

Sau Rajanitai Nana Saheb Deshmukh Arts, Commerce and Science College, Bhadgaon, Dist- Jalgaon

Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during the year 2024-25

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / International	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding	Name of the publisher
1	Dr. N.N. Gaikwad	Akshardhara Research Journal	Mahanagarik Parivesh Eva Jivan ki yatharth saksha (Basera Upnyas ke Paripreksh Me)	Hindi Sahitya me Mahanagarik Parivesh		National	Jan-24	3048-8095	Akshardhara Publication
2	Dr. S. D. Bhaise	B.Aadhar	Role of women in industrialization & social changes in Dadar Nagar Haveli	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	National	Feb-24	2278 9308	Aadhar Publication Amaravati
3	Dr. S.D.Bhaise	B.Aadhar	The role of women in vegetable selling at village in the western part of jalgaon district	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	National	Feb-24	2278 9308	Aadhar Publication Amaravati
4	Dr. A. M. Deshmukh	Ba, Tathagata	Budhha Tatva vicharanche samyak darshan : Ba thathgataha				Jan-24	978811912 420	Prashant Publication Jalgaon

5	Dr.B.S.Bhalerao	Reaserch Jounry	Bhartiy Savidhan: vimult jatikarita va bhatakyा jamatikarita savaidhanik tardudinche adhayan	Contemporay Constitution issues: and its' historical philosophical socail economic security political implication	Contemporay Constitution issues: and its' historical philosophical socail economic	National	Oct-23	2348 7143	Academic book publication
6	Dr.B.S.Bhalerao	B.Aadhar	aadhunik kalat vimukt bhatkyा jamatitil mahilanche samajik va aarthik sakshamikaran	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	National	Feb-24	2278 9308	Aadhar Publication Amarvati
7	Dr.B.S.Bhalerao	B.Aadhar	A case study of Socio-Economic condition of women agriculteral labourers in Bhadgaon Taluka District Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	National	Feb-24	2278 9308	Aadhar Publication Amarvati
8	Dr.B.S.Bhalerao	Madhya Barti	Swatanrottar Kakaltil Mahila Udyijkanchi Dasha Ani Dasha			National	Jun-23	0974-0066	

9	Dr.B.S.Bhalerao	B.Aadhar	Bhartiy arthavyavashthet mahila udyojaganchi bhumika	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	National	Feb-24	2278 9308	Aadhar Publication Amarvati
10	Dr.B.S.Bhalerao	B.Aadhar	bhatatil mahilanchya aarthik sakshamikaranacha abhyas	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	National	Feb-24	2278 9308	Aadhar Publication Amarvati
11	Dr.B.S.Bhalerao	Reaserch Jounry	A study of two wheeler consumer behaviour's in Bhadgaon City			National	Oct-23	2348 7143	Swatidhan Publication
12	Dr. S.N. Hadoltikar	International Journal of Research in Managment and socail science	A study of agriculture based small and median scale industries			National	Mar-23	2322 0899	
13	Dr. S.N. Hadoltikar	EIIRJ	The role and challenges of intrepreneurship in sustanable rural development				Dec-23	2277 8721	

14	Dr. S.N. Hadoltikar	B.Aadhar	An analysis of the policies use to women empowerment	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	National	Feb-24	2278 9308	Aadhar Publication Amarvati
15	Dr. S.N. Hadoltikar	Reaserch Jounry	A study of Human Resource developmet in banking sector			National	Oct-23	2348 7143	Swatidhan Publication
16	Dr. G.D.Chaudhari	Reaserch Jounry	A study of business start up schemes provided by government			National	Oct-23	2348 7143	Swatidhan Publication
17	Dr. G.D.Chaudhari	Significance of rural development in national progress	Entreprinuership's role and challenges in sustainable rural development				Oct-23	97881 95738393	Arts,commerce Science College Jintur
18	Dr. G.D.Chaudhari	B. Aadhar	A study of Scheme available for women empoermengt in India	A study of Scheme available for women empoermengt in India		National	Feb-24	2278 9308	Swatidhan Publication
19	Dr. G.D.Chaudhari	AMIERJ	A study of the impact of E-tailing on offline retailers in the Jalgaon District				Dec-23	2278 5655	

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20	Dr. C.S.Patil	B.Aadhar	Adivasi mahila aani tyancha samajik aarthik kshetratil vikas	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	National	Feb-24	2278 9308	Aadhar Publication Amarvati
21	Dr. C.S.Patil	Akshara	Shivaji Maharajanchya Ashtpradhan Mandalachi Bhumika anि Karypadhati	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's governance: Then, Today and Tomorrow	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's governance: Then, Today and Tomorrow	National	May-24	2582 5429	Akshara Publication
22	DR. I. A. Lokhande	B.Aadhar	Bhartiya swatantrya ladhyat sau. Sarswatibai dhanaji chaudhari yancha sahbhag	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	National	Feb-24	2278 9308	Aadhar Publication Amarvati
23	DR. I. A. Lokhande	Akshara	Prachin kalatil stri shikshan : Ek Aitihasik abhyas	Humanities and Indian Knowledge system	Humanities and Indian Knowledge system	National	Mar-24	2582 5429	Akshara Publication

24	DR. I. A. Lokhande	B.Aadhar	Rashtrakut kalatil shilpkala: aitihasik mahatv	New research trend in southindian art and iconography, rock painting, caves, stupas, chaityagruhas, temple and scluptures	New research trend in southindian art and iconography, rock painting, caves, stupas, chaityagruhas , temple and scluptures	National	Feb-24	2278 9308	Aadhar Publication Amarvati
25	Dr. S.G. Shelar	Journal of Scientific research	Intensification of Sonophotocatalytic Degradation of Ponceau S using Fe - Doped and Undoped ZnO Nano Catalys				2024	2070-0237	http://dx.doi.org/10.3329/jsr.v16i1.65455
26	Mrs. R.M.Gajbhiye	B.Aadhar	Professional development and challenges face by academic women librarian in 21 centuries: A literature review	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	National	Feb-24	2278 9308	Aadhar Pubiication Amarvati

27	Dr. S. D. Bhaise, Dr. D. A. Maski	B.Aadhar	eco turisam vikas aani ushna zaryachya panyachi aushadhi gunavatta: unapdev (jalgaon) cha bhaugolik abhyas	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	National	Feb-24	2278 9308	Aadhar Publication Amarvati
28	Mr. D.A.Maski and Dr. S.D.Bhaise	Journal of research and development	The impact of geographical factors in sex ratio in rural area in jalgaon district				Oct-23	2230-9578	
29	Dr. D. A. Maski And M.H.Rajput	B.Aadhar	Pachora talukyatil gining va presing kamgarancha sahikshanik star va arthik vikas	Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges	National Seminar on "Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges"	National	Feb-24	2278 9308	Aadhar Publication Amarvati
30	Dr. I.A.Lokhande	B.Aadhar	New research trend in ancient south Indian art and Iconography- Rock Paintianing, Cave, Stupas, Chaityagrihas, temple and	Rastrakut Kalatil Shilpkala- Etihasik mahatv	New research trend in ancient south Indian art and Iconography- Rock Paintianing, Cave, Stupas, Chaityagrihas, temple and	National	Feb-24	2278-9308	Aadhar Publication Amarvati

31	Dr. I.A.Lokhande	Akshara	Humanities & Indian Knowledge System	Prachin Kalatil Stri Shikshan ek Iatihasik Abhyas	one day National Confernce on " Humanities and Indian Knowledge Systeme	National	Mar-24	2582-5429	
32	Dr. D. A. Maski and Dr. S.D.Bhaise	International Journal ofAdvanced and Applied Research	Study of Changing Litracy Composition in Rurla Area of Jalgaon District 2001-2022			Oct-23	2347-7075		
33	Mr. S.C. Patil	Vidyavarta	the collective role of NeP 2020 in Devloping Higher Educational Setup in2021st Century India: A study			National	Mar-24	2319-9318	
34	Dr. J.J.Devare	B.Aadhar	Gramin Mahila Shashaktikaran Dhornacha Abhyas	Gramin Mahila Shashaktikaran Dhornacha Abhyas	National Seminar on "Women empowerment: opportunities and challenges"	National	Feb-24	2278 9308	Aadhar Publication Amarvati

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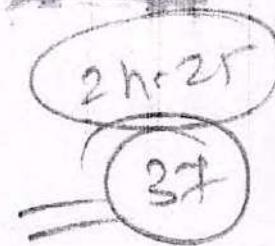
35	Dr. J.J.Devare	Vidyavarta	National Education Policy 2020: Importance and Challenges in India	Navin Rashtriya Shaikshanik dhornat Kaushalya Viksaschi Bhumika	National Education Policy 2020: Importance and Challenges in India	National	Mar-24	2319-9318	Vidyawarta Publication
36	Dr. S.N. Hadoltikar	24th All India Commerce Conference	A study of Problrms and Prospect of Small and Medium scale Industries in India			National	Dec-23		
37	Mrs. P. V. Deshmukh	Emerging Trends With Traditional Approaches in Home Science		Understanding the Nutritional importance of Millets and Wild Vegetables in Traditional Diets			2024	97881971906 12	Ideal International Publication Indore

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बहुजन समाज शिक्षा प्रसारक मंडल संचालित
 कला, वाणिज्य एवं विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,
 सोनगढ़, तह. जिला. धुले
 हिंदी विभाग
 एवं

उत्तर महाराष्ट्र हिंदी प्राध्यापक परिषद
 के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में आयोजित
 25 वाँ वार्षिक अधिवेशन एवं राष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठी
 हिंदी साहित्य की कथेतर गद्य विधाएँ
 29 दिसंबर 2024



25

रजत जयंती वर्षोत्सव

अतिथि संपादक

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कार्यकारी संपादक

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संयोजक

उत्तर महाराष्ट्र हिंदी प्राध्यापक परिषद

उत्तर महाराष्ट्र हिंदी प्राध्यापक परिषद

कला, वाणिज्य एवं विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, सोनगढ़

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Akshara Publication

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अनुक्रम

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प्राचार्य, डॉ. नाना नामदेव गायकवाड
संगीतनीतादेव नानासाहेब देशमुख कला, वायिज्य एवं विज्ञान महानिदियालय, भडगांव जि. जलगांव

हिंदी साहित्य को अनेक विधाओं में समृद्ध किया है। उन विधाओं में यात्रा-साहित्य का भी एक विशेष महत्व रखता है। यात्रा हेतु लिखनेवाले साहित्यकारों के बारे में डॉ. विवेकी रायजी के साथ साथ डॉ. रामदण्ड मिश्र जी का भी स्थान विशेष मन्त्र्योगी विद्यार्थी है। हिंदी साहित्य की उपम्यास, कहानी, कविता आदि गद्य साहित्य को जितना महत्व पाठकों में प्राप्त है उनमें इस महेन्द्र विधाका प्रत्यक्ष हिंदी साहित्य में यात्रा साहित्य भी अपना विशेष स्थान रखता है। यात्रा वर्णन भले ही विसी व्यक्ति का भले ही व्यक्तिनान ही, उनके अन्यथा सर्वश्रृत होते हैं। हर विसेके अपने होते ही फिरभी अन्य विधाकी तरह यह आज भी अपना स्थान प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता है। लिए राधेशम विवारी जैसे बहुतसे विद्वान इसकी अप्रसिद्धीपर खेत व्यक्त करते हैं। डॉ. विवारी एक जगह लिखते हुए यह कहते हैं कि यह विधा इतनी उपेक्षित है कि, डॉ. रामकुमार जैसे सजक विद्वाने भी अपने ग्रंथ 'हिंदी साहित्य का अलोचनात्मक इतिहास' में इस विधा के सो भी प्रकार वर्णन नहीं किया है। ना ही भाष्य परतु डॉ. विवेकी याजी के साथ-साथ डॉ. रामदण्ड मिश्र जी का यात्रा साहित्य गठकों में अपना स्थान निश्चित कर चुका है। इस बात का या इस विधा का महत्व हमें तब होता है जब हम आधुनिक युग के शील विवान पर गहुल सांस्कृत्यायन तथा प्रसिद्ध चिनी यात्री फाहयान जैसे अनेक विद्वानोंने यात्रा बृतान् लिखकर अपने अपने भाषा, संस्कृत, प्रकृति, परिवेश, विचार, क्षेत्र विशेष-आदिसे जब हमें परिचित कराया। सामान्य रूपसे कुछ लोग इस यात्रा को 'टूरीस्ट गाईड' भी समझने की भुल करते हैं। परंतु मुल रूप में यह ऐसा यात्रा संस्करण होता है, जो पाठकों को लेखक ब्याग यात्रा के बाहरी तथा भीतरी दुनियाँ से जोड़कर बैठे बिठायें बिना हाथ पैर हिलाएं, बिना तिकिट और लाइन के यात्रा का वह सुख न देते हैं, जो शायद व्यक्ति को स्वयंप्रयत्न यात्रा करने पर भी प्राप्त नहीं होते । १. शायद इसी लिए मराठी में कहा जाता है कि, जो न देवे देखे कवि यात्रा साहित्य प्राकृतिक सुधमा का वह रखत्नाम्क सुदर वर्णन होता है, जिसकी जडे जमिन से नहीं हृदय से जुड़ी होती है। अरण देश दुनियाँ की सैर करने का आनंद हम उठा सकते हैं। इसके पुष्टि के लिए संचिदानन्द बाल्यायन भी अपनी भूमिका में यह है कि, ऐसी पुस्तोंको में प्रस्तुत व्यक्ति की यात्रा का ब्यौरा होता है। और वह यात्रा जितनी बाही होती है, उतनी ही भी यात्रा का विवरण जितना स्थुल भू-विस्तार से संबंध होता है, उतना ही सुष्ठु मानसीक भूगोल से भी 'टूरीस्ट गाईड' के सहायक एक ही यात्रा कर सकते हैं। यात्रा संस्मरण के सहारे की गई प्रत्येक पाठकीय यात्रा भी उतनी ही विशिष्ट है, जितनी लेखक की तात्पर्य यह है कि, लेखक अपने यात्रा अनुभावों को अपने तक ही सीमित न रखकर उन्हें पाठकों तक पहुंचाना चाहता है। डॉ. मिश्र का यात्रा साहित्य भी इसी शृंखला में आते हैं।

डॉ. रामदरश मिश्र एक बहुआयामी प्रतिभावान, गतिशील, व्यक्तिमत्त्व के रचनाकार हैं। आपने हिंदी साहित्य की लगभग जन्मभी विद्याओंपर उच्च कोटि का लेखन किया है। डॉ. मिश्र जी के लेखन की विशेषता यह है कि, उन्होंने जिस किसी विद्याका लेखनमें वह व्यष्टि और समष्टि को केंद्र में रखा है। एक सुधि लेखक होने के नाते आपका साहित्य हमेशा ही मार्गदर्शक रहा है। उनके वाक्य अर्थात् लेखन पर यह दिखाइ देता है कि, उनके यात्रा अनुभव कटु और मधुर भी है। डॉ. रामदरश मिश्र जी के अबतक प्रकाशित लेखों का विवरण निम्नान्त है।

अ). 'तना हुआ इंद्रधनुष'
 ब). 'भोर का सपना'
 क.) 'पडोस की खुशबू'

क.) 'पडोस की खुशबू'

काम हुआ इंद्रधनुष मन ११५० में प्रकाशित हुआ है। यह यात्रा मिश्र जी ने उत्तरी कोरिया की सोशल अकाडमी के विभाग पर इत के नेता रूप में कि थी। मिश्र जी स्वभाव से वैसे अतिसंवेदनशिल व्यक्ति है। इस यात्रा वर्षन में भी उनके स्वभाव का प्रदर्शन। अपने यात्रा वृत्तकों उन्हीं-प्रश्नान्, वीजिंग (चीन) में तीन दिन, प्यांयांग, शीर्य की नदी और धर बरेने का दैर्घ्य, सर्टनर ह सोउद, निकता, रामच जंबन मंच, एवं आइप्पा, देशकी ओर इन शीर्षकों के में विभाजित किया है। हाँ। पिछे २६ जुलाई १९८६ को की यात्रा पर गये थे और १६ अगस्त को स्वदेश भारत लौटे थे। यह यात्रा उन्होंने उसी कोरिया सोशल मार्गस्थ अकाडमी जो के निम्नवर्ण पर जिम्मेडल के नेता के रूप में की थी। वैसे रामदरश जी अविद्यो-विद्यान नाम से उन स्वभाववाले व्यक्ति ही ने करकराते हैं कि यह उनके स्वभाव में नहीं है। पहलीबार विदेश यात्रा का सीधे कर भी उनके मनमें व्यवहृत विषय हूँ थीं। वे

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संदर्भ सूची

- १ संपादक अ. रा. कुलकर्णी, ग. ह. खरे मराठ्यांचा इतिहास, खंड पहिला कॉन्टीनेटल प्रकाशन पुणे.
- २ सेन सुरेन्द्रनाथ, (अनुवाद विजया कुलकर्णी) मराठ्यांची प्रशासन व्यवस्था, महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य व संस्कृत मंडळ मुंबई.
- ३ पु. ग. सहस्रबुध्ये, महाराष्ट्र संस्कृती कॉन्टीनेटल प्रकाशन पुणे.
- ४ प्रा. नामदेव जाधव, शिवाजी महाराजांचे अर्थशास, वरदा प्रकाशन पुणे.
- ५ गणेश राऊत, छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज आणि शिवकाल, डायमंड प्रकाशन पुणे.
- ६ अ. रा. कुलकर्णी, शिवकालीन महाराष्ट्र, राजहंस प्रकाशन पुणे.
- ७ प्रा. बी. एस. सावंत, मराठ्यांचा प्रशासकीय सामाजिक व आर्थिक इतिहास विद्या प्रकाशन नागपूर.

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डॉ. अशोक लिकलगार

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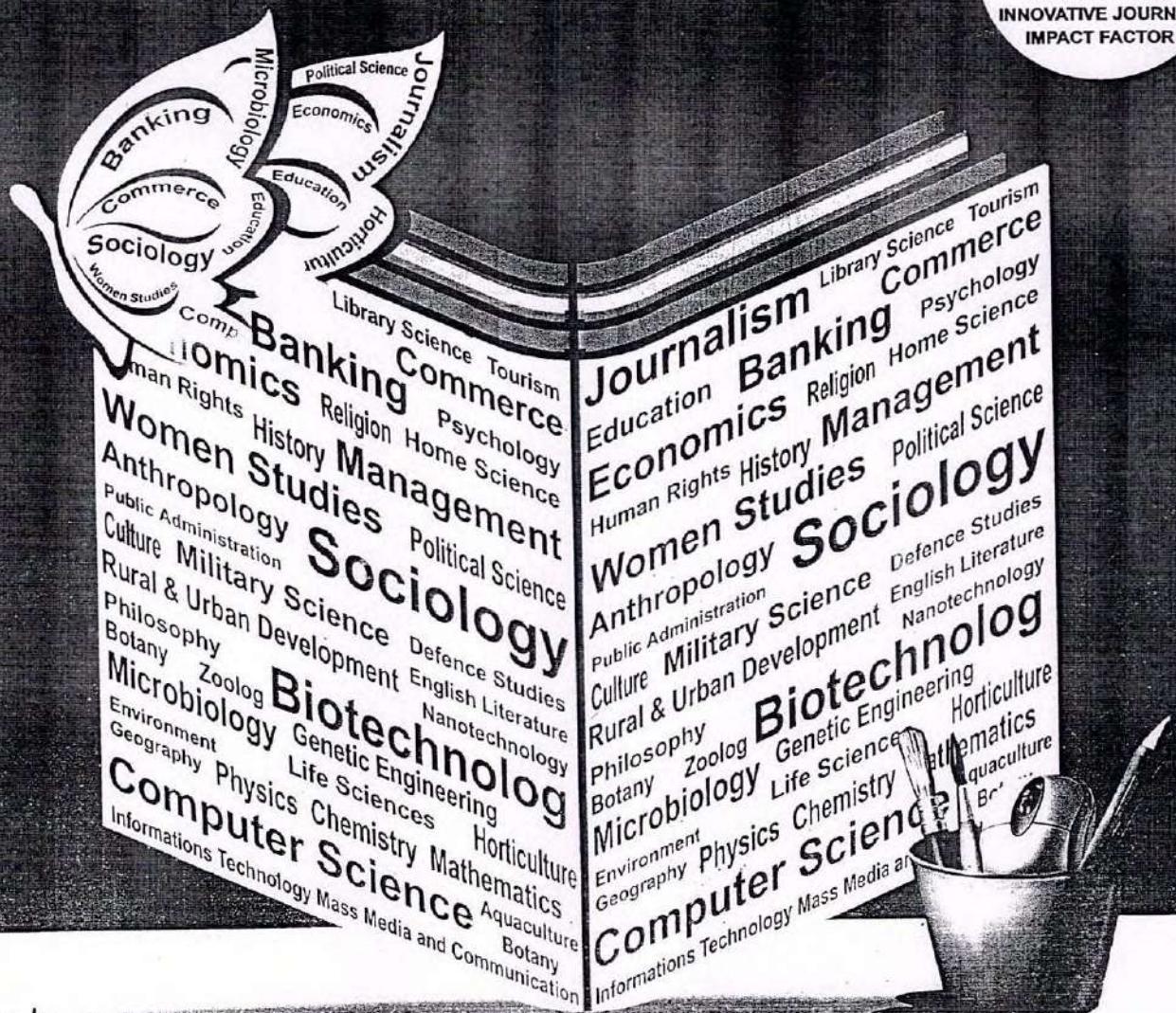
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भारतातील आर्थिक विषमता : संविधानिक चौकटीत एक आढावा

डॉ. बालू श्रावण भालेराव

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख

सौ. रजनीताई नानासाहेब देशमुख कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,
भडगाव जि. जळगाव

सारांश

भारतीय संविधान हे सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि राजकीय समानतेच्या तत्वांवर आधारित असून आर्थिक विषमतेच्या समस्येवर मात करण्यासाठी विविध तरतुदी प्रदान करते. भारतीय समाजात पिढ्यानुपिढ्या चालत आलेली जातीव्यवस्था आणि सामाजिक भेदभावामुळे आर्थिक विषमता अधिक तीव्र झाली आहे. संविधानाच्या प्रस्तावनेत समाजवाद आणि न्यायाच्या संकल्पनांचा समावेश करून सर्व नागरिकांना समान संधी आणि हक्क बहाल करण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला आहे. मूलभूत हक्क आणि राज्याच्या मार्गदर्शक तत्वांद्वारे अनुसूचित जाती-जमाती, वंचित आणि मागासवर्गासाठी विविध विशेष तरतुदी करण्यात आल्या आहेत. कलम १४ ते १८ समानतेच्या हक्कांची हमी देतात, तर कलम ३९(१), ३९(२), ३९(३) आणि ४३ आर्थिक न्याय, समान वेतन आणि सामाजिक सुरक्षा यासंबंधी महत्वाच्या तरतुदीचे निर्दर्शन करतात. मात्र, प्रत्यक्ष अंमलबजावणीमध्ये अनेक अडचणी आहेत. अनुसूचित जाती-जमातीवरील अन्याय आणि अत्याचाराच्या घटनांमध्ये सातत्याने वाढ होत आहे, तसेच त्यांना समान संधी आणि संसाधनांमध्ये भागीदारी मिळण्यात अडथळे येतात. २०२०-२१ मध्ये अनुसूचित जातींवरील अत्याचार १.२% आणि अनुसूचित जमातींवरील अत्याचार ६.४% ने वाढले असल्याचे अहवाल दर्शवतात. देशातील १% श्रीमंत लोकांकडे राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाच्या २२.६% वाटा असून, एकूण संपत्तीच्या ४०.१% हिस्सा आहे. याउलट, तळागाळातील ५०% लोकसंख्येकडे फक्त ३% संपत्ती आहे. ग्रामीण-शहरी, प्रादेशिक, तसेच लिंग आणि जातीय आधारावरील असमानता देखील कायम आहे. महिलांचा श्रम सहभाग दर २५% एवढाच असून, अनुसूचित जाती-जमाती आणि इतर मागासवर्गांयांना आर्थिक प्रगतीसाठी अधिक संघर्ष करावा लागतो. भारतीय संविधानाने सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक समतेसाठी विविध तरतुदी केल्या असल्या, तरी प्रत्यक्षात आर्थिक विषमता दूर करण्यासाठी धोरणात्मक सुधारणा आवश्यक आहेत. हा संशोधन निवंध भारतीय संविधानातील आर्थिक न्यायाच्या तरतुदीचा अस्यास करून आर्थिक विषमतेच्या सद्यःस्थितीवर प्रकाश टाकतो.

बीज शब्द : भारतीय संविधान, आर्थिक विषमता, अनुसूचीत

जाती-जमाती.

प्रस्तावना

मनुष्याला स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व प्राप्त करण्यासाठीच्या हक्कांची गरज भासते ते अधिकार म्हणजे मूलभूत अधिकार होत. भारतीय राज्यघटनेमध्ये नागरिकांच्या मूलभूत अधिकाराना विशेष महत्व आहे. देशातील अंतिम लोकांचे कल्याण साधने हे प्रत्येक देशातील कल्याणकारी राज्याचे उद्दिष्ट असते तळागाळातील उपेक्षित समाजातील लोकांच्या स्वाभिमानासाठी व कल्याणासाठी मानवी अधिकार खूप महत्वाचे असतात. भटक्या विमुक्त, दलित पददलित समाजाच्या उत्थानासाठी संविधानिक तरतुदी खूप महत्वाच्या आहेत. भारतीय संस्कृतीमध्ये पिढ्यानुपिढ्या मनुवादीवृत्तीने दलित, माणस आणि वंचित समाजाला दुर्लक्षित केले. वर्षानुर्वर्षे सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक, राजनैतिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक अन्याय, अत्याचार सहन करीत आला. नंतरच्या काळात मुघल व इंग्रजांनी भारतावर राज्य केले त्यांच्या अधिपत्याखालीसुद्धा या तळागाळातील लोकांवर आणखीनच अत्याचार झाले, अशा रंजत्या-गांजल्या लोकांसाठी न्याय, समता, बंधुता बहाल करण्याची पुरेपूर काळजी संविधानात घेण्यात आली आहे. संविधानाच्या प्रस्तावनेमध्ये समाजवादी, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय आणि न्याय्य या संकल्पना अंतर्भूत करण्यात आल्या आहेत.

