coming-of-age stor." (Back Cover Page)



Babyji is a second novel, published in 2005 deals with the major theme of LGBT especially lesbianship. The central character is Anamika, a school girl believes that everyone should be allowed to have affairs. She is so excited to have physical relation with three distinct women. In Delhi where things happen under cover, Anamika has a flirtation with Adit, an older married man, but her three lovers are all women- Rani, her beautiful maid servant, Tripta, a divorced, older woman, and Sheila, a pretty school girl.

From start to the end of the novel, it observe that Anamika, a leading character as a lesbian. The novel throws light on Anamika's last year of high school in 1991, she is a bright young student aware of her privileged position within Indian society. There are three affairs, she has in the course of the novel are all secret, and all with members of her own gender, among these two with older women and one with a classmate. The first affair took place with Tripta Adhikari, whom she meets when Tripta comes to Anamika's school seeking admission for her five-year-old son. In words of Anamika: "In particular, I met a woman. We first met in my school. She had come to attend the parent-teacher meeting. I was the Head Prefect." (Dawesar, p.2) Tripta is twice her age, almost her mother's age. Tripta Adhikari is a free-thinking divorced lady. As Anamika states: "She was divorced, and we were alone. Both facts made me unreasonably excited." (Dawesar, p. 8) Once Tripta and Anamika washed up and gone to the bedroom. They undressed themselves and slept clinging to each other, Anamika describe the scene as,

"Then, she pulled me close to her. Her arms and legs and belly were deliciously warm. As soon as my skin touched hers I felt. I had arrived at some place after a long journey. India's embrace was so well placed that my whole body savored. Every part of her, from her tiptoes to her forehead, was seeking its counterpart in me. For the rest of the night we did not speak much. There was no need." (Dawesar, P. 253)

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Thus, Anamika got up early in the morning, she saw Tripta upper half naked and thought, "She looked like a painting. Life was at the tip of my fingers. All the questions I had asked myself about the meaning of life, the future, success – everything was answered. Beauty was all that mattered." (Dawesar, P. 254) The romantic relationship of Anamika begins with India and on the next day in afternoon, she gets an opportunity to have romance with her domestic servant Rani. Therefore it is said that, Anamika's second romance begins with Rani, the family servant. Due to lack of education, Rani talks in Hindi and regularly beaten up by her alcoholic husband. Young Rani has been saved by Sharma from the clutches of her alcoholic husband. But there is no bedroom for servant in the apartment, therefore Rani is ordered to sleep in Anamika's room. And because of that Anamika attracted towards Rani. Her other affair is with sheela, one of the girls in her class. Thus, *in order to understand the contemporary reception of homosexuality and the problematic nuances of modern queer culture it is important to identify Indian society as an evolutionary space a site of socio-cultural transitions. Since the early 1990s, various movements have been taken by LGBTQ people to proclaim Queer as a very important position of identity and as a way of being which requires cultural visibility. However, here we have understood the language of Rani and other woman characters in order to analyze the social issues depicted by the novelist.*

**Conclusion:**The male dominated society values are always reproduced on the name of society progress. Therefore, it must be to understand the social standards and values in the context of language, power, survival theory and gender discrimination. Further, these aspects unfold the prominent contribution in contemporary writing of Abha Dawesar. In relation to this Pankaj Minj wrote, "... literature reflects the lives of an individual in society by constructing the different norms and values to have good character as being a good human being, it is the possibilities to strengthen the life of an individual." (<http://ignited.in/1a/303443>)





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## **Women's Movement as a Social Event in Britain and the Beneficence of Angela Carter**

**Ramesh Kachrual Lahoti**

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Kalikadevi Arts, Commerce and Science  
College, Shirur Kasar

