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Foreign Policy of the Donald Trump Administration and its effect on India.

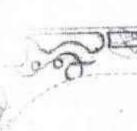
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THINK INDIA (Quarterly Journal)

Foreign Policy of the Donald Trump Administration and its effection and its effection.

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#### Abstract :-

The US Government plays a most important role in International Affairs its foreign policy make impact on many countries and India being largest democracy and has lot of things common will US. The study of the foreign policy of the Donald Trump will be a beneficial to the India government to plan and make our policies which can be beneficial to the large portion of the Indian population.

The foreign policy positions expressed by Trump during his presidential campaign changes frequently, so that it was "difficult to glean a political agenda, or even a set of clear, core policy values ahead of his presidency."

During the campaign, Trump supported a robust national defense. In his first budget proposal as president, Trump proposed a \$54 billion (10%) increase in defense spending, to a total of \$639 billion for fiscal year 2018. He said the increase would be needed to fight terrorism,

Overview: India-U.S. bilateral relations have developed into a "global strategic partnership", based on shared democratic values and increasing convergence of interests on bilateral, regional and global issues. The emphasis placed by the Government in India on development and good governance has created opportunity to reinvigorate bilateral ties and enhance cooperation under the motto --- "Chalein Saath Saath: Forward Together We Go", and "Sanjha Prayas, Sab ka Vikas" (Shared Effort, Progress for All) adopted during the first two summits of Prime Minister.

Keywords:- Foreign Policy, Government, Diplomacy, Bilateral, Global, Impact, Support.

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The stated aims of the foreign policy of the Donald Trump administration include a focus of security, by fighting terrorists abroad and strengthening border defenses and undirigration controls; an expansion of the U.S. military; an "America First" approach to trade; and undomacy whereby "old enemies become friends". The foreign policy positions expressed by Trump during his presidential campaign changed frequently, so that it was "difficult to glean a political agenda, or even a set of clear, core policy values ahead of his presidency." Improve troop readiness, and build new ships and planes and would be paid for by deep cuts to other agencies, including a 28% cut from the State Department budget. He also requested an additional \$30 billion for the Defense Department for the remainder of fiscal year 2017.

During the campaign, Trump "repeatedly defined American global interests almost purely in economic terms," with the nation's "roles as a peacekeeper, as a provider of a nuclear deterrent against adversaries like North Korea, as an advocate of human rights and as a guarantor of allies' borders" being "quickly reduced to questions of economic benefit to the United States." He repeatedly called for allied countries, including Germany, Israel, Japan, Saudi Arabia, and South Korea, to pay the United States for helping protect their nations and suggested that his willingness to defend a country might depend on how much that country was willing to "pay us to save them." Trump and his team continued that theme as president, emphasizing their view that other countries need to increase their financial commitment to their own defense or compensate the United States for providing it.

#### 1. Diplomacy and U.S. allies

Trump has stated his intention to provide presidential leadership with strong diplomacy to restore "respect" for the United States around the world. He supports a robust national defense. In an interview with Bill O'Reilly, Trump claimed that he had a proven record in negotiating with foreign countries. "I've made a fortune with foreign countries."

#### 2. Foreign policy advisors.

Trump unveiled a list of foreign policy advisors in April 2016: Joseph E. Schmitz, Walid Phares, Keith Kellogg, Carter Page, Bert Mizusawa, Gary Harrell, Chuck Kubic and George

Papadopoulos, Retired Lt. General Michael Flynn is also a Trump foreign policy advisor and was reportedly on Trump's shortlist for running mate.

Following are the Gains and Losses of Indo-US relations under Donald Trump.

#### What India may gain:

- 1. Trump Government has put stricter immigration rules, still government wants to woo Indian entrepreneurs and students to the US.
- 2 .Trump criticized China throughout his campaign, described it as one of the US's t adversaries.
  That could make for an advantage to India.
- He said he would label China a currency manipulator and impose heavy tariffs if China didn't
  agree to rewrite trade agreements.
- He labeled Pakistan as semi-stable and a safe haven for terrorists.
- This could mean the continuation of US' Pivot to Asia policy where India is seen as a counterbalance to China.
- Trump's strict stance on terrorism could also result into deeper Indo-US defense and strategic ties.
- The closer defense ties might give a further push to Indo-US business ties as well.

#### What India stands to lose:

Trump's 'hawkish' trade policy of 'America first' and his plans to renegotiate all foreign trade deals will affect trade treaties with India, too.

1. Negative effect on Trump H1B visa programme.

Page | 3120

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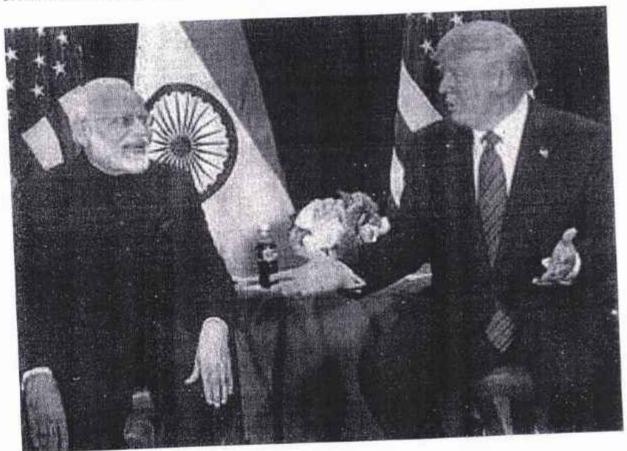
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- Bringing jobs back to America could mean harsher conditions for entry of immigrants

  India.
- 3. He is often seen exhibiting a double standard towards India on the one hand he has said.
  India is doing great and on the other he said he would bring American jobs back from India.

Vol. 22 Issue 4-October-De

- 4. Trump's promise to reduce the US corporate tax rate from 35 per cent to 15 per cent could result in companies like Ford, GM and Microsoft rushing back to the US.
- This rush of US firms will hit Modi's Make in India push.



Prime Minister Narendra Modi With President Donald Trump

Source :-https://twitter.com/IndianEmbassyUS



India in USA, Raveesh Kumar and Indian Diplomacy

Source :-https://twitter.com/IndianEmbassyUS

#### Effect on Some of the Important Sectors in India

#### Energy and Climate Change:

The U.S.-India Energy Dialogue was launched in May 2005 to promote trade and investment in the energy sector, and held its last meeting in September 2015 in Washington DC. There are six working groups in oil & gas, coal, power and energy efficiency, new technologies& renewable energy, civil nuclear co-operation and sustainable development under the Energy Dialogue.

#### Education:

Cooperation in education sector has been made an integral part of the strategic partnership between the two countries. The Fulbright program was renewed in 2008, with enhanced mandate and joint funding, to provide more student and scholar exchange grants. About 130,000 Indian students are pursuing advanced degrees in the U.S. The Higher Education Dialogue, which has had four meetings since 2011 (last in November 2014 in New Delhi), laid out the road map for promoting strategic institutional partnerships, deepening collaboration in research and development, fostering partnerships in vocational education and focusing on junior faculty development.

### THINK INDIA (Quarterly Journal)

#### Space:

A bilateral Joint Working Group on Civil Space Cooperation provides a forum for discussion joint activities in space, including

(1) Exchange of scientists (2) OCM2, INSAT3D collaboration (3) Cooperation on Mars mission

Vol. 22-Issue-4-October-Di

(4) Nano-satellites; (5) Carbon /ecosystem monitoring and modeling; (6) Feasibility of collaboration in radio occultation; (7) Earth Science Cooperation; (8) International space station; (9) Global navigation satellite systems and many more.