अनुसूचित जाती-जमाती अत्याचार प्रतिबंधक कायद्यातर्गत अनुसूचित जाती-जमातीवरील अत्याचाराबाबत नोंदविण्यात आलेल्या प्रकरणांची संख्या २०११ पासून दरवर्षी वाढत आहेत विशेषतः २०१३ मध्ये १३९७५ प्रकरणावरून २०१४ मध्ये ४७००६४ पर्यंत वाढली. (International Dalit solidatory report 2015). डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या मर्ते, भारतीय संविधान हे जगातील सर्वात श्रेष्ठ संविधान असून या संविधानाला गुन्हेगारी, घराणेशाही आणि व्यक्तिपूजा या तीन घटकांपासून धोका आहे. संविधानाला वाचवायचे असेल तर संविधान वाचणे अधिक महत्वाचे आहे. भारतात आर्थिक असमानता ही एक मोठी समस्या आहे. देशाच्या जलद आर्थिक विकासानंतरही संपत्ती आणि उत्पन्नाचे वितरण समान झालेले नाही त्यामुळे आर्थिक

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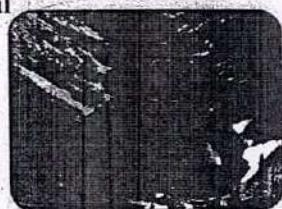
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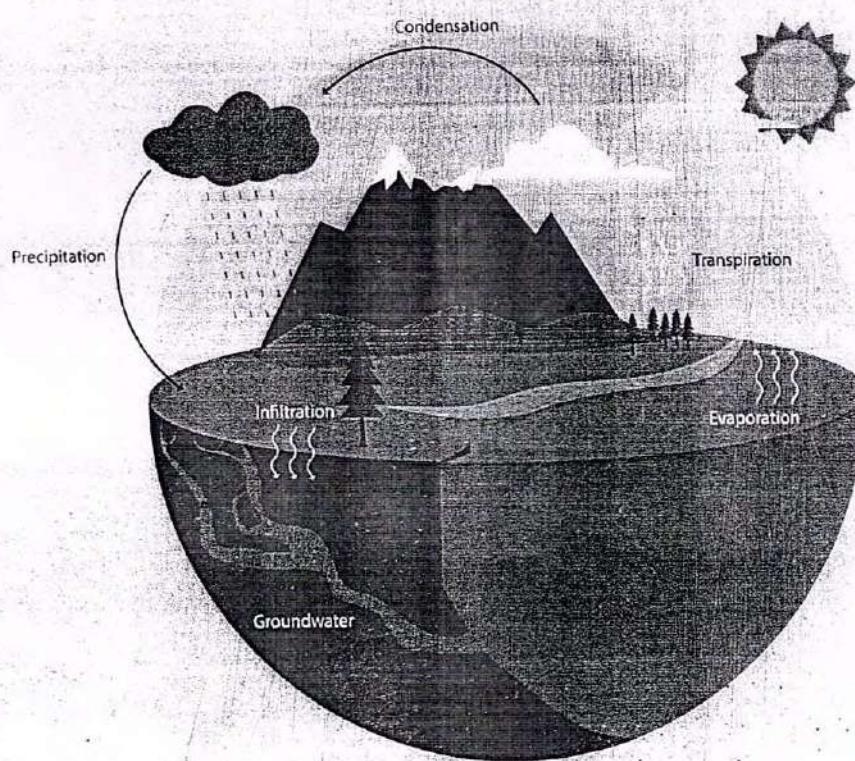


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डॉ. बालू श्रावण भालेराव. अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख,

सौ. रजनीताई नानासाहेब पेशमुख कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय भडगाव जि. जळगाव

सारांश : डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर भारतीय राष्ट्रनिर्माणात अग्रणी भूमिका घेणारे सच्चे प्रेशभक्त होते. मी प्रथम आणि अंतिमत: भारतीय आहे असे त्यांचे विधान होते. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व आणि स्वातंत्र्यानंतर भारत प्रेशाच्या उभारणीत त्यांनी मोलाचे योगान प्रिले. आर्थिक नियोजन, जल धोरण, वीज निर्माण, मजुर धोरण इत्यापी क्षेत्रात महत्वपूर्ण कार्य केले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे केवळ भारताच्या संविधानाचे शिल्पकार नव्हते, तर ते एक उत्कृष्ण अर्थतज्ज्ञ आणि जलधोरणांचे पूराशी अभ्यासकही होते. त्यांनी भारतीय जलव्यवस्थापन आणि जलसंपत्तीच्या न्याय्य वापराबाबत महत्वपूर्ण विचार मांडले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी संविधानात जलसंपत्ती व्यवस्थापनाचा समावेश केला. त्यांचे विचार केवळ सामाजिक न्यायावर आधारित नव्हते, तर ते प्रेशाच्या आर्थिक आणि कृषी विकासालाही चालना प्रेणारे होते. २०१२ मध्ये भारत सरकाराच्या नियोजन आयोगाने प्रकाशित केलेल्या "जलव्यवस्थापन आणि भविष्यातील योजना" या अहवालात भारताच्या जलधोरणांच्या भविष्यकालीन प्रिशेचा आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे. या अहवालातील अनेक संकल्पना आणि धोरणे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या पूरदृष्टीशी सुसंगत आहेत. सप्तर संशोधन लेखात भारताच्या जडणघडणीत जलधोरणाबाबत त्यांच्या भूमिकेचा प्रभाव अभ्यासण्यात आला आहे.

मुख्य शब्द (key words) : डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, जलधोरण, जलसिंचन, नपीजोडणी, जलव्यवस्थापन.

प्रस्तावना : कोणत्याही प्रेशाच्या राष्ट्र उभारणीत पाण्याला अनन्यसाधारण महत्व आहे. जल हे जीवन आहे असे म्हाले जाते. भारतासारख्या विकसनशील प्रेशामध्ये बहुतांश लोक शेतीवर अवलंबून आहेत. त्यांच्या रोजगाराचे मुख्य साधन शेती असून शेतीसाठी पाण्याची खूप आवश्यकता असते. पाण्याशिवाय शेतीमध्ये बारमाही पिके घेता येत नाहीत त्यामुळे रोजगारावर विपरीत परिणाम होतो. म्हणून आपल्या प्रेशामध्ये जलसिंचनाला खूप महत्व आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे मते, भारतीय शेतीला समृद्ध करण्यासाठी सिंचन व्यवस्था सशक्त करणे आवश्यक आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर व्हाईसरायच्या सरकारमध्ये श्रममंत्री असताना त्यांनी जलनियोजनाबाबत विविध महत्वाचे कार्य केले. स्वातंत्र्यानंतरच्या काळात संविधानामध्ये त्यांनी जलसंबंधीत वाप्रविवाप्र निपारा करण्यासाठी विशेष उल्लेखनीय कार्य केले. बाबासाहेबांची खासियत म्हणजे त्यांनी स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व आणि स्वातंत्र्यानंतर सुदृढा जलनियोजनामध्ये महत्वाची भूमिका बजावली होती. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे एक द्रष्टे राजकारणी व धोरणकर्ते होते. त्यांच्या दृष्टी समोर भारतीय शेती विकास हा बहुतांश पाण्याच्या व्यवस्थापणावर, अवलंबून होता. त्यांनी

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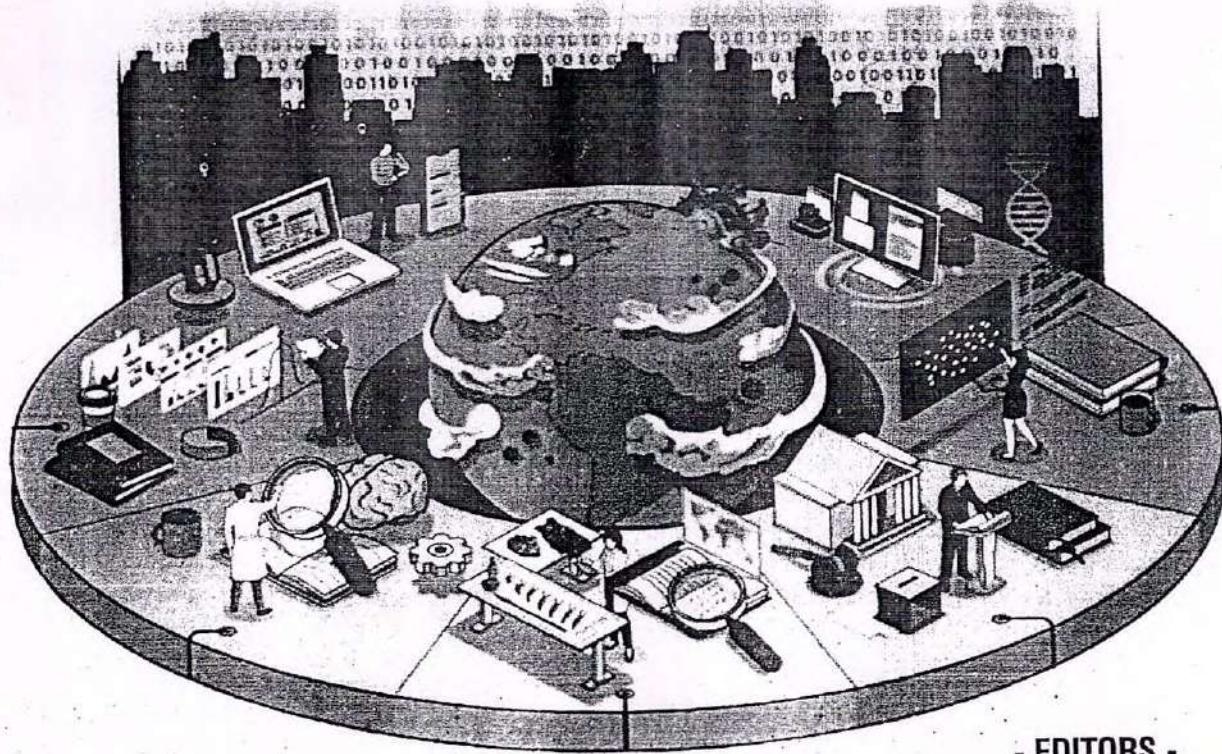
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जळगाव जिल्ह्यातील दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील लोकसंख्येचा अन्न उपभोग :
एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अभ्यास

डॉ. बी.एस. भालेराव, विभाग प्रमुख, अर्थशास्त्र, सौ. र.ना. देशमुख महाविद्यालय भडगाव
नीलिमा अमृत चौधरी, संशोधक विद्यार्थी, क.ब..चौ..उ.म.वि जळगाव .

सारांश :

जळगाव जिल्ह्यातील दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील (BPL) लोकसंख्येच्या अन्न उपभोगाच्या पद्धती आणि त्यास प्रभावित करणाऱ्या आर्थिक, सामाजिक व शासकीय घटकांचा अभ्यास करतो संशोधनानुसार ., जळगाव जिल्ह्यातील BPL कुटुंबांचे अन्न सेवन प्रामुख्याने तांदूळ, गहू आणि डाळी या घटकांवर अवलंबून जाहे . अहवालांवर आधारित निष्कर्षानुसार, उत्पन्नाच्या मर्यादा आणि वाढत्या महागार्इमुळे कुटुंबांचे अन्न खरेदी करण्याचे प्रमाण घटत आहेत सेच ., अन्न सुरक्षेसाठी राबविण्यात येणाऱ्या शासकीय योजनांमध्ये स्थानिक स्तरावर काही अडचणी निर्माण होत आहेत त्यामुळे या योजना अधिक प्रभावी होण्यासाठी नवीन धोरणात्मक उपाययोजना गरजेच्या आहेत पोषणविषयक संशोधनाच्या निष्कर्षावर आधारित शिफारसींमध्ये. जागरूकता वाढवणे, सरकारी योजनांच्या प्रभावी अंमलबजावणीसाठी ठोस यंत्रणा उभारणे, तसेच रोजगार निर्मितीच्या संधी वाढवून दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील लोकसंख्येच्या अन्न उपभोगाच्या स्थितीत सुधारणा घडवणे यांचा समावेश आहे.

मुख्य शब्द (key words): दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील लोक, अन्न उपभोग, सामाजिकआर्थिक घटक-, जळगाव जिल्हा .

प्रस्तावना :

अन्न हा मानवी जीवनाचा मूलभूत घटक असून, आरोग्यदृष्ट्या संतुलित आहार हा प्रत्येक व्यक्तीसाठी अत्यावश्यक आहे परंतु ., दारिद्र्य रेषेखाली (BPL) जीवन जगणाऱ्या कुटुंबांसाठी पुरेसे आणि पोषणयुक्त अन्न मिळवणे ही मोठी समस्या भारतातील ग्रामीण आणि शहरी गरीब लोकसंख्येच्या आहाराच्या पद्धतींवर त्यांची आर्थिक स्थिती, सरकारी धोरणे आणि अन्न वितरण प्रणाली मोठ्या प्रमाणावर प्रभाव टाकतात जळगाव जिल्हा . कृषिप्रधान असूनही, येथील अनेक कुटुंबे दारिद्र्य रेषेखाली जीवन जगतात अशा कुटुंबांच्या अन्न उपभोगाच्या सवयी, पौष्टिकतेची पातळी आणि त्यावर सामाजिक आर्थिक घटकांचा प्रभाव यांचा अभ्यास करणे महत्वाचे ठरते-या संशोधनाचा उद्देश म्हणजे जळगाव जिल्ह्यातील BPL कुटुंबांच्या अन्न सेवनाच्या स्वरूपाचा आणि त्यांच्या जीवनशैलीवर होणाऱ्या परिणामांचा सखोल अभ्यास करणेया अभ्यासात दुव्यम स्रोतांवर आधारित माहितीचे . विश्लेषण करून अन्न सुरक्षेच्या समस्यांसोबतच शासकीय अन्न वितरण प्रणाली, पोषणाच्या कमतरतेची कारणे आणि गरिबीशी संबंधित अडचणी स्पष्ट केल्या जातील तसेच ., या समस्यांवर प्रभावी उपाययोजना सुचवून, दारिद्र्यग्रस्त लोकसंख्येच्या अन्न उपभोगाच्या स्थितीत सुधारणा घडवण्यास मदत होईल.

उद्दिष्टे :

- 1) दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील लोकसंख्येच्या अन्न उपभोगाच्या पद्धतींचे विश्लेषण करणे.
- 2) सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक घटकांचा अन्न उपभोगावर होणाऱ्या प्रभावाचा अभ्यास करणे.

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अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, दादासाहेब दि. शा पाटील कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालय एरंडोलजि. जळगाव

गोषवारा :

रमाई आवास योजना ही महाराष्ट्र सरकारची अनुसूचित जाती आणि आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल घटकांसाठी एक महत्वाकांक्षी गृहनिर्माण योजना आहे. या योजनेच्या माध्यमातून गरजू कुटुंबांना परवडणाऱ्या आणि टिकाऊ घेरे उपलब्ध करून दिली जातात. या योजनेचा राज्याच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर सकारात्मक परिणाम होत असलेला आपणास दिसून येतो. घरकुल आवासाच्या विविध योजनांमुळे रोजगार निर्मिती, बांधकाम उद्योगाचा विकास आणि सामाजिक समावेशन याला चालना मिळत आहे. 2016 ते 2024 या कालावधीत या योजनेसाठी सरकारने 60306.70लक्ष वरून 161856.80लक्ष रुपयांपर्यंत निधी वाढविलेला आपणास आढळून येतो. ज्यामुळे गृहनिर्माण प्रकल्पांची संख्याही वाढली. तथापि, निधी मंजुरीतील विलंब, अपारदर्शकता, प्रशासनिक अडथळे आणि भूष्टाचार यामुळे काही प्रकल्प रखडले दिसून येतात. या समस्यांवर पारदर्शक डिजिटल प्रणाली, स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांचा अधिक समन्वय आणि सार्वजनिक-खाजगी भागीदारी (PPP) मॉडेलचा अवलंब यासारख्या उपाययोजना केल्यास ही योजना अधिक प्रभावी होऊ शकते. या योजनेमुळे लाभार्थीच्या सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक उन्नतीला चालना मिळाली असून, शिक्षण, आरोग्य आणि रोजगार संधीमध्येही सुधारणा दिसूनयेतात. भविष्यात योजनेच्या प्रभावी अंमलबजावणीसाठी स्मार्ट तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर, जलद आणि दर्जेदार गृहनिर्माणासाठी नव्या तंत्रज्ञानाचा अवलंब आणि व्यापक जनजागृती मोहिमा राबवण्याची गरज आहे. रमाई आवास योजना ही केवळ गृहनिर्माण प्रकल्प नसून, समाजातील आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल घटकांच्या सशक्तीकरणाचे प्रभावी साधन ठरली आहे. भविष्यातील धोरणात्मक सुधारणा केल्यास ही योजना अधिक यशस्वी आणि सर्वसमावेशक ठरू शकते.

प्रस्तावना :-

भारतातील गरिबी आणि असमानतेमुळे अनेक समुदाय मूलभूत सुविधांपासून वंचित राहतात. भारतामध्ये अनुसूचित जाती आणि जमातींसाठी घरांचा अभाव ही एक गंभीर समस्या आहे. ही समस्या लक्षात घेऊन महाराष्ट्र शासनानेशासन पुरस्कृतरमाई गृहनिर्माण योजना सुरु केली. ही योजना प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना आणि इतर राज्यस्तरीय गृहनिर्माण योजनांच्या समांतर काम करते. भारतामध्ये गृहनिर्माण हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकासाचा मुलभूत आधारस्तंभ मानला जातो. विशेषत: आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल आणि मागासवर्गीय घटकांसाठी सुरक्षित आणि परवडणारी घेरे उपलब्ध करणे हे कोणत्याही सरकारच्या धोरणामधील प्राथमिक उद्दिष्ट असते. याच दिशेने महाराष्ट्र सरकारने अनुसूचित जाती आणि इतर मागासवर्गीय समाजाच्या कल्याणासाठी रमाई आवास योजना सुरु केली. या योजनेचा मुख्य उद्देश गरजू कुटुंबांना आधारभूत सुविधा आणि गृहसुरक्षा प्रदान करणे हा आहे. आर्थिक दृष्टिकोनातून पाहता, रमाई आवास योजना केवळ घरांचे निर्माण करण्यापुरती मर्यादित नसून ती रांज्याच्या आर्थिक प्रगतीतही महत्वाची भूमिका बजावते. गृहबांधणी क्षेत्राला चालना देऊन रोजगार निर्मिती, बांधकाम उद्योगाच्या वाढीला गती, आणि संबंधित उद्योगांना उभारी देणे या दृष्टीनेही ही योजना महत्वाची ठरते. सरकारी निधींचा विनियोग, आर्थिक तरतुदी, व्यावहारिक अडथळे, तसेच योजना यशस्वी करण्यासाठी आवश्यक

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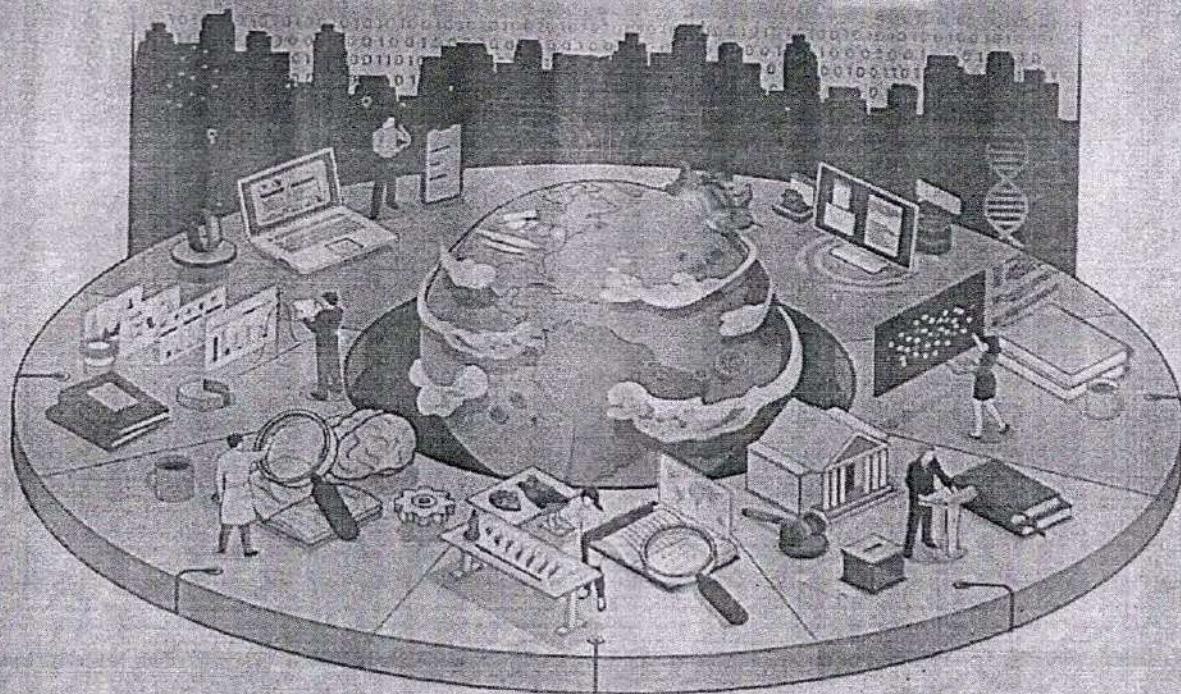
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"A STUDY OF VISION AND CHALLENGES OF VIKASIT BHARAT 2047"Dr. Gajanan D. Chaudhari
Assistant ProfessorDr. Sachin N. Hadoltikar
Head and Assistant ProfessorDepartment of Commerce Department of Commerce
SRND College, Bhadgaon Dist- Jalgaon SRND College, Bhadgaon Dist- Jalgaon**Abstract:**

The vision of Vikasit Bharat 2047 aims to transform India into a developed nation by the centenary of its independence. This paper examines the key pillars of this vision, including economic growth, social development, technological innovation, environmental sustainability, and global leadership. It identifies the challenges India faces in achieving this goal, such as poverty, inequality, infrastructure deficits, and climate change. The study also explores potential pathways and policy recommendations to realize the Vikasit Bharat 2047 vision. By analyzing current trends and future projections, this paper contributes to the discourse on India's developmental trajectory and its implications for global geopolitics.

Keyword: Vikasit Bharat, Developed Nation, Key Pillars of Vikasit Bharat

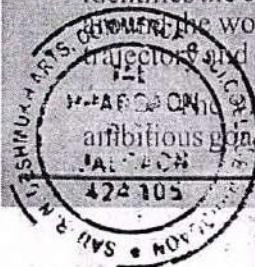
INTRODUCTION:

India has undergone a remarkable transformation since gaining independence in 1947, evolving from a predominantly agrarian economy to a global hub for technology, services, and innovation. Over the decades, the country has made significant strides in various sectors, including industrialization, education, healthcare, and space technology. However, despite these advancements, India continues to face persistent challenges such as poverty, income inequality, inadequate infrastructure, and regional disparities. These issues hinder the nation's progress toward becoming a fully developed economy and achieving inclusive growth. The vision of Vikasit Bharat 2047 (Developed India 2047) seeks to address these challenges and position India as a global leader by the centenary of its independence. This vision is not merely aspirational but a strategic roadmap to ensure sustainable development, economic prosperity, and social equity for all citizens.

The concept of Vikasit Bharat 2047 is rooted in the idea of creating a nation that is economically robust, socially inclusive, technologically advanced, and environmentally sustainable. It envisions India as a global powerhouse with a high standard of living, universal access to quality education and healthcare, and a thriving innovation ecosystem. The vision aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which emphasize eradicating poverty, reducing inequality, and promoting sustainable development. It also resonates with India's national development agenda, as outlined in initiatives like Make in India, Digital India, and Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-Reliant India). By 2047, India aims to achieve a \$30 trillion economy, eradicate poverty, and become a global leader in technology and renewable energy, while ensuring environmental sustainability and social justice.

The importance of studying Vikasit Bharat 2047 lies in its potential to shape India's future and its role in the global order. Understanding the pathways to achieving this vision is crucial for policymakers, businesses, and citizens alike. For policymakers, it provides a framework for designing and implementing effective strategies to address India's developmental challenges. For businesses, it offers insights into emerging opportunities in sectors like technology, infrastructure, and renewable energy. For citizens, it highlights the importance of active participation in nation-building and holding institutions accountable. This study not only identifies the challenges India faces but also explores actionable solutions and best practices from around the world. By doing so, it contributes to the ongoing discourse on India's developmental trajectory and offers a roadmap for sustainable growth.

