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**3.3.2.1: Total number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers in national/ international conference proceedings year wise during last five years**

**Index**

**Book/ chapter of book/ proceeding 2019-20**

<b>Book/ chapter of book/ conference proceeding 2019-20</b>				
Sr. No.	Title of the paper	Book/ chapter of book/ proceeding	Name of the Author	Name of Publisher
1	Reporting a new species jenes Cotugnia (cesto: davaineidae) from Gallus domesticus at Mehumbare, Tal. Chalisgaon, Dist. Jalgaon (MS)	Conference proceeding	Dr. A. N. Bhangale	JETIR
2	Financial Markets : Evaluating Averages and Indicators	Conference proceeding	Dr. S. N. Hadoltikar	CURRENT GLOBAL REVIEWER
3	The Impact of Mahatma Gandhi's Principles on Raja Rao's Kanthapura :A Study	Conference proceeding	Pro. S.C. Patil	Swatidhan Publication
4	Understanding The Character Of Pradip Bansode In Nagaraj Manjule's Marathi film 'Sairat'	Conference proceeding	Pro. S.C. Patil	Swatidhan Publication
5	General Cartography	Book	Dr. S.D.Bhaise & Mr. D.M.Maski	Prashant Publication House Jalgaon
6	Remote Sensing GPS Based Project Report.	Book	Dr. S.D.Bhaise & Mr. D.M.Maski	Prashant Publication House Jalgaon
7	Regional Planning and Development	Book	Dr. S. D. Bhaise & Mr. D. M. Maski	Prashant Publication House Jalgaon
8	Madhyayugin Bhartatail Pahili Muslim Stri Rajyakarti Razia Sultana	Conference proceeding	Dr. C. S. Patil	Pri. Dr. Kishor L. Salve Dr. B. A. University Aurangabad
9	The environmental factors effecting on vegetable production of western part of Jalgaon District	Conference proceeding	Dr. S. D. Bhaise	online international interdisciplinary Research Journal

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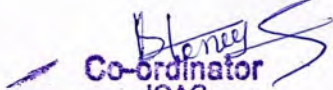
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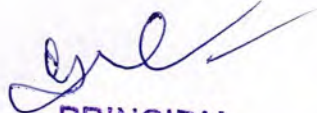
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1	Garimamy Jivan Ko Tarasata Kinnar Samj	Book	Mrs. K.V. Sonwane	Prashant Publication Jalgaon
2	Bhartiy swatantrya chalval aani nashik jilhyatil striay	Book	Mrs. M.P.Jadhav	Athrav Publication Jalgaon
3	Jalgaon Jilhyatil Keli Lagwad Padhaticha Abhyas	proceeding	Mr. J.J.Devare	Dr. Babu Gholap Vidyawarta

  
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# Reporting a new species of the genus *Cotugnia* (Cestoda: Davaineidae) from *Gallus gallus domesticus* at Mehunbare, Tal. Chalisgaon, Dist. Jalgaon (M.S.)

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Chalisgaon, Dist. Jalgaon, (M.S.), India.

## ABSTRACT: -

The genus *Cotugnia* was erected by Diamare (1893) with the type of species *C. diagonopora* collected from domestic fowl. Seven specimens of cestode parasites were collected from the intestine of *Gallus gallus domesticus* at Mehunbare, Tal. Chalisgaon, Dist. Jalgaon. The present cestode have Scolex large in size, quadrangular in shape, rostellum is armed with numerous hooks, testes 60-64 (62) in number, round in shape, ovary medium in size with irregular margin, vagina ventral to cirrus pouch, ootype small, round. It was compared and differs from six species and considered as a new species, *Cotugnia mehunbarensis*.

**INDEX TERMS:** - *Cotugnia*, *Gallus gallus domesticus*, Mehunbare.

## INTRODUCTION

The genus *Cotugnia* was erected by Diamare 1893, with the type of species *C. diagonopora* (Pasquale, 1890) collected from the domestic fowl, *Gallus gallus domesticus*. In 1909 Fuhrmann added *C. polycantha*. In 1924 Meggitt added *C. cuneata tenuis*. *C. joyeuxi* and *C. parva* was added by Baer in 1925. *C. fleari* was added by Meggitt, 1927. *C. bahli*, *C. intermedia* and *C. noctua* were added by Johri, 1934. *C. magna* by Burt, 1940. *C. aurangabadensis* and *C. columbae* was added by Shinde, 1969. *C. shrivastavi* by Malviya and Datta, 1970. *C. satpulensis*, Malhotra and Kapoor, 1983. *C. yamaguti*, Shinde, Jadhav and Kadam, 1985. *C. rajivji*, Jadhav, Kadam, Bawane and Nanware, 1994. *C. kamatiensis*, Kharade and Shinde, 1995. *C. chengmaii*, Wongsawod and Jadhav, 1998. *C. manishae*, Shinde and Mahajan, 1999. *C. mehadii*, Mahajan, 1999. *C. ganguae*, Shinde, Kolpuke and Begum, 1999. *C. alii*, Shinde, Pawar and Garad, 2002. *C. singhi*, Pawar, Shinde and Garad, 2004. *C. lohaensis*, Jadhav and Gore, 2004. *C. shillodensis*, Jadhav, Khadap and Thorat, 2004. *C. shankare*, Tat and Jadhav, 2005. *C. liviae*, Patil, Lakhe, Pawar and Shinde, 2005. *C. streptopelii*, Jadhav, Makne, Pawar and Pawar, 2009. *C. indiana*, Kasar, Bhure, Nanware and Sonawane, 2010. *C. hafeezi*, Nanware, Dhondge and Bhure, 2010. *C. tetragona*, Nanware, Dhondge and Bhure, 2011. *C. orientalis*, Nanware, Dhondge and Bhure, 2011. *C. murhari*, Sanap, Patil and Siddiqui, 2011. *C. mohekarii*, Shukla, Bhavare, Borde and Mohekar, 2012. *C. jadhavji*, Shukla and Bhavare, 2012. *C. diamarei*, Nanware and Bhure, 2013. *C. osmanabadensis*, Pathan, Bhure and Mule, 2014. *C. gallusensis*, Patil and Kalse, 2017. *C. shindeae*, Patil et al., 2019. After that no species are added under this genus. Following description deals with the new species *C. mehunbarensis* added under the genus *Cotugnia*, which is collected from the intestine of domestic fowl, *Gallus gallus domesticus* at Mehunbare, Tal. Chalisgaon, Dist. Jalgaon. (M.S.).

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Seven specimens of the cestode parasite were collected from the intestine of *Gallus gallus domesticus* on the 27 May, 2015. All these cestode were collected, flattened, fixed, preserved in 4% formalin and washed with the help of tap water, stained with Harris haematoxyline, dehydrated in various alcoholic grades, cleared in xylol and mounted in DPX. Drawings were made with the help of Camera Lucida and microphotographs were taken by digital camera. All measurements are in millimeters. The identification is made with the help of Systema helminthum. Slides are deposited in the research laboratory.



## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Description (Based on four specimens: Figs.1A, B, C).

All the cestode were long having the scolex, it is large in size, almost quadrangular in shape and measures 0.317 to 0.339 in length and 0.365 to 0.489 in breadth. The scolex bears an armed rostellum and four suckers. The rostellum is large in size, oval in shape and measures 0.129 to 0.136 in length and 0.083 to 0.097 in breadth. The rostellum is armed with numerous hooks, which are arranged in a single circle and measure 0.59 to 0.81 in length and 0.06 to 0.09 in breadth. The four suckers are medium in size, round in shape, overlapping on each other and measure 0.639 in diameter.

The mature segments have double set of reproductive organs in each segment which is large in size, broader than long, almost five to six times broader than long, with convex lateral margins, narrow anteriorly, broad posteriorly, with projections at the posterior corners of the segments. The segments measure 0.244 to 0.271 in length and 1.234 to 1.335 in breadth. The testes are 60 to 64 (62) in number, smaller in size, round in shape, scattered in mid posterior side of the segment, evenly distributed, bounded laterally by longitudinal excretory canals and measure 0.021 in diameter. The cirrus pouch on each side is medium in size, elongated, slightly obliquely placed, posteriorly directed and situated in the anterior 1/3<sup>rd</sup> region of the segments, narrow proximally and wide distally and measures 0.079 in length and 0.021 in breadth. The cirrus is thin, straight, contained within the cirrus pouch and measures 0.101 in length and 0.005 in breadth. The vas deferens is thin, long, curved and measures 0.164 in length and 0.006 in breadth.

The ovary on each side is distinctly quadrangular, medium in size, lobes are more or less equal in size and shape with irregular margin, each lobe with 20 to 22 short, blunt round acini. The ovary is placed in the middle of the segment and measures 0.090 to 0.101 in length and 0.047 to 0.053 in breadth. The vagina is a thin tube, ventral to the cirrus pouch, starts from the genital pore, extends transversally, runs obliquely to anterior side, reaches and opens into the ootype and measures 0.303 in length and 0.007 in breadth. The ootype is small in size, round in shape, anterior to the ovary and measures 0.013 to 0.039 in diameter. The genital pores are small in size, oval in shape, bilateral in arrangement, 1/3<sup>rd</sup> to 1/4<sup>th</sup> from the anterior margin of the same and measure 0.013 in length and 0.005 in breadth.