#### Science & Technology (S&T):

The India-U.S. S&T cooperation has been steadily growing under the framework of U.S.-India Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement signed in October 2005. There is an Indo-U.S. Science & Technology Joint Commission, co-chaired by the Science Advisor to U.S. President and Indian Minister of S&T. The U.S. attended as the partner country at the Technology Summit 2014 at New Delhi.

#### Conclusion

The Indian government and US Government has to be align with the Interest of the People of their country. The major policies are favorable to the Indian Population and the US population as a whole. The Various sectors seems to be benefited by the present foreign policy and some more sectors need to be augmented. India is learning from the U.S. experience in community colleges in order to meet our demands for skill-development. It has been agreed to collaborate with U.S. institutions in the area of Technology Enabled Learning and Massive Open On-line Courses (MOOCs) to extend the reach of education in India.

#### Acknowledgement

Author thanks all the friends and supporters in creating this paper with most important issue of foreign policy. The author has acknowledged all the references used for the study.

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## राजर्षी शाहू आणि माणगाव परिषद डॉ. गिरीश मोरे



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२१ व २२ मार्च १९२० रोजी कोल्हापूर संस्थानातील माणगाव येथे पार पडलेली 'दक्षिण महाराष्ट्रातील बहिष्कृत वर्गाची परिषद' पुढे 'माणगाव परिषद' या नावाने ओळखली गेली. ही परिषद अस्पृश्य वर्ग, राजर्षी शाह् महाराज आणि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्यासाठी अविस्मरणीय, क्रांतिकारक आणि समाज-परिवर्तनाची चळवळ गतिमान करणारी ठरली. या परिषदेमुळे राजर्षी शाह्ंच्या विचार-कार्याचा प्रसार देशभर झाला आणि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे सार्वजनिक जीवनातील नेतृत्व उजागर झाले. पुस्तकी समाजसुधारकांच्या मर्यादा उघड झाल्या. अस्पृश्यांविषयी ठराव करणाऱ्या संस्था आणि व्यक्तींचे बेगडी रूपही जगासमोर आले. अस्पृश्यांविषयी केवळ कळवळा व्यक्त करून चालत नाही त्यामागील कारणे शोधून ती समूळ नष्ट केली पाहिजेत हे अधोरेखित करणारी ऐतिहासिक परिषद म्हणून या परिषदेचा उल्लेख सार्थ ठरतो. आजही कित्येक प्रश्नांविषयी कागदोपत्री, भाषणात नींद घेऊन सर्वसामान्यांना भूलथापा देऊन झुलवत ठेवणाऱ्या नेते मंडळी आणि अधिकाऱ्यांना पुनः पुनः दिशादर्शन करण्यासाठी राजर्षी शाह् आणि माणगाव परिषद यांचे स्मरण आवश्यक ठरते.

१० एप्रिल १९२० रोजीचा 'मूकनायक' वाचला म्हणजे माणगाव परिषद आणि राजर्षी शाहूंचे कृतिशील विचार समजून घेता येतात. या परिषदेत दुसऱ्या दिवशी म्हणजे २२ मार्च १९२० रोजी राजर्षी शाहूंनी भाषण केले. नंतर एकूण पंधरा ठराव वाचून ते मान्य करण्यात आले. त्यातील दुसरा ठराव असा आहे - 'श्रीमन्महाराज शाहू छत्रपति सरकार इलाखा करवीर यांनी आपल्या राज्यात बहिष्कृतांना समानतेचे हक्क देऊन त्यांचा उद्धार करण्याचे सत्कृत्य आरंभिले आहे याबद्दल त्यांचा वाढदिवस प्रत्येक बहिष्कृत व्यक्तीने सणांप्रमाणे साजरा

करावा असे या परिषदेचे मत आहे.' (पृ. ३७९ (७), डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे वहिष्कृत भारत आणि मूकनायक, १९९०) राजा अस्नसुद्धा बहिष्कृतांच्या परिषदेला प्रमुख पाहुणे म्हणून ते हजर राहिले आणि त्यांनी भाषण केले, यासाठी केवळ औपचारिकता म्हणून राजषीं शाहूंविषयी ही कृतज्ञता व्यक्त झालेली नाही. त्यामागे राजषीं शाहूंनी अस्पृश्यांविषयी केलेल्या कार्याचा गौरव आणि त्याबद्दलची जाणीवही आहे.

या परिषदेत राजर्षी शाहंनी केलेले भाषण म्हणजे 'अगोदर कार्य केले आणि नंतर ते सांगितले' अशा प्रकारातले आहे. ते म्हणाले, ''कित्येक म्हणतात की राजकारणाचा व स्पृश्या-स्पृश्यतेचा काय संबंध आहे? काही संबंध असल्यास आम्ही तसेही करू. पण मी म्हणतो अस्पृश्यांना मनुष्याप्रमाणे म्हणजे इतर देशात वागवितात त्याप्रमाणे वागविले पाहिजे. आणि तसे वागविल्याशिवाय देशकार्य कसे होणार?" (पृ. ३७८ (६), उपरोक्त) याच भाषणात ते म्हणतात, "तोंडाणे बडबडणारे पुढारी आम्हांस नको आहेत. कृतीने जातिभेद मोडून आम्हांस मनुष्याप्रमाणे वागवतील असे पाहिजेत." यावरुन त्याकाळी सबंध देशभर कोणत्या प्रकारचे राजकारण करणारे नेते होते याचे सूचन होते. या पार्श्वभूमीवर राजधीं शाहुंचे कार्य आणि माणगाव परिषदेच्या माध्यमातून डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी सार्वजनिक जीवनात केलेला प्रवेश समजून घेता येतो.

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राजर्षी शाहूंचा जन्म २६ जून १८७४ रोजी झाला. १७ मार्च १८८४ रोजी वयाच्या दहाव्या वर्षी ते छत्रपती शिवरायांच्या कोल्हापूर गादीवर दत्तक गेले. २ एप्रिल १८९४ म्हणजे अवच्या विसाव्या वर्षी त्यांना अधिकार प्राप्ती झाले. त्यापूर्वी वयाच्या चौदाव्या वर्षी कोल्हापूर राज्याच्या रेल्वे बांधणीप्रसंगी त्यांनी पहिले भाषण केले होते. १८९९ मध्ये वेदोक्त प्रकरणाच्या

१९१९ मध्ये सुरू केली होती. या काळात गणेश आक्काजी गवई हे विठ्ठल रामजी शिंदे, प्रार्थना समाज यांच्या प्रभावाखाली कार्य करीत होते. असे असले तरी अस्पृश्य समाज अद्दपी मूकच होता. देशपातळीवर, देशाबाहेर त्यांचे दुःख पोहचवून त्यावर उपाययोजना करणारा मूकनायक जन्माला यायचा होता. राजर्षी शाहू आणि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची भेट झाली आणि इतिहासात नव्या पर्वाला सुरुवात झाली.

आपल्या राज्यात आणि महाराष्ट्रात ब्राह्मणेतर समाजातील कोणी शिक्षण घेत आहे की नाही याकडे राजर्षी शाहूंचे बारीक लक्ष असायचे. एखाद्याला शिक्षण घेताना काही अडचणी येत असतील तर त्या ते दूर करीत. शिक्षण घेतलेल्या कित्येकांना त्यांनी आपल्या संस्थानात नोकरी दिली होती. भास्करराव जाधव हे त्यापैकी एक होते. १९१७ मध्ये कोलंबिया विद्यापीठातूनं पीएच. डी. संपादन करून डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर भारतात परतले होते. बडोद्याला नोकरीसाठी रुज् झाल्यानंतर आलेल्या अवमानकारक अनुभवामुळे ते मुंबईला परतले. मुंबईच्या सिडनहॅम कॉलेजमध्ये ११ नोव्हें. १९१८ ते ११ मार्च १९२० या काळात ते प्राध्यापक म्हणून काम करत होते.