However, the vision of Vikasit Bharat 2047 is not without its complexities. Achieving such an ambitious goal requires addressing deep-rooted issues like income inequality, urban-rural divide,



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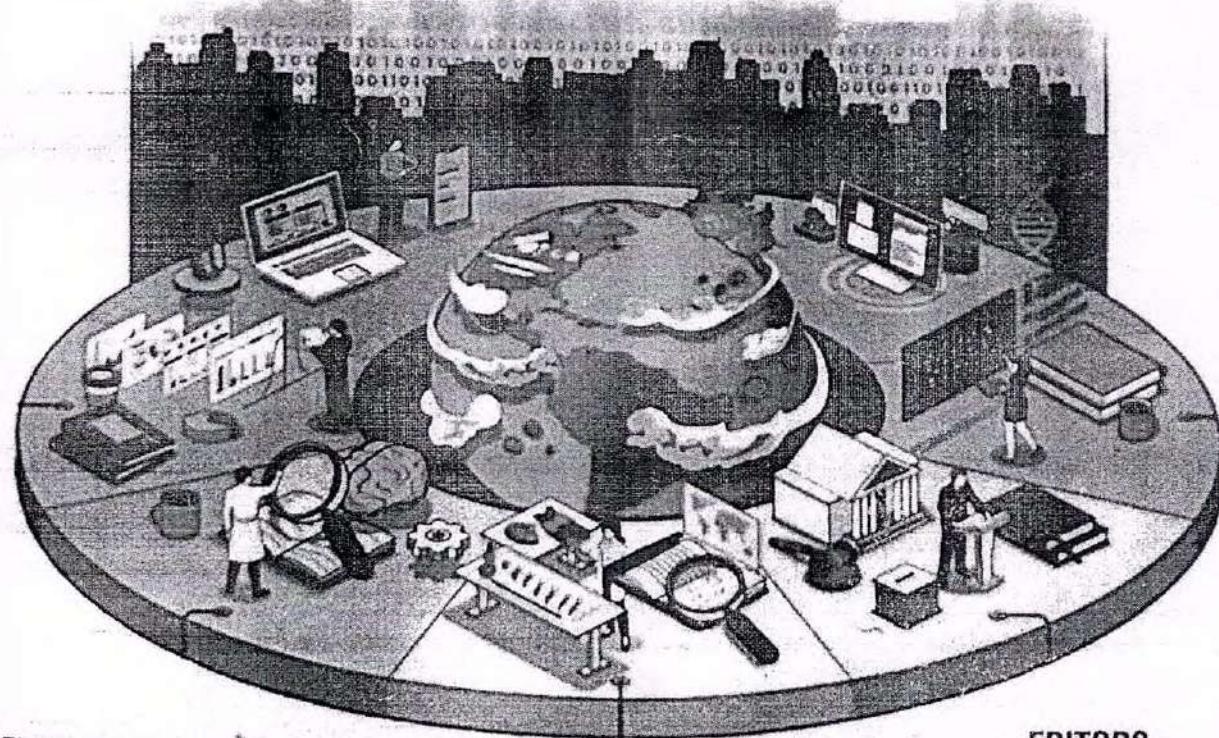
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A STUDY OF CUSTOMER SERVICE AND EMPLOYEE JOB SATISFACTION IN PRIVATE BANKS

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Abstract

This study explores the connection between customer service quality and employee job satisfaction in private banks within the Marathwada region. Customer service plays a vital role in the banking sector, influencing customer retention and overall business growth. At the same time, employee job satisfaction impacts their motivation, efficiency, and willingness to provide high-quality service. The research adopts a mixed-methods approach, incorporating surveys and interviews to gather insights from both bank employees and customers. This methodology ensures a comprehensive understanding of how employee satisfaction translates into service quality. Key factors such as work environment, salary, recognition, and career growth opportunities are examined to assess their impact on job satisfaction. Findings indicate that employees who experience higher job satisfaction are more engaged, courteous, and responsive to customer needs. Conversely, dissatisfaction leads to poor service, customer frustration, and potential loss of business. Additionally, the study highlights that improved customer service results in higher customer loyalty, positive word-of-mouth, and better financial performance for banks. The study emphasizes the need for private banks to invest in employee well-being through training, incentives, and a positive work culture. Enhancing job satisfaction not only benefits employees but also leads to superior customer service and long-term success in the competitive banking sector.

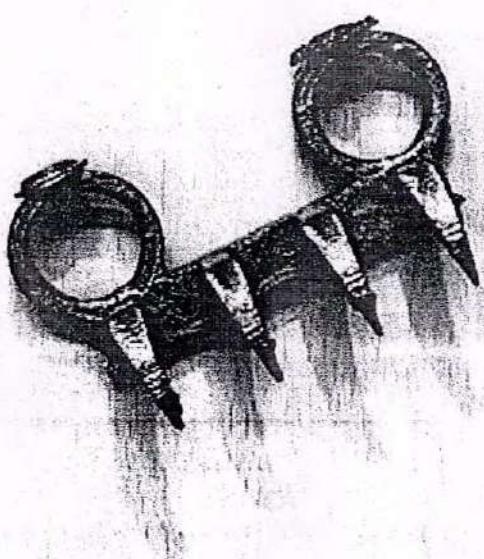
Keywords: Customer Service, Job Satisfaction, Private Banks, Banking Sector

INTRODUCTION:

Customer service is a fundamental aspect of the banking sector, playing a pivotal role in ensuring customer retention and driving business growth. In a highly competitive banking environment, private banks strive to differentiate themselves by offering superior customer experiences. The efficiency and effectiveness of customer service not only contribute to customer satisfaction but also enhance brand loyalty and financial performance. Various aspects, such as responsiveness, personalized banking solutions, and grievance resolution mechanisms, collectively shape the quality of customer service in banks. Simultaneously, employee job satisfaction is a critical factor that influences the quality of service provided. Employees who feel valued, motivated, and satisfied with their jobs are more likely to exhibit positive work behaviors, leading to improved customer interactions. Job satisfaction in the banking sector is influenced by multiple factors, including work environment, remuneration, career growth opportunities, work-life balance, and managerial support. Employees experiencing high job satisfaction tend to be more engaged, productive, and committed to delivering exceptional service. Conversely, dissatisfaction among employees can lead to low morale, decreased efficiency, and ultimately, a negative impact on customer service quality.

संशोधक

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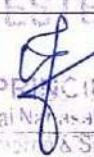
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भटक्या जमातीतील पिढीजात व्यवसाय करणाऱ्या भोई जमातीची आर्थिक स्थिती : जळगाव शहरातील व्यष्टि अध्ययन

डॉ. बाळू श्रावण भालेराव

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गोष्ठवारा :

भटकंती करून आपला उदरनिर्वाह भागविणाऱ्या जमाती वर्तमानात भटक्या जमाती म्हणून ओळखल्या जातात. या भटक्या जमातीमधील भोई ही एक जमात होय. भारतात राजेशाही असण्याच्या कालावधीमध्ये राजे-महाराजे, सराजधराण्यातील ख्रिया, सरदार व त्यांच्या ख्रियांची पालखी वाहून नेण्याचा व्यवसाय करणारी ही जमात राजेशाही संपुष्टात आल्यानंतर उदरनिर्वाहासाठी मासेमारी व मासेविक्री, गाढवाच्या साह्याने जड माल वाहून ने-आण करणे, डांगरवाडी किंवा कलिंगडवाडी लावणे, चणे-फुटाणे दाळ्या-लाळ्या तयार करून विकणेही कामे करू लागले. वर्तमान स्थितीत जळगाव शहरातील भोई जमातीतील पिढी उच्चशिक्षित असूनही नोकरी न मिळाल्यामुळे पिढीजात व्यवसायात गुंतलेली आहे. पिढीजात व्यवसाय त्यांना कृषीपालाचे बाट नसून व्यवसायाबाबत त्यांचा सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोन आढळून येतो. पिढीजाद व्यवसाय करणाऱ्या व्यावसायिकांच्या जीवनमानात सकारात्मक वाढ झाली आहे. परंतु आजही त्यांना स्वतःचे दुकान नाही बहुतांश लोक फुटपाथवर आपला व्यवसाय करतात. जळगाव शहरातील भोई समाजाचा पिढीजात व्यवसायामुळे आर्थिकदृष्ट्या अव्यवसायिक पटत यांचा समावेश होतो. इतर व्यवसायातील अपार्याप्त भोई व्यवसायासाठी भांडवलाची कमतरता इत्यादी क्षारणामुळे हा समाज आर्थिकदृष्ट्या सक्षम नाही. व्यवसायाभिमुख उच्चशिक्षण घेण्याकडे कल, आधुनिक पद्धतीने मासेमारी व विपणन, व्यवसायासाठी सरकारद्वारे भांडवलाची उपलब्धता व इतर उपायांमुळे या जमातीच्या आर्थिक स्थितीत अधिक बदल घडून आणता येणे शक्य आहे.

शोध संज्ञा :

भोई जमाती, भटकंती, पिढीजात व्यवसाय, भटक्या जमाती, जळगाव शहर.

प्रस्तावना :

अशेयुगात मानव शिकार करून उपजीविका भागवत असे व त्यासाठी भटकंती करीत असे. जसजसा मानवी बुद्धीचा विकास होत गेला तसेतशी मानवाची प्रगती होऊन कृषिचा शोध लागल्यामुळे स्थिर जीवन जगू लागला. मानवी विकास १)शिकारीसाठी भटकंती २)पशुपालनासाठी भटकंती व ३)स्थायी जीवन या टप्प्याने होत गेला. स्थायी जीवनाच्या अवस्थेतही काही मानव समूह उदरनिर्वाहासाठी भटकत आहेत, अशा समूहांना भटके समुदाय किंवा भटक्या जमाती म्हणतात. ह्या प्रत्येक भटक्या समुदायाची एक विशिष्ट जीवनप्रणाली असून त्यांच्या रूढी-परंपरा, देव-देवके, जातपंचायतीचे नियम, मर्त्यव्यवधी, राहणीमान यांमध्ये काही प्रमाणात साम्यता आढळते. भारतीय समाज सुमारे ६००० जाती-जमातीमध्ये विभागला असून प्रत्येक जाती-जमातीची एक स्वतंत्र अशी जीवनप्रणाली या देशात कार्यरत आहे. पूर्वी गावगाड्यात जातीनुसार कामाची विभागणी केलेली आढळते, बारा बलुतेदार व अठरा अलुतेदार जाती गावगाड्यात त्यास नेमून दिलेले कार्य करीत असत. त्यांना पिढीजात व्यवसायाव्यतिरिक्त इतर व्यवसाय करण्यास धार्मिक कायद्याने मनाई होती. या गावगाड्याचा भाग नसणाऱ्या जाती-जमातीची तीन भागात विभागणी करता येते. १) जंगलात वास्तव्य करून मूळ संस्कृतीची जपवणूक करणाऱ्या आदिवासी जमाती. २)गावकुसाबाहेर वास्तव्य करून राहणाऱ्या अस्पृश्य जाती. ३) गावगाड्याचा भाग नसणाऱ्या परंतु गावगाड्याच्या सहाय्याने भटकंती करून पिढीजात व्यवसाय करणाऱ्या भटक्या जमाती. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर



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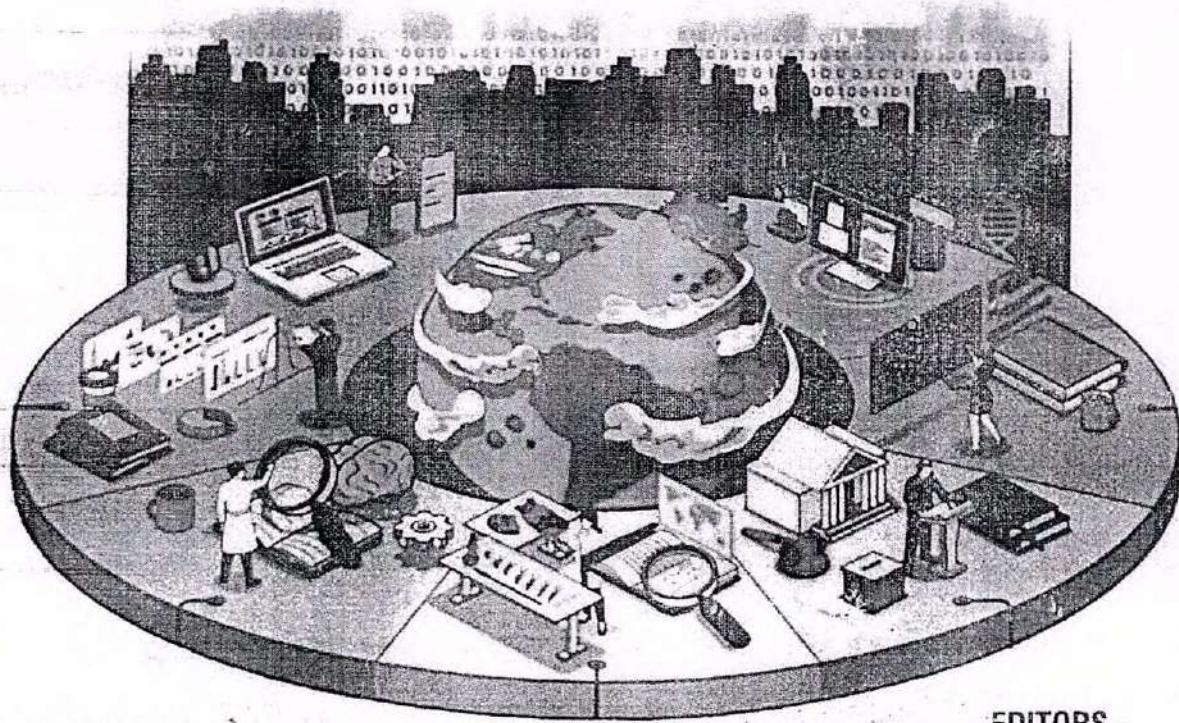
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"A STUDY OF VISION AND CHALLENGES OF VIKASIT BHARAT 2047"

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Abstract:

The vision of Vikasit Bharat 2047 aims to transform India into a developed nation by the centenary of its independence. This paper examines the key pillars of this vision, including economic growth, social development, technological innovation, environmental sustainability, and global leadership. It identifies the challenges India faces in achieving this goal, such as poverty, inequality, infrastructure deficits, and climate change. The study also explores potential pathways and policy recommendations to realize the Vikasit Bharat 2047 vision. By analyzing current trends and future projections, this paper contributes to the discourse on India's developmental trajectory and its implications for global geopolitics.

Keyword: Vikasit Bharat, Developed Nation, Key Pillars of Vikasit Bharat

INTRODUCTION:

India has undergone a remarkable transformation since gaining independence in 1947, evolving from a predominantly agrarian economy to a global hub for technology, services, and innovation. Over the decades, the country has made significant strides in various sectors, including industrialization, education, healthcare, and space technology. However, despite these advancements, India continues to face persistent challenges such as poverty, income inequality, inadequate infrastructure, and regional disparities. These issues hinder the nation's progress toward becoming a fully developed economy and achieving inclusive growth. The vision of Vikasit Bharat 2047 (Developed India 2047) seeks to address these challenges and position India as a global leader by the centenary of its independence. This vision is not merely aspirational but a strategic roadmap to ensure sustainable development, economic prosperity, and social equity for all citizens.

The concept of Vikasit Bharat 2047 is rooted in the idea of creating a nation that is economically robust, socially inclusive, technologically advanced, and environmentally sustainable. It envisions India as a global powerhouse with a high standard of living, universal access to quality education and healthcare, and a thriving innovation ecosystem. The vision aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which emphasize eradicating poverty, reducing inequality, and promoting sustainable development. It also resonates with India's national development agenda, as outlined in initiatives like Make in India, Digital India, and Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-Reliant India). By 2047, India aims to achieve a \$30 trillion economy, eradicate poverty, and become a global leader in technology and renewable energy, while ensuring environmental sustainability and social justice.

The importance of studying Vikasit Bharat 2047 lies in its potential to shape India's future and its role in the global order. Understanding the pathways to achieving this vision is crucial for policymakers, businesses, and citizens alike. For policymakers, it provides a framework for designing and implementing effective strategies to address India's developmental challenges. For businesses, it offers insights into emerging opportunities in sectors like technology, infrastructure, and renewable energy. For citizens, it highlights the importance of active participation in nation-building and holding institutions accountable. This study not only identifies the challenges India faces but also explores actionable solutions and best practices from around the world. By doing so, it contributes to the ongoing discourse on India's developmental trajectory and offers a roadmap for sustainable growth.

The vision of Vikasit Bharat 2047 is not without its complexities. Achieving such an ambitious goal requires addressing deep-rooted issues like income inequality, urban-rural divide,

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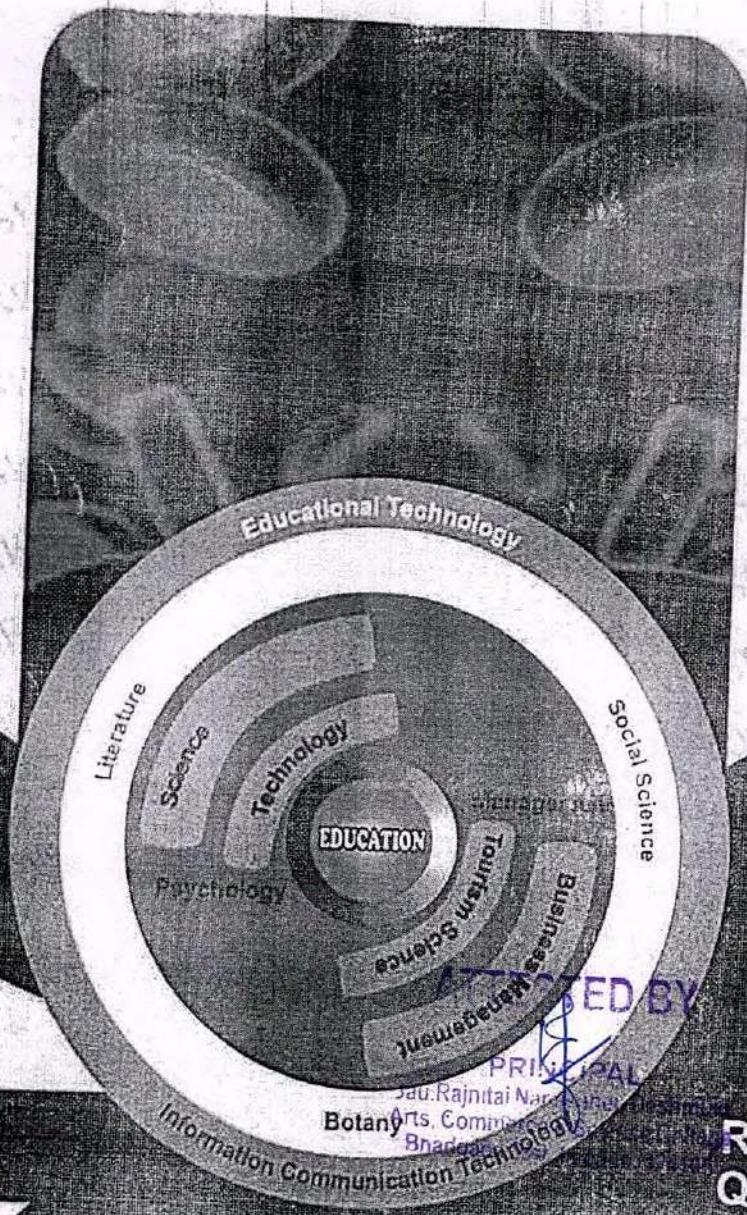
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INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES*

**SPECIAL ISSUE OF
THE ENTREPRENEURSHIP & START-UPS: NEW TRENDS,
OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES**

**&
INDIAN KNOWLEDGE TRADITION AND NEW EDUCATION POLICY: BEGINNING
OF NEW ERA**

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SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES: CATALYSTS FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Small and Medium Scale Industries (SMEs) are pivotal to fostering entrepreneurship, driving economic growth, and creating employment opportunities in developing and developed economies alike. These enterprises form the backbone of many economies by serving as incubators for entrepreneurial talent and innovation. Globally, SMEs contribute approximately 90% of total businesses and more than 50% of employment, showcasing their unparalleled importance in shaping economic landscapes. This paper explores the multifaceted role of SMEs in entrepreneurship development by examining their contributions to economic growth, employment generation, innovation, and sustainable development. Additionally, it highlights key challenges such as access to finance, technological gaps, and regulatory burdens, while offering policy measures to enhance their efficiency and resilience. The study underscores the potential of SMEs as catalysts for inclusive economic transformation and sustainable growth.

Keywords: Small and Medium Enterprises, Entrepreneurship Development, Economic Growth, Employment Generation, Innovation, Sustainable Development

Introduction

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) form a crucial segment of the industrial sector in developing countries like India. These enterprises play a significant role in employment generation, resource utilization, and income creation, contributing to gradual and phased economic transformation. Since the inception of Indian economic planning, MSMEs have occupied an important place in national development strategies. As labor-intensive entities, MSMEs provide extensive opportunities for workforce engagement compared to larger organizations. In recent years, this sector has emerged as a dynamic and vibrant contributor to India's economic progress, drawing significant attention from industrial planners, economists, sociologists, administrators, and policymakers.

Entrepreneurs, who are at the core of MSME success, are pivotal to the economic development of any nation. They act as catalysts for change, driving innovation, creating opportunities, and fostering economic growth.

Who is an Entrepreneur?

An entrepreneur is an individual who establishes and manages a business or industry, characterized by initiative, drive, and innovative spirit. Entrepreneurs are goal-oriented, action-driven, and risk-tolerant individuals who identify opportunities, mobilize resources, and take responsibility for the outcomes of their ventures. As risk-bearers, entrepreneurs play a key role in navigating uncertainty while striving to achieve success.

The Concept of Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is a purposeful activity undertaken by individuals or groups to initiate, maintain, or expand profit-making ventures through the production or distribution of goods and services. It encompasses qualities like innovation, creativity, risk-taking, and adaptability. Entrepreneurship involves making dynamic changes in production processes, discovering new uses for resources, and pursuing opportunities in new and better ways. As a mental attitude, entrepreneurship involves calculated risks to achieve defined objectives. Entrepreneurship development and training are essential for the growth of MSMEs, especially for nurturing first-generation entrepreneurs. By fostering

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innovation and equipping individuals with the skills to take calculated risks, entrepreneurship lays the foundation for creating new enterprises, driving economic progress, and building a resilient industrial base.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

In the following discussion, an attempt has been made to take review of prior studies on the topic.

Deepak Walokar's (2001) a study of 192 women entrepreneurs in Nagapur city in Maharashtra stated that psychological motive is more predominant among entrepreneurs who are educationally more qualified, while the economic motive is predominant among entrepreneurs who are educationally less qualified. This study also revealed that academic qualification, family relationships, monthly income from enterprise, participation in Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, membership of social/cultural organizations and business background of the entrepreneurs have a strong relationship with entrepreneurial success.

Sadhak (1989) in his study on the role of entrepreneur in backward area found that monetary consideration was the most important motivating factor. Entrepreneurs motivated by income were mainly traders and salaried employees. Independent job was the main inspiration for salaried employees who were not satisfied with the work environment, nature of job, management style, etc. Self-advancement, social recognition, responsibility were other motivating factors.

Bhatia, B. S. and Shanna, P.K., (1989) surveyed 108 small entrepreneurs in the State of Punjab to find out the influence of various socioeconomic variables on the performance of the enterprises. The study revealed that variables such as specific occupation, family background, technical education, caste, etc. had a positive influence on the performance of the enterprise. Finance was one of the important problems of the entrepreneurs and it was found that a majority of the entrepreneurs have not been benefited much from the support facilities of the State agencies because of their rigid procedures and insistence on adequate security cover for the loan.

Objective of the study:

The principal objectives of the study are:

1. To determine the growth of entrepreneur's of MSME.
2. To study the employment provided by entrepreneurial MSME.
3. To understand the role of MSME in economic development.
4. To know the challenges faced by entrepreneur of MSME.

Small and Medium Scale Industries in India:

Small and Medium Scale Industries (SMEs) have long been recognized as engines of economic growth and innovation. Globally, SMEs account for approximately 90% of businesses and more than 50% of employment, making them critical players in fostering entrepreneurial activity and economic diversification. These enterprises, by their nature, exhibit agility and adaptability, enabling them to respond swiftly to changing market dynamics. In developing countries, SMEs contribute significantly to GDP, often acting as catalysts for economic transformation by promoting industrialization and job creation.

Beyond their economic contributions, SMEs serve as incubators for entrepreneurial talent, providing a fertile ground for aspiring entrepreneurs to test ideas and scale operations. The sector is instrumental in driving grassroots innovation, nurturing home-grown technologies, and fostering competition, all of which are crucial for sustained economic development. Additionally, SMEs contribute to regional and social equity by creating opportunities in underserved areas, thereby bridging

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“Government Initiatives Supporting Women Entrepreneurs: Empowering the Future through Financial and Development Schemes.”

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Abstract: Women entrepreneurs play a crucial role in economic development and nation-building. Recognizing this, the Indian government has implemented several initiatives to bridge the gender gap in entrepreneurship by providing financial and institutional support. This research paper examines key government initiatives, including Mudra Yojana, Stand-Up India, and other programs such as Mahila Coir Yojana, Annapurna Scheme, Udyogini Scheme, Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP), and National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC). By analysing their frameworks, implementation, and impact, this paper evaluates their effectiveness in fostering women's entrepreneurship. Furthermore, it discusses persistent challenges and proposes policy recommendations to enhance their outreach and sustainability. The study suggests that while progress has been made, further policy refinements and capacity-building measures are needed to create a more inclusive and robust entrepreneurial ecosystem for women in India. **Keywords:** Women Entrepreneurs, Government Schemes, Mudra Yojana, Stand-Up India, Financial Inclusion, Entrepreneurship Development.

Introduction:

Entrepreneurship serves as a critical driver of economic growth, employment generation, and innovation. Women entrepreneurs contribute significantly to this dynamic landscape; however, they continue to face numerous challenges, including limited access to credit, inadequate training, and socio-cultural constraints. To bridge these gaps, the Indian government has introduced several initiatives that provide financial assistance, mentorship, and institutional support

to aspiring women entrepreneurs. This paper investigates the role of prominent schemes like Mudra Yojana and Stand-Up India and expands the discussion to include other government initiatives. By exploring their impact on women entrepreneurs, identifying challenges in implementation, and proposing strategies for improvement, this research aims to highlight the significance of these programs in promoting gender inclusivity in the entrepreneurial ecosystem.

Objectives of the Research:

1. To study the government initiatives for the women entrepreneurs.
2. To study various government schemes of for development of women entrepreneurs.