The longitudinal excretory canals are narrow and measure 0.005 in width.

The gravid segments are large in size, broader than long, almost three times broader than long, with convex lateral margins and measure 0.17 to 0.21 in length and 0.5 to 0.608 in breadths.

The uterus is saccular, large, occupy middle of the segment and contains numerous eggs. The eggs are large in size, oval in shape and measure 0.021 to 0.039 in length and 0.013 to 0.030 in breadth.

The worm under discussion, in having the number of testes 60 to 64 (62), comes closer to *Cotugnia bahali* Johri, 1934, *Cotugnia intermedia* Johri, 1934, *Cotugnia satpulensis* Malhotra and Kapoor, 1983, *Cotugnia rajivji* Jadhav, Kadam, Bawane & Nanware, 1994, *Cotugnia singhi* Pawar, Shinde and Garud, 2004, *Cotugnia tetragona* Nanware, Dhondge & Bhure, 2011 and *Cotugnia mohekarii* Shukla, Bhavare, Borde & Mohekar, 2012 but differs from them, in many characters which are as follows:

1. The present cestode, differs from *Cotugnia bahali*, Johari 1934; in the length of the scolex (0.317 to 0.339 against 0.50), in the length of rostellum (0.129 to 0.136 against 0.34), in the number of testes (60 to 64 against 69 to 74) and in the length of cirrus sac (0.079 to 0.021 against 0.215 to 0.0223).
2. The present tapeworm, differs from *Cotugnia intermedia* Johri 1934; in the length of scolex (0.317 to 0.339 against 0.440 to 0.525), in the number of testes (60 to 64 against 63 to 74) and in the length of cirrus sac (0.079 to 0.021 against 0.215 to 0.223).
3. The present worm, differs from *Cotugnia satpulensis* Malhotra and Kapoor, 1983; in the length of the scolex (0.317 to 0.339 against 0.535), in the length of rostellum (0.129 to 0.136 against 0.230), in the number of hooks (numerous against 337), in the number of testes (60 to 64 against 43 to 92) and in the length of cirrus sac (0.079 to 0.021 against 0.190 to 0.283).
4. The present tapeworm, differs from *Cotugnia rajivji* Jadhav, Kadam, Bawane & Nanware, 1994; in the length of scolex (0.317 to 0.339 against 0.62 to 1.006) and in the length of cirrus sac (0.079 to 0.021 against 0.280 to 0.282)
5. The present cestode, differs from *Cotugnia singhi* Pawar, Shinde and Garud, 2004; in the length of scolex (0.317 to 0.339 against 0.363), in the length of rostellum (0.129 to 0.136 against 0.154), in the number of hooks

(numerous against 200 to 210), in the number of testes (60 to 64 against 65 to 70) and in the length of cirrus sac (0.079 to 0.021 against 0.159 to 0.229).

6. The present worm, differs from *Cotugnia tetragona* Nanware, Dhondge & Bhure, 2011; in the length of the scolex (0.317 to 0.339 against 0.927 x 0.773), in the length of rostellum (0.129 to 0.136 against 0.280 x 0.450), in the number of hooks (numerous against 120-130), in the number of testes (60 to 64 against 60 to 70) and in the length of cirrus sac (0.079 to 0.021 against 0.185 x 0.09).

7. The present tapeworm, differs from *Cotugniamohekarii* Shukla, Bhavare, Borde & Mohekar, 2012; in the length of scolex (0.317 to 0.339 against 4.101 x 4.959) in the length of rostellum (0.129 to 0.136 against 4.476 x 0.629) and in the length of cirrus sac (0.079 to 0.021 against 0.534 to 0.514)

The above noted characters are enough, to erect a new species, for these worms and hence the name *Cotugnia mehunbarensis* n. sp. is proposed after the locality of the host.

**Taxonomic summary**

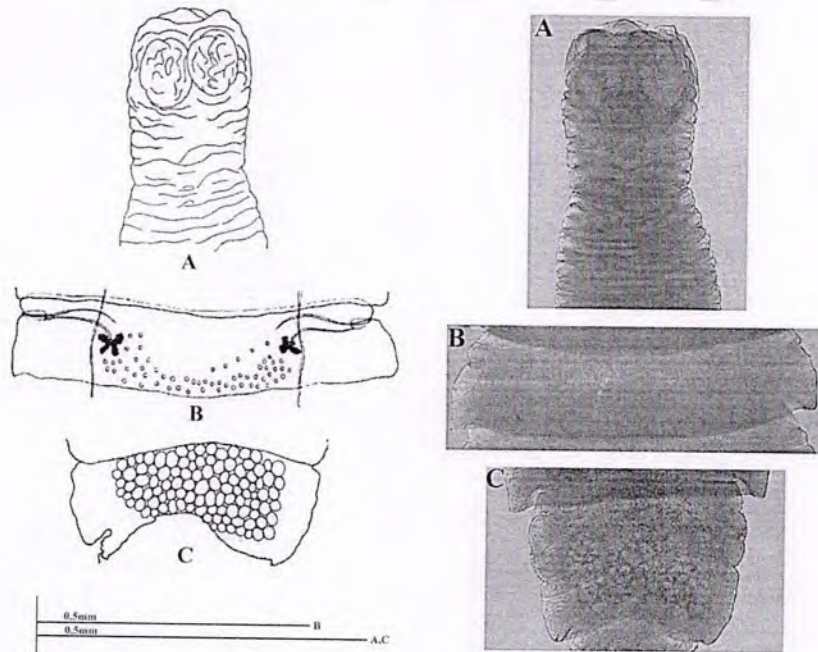
Type species : *Cotugnia mehunbarensis* n. sp.  
 Host : *Gallus gallus domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
 Habitat : Intestine  
 Locality : Mehunbare, Tq. Chalisgaon, Dist. Jalgaon, M.S., India.

Host type and paratype : Deposited in the Helminth Research lab.  
 Dept. of Zoology, N. Y. N. Chavan A. S. C.  
 College, Chalisgaon, Dist. Jalgaon (M.S.)

Date of collection : 27<sup>th</sup> May 2015

Name proposed after the locality of the host.

Etymology :



Camera Lucida and Microphotographs of  
 Fig. *Cotugnia mehunbarensis* n. sp.

- A- Scolex
- B- Mature segment
- C- Gravid segment



**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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Many models such as the Bayesian Model have been used to improve on the methods of predicting accurately. Moving averages and MACD be the chief indicator which contain been second-hand in this learn and the confirmation of it organism as a victorious trading direct.

Stock Market talks about two types of analysis, Fundamental and Technical. Fundamental is all about financial performance of the company, growth in share price and market. Technical analysis is basically used to identify the trend of future stock price with the usage of past stock price. So technical analysis is not considering the company's consideration and only looks at the past performance of stocks.

## Objectives

- The purpose of this study firstly is to describe the concept of Moving Averages.
- Other technical analysis indicators.
- This study is also evaluating how Moving Averages and other indicators can be helpful to predict the price of Nifty stocks.
- This study will help the investors to make profits from investments and predict price using the Moving Averages and other indicators.

## Data Reliability & Source

To perform analysis of trading rules, historical data was needed. For this purpose, the Indian Market "NIFTY" index for a period of January 2014 to December 2014 was selected.

The reliable data for all the historical prices is available on NSE – National Stock Exchange website, which was used for the purpose of data collection.

## Simple Moving Average

Moving average is the average of security price or exchange rate over a specific period of time. It is basically the mean of all values. It is called moving average because it keeps moving with time. For example if the closing price of last 50 days is taken, summed together and then divided by 50, the simple moving average is obtained. But this average keeps changing each day and the new price will be updated in the calculation of moving average every new day.

They provide advantages over other forms of analysis due to market timing ability, investor sentiment, default and liquidity risk analysis and insights, thereby giving superior advantage to competitors.