१९१८ मध्ये दत्तोबा पोवार यांचा सीताराम शिवतरकर यांच्या माध्यमातून डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्याशी परिचय झाला होता. दत्तोबांनी महाराजांच्या कानावर हा वृत्तांत घातला. ४ सप्टेंबर १९१९ रोजी राजर्षी शाहूंनी 'नागपूरचे गणेश आकाजी गवई व मुंबईचे सीताराम नामदेव शिवतरकर यांना शब्दशः एकच पत्र पाठवून दिले.' (पृ. २७, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे स्नेही दत्तोबा पोवार, सुधीर पोवार, २०१७) हे पत्र सुबोधपित्रकेत १८ जून १९२२ च्या अंकात छापलेले आहे. या पत्रात त्यांनी असेच पत्र लोकमान्य आंबेडकर यांना लिहिल्याची ओळ आढळते. त्यात त्यांनी सोमवंशीय (महार, अस्पृश्य) लोकांच्या उद्धारासाठी पुढाकार घ्यावा अशी अपेक्षा व्यक्त केली आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांना राजर्षी शाहूंनी पाहिलेही नव्हते. हे पत्र कोल्हापूरचे दत्तोबा दळवी (आर्टिस्ट) यांच्या हस्ते

पाठवले होते. दत्तोबा अर्टिस्टनी भेट विस्तृतास्त्रामी शाह्ंचा निरोप दिला परंतु डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी राजपी शाहंची भेट घेण्याची उत्सुकता दाखिवली सही. त्यामुळ दत्तोबा आर्टिस्ट परत आले.

राजर्षी शाहू निराश न होता दत्तोबा पोवार यांच्यावर ही जबाबदारी सोपविली. ते मुंबईला गेले. डॉ. आंबेडकरांना राजर्षी शाहूंच्या कार्याविषयी माहिती हों. आंबेडकरांना राजर्षी शाहूंच्या कार्याविषयी माहिती दिली. सुधीर पोवार म्हणतात त्याप्रमाणे, ''१७ डिसेंबर १९९९ रोजी शाहू छत्रपतींनी परळ येथे बी. आय. टी. चळीत डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या घरी जाऊन त्यांची प्रत्यक्ष भेट घेतली.'' (पृ. ३९, वरीलप्रमाणे) त्यांना कोल्हापूरला येण्याचे निमंत्रण दिले. कोल्हापूरला त्यांची मिरवणूक काढली. जरीपटका देऊन सत्कार केला. यावेळी त्या दोघां मध्ये समाजसुधारणे विषयी, अस्पृश्यतानिवारणाविषयी चर्चा झाली नसेल असे म्हणता येत नाही. यानंतर जानेवारी १९२० मध्ये 'मुकनायक'ही निघाले होते.

राजधीं शाह् आणि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे संबंध १९१९ पासून दृढ होत गेले. चांगदेव खैरमोडे यांनी म्हटल्याप्रमाणे, 'ते (राजधी शाह्) मुंबईस जेव्हा जेव्हा येत, तेव्हा ते भीमरावांची भेट घेण्यास पोयबावडीला भीमरावांच्या सिमेंटच्या चाळीखाली मोटार उभी करून त्यांना खालून हाक मारीत असत. त्यांना-भीमरावांना स्वस्थानी घेऊन जात व आपल्या उजव्या बाजूला बसवून त्यांच्यासह भोजन करीत. त्यांची कन्या आक्कासाहेब व पुत्र राजाराम महाराजही भीमरावांना मामा म्हणून संबोधित.' (डॉ. भीमराव रामजी आंब्रेडकर, खंड २, १९९१, पृ. १२) यावरून या दोन नेत्यांमधले नाते किती घरगुती बनले होते हे लक्षात येते. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची बुद्धी, त्यांचे विचार, समाजाप्रती असणारी तळमळ आणि उत्तरोत्तर शिक्षण घेण्याविषयी इच्छाशक्ती राजर्षी शाहूंना समजत होती. डॉ. बाबासाहेब हे जाहीरपणे भाषण करीत नसले तरी समाजजीवनातला त्यांचा वावर लक्षात येत होता. आणि याकडे राजर्षी शाहूंचे तक्ष होते. त्यांना स्वतःच्या कार्याला देशाच्या पातळीवर न्यायचे होते. कोल्हापूर संस्थानाबाहेर

आणि राजर्षी शाह् आपल्या संस्थानात अस्पृश्यता नष्ट झाली पाहिजे याचा अटोकाट प्रयत्न करीत होते. साऊथबरो समितीपुढे झालेल्या साक्षीत विठ्ठल रामजी शिंदे आणि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची अस्पृश्यांविषयीची भूमिका जगासमोर आली होती. साऊथबरो समितीपुढे झालेली साक्ष बाबासाहेबांनी पत्राद्वारे पाठवली परंतु कोणीही ती प्रसिद्ध केली नाही. त्यामुळे 'अस्पृश्य वर्गातील लोकांनी आपल्या राजकीय हक्कांसाठी जाहीर सभा घ्याव्यात', असे आंबेडकरांनी मुंबईतील समाजसेवकांना सुचिवले. परंतु या काळात बहुतेक समाजसेवक वि. रा. शिंदे व सर नारायणराव चंदावरकर यांच्या सल्लामसत्ततीने चळवळ करीत असत.' (पृ. २५७, डॉ. भीमराव रामजी आंबेडकर, खंड १, चां. भ. खैरमोडे, २०१३) आपले विचार व्यापक रूपाने सर्वापुढे याचे यासाठी एखादे वृत्तपत्र असावे असे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना वाटत होते. त्यासाठी त्यांना कोल्हापूरच्या राजर्षी शाहूंची आर्थिक मदत झाली. त्यातून ३१ जानेवारी १९२० रोजी 'मूकनायक' या पाक्षिकाचा जन्म झाला. त्यापूर्वी शि. जा. कांबळे यांचे 'सोमवंशीय मित्र' (१९०८), कि. फा. बनसोड यांचे 'निराश्रित हिंद नागरिक' (१९१०), 'विटाळ विध्वंसन' (१९१३), 'मजूर पत्रिका' (१९१८), ग. आ. गवई यांचे 'ब्रहिष्कृत भारत' (१९१४) ही पत्रे सुरु होऊन बंद पडली होती. राजर्षी शाहूंच्या २,५००/- रुपयांच्या देणगीमुळे 'मूकनायक' मात्र सुरू झाले. याच 'मूकनायक'मधून अस्पृश्यांच्या प्रश्नांना बाबासाहेब वाचा फोडत होते.

माणगाव येथे होणाऱ्या परिषदेचे अध्यक्षस्थान डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांना मिळाले. याविषयी आपल्या भाषणात ते म्हणतात, "माझ्या सार्वजनिक आयुष्याचा श्रीगणेशा के. छत्रपती शाहू महाराजांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली झालेल्या माणगावच्या परिषदेतच मी गिरविला होता. ही गोष्ट नमूद करणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यांना व मला प्रिय असलेल्या समतेच्या प्रचारासाठी रु. २,५००/- देऊन त्यांनी मला सदैव ऋणी केले." (पृ. ३०७, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर लेखन भाषणे, खंड १८, भाग-२, २००२) ही परिषद राजर्षी शाहूंच्या नव्हे

तर बाबासाहेबांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली पूर्व पडेली होती र राजर्षी शाह् यांनी प्रमुख पाहुणे म्हणूर भाषण केले होते. याच भाषणात राजर्षी शाहंनी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे अस्पृश्यांचे पुढारी म्हणून उल्लेख केला. वस्तुतः अस्पृश्यांचे नेतृत्व हे अस्पृश्यातील कोणी तरी करावे हे मत पूर्वीपासूनच राजर्षी शाह् मांडत होते.