Background:

Economic empowerment of women is essential for sustainable development. Studies indicate that increasing women's participation in entrepreneurship enhances household incomes, promotes gender equality, and contributes to national economic growth. Despite these benefits, women entrepreneurs in India continue to face systemic barriers such as lack of credit, limited access to markets, and insufficient business training. Government initiatives like Mudra Yojana and Stand-Up India address these issues by facilitating access to financial resources. Additionally, other schemes like Mahila Coir Yojana, Annapurna Scheme, Udyogini Scheme, and Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP) have been designed to cater to specific entrepreneurial needs. This research paper seeks to assess the impact of these initiatives and recommend strategies for their enhancement.

Government Initiatives: An Overview

1. Mudra Yojana:

The Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is a flagship scheme launched by the Government of India in April 2015 to provide financial assistance to micro and small enterprises (MSEs). The scheme aims to promote financial inclusion by offering collateral-free loans to entrepreneurs who lack access to traditional banking credit. While it is not exclusively for women, a significant proportion of its beneficiaries are women entrepreneurs, particularly those in rural and semi-urban areas.

Objectives of Mudra Yojana:

- To provide financial support to non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises.

- To facilitate easy and affordable credit for entrepreneurs and small businesses.
- To promote self-employment and entrepreneurship in India.
- To encourage women's participation in business by easing access to funds.

Features of Mudra Yojana:

Loan Categories: The scheme offers loans in three categories based on the business's stage and funding requirement:

- Shishu (Up to ₹50,000) – For start-ups and very small businesses.
- Kishore (₹50,001 – ₹5 lakh) – For businesses looking to expand.
- Tarun (₹5 lakh – ₹10 lakh) – For well-established businesses requiring substantial funds.
- **Collateral-Free Loans:** Loans under PMMY do not require collateral or a guarantor, making them accessible to first-time entrepreneurs.
- **Simplified Loan Process:** The loan application process is designed to be straightforward, with minimal paperwork and a focus on quick disbursal.
- **Support for Women Entrepreneurs:** A large percentage of loans under Mudra Yojana are sanctioned to women, particularly in small-scale industries such as handicrafts, tailoring, food processing, and retail businesses.

Impact of Mudra Yojana on Women Entrepreneurs:

- Increased access to formal credit has enabled many women to transition from home-based businesses to formal enterprises.
- The scheme has boosted employment generation, especially in rural and semi-urban areas.
- Women entrepreneurs who previously relied on informal moneylenders can now access affordable institutional credit.
- Improved financial independence and empowerment of women, contributing to gender equality in entrepreneurship.

Challenges in Implementation:

- Lack of awareness among women entrepreneurs, particularly in remote areas.
- Difficulties in repayment due to improper business planning.
- Limited hand-holding support post-loan disbursement, leading to business failures.

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2. Stand-Up India:

The Stand-Up India Scheme was launched by the Government of India in April 2016 to promote entrepreneurship among women and marginalized communities, specifically Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). The scheme provides bank loans between ₹10 lakh and ₹1 crore to help individuals establish new businesses, particularly in the manufacturing, services, or trading sectors.

Objectives of Stand-Up India:

- To encourage entrepreneurship among women and SC/ST individuals.
- To facilitate bank loans for setting up Greenfield enterprises (newly established businesses).
- To promote financial inclusion and reduce economic disparities.
- To provide mentorship and hand-holding support for entrepreneurs.

Features of Stand-Up India:

Targeted Beneficiaries: The scheme is designed for women entrepreneurs and individuals from SC/ST backgrounds, ensuring financial assistance to underrepresented groups in business.

Loan Structure:

- Provides loans ranging from ₹10 lakh to ₹1 crore.
- Loans cover 75% of the total project cost to ensure accessibility.
- Borrowers must contribute at least 10% of the project cost.

Business Sectors Covered:

- Manufacturing enterprises (e.g., textiles, food processing).
- Service sector businesses (e.g., beauty salons, coaching institutes).
- Trading activities (e.g., retail shops, export businesses).

Collateral-Free Loans: Loans under Stand-Up India are covered by Credit Guarantee Schemes, reducing the need for collateral.

Support Beyond Loans:

- The scheme includes mentorship programs, business planning assistance, and post-loan monitoring.
- Online Stand-Up India portal provides training, advisory services, and networking opportunities.
- Impact of Stand-Up India on Women Entrepreneurs
- Helped women overcome barriers in obtaining large-scale business loans.

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- Encouraged job creation, especially in rural and semi-urban areas.
- Enabled women to move beyond micro-businesses and enter medium-scale industries.
- Improved economic empowerment, leading to greater financial independence and confidence among women entrepreneurs.

3. Mahila Coir Yojana:

The Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY) is a women-centric government initiative launched by the Coir Board of India, under the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME). The scheme aims to empower rural women by providing them with training and financial assistance to establish their own businesses in the coir industry. Coir is a natural fiber extracted from coconut husks and is used to produce a variety of eco-friendly products such as mats, ropes, brushes, and handicrafts.

Objectives of Mahila Coir Yojana:

- To promote self-employment among rural women through skill development in the coir sector.
- To increase women's participation in the MSME sector by facilitating their entry into coir-based businesses.
- To provide financial support for the purchase of coir processing equipment.
- To encourage the sustainable use of coconut husks, promoting eco-friendly entrepreneurship.

Features of Mahila Coir Yojana:

- Training and Skill Development:** The scheme provides free training programs for women in various coir-processing techniques, such as spinning, weaving, and product manufacturing. Training duration varies from two to six months, depending on the complexity of the skills taught.
- Financial Assistance:** Women entrepreneurs receive a subsidy of 75% on the cost of motorized coir processing equipment to help them start their businesses. The remaining 25% is to be borne by the beneficiary or arranged through other financial support schemes.
- Target Beneficiaries:** The scheme is exclusively for women, with a focus on those from rural areas and economically weaker sections. Special priority is given to women in coconut-producing states such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Odisha.
- Employment Generation:** Women trained under the scheme can establish micro and small enterprises, thus generating

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employment opportunities for themselves and other women in their communities.

v. **Promotion of Eco-Friendly Products:** The scheme supports the development of biodegradable, sustainable, and environment-friendly products, aligning with India's goals of promoting green entrepreneurship.

Impact of Mahila Coir Yojana on Women Entrepreneurs:

- Improved livelihood opportunities for rural women by enabling them to become financially independent.
- Increased women's participation in MSMEs, particularly in the coir manufacturing sector.
- Helped in preserving traditional coir-based craftsmanship while incorporating modern techniques for efficiency and profitability.
- Boosted export potential of coir-based products, benefiting rural women entrepreneurs who engage in international trade.

Challenges in Implementation:

- Limited awareness among rural women about the scheme and its benefits.
- Access to raw materials and market linkages remains a challenge for small-scale coir entrepreneurs.
- Lack of infrastructure and advanced technology in some regions hinders the growth of coir-based businesses.
- Inconsistent financial support and delays in equipment subsidies can slow down the setup of new businesses

4. Annapurna Scheme:

The Annapurna Scheme is a government initiative aimed at empowering women entrepreneurs in the food and catering industry by providing them with financial assistance to start or expand their businesses. The scheme was launched by the State Bank of India (SBI) and other financial institutions, and it specifically targets women who want to establish small-scale food businesses, such as tiffin services, catering, packaged food production, or bakery units.

Objectives of Annapurna Scheme:

- To support women entrepreneurs in the food and catering industry by providing them with access to affordable credit.
- To promote self-employment and financial independence among women, especially in rural and semi-urban areas.

- To encourage women-led micro and small enterprises (MSEs) in the food sector, contributing to employment generation and economic development.
- To enhance food security by increasing the availability of hygienic, home-cooked, and small-scale processed food items.

Impact of the Annapurna Scheme on Women Entrepreneurs:

- Enabled many women to start their own catering and food processing businesses, improving their financial independence.
- Helped in formalizing home-based food businesses, allowing them to scale up and meet food safety standards.
- Contributed to economic growth by promoting micro and small enterprises in the food sector.
- Enhanced rural entrepreneurship, as many women from villages and small towns have benefited from the scheme.

5. Udyogini Scheme:

The Udyogini Scheme, launched by the Government of India through various state governments and financial institutions, is designed to promote women's entrepreneurship by providing collateral-free loans and financial assistance. The scheme primarily benefits economically weaker women, especially those from rural areas, by supporting them in establishing micro and small enterprises (MSEs).

Objectives of the Udyogini Scheme:

- To encourage women entrepreneurs by providing them with financial assistance for starting or expanding their businesses.
- To support income generation among women, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas.
- To promote financial independence and self-reliance among women by reducing their dependence on traditional employment.
- To facilitate credit availability without the requirement of collateral, making loans accessible to women from weaker economic backgrounds.

Impact of the Udyogini Scheme on Women Entrepreneurs:

- Increased access to credit for women from low-income backgrounds, allowing them to start and grow businesses.
- Encouraged self-employment, leading to higher income generation and economic stability for families.
- Improved financial literacy and independence, as women gain access to banking and financial services.

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- Enhanced rural development, as many businesses started under the scheme contribute to local economies.

6. Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP):

Launched by NITI Aayog, WEP is a digital platform that connects women entrepreneurs with financial institutions, mentorship programs, and business development resources.

Features:

- Access to credit and training.
- Networking opportunities.

Impact:

- Enhanced knowledge-sharing among women entrepreneurs.
- Digital empowerment through information accessibility.

7. National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC):

A scheme providing credit guarantees to small and medium enterprises (SMEs), enabling women entrepreneurs to secure loans without collateral.

Impact:

- Encouragement of risk-taking among women entrepreneurs.
- Improved credit access.

Challenges and Constraints:

- Despite these initiatives, challenges persist.
- Limited Awareness: Many women remain unaware of available schemes.
- Access to Information: Lack of guidance in rural areas.
- Credit History Issues: Many women lack formal credit history, making loan approvals difficult.
- Skill Gaps: Need for training in business management, marketing, and technology.
- Sustainability Issues: Many small ventures struggle with profitability and loan repayment.
- Facilitation of Networking Opportunities: Develop industry-specific networks for women entrepreneurs.

Conclusion:

The Indian government has made significant strides in promoting women's entrepreneurship through various initiatives. While schemes like Mudra Yojana and Stand-Up India have improved access to finance, additional measures are required to ensure sustainability and long-term growth. By enhancing awareness, providing skill

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development, and fostering mentorship, India can create a more inclusive and dynamic entrepreneurial ecosystem for women. Future policy refinements must focus on bridging existing gaps to unlock the full potential of women entrepreneurs, thereby contributing to national economic prosperity.

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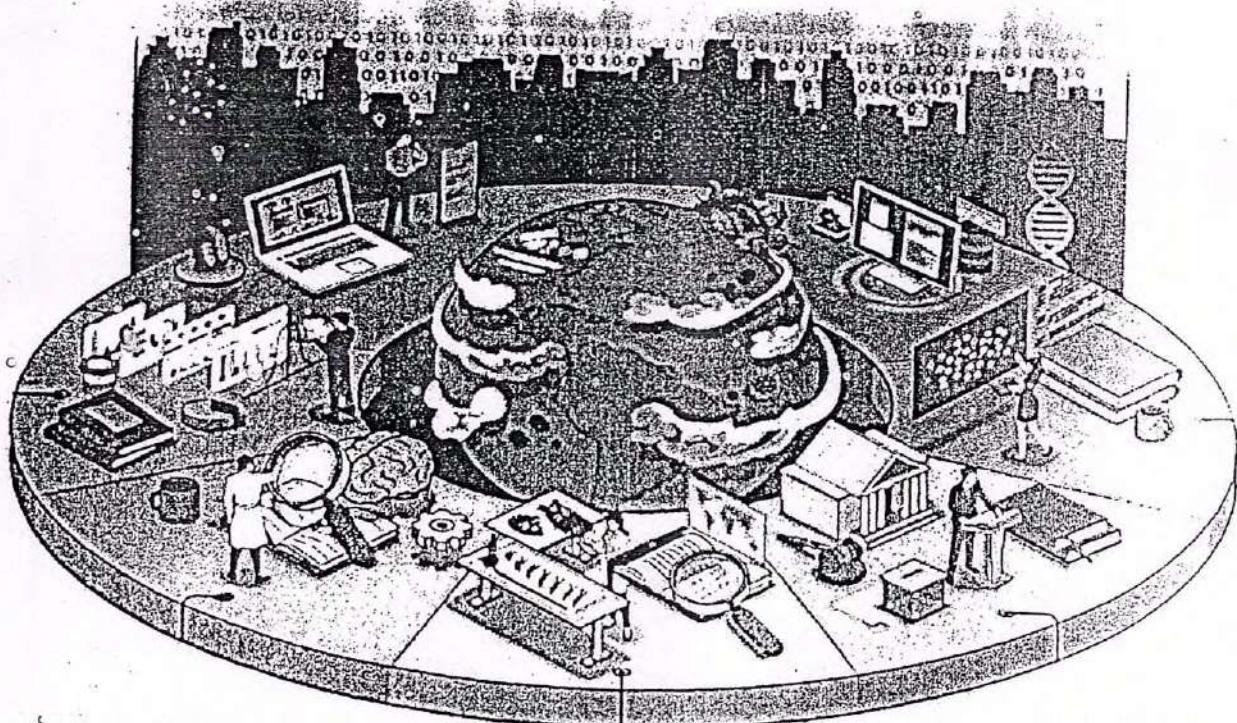
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1857 चे स्वातंत्र्य युद्धातील खांदेशतील भिल्लांचे योगदान

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प्रस्तावना:

उत्तर भारतात 1857 चे स्वातंत्र्य युद्ध सुरु झाले होते या स्वातंत्र्य युद्धाच्या बातम्या खानदेश मध्ये येऊ लागल्या होत्या. त्यामुळे खानदेश मध्ये मुलांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात चळवळ सुरु झाली होती. काजीसिंग नाईक हा त्या काळात भिल्लांचा नायक होता. इसवी सन 1831 ते 1851 या काळात त्यांनी चांगले काम करून फारसे गुन्हे घडू दिले नाहीत. मात्र 1851 मध्ये एका गुन्हेगाराची कबुली जबाब घेताना गुन्हेगाराचा मृत्यू झाला त्याची जबाबदारी काळजी सिंहावर देण्यात आली. त्यावेळच्या आदालत मध्ये त्याच्यावर खटला भरण्यात आला व त्याला दहा वर्षांची सक्त मजुरीचे शिक्षा झाली. मात्र त्यांनी ब्रिटिशांची प्रामाणिकपणे केलेली सेवा लक्षात घेऊन पाच वर्षांनी त्याला कैदेतून मुक्त केले. जून 1857 मध्ये त्याला पुन्हा ब्रिटिशांच्या नोकरीत घेण्यात आले व त्याच्याकडे शेंदवा ते शिरपूर या मार्गावर पहारा देण्याचे काम संपवण्यात आले. यात एक घटना अशी घडली की एकदा त्याच्या आतून लहानशी चूक घडली म्हणून कॅप्टन बर्थ याने काळजी सिंगाला खूप शिव्या दिल्या. त्यामुळे काळजी सिंगचा अभिमान जागृत झाला: त्यांनी नोकरीचा राजीनामा दिला व आपली माणसे गोळा करून ब्रिटिश सरकार विरोधी वंडाचा झेंडा फडकवळा. त्याला त्यावेळी होळकर च्या सेवेतून काढून टाकलेले अनेक सैनिक येऊन मिळाले. झाशी क्लोटा येथील सैनिकांनी त्याच्या तुकडीत प्रवेश केला. त्यामुळे खानदेश मध्ये सप्टेंबर 1857 पासून स्वातंत्र्य युद्धाचा बनवा पेटला. भीमा नाईकच्या नेतृत्वाखाली भिल्लांनी लेफ्टनेंट कॅनडीवर हल्ला केला. आणि त्याला ताकीद दिली की तुम्ही बीटी सारखाच एकनिष्ठ आहात हे योग्य नाही. तुम्ही आम्हाला येऊन मिळा अन्यथा त्याचे वाईट परिणाम होतील. मी तुम्हाला ही यज्ञा दिल्लीच्या बादशाहाच्या वर्तीने बादशाहाचा प्रतिनिधी समजून देत आहे. भीमा नाईकाने खांदेशाच्या पोलिस अधिकाऱ्याला जी धमकी दिली त्यामुळे ब्रिटिश सरकारने त्याला पकडून देण्यासाठी एक हजार रुपयाचे बक्षीस जाहीर केले एका भिल्ल नायकावर एवढी मोठी बक्षिसाची रक्कम जाहीर करणे हा विमानायकाचा एक प्रकारे गौरव होता. त्याचबरोबर बुटीषांनी भीमा नायकाची किंती रास्ते घेतली होती हे देखील बक्षीसावरून दिसून येते. मात्र या जाहीर झालेल्या बक्षिसांचा काहीच उपयोग झाला नाही कारण खानदेश मधील भिल्ल आता राष्ट्रीय भावनेने प्रेरित झालेले होते. त्यामुळे ब्रिटिशांच्या बक्षीस रपीस प्रबळ इच्छायला कोणी बळी पडले नाही. उलट 29 ऑक्टोबर १८५७ रोजी रात्री शिरपूर शहरावर विमा नाईक व काळजी सिंग यांनी संयुक्त हल्ला केला. या हल्ल्यात पंधराशे भिल्लांनी भाग घेतला. कॅप्टन बस ने त्याचा पाठलाग केला परंतु हे भिल्ल डोंगर प्रदेशात निघून गेल्याने त्याला तसेच परत जावी लागले. परंतु एक नोव्हेंबर 1857 रोजी काजीसिंह आणि भीमा नाईक इत्यादींनी मोठा पराक्रम केला खांदेशाचा कलेक्टर चा मुक्काम जिथे होता तिथून फक्त सहा महिन्याच्या आतील दोन खेडी लुटली. याप्रतंगी धनाजी जाधव व संताजी घोरपडे या दोन मराठी वीरांची आठवण येते. ज्याप्रमाणे त्यांनी औरंगाबादाच्या तंदूचे कळस कापून आणले होते तसेच खानदेश मधील या भिल्ल विराणी खानदेशाच्या कलेक्टर वर मोठी दहशत वसवली.

उद्देश:

- १) 1857 च्या स्वातंत्र्य युद्धातील विलांच्या कामगिरीची माहिती घेणे.
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प्रा. डॉ. चित्रा पाटील

सौ. रजनीताई नानासाहेब देशमुख

कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय भडगाव जि.जळगाव

प्रस्तावना:-

तिहेरी तलाक हा इस्लाम धर्मातील घटस्फोटाचा एक प्रकार आहे. तलाक म्हणजे घटस्फोट होय. ट्रिपल तलाक हे तीन वेळा तलाक तलाक बोलले जाते व त्यानंतर तलाक होतो. इस्लामिक लोकांमध्ये तीन वेळा त्याला कसे बोलल्यानंतर त्या व्यक्तीचे एकमेकांशी असलेले नाते संपुष्टात येते. तात्काळ तलाक आणि अपरिहार्य घटस्फोट म्हणून ओळखला जाणारा ट्रिपल तलाक हा इस्लामिक घटस्फोटाचा एक प्रकार आहे. ही प्रथा भारतीय मुसलमानांनी भारतात सुरु केली. हाणाफीचे अनुयायी यांनी गी इस्लामिक शाळांमध्ये त्याची माहिती दिली. म्हणजे लिखित किंवा अलीकडे इतेकटॉनिक स्वरूपात त्याला शब्द तीन वेळा मुस्लिम व्यक्तीने विचारलास आपल्या पत्नीला कायदेशीरपणे घटस्फोटीत करण्याची परवानगी दिली आहे. घटस्फोटासाठी अरबी शब्द तलाक मुस्लिम धर्मातील वापरता जातो. मुस्लिमांमध्ये त्यालाकाचे वेगवेगळे प्रकार आहेत. त्यातील काही प्रकार हे नव न्याये पुढाकार घेऊन तर काही प्रसंगी विवाहित स्त्रीने पुढाकार घेऊन तर काही काही घटनांमध्ये दोघांनी पुढाकार घेऊन त्याला घेतले जातात. यातील प्रमुख कायदेशीर प्रकार म्हणजे त्याला खुल न्याय त्याला व कसम हे आहेत

इस्लामी समाजात वैचारिक सिद्धांत व प्रथा यात मुस्लिम कायदा शारीयानुसार त्यालाच नियम ठरवण्यात आले आहेत यात त्याला तलाक ए विद्त व तलाक ए मुगलला जाह असेही प्रकार आहेत इस्लामदरमानुसार तलाक ची प्रक्रिया पती किंवा पत्नी यापैकी कोणीही सुरु करू शकतात प्रत्यक्षात किंवा वास्तव परिस्थितीमध्ये फक्त पुष्पच त्याला देताना आढळतात उद्दिष्टे किंवा हेतू कथन :-

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- २) मुस्लिम तिहेरी तलाक बदल समजून घेणे
- ३) मुस्लिम धर्मातील तलाक च्या पद्धतीची माहिती घेणे
- ४) मुस्लिम धर्मातील स्थिरांची तलाक प्रकरणांची माहिती घेणे
- ५) मुस्लिम मुस्लिमांसाठी कायद्याबद्दल माहिती घेणे
- ६) मुस्लिम समाजातील तलाक धोरणाविषयीच्या अभ्यास करणे
- ७) मुस्लिम धर्मातील रुढी परंपरा चालीरीतांचा अभ्यास करणे

संशोधना आराखडा :-

शाहबानो प्रकरण :- मध्य प्रदेशातील इंदोर येथे राहणाऱ्या शाबानूचे 1932 मध्ये लग्न झाले होते त्यांच्या पतीचे नाव मोहम्मद अली खान होते या लग्नापासून दोघांना तीन मुले आणि दोन मुले झाली यानंतर आली खानने 1946 मध्ये हलीमा बेगम सोबत दुसऱ्या लग्न केली नेहमी होणाऱ्या भांडणामुळे मोहम्मद अली ने शाहबानू यांना घरातून हाकलून दिले मोहम्मद अली शाहबानूना देण्यातील साठी दरमा 200 रुपये देत राहिले मात्र त्यानंतर ही रक्कम देणे बंद केले त्यामुळे शाहबानू यांनी इंदोर कोटीत केस दाखल केली आणि पाचशे रुपये भरण पोषण भत्ता द्यावा अशी न्यायालयाकडे मागणी केली मात्र न्यायालयाचा निर्णय येण्यापूर्वीच मोहम्मद अली ने चहा बनवला घटस्फोट दिला आणि तीन हजार रुपयांची रक्कम न्यायालयात जमा करताना त्यांनीही मेहरची रक्कम असल्यावे सांगितले मात्र इंदोरच्या कनिष्ठ न्यायालयाने नंतर सुद्धा दरमहा 25 रुपये भत्ता देण्याचा आदेश दिला मात्र मोहम्मदाचे मासिक उत्पन्न त्या काळात पाच हजार रुपये होते म्हणून दरमहा मिळणारे 25 रुपये रक्कम शहाबानोला मात्र नसल्याने ही रक्कम वाढवावी अशी मागणी 1980 मध्ये उच्च न्यायालयात खटला दाखल करताना केली

त्यानंतर मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालयाने ही रक्कम वाढवून 179 रुपये प्रति महिना केली मात्र कोटाच्या या निर्णयाविरोधात मोहम्मद अलीने याचिका दाखल केली आणि मेहर म्हणजे हुंड्याची रक्कम दिल्यानंतर भत्ता देणे बंधनकारक नाही या प्रकरणात शाबानूचे वकील डॅनियल लतीफ हे होते त्यांनी मुस्लिमांच्या ग्रंथ कुराणातील आयताचा आधार घेऊन कोटीपुढे युक्तिवाद केला मात्र मोहम्मद अलीने ऑल इंडिया मुस्लिम पर्सनल लॉ बोर्ड कडे धाव घेतली आणि हुंड्याची रक्कम घेतल्यानंतर पोरगी देता येत नंती डॅनियल नानासाहेब देशमुख कलमाचा हवाला देऊन हे केस कायमची बंद केली थोडक्यात पती मोहम्मद अहमदखान विरुद्ध शहाबानू बँक कैस सर्वर

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शहाबानू प्रकरण म्हणून ओळखले जाते हे प्रकरण वादग्रस्त होते भारतातील इंदौर मध्य प्रदेशातील शहाबानू वेगम यांनी सर्वोच्च न्यायालयात पतीकडून पोटगीचा अधिकार जिंकला मात्र काही मुस्लिम राजकारण्यांनी हा निकाल रद्दवादल ठरवण्यासाठी मोहीम रात्रलाई या प्रकरणातील महिलेच्या बाजूने टीका करण्यात आल्या काहींनी कुराणाचा हवाला देऊन हा निर्णय इस्लामिक कायद्याविरुद्ध असल्याचे सांगितले त्यामुळे भारतातील विविध धर्मसाठी वेगवेगळे नागरिक कायदे असल्याबाबत वाद निर्माण झाला या प्रकरणात कांग्रेस सरकारने आपल्या पूर्ण बहुमताने मुस्लिम महिला घटस्फोटावरील हक्काचा संरक्षण कायदा 1986 लागू केला त्यामुळे सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचा निर्णय सौम्य केला आणि मुस्लिम घटस्फोटीत सियांना माजी पतीपासून पोटगी मिळण्याचा अधिकार मर्यादित केला घटस्फोटानंतर फक्त 90 दिवस म्हणजे इस्लामी कायद्यातील युद्धाचा कालावधी मान्य केला आणि दाणीय लतीफा विरुद्ध युनियन ऑफ इंडिया इंडियन खटला आणि आणि शमीमा फारूकी विरुद्ध शाहिद खान या प्रकरणासह नंतरच्या निकालांमध्ये भारताच्या सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने या खटल्याच्या वैधतेची खात्री केली आणि या कायद्याचा अर्थ लावला त्याचा परिणाम असा झाला शाबांचा निकाल कायम ठेवला मात्र मुस्लिम महिला घटस्फोटावरील हक्काचे संरक्षण कायदा 1986 रद्द केला गेला मुस्लिम ऑल इंडिया शिया पर्सनल ला बोर्डसह काही मुस्लिमांनी घटस्फोटीत मुस्लिम पत्नीच्या पालन पोषणाचा अधिकार निरपेक्ष करण्याच्या सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाच्या आदेशाचे समर्थन केले

निष्कर्ष :- शहाबानो प्रकरणानंतर अनेक मुस्लिम महिलांची प्रकरणी न्यायालयात आलीत त्यामुळे भारत सरकारने 30 जुलै 2019 रोजी कायदा केला या कायद्यानुसार कोणताही मुस्लिम व्यक्ती आपल्या पतनीला तिहेरी तलाक देऊन संबंध संपवू शक्त नाही असे केल्यास पोलीस बॉर्ट शिवाय अटक करून त्याला तुरंगात पाठवू शकतात तीन वर्षांपर्यंत दंड किंवा दोन्ही शिक्षा होऊ शकतात तरीही कायद्याच्या भीतीने मुस्लिम लोक घटस्कोट देत नाहीत लोकांना तुरंगात जाण्याची भीती वाटते त्यामुळे मुस्लिम महिला घटस्कोटाचे प्रमाण सध्याच्या परिस्थितीमध्ये कमी झाले आहे पाकिस्तान बांगलादेश इजिंजिन एशिया मोरोक्को इंडोनेशिया इत्यादी अफगाणिस्तान तुर्की श्रीलंका हुनी श्रिया कतार संयुक्त अरब अमिराती सायपरस जॉर्डन अशा इतर देशांमध्ये तिहेरी तलाक वर बंदी घालण्यात आली आहे मात्र मुस्लिम धर्मातील सुनी पंथात तिहेरी तलाक दिले जातात खंडपीठाने तेरी तलाक घटनाबाबू ठरवला असला तरी अजूनही ही प्रथा पूर्णपणे बंद झाली नाही थोडक्यात मुस्लिम समाजाची मानसिकता बदलणे गरजेचे आहे हे नमूद करावेसे वाटते

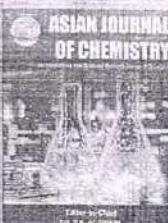
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Layered Zn doped WO_3 Nanoplates Fabricated via Hydrothermal Method for Efficient Photocatalytic Degradation of Congo Red Dye

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Orthorhombic Zn doped WO_3 nanoplates (1, 2 and 5 wt.%) were fabricated by a simple and economical hydrothermal method. The photocatalytic activity of Zn doped WO_3 nanoplates was studied by degradation of Congo red dye under visible light radiation. The effects of different experimental parameters like the dye concentration, photocatalyst dose and pH on the photocatalytic efficiency were explored under identical conditions. The kinetics study shows that the photocatalytic degradation follows first order kinetics. The photocatalytic degradation was found to enhance with increased Zn-doped WO_3 nanoplates. If the effect of Zn doping compared, then photocatalytic degradation efficiency for 5 wt.% Zn doped WO_3 was highest. The inclusion of Zn in the lattice of WO_3 was observed to be distinctive enough to enhance their photo-degradation efficiency under visible-light. Further, Zn doping not only restricts the recombination of photo induced electron-hole pairs but also enhances the photostability of WO_3 .