### **Abstract: -**

Feminism was once born in France in the 1880s as 'feminisme' however the records of the subordination of female dates returned to days very ancient. This subordination has been supported throughout cultures and records and faith has performed an imperative position in reinforcing it. Angela Carter used to be one such English novelist who is recognized for her feminism and additionally postmodernism. She was once a journalist who used to be well-known for her magical realism, surrealism, fantasy, gothic, science fiction, and picaresque works. Because of all this, she is viewed a special and unique creator of the twentieth century. She used to be ranked tenth in the listing of "The 50 biggest British writers on the grounds that 1945" through The Times in 2008. In easy terms, Feminism can be understood as the tries of guys and women, in action, speech or writing, directed in the direction of attaining a higher perception of women's troubles and rights and endeavoring to carry them ahead due to the fact they have been marginalized for so long. Jennifer Baumgardner and Amy Richards outline the aim of Women Movement as, In truth Women Movement needs you to be who you are but with a political consciousness. She was once born in Eastbourne, London in 1940 as Angela Olive Stalker. In her teenage, she fought and overcome anorexia prompted by using low self-esteem. Her father was once a journalist in the Croydon Advertiser, which used to be later joined via her. She attended the University of Bristol the place she studied English literature. She additionally studied psychology and anthropology and had developed a sturdy liking for Rimbaud and Racine, and for French literature in general.

### **Keywords: -**

Self Esteem, Magical Realism, Gothic, and Science Fiction

### **Introduction: -**

Besides Beauvoir's observations, there are quite a few examples from exceptional components of the world that lay the blame for all evil on women. In Greek Mythology, Pandora used to be the first lady on this earth. She is blamed for all human struggling due to the fact she opened the forbidden field and added plague and illnesses to mankind. According to a Zulu pronouncing a woman is, "nearly a weed," which means that a lady has no fundamental



significance in human life. In the New Guinea lifestyle yams that are raised via guys are saved for non secular and festive consumption and sweet potatoes that are grown by means of ladies are used for day-by-day consumption. Renaissance, celebrated for its humanism and rebirth of culture, was, in fact, the Renaissance of guys only. The rebirth of the lifestyle of England used to be male-oriented. Although Elizabeth I, a woman, was once ruling the USA she used to be greater the exception that proved the rule. She was once thinking to be greater like a man than a girl for the reason that the prevailing trust was once that no female ought to reap greatness by using herself. Strict gender roles characterised the society of 16th century England. It was once very imperative for girls to have traits that confined them to homemaking and reproduction. A female was once to be identified both via her father's identify or husband's and had to accumulate the capabilities of being soft-spoken, submissive, gentle, and obedient to emerge as a best housewife. The men, on the different hand, have been to be identified for their chivalry which required them to be daring and outgoing, in distinction to women. To maintain their other halves and daughters beneath subordination was once diagnosed as a section of their masculine behavior. Barbara Leigh Smith used to be to English Feminism what Elizabeth Cady Stanton used to be to American Feminism. Barbara Smith alongside with her pals Bessie Raynes Parke and Anne Jameson felt the want for reform in the U. S. Concerning the fame of ladies particularly in the fields of schooling and employment and in marriage as well. Their normal conferences in Langham Palace in the course of the 1850 are led to the introduction of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women (SPEW) in 1859. It grew to be an instrument of discussing employment and equality troubles of women. The journal communicated its views to a giant audience. Feminists like Emily Davies and Elizabeth Garret took the London Women's Movement out of London as nicely and the latter section of nineteenth century England used to be characterised via a stir for schooling and employment. The efforts of these girls bore consequences when Queen's College and Bedford College opened their doorways to girls from 1848 and the Married Women's Property Committee in 1855 was once installed that led to the passage of the Married Women Property Act 1882. Before this act any property owned via any lady routinely grew to be her husband's upon marriage. Married female had been additionally legally no longer allowed to draft any will or manipulate their property besides the identify of their husband. This act modified the situation of women in Britain significantly. Now married ladies should very own and control their property in contrast to before. So due to the fact of the upward thrust of feminism there got here a drastic trade in the society in regard to female in phrases of their popularity and function in the



society. Women got here out in all the spheres i.e. literature, politics, bureaucracy, sports, movies and media etc. There is a lengthy line of female writers in Britain who have enriched the British literature like the male writers. As been mentioned earlier, the mid-70s to the mid-70s is the considerable duration of her life. This length was once her most bold and profitable innovative period. During this she has proven her capability to use for her very own functions two one of kind literary traditions. And she is profitable in her attempt. As some of her excellent works like *The Infernal Desire Machines of Doctor Hoffman* and *The Passion of New Eve* characterize the fruits of her experimentation with Surrealism, whilst *The Bloody Chamber* and *Nights at the Circus* efficiently assimilate factors of delusion and folklore. This is her literary genius for which she will usually be remembered. Carter will constantly encourage and have an impact on different writers as it is hard to relaxation her have an effect on due to the fact of her genius and innovative writing. She has had a profound impact on the find out about and interpretation of folklore, so the kids writers all round the world are very an awful lot influenced with the aid of her. They are very lots credited to her for presenting uncooked substances for the fairy tales.