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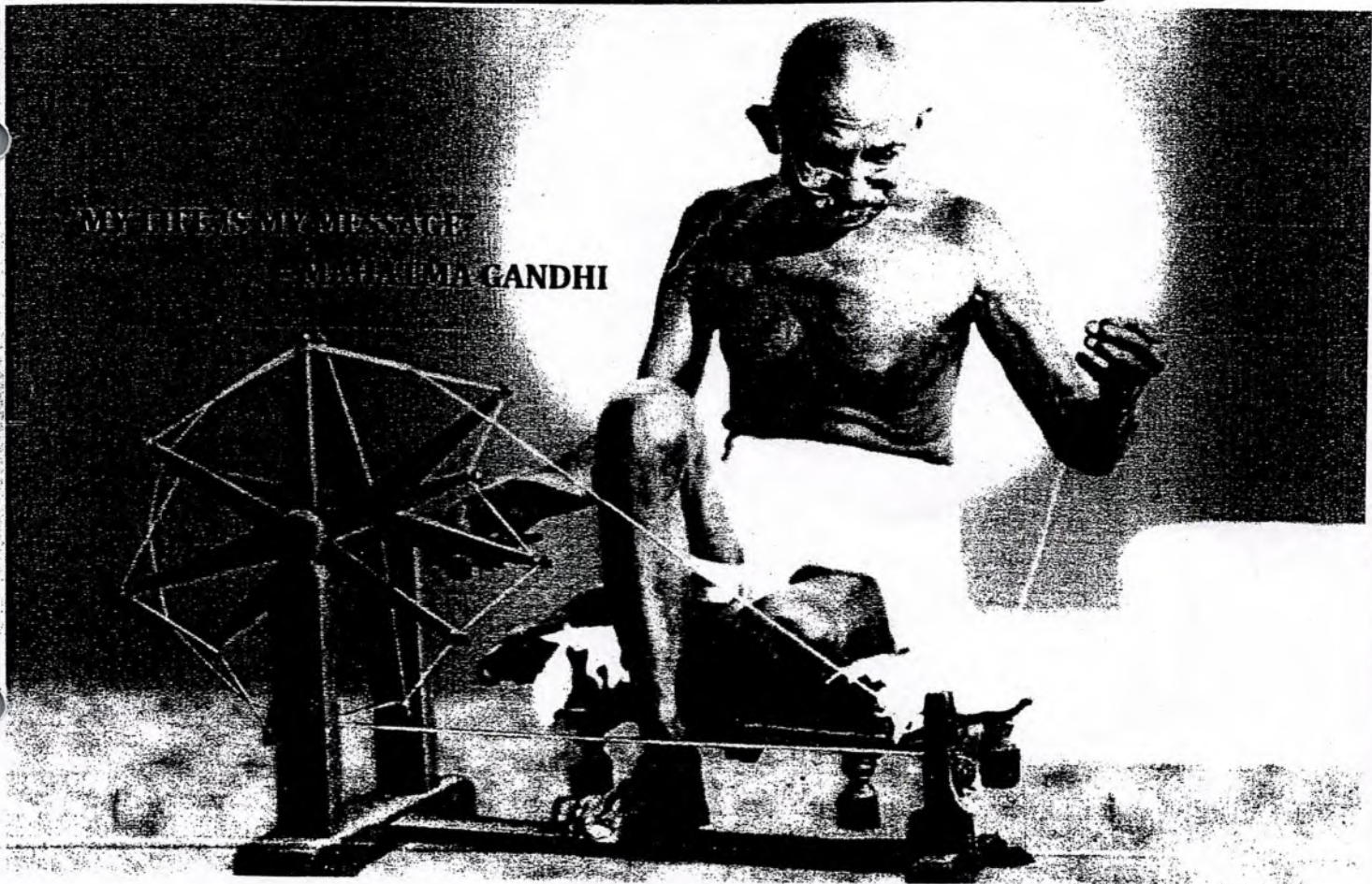
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**RELEVANCE OF GANDHIAN THOUGHTS**



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## The Impact of Mahatma Gandhiji's Principles on Raja Rao's 'Kanthapura' : A Study

Mr. Shivaji Chapa Patil

S. R. N. Deshmukh Arts, Commerce and Science College,  
Bhadgaon, Tal Bhadgaon, Dist Jalgaon

'Kanthapura' is a novel by Raja Rao published in 1936. Kanthapura is the name of southern village situated on the Malabar coast. The novel depicts the picture of Gandhian freedom struggle for independence. We know that Mahatma Gandhi is our 'The Father of Nation'. With his principles of truth and non-violence, he fought against the british empire. The United Nations Organization celebrates 'World Non-Violence Day' on the birth anniversary (2<sup>nd</sup> October) of Mahatma Gandhi every year. Now a days we hear many incidents of violence but why we people don't follow the greatest principles of Mahatma Gandhi.

Moorthy, the protagonist of the novel is the follower of Mahatma Gandhi. After his education he returned to village. He was impressed by Mahatma Gandhi's principles. Jayaramchar the Harikathamman awoke people about Mahatma Gandhi's freedom movement through Harikatha. The british empire was exploiting the people.

Moorthy was in touch with pariah people, Bhatta a Brahmin didn't like it. It is against Bhatta and Swami. They threatened to excommunicate Moorthy, still he continued it. According to him we are all equal. We need unity to fight against british rule. Moorthy was given the spinning wheels by Karwar Congress Committee. He told to the other characters about the importance of spinning wheels. It is a free of cost. Truth is the force in human life. Worshipping truth is just like worshipping to God.

Moorthy according to Mahatma Gandhi gave up his foreign clothes and foreign books. While Rachana and Madanna were fighting with Bade Khan, Moorthy wants no fighting. He knows the power of non-violence. It is the power of non-violence by which Mahatma Gandhi made our country independent. Taking his responsibility in the fighting with Bade Khan, Moorthy decided to go on fast for three days. He was very firm in his decision of fast. Moorthy also began his 'Don't - touch Government' campaign. He believes that one day will come and we will become independent by maintaining peace. Peace is the supreme solution over it. Moorthy wants to set up a congress group in Kanthapura in relation with congress of All India. The Members should always speak truth and wear only khadi clothes. The members should also spin. According to Range Gowda, Moorthy is the Gandhi of Kanthapura.

In his fighting with policeman Moorthy called to others to maintain love and peace but the fighting turns into violence still Moorthy stands calmly.

For a meeting in Gandhi Maidan the volunteers came in khadi kurta and Gandhi cap. Few characters in the novel wanted to organize a foreign cloth boycott like others.

We see the announcement of 'Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai!' among the characters of novel. Later they were blowing still the volunteers continued their efforts for freedom. The volunteers know love for their enemies according to Mahatma Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi expected a swaraj in which all are equal. There is no difference between the rich and the poor. Today the world strongly needs to implement Mahatma Gandhi's principles in the nuclear age. Peace is the thing which can bring happiness.

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## Understanding the character of Pradeep Bansode in Nagraj Manjule's Marathi film '*Sairat*'

Mr. Shivaji Chapa Patil

Assistant Professor of English

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Nagraj Popatrao Manjule was born on 24<sup>th</sup> August 1977 at Jeur in Solapur district of Maharashtra state. He is a renowned Marathi film director, poet, actor, producer and scriptwriter. He produced famous films such as 'Fandry' and '*Sairat*' to the film industry. The social concern and love are the themes in his films. He has also written a collection of poems entitled 'Unhachya Kataviruddh' in Marathi language. '*Pistulya*', '*Fandry*', '*Sairat*' are films directed by him. He has also worked as an actor in the films such as 'Highway', 'Silence', 'Baji', and 'Naal'.

The film '*Sairat*' has a setting of a village – Bitargaon. It is a love story of Parshya and Archi. At the beginning of the film there is a cricket match. The character of Pradeep Bansode acted by Tanaji Galgunde enjoys the cricket. The commentator Nagraj Manjule announced that Pradeep Bansode will be given three wheeler bicycle on the pitch if he hits a six. His attitude towards Pradeep is only to help him. Later on when they won Pradeep really enjoyed winning. Parshya, Pradeep Bansode and Salim Shaikh are close friends. He likes reading. Prashant Kale acted by Akash Thosar loves to Archi Patil acted by Rinku Rajguru. In the same manner Pradeep loves to Sapna a girl at shop. He sits at Salim's garage and looks at Sapna. He also wants to develop his love affair with her. He bought Gutakha (Tobacco) just for the sake of talking to his love Sapna. It is a love at first side. He expects love from Sapna but later on he became sad about his love. He is very optimistic about his love. Pradeep convinced Parshya that Archi loves Parshya. He is very confident about it. It was Pradeep's idea to give love letter to Archi. Parshya called Pradeep 'Langadya' which is not a good thing. We should keep in mind that not to call someone by his physical disability. His feelings can be hurt. In society we find that the persons with disability are ignored. We should give them respect. He is a real friend of Parshya who accompanied him to a farm to meet Archi. He was also beaten by people from Archi's side. He tolerates just for the sake of his friendship. The society should change their attitude towards disabled people. Though the nature has not given them physical fitness but we people should always have a positive and helpful attitude towards them. They are also the part of this world.