Keywords: Congo red, Tungsten trioxide, Photocatalysis, Kinetics, Thermodynamic study.

INTRODUCTION

The conventional biological treatment methods are insufficient to degrade organic pollutants truly from wastewater [1,2]. Nanotechnology was tested to be effective process for wastewater treatment. The fast-moving developments in the field of nanotechnology have stimulated considerable research efforts on the synthesis and manufacturing of novel devices for various high-technological potential applications [3]. Recently, heterogeneous photocatalysis has gained an enormous attraction as it facilitates a simple, cheaper and effective way for the degradation of various organic pollutants [4]. Tungsten trioxide (WO_3) is one of the most interesting semiconductors in the fields of material science and metallurgy used for various industrial applications. Nanocrystalline WO_3 has initiated its value for breaking most refractory organic pollutants including dyes, detergents, pesticides and herbicides under UV-light irradiation [5], photocatalytic splitting of water to hydrogen and oxygen

[6]. Another advantage of WO_3 is its outstanding photostability in acidic medium, which makes it a efficient photocatalyst for treating wastewater contaminated by organics [7]. However, the photocatalytic performance of WO_3 has limitations; comparatively wide band gap (2.8-3 eV) allows the excitation of electrons through near ultraviolet (UV) regions of the solar spectrum, which confines charge separation ability. The photocatalytic efficacy of WO_3 can be improved by narrowing the band gap of the photocatalyst [7-11]. For industrial applications, it is expected that the catalyst should have photocatalytic efficiency in visible or solar light. Doping of transition metal ions could extend photocatalytic applicability of WO_3 in visible/solar light. Further, transition metal ion dopants may restrict the recombination rate of photoinduced electron/hole pairs, which can significantly contribute for better photocatalytic efficiency [12,13].

The concentration of dopant could play a vital role in photocatalytic degradation, as the amount of dopant impacts the phenomenon of charge carrier trapping, separation and recom-

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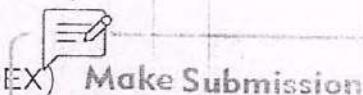
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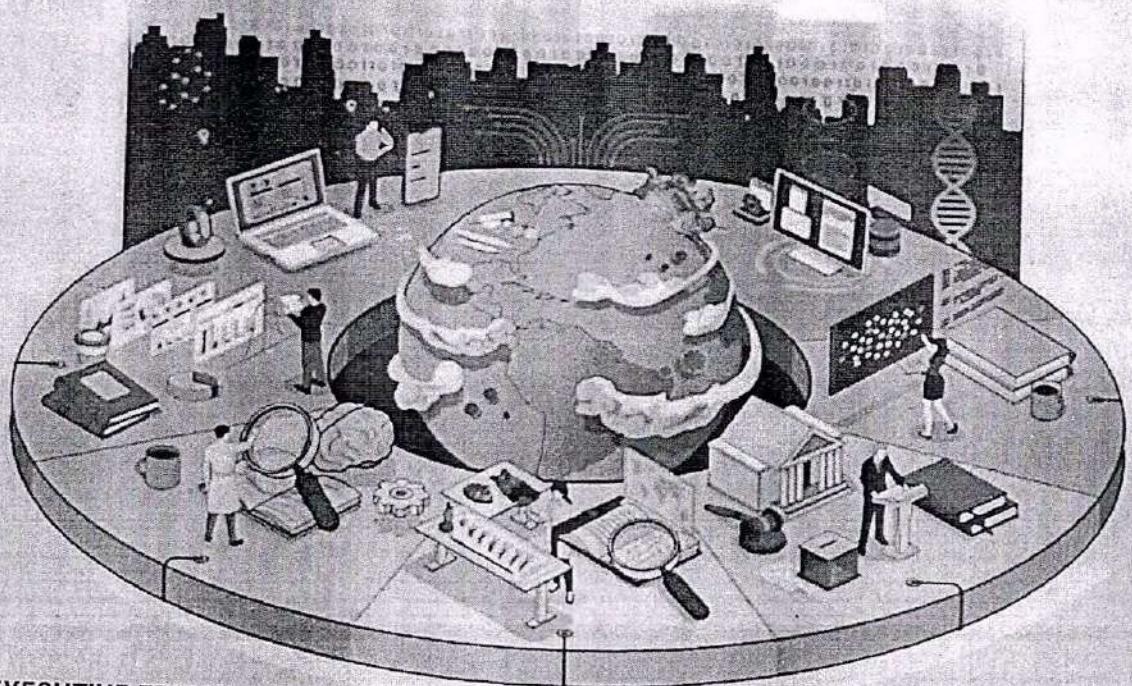
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Role of Social Sciences in Contemporary Society: Citation Analysis

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Abstract:

Social sciences play an integral role in contemporary society by providing insights into human behavior, societal structures, and the functioning of institutions. The importance of social sciences is evidenced not only by their ability to influence policy-making, governance, and cultural understanding but also by their contribution to addressing social issues such as inequality, poverty, and mental health. Citation analysis, as a research tool, has become a pivotal method to evaluate the impact and relevance of scholarly work within these fields. This paper explores the role of social sciences in contemporary society, with an emphasis on how citation analysis can be employed to measure research impact, identify emerging trends, and assess the influence of scholars and journals in this domain.

Introduction:

In the era of rapid globalization and societal transformation, social sciences provide the framework necessary to understand and address pressing challenges faced by contemporary societies. Researchers in fields such as sociology, psychology, economics, political science, and anthropology contribute to creating evidence-based policies, social welfare systems, and a deeper understanding of cultural and economic dynamics. Given the increasing availability of data and the growing demand for research-driven solutions, citation analysis offers a quantitative means to measure the reach and impact of social science research.

Citation analysis refers to the methodical examination of academic citations to assess the influence, visibility, and impact of scholarly work. In social sciences, citation patterns serve as a reflection of the relevance of research to contemporary social issues and the extent to which academic contributions shape public discourse, influence policymakers, and foster interdisciplinary dialogue.

This paper discusses the role of social sciences in contemporary society and presents an analysis of citation data from key social science research to understand the impact of scholarly work within this field.

The Role of Social Sciences in Contemporary Society:

1. **Addressing Social Challenges:** Social sciences provide the tools to understand and address critical social issues. For instance, sociology and psychology offer frameworks for addressing inequality, mental health concerns, and social justice. Economic theories offer insight into how to address poverty, economic disparity, and financial systems' sustainability. Political science research influences governance, democracy, and political stability.
2. **Shaping Public Policy and Governance:** Policymakers rely heavily on social science research for data-driven decisions. Understanding voter behavior, economic models, and social dynamics enables the formulation of policies that directly impact public welfare. The influence of social science research on government decisions—such as in healthcare, education, and social security—is profound.
3. **Enhancing Human Welfare:** Psychological and sociological studies are instrumental in improving public health, relationships, education systems, and community building. Social science research can propose interventions aimed at improving mental health, promoting equality, and ensuring that communities adapt to evolving social environments.
4. **Fostering Cultural Understanding:** Social sciences, particularly anthropology, help to bridge cultural gaps and foster social cohesion. With research on human behavior and cultural diversity, social scientists can provide frameworks to improve intercultural understanding.

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tolerance, and conflict resolution.

5. Advancing Technology and Social Media Studies: In an era dominated by technology, social scientists are essential in analyzing the impact of technology and digital media on human behavior. From examining the ethical implications of artificial intelligence to understanding the effects of social media on mental health, social science research informs debates on the responsible use of technology.

Citation Analysis in Social Science Research:

Citation analysis is a widely used method for assessing the academic influence and impact of research. In social sciences, citation analysis is particularly important for the following reasons:

1. Assessing Impact and Influence: Citations serve as a measure of how research is being disseminated and adopted by the academic community. A paper that is frequently cited indicates its significant contribution to the field and its influence on subsequent research.
2. Identifying Trends and Emerging Areas: Citation patterns can be analyzed to identify trends in social science research. For instance, an increase in citations related to environmental economics or social justice might signal the growing relevance of these topics in contemporary discourse.
3. Understanding the Academic Network: Citation analysis also uncovers patterns of collaboration among researchers and institutions. Mapping co-citations and research networks can highlight the most influential scholars and research groups in various subfields of social science.
4. Improving Research Quality: Citation analysis often identifies key papers that have shaped or advanced a particular area of research. This process can guide future researchers toward influential studies, helping them to build on established work and avoid duplicating efforts. Furthermore, highly cited works are often considered credible and influential, encouraging high-quality academic work.
5. Facilitating Policy and Funding Decisions: Funding agencies and policymakers often use citation analysis to determine the effectiveness of research and allocate resources. Highly cited research is frequently considered a benchmark for academic excellence and often receives greater funding and recognition.

Citation Metrics in Social Sciences:

1. Impact Factor (IF): The Impact Factor measures the frequency with which an article in a particular journal is cited within a given time frame. It is a key metric used to evaluate the prominence of academic journals within social sciences.
2. h-index: The h-index measures a researcher's productivity and citation impact by determining the highest number of papers (h) that have been cited at least h times. It reflects both the quantity and quality of research output.
3. g-index: Similar to the h-index, the g-index places more emphasis on highly-cited papers. It aims to give a more accurate reflection of a scholar's most influential works.

Case Study: Citation Analysis of Key Social Science Journals

To understand how citation analysis functions in social science research, we examine several high-impact journals such as the American Journal of Sociology, American Political Science Review, and the Journal of Political Economy. A comparison of their citation trends can help identify how different areas of social science research are contributing to contemporary societal challenges.

- American Journal of Sociology: Frequently cited for research on social structures, inequality, and collective behavior, the journal has seen a growing focus on urbanization and technology's influence on societal change.
- Journal of Political Economy: Known for its economic theories and contributions to policy, its citation impact shows a focus on global trade, climate change, and economic inequality.

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- American Political Science Review: With a focus on political systems and democratic processes, it has seen significant citation activity in the areas of electoral systems and political behavior.

Conclusion:

Social sciences provide crucial insights into contemporary society, addressing key social, cultural, economic, and political issues. Citation analysis offers a valuable tool for understanding the impact of social science research, identifying emerging trends, and recognizing influential scholars and publications. By analyzing citation patterns, this paper underscores the ongoing significance of social science research in shaping societal outcomes. It is clear that both the quantity and quality of citations reflect not only academic achievement but also the social relevance of research.

For policymakers, researchers, and institutions, citation analysis is a powerful means of navigating the vast academic landscape and ensuring that the most impactful research informs decisions that shape the future of society.

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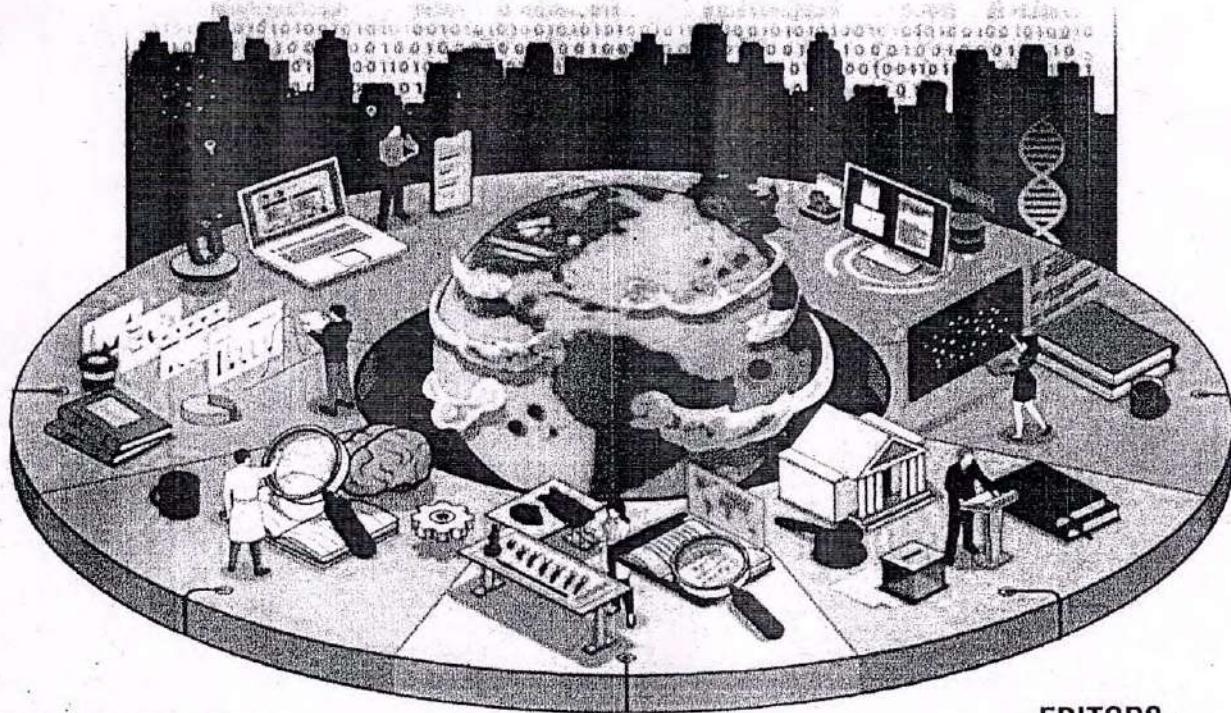
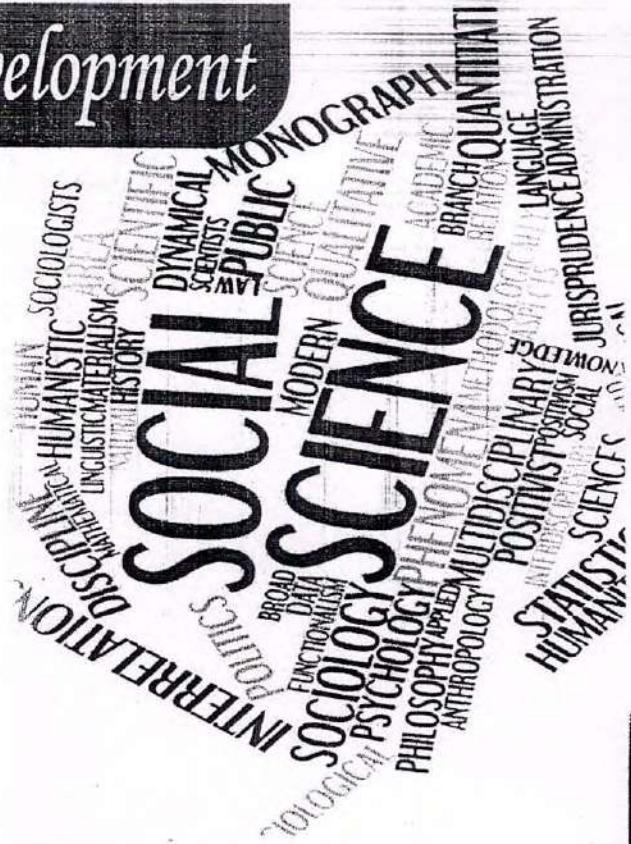
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**A Study of the Occupation Structure in Dam affected villages in Jalgaon District
(With special reference to lower Tapi irrigation Project (Padalsare Tal- Amalner)**

**Dr Devendra A Maski
Associate Professor

*Dr Sanjay Bhaise
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ABSTRACT:-

The Lower Tapi project Padalsere is a multipurpose project which is being constructed. 16 villages are going to be submerged due to the construction of this project. Out of these, eight villages will be affected fully and eight villages gaonthans will be affected partially and some land holdings. The present study is restricted to 13 villages where population is directly affected and remaining 03 villages have been neglected as they are located out of the study region i.e. in Dhule district.

The Lower Tapi project Padalsere Tal. Amalner is under construction. That's why in this part of the study an attempt has been made to find out the existing situation of the socio economic condition of dam affected villages. These people have lost of their own land, habitat and their social structure and phyo-socio relationship to each other and the most important lost is of their agricultural economy. They became landless labour and migrants to other region.

In 1966, the river Tapi was inspected with view to construct a Kolhapur type weir to irrigate the area on left bank, which is very fertile and remains uncommited by other irrigation scheme in the vicinity. The lower Tapi project is situated at Padalsere Tal. Amalner in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra state. The project was administratively approved first in March-1997. The actual construction of the project was started in April, 1999 and was planned to be completed by end of March, 2010.

INTRODUCTION:

Millions of people have been deprived of their livelihoods because their lands and other assets are acquired for development projects. These include displaced persons and project affected persons. Displaced persons are those who are displaced and project affected persons are the people whose livelihood is lost though they may stay where they are. Majority of them are displaced because of construction of large dams and development of water resources. Others include those displaced by development of highways, mining area and urbanization. Land is also acquired for industrial areas, educational institutions and residential areas.

"The trauma of displacement begins well before the process itself actually takes place. As soon as the project is announced, all development work in the area comes to a halt. No one wants to invest in land that is to be submerged. Banks refuse to give loans. No new civic amenities like school and health centers are constructed. Even the withdrawal of existing facilities is not unknown. Since the gestation period of land acquisition is long, the suffering of the people is also intense" (Advani -2009)

SELECTION OF THE STUDY

The selection of the study area for present study is not arbitrary. Lower Tapi Project, Padalsere Tal- Amalner irrigation project are the major projects in Jalgaon District. By which a large numbers of villages are displaced, creating many serious problems of rehabilitation. Lower Tapi Project has been under constructions on river Tapi near Padalse village Taluka Amalner. Other major project, Waghur river project is recently constructed on river Waghur near village Raipur Jalgaon Taluka.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES:

The aim of the present investigation is to study the change in occupation structure occurred in the rehabilitated villages.

Keeping in view of the above said aim the following objectives are set to achieve the aim.
To study of occupation structure in the rehabilitated villages due to construction of irrigation project'

WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE:

Few people in the affected villages were engaged in trade and commerce in the region under study. About 1.28 percent of the total workers were engaged in trade and commerce in the year 2001. In Satri, Kalali, Vichekhede and Dhupe villages people were not engaged in trade and commerce. (Table No 1.2)

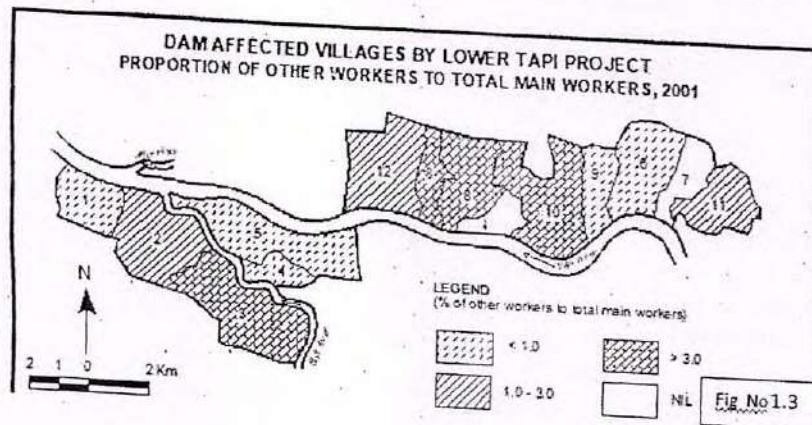
Table No 1.2
Village affected by Lower Tapi Project: Proportion of workers engaged in Trade and commerce to total main workers, 2001

Sr. No.	Tehsil	Name of Villages	% of workers engaged in Trade & Commerce
01	Amalner	Padalse	0.92
02	Amalner	Bohare	0.32
03	Amalner	PraganeDangi	2.98
04	Amalner	Satri	-
05	Amalner	Kalali	-
06	Chopda	Vichekhede	-
07	Chopda	Dhupe	-
08	Chopda	Walki/Shedani	2.87
09	Chopda	AuwardeKh	0.41
10	Chopda	Budhagaon	1.42
11	Chopda	Ghadwel	0.56
12	Chopda	Vitner	0.75
Average			1.28

Source: District Census Hand book Jalgaon District, 2001.

OTHER WORKERS:

There were 1.93 percent other workers to total main workers occurred in the year 2001 in the project affected villages. Dhupe is village where not a single person is engaged in other services. On the other hand, the highest proportion of other workers is observed in Walki/Shendani villages. But as a whole the proportion of other workers in all the villages is very negligible.



CONCLUSION:-

In 2001 the proportion of main workers to total population in the area of project affected villages was significant. Further agricultural activity, either as a cultivators or the agricultural labour, is main stay of the economy of the villages. The villages under study of the main workers are engaged in agricultural and allied activities. In 2001, maximum workers were engaged in agriculture. Out of which some were cultivators and agricultural laborers. The Agricultural land

HYPOTHESIS:

For the study the hypothesis is set as "In the process of the rehabilitation of the villages such positive and negative changes have been occurred in occupation structure of the settlements"

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

A list of village falling under the command areas of the irrigation projects is prepared. These villages are studied with greater details with the help of questionnaire. From each village some households are selected on the basis of random sampling. The heads of the households are interviewed and first hand data is collected. Occupation structure data is collected from the Census.

OCCUPATION STRUCTURE:

Displaced persons find it difficult to adapt themselves to a new production pattern into which they are inserted without any psychological or socio-cultural preparation (Advani, 2009)

MAIN WORKERS:

In 2001, the proportion of main workers to total population in the area of project affected villages was 53.82 percent. At the same time 100 % villages under study have near about 50 % of the population forming the main work force.

Further agricultural activity, either as a cultivator or agricultural labour, is main stay of the economy of the villages under study as more than 90 % of the main workers are engaged in agricultural and allied activities. (Fig. No. 1.1)

Table No. 1.1

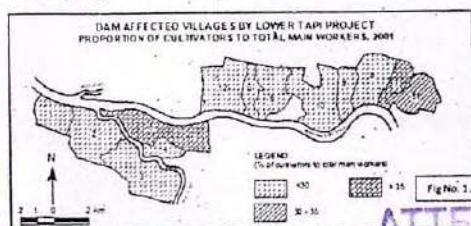
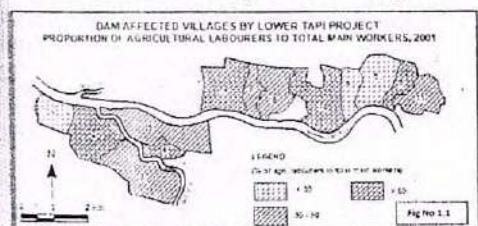
Village affected by Lower Tapi Project: Proportion of Main workers to total population, 2001

Sr. No.	Tehsil	Name of Villages	% of main workers
01	Amalner	Padalse	68.26
02	Amalner	Bohare	57.29
03	Amalner	PraganeDangi	40.51
04	Amalner	Satri	48.43
05	Amalner	Kalali	59.45
06	Chopda	Vichekhede	56.21
07	Chopda	Dhupe	63.97
08	Chopda	Walki/Shedani	36.92
09	Chopda	Anwarde Kh	41.29
10	Chopda	Budhagaon	54.30
11	Chopda	Ghadwel	50.14
12	Chopda	Vitner	68.97
Average			53.82

Source: District Census Hand book Jalgaon District, 2001.

CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS:

In 2001, 69.04 percent of the workers were engaged in agriculture. Out of which 27.17 percent were cultivators and 41.87 percent were agricultural laborers. The agricultural land holders in these villages were only 27.17 percent. (Fig. No. 1.1 & 1.2)



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of which some were cultivators and agricultural laborers. The Agricultural land holders in these villages were in small scale. Few people in the affected villages were engaged in trade and commerce. In the Satri, Kalali, Vichekhede and Dhupe villages people were not engaged in trade and commerce.

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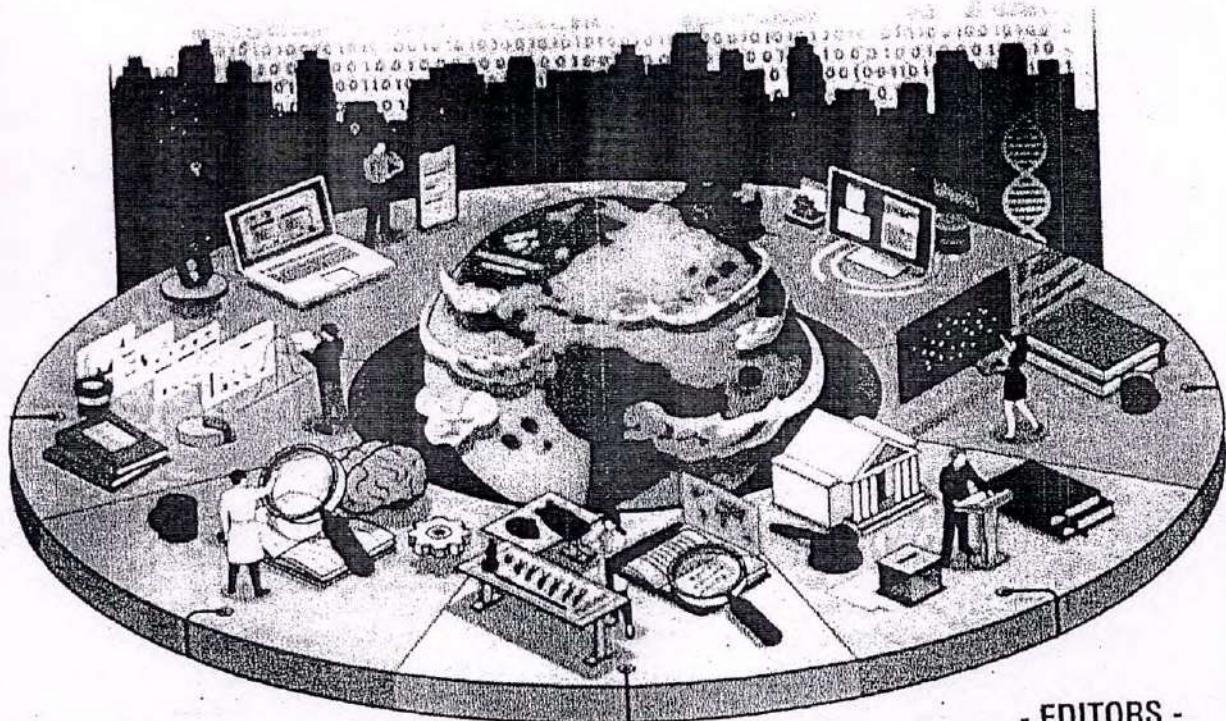
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Changing Pattern of Distribution of Total workers in Jalgaon District-2022

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Abstract:-

In the subject of geography various branches are studied since ancient time, few of them are newly introduced in the subject matter of geography. Population geography is one of them. Population is itself an important cultural aspect, which varies over the surface of the earth. Occupational structure is the indicator which is studied in population geography and all of them directly or indirectly put an impact on the human development. Working population plays a very important role in the development of the district and this population is changing time to time. This change is happen with the impacts of geographical factors and surrounding condition the area.

Key Words:-Population Change, Total Workers, Geographical Factors etc.

Introduction:-

In 2011, Jalgaon district had population of 42,29,917 of which male and female were 21,97,365 and 20,32,552 respectively. In 2001 census Jalgaon district had a population of 39,82,690 of which male were 19,05,493 and remaining 17,77,197 were female. Jalgaon district population constituted 3.76% of total population of Maharashtra. In 2001 census, this figure for Jalgaon district was at 3.80% of Maharashtra population. There was change of 14.86% in the population compare to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Jalgaon district recorded increase of 15.53% to its population compared to 1991. (Census of India, 1991).

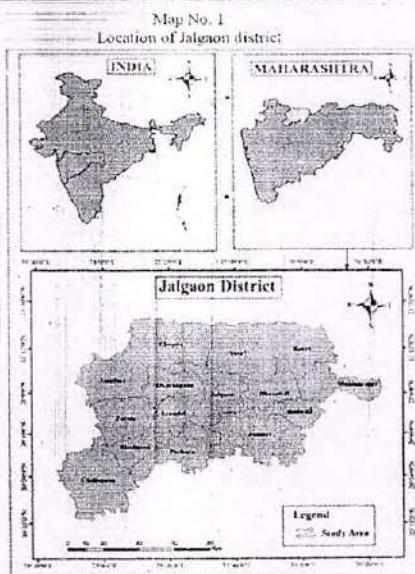
'The phrase 'population change' conjures associations both numerical and compositional. Population of places change by growing or shrinking, but also through the evolution of the type of individuals who live there conceptually, the two processes are often treated separately. Of course, in reality, both types of changes are inextricably linked; numerical outcomes have their origin in group level dynamics. In spite of macro-level population growth, individual group may themselves be experiencing decline or geographic areas may be experiencing considerable turnover in composition with or without any discernible effect on total numbers. Sub-areas of a region may show similar outcomes in terms of population increase (decrease) but very different demographic sources of that change' (Rachel's Franklin, 2014)

Objectives:-

1. Find out the status of Total workers.
2. Find out the changing ratio of Total workers.
3. To know the reason behind it.

Study Region:-

Jalgaon district is extended between $20^{\circ} 15' 0''$ to $21^{\circ} 30' 0''$ North latitude and $74^{\circ} 40' 0''$ to $76^{\circ} 20' 0''$ East longitude. The length of the Jalgaon district is 120 km. towards East to West and 110 km. North to South directions. The total area of Jalgaon district is 11765 sq. km. There are 15 talukas in Jalgaon district.



1.6 Research Methodology and Database of the study:-

The Jalgaon district is the basic unit of the present study for the temporal analysis. However, the spatial analysis has been carried out by using Tahsils as the basic unit for the investigation. The study is related to changing population composition due to impact of geographical factors.

The research methodology that I have adopted for this study is as follows—

Find out the changes in Total workers in last twenty years taking the 2001 base year of population and 2011 census population and surveyed data of 2022 is comparison and result finding year. I used the primary and secondary data for this study. Four villages have been selected from each taluk for the field work according to geographical factors superimposed location through random sampling. Among the all taluka of Jalgaon district, four villages from each taluka are selected for case study. During this process, primary data is collected by questionnaire and personal interview. The secondary data is collected from published and unpublished literature & census.

The tabulated data is analysed with use of various statistical methods and prepare maps, graphs and diagrams are finalized with the help of cartographic techniques.

Finally I interpret the data, summarize it and generate conclusion of the research work.

Review of Literature:-

A research paper of Dr. A. K. Dixit (An International Scholarly Research Journal-2016) entitled 'A study of impact of growth of population on degradation of environment in India'. The present paper concentrates on study of impact of such a huge population on environment degradation in India. He expresses his thought on composition of population and growth and its impacts on Indian economy.

A research paper of R. G. Kamble and Dr. A. A. Kalgapure (An International Scholarly Research Journal-2016) entitled 'Changing land use and its impact on rural life with reference to India- A Geographical study'. In this study, have shown that a significant loss of forest and reduced the cultivable crop area. In contrast to forests, crop land area has increased in rural areas and semi urban areas.

Number and Percentage of Total Workers in Jalgaon District 2001 to 2022 Those who have participate in any economically productive activity like physical or mental in nature, called workers. Main and marginal workers are includes in total workers. The distribution to total workers is uneven in the Jalgaon district. Highest number of working population is the back bone of development. If the skilled population is available in any country then it should be a chance to become rich and powerful nation.

Table No. 01

Number and Percentage of Total Workers in Jalgaon District 2001 to 2022

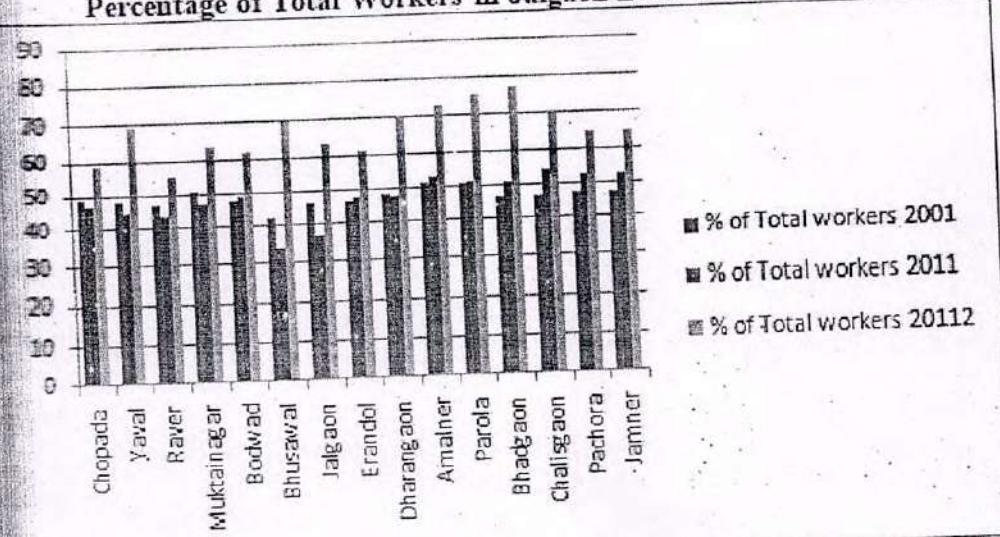
Sr. No.	Name of Tahsil	Total Workers 2001	%	Total Workers 2011	%	Total Workers 2022	%
1	Chopada	102451	48.6	146948	46.98	122	58.93
2	Yaval	93689	48.5	121612	44.67	151	69.26
3	Raver	112676	47.0	136463	43.73	119	55.60
4	Muktainagar	69617	50.5	77317	47.30	147	63.63
5	Bodwad	37874	47.9	45031	49.05	147	62.21
6	Bhusawal	54489	42.1	122983	34.21	136	69.74
7	Jalgaon	85530	46.2	248210	36.72	167	63.49
8	Erondol	54996	46.6	79370	47.66	118	61.45
9	Dharangaon	61360	48.3	82307	47.45	147	70.33
10	Amalner	87208	51.0	153534	53.34	168	72.72
11	Parola	68461	50.7	100934	51.27	122	74.84
12	Bhadgaon	66366	46.7	82896	50.89	125	76.68
13	Chalisgaon	123011	46.3	225925	54.46	110	70.51
14	Pachora	97301	47.1	151349	52.26	120	64.86
15	Janner	135213	46.8	184107	52.61	129	64.82
	Total	1250242	47.5	2366346	55.94	1899	62.30

Source: Census of India 2001, 2011 & Personal survey.

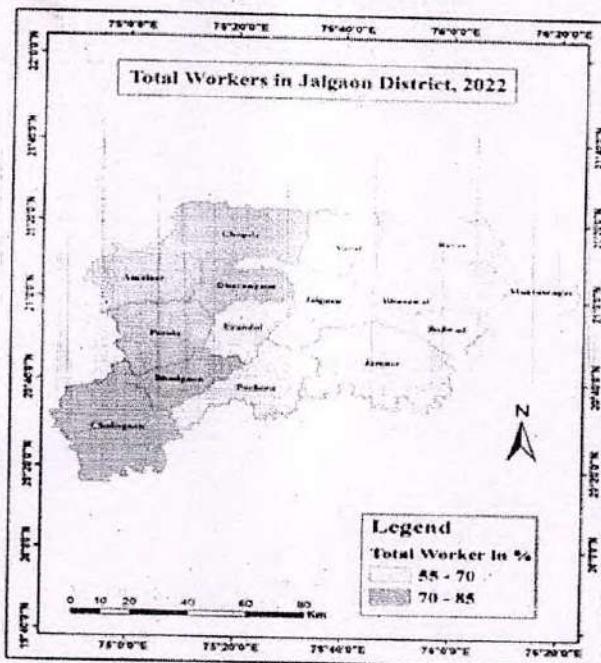
Table No. 01 is showing total workers percentages during 2001 to 2022 in Jalgaon district. The percentages are calculate of total workers of each census year data and surveyed year data.

Figure no. 01 is showing distribution of total workers in Jalgaon district. Changing of total workers during 2001 to 2022 is going to increased. In Copada, Yaval, Raver, Bhusawal, Jalgaon, Dharangaon and Muktainagar tahsil has the scenario of decreasing total workers in 2011 compared to 2001 and it is increase in 2022. Bodawad, Erondol, Amalner, Parola, Bhadgaon, Chalisgaon, Pachora and Jamner tahsil has total workers increased in this two years. The percentages of total workers are rapidly increased in 2022 in the Jalgaon district.

Figure No. 01
 Percentage of Total Workers in Jalgaon District 2001 to 2022



Map no. 2



Map no. 02 is showing distribution of total workers in Jalgaon district in 2022. There are 55 to 70 % total workers in eastern side tahsil which is Yaval, Raver, Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Muktinagar, Bodwad, Erandol, Jamner and Pachora tahsil of Jalgaon district and 70 to 85 % total workers are in western side tahsil like Chopada, Dharangaon, Amalner, Parola, Bhadgaon and Chalisgaon tahsil of Jalgaon district.

Conclusion:-

According to collected data from secondary and primary sources, the demographical changes are found in the Jalgaon district. All over the district the total population is increased in 2022 in compared to 2001 population census of the district. Western part of the district is more changes in total workers and eastern part of the district is less changing distribution is found. The changing distribution pattern of total workers in western part of the district is due to development possibilities which are developing now days.

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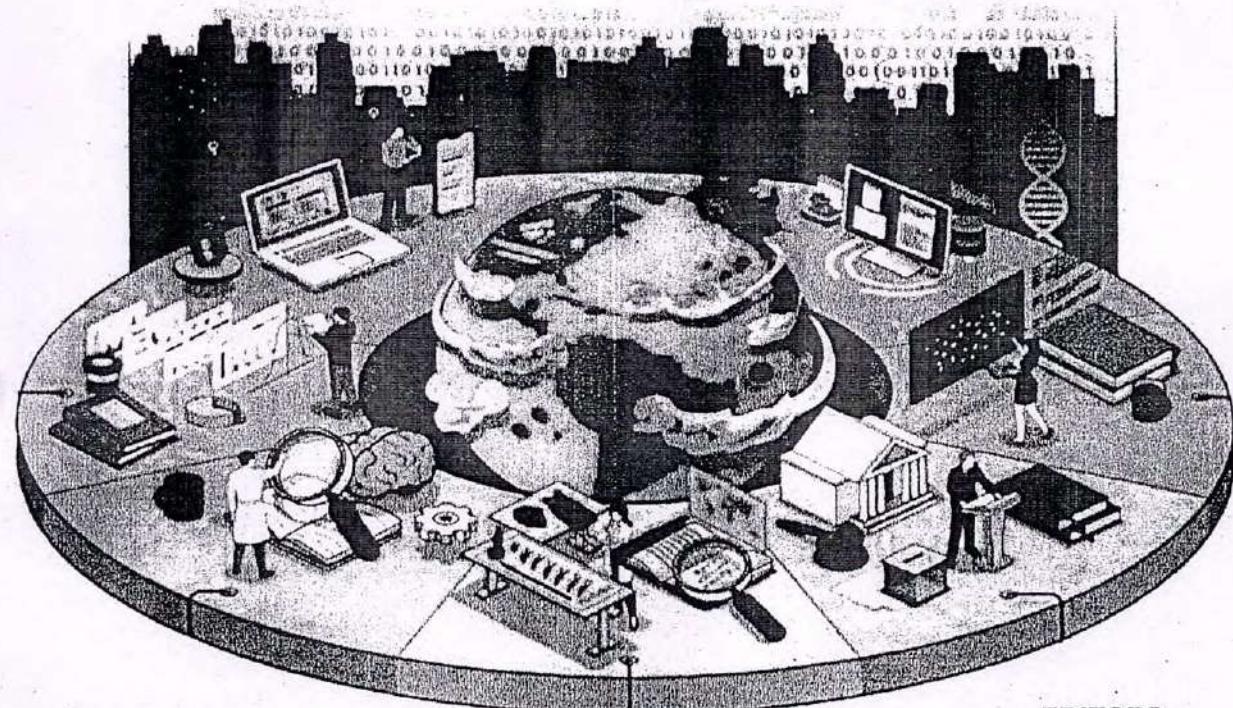
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A STUDY IMPORTANCE OF VEGETABLES IN FOOD OF SOCIETY OF INDIA
** Mr. Dhanraj Himmat Patil

*Dr. Sanjay D. Bhaise

ABSTRACT:-

Vegetables are important for human nutrition in terms of bioactive nutrient molecules such as dietary fiber, vitamins and minerals, and non-nutritive photochemical (phenol compounds, bioactive peptides, etc.). These nutrient and non-nutrient molecules reduce the risk of chronic diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, certain cancers, and obesity. In recent years, consumers began to change their eating patterns with the growing interest in the effect of foods in staying healthy and maintaining health. "Western" type diets are characterized by increased intake of calories, sugar, saturated fats and animal protein, and reduced consumption of vegetables and fruits. When this type of diet is combined with lack of activity, the prevalence and frequency of diseases such as obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular pathologies also increases. One of the most important features of these diets is the high consumption of vegetables, and therefore fiber, vitamins, minerals, flavonoids, phytoestrogens, sulfur compounds, phenolic compounds such as monoterpenes and bioactive peptides, which have positive effects on health.

INTRODUCTION:-

India is one of the many important vegetable producing countries in the world. In production, it ranks second after China. Vegetables play an important role in agriculture and industrial economy. These crops, which are perishable, are important constituents of the human diet. Vegetables were an integral food item the past civilizations, their real scientific importance as a source of some vital constituents of human health came into light recently. Moreover, in a country like India, where 20-40 percent of the population is vegetarian, the necessity of vegetables in our diet is evident. Almost all vegetables contain varying amount of nutrients, such as carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals, etc. While carbohydrates, fats and proteins can be derived from other foods like cereals, sugar, pulse and oil too, but vitamins and minerals are mainly obtained from vegetables.

Most of the vegetables contain high amounts of source of Vitamin A (which is good for hair and eyes), Vitamin C (helps in neutralizing free radicals,) Potassium (which regulates blood pressure) and Magnesium (helps in relaxing muscles and protects against diseases).

SELECTION OF THE STUDY AREA:

The Jalgaon district is emerging as one of the leading field of vegetables. A lot of efforts have been made to increase their production. Besides, it is equally important to have an efficient marketing system, so that the producers get appropriate returns for their produce and consumers get them at reasonable prices. Therefore, there is an urgent need to examine in detail, the present system of production and marketing of vegetables in the Jalgaon district. The present study is an attempt in this direction. An effort has been made to examine in detail the trends in area, production and productivity of vegetables. The present study also suggests some strategies to increase the production of these crops and to improve the existing marketing system. As there is a vast potential for the production of vegetables in, therefore, the study would be very useful of Jalgaon district.

OBJECTIVES:-

The main objective of the present work is to conduct micro level research work on availability of vegetable in the western part of Jalgaon district and objectives are taken consideration.

To study the protein content of vegetables in the diet of the people of Jalgaon district.

HYPOTHESIS:

The following hypothesis is proposed.

"Vegetables are an integral part of the human diet. The proteins obtained from vegetables are important for humans".

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:-

Required data was collected from primary and secondary sources. In order to study the nature of production and marketing of vegetable, the researcher has been selected the Jalgaon district purposively. The primary data was collected through scheduled interviews and discussions. A questionnaire or schedule was prepared to collect information. The secondary data was collected from government offices. Analysis of data is one of the important steps in research process. The collected data was classified and tabulated in the light of objectives. The data was interpreted with the help of various tools.

EXPLANATION:

These are the important constituents of vegetables are indispensable part of human diet. The deficiency of any vitamin from the diet for considerable period may lead to diseased state. Vegetables supply several vitamins.

For human nutrition point of view vegetables are most important to our daily living. Many of the vegetable crops and their products find place in our meals and diet. Human body requires vitamins, minerals, protein energy etc. for its health. All these are supplied by vegetable crops. Vegetables are the chief source of vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, fats, proteins etc. vegetables are recognized as protective foods as they are necessary for the maintenance of human health.

Vitamin A: It is essential for normal growth, reproduction and maintenance of health and vigour. The deficiency of vitamin A impact on the growth in young children, night blindness, drying up of tear glands in the eyes, eruption of skin (rashes on the skin) and brittleness of the teeth. Vitamin A give the Sources of Green Palak, fenugreek, carrot, cabbage, peas, tomato.

Vitamin B (Thiamine): Tones the nervous system and helps in proper functioning of the digestive tract. It's deficiency in human diet results in Beriberi paralysis, loss of sensitivity of skin, enlargement of heart, loss of weight and fall in body temperature. Vitamin B Supply to human body through the Green chilli, beans, onions, sweet potato and red tomato.

Vitamin B₂: This vitamin is required for body growth and health of the skin. The deficiency of this vitamin causes sore throat, anorexia cataract, loss of appetite and body weight and also development of swollen nose. Vitamin B₂ get the body by Cabbage, cauliflower, potato, peas, and beans Methi leafy vegetables etc.

Vitamin C: This vitamin promotes general health in healthy gums, prevents scurvy disease which is characterised by pain in the joints and swelling of limbs bleeding of gums, tooth decay and keeps the blood vessels in good condition Vitamin C supply to boy through the tomato, Palak, Methi, cabbage, green chilli, beans and carrot etc.

Vitamin D: This vitamin is necessary for building up of bones, preventing rickets and diseases of teeth. All green leafy vegetables are rich in this vitamin.

MINERALS:

Human body required minerals like P, Ca, Iron and Iodine etc. for maintaining good health.

Calcium - It is essential for development of bones regulation of heartbeat, controlling blood clots, cabbage, green beans, carrot, onions, peas, tomato, agate, spinach, drumstick leaves etc.

Iron - It is required for production of hemoglobin and it is constituent of red blood corpuscles. Its deficiency causes anemia, smooth tongue, pale lips, eyes, and skin and frequent exhaustion, carrot, Drumstick leaves, beans and agate etc.

Phosphorous - It is essential for maintaining the moisture content of tissues and for development of bones. Carrot, Chili, Drumstick leaves, Beans, cucumber.

Proteins - These are body building foods. These are essential for growth of the body. The deficiency of proteins in the body causes retarded growth and increases susceptibility diseases and causes lethargy peas and beans are rich in proteins.

Fiber and Roughages - Vegetables supply roughages. These are required for digestion and prevention of constipation. Leafy vegetables are rich in fiber contents.

Energy Foods - Vegetables contain carbohydrates and fats thereby supply energy to human body. Examples, sweet potato, Beans, peas which contain carbohydrates are called as energy food.

Nutrition:

Vegetables are rich and comparatively cheaper source of vitamins. They are tasty and increase appetite and provide fiber for digestion and to prevent constipation. Consuming ample amount of vegetables provide protein and other essential nutrients. They also play key role in neutralizing the acids produced during digestion of pretentious and fatty food and also provide soluble roughages which help in movement of food in intestine.

Some of the vegetables are good sources of carbohydrates, proteins, vitamin 'A', vitamin 'C', minerals. As per dieticians, daily requirements of vegetables is 75-125 gm of leafy vegetables, 85 gm of other vegetable and 85 gm of roots and tubers with other food.

CONCLUSION:-

Numerous preclinical studies conducted in recent years have shown beneficial protective health-promoting effects of vegetables, which are due to the nutritional and non-nutritional photochemical content of vegetables. These photochemical have the potential to alter cellular function by modulating transcription factors and altering gene expression, cellular metabolism, and cellular signaling. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends consuming 5-8 portions (400-600 g) of fruits and vegetables per day to reduce the risk of micronutrient deficiencies, cardiovascular disease, cancer, cognitive impairment, and other nutritional health risks.

To optimally utilize the nutritional content of vegetables, choosing appropriate preparation and cooking methods is as important as consuming sufficient quantities of vegetables. To minimize nutritional losses, vegetables should be cut immediately before cooking, preferably by hand or with metal utensils, with minimal contact, and each vegetable should be cooked in the most appropriate manner and time for that vegetable, and eaten as soon as possible.