4.

माणगाव परिषदेचे आयोजन कुणी आणि कधी केले याविषयी एकवाक्यता आढळत नाही. धनंजय कीर म्हणतात, ''कागल जहागिरीतील माणगावचे पाटील यांनी दख्खन अस्पृश्य समाजाची माणगाव येथे दि. २२ मार्च १९२० ला डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली एक परिषद बोलावली." (पृ. ४२०, राजर्षी शाह् छत्रपती, १९९२) कृ. गो. सूर्यवंशी म्हणतात, ''२० मार्च १९२० रोजी करवीर राज्यातील कागल जहागिरीतील माणगाव येथे अस्पृश्यांची पहिली व जंगी परिषद भरली. या परिषदेचे शिल्पकार होते शाह् छत्रपती." (पृ. ३९३, राजर्षी शाह : राजा व माणूस, १९८४) डॉ. रमेश जाधव म्हणतात, "कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यातील माणगाव या छोट्याशा खेडचात २० मार्च १९२० रोजी अस्पृश्यांची पहिली व प्रचंड परिषद भरती." (पृ. २१५, लोकराजा शाह् छत्रपती, २००२) मूकनायक (१० एप्रिल १९२०) च्या अंकात 'वरील परिषदेची पहिली बैठक मुक्काम माणगाव, संस्थान कागल येथे ता. २१/२२ मार्च सन १९२० इ. रोजी भरली होती... परिषदेच्या कामास ता. २१ रोजी पाच वाजता सुरवात झाली.' (पृ. ३७५.(३), डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे बहिष्कृत भारत आणि मूकनायक, १९९०) असे वृत्तांत आढळते. धनंजय कीर यांनी सांगितलेली २२ मार्च, कृ. गो. सूर्यवंशी, य. दि. फडके आणि डॉ. रमेश जाधव यांनी सांगितलेली २० मार्च यापेक्षा 'मूकनायक'मध्ये प्रसिद्ध झालेली २१ व २२ मार्च १९२० ही तारीख ग्राह्य मानता येते. परिषद ही दोन दिवसांची होती. राजधीं शाह २२ मार्च या दिवशी परिषदेत सहभागी झाले होते.

माणगाव येथे अस्पृश्यवर्गाची परिषद घेतली पाहिजे याविषयी राजर्षी शाह् आणि डॉ. आंबेडकर

करून... अस्पृश्यांची पहिली सभा डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली घेण्याचे ठरले." प्रभू यहाप्पा कांबळे यांच्या मतानुसार 'गावकामगार आप्पासाहेब दादगोंडा पाटील अस्पृश्य वस्तीत येऊन सभेची माहिती देतात. निंगाप्पा ऐदाळे, कोल्हापूरहून माणगावला येतात. निवडक लोकांना घेऊन आप्पासाहेब पाटलांच्या घरी जातात. विचारपूस होते. त्यातून परिषदेसाठी महार समाजातील शिकलेला विद्वान माणूस आणण्याची जबाबदारी ऐदाळे घेतात. ते बाबासाहेबांना भेटतात, तारीख ठरते. बाबासाहेब येणार याची खबर ते राजर्घी शाहूंना देतात.' आबा सुबु गवळी यांनी मात्र धोडासा वेगळा अनुभव कथन केला आहे. त्यानुसार ऐदाळे यांनी डॉ. आंबेडकर माणगावला येणार आहेत अशी बातमी दिली. सर्व मिळून आप्पासाहेब पाटील यांच्या वाड्यावर गेले. परिषदेसाठी त्यांचे सहकार्य मागितले. त्यांनी तात्काळ होकार दिला. जेवणाची निम्मी जबाबदारी त्यांनी उचलली. 'मुकनायक'मधील वृत्तांतात 'स्वागत कमिटीचे अध्यक्ष श्री: दादासाहेब राजेसाहेब इनामदार यांचे भाषण झाले' असे नोंदविले असले तरी प्रत्यक्ष सहभागी व्यक्तींच्या तोंडी हे नाव येत नाही. आप्पासाहेब पाटील यांचे नाव 'मुकनायक'मध्ये नाही तरीही इतरांच्या मोंडी मात्र ते येते. या दोन्हीही व्यक्ती एकच की वेगवेगळ्या याचा शोध घेतला पाहिजे. परिषदेदिवशी राजर्षी शाह्ंनी छापील भाषण थोडे वाचले, बाकीचे भास्करराव जाधव यांनी वाचले. बाबासाहैबांचे थोडे भाषण ऐकून ते निघून गेले. (पृ. उ. ना., माणगाव परिषद ६१ वा स्मृति महोत्सव विशेषांक, संपादक प्रा. रमेश ढावरे, १९८२)

अस्पृश्यांनी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना माणगाव परिषदेचे अध्यक्षस्थान दिले याबद्दल या परिषदेतील भाषणात राजर्षी शाहू म्हणतात, ''तुम्ही तुमचा पुढारी शोधून काढलात, याबद्दल मी तुमचे अंतःकरणपूर्वक अभिनंदन करतो. माझी खात्री आहे की आंबेडकर तुमचा उद्धार केल्याशिवाय राहणार नाहीत. इतकेच नव्हे तर अशी एक वेळ येईल की ते सर्व हिंदुस्थानचे पुढारी होतील.'' (पृ. ४२१, राजर्षी शाहूं छत्रपती, धनंजय कीर, १९९२) राजर्षी शाहूंच्या या

विधानामध्ये दोन मुद्दे दडलेले आहेत. आरंभी ही अधिजन व करणाऱ्या कार्यकर्त्याबद्दल कौतुक करीत आहेत आणि पुढे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्यातील ल्यापक नेतृत्वाचे सूतोवाच करीत आहेत.