The film '*Sairat*' is a romance that ends with tragic scene. It is a love story of Parshya and Archi. Both Parshya and Archi belongs to two different casts. Parshya belongs to a poor family who loves to Archi from rich family. Their love is true love. It is beyond the walls of caste and class. The love blossoms early but caught in the night to the people from Archi's side. Parshya never thinks about what will happen with him. Their love is not approved by the society. It is denied. But in spite of opposition of parents Parshya

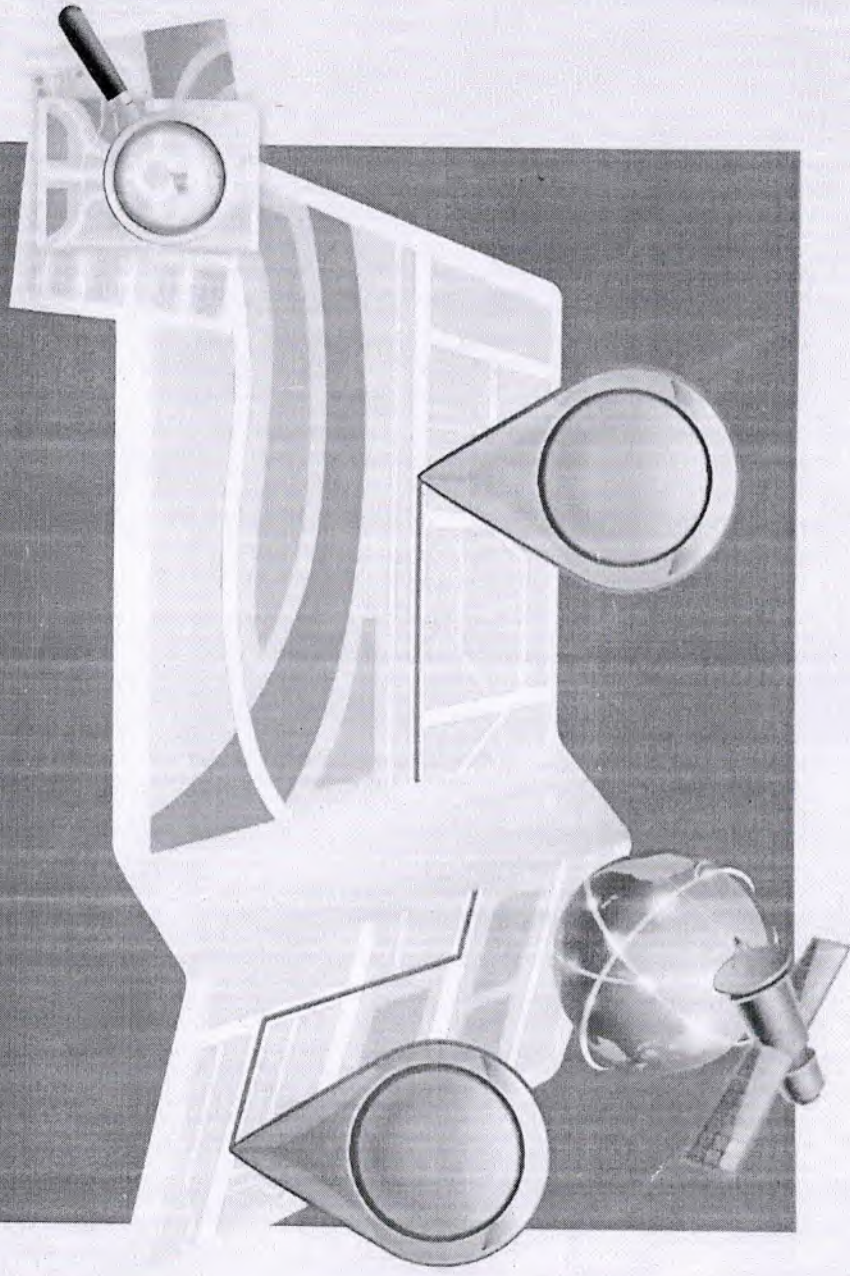
and Archi eloped to a city. Initially it is very difficult for them to settle. They got job and somehow settled later on. Pradeep Bansode is a real friend of Parshya who was along with them at the time of elopement. At the end we found both Parshya and Archi are killed. It is very tragic.

We should have sympathy towards the disabled person. We should understand their feelings and give equal importance to them. Their rights should not be violated. We should look towards them from humanistic point of view. We should not neglect them. We should try to make their life easy and happy. Sapna the character in '*Sairat*' film did not understand the feelings of Pradeep Bansode. She did not try to understand the love of Pradeep.

When person with disability needs help, we should help them from the bottom of heart. They do have also feelings and emotions. We should not hurt them because they can feel nervous about their life. There are many examples of persons that still having physical disability they are successful. To make the society healthy we should give equal opportunities to them. Though nature has not given them physical fitness, they should be hopeful like Pradeep Bansode.

In society sometimes person with disability are given bad treatment. This is not fair. It is the need of society to give good treatment to them. We should have friendly approach towards them. The normal people through their behavior towards person with disability can make their life happy and joyful. If we consider them they can forget about their disability. If they have some problems, they should be helped by society. Their demands should be fulfilled by the society. It is required to implement seriously. We should not develop negative approach towards them. The government in our country gives equal opportunities to the persons with disability. They need support in their life. We can make their life better if we support them. We should understand the difficulties that they face in life and try to solve them if possible. Generally we find that the persons with disability are very positive in life. We need to spend our time with them to feel them better. We should appreciate their work.

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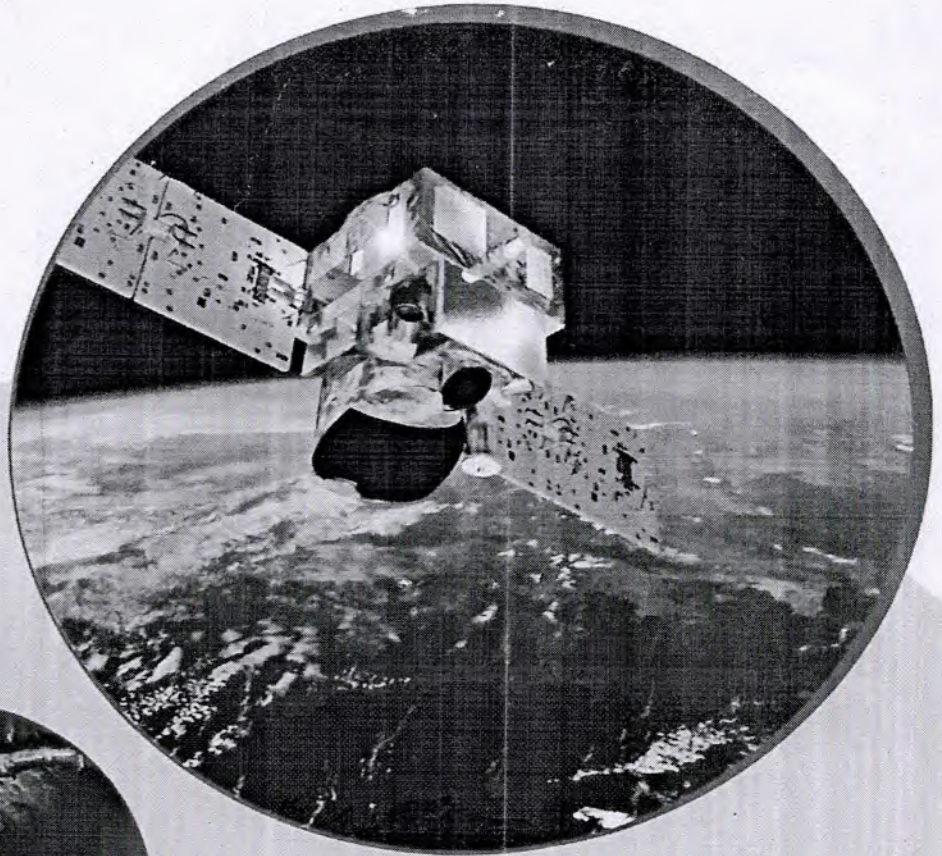