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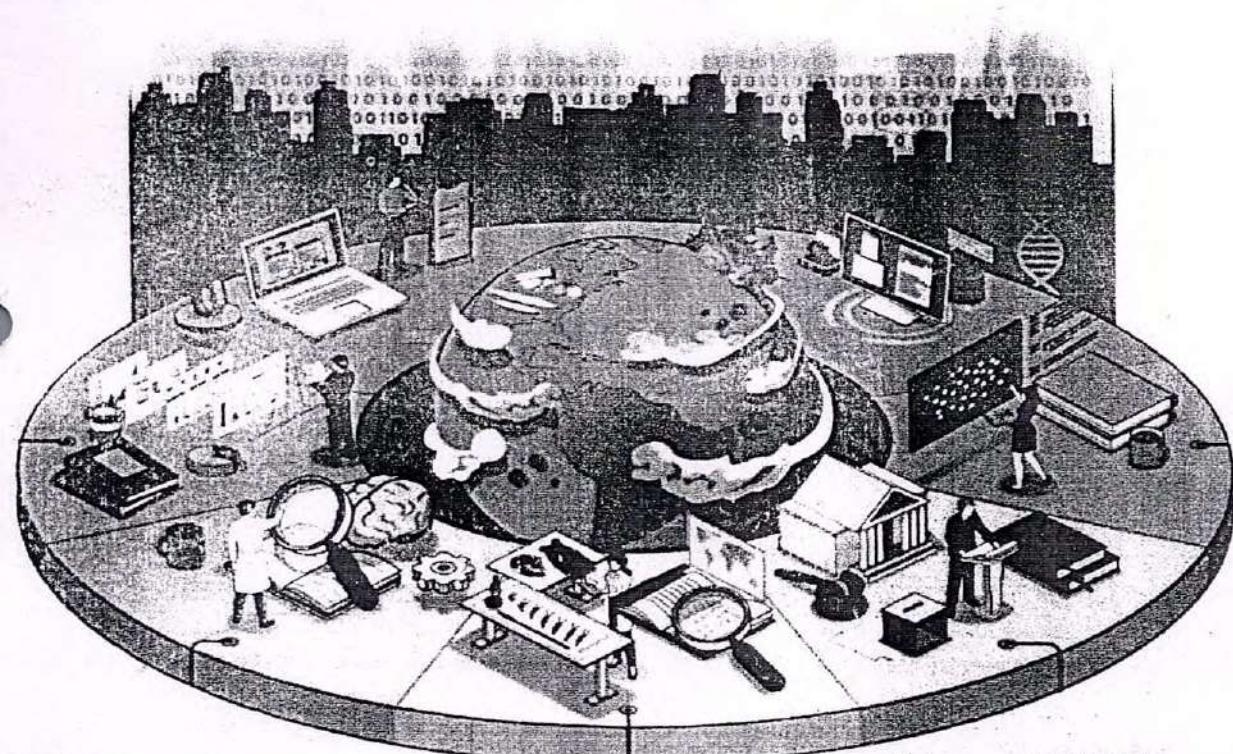
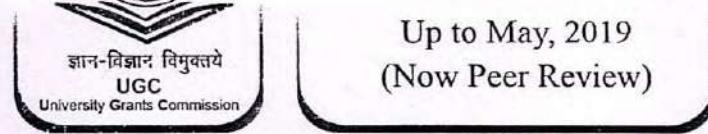
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Contribution of Chemical Science towards sustainable development and living standard of immersing contemporary society.

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Abstract:

Chemistry plays a crucial role in meeting our daily needs, particularly in the production of medicines, food supplements, and household materials. Chemistry is essential for meeting our basic needs of food, clothing, shelter, health, energy, and clean air, water and soil. Chemical technologies enrich our quality of life in numerous ways by providing new solutions to problems in health, materials and energy usage. The most important contribution of chemistry to society is as you can already see from this list. Chemistry has impacted modern society in innumerable ways, but however is that impact clearer than in the medical world. Without modern chemistry, millions of people would not have access to insulin, vaccines and antibiotics. This research article has been written on contribution of chemical science in contemporary society.

Keywords: Medicine, Nanomedicine, pollution, contemporary society, chemical science.

Introduction

The fields of chemistry have shaped industries ranging from pharmaceuticals, biology, metallurgy, plastics and digital electronics, providing us with the biomedical supplies, medicines, and consumer products we rely on daily. Advancements in chemistry have significantly impacted the modern world, including the field of food Science, manufacturing and medicine, to name a few explore chemistry's impact on the development of artificial products, medicine, fertilizers, and more. A publication discussing the impact of chemical processes on the environment, including pollution mitigation strategies and development of environmentally friendly materials. The chemistry is applied to society in this case the conversion of solar energy to more concentrated, useful forms, for example, will rely heavily on discoveries in chemistry. Long term, environmentally acceptable solutions to pollution problems are not attainable without chemical knowledge. many workers have developed low cost adsorption removal method of organic and metallic pollution or moieties from river water. Low cost adsorption removal method of organic and metallic pollutants from river water/waste water have been developed by researchers, for example clays as e.g. Bentonite clay, Montmorillonite clay, kaolinite clay, geomaterials, river sediment clay.

Role of chemistry in society:-

Applications of chemical sciences have contributed significantly to the advancement of human civilization. With a growing understanding and ability to manipulate chemical molecules. The post -world war -II chemist was considered a societal problem solver. They synthesized crop-enhancing agricultural chemicals to ensure a constant and viable food supply. They played a significant role in the eradication of deadly diseases by developing life-saving pharmaceuticals and chemical pesticides. Chemists also developed innovative plastics and synthetic fibres for use in both industrial and consumer products.

The chemical industry has been a vital sector of the modern industrialised economy. The chemical and allied manufacturing...

Use of Nanomaterial's for contemporary society:-

Nanomaterial's are utilised across various contemporary industries including electronics, medicine, energy, and environmental remediation, allowing for the development of smaller more efficient devices, targeted drug delivery systems, improved filtration technologies all thanks to their unique properties at the nano scale level; essentially enhancing the performance and capabilities of existing products while creating new applications with improved functionalities.

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Tracing the Character of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj through
the Study of Ranjit Desai's Shreemanyogi

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Abstract

The present paper aims to trace the character, qualities and strengths of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, as depicted in Ranjit Desai's novel Shreemanyogi. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj is a legendary King, an ideal King, a king of people and founder of democracy, in real sense. The concept of Swaraj was fully observed in Chhatrapati's rule- where freedom, national pride, love for own culture, traditions and respect for all religions are some of the striking features of his character. The interaction between Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and his citizens is an example of strong bonding between king and his subjects. Before the birth of the legendary king the entire Hindustan was dominated by foreign Muslim emperors and there was chaos all over the Hindustan. The character of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj stands for free breathes, free lives where there are voice of unity and religious freedom to all castes and sects. The fictional dialogues between various characters in the novel are full of zeal, energy, heart-touching and excitement.

Keywords:

Swaraj, Unity is the strength, Guerrilla warfare, King of common people, Sacrifice of life.

Introduction :

Ranjit Desai is basically Marathi writer and few of his works have been translated into English. He was influenced by a Bengali writer Sharadchandra Chaterji and a German writer Stephen. The novel Shreemanyogi, originally written in Marathi language, is highly acclaimed that brought

both- name and fame to the writer. It is translated into English by Mr. Vikram Pandey, entitled as Shriman Yogi, in 2017. The setting used in the novel is mainly Maharashtra- the land that was exploited by tyranny of the Mogal Sultanate.

Analysis :

The novel begins when Shahji Raje, father of Chhatrapati Shivaji, is standing near Junner, a town in Pune district. Jijabai is pregnant then and carrying Shivaji in her womb. All over Maharashtra there were cries of the poor and common men, chaos and famine before the birth of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. The motherhood, sisterhood and womanhood were in danger. In the realm of the Sultanate all were troubled by the intrigues and skirmishes. The novel Shreemanyogi is an account of the life and history of the greatest Maratha King Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. To give the justice to the subject in a more correct way the author has referred to many historical documents to give the touch of reality to the fictional work- Shreemanyogi. Though, it is not a book of history but the real historical events are woven with actions and dialogues between different characters. The writer Ranjeet Desai has taken lot of efforts in the Portrayal of the protagonist of the novel i.e. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, beyond the kingship- as a human being, a good son and husband, a friend and a responsible King. He is portrayed as a multidimensional character in the novel. He is an ideal king, who established the Swaraj (people's empire) and for the purpose fought with many enemies even his own kith and kin.

THE DEPICTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN THE NORTH-EAST INDIAN POETRY IN ENGLISH

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Abstract:

The present paper tries to show the loss of nature and its surrounding due to advancement going on in the North East region of India. The nature as a mother, as a caretaker, as a source of livelihood has been hailed in Indian poetry in English but as a part of it, North-east Indian poetry in English has also dominated the theme of ecology since its origin and has been carrying out in the present with serious concern about the human –nature bond ship that was existed in the ancient times. The North Eastern part of India comprises of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Mizoram and Tripura. The Northeast part of India has rich biodiversity and included in the UNESCO hotspot also. Literature deals with life and society, so the poets expressed over the degradation of nature and environment took place during colonial and postcolonial era in the region. Environment has liveliness, loss of nature and environment is the biggest threat to the rich biodiversity of the land. The environmental issues like soil erosion, deforestation, decrease in rainfall, floods etc. has deeply affected the lives of native tribal people and other people living there.

Keywords: Nature, Environment, Deforestation, Soil Erosion, Degradation and Human Intervention.

Introduction:

Human beings all the basic needs like food, shelter and home are depend on the nature but the selfish man has exploited the nature without taking care of it for the survival of human being on the earth. The cycle of nature has been disturbed by man and it is a serious problem, we all people are facing it worldwide. The Northeast being hotspot includes mountains, rivers, different types of trees that is unique and watch full. Man's greedy nature has caused the deep impact and created environmental crisis in the region. The existence of suitable environment means in hospitality for living organisms is at the risk in the North - East part of India.

The poets like Mamang Dai, Robin Ngangom, Eisher Syiem, Temsula Ao, Bhupati Das, Monalisa Changkija, Mona Zote and others have depicted the glory and devastation of environment over there. Nature is not an object but like a mother for them. Their essence, love for nature and sympathetic attitude has caused to revolt against ongoing destruction in the region.

Mamang Dai from Arunachal Pradesh is a poetess, writer and novelist. In the two collection of poems ' River Poems and Midsummer Survival Lyrics ' she has displayed the

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The Reflection of Castle Howard in the novel is Optimal in Prakash Verma's *Jootham*

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Abstract:

This paper tries to show the ill effects of caste-based discrimination in Indian society. In society, it has been continued from ancient times to post independent India. Dalits in ancient times were not treated as human beings; they were considered polluted by the upper caste people. Lack of education did not help them to get rid of their social status. The wider society did not accept them. They were not allowed to live in the same place as independent India. The life's requirement of a person outside the village was a greatneider for him. It is nothing but the experience of dalit community. The tribulations and degradation of human being as human is completely caused and determined by powerful elements of social hierarchy.

Keywords: Caste, Discrimination, Human being, Search for Identity, Introduction:

Ergonomics

discrimination, living of individuals, communities & groups. The writing is a social and cultural text. The state of the society and its experience is an individual's historical & cultural inheritance. Dalit literature of the society is the product of social discrimination. In the pre-Independence India, Dalits were treated worse than animals. They were not a part of main stream of the society. All kinds of work also were done by them without paying wages. The denial of education, medicines in hospitals and water were restricted for them. The severe poverty and hunger caused to do whatever work the upper caste people wanted to do. The culture of contemporary society has brutal

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education of an individual but rather the society as a whole. The society is responsible for setting education. To quote,

"I washed my hands and feet at the school tap and this, the books and notebooks in the sun. My heart felt very heavy that day it occurred that studying wasn't going to be possible for me. But Pitri's face and words were forcing me to do it. Yes, I have to support Pitri at least in studying" (Varnik, Mukherjee and 39)

Treatment given to the chhavas as dharmi in the school by headmaster Kachan is full of discrimination and pariahism. Without supporting the writer and discriminating society on the basis of hereditary system and caste related to her, the school goes against the motto of the school which it belongs. The complete rejection to the right to education on the caste basis is inhuman practice observed by the headmaster of the school.

The people belonging to lower caste worked in the farm and their hard struggle was paid off and

part of their life, but are not given respect in exchange of labor. These people were denied respectfully and given a proper meal while the upper caste people received a hot soup in afternoons. The anguish of the dalit society is this. The dalit people have less money and they are segregated and ostracized by the upper caste people. The conservative set of a society considered chhavas, chhavas and others worse than animals. The shadow, touch of dalits will impure the remaining society. Such kind of caste was imposed in the social system. The high caste people made fun of dalit. From the childhood, every girl and boy was oppressed. The writer and other characters experienced the same condition living in the society where unequal treatment was given to them. The social differences and concept of 'upper and lower' people through the writer's experience is expressed in the autobiography.

Conclusion:

'Joothan' express the experience of human beings whose existence is determined by the upper caste people. The writer Om Prakash Varnik represents dalit community which is searching itself as human beings. The life without self-respect and dignity is not the community's survival, a jected and going. The human experience and dalit community is a product of unequal social order. The writer in 'Joothan' shows dalit consciousness. It is full of struggles, hardships and humiliations. The society of man has been existing in discrimination from thousands of years. It is the darkness spread over the life and society community as well. Fraternity, fraternity and equality are the pillars of life that gives development and growth in the life. The disease, misery and sorrow of a person is present the entire community. But is still leaving out of main-stream of society in few other ways of progress. The broader and generous attitude within the society can kill such types of discrimination and experience a progress in the society.

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वाधाच्या वाधनखानी । शब्दला ठार केला...



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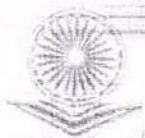
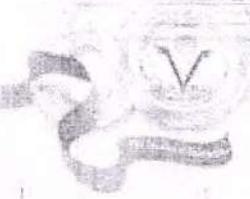

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A Study on Emerging Trends of Feminist Narratives and the Hindi Film Industry

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Abstract

The Hindi film industry, colloquially known as Bollywood, has long been a significant cultural force in India, shaping public perceptions and societal norms. This study explores the evolution of feminist narratives within Bollywood films, examining how they reflect and influence societal attitudes towards gender equality. By analyzing key films, trends, and industry dynamics, this article aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the progress and challenges in portraying feminist themes in Hindi cinema. This study explores the emerging trends of feminist narratives in the Hindi film industry, examining the evolution of female representation and the impact of feminist discourse on Bollywood cinema. The research analyzes a range of films, from the early 2000s to the present day, to identify shifts in the portrayal of women and the ways in which feminist themes are addressed.

Keywords: Feminist narratives, Hindi film industry, Bollywood cinema

1.1.1 Introduction

The Hindi film industry, commonly referred to as Bollywood, is one of the largest and most influential film industries in the world. With its vast audience both within India and globally, Bollywood plays a significant role in shaping cultural narratives and societal norms. Historically, the portrayal of women in Hindi cinema has often reflected the patriarchal structure of Indian society, with female characters frequently relegated to secondary roles, confined to stereotypes, or portrayed as objects of male desire.

However, recent years have witnessed a gradual yet impactful transformation in the portrayal of women in Bollywood films. This shift is part of a broader global movement towards gender equality and the recognition of women's rights. The increasing presence of feminist narratives in Bollywood signals a significant departure from traditional representations, offering more complex, diverse, and empowering portrayals of women.

This study aims to explore the emerging trends of feminist narratives in Bollywood, examining how these trends reflect and influence contemporary societal attitudes towards gender. The research will analyze a selection of films from the past two decades, identifying key themes, character arcs, and narrative structures that contribute to feminist storytelling. Additionally, the study will consider the roles of filmmakers, scriptwriters, and actors in driving these changes and the reception of such films by audiences and critics.

1.2 Historical Context

Early Depictions of Women in Hindi Cinema

In the early years of Bollywood, female characters were typically confined to roles that emphasized traditional virtues such as purity, modesty, and devotion to family. Films like "Mother India" (1957) and "Pakeezah" (1972) celebrated women's sacrifices within patriarchal frameworks.

1980s and 1990s: Transition and Resistance

The 1980s and 1990s saw a gradual transition, with films beginning to challenge traditional gender roles. Actresses like Shabana Azmi and Smita Patil took on roles that portrayed women as strong, independent individuals. Movies like "Arth" (1982) and "Mirch Masala" (1987) showcased women defying societal norms and asserting their agency.

Evolution of Feminist Narratives in Bollywood

Traditionally, Bollywood films have often portrayed women in stereotypical roles, either as virtuous, self-sacrificing mother and wife or as the object of male desire. These characters were frequently relegated to supporting roles, with little agency or depth. However, recent years have witnessed a gradual and profound transformation in these portrayals.

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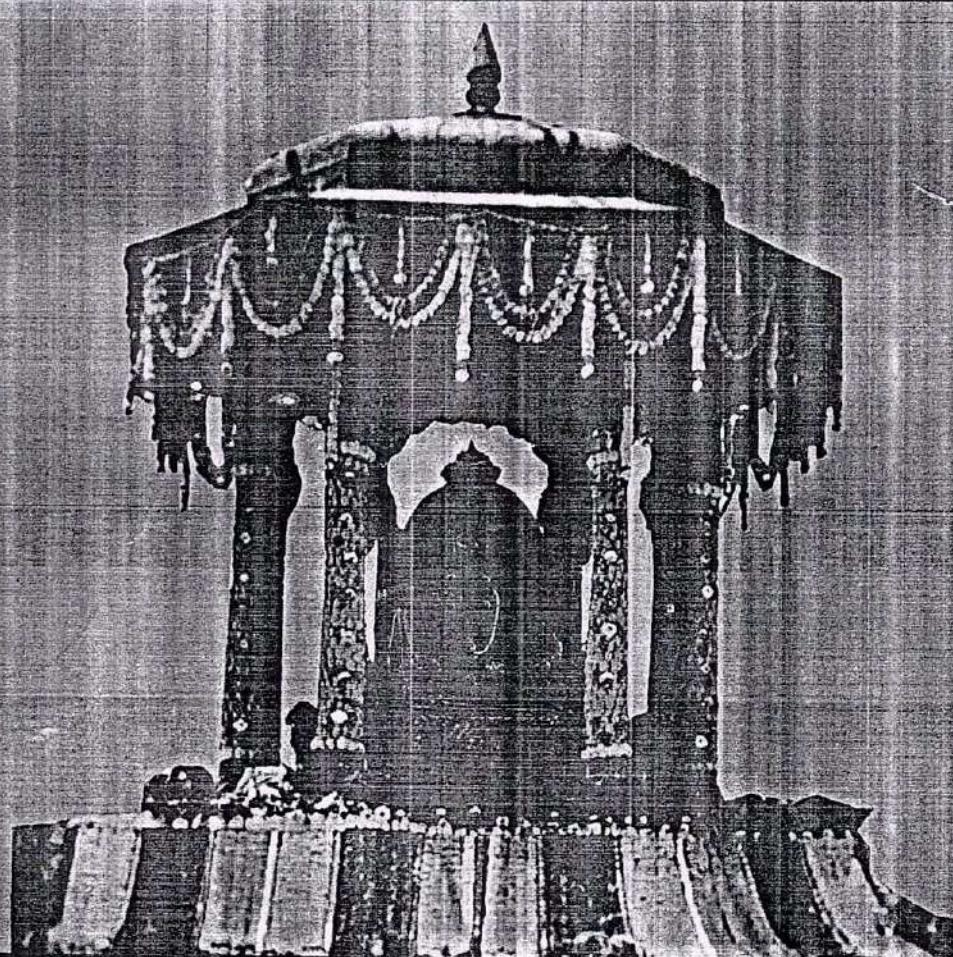
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प्रा.डॉ.इंदिरा अशोक लोखंडे

सहायक प्राध्यापक (इतिहास विभाग)

सौ.रजनीताई नानासाहेब देशमुख कला, वाणि
व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, भडगाव.ता.पाचोरा, जि

प्रस्तावित :-

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात 'शिवकालीन दिव्य प्रकार - एक ऐतिहासिक अभ्यास' या विषयावर लेख संपादित करीत असून, ऐ कागदपत्रांच्या आधारे महाराष्ट्रातील शिवकालीन निवाडा पद्धतीचा अभ्यास संशोधिका म्हणून करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज हे भारताचे एक आराध्य दैवत आहे. १७ व्या शतकात महाराष्ट्राच्या या महापुरुषाचे नाव त्रिखंडा होते. शिवाजी नावाची एक विभूती भारतात आहे, अशी युरोप खंडातील सर्व राष्ट्रांत खात्री झाली होती शिवाजी महाराजांनी महाराष्ट्रात निर्माण केले, महाराजापूर्वी सुमारे चारशे वर्ष महाराष्ट्रात स्वराज्य नव्हते. त्याकाळातील मुसलमानांच्या अत्याचाराने स्वत्वहिन झालेल जागृत केले, त्यांना राष्ट्रवाद शिकविला, त्यांची अस्मिता त्यांचे चारित्र्य, त्यांची लष्करी शिस्त, त्यांचे असामान्य नेतृत्व, त्यांचे संघटन त्यांचे आदर्श प्रशासन आणि आक्रमकता पाहता अर्वाचीन भारतात या थोर पुरुषाचे चरित्र्य आजही आपल्या स्मरणात आहे.

महाराष्ट्रात वतनांविषयीच्या आणि दोन गावांमधील शिवेविषयीच्या तंत्यांचा निवाडा गोतसभेत केला जाई १ आणि कोणत्याच १ पुरावा नसला तर, आणि कधी कधी एखाद्या पक्षाने आग्रह धरला तरीदेखील, दिव्य करवून निवाडा केला जाईल अशा प्रकारे दिव्य करून करण्याची पद्धत जगात अनेक ठिकाणी रुढ होती. २ इ.स.१२१५ मध्ये पोपच्या हुकुमावरून भरविण्यात आलेल्या खिस्ती धर्मगुरुंच्या १ निवाड्याकरिता दिव्याचा अवलंब करण्याची पद्धत त्याज्य ठरविली. ३इंग्लंडमध्ये इ.स.१२१९पासून ही पद्धत कायद्याने बंद करण्यात ३ महाराष्ट्रात मात्र दिव्य करवून निवाडा करण्याची पद्धत इसवी सनाच्या अठराव्या शतकापर्यंत चालू होती. इ.स.१६७६ मध्ये असेच एव प्रकारांची माहिती पुढे थोडक्यात दिली आहे.

दिव्य हा करण्याकरिता वापरण्याचा नेहमीचा उपाय नव्हता. साक्षीदार, कागदपत्रे, प्रत्यक्ष ताबा किंवा भोगवटा, यासारखी प्रमाणे नसतील तंत्र दैवी प्रमाणाचा म्हणजेच दिव्याचा अवलंब करावा असे हिंदू सृतिग्रंथांमध्ये सांगितले आहे. ६ इसवी सनाच्या स शतकात महाराष्ट्रात रुढ असलेले दिव्याचे प्रकार पुढील प्रमाणे होते. ५ म्हणून, इसवी सनाच्या सतराव्या शतकात महाराष्ट्रात रुढ असलेल्या दि

रवादिव्य :-

हिंदू सृतिग्रंथांमध्ये 'तप्तमाष' दिव्य म्हणून जो दिव्याचा प्रकार सांगितला आहे त्याच प्रकारचे हे दिव्य आहे. ७ रवा म्हणजे सोन्याचा किंवा चांदीचा छोटा तुकडा. गरम तेलात टाकलेला रवा बोटांनी बाहेर काढणे असे या दिव्याचे स्वरूप होते. हे दिव्य करा सर्वसाधारण पद्धत पुढीलप्रमाणे होती. ८

हे दिव्य अग्रवाद्याने, आणि अग्रवादी अनेक असतील तर त्यांच्यापैकी एकाने, करावयाचे असे. सृतिग्रंथांचा सर्वसाधारण अंग दिव्य प्रतिवादीने करावा असा आहे. ९ परस्परसंमतीने वादी किंवा प्रतिवादी यांपैकी कोणीही दिव्य करावे आणि तो जिंकल्यास प्रतिपक्षां भरावा किंवा शिक्षा भोगावी असा पर्यायी याजवल्क्यसमृतीत दिला आहे. पण महाराष्ट्रात अग्रवाद्यानेच दिव्य करण्याची रीत होती असे. कागदपत्रांमधील दिव्यांच्या अनेक वर्णनांवरून दिसून येते. १० दिव्य अग्रवाद्याने करावयाचे असते अशा अर्थाचे उल्लेखही मराठी कागदपत्रां आले आहेत. उदा. रामबाग परगण्यातील ऐनापूर आणि विजापूर मामल्यातील तंगडी या गावांमधील शिवेच्या तंत्याचा निवाडा दिव्य अवलंब करून करण्यात आला. तो ५ जानेवारी १८८४ तारखेच्या एका महजरात नमूद केला आहे. त्यात "तागडीकर सादक म्हणजे अग्रव सादकांनी रवा काढावा; ऐनापूरकर साजक म्हणजे प्रतिवादी, त्यांनी पाठीसी हात लावावा ऐसी सर्ती केली" असा उल्लेख आला आहे. ११ क. परगण्यातील पाली या गावच्या मोकदमी विषयीच्या एका तंत्याचा निवाडा खुद शिवाजीच्या उपस्थितीत दिव्याचा अवलंब करण्यात आला

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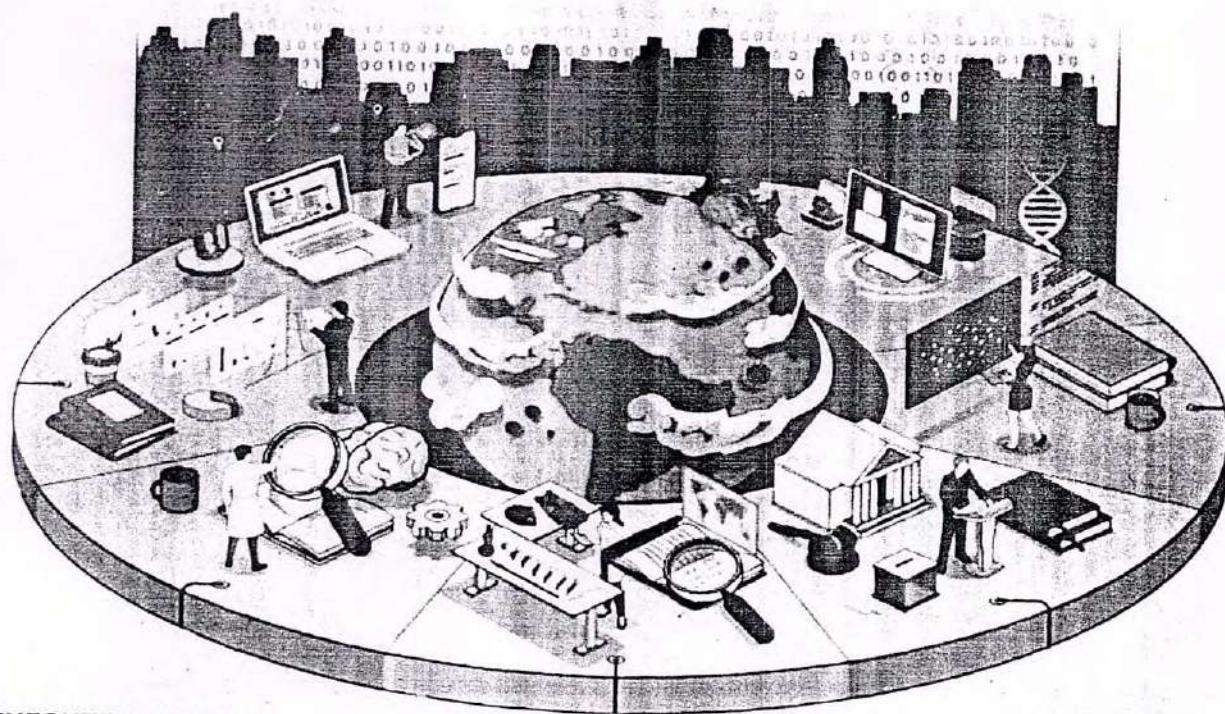
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सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक (इतिहास विभाग)

सौ. रजनीताई नानासाहेब देशमुख कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय भडगाव, जि. जळगाव.