Besides being a innovative genius, she is the co-founder of Virago Press with Carmen Calil. She is additionally accountable for rescuing from obscurity many exceptional works with the aid of women. As Lorna Sage writes in "Death of the Author,"

**"From [Carter's] point of view, Virago was meant – among many, many other things – to make money out of and for women's writing and to rescue it from the slough of passive suffering."(247)**

In typical honest fashion, Carter put it another way:

**I suppose I am moved towards it by the desire that no daughter of mine should ever be in a position to be able to write *BY GRAND CENTRAL STATION I SAT DOWN AND WEPT*, exquisite prose though it may contain. (*BY GRAND CENTRAL STATION I TORE OFF HIS BALLS* would be more like it, I should hope.) (247)**

At closing we can say about her that she used to be such a essential intelligence that she has produced works which are classified amongst the best fantastical works of this century. Not solely in Britain however she seems to have had little impact on the writers of United



States also. She was once such a diverse, varied, and vital novelist who is regarded as an enigma to the majority of writers in her country.

**Conclusion :-** In the Literature, we see that the majority of writers are, at heart, realists who describe commonplace, modern characters pursuing lives in current city settings. Very few writers like Angela Carter dare to plunge the reader proper into surrealism. So we can say that she is satirically enough, obsessed with replicating fact as the photographer captures it.

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## Prologue to Post-Modernism

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### Abstract: -

One can provide no effortless précis of post-modernism, which has grown to be a seize all time period to embody trends in social thought, philosophy, art, and politics. New applied sciences have given many a voice and a discussion board they would now not have had before. Through it they can categorical increasingly more heterodox views. We are additionally higher in a position to speak and engage with men and women from exceptional cultures and unique walks of life, and even embody their existence. The Post-Modern epoch has been concern to a terrific deal of theorization and reconceptualization. We are now not sure with the aid of some ethical or scientific legal guidelines which keep forever. We can be successful of reworking ourselves into the new.

### Keywords: -

Development in Social Thoughts, Art, Philosophy.

### Introduction: -

Generally, a frequent held assumption of postmodernists is that they are 'skeptical of goal reality', that means that the trust of a specific societal held acceptance of what 'normal (healthy) behavior' is the solely widely wide-spread conduct and any deviation of that is now not (normal or healthy)(Gehart, 2014). Additionally, postmodernists additionally maintain "truths" and "realities" as developed or 'manufactured' alternatively than certainly taking place naturally and except private aware effort of any given individual. It states in the textual content by way of Gehart (2014) the a variety of stages in which this takes place; first, there is the linguistic level, which holds that speech and phrases 'shape' the actuality in which every person lives and experiences. Second, the 'personal level' indicates how fact is 'constructed' inside a single entity or 'individual organism'. Third, the 'relational level' determines how fact is occur in immediately relationships. Finally, the 'societal level' discusses how truth is decided on a broader scale involving the instant and outlying neighborhood at-large. Perhaps the clearest definition is the "original" one given by means of Jean Francois Lyotard in his 1979 e book The Post Modern Condition.

**"In cutting-edge society and lifestyle – post-industrial society, postmodern way of life - the query of the legitimating of understanding is formulated in distinctive terms. The grand narrative has misplaced its credibility, regardless of what mode of unification it uses, regardless of whether or not it is a speculative narrative or a narrative of emancipation."**

### How to realize Post-Modernism -

Lyotard's indispensable factor is that humans in the late twentieth century -and by means of extent the early twenty first century- no longer agree with in regular grand narratives. This does no longer imply they have in some way ceased to act on them at points. Or that the previous is truly melting into the post-modern. Realizing what is intended with the aid of this



factor capacity searching at what constitutes a "heroic story". This factor is alternatively complicated, and bears in addition consideration.