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REMOTE SENSING AND GPS BASED PROJECT REPORT

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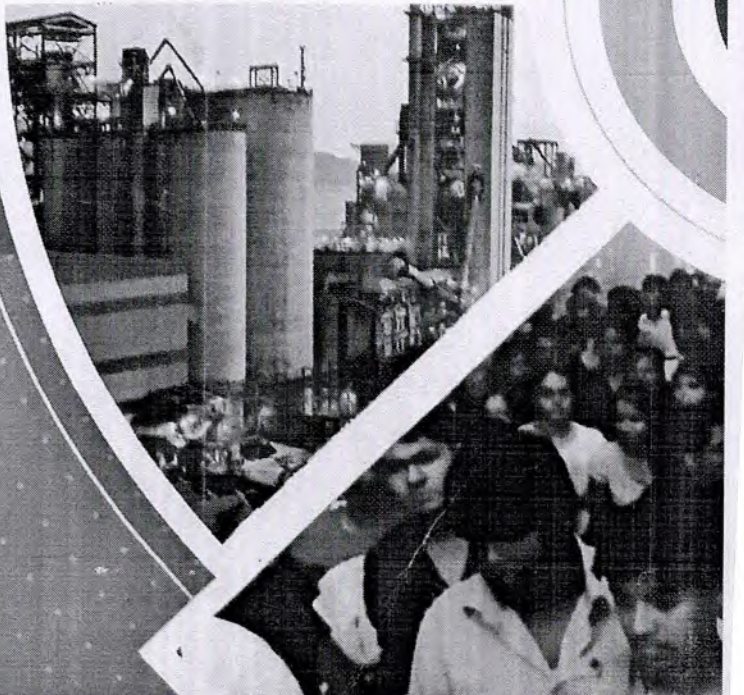
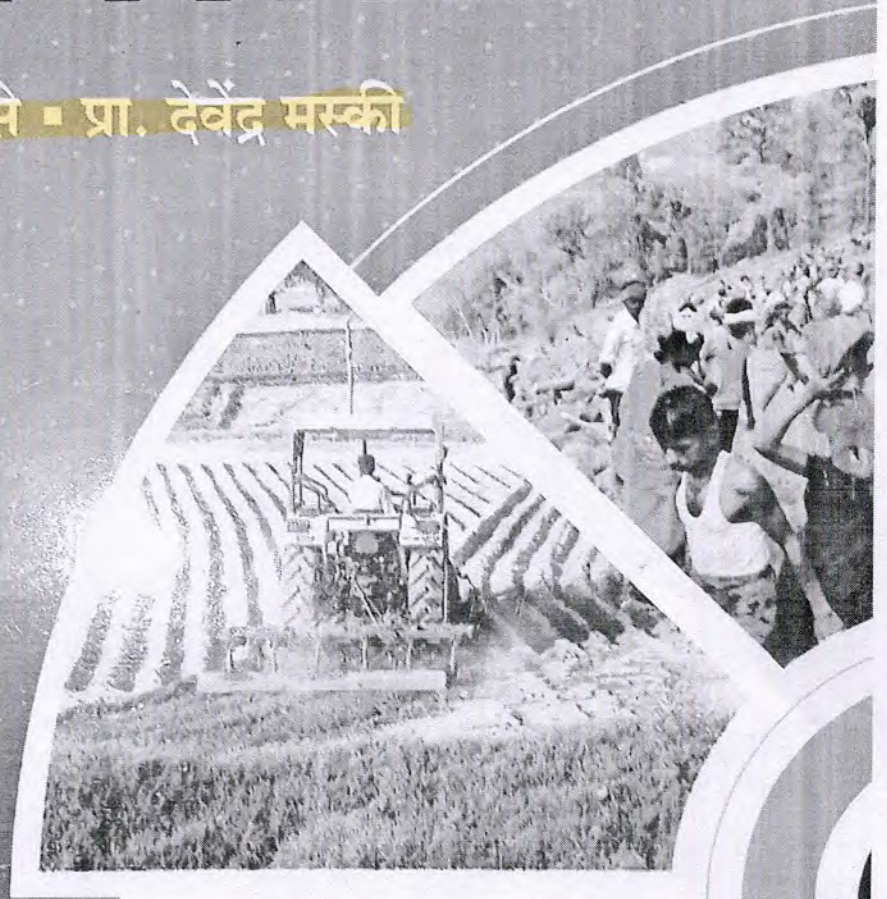
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## मध्ययुगीन भारतातील पहिली मुस्लीम स्त्री राज्यकर्ती - रझीया सुलतान

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- रजनीताई नानासाहेब देशमुख कला, वाणिज्य आणि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय भडगाव, ता. भडगाव, जि. जळगाव.

प्रस्तवना -

भारतात अनेक थोर पुरुष होऊन गेले. या पुरुषांनी अनेक थोर क्षेत्रात महत्वपूर्ण कामगिरी बजावली. पुरषांप्रमाणेच मध्ययुगीन काळातील स्त्रियांनी देखील अनेक क्षेत्रात मोलाची कामगिरी बजावली आहे. मध्ययुगीन स्त्रियांपैकी बेगम रझीया सुलतान, राणी नुरजहाँ, राणी दुर्गावती, राणी चौदवीबी, संत मिराबाई या स्त्रियांनी मध्ययुगात अतिशय मोलाची कामगिरी केली आहे.

रझीया सुलतान ही मध्ययुगीन काळातील पहिली स्त्री राज्यकर्ती होय. परंपराप्रिय समाजावर राज्य करण्याचा रझीयाने प्रयत्न केला. अनंत संकटाची मालिका व त्यातून स्वतःचा व समाजाचा संसार करण्याचा रझीयाने प्रयत्न केला. आणि या प्रयत्नामुळे रझीयांचा अंत झाला. रझीयांप्रमाणेच मध्ययुगीन काळात राणी नुरजहाँ ही स्त्री राज्यकर्ती मध्ययुगात होऊन गेली. नुरजहाँने अप्रत्यक्षरित्या राज्यकारभार केला. सम्राटाला आपल्या सौंदर्याने वश करून सर्वांना आपल्या इशान्यावर नाचवून १५ वर्षे राज्य करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. नुरजहाँ प्रमाणेच मध्ययुगात राणी दुर्गावती होऊन गेली. गोंडवनात जबलपूर नजीक गडामंडला नावाचे गोंड लोकांच्या लहानशा खेड्याचा राज्यकारभार राणी दुर्गावती करित होती. गोंड राजा दलपतशहाशी तिचा विवाह झाला होता. चारच वर्षांत पतीच्या निधनानंतर न डगमगता मुलाचे व राज्याचे रक्षण केले. सम्राट अकबराच्या सैन्याला घेर्याने तोंड देऊन स्वाभिमानी मरण पत्करले मध्ययुगात काही स्त्रिया अनुपम सौंदर्याने प्रसिध्द होत्या. मस्तानी तसेच माळव्याचा राजा वाज वहादूरची पत्नी रुपवती व मेवाडची राजा महाराज सत्तसिंहाची पत्नी पद्मिनी ह्या त्यांच्या सौंदर्यामुळे प्रसिध्द होत्या पद्मिनीच्या सौंदर्याने आकर्षित होऊन तिच्या प्राप्तीसाठी अल्लाउद्दीनाने मेवाडवर स्वारी केली असता पद्मिनीने जोहार पुकारून आत्मसमर्पण केले. व सतीत्वाचे रक्षण केले. महाराणी पद्मिनीप्रमाणेच मध्ययुगात नादिरा महाराणी ताराबाई, बडी बेगम साहिबा, यांनी पतीच्या संकटाच्या वेळी मदत केली होती. अनेक शूर विरांच्या पत्नींनी पतींच्या मृत्यूनंतर आपले व साम्राज्याचे रक्षण केले. भारतातील शूर स्त्रियांचा विरागणांचा इतिहास खूप मोठा आहे. मध्ययुगीन इतिहासात स्त्रियांनी केलेली कामगिरी महत्त्वाची आहे. या अनेक स्त्रियांपैकी भारतातील पहिली मुस्लीम स्त्री शासक रझीया सुलताना हीची कामगिरी फार मोलाची आहे. रझीयाची माहिती पुढीलप्रमाणे देत आहे.

**रझीया सुलतान - जीवन परिचय**

रझीयाच्या वडीलांचे नाव शम्सुद्दीन अल्तमश होते. तर आईचे नाव कुतूब बेगम होते. तर भावाचे नाव नसिरुद्दीन मोहम्मद होते. सुलतान अल्तमश

सुलतान येथील राहणारे होते. भारतात सत्तेच्या हव्यासापोटी अल्तमश भारतात आले होते. गुलाम वंशाचा शासक व बदाऊन प्रांताचा सुभेदार आणि

कुतूबुद्दीन ऐबकाचा जावई शम्सुद्दीन अल्तमश यांना दिल्लीला येऊन सुलतानपद स्विकारण्याची विनंती केली त्यानुसार अल्तमश दिल्लीला आले. आणि त्यांनी दिल्लीजवळ असलेल्या मैदानावर आरामशहाचा पराभव केला. व सुलतान बनले. शम्सुद्दीन अल्तमशांचा मोठा मुलगा नसिरुद्दीन महमंद बंगालमध्ये मरण पावले होते. जिवंत असलेली मुले दुर्बल होती. त्यामुळे अल्तमश यांनी आपली मुलगी सझीया हिला राज्याचे वारसदार नेमले परंतु अल्तमशांच्या मृत्यूनंतर दिल्ली दरवारातील अमीरांनी त्यांचा निर्णय मान्य नव्हता त्यांनी संगनमताने अल्तमशाचा दुसरा पुत्र रुक्नोऊद्दीन फिरोजशहा यांना सुलतान म्हणून घोषित केले.