या परिषदेच्या स्वागताध्यक्षस्थानी अप्पासाहेब दादगोंडा पाटील होते, ते संस्थानातील माणगावचे गावकामगार पाटील होते. ते जैनधर्मीय होते. राजर्षी शाहूंच्या क्रांतिकार्याचा त्यांच्यावर प्रभाव होता. समाज सुधारला पाहिजे या विचारसरणीचे ते होते. या परिषदेत त्यांनी स्वागतपर भाषण केल्याचाही उल्लेख आढळतो. कुलकर्णी वतन नष्ट केले तर वतनदार पाटील तशी कशाला हवा, या प्रश्नाला राजधीं शाहूंनी उत्तर दिले. ते म्हणतात, ''खेडेगावात कोणीतरी जबाबदार असा एक कामगार असला पाहिजे. असे जर आहे, तर माझ्या मते तो पाटीलच पाहिजे. कारण कुलकर्णी वतनाप्रमाणे तो उपलाणी नाही... ज्यां जातीचे लोक ज्या गावात जास्त प्रमाणाने आहेत, त्याच जातीचा पाटील बहुधा तेथे नेहमी असतो व कुलकर्ण्याच्या जातीचे लोक गावांत हजारी एक सुद्धा मिळणे दुर्मिळ." (पृ. ३७७ (५) वरीलप्रमाणे) त्यामुळे गावासाठी पाटील महत्त्वाचा आहे असे त्यांना वाटत होते. त्यांनी तलाठी आणि पाटील यांच्यासाठी प्रशिक्षणाचा हुकूम २६.८.१९१९ रोजी काढला होता. माणगाव परिषदेनंतर सवर्णांनी अस्पृशांवर बहिब्कार टाकला होता. त्यात आप्पासाहेब पाटील यांच्यावरही बहिष्कार टाकला होता. त्यांनी राजर्षी शाहूंना बहिष्काराची बातमी दिली. राजर्षी शाह्नी धमकावल्यामुळे पाच ते सहा महिन्यांनी बहिष्कार उठला. याचा वृत्तांत १० एप्रिल, १९१० च्या 'मूकनायक'मध्ये निंगाप्पा ऐदाळे यांनी दिलेला आहे. आणू हिरु पाटील ह्या स्पृश्य समाजातील व्यक्तीने अस्पृश्यांवर बहिष्कार टाकण्याचे कारण सांगितले आहे, 'आमचा विरोध जे सभेनंतर सहभोजन होणार होते त्याला होता. कारण अस्पृश्य मांस खात होते व त्यांच्याबरोबर आम्ही जेवण घेणे हे पटत नव्हते... सभेनंतर बहिष्कार टाकला होता हे खरे... गावकामगार पाटील आप्पासाहेब दादगोंडा पाटील यांच्यावरही टाकला गेला. मग अस्पृश्यावर टाकणे

स्वतःचे अधिकार रयतेला देत आहे, राजेशाही नष्ट करून लोकशाहीचे स्वप्न सत्यात उतरविण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करीत आहे हे केवळ राजर्षी शाहूच करू शकत होते.

विशेष म्हणजे या परिषदेत राजर्षी शाह यांनी पुढारी कसा नसावा आणि कसा असावा, याविषयी केलेले चिंतन अत्यंत मूलगामी आहे. त्यांना वाटते अस्पृश्य, बहिष्कृत समाज हा निष्कृष्ट अवस्थेला पोहचला याचे कारण त्यांनी त्यांचा योग्य पृढारी निवडलेला नाही. गोड बोलून प्रसिद्धी मिळविणारे स्वार्थी पुढारी नेमून दिले तर ते अज्ञानी लोकांचा गैरफायदा घेऊन फसवतात. ते म्हणतात, "पशु पक्षी देखील आपल्या जातीचा पुढारी करितात. पक्ष्यांत कधी चतुष्पादांचा पुढारी झाला नाही. चतुष्पादात कधीही पक्ष्यांचा पुढारी नसतो. गाय, बैल, मेंढरे यात मात्र धनगर त्यांचा पुढारी असतो. त्यामुळे शेवटी त्यांना कसाबखान्यात जावे लागते." (पृ. ४६, क्रांतिसूक्ते, २००६) त्यासाठी पुढारी हा स्वजातीचाच असला पाहिजे हे मत ते ठामपणे मांडतात. इतरांना अत्यंत तुच्छ मानून त्यांचाच पुढारी होणे हे बेशरमपणाचे आहे असे ते म्हणत. गैरशिस्त पुढारी निवडण्याविरुद्ध ते होते. आपल्या भाषणाच्या उत्तरार्धात ते म्हणतात, ''तोंडाने बडबडणारे पुढारी आम्हांस नको आहेत. कृतीने जातिभेद मोडून आम्हास मनुष्याप्रमाणे वागवितील असे पुढारी पाहिजेत..." (पृ. ३७८ (६), वरीलप्रमाणे) आपल्याच राज्यात होत असलेल्या बहिष्कृत लोकांच्या परिषदेत राजर्षी शाह् शिकारीतून मुद्दाम (बुध्या) वेळ काढून येतात आणि भाषण करतात, ही इतिहासाला कलाटणी देणारी घटना आहे. प्रस्थापितांना भानावर आणण्याचे त्यांनी केलेले कार्य अतुलनीय स्वरूपाचे आहे.

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'राजर्षी शाहू आणि माणगाव परिषद' या माध्यमातून काही बाबी प्रकर्षाने समोर येतात. त्यातील महत्त्वाची बाब म्हणजे राजर्षी शाहू हे तोंडाने बडबडणारे पुढारी नव्हते. कृतिशीलतेन समाजातील अनिष्ठ प्रधा मोडून माणसाला माणसाप्रमाणे वागविणारे क्रांतिकारक राजे होते. त्यांनी आपल्या भाषणांतून आजच्या नेत्यांप्रमाणे केवळ आश्वासने दिली नाहीत. सम्मिनिक तोकशाही आपल्या राज्यात प्रत्यक्ष रावविण्याचा त्यांनी प्रयत्न केला. त्यासाठी अभूतपूर्व कायदे केले. त्यांची अमलबजावणी होते की नाही हे जातीने पाहिले. सम्यक समाज निर्माण होण्यासाठी काय आवश्यक असते याचे ज्ञान असलेला हा एकमेव राजा होता. राजेपणाला कवटाळून अधिकार शाबूत कसे राहतील याची चिंता त्यांनी कधीच केली नाही. भिक्षूकशाही, पुरोहितशाही जशी संपली पाहिजे तशी राजेशाहीही संपली पाहिजे याचा सतत विचार ते करीत होते. त्याशिवाय लोकशाही येणार नाही आणि राष्ट्र म्हणून आम्ही एकत्र राहू शकणार नाही असे त्यांना वाटत होते.

माणगाव परिषदेत राजधीं शाहंनी मांडलेले विचार हे कोल्हापूर संस्थानात प्रथम कृतीत आणलेले आहेत. शिवाय या परिषदेत मान्य केलेले सर्व ठराव कोल्हापूर संस्थानात पूर्वीपासूनच अंमलात आणले जात होते. हे कार्य कोल्हापूर संस्थानापुरते सिमित राह् नये, ते देशभर राबविले जावे असे त्यांना वाटत होते. कोल्हापुरातल्या गुन्हेगार जमातीची हजेरी त्यांनी तेव्हाच बंद केली होती. भारतातील गुन्हेगार जमातींची हजेरी मात्र स्वातंत्र्यानंतरसुद्धा सुरू होती, हा इतिहास अजूनही ताजा आहे. आपली प्रजा ही केवळ कोल्हापूर परिसरातील नाही तर अखिल भारतातील आहे असे त्यांना वाटत होते. आपल्या कार्याचा प्रसार इतरत्र व्हावा यासाठी त्यांना त्या त्या समाजातील नेत्यांची गरज होती. प्रस्थापित आणि केवळ राजकीय चळवळ करू पाहणाऱ्या नेत्यांवर त्यांचा विश्वास नव्हता. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांमधील नेतृत्वगुण त्यांनी ओळखले. त्यांच्यातील बौद्धिकतेचा त्यांनी सन्मान केला. याचे फलस्वरूप म्हणजे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी पुढे संपूर्ण देशाचे नेतृत्व केले. पुरोगामीत्व हे केवळ पुस्तकातून आणि भाषणातून सिद्ध करण्याची गोष्ट नाही, ती प्रत्यक्ष कृतीत आणली पाहिजे याचे मूर्तिमंत उदाहरण म्हणजे राजधीं शाह छत्रपती. माणगाव परिषदेमध्ये ज्या ज्या व्यक्तींचा सहभाग होता, त्या प्रत्येकामध्ये मन्ष्यत्व

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## CONTENTS OF MARATHI PART - I