**Heroic story:** - The heroic Story of modernism is, again, complicated and tough to summarize. The if truth be told can be characterized as greater or much less complete delusion of some aspect of reality, or in their extra bold iterations, the entirety or reality. Examples consist of the faith that democratic development is each inevitable and an inherently proper thing, that the financial system below capitalism will thrive forever, the Marxist choice that the economic system determines the shape of all other factors of bourgeois society and questioning etc. The most profitable grand narratives, inclusive of spiritual narratives, are extraordinarily powerful considering that they furnish explanatory frameworks which each mix an account of why truth exists with the feel of our motive inside it.

God is dead. God stays dead. And we have killed him. How shall we relief ourselves, the murderers of all murderers? What used to be holiest and mightiest of all that the world has but owned has bled to loss of life below our knives: who will wipe this blood off us? What water is there for us to smooth ourselves? What gala's of atonement, what sacred video games shall we have to invent? Is now not the greatness of this deed too exceptional for us? Must we ourselves no longer end up gods clearly to show up valuable of it?

**Post-Modernism's Attack on Heroic Story:** - Post-Modern theorists supplied many challenges to the shape of heroic story. Some of these took the guise of philosophical assaults towards the foundations of epistemology and most philosophical questioning. Others took the guise of cultural commentaries that mentioned why and how we had moved into an generation the place humans an increasing number of believed in little, and dissecting the end result of these trends. These assaults assorted in their strength and uniqueness. We will solely appear at some earlier than transferring on to discussing the payoff as located in the work of Haraway and feminism.

**Idealistic Attacks aligned with the Roots of Knowledge:** - The boldest assault in opposition to the philosophical groundwork of modernist narratives got here by way of a thinker who wasn't post-modern at all. Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951) wrote two books of mammoth influence. The Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus and Philosophical Investigations. In the latter, he developed a skeptical assault towards the thought of goal understanding which has been known as the most "devastating" skeptical assault ever committed.

**Prominence for Knowledge:** - This is devastating for most of claims to "know" some component to be true. The realm-seeker of science Thomas Kuhn 1922-1996 picked up on this in the most rigorous disciplines of the bodily sciences. Newton and Newtonians believed that they had given an purpose account of reality. But then quantum precept undermined that completely. It grew to turn out to be that the universe didn't function in accordance to a set of aim rules which always determined the use of affairs. What Kuhn recognized as a "paradigm" shift in our questioning occurs. Couldn't the equal issue happen to what we took as scientific knowledge now?

**Prominence for Our Sense of Self and Moral Purpose:** - The assaults of post-modernism can be prolonged extra deeply than even simply our knowledge. It additionally applies to expertise about us and our experience of ethical purpose.



If we can't understand data about the world, why have to we declare that we comprehend there is something referred to as a "self" which we ourselves are? How can we declare to "know" that something is right, and something is wrong? We may experience that this is the case. But reflect on consideration on the rule paradox again. When you ask what the "self" is and what "morality" is, how right are the solutions really? Is there actually any basis to the notion of the "self" or "morality"?

### **The Post-Modern Epoch: -**

With the collapsing beliefs about grand narratives got here new articulations about what our society is, and how we live inside it. If it is proper that there are no goal facts, and no actual self or mores that suggests that folks and the societies they stay inside can be infinitely converted and shifted. We are no longer beholden to something like historic laws, let by myself the "dead hand" of the past. But this additionally opens up a host of risks with it. Most brilliant is the hazard of apathy.

### **Conclusion: -**

Modernism believes that coherence and cohesion is possible, consequently emphasizing the value of rationality and order. The maximum essential assumption of Modernism appears to be that more rationality leads to extra order, which leads a society to characteristic higher. To installation the primacy of Order, Modernism continuously creates the deliberating disorder in its depiction of the other which includes the non-white, non-male, non-heterosexual, non-adult, non-rational and so forth. In precise phrases, to installation the superiority of Order, Modernism creates the impression- that all marginal, peripheral, groups which includes the non-white, non-male and so on. Are infected by means of the usage of manner of disorder. Postmodernism, however, is going to the only of a kind extreme.