**रङ्गीयाचे राज्यारोहण —**

वडील अल्तमश यांनी राज्याचे वारसदार म्हणून नियुक्ती केली असतानाही राजपद मिळाले नाही याची रङ्गीयाला फार खंत वाटत होती. त्यामुळे तिने सत्ता मिळवण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केला. मात्र रङ्गीयाचा सावत्रभाऊ रुक्नऊद्दीन फिरोजशहा चेनी व विलासी असल्याने सुलतानपद त्याला सांभाळता आले नाही. राज्यकारभार करण्यास तो लायक नव्हता. त्यामुळे त्याची आई शाहतुर्कान हिने दिल्लीची सत्ता ताब्यात घेतली ती दिल्लीची सुलतान बनली. कारण शाहतुर्कान हिला सत्तेची लालसा होती. तिने राज्यातील जनतेवर अन्याय व अत्याचार करायला सुरुवात केली त्यामुळे जनता तिच्या विरोधी गेली. तिने रङ्गीयाची हत्या करण्याचा कट केला रङ्गीयाचा छोटा भाऊ कुतूबुद्दीनचे डोळे फोडले कारण ती शाहतुर्कान ही रङ्गीयाची सावत्र आई होती या घडनेमुळे दुःखी झालेली प्रजा दिल्ली दपबारातील अमीर आणि लष्करी अधिकारी या सर्वांनी रङ्गीयाचा सावत्र भाऊ रुक्नऊद्दीन फिरोजशहा व शारतुर्कान यांना कैदेत टाकले. व रङ्गीयाला दिल्लीचा सुलतान बनविले. रङ्गीयाने सुलताना रङ्गीयातुद्दीन ही ऊपाधी धारण करून राज्यकारभार करण्यास सुरुवात केली. मात्र तिला अनेक समस्यांना व संकटांना सामना करावा लागला.

**रङ्गीयापुढील आव्हाने —**

रङ्गीया सत्तेवर आल्यानंतर राज्यातील अनेक सुभेदारांनी तिच्या विरोधात बंड केले. त्यामध्ये मुलतान, होसी, बदाऊन लाहोरचे सुभेदार यांनी रङ्गीयाला त्रास देण्यास सुरुवात केली. त्यांनी रङ्गीयाला सुलतान पदावरून काढून टाकण्यासाठी कड कारस्थाने केली. या सर्वांपुढे आपला टिकाव लागणार नाही. हे ओळखून रङ्गीयाने सुध्दा कुटनितीचा वापर केला. रङ्गीयाने सुभेदार, अमीर व प्रधानमंत्री यांचे बंड मोडून काढले. त्यात रङ्गीयाला यश आले त्यामुळे तिने राज्यात वचक, धाक निर्माण केला. या घटनेनंतर सत्ता बळकट व मजबूत केली.

**प्रशासनावर नियंत्रण —**

रङ्गीयाने परिस्थितीत बदल झाल्यानंतर प्रशासनावर अधिकाऱ्यांवर नियंत्रण प्रस्थापित केले. प्रजेवर अधिकाऱ्यांवर नियंत्रण ठेवण्यासाठी रङ्गीयाने पडदापध्दतीचा त्याग केला. स्त्रियांचा पोशाख सोडून देऊन मर्दानी पोशाखात दरबारात येऊन ती स्वतः राज्यकारभार पाहू लागली. रङ्गीया घोडा आणि हत्तीवर स्वार होऊन युध्दात भाग घेत असे प्रजेला भेटत असे प्रजेची विचारपुस चौकशी करत असे. रङ्गीयाने आपल्या कारकिर्दीत पारंपारिक रीतीरिवाजांचा त्याग केला. या गोष्टीमुळे दरबारातील अमीर ऊमराव आणि कट्टर मुसलमान नाराज झाले. अधिकाऱ्यांचे दरबारात काहीच चालत नसे. त्यामुळे रङ्गीयाने देखील आक्रामक धोरण ठरविले.

**रङ्गीया व याकूत प्रेम प्रकरण —**

दरबारातील तुर्की अधिकाऱ्यांचा प्रभाव कमी करण्यासाठी रङ्गीयाने इतर लोकांच्या नेमणूका अमीर व मलिक पदावर केल्या. मात्र ऑबिसिनीयाचा हब्शी वंशाचा गुलाम जमालुद्दीन याकूत याला रङ्गीयाने अश्वशाळेचे प्रमुख पद दिले होते. ही गोष्ट तुर्की अमीरांना आवडली नाही. तसेच रङ्गीयाला भेटण्यासाठी याकूत कोणत्याही वेळी जाऊ शकत असे. कारण रङ्गीयाने याकूतला परवानगी दिली होती. याकूतच्या सहवासात असल्याने त्याचा प्रामाणिकपणा पाहून रङ्गीया याकूतकडे आकर्षितली गेली. व याकूतवर प्रेम करू लागली. रङ्गीया आणि याकूत यांच्यात प्रेमसंबंध निर्माण झाले. ही गोष्ट काही अमीर, ऊमराव, नातेवाईक, दिल्ली दरबारातील लोकांना आवडली नाही. सगळे रङ्गीयाची निंदानालस्ती करू लागले. भटींडाचा शासक मिर्झा अलतुनियासोबत रङ्गीयाचे लग्न जमले होते. मात्र याकूतमुळे हे लग्न मोडले रङ्गीया सुलतान व मिर्झा अलतुनिया यांच्यामध्ये मतभेद निर्माण झाले. रङ्गीयाचा पराभव दिल्लीमध्ये करता येणार नाही. असे वाटल्याने मिर्झा अलतुनियाने रङ्गीयाविरुद्ध बंड केले. रङ्गीया या बंडाचा विमोड करण्यासाठी भडिंडाकडे निघाली. रङ्गीया भटिंडाजवळ असलेल्या ताबरहिंद या गावी पोहोचली मात्र इकडे लाहोरचा सुभेदार कबीर खॉ तसेच बंडखोरांचा नेता हकीम मलीक इख्तियारुद्दीन एतिगीन यांनी अश्वशाळेचा प्रमुख जमालुद्दीन याकूत याची हत्या केली. यानंतर इसवी सन एप्रिल १२४० रोजी रङ्गीयाला कैद केले. व सरहिंदच्या किल्ल्यात नजरकैदेत ठेवले.

### सुलतान रझियाचा विवाह व अंत —

रझिया केदेत असतांना शांत बसली नाही. तिने मिर्झा अलतुनियतवर प्रेम करण्याचे नाटक केले. आणि रझियाने मिर्झा अलतुनियाशी विवाह केला. मात्र महत्वाकांक्षी व सत्तेचा हल्ला असलेला लोभी अलतुनियाने दिल्लीची सत्ता दिल्लीचे तख्त घेण्यासाठी रझियाच्या मदतीने सैन्यसहीत दिल्लीवर आक्रमण केले होते. मात्र याकाळात दिल्ली दरबारातील अमिर अधिकाऱ्यांनी अलतमशाचा तिसरा पुत्र बहरामशाहा याला दिल्लीचा सुलतान बनविले होते. रझियाच्या अक्रमणामुळे गोंधळ निर्माण झाला. सुलतान बहरामशाह यांनी १३ ऑक्टोबर १२४० रोजी मिर्झा अलतुनिया रझियाचे पती व रझियाचा कैथल येथे पराभव केला. यानंतर ते दोघे पतीपत्नी भट्टिडाकडे पळून गेले. परंतू १५ ऑक्टोबर १२४० रोजी बंडखोरांनी त्या रस्त्यातच वध केला दोघांना ठार मारले. अशारितीने या दोघांचा शेवट अत्यंत वाईट पध्दतीने झाला.

### रझियाच्या कामगिरीचे मूल्यमापन —

मध्ययुगीन इतिहासकार इलबतुता, टाम्स, फरिश्ता यांनी याकृत व रझियातीन वाढत्या प्रेमसंबंधाची निंदा केली. डॉ. ईश्वरीप्रसाद याबदल असे म्हणतात की, सत्य काहीही असो, पण याकृतविषयी अधिक स्नेह दाखवून रझियाने महान चूक केली आहे. रझिया ही स्वतः सुलतान होती. तसेच ती अविवाहीत होती. या दोन गोष्टीमुळे तिने याकृत बरोबर प्रेम करणे योग्य नव्हते. त्यामुळे तुकां अमीर दुखावले गेले.