अ.क्र.	शोधनिबंध आणि लेखकाचे नाव	पृष्ठ क्र.
3	पेशवेकालीन वाहतुक व वाहतुकीची साधने - खानदेशच्या विशेष संदर्भात ग्रा. हॉ. शिवाजी वाघमोडे	१-६
2	छत्रपती शाहू महाराजांच्या काळातील आज्ञापत्रे प्रा. डॉ. रमेश धनराज जाधव	19-20
3	मध्ययुगीन काळातील एक अनोखे शख :विटा श्री. मृण्मय दीपक अरखुणे	११-१६
*/	छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांची पर्यावरण नीती <b>हाँ, शर्मिला अशोक साबळे</b>	60-56
4	छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचे आर्थिक व शेती सुधारणा विषयक धोरण डॉ. विश्वनाथ काशिनाथ सोनवणे	२२-२५
Ę	स्थानिक इतिहासाच्या अभ्यासासाठी उपयुक्त असणाऱ्या काही मराठी साधनांची सूची : विशेष संदर्भ कोकण प्रा. डॉ. गणेश दत्तात्रय राऊत	२६-३१
6	आंबेगाव तालुक्यातील (जि. पुणे) ब्रिटीशांचे सनद भाषांतर धोरण <b>डॉ. संतोष हनुमंत जाधव</b>	32-34
۷	आम स्वराज्य आणि महात्मा गांधीजींचे विचार : चिकित्सा <b>डॉ. अजितकुमार दादासो जाधव</b>	36-80
9	स्रो-मुक्तीच्या विचारांचा आढावा श्री. मनोहर सुभाष निकम	४१-४५
१०	कोयना प्रकल्पाचा पूर्व इतिहास प्रा. डॉ. विश्वनाथ पवार	४६-५२
११	स्थानिक इतिहास Ms. Sunanda Madhavrao Kangane	લ રૂ-ધ્
१२	भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यसंग्रामात मराठी वृत्तपत्रांची भूमिका <b>डॉ. प्रगती वी. मारकवार</b>	46-40



#### ४. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांची पर्यावरण नीती

डॉ. शर्मिला अशोक साबळे

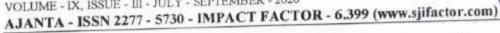
सहा. प्राच्यापक, इतिहास विभाग, राजवीं शाहू कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, रूकडी, ता. हातकर्णगले, जि. कोल्हापूर.

प्रस्तावना

छ. शिवाजी महाराजांनी हिंदवी स्वराज्याची स्थापना केली. यासाठी उपलब्ध सर्व गोर्ब्टीचा फायदा त्यांनी स्वराज्य स्थापनेत केला. त्यामध्ये त्यांना प्रामाणिक व निष्ठावान मावळे यांचे सहकार्य लाभले. महाराष्ट्राची भौगोलिक रचना व पर्यावरणीय घटक यांचा पुरेपूर उपयोग त्यांनी करून घेतला. स्वराज्य स्थापनेपासून स्वराज्य विस्तारा पर्यंत त्यांचे स्वराच्ये असे एक घोरण होते. ते त्यांचे घोरण अधिकान्यांना पाठिविलेल्या पत्रांमधून व्यक्त होते. त्यांचे स्वराज्य विषयक घोरण, मुलकी प्रशासन, न्याय विषयक घोरण, उद्योग धंदे व व्यापार नीति आणि पर्यावरण नीती, वेळोवेळी त्यांनी दिलेल्या आजा, आदेश आपल्याला त्यांच्या अज्ञापत्रात दिसतात. छत्रपती शिवरायांचे जीवन म्हणजे रयत व स्वराज्य होते. राजा कसा असावा त्यांच्या असामान्य व्यक्तिमत्वावरून दिसून येते. त्यांचा एक एक पैल्ंचा अञ्चास केला तरी एक मोठा ग्रंथ होऊ शकेल. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये त्यांच्या पर्यावरण विषयक भूमिकेचा, पर्यावरण नीतीचा अभ्यास केलेला आहे. यासाठी ऐतिहासिक संशोधन पद्धतीचा वापर केलेला आहे.

छत्रपती शिवाजी व त्यांचे विचार पाहता त्यांच्या पर्यावरण विषयक भूमिकेचा अभ्यास करता हा राजा काळाच्या किती पुढे होता याचे महत्त्व पटते. त्यांच्या पर्यावरण नीती मध्ये गडकोट किल्ल्यावर केलेले काटेकोर जलव्यवस्थापन, मनिमी कावा, आरमार उभारणी, वनसंपत्ती संवर्धन या सर्व गोर्ष्टीचा विचार केला, अभ्यास केला तर खऱ्या अर्थाने हा राजा पर्यावरणाचा प्रणेता होता है सिख होते. आज जागतिक तापमान वाढीने संपूर्ण जग त्रस्त झाले आहे. या पार्श्वभूमीवर छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या विचारात व धोरणात आपल्याला नवीन दिशा मिळेल. वनसंवर्धन

प्राचीन काळापासून निसर्ग हा मानवाचा अविभाज्य भाग आहे. प्राचीन मानव निसर्गाचा ऋणी होता. पूजक होता. आज मात्र मानव निसर्गावर मात करून त्याचा विध्वंस करत आहे. त्यामुळे आज एकविसाव्या शतकात 'झाडे लावा झाडे जगवा' हे आवश्यक झाले आहे. परंतु यापूर्वी सतराव्या शतकात झाडांचे महत्त्व जाणणारे शिवाजी महाराज यांनी वनराई भरमसाट असतानाही त्याचा हास कधीच होऊ दिला नाही. उलट निसर्ग संवर्धनाबाबत ते किती जागृत होते हे अज्ञापत्रात्न स्पष्ट होते. 'रयतेच्या भाजीच्या देठालाही हात लावू नये1' हे त्यांचे तत्त्व होते. पर्यावरण व रयतेच्या बाबतीतले स्पष्ट विचार पाहून राजे जनतेचा किती विचार करत होते हे लक्षात येते. शिवाजी महाराज ययतेचा सांगतात. "आपल्या लेकराप्रमाणे झाडांना सांभाळा, त्यांची लागवड करा". लढाई करणारे व रणांगण गाजवणारे शिवाजी महाराज सर्वानाच माहीत आहेत. परंतु स्वराज्यातील आणि परराज्यातील झाडाचे रक्षण झाले



पाहिजे ही स्पष्ट भूमिका घेणारे शिवाजी महाराज किती लोकांना माहीत आहेत? आज विकासाच्या नावाखाली जैवविविधतेला धौका निर्माण झाला आहे. पर्यावरण संपत्ने तर मानवजात संपेल. कारण मानव हा पर्यावरणाचा घटक आहे. सुमारे चारशे वर्षापुर्वी याचे भान व पर्यावरणाचे विचार राजांच्या डोक्यात होते.