प्रस्तावित :-

इ.स. १९१५ मध्ये महात्मा गांधी दक्षिण आफिकेतून भारतात परत आले. भारताचा दौरा करून ते स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलन व राष्ट्रीय कार्यात सक्रिय झाले. देशभराच्या दौरात महात्माजीनी भारतीय समाजाचा अभ्यास केला. आणि देशापुढील प्रश्न जाणून घेतले. गांधीजींच्या लक्षात आले की सामान्य माणूस हा राष्ट्रीय प्रवाहापासून दूर आहे. तो राष्ट्रीय प्रवाहात आल्याशिवाय स्वातंत्र्य मिळणार नाही म्हणून त्यांनी सामान्य माणसापर्यंत चळवळ नेली. त्यासाठी सत्याग्रह, उपवास, निःशब्द प्रतिकार अशी आयुधे दिली. सर्वसामान्य माणसातील मरगळ झटकून त्याच्यात चेतना, फुकण्याचे काम महात्मा गांधीजीनी केले. परिणामतः अवधा महाराष्ट्रचं नव्हेतर उभा देश पेटून उठला. लोकांनी शाळा सोडल्या, नोकऱ्या सोडल्या आणि स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलनात स्वतःला झोकून दिले खादी हे ईशाचे वक्त्र बनले. ब्रिटीश राजवटीत फौजदार असलेले धनाजी नाना चौधरी यांनी १६ जून १९३० रोजी निकरीचा राजीनामा दिला आणि खिरोदा या पूर्व खानदेशातील गावी १९३१ रोजी 'स्वराज्य आश्रम' स्थापन दिला. १९३२ च्या चळवळीत या आश्रमातील ७५ ल्यू-पुरुष कारावासात होते. १५०० लोकवस्तीच्या ७५ लोक गरेदारे, मुलेबाळे सोहून कारागृहात जातात ही बाब विचार करण्यासाठी आहे. ही किमया 'गांधी' या जादुगारामुळे डडली. गावागावात 'पॉकेट गांधी' निर्माण झालेले होते. त्यांनी देशभरात राष्ट्रवाद जागविला आणि त्या सर्वांचे गळास्थान होते महात्मा गांधी.

शोधनाचे महत्त्व :-

महात्मा गांधीजीनी भारताच्या स्वातंत्रलळ्यात अहिंसेच्या तत्वावर आधारित अनेक आंदोलनाचे नेतृत्व घेते. त्यापैकी सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळ ही इ.स. १९३० मध्ये सुरु झालेली एक महत्त्वाची चळवळ होती. ब्रिटिश सरकारने भारतात अनेक जुलमी कायदे लागू केले होती. भारतीय जनता या कायद्यांना विरोध करत होती. परंतु ब्रिटिश सरकारने कोणत्याही प्रकारचा बदल करण्यास नकार दिला. त्यामुळे महात्मा गांधीजीनी ब्रिटिश सरकार विरोधात सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळ करण्याचा निर्णय देतला.

शोधनाचे उद्दिष्ट :-

- १) महात्मा गांधीजीनी सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळ संपूर्ण भारतभर सुरु केली होती.
- २) सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळीत ब्रिटिश विरोधात जळगाव जिल्ह्याचा सहभाग.
- ३) दांडीयावेत खानदेशातील जनतेचा मोळ्या प्रमाणात सहभाग.
- ४) जळगाव जिल्ह्यातून ब्रिटिश मीठ कायद्याचा विरोध जनतेचा सहभाग.

विनय कायदेभंग चळवळीमध्ये खानदेशाचा सहभाग :-

लाहोर येथे रावी नदीच्या तिरावर ३१ डिसेंबर १९२९ मध्ये राष्ट्रीय कॉग्रेस पक्षाचे महत्त्वपूर्ण अधिवेशन रले होते. या अधिवेशनाच्या अध्यक्षपदी पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हे होते या अधिवेशनात भारताला संपूर्ण

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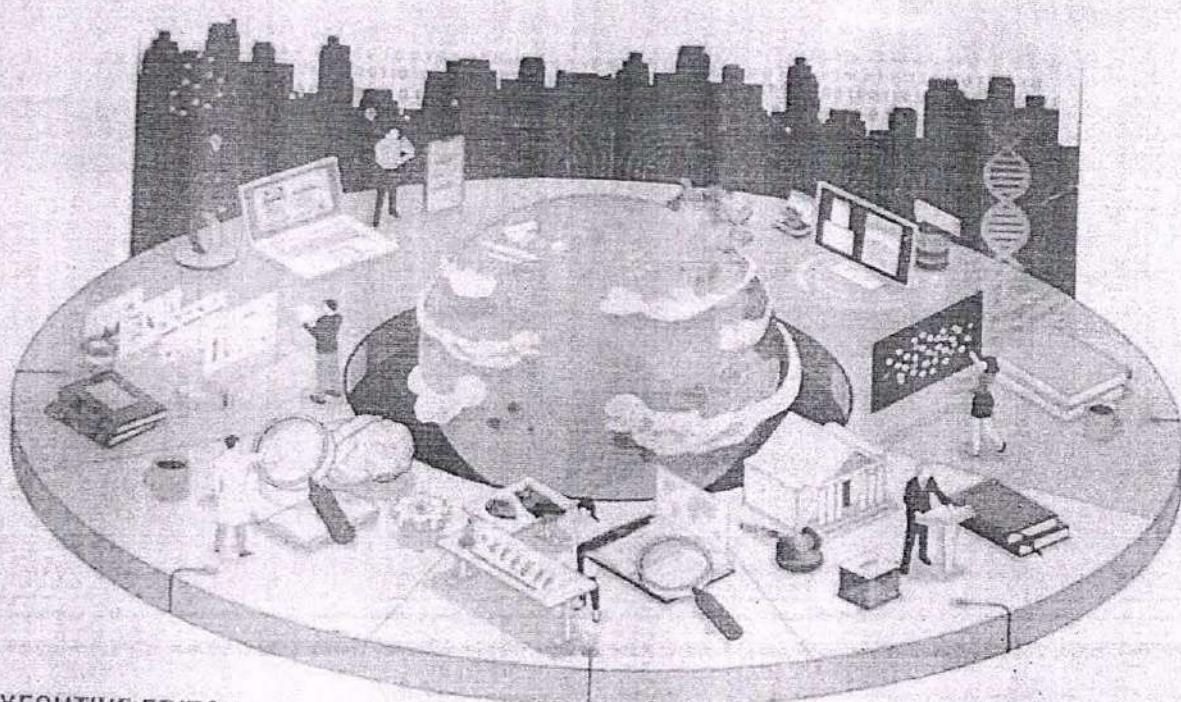
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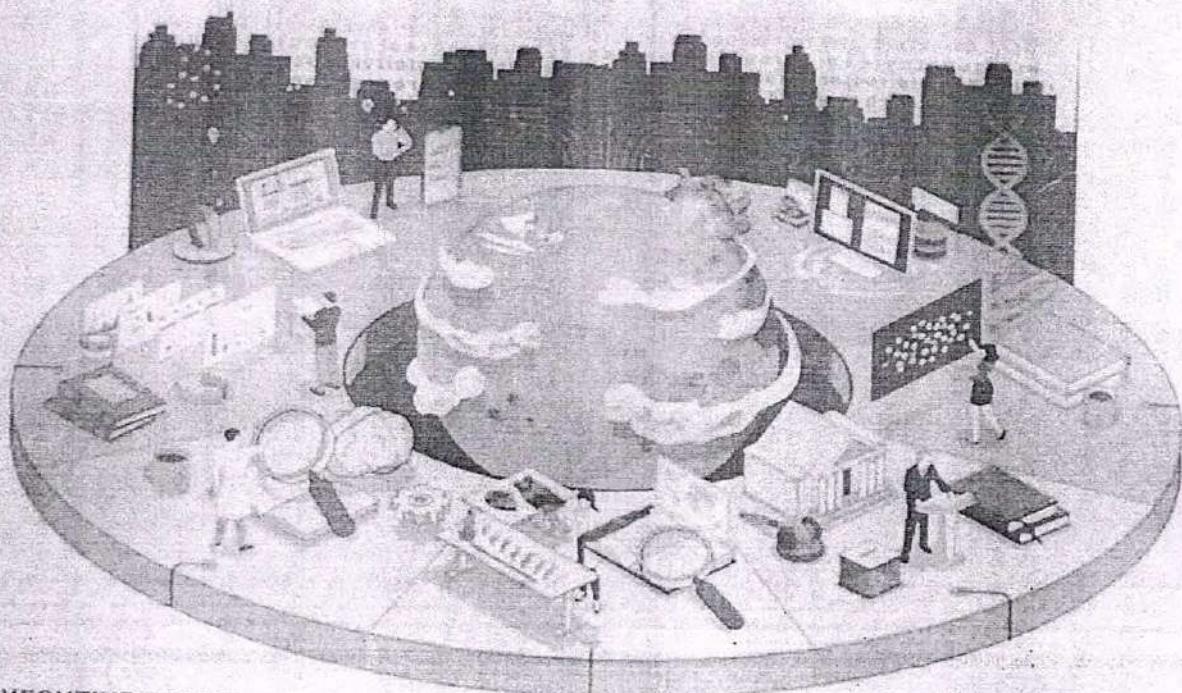


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भारतीय कृषी क्षेत्र आणि शाश्वत विकास : एक अभ्यास

प्रा.डॉ जनादन जानवी देवरे

सी. रता देशमुख वैना, वर्षाणीच्या व विजय न महाविद्यालय संसाधने रि. जळगाव

प्रा.डॉ आर. पी. पाटील,
येगामाई संघकेशन इस्ट संचालित कला वाणिज्य व विजात महाविद्यालय संग्रहालय ता. निधुच्या
गीथवारा :

या संशोधनाचा उद्देश भारतातील शाश्वत शेती विकासाचे प्रश्न आणि आव्हाने आधीरेखित करणे जाहे. कृतीमुळे, कृषी उत्पादनाची उत्पादकता लक्षणीयरीत्या वाढते विविध संसाधनांचे एकवित कार्यप्रदर्शन, रणनीती आणि अवलंबलेल्या पद्धती, शेतीच्या अंतिम कामगिरीचे प्रतीक आहेत. नैसर्गिक आपर्तीमुळे येणाऱ्या प्रत्येक प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीला तोड देण्यासाठी, सर्व नाचिन्यपूर्ण रणनीतीचा वापर शेतकऱ्यांना करावा लागतो. अभ्यासातील निष्कार्षांमधून नावित्यपूर्ण रणनीती आणि एकूण विकास साध्य करण्याचे मार्ग उद्घव होतात. शेती ही भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे. हा एक बहु-विद्याशाखीय इटिकोन असल्याने, जो उत्पादन, प्रक्रिया आणि विषयन यासारऱ्या सर्व क्षेत्रांशी जोडतो; म्हणून भारतात बदल घडवून आणण्यासाठी ती सतत वर्चस्व गाजवते. भारत हा खेड्यांचा देश आहे, जिये ग्रामीण लोकांचा मोठा माग शेतीवर पूर्णपणे अवलंबून असतो कारण तो त्यांचा मुख्य व्यवसाय आहे. शेतीमध्ये शाश्वत विकासाचा उद्देश केवळ उत्पादकता, कार्यक्षमता आणि रोजगाराची पातळी वाढवणे नाही तर नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचा आधार देखील जतन करणे आहे. या पेपरचा मुख्य उद्देश दुव्यम देण्या वापरून शेतीमध्ये शाश्वत विकासाचे महत्त्व अभ्यासणे आहे.

शाश्वत विकास ही बदलाची प्रक्रिया आहे. ज्यामध्ये संसाधनांचे शोषण, हितसंवंधाची दिशा, तांत्रिक विकासाची दिशा आणि संस्थातमक बदल हे मानवी गरजा आणि आकांक्षा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी वर्तमान आणि भविष्यातील क्षमतांमध्ये सुसंवाद साधतात आणि वाढवतात. शाश्वत शेती म्हणजे पर्यावरणाला त्रासदायक, संतुलित किंवा प्रदूषित न करता चांगल्या कार्यक्षमतेने संसाधनांचा वापर करून अधिक मानवी उपयुक्तेसाठी पिके घेण्याची पद्धत. उच्च उत्पन्न देणाऱ्या विविध वियाप्यांचा वापर वाढल्यामुळे भारताने हरित क्रांती साध्य केली आहे. परंतु उत्पादक क्षमता राखण्यासाठी पुरेशी काळजी न घेता जमिनीचे सधन वापर केल्याने घूप, सेंट्रिय पदार्थाचे नुकसान, मातीची रचना आणि पाणी साचणे आणि विपारी क्षार आणि रसायने साचणे यामुळे वरच्या घनतेचे नुकसान होते. कीटकनाशकांच्या अतिवापरामुळे स्थानिक आरोग्य घोके निर्माण झाले. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा अविवेकी वापर पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षिततेला घोका निर्माण करू शकतो आणि पर्यावरणाचे असंतुलन निर्माण करू शकतो. शेतीसाठी योग्य असलेल्या जमिनीचे शेतीवाहेरील कपरात विविधीकरण रोखणे, एकात्मिक वन व्यवस्थापन, अनुवांशिक संसाधनांचे जतन करणे आणि सागरी संसाधनांचे व्यवस्थापन करणे याद्वारे भारतीय अवधील शाश्वततेवर प्रकाश टाकण्यात आला आहे. भारतातील शाश्वत कृषी विकास साध्य करण्यासाठी काही घोरणात्मक उपाययोजना सुचवण्यात आल्या आहेत.

प्रस्तावना :

मिळ अर्धव्यवस्था असलेला कृषिप्रधान देश आहे. देशाच्या एकूण रोजगारात मोठा वादा नियंत्रणाचे भवितव्य शेती ठरवते जिथे अनेक विद्यार्थी असल्यामुळे.

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नगाव ता. जि. धुळे

वटल नांगाळ मंडळाने विष्णुराग केरळ आणि DICE प्रतिमान हे हवामान बदलाचे दोनकाळीन आर्थिक परिणाम समजून प्राण्यासाठी तमेच निर्वाप हवामान धोण्याच्या किमती—प्रभावाचे मूल्याकडे करण्यासाठी यक्का यांकिंगाली साधन आहे. एकांभीक प्रमेवकमध्ये आर्थिक वाढ आणि हवामान वटल याना जोडने DICE प्रतिमानने धोण्याकर्त्यांना सध्याच्या आणि भवियतांतर्यात फिरव्याप्त्या गरजा भर्तुक्त करताना हवामान वटल कमी करण्यासाठी खोणे अखव्यास मदत केलेला आहे.

उद्देश्य :—

- 1) DICE प्रतीमानाचा अभ्यास करणे
- 2) DICE प्रतीमानाआणि कृपी शेवातील सवधाचा अभ्यास करणे.

गृहीतकृत्ये :—

- 1) DICE प्रतीमान पर्यावरणीय अर्थशास्त्राने दीर्घकालीन प्रतिमान आहे
- 2) DICE प्रतीमानात कृपी अर्थव्यवस्थेतील पर्यावरणीय धोके आणि उपाय दिलेले आहेत व्याप्ती :—

या शोध निव्याची व्याप्ती हि विल्यम नॉर्थस यांच्या DICE प्रतिमान आणि त्याचे कृपी शेवाशी असलेला संबंध पुरते मर्यादित आहे. या शोध निव्याचात DICE प्रतिमान आणि त्यातील विविध घटकांचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे. DICE प्रतीमानातील विविध घटकांचे परस्पर संबंध कसे आहेत तसेच त्यांचातील कार्यकरण भाव व त्या घटकाचा कृपी शेवावरील परिणाम व उपाययोजना काय आहेत याचा अभ्यास या शोधनिव्याचात देण्यात आला आहे.

तथ्य संकलन :—

सदर शोधनिव्याचासाठी संशोधकाने प्रामुख्याने दुव्यम साधनसामग्रीचा बापर केला आहे. यामध्ये विविध दैनिके, सापाताहिके, विविध शासकीय निमशासकीय संकेतस्थळे, विल्यम नांगाळ यांने सदर्भे गेले इत्यादी साभनांचा बापर करण्यात आलेला आहे.

DICE (Dynamic Integrated Climate-Economy) प्रतिमान :—

- 1) इटिप्रेटेड असेसमेंट प्रतिमान (IAM) :—

DICE प्रतिमान हे 'इटिप्रेटेड' असेसमेंट प्रतिमान

विधवा व परित्यक्ता महिला आणि आर्थिक असुरक्षितता: जळगाव जिल्ह्यातील ग्रामीण भागातील विधवा व परित्यक्ता महिलांचा व्यष्टी अभ्यास

शुभांगी संजय रोनवणे, संशोधक निवार्थी, क. व. चौ. ड. म. वि. जळगाव,

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जि. जळगाव.

सारांश

भारतीय समाजात विधवा व परित्यक्ता महिलांना कलंक, मालमतेच्या अधिकारापर्यंत मर्यादित प्रवेश, शाश्वत उत्पन्नाचा अभाव या विशेष आव्हानांचा सामना करावा लागतो. पतीच्या निधनानंतर आर्थिक, सामाजिक, आणि सांस्कृतिक स्तरावर त्याच्यासमोरील समस्या गंभीर होतात. विशेषत: ग्रामीण आणि निमशहरी भागातील विधवा महिलांना कुटुंबातील जबाबदाऱ्या, आर्थिक अस्थिरता, आणि सामाजिक दबाव यांचा सामना करावा लागतो. जळगाव जिल्हा सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक दृष्ट्या वैविध्यपूर्ण असल्यामुळे या भागातील विधवा महिलांच्या परिस्थितीना अभ्यास महत्वाचा ठरतो.

कल शब्द (Key Words): विधवा व परित्यक्ता महिला, आर्थिक असुरक्षितता, जळगाव जिल्हा, शासकीय योजना.

प्रस्तावना

देशातील नागरिकांचे सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक कल्याण साधते ही कल्याणकारी गज्याची जबाबदारी असते. भारतासारख्या विकसनातील देशात मुख्यत: महिलांमध्ये विधवा, परित्यक्ता, वृद्ध, भिकारी व वेदर, वेश्या, अपनाधी, शारीरिक आणि मानसिक दुर्बल महिला त्याचवरोवर अनुगूचित जाती-जमाती आणि वंचित समाजातील महिलांचा विकास करणे आवश्यक आहे. भारतीय राज्यवटनेतील मार्गदर्शक तत्वांमध्ये सामाजिक कल्याणातर्गत महिलांच्या कल्याणाची तरतुद करण्यात आली आहे. प्रामुख्याने कलम 39 क तुमार रुदी-पुरुष दोघांनाही समान अधिकार, समान संधी देण्याची अवस्था केली गेली आहे. निसर्गत: एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या अर्धी लोकसंख्या महिलांची आहे. कायदेशीर दुष्टीते त्यांना पुरुषांच्या वरोवराते अधिकार असले पाहिजेत परंतु वास्तविक परिस्थिती यापेक्षा भिन्न आहे. प्राचीन काळापासून तर वर्तमान कालखंडापर्यंतचा अभ्यास केला असता असे दिसून येते कि, सर्व कालखंडामध्ये महिलांना पुरुषांपेक्षा निम्न दर्जा देण्यात आला आहे. देशातलीवरील अभ्यासामध्ये सर्वांत जास्त विधवा उन्नप्रदेश (4,856,188) महाराष्ट्र (4,520,764) आणि आंध्रप्रदेश (4,297,481) मध्ये आहेत प्रतित्यक्ता महिलांचे सर्वाधिक प्रमाण महाराष्ट्र (154,274) पश्चिम बंगाल (125,744) गुजरात (88,753) इतके आहे. सर्वात कमी विधवा दमन आणि दिव (296) लक्षद्वीप (2,448) दादर नगर हवेली (348), सिक्किम (676) प्रदेशांमध्ये आहे. विधवांचा विविध गाज्यांमध्ये लोकसंख्येतील मोठा हिस्सा दिग्ंुन येतो, ज्यामध्ये सामाजिक आव्हाने, मृत्युदर आणि नोंकूनिक परंपरा इत्यादीचा प्रभाव स्पष्ट होतो. घटस्फोटांच्या संख्येमध्ये विधवांच्या तुलनेत लक्षणीय घट दिसून येते, परंतु त्या वंदलत्या कौटुंबिक रचनेचे आणि विविध भागातील सामाजिक स्वीकाराचे प्रतिविवर दर्शवितात. (Ministry of women and child development, government of India 2023). विधवा व परित्यक्ता महिलांच्या आर्थिक असुरक्षिततेचा विषय त्यांच्या सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आणि आर्थिक स्थितीशी संवधित आहे. भागातील विशेषत: ग्रामीण

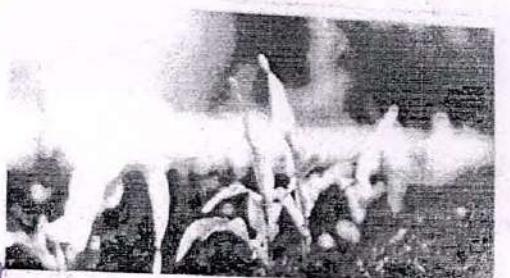
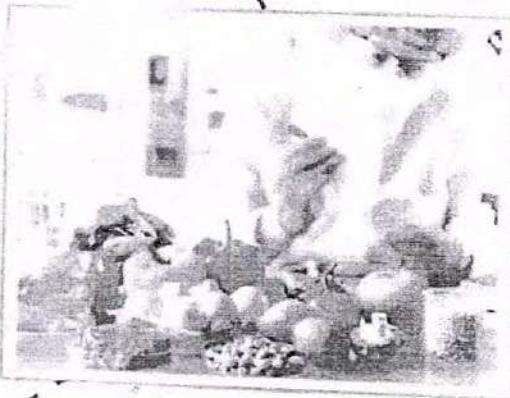
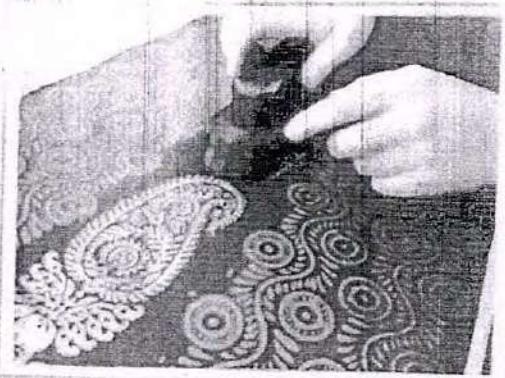
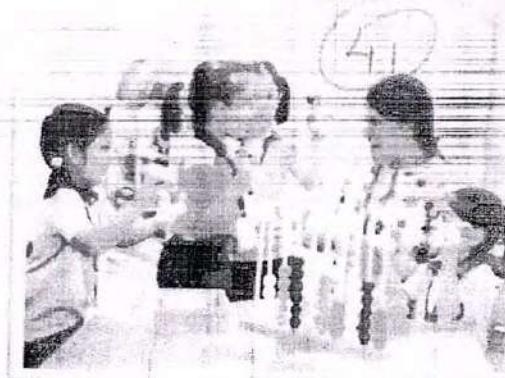
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Understanding the Nutritional Importance of Millets and Wild Vegetables in Traditional Diets

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Abstract

Millets and wild vegetables have been integral components of traditional diets across various cultures, particularly in rural and indigenous communities. Despite their nutritional value, these foods have been largely overlooked in modern dietary practices. Wild vegetables, often overlooked in modern agricultural systems, provide an additional source of vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants. These underutilized crops offer a sustainable solution to dietary diversification and are particularly important in regions facing food insecurity and climate challenges. This review aims to rediscover the nutritional importance of millets and wild vegetables in traditional diets, highlighting their potential to address micronutrient deficiencies, promote food security, and support sustainable agriculture. This review highlights the nutritional profiles of various millet species and wild vegetables, examining their health benefits and potential in preventing lifestyle diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and obesity. Additionally, the cultural significance of these foods is explored, emphasizing the importance of preserving traditional knowledge for future generations. The integration of millets and wild vegetables into contemporary diets can promote sustainable agriculture, improve public health, and foster resilience against global food crises.

Keywords: food security, millets, nutritional importance, sustainability, traditional diets, wild vegetables.

Introduction

The rising challenges of malnutrition, food insecurity, and the environmental impacts of modern agriculture have prompted renewed interest in traditional diets that emphasize biodiversity and sustainable food sources.

Among these, millets and wild vegetables hold a significant place, particularly in regions with harsh climates and limited agricultural resources.

For centuries, these foods have been staples in the diets of many indigenous populations, providing not only sustenance but also a wide range of essential nutrients [1]. Millets, a group of small-seeded grasses, are known for their resilience in arid environments and their rich nutritional content. Often referred to as "ancient grains," they have long been a key component of diets in Africa and Asia. Despite their high nutritional value, millets have been largely overlooked in favour of more commercially viable crops like wheat and rice. However, their ability to thrive in poor soils, coupled with their dense micronutrient profile, makes them a valuable tool in addressing contemporary food and nutritional challenges [2,3].

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