रझिया सुलतान ही मध्ययुगीन भारताच्या इतिहासातील दिल्लीच्या गादीवरून भारतावर राज्यकारभार करणारी पहिली आणि शेवटची मुस्लीम महिला शासक होती सुलतान शम्सुद्दीन अलतमशाला मुले असूनही त्याने आपली कन्या रझिया हिलाच आपले वारसदार व उत्तराधिकारी करण्याचे ठरविले यावरून तिच्या कर्तबगारी लक्षात येते. तबकात-ए-नासिरी या ग्रंथाचा लेखक मिवहास ऊस-सिराज रझियाच्या संदर्भात म्हटले आहे की, सुलतान रझिया ही बुद्धीमान, न्यायप्रिय, दानशूर विद्वानांची आश्रयदात्री, लोककल्याणकारी, महान सेनानी, प्रजारक्षक आणि महान सम्राज्ञी होती. ती राजनितीविशारद होती. परंतू ती पुरुष नसल्यामुळे तिचे सर्व गुण पुरुषाच्या दृष्टीने निरर्थक होते. परंतू रझिया ही एक दुर्दैवी स्त्री ठरली. एल्फिन्स्टन यांनी रझियाच्या संदर्भात असे म्हटले आहे की, जर रझिया एक स्त्री नसती तर तिचे नाव भारताच्या महान मुस्लीम सुलतान आणि सम्राटांच्या यादीत चंद्राप्रमाणे चमकत राहिले असते. डॉ. श्रीवास्तव यांच्या मतानुसार रझिया सुलतानही अलतमशाच्या वंशातील प्रथम व अंतीम सुलतान होती. जिने आपली योग्यता आणि चारित्र्याच्या जोरावर दिल्ली सल्तनतच्या सिंहासनावर अधिकार प्राप्त केला आणि गाजविला. दरबारातील काही अधिकाऱ्यांनी नेहमी रझियाला विरोध केला त्यासाठी काही अधिकाऱ्यांची तिला मदत द्यावी लागत असे. त्यांच्या सहकार्याने रझियाला राज्य करावे लागले. शेवटी रझिया ही एक स्त्री होती. आणि स्त्री असल्यामुळे तिलाही काही मर्यादा होत्या. अशा या कर्तबगार स्त्रीचा शेवट मात्र अत्यंत वाईट व दुर्दैवी घटना म्हणून या घटनेचा उल्लेख ला जातो असे असले तरी रझियाने तीन वर्षे सहा महिने, सहा दिवस दिल्लीच्या सिंहासनावर राज्य केले हे महत्वाचे आहे.

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## The Environmental Factors Affecting on Vegetable Production of Western Part of Jalgaon District

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### Abstract

The main purpose of this study is to examine thoroughly the effect of environmental factors on vegetable production. It also covers the factors of environment responsible for yield variation of vegetables. For this study uses a number of secondary sources including journals articles, books, scientific magazines, statistical data and internet sources. The study uncovers that there is a great impact of environment on vegetable productions. It is also examined that a number of environmental factors like soil, light, temperature, water, drought are responsible for the variation of the yield of vegetable production. This paper suggests that a consciousness and knowledge diffusion is necessary to the farmers level about the effect of environmental factors for maximum yield of vegetables.

### Introduction -

Environment is the major part of crop production. Vegetables require good environment for better production. Mainly vegetable produce in winter but all over the season vegetables can grow. Soil, temperature, rainfall, humidity and light are essential for vegetable production. Vegetable produced in mainly to two seasons such as winter and summer. 65 % vegetables can grow in winter season in western part of Jalgaon District. Such as brinjal, tomato, radish, coriander and leafy vegetables. It needs a low temperature below 25 °C. Saline soil is not suitable for vegetable production. The vegetable can not tolerate high rainfall, saline soil and high temperature. According to statistics a natural hazard in western part of Jalgaon district occurred in April to September in summer and rainy season. Flood can grow and decreases the production of vegetable. Vegetable forms a group of specialised crops. They are important economically and from a health point of view. They fit well in most farming systems as their maturity period from planting to harvest is short. The increasing population, vegetables have played an important role in study area's economy vegetables provide maximum output and more income per unit area of land to small-scale farmers, compared to cereals. Production of vegetables in the cool season is hazard free and blessed with a favourable climate. During summer vegetable production is affected by the flood, cyclones, and other factors associated with high temperature, humidity and rainfall. At present vegetables are grown in about 2627.14 hectares of land with a total production of thousand of quintals. Organisation have developed of different vegetable crops including improved production technology. If farmers use these technologies then internal requirement will be met up. Relations of environment conditions are essential for vegetable productions. The main intend of this study is to examine the responsible factors of environment for yield variation of vegetables.



production is Rabi (winter) and kharif (summer). It depends on environment condition. Cucurbitaceous vegetables are mainly grown in summer seasons and cruciferous vegetables are grown in winter seasons.

**Table No. 1 : Seasonal Vegetables in Western Part of Jalgaon District**

Seasons	Name of Vegetables
Rabi Winter	Rabi Brinjal, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Carrot, Radish, Bean, Onion, Spinach, All leafy vegetables, Fenugreek, lemon, tomato, Bitter Gourd, Coriander.
Kharif Summer and rainy	Kharif Brinjal, Chilli, Cabbage, Pumpkin, Lemon, Coriander, Bitter Gourd, gol bhendi, drumstick Gavar.

#### **Environmental Factors affecting on the Vegetable Production-**

Several factors can influence stand established in vegetable crop production, environmental condition such as soil, temperature, water, light, drought, flooding salinity. A crop performs best and is least costly to product if it is grown under the most favourable environmental conditions. To maximise the production of any vegetable, it is important to understand how these environmental factors affect growth and development.

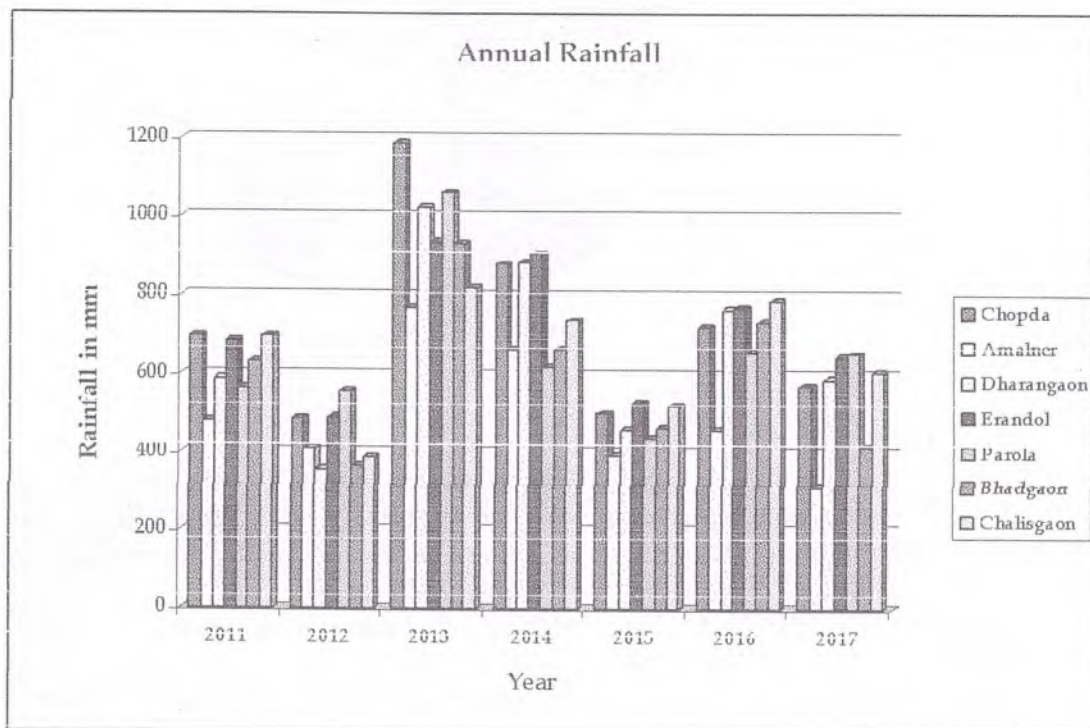
##### **1) Light -**

The light intensity changes with elevation, latitude and season as well as other factors such as clouds, dust, smoke. The light received by a crop is also affected by cropping systems and crop density sunlight is essential for all vegetables. The light received by plants is effect by intensity of the incoming light and the day length.

- **Full Sun** : Plants thrive in full sun bat raw poorly in shade.
- **Partial Sun** : Plants will product on edible crop when grown in a shady location. However these plants needs at least 50-80 %.
- **Full Shade** : Plants thrive in 30-50 % as full sun but weaken in full sun shading sometimes is used to inhabit pigment development in crops in which the lack of colour is an important quality factors.

##### **2) Temperature -**

Fluctuations in daily mean maximum and minimum temperature is the primary effect that adversely affects vegetable production. Temperature influences photosynthesis, nutrient absorption and water, respiration transpiration and catalyse activity. Fruit colour is having significant importance in assessing the marketable quality of tomato. The optimum temperature for development of lycopene pigment in tomato is 25-30 °C and it is completely destroyed at 40 °C. High temperature affect pollination and fruit set in tomato. Abnormal pollen production abnormal development of the female reproductive tissues, hormonal imbalances and lower levels of carbohydrates and lack of fertilize with pollen are responsible for the poor reproductive of tomatoes at high temperature. High temperature affects chilli fruits also causes flower drop, ovule abortion, poor fruits set and fruit drop in chilli. Warm humid climate increase the vegetable growth and result in poor production of female flowers in cucurbitaceous vegetables. In okra, high temperatures cause poor germination of seed during spring summer season flower drop in Okra is recorded at high temperatures above 42 °C whereas flower abscission and ovule abortion in French bean occur at temperature 35 °C.