शिवाजी महाराज आजापत्रात म्हणतात, "आरमारास तक्ते, सोट, ढोलाच्या काठ्या आधी करून थोर लाक्ड असावी लागते. आपले राज्यात, अरण्यात सागवानादि वृक्ष आहेत. त्यांचे जे अनुकूल पडेल ते ह्जूराचे परवानगीने तोडून न्यावे. याविरहित जे लागेल ते परमुलखातून खरेदी करून आणवित जावे. स्वराज्यातील आंबे फणस आदी करून है ही लाकडे आरमाराच्या प्रयोजनाची परंतु त्यास हात लावू देऊ नये. काय म्हणोनी की ही झाडे वर्षा दोन वर्षांनी होतात असे नाही. रयतांनी ही झाडे लावून लेकरासाठी बहुत

काळ जतन करून वाढवली. ती झाडे तोडल्यावर त्यांच्या दुःखास पारावार नाही काय? एकासे दुःख देऊन जे कार्य करीन म्हणेस ते कार्य करणारा सहित स्वल्प काळाचे बुडोनी नाहीसेच होते. किंबहुना धन्याचे पदरी प्रजा पिडणाचा दौष पडतो. या वृक्षांच्या अभावे हानीही होते. याकरता या गोष्टी सर्वत्रै होऊ न द्यावी. कदाचित एखादेचे झाड बहुत जीर्ण होऊन कामातून गेले असले तरी त्याचे धन्यास राजे करून घेऊन द्रव्य देऊन त्याचे संतोषे तोडून यावे." अशा स्पष्ट सूचना त्यांनी दिल्या आहेत. यापुढे जाऊन ते सांगतात, 'गडावरची झाडे आहेत त्याचे रक्षण करावे. फणस, चिंच, वड, पिंपळ असे थोर वृक्ष, निंबे, नारिंगे इत्यादी सहान वृक्ष व पुष्पवृक्ष वल्ली गडावर लावावे. उपयोगी, निरुपयोगी असा विचार न करता सर्व प्रकारच्या झाडांची लागवड करा. केवळ लागवड करून थांबू नका तर त्या झाडांचे रक्षण करा. या झाडांचा उपयोग गडाच्या रक्षणासाठी, औषधासाठी होतो. त्यापासून आपणास फळे, फुले, भाजीपाला मिळतो2." यावरून शिवाजीराजे केवळ आजाच करत नव्हते तर ते पर्यावरणाचे रक्षण ही करत होते हे स्पष्ट होते.

रामचंद्रपंत अमात्य यांनी लिहून ठेवलेल्या आज्ञापत्रात शिवाजीराजे सांगतात, "गडाची राखण म्हणजे कलारग्याची झाडी आणि ती झाडी प्रयत्ने वाढवावी. त्यामध्ये एक काहीही तोडून न द्यावी."3 गडाची राखण करण्यासाठी सैन्य जेवढे महत्त्वाचे असते त्याप्रमाणे पर्वतरांगांमध्ये असणारी दाट झाडी गडांचे रक्षण करते. ही झाडे प्रयत्नपूर्वक वाढवावी, अशी ते आजा देतात. त्यांनी जाणीवपूर्वक गडावर आंबा, नारळ, वड, साग व शिसव यांची झाडे लावली. रायगडाच्या पायथ्याला शिवाजींची मोठी अमराई असल्याचा उल्लेख मिळतो. तुकाराम महाराजांच्या 'वृक्षवल्ली आम्हा सोयरे वनचरे' या वचनाचा प्रत्यक्ष जीवनात राजाने अवलंब केल्याचे दिसते.

गनिमी कावा युद्धतंत्र, भौगोलिक रचना व निसर्गाचा पुरेपूर वापर

शिवाजी महाराजांनी स्वराज्याची स्थापना करताना अनेक प्रकारच्या तंत्राचा कौशल्याने वापर केला. शिवाय एका ठिकाणी वापरलेले तंत्र दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी वापरले नाही. त्यामधील एक तंत्र गनिमी कावा होय.त्यांनी सैन्यबळ कमी असल्यामुळे उघड्या मैदानावरील लढाया टाळल्या. आणि डॉगरद्या, जंगला मधील लढायांवर भर दिला. त्यांनी चढ-उतार, गुहा,अवघड वाटा, चकवे, जंगलातील झाडी, चोरवाटा, पाणथळ ठिकाणे व डॉगर माथ्यावरील विविध प्रकारचे किल्ले, खंदक यांचा अगदी चाणाक्षपणे उपयोग केला. 4 हे त्यांच्या पर्यावरण नीतीचे उत्तम उदाहरण





आहे. त्यांनी इतिहासाच्या जडणघडणीत निसर्गाचा व भौगोलिक परिस्थितीचा पुरेपूर उपयोग केला. त्यांचे गनिमी कावा युद्धतंत्र हे त्यांनी उपलब्ध पर्यावरणाचा वापर करूनच विकसित केले होते.

याचे उत्तम उदाहरण म्हणजे प्रचंड फौज घेऊन आलेला आदिलशाहीचा बलाढ्य सरदार अफझलखान याचा 10 नोव्हेंबर,1659 रोजी प्रतापगडाच्या पायध्याशी असलेल्या घनदाट जंगलात केलेला पराभव होय.5 तसेच, '2 फेब्रुवारी 1661 रोजी मोगल अधिकारी कारतलब खान याच्या 30 हजार फौजेचा उंबरखिंड येथे केलेला पराभव' हे सांगता येतात.6 एवढेच नव्हे तर दगडधींड्याचा वापर करूनही शत्रूला नामोहरण केले जात होते.

जलव्यवस्थापन

शिवाजीराजांनी केलेली जलव्यवस्थापन आजही अनुकरणीय आहे. किंबहुना आजच्या अधुनिक काळात सुद्धा फारच उपयोगी आहे. त्यांच्या स्वराज्य निर्मितीच्या काळात गड-िकल्ल्यांना महत्त्व होते. त्यामुळे त्यांनी अनेक किल्ले बांधले. त्यावेळी त्यांनी गडावर उत्तम प्रकारचे जल व्यवस्थापन केले. गडांची निर्मिती करताना शिवाजीराजे आज्ञा करतात, "गडावर आधी उदक पाहून किल्ला बांधावा, पाणी नाही आणि ते स्थळ आवश्यक बांधणे प्राप्त झाले, तरी आधी खडक फोडून तळी, टाकी मजबूत बांधावी. गडाचे पाणी बहुत जतन राखावे"7. यावरून पाणी बचतीचा संदेश ही ते देतात. किल्ल्यांच्या संरक्षणाच्या इष्टिकोनातून सर्वात प्रथम पाण्याचे महत्त्व अनन्यसाधारण आहे. गडावर कायमस्वरूपी पाण्याचा साठा राहावा, याची योग्य ती काळजी त्यांनी घेतलेली दिसते. त्यांनी पाथरवटांच्या साहयाने किल्ल्यांमध्ये खणी, हौंद, दगडांच्या उतरणीवर खोल खड्डे निर्माण करून पाणी सतत पाझरत राहील याकडे सक्ष दिले. रायगडावर गंगा तलाव, हत्ती तलाव, हिरकणी तलाव, काळा हौंद, कुशावती, चांभार टाके, हनुमान टाके तर सज्जनगडावर सोनाळे तलाव, प्रतापगडावर रहाटाचे तळे, भवानी तलाव अशी अनेक उदाहरणे आपणास देता येतील. सपाट व नागरी वस्तीच्या ठिकाणी विहीरी, तलाव, पाणवठे खोदून घेतले होते. त्यांनी हवामानाचा लहरीपणा लक्षात घेऊन जल व्यवस्थापनावर भर दिला. पाण्याची मुबलकता उपलब्ध करून दिली. या सगळ्यांवर मात्र त्यांचे नियोजन काटेकोर होते.