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## A Feminist Structural Expedition to Liberation and Gender Justice: Angela Carter's Nights at The Circus

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Kalikadevi Arts, Commerce and Science College, Shirur Kasar

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### Abstract: -

Mobility can be regarded as a hereditary attribute of human beings, regardless of gender, intercourse or geographical roots. Within the feminist postmodern context, mobility ushers a female in a new world primarily based on gender equality and tolerance. Angela Carter's *Nights at The Circus* shows a woman persona who achieves her New Woman repute whilst touring from one U.S.A. to another, as a circus aerialist. Fevvers' teach ride from London to Siberia, collectively with her lover, empowers her girl being. Space proves to be an extensive prerequisite for the fulfillment of the human subjectivity whether or not the woman or the masculine one. Carter's heroine succeeds to overcome the patriarchal misogynist mindset that surrounds her expert profession and ends by using accomplishing her woman subjectivity. Besides, she triumphs to metamorphose Walser from the normal male discern who appears to debunk Fevvers' claimed hen origin, into the new postmodern man who believes in gender equality and surrenders to Fevvers' love. All alongside their journey, Fevvers, Walser and other woman characters, endure a deep transformation at the stage of their private boom and subjectivities. They overcome their culturally internalized beliefs, to be organized for a lifestyle primarily based on equal standards and free from the imposed patriarchal cultural constraints.

### Keywords: -

Female Prejudice; New Woman; Agility Gender Impartiality; Contemplation; Liberty

### Introduction: -

Agility is a wealthy notion that engulfs copious meanings and lends itself to a plethora of studies, as it can be associated to the human inner psyche as nicely as the bodily displacement and physique movements. In all cases, we sense that "no direction has been decided in advance, no distance laid down, no enchainment prescribed" (qtd. in Miller 151), for this reason the human emotions of an exceptional freedom. The relationship between mobility and freedom is reciprocal in that mobility brings up freedom and the latter are accomplished thru alternate and motion whether or not bodily or psychological. The want to go and breakout the chains of settlements is innate to the human nature. The feeling of being free to assume or to pass from one region to every other lead to growth and inspiration. Within this framework, this article will explore a convergence between lady mobility and freedom. In

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Angela Carter's *Nights at The Circus*, the females' spatial mobility leads to their intellectual and religious emancipation and traces a threshold to gain their unbiased lady subjectivity. In contradistinction to the bygone literary depictions of ladies as passive creatures who are looking for refuge in their households, the underhand article will try to reflect on consideration on emancipated lady characters who supply themselves up to a boundless spatial adventure. The *The Circuses* a novel about girl postmodern dislocation and steady mobility. Compared with her different works mainly: *The Magic Toyshop* and *The Bloody Chamber*, the writer achieves innovation in *Nights at The Circus* when she excels in growing an remarkable girl persona who evades all patriarchal regulations and, extra importantly, succeeds in metamorphosing her lover; Walser into the new man who believes in gender equality. My method to the theme of space, mobility and girl emancipation tends to be specific from the preceding tutorial researches, in that it dwells on a gender reconciliation between the liberated new girl and the changed new man. Hence, opposite to the previous scientific writings which depict the opposed relation between ladies and men who are seeking for to impose their patriarchal and ideological grip on the former, my article will strive to spotlight a extra tolerant, lenient and equal gender relationship primarily based on love and justice. The lady character's flight and spatial trip is studied from an aesthetic attitude envisaging the interrelation between the woman physique and soul and their reciprocal interplay via moves and performance. likewise, the limelight in my lookup paper will be the delineation of the girl physique and soul thru area and mobility as a backlash to the dogmatic and confining regular patriarchal discourse and scope. The ebook certainly suggests how women's liberation from their spatial confinement and ordinary areas encourage them to liberate themselves from the crippling systemic patriarchal order. What is more, new definitions of femaleness and transformations of gender members of the family are attained by way of the give up of the lady characters' journey. Space and mobility show to be section and parcel of gender relations. taking into consideration the usual prescribed areas for adult males and ladies that labored until now to widen the hole between each of them.