**Irrigation -**

Available of irrigation facilities is the most important determinant on the vegetable productivity. Because the inputs of the vegetable such as use of HYV, use of fertilizers, use of advanced technology, agricultural mechanisation, cropping intensity etc. are totally based on the availability of irrigation and all these technology influenced on the vegetable productivity. Therefore irrigation is an important determinant of the vegetable productivity.

**Table No. 4 : Talukawise irrigated area and vegetable irrigated area (2014-2015)**

S. No.	Tehsil	Irrigated area in hector	% to Total irrigated	Irrigated area under vegetable	% to total irrigated area under vegetable
1	Chopda	43519	29.20	5340	19.63
2	Amalner	150269	10.11	5664	20.82
3	Dharangaon	15749	10.56	3150	11.58
4	Erandol	13003	08.72	2600	9.56
5	Parola	14400	9.66	2880	10.58
6	Bhadgaon	10563	07.08	2113	7.78
7	Chalisgaon	36772	24.67	5340	20.05
		<b>1,49,032</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>27200</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source : Computed from Internet.





implements and increase difficulty of land preparation and crop establishment site with slopes of 1.5% (18" elevation change per 100). An ideal topography for vegetable production is one that is nearly flat to slightly sloping well drained and free of trees, rocks and low areas efficiency of crop maintenance, irrigation and hardest operations is greatly enhanced in fields with this type of topography.

#### 7) Drought :

Drought means a period without required rainfall or soil moisture. Droughts may lead to vegetable water scarcity and development may be stuck. It generally happens when the water content of the soil is fewer than 50% of field capacity. The main symptoms of Drought are wilting, fatigued, twisting of leaves. There is a variation of the impact of drought stress like the species, variety, extent and existing time, and the growth of vegetable.

#### 8) Flooding :

Flooding occurs when water enters soil sooner than its drainage out. Heavy rainfall, overflow of the river, enhancing run-off, extended irrigation, and poor drainage cause flooding in lowland regions. The extent of flooding damage depends upon the species or variety, stage of vegetable development.

#### 9) Soil Salinity :

Soil salinity refers to the presence of excess salts in soil water, which often results from irrigated agriculture. After the plants take up the water, the dissolved salts from an irrigated water start to accumulate in the soil. Soil salinity is usually measured as electrical conductivity (EC) of the soil solution. Excess salts generally affect vegetable growth by increasing osmotic tension in the soil, making it more difficult for the plants to take up water. Excessive uptake of salts from the soil by vegetable plant also may have a direct toxic effect on the vegetables.

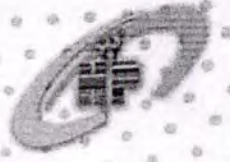
If the salt sensitive plant is grown on saline soils, plant injury can occur. Saline soil damages growth of vegetable plant, stunted plant height, wilting and in several cases plant death. Because the saline sensitive plant is less able to uptake water from the saline soil and can be fall under water stress. The vegetable can be grown in all types of soil but the acid soil is harmful to vegetable productions. Vegetables can be tolerated by mineral acidity. Turnip and carrot are among the most sensitive vegetables and can tolerate soil salinities of yield declines.

#### Conclusion

This study analyzes the environmental conditions around the globe and searches literature according to the purpose of the study. The aim of this research is to explore the responsible factors of environment for yield variation of vegetables. It reveals that there is a great impact of environment on vegetable productions. Though fertilization has a great impact on vegetable production at a certain level but a number of environmental factors such as soil type, light, temperature, humidity, drought and flooding are responsible for the variation of the yield of vegetable production. Awareness and knowledge dissemination about the effects of environmental factors at the farmers level is necessary for maximum yield of vegetables.

Success in vegetable production factors that should be considered carefully during the planning stage of the farming operation are site selection, water supply and quality crop and variety selection. If the wrong decision is made with regard to anyone of these the operation is doomed for failure.






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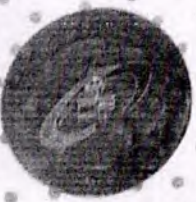
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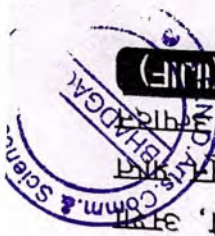


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मरणात, केळी लागवड खर्च, आंतरमरणात खर्च,  
करावा लागतो या विविध बाबींमस्य केळी लागवड पूर्व  
उत्पादनासाठी वर्षभर विविध बाबींवर शेतकर्यांना खर्च  
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महाविद्यालयाचा गुणवत्तापूर्ण विकास तिसरे यत्न.  
ही निकष सर्व महविद्यालयानी पाळणी तर आपोआपच नवीकम राबविणे, सांस्कृतिक व सामाजिक कायकम राबविणे आणि प्राध्यापकांचे संशोधन काय, आयसीटीचा वापर, सर्वज्ञान युग याच पद्धतीने मूल्यमापन करीत असतात. विद्यार्थ्यांचा सहभाग जाता. नेकच श्रेणी, त्याच निकष हे महाविद्यालयाच्या गुणवत्तेचे महविद्यालयात नेक वे उद्विष्ट डोळ्यांसमोर ठेवूनच काय केणी नोंदविलेच्या मतांचे विश्लेषण केल्यास लक्ष्मण यंत्रे की, प्रत्येक काही प्रश्न प्राध्यापकांना विचारण्यात आले होते. प्राध्यापकांनी राबवण्यासाठी नेक हे एक महत्त्वपूर्ण साधन आहे या संदर्भातील वधा: प्रसून संशोधनात वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयांचे गुणवत्तापूर्ण दर्जा निकालाचा दर्जा साभाळते.  
जागर यासही महत्त्व आहे त्यामुळे प्रत्येक महाविद्यालय आपला नेक समितीच्या निकषांमस्य महाविद्यालयाच्या निकालातील व्ह विज्ञान (८९%) व वाणिज्य (७२%) शाखेतील प्राध्यापकांच्यामते, निरीक्षण व निकष: वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयातील कला (८२%),

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कला	१३	८२	४	२	५	१४
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- हितेश लिलाधर भोरटके, रावेर





आहे. गौदावरी नदीच्या उर्वर तीरावर जे नशिक (पंचवटी), उत्तर तीरावर नशिक मुंबईच्या इशान्येस १८५ कि.मी. असेून गौदावरी नदीकाठी वसलेली वल्स, इगतपुरी व सिन्नर या तालुक्यांच्या समावेश आहे.

बागलाण, सुरगाणा, कळवण, मनमाड, नांदगाव, पंढ, दिंडोरी, चांदवड, निकड, यामधील भूपट्टेश नशिक जिल्हा होय. नशिक जिल्ह्यात मालगाव, पूर्वस अंगणावाडा जिल्हा, दीक्षीस अहमदनगर जिल्हा, पश्चिमेस ठाणे जिल्हा, गजरातचे डंग व सुरत जिल्हा, उत्तरेस धुळे जिल्हा, ईशान्येस जळगाव जिल्हा, ७४०५३ पूर्व असे असेून, क्षेत्रफळ १५५५१२ चौ. कि.मी. इतके आहे. वायव्येस भांगलिक स्थान ११० ३३, उत्तर ते २०० ५२, उत्तर आणि ७३० १३, पूर्व ते महल तिसून येते. नशिक जिल्हा महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या वायव्येकडे असेून, त्याचे प्राचीन काळापासूनच नशिक शहर व परिसराचे मोठे ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक मंडा प्रयत्न आहे.

आणि नशिक जिल्ह्यातील खिया यार या शोधनिबंधातून विचार मांडण्याचा आहे. खियाचे राईवाटाशी असणारे नाते या टुडोकातून भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य चळवळ अधिकार देणे व खियाना पुर्णवृत्तकेच समान अधिकार बहाल करणे आवश्यक होते. खियाची वृद्धीमत्ता, युकी व शक्ती पडता समाजाचे खियाना सर्वगीण होते. खियानी स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीत सहभाग घेऊन पुर्णवासाही पत्करलेला तिसून विळविळ करून सोडण्यात नशिक जिल्ह्यातील खियाचाही मोठा वाटा तिसून निर्माण करून ठेवलेला तिसून होते. विटीश सत्तेसारख्या पोलादी शक्तीला भारतात घुला, कुटुंबातील सदस्यांनीही खियाना असे अधिकार बहाल करणे असा आशा प्रयत्न संस्केतीतून स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीत सहभाग घेण्याचे अधिकार प्राप्त करून घेणे असे होते. नशिक जिल्ह्यातील खियानी प्रथम कुटुंबातील पुरुष सहभाग घेणे म्हणून देशासाठी, स्वातंत्र्यसाठी समाजात राजकिय अधिकार प्राप्त सामाजिक दृष्ट्या दृष्ट्या स्थानाचे तिसून येते. ती काही खियानी स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीत वळवळीत नशिक जिल्हाचा सहभाग अनन्यसाधारण तिसून येतो. स. १८५८ भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीत खियाचे योगदान तिसून येते. भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य

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भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य चळवळ आणि नशिक जिल्हातील खिया