#### **Dissection: -**

Women have been historically regarded as "the angels in the house" Wolf 58, as Virginia Wolf asserts, whilst their male counterparts are promoted to find out the outdoor world. However, this "angel" indulges in a modern experience to re-appropriate her herbal freedom. In this context, Wolf avers:



**“it was once she who used to come between me and my paper when I was once writing reviews. It was once she who afflicted me and wasted my time and so tormented me that at ultimate, I killed her”.**

The feminist rebellious motion has proven that gender hierarchies and position divisions are culturally-constructed as an alternative than innately given. The feminist postmodern woman overcomes the interiorized patriarchal ideologies with the aid of metaphorically killing the submissive lady section in their personalities. What Wolf in reality connotes by using “I killed her” is the truth of subduing the ideological male ascribed phase of herself, so as to write and specific herself except cultural taboos? The figurative language of “killing her” encapsulates the new womanl’s rebel mindset besides which, girls would stay ceaselessly ancillary to the patricentric jurisdiction. To begin with, Fevvers is generally related with mobility and displacement. Her identify mirrors her origin that lets in her to metaphorically fly and overcome her regular male -defined place. From the inception, she is introduced to the reader as a hatched woman, instead than born. She has no roots that maintain her to the ground, then again described as a feathered female, born to be cell and to fly over the bygone metaphysical traditions. The reality of appropriating wings, comparable to birds, asserts her dislocation and geographical flexibility. Carter creates a wonderful lady physique which is capable adequate to get away the grip of patriarchal chains. Fevvers tremendous physique is severed from the ordinary submissive lady class which regular wholeheartedly to be “the angel of the house”. Her newly received fanciful physique is indifferent from any spatial vicinity that would possibly restrict her development and improvement. It is a giant woman body, purposefully customary to surmount the geographical obstacles and excel the masculine potentiality. Fevvers is introduced to the reader as a circusaerialistsuccessful of flying by means of skill of her exclusive wings which are the cause in the back of her fame.

One distinguished issue of mobility in the novel is the presence of the train-as an ongoing skill of transport and which takes Fevvers to her closing destination, the place she realizes her feminist ambition. The deployment of the teach is very telling considering that it displays the agility of the characters and their transformation into equal companions who overcome the metaphysicaldogmatic beliefs and hang to postmodern feminist concepts of gender equality and newly-acquired subjectivities. Besides, one necessary symbolic implication of the teach is to deliver the individual’s conflict between his/her internal yearnings and the socially imposed taboos and rules that stand between the character and his/her favored needs. Thus, the instruct



is allegorical for the characters' tormenting states of mind, notably, Fevvers and Walser who are torn between their private wishes and social obligations. During the rail street journey, Fevvers feels agonized by way of Ma Nelson's recommendation to steer clear of Walser's love, for worry to be entrapped inside the grips of conjugal obligations. Fevvers' attention is break up between following her foster's mom recommendation or pursuing her love journey and desires. Similarly, the American journalist Walser is torn between his expert venture to expose Fevvers' fake wings and his huge love for her. Thence, the instruct does no longer solely deliver their eagerness for freedom and mobility, as it does additionally represent their psychological dilemma and break up between their outward collective commitments and their inward intimate eagerness.

The writer's preference of a lady defends and now not a male parent is supposed to exhibit that energy members of the family and the binary dichotomy between the dominating and the dominated are mere cultural precepts and gender rules, presiding with noherbal or innate roots. The binary of thepreeminent masculinity over the managed femaleness is proven to be a masquerade, maintained to uphold the earnings of the patriarchal groups. The inmates get away the detention center and lock the Countess in her observatory cell, forcing her to put up to the identical torturing gaze journey which they went through. The woman prisoners' case is of a paramount significance to the complete novel seeing

**“its emphasis on the electricity of the human gaze to control and socially imprison its objects has vital ramifications for Fevvers who, after all, makes her residing from dating the gaze of her paying customers” (Sttodart 24).**

As I have already referred to in the prior phase of this article, even Fevvers who is geared up with wings to get over the patriarchal restrictions, is captured via the male gaze. Accordingly, the author implicitly holds the patriarchal society responsible for the females' detainment and exposition to the dehumanizing and intimidating gaze. The victims have been stifled, ill-treated and tormented by way of their ex-husbands to the extent of committing mariticide as a way to free their souls and bodies. Unexpectedly, they discover themselves entrapped inside the cells of the Countess' residence of correction, subduing her deadly gaze. Insurgence is evinced to be the sole technique to insure mobility and freedom.

#### **Conclusion: -**

Agility serves the woman characters to construct their subjectivity and reap gender equality regardless of the historically imposed restraints. Taking into consideration the



reality that the feminist writing heritage has blanketed the patriarchal dominance over women, the antipathetic masculine/ woman relation and the females' tries of escapism from male dominance and space, my lookup paper has tried to undertake an unique tendency via introducing a new harmonious gender relationship, grounded on justice and love which paves the way for the beginning of the new man and new woman. Additionally, this article has attempted, by way of an experimental perspective, to aesthetically symbolize the lady body thru overall performance and to reproduce the interrelationship between the woman soul and body by way of exploring the open space. Studying *Nights at The Circus*, we come to the conclusion that bodily agility yields psychological, non-secular and even sexual emancipation. The girl characters avert brothels, male households, prisons and are seeking emancipation in their journey. Freedom, lady and male subjectivities and gender justice are attained in the wasteland of the unbounded Siberia. By the quit of the novel *Fevvers and Walser* accomplish their cherished precept of gender equality, following their physical mobility and spatial launch which yield their rebirth as postmodern new man and new woman.

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## Digital Rupee: India's Own Digital Currency

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### Abstract

Indian central bank digital currency will make up the digital economy. The digital rupee will also revise the fiscal technology sector by creating new openings and loosening the burden of running, printing, and the logistics of cash operation.

**Keywords-Digital Currency, Finetech, Cash Management.**

### Introduction

Digital Rupee or Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) will be the after that attempt by the RBI to boost up India's digital Economy Presented at the Union Budget 2022-23 by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman, the conception of the Digital Rupee is meant to take some alleviation from cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin, but with the regulations of the central bank.

The 'digital Rupee' which will be issued by the Reserve Bank of India in the fiscal time 2022-23. The central bank digital currency (CBDC) will use blockchain technology. The duty governance is projected to include all deals carried out with crypto currencies, including the trade of non-fungible commemoratives (NFTs). Still, the duty will have to be paid by the philanthropist. If digital means are blessed. " India is eventually on the path to legitimizing the crypto sector in India. It's unique news that India launching a block chain-powered Digital Rupee is phenomenal news. This move will pave the way for crypto blessing and put India in the obverse seat of invention. It's also intriguing to note how our Indian government is beginning to fete crypto as an over-and-coming asset class given how our PM was pertaining to it as a virtual digital asset. The biggest development moment, still, was clarity on crypto taxation. This will add much- demanded recognition to the crypto bionetwork of India. We also hope this development removes any query for banks, and they can give fiscal services to the crypto assiduity."

"It's a big bang to a revolutionary trip in India; People feel to drink this ruinous move, as 30 per cent duty arbor washed to rumors about crypto ban; it gives a legality smash in better Crypto sphere. Our Government is lightning up the path to a progressive station. It lead to influence job occasion in IT and Block chain assiduity. Similar regard of government will take India to a top- notch position in block chain assiduity"

### What's a Digital Currency?

Digital currency is a form of currency that's available only in digital or electronic form. It's also called digital plutocrat, electronic plutocrat, electronic currency, or cyber cash.

### What's a Digital Rupee?

A Digital Currency is a digital (electronic) form of edict currency. Digital currency is also commutable with physical currency. Digital Rupee will be issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The underpinning technology that will be powering the Digital Rupee will be Block chain.

### What's a CBDC?

The full form of CBDC is Central Bank Digital Currency is a legal tender issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). " CBDC is the same as currency issued by a central bank but takes a different form than paper (or polymer). It's autonomous currency in an electronic form and it would appear as liability (currency in rotation) on a central bank's balance distance. The underpinning technology, form and use of a CBDC can be molded for specific conditions. CBDCs can be molded for specific conditions. CBDCs should be interchangeable at par with cash."

### Objectives of Study

- To know the conception, of digital Rupee or Central bank Digital Currency (CBDC)
- To know Advantages of Digital Rupee
- To know the Difference between digital rupee and crypto currency

### Research Methodology

Researcher have been selected analytical research methodology for the this study. To satisfy the objectives of the research, researcher used secondary data from various publications by financial websites, government of India, journals, news papers, books and magazines and various website etc...





### Characteristics of Digital Currencies

- As mentioned before, digital currencies only live in digital form. They don't have a physical fellow.
- Digital currencies can be consolidated or decentralized. Fiat currency, which exists in physical form, is a centralized system of production and distribution by a central bank and government agencies. Prominent crypto currencies, similar as Bitcoin and Ethereum, are exemplifications of decentralized virtual currency systems.
- Digital currencies can transfer value. Use of digital currencies requires a internal shift in the being frame for currencies, where they're associated with trade and purchase deals for goods and services. virtual currencies, still, expand the conception. For illustration, a gaming network commemorative can make bigger the life of a player or give them with redundant superpowers. This isn't a purchase or trade sale but, rather, represents a transfer of value.

### Significance of Digital Rupee?

Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) will give a big boost to the virtual frugality. Digital currency will also lead to a more effective and cheaper currency operation system," the FM Sitharaman said. Before in October 2021, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) entered the nod for an correction to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 to enhance the compass of the description of bank note to include currency in virtual form.

### Advantages of Digital Rupee

- **Transmission of Monetary Policy** Digital Rupee will empower the RBI by furnishing it direct tools to control financial policy. Directly told creation and force inflow using a Digital Rupee will without detention reflect the goods of policy changes rather of counting on marketable banks to make these change when they suppose fit.
- **Securing the Interest of Deposit Holders** The recent NBFC extremity performing in the current downturn in the frugality and the PMC Bank reproach which has locked out depositors from withdrawing their finances due to high NPAs are a testament to the fragility of our current banking model. Officially backed Digital Rupee will empower the controllers to cover deals and credit inflow across the frugality helping them weed out swindles and fraud incontinently and secure depositors' plural. Also, it'll help distract investors from the current bunch of crypto means that are largely perilous.
- **New Paradigm For Banking** Digital Rupee will turn every large technology company into a fiscal technology company without the need for authorization or cooperation with a bank. This will produce new inclusion for companies to bank the unbanked, while also furnishing financial services to those who have been at the mercy of banks till date.
- **Enabler of Cashless Society** Official virtual currencies can play an important part in weaning druggies down from using cash, which will help control duty evasion. Digital Rupee will also make cash back, remittance, loans, insurance, stocks and other fiscal products a natural extension using programmable smart contract.

### Difference between digital rupee and crypto currency

The digital rupee will be the digital interpretation of physical cash issued by the RBI and will, thus, be autonomous backed. On the other hand, crypto currencies aren't backed by a government/central bank and can be an asset class or a payment medium. "The digital rupee will be different from Bitcoin, Ethereum and other cryptocurrencies in the sense it'll be backed by the government. Secondly, having an essential value on account of government backing, the digital rupee will be the same to holding a physical rupee fellow. The Abecedarian difference between the digital rupee and cryptocurrency will be that the digital rupee, being issued by RBI'll most probably be consolidated. On the other hand, Crypto currencies are decentralized and can not be controlled by a single reality.

The digital rupee might be legal tender whereas crypto currencies won't be treated as legal tender in India any time in the near future. Crypto currency is intuitively created and it's a veritably big trouble to the country's macroeconomic and financial stability. People investing in crypto currencies are doing so at their own threat and they should be apprehensive that these have no beginning means, "not indeed a tulip". It remains to be seen what the exact specialized details of the Digital Rupee are. While they both may be redeem for cash, the abecedarian difference is that as the CBDC, the digital rupee might be legal tender whereas crypto currencies won't be treated as legal





tender in India any time in the near future. The CBDC could be on a private block chain or a authorization block chain rather of a decentralized block chain. In a authorization block chain network, banks and other financial institutions that have partnered with the central bank (in this case, the RBI) would grease deals for their separate guests by hosting bumps. Besides them, no hone differently would have a resemblant part or access to the authorization block chain," opposing private crypto currencies as they could have counteraccusations on fiscal stability.

### Conclusion

The creation of a Digital Rupee will give an occasion for India to empower its citizens and enable them to use it freely in our ever-expanding digital frugality and break free from an outdated banking system. Looking into its impact on macro-frugality and liquidity, banking systems and plutocrat requests, it's imperative of policymakers to completely consider the prospects of Digital Rupee in India.



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