पाणी आडवा पाणी जिरवा

आज अधुनिक काळात 'पाणी आडवा पाणी जिरवा' या तंत्राचा पाण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर सरकार अवलंब करताना दिसते. मात्र शिवाजीराजे सरकारांनी सतराच्या शतकात या तंत्राचा अवलंब केला. त्यांच्या प्रत्येक कृती वरून राजे काळाच्या किती पुढे होते हे दिस्न येते. शिवकालीन शेती ही पर्जन्यवृष्टी वर अवलंब्न होती. आजच्या सारखी मोठी धरणे, कालवे व पाणीपुरवठ्याची साधने त्याकाळी अस्तित्वात नव्हती. शिवाजीराजांनी मात्र शेतीसाठी पाटबंधायास उत्तेजन दिले. पावसाचे पाणी अडव्न त्याचा शेतीसाठी उपयोग करण्यास सांगितले. त्यांनी ओढयांवर व नद्यांवर लहान बंधारे टाकून पाटाची व्यवस्था करून जिराईत शेती बागायती करण्याचे प्रयत्न केले. अशा जिमनीस 'पाटस्थल' असे म्हणत तर काही ठिकाणी विहिरी मार्फत बागायत केली जायची त्या जिमनीस 'मोटस्थल' असे म्हटले जाई.8 त्यांचे एक उदाहरण शिवकालीन कागदपत्रांत सापडते. हे शिवापुर येथील एका धरणाचे पाणी एका अल्या मोठ्या खडकामुळे अड्न साहल होते. तो खडक फोठून पाण्यास चाट करून देण्याची कामिनीरी

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महाराजांनी एस. पाटील-कॉडेवेकर यांच्यावर सोपवली. ती जबाबदारी एस.पाटलाने मोठ्या हिरीरीने पार पडली. त्याचे बक्षीस शिवाजी महाराजांनी त्यास सिंहगडाच्या पायध्याशी पाटीलकी बिक्षस दिली. शिवकाळात फ्रेंच प्रवासी अंबें कॅरे हा पश्चिम किनारपट्टीत येऊन गेला. त्याच्या प्रवासवर्णनात, शिवकाळात पाणी अडवून त्याचा उपयोग शेतीला केल्याचे वर्णन आहे. वरील सर्व गोष्टीवरून चारशे वर्षापूर्वी छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांनी राबवलेले जलव्यवस्थापन किती उच्च दर्जाचे होते व पर्यावरण राखणारे होते हे दिसून येते.

#### स्वच्छता व्यवस्थापन

आज आपने सरकार कोट्यावधी रुपये खर्च करून ग्राम स्वच्छता अभियान, हागणदारीमुक्त गाव या मोहिमा राबवताना दिसते. 17 व्या शतकात शिवाजीराजांनी कोणताही गाजावाजा न करता स्वच्छता अभियान राबवलयाचे दिसते. त्यांनी गडांवर केलेली शौचकूपाची व्यवस्था आजच्या काळातही आवर्जून बघावे अशीच आहेत. त्या काळातील मलमून विसर्जनाची अनोखी शौचकुपांची व्यवस्था आपल्याला थक्क करते. आजही राजगड, रायगड, प्रतागड व पुरंदर या गडांवर शौचकूपे पाहता येतात. सैनिकांनी पहारा सोडून कोठेही लांब नैसर्गिक विधीसाठी जाऊ नये याची काळजी त्यांनी घेतलेली दिसते. एवढेच नव्हे तर मलमून खोल तटबंदी बाहेर दरीत पडण्याची व्यवस्था पाहून शिवाजीराजे काळाच्या किती पुढे होते याची साक्ष पटते. गडाच्या वस्तीवर व गडावर कोठेही कचरा साठला तर तो तटाखाली न टाकता तो जाळून त्याची राख घरोघरी परसात टाकुन त्यावर भाज्या पिकवण्यात याव्यात.10

इतक्या सूक्ष्म नजरेने या सूचना दिल्या गेल्या आहेत याचे नवल वाटते. विहिरी, पाणवठे स्वच्छ ठेवावेत, सांडपाण्याची विल्हेवाट, शोष खड्ड्यांची व्यवस्था या सर्व गोष्टी पाहता त्यांच्या स्वच्छता व्यवस्थापनाची प्रचिती येते.

#### आरमार उभारणी

'संपूर्ण राज्याचे सार ते दुर्ग, दुर्ग नसता मोकळा देश, परचक्र येताच देश उध्वस्त होतों हे फार पाचीन काळापासून धोरण असल्याचे दिसते. शिवाजींनी तर गडावरूनच राज्य केले. त्यांनी सहयाद्वीच्या रांगांवर, कोकण किनारपष्टीवर अभेद्य असे किल्ले बांधले. दुर्ग, जलदुर्गांची निर्मिती केली. सिंधुदुर्ग या जलदुर्गाचे बांधकाम पाहिल्यावर शिवाजी श्रेष्ठ दर्जाचे पर्यावरण तज्ञ होते हे सिद्ध होते. इ.स.1664 मध्ये कुरटे बेटावर शिवाजीने सिंधुदुर्ग किल्ला बांधला. हया किल्ल्याचे बांधकाम पूर्ण होण्यास तीन वर्ष लागली. किल्ल्यावर पाण्याचा मारा होऊ नये म्हणून मोठा बुरुज बांधून त्याचे दर्या बुरुज नाव ठेवले.11

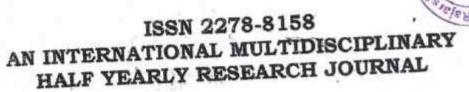
या गडावर खारे पाणी असताना तेथे तीन गोड्या पाण्याच्या विहिरी आहेत. पर्यावरण पूरक शौचालय बांधण्याचा आग्रह आज सरकार करत आहे आहे शिवाजीराजांनी 40 शौचकुपे जलदुर्गावर बांधलेलली आहेत. कोकणातील विजयदुर्ग जिंकून घेतल्यावर तेथे सुद्धा शिवाजीने दुर्गविज्ञान वापरले. ज्यांचे आरमार त्यांचा समुद्र 12' या तत्त्वाप्रमाणे शिवाजीनी सिंधुदुर्ग, विजयदुर्ग व रत्नागिरी येथील बंदरात जहाज बांधणीचे कारखाने व गोदामे उभारली. सागरा मार्गे शत्रूच्या धुसखोरीस प्रतिबंध करून किनारपष्टीवरील जनतेला सुरक्षित ठेवले. पर्यावरणाचे व भूगोलाचे पुरेपूर ज्ञान असऱ्याशिवाय ह सर्व करणे शक्य नव्हते.

#### समारोप

शिवाजी महाराज विज्ञानवादी व दूरदर्शी होते. त्यांचे स्वराज्य लोककल्याणकारी होते. त्यांनी जसे प्रजेचे हित जोपासले तसे त्यांनी पिके, वृक्षांचे सुद्धा हित जोपासले. वनसंवर्धन केले. अरण्याचा व दाट झाडीचा योजनापुर्वक उपयोग लष्करी डावपेचांसाठी केला. झाडीमय प्रदेश राखून ठेवला. गिरीदुर्गाच्या परिसरात घनदाट झाडी हेतुपुरस्सर वाढविले. रामचंद्रपंत अमात्यांच्या आरमार प्रकरणांमध्ये वृक्षसंवर्धनाचे महत्त्व व वृक्षा बद्दल भावना व्यक्त केल्या आहेत. भौगोलिक रचना व निसर्गाचा उत्तम वापर केला. अवकाळी पर्जन्यवृष्टी असतानाही उत्तम जलव्यवस्थापन केले. उत्तम ग्रामस्वच्छता राबविली व स्वच्छता व्यवस्थापन तर अफलातून केले.या सर्व बाबीतून त्यांची पर्यावरण नीती दिसून येते.

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# SOUTHENTS OF MARATHI PART - I

	CONTENTS OF THE	पृष्ठ क्र.		
	लेख आणि लेखकाची नाव	63-69		
<b>対.研.</b> १४	महात्मा गांधीजींची लोकशाही विचारसरणी : एक दृष्टीक्षेप प्रा. ऑ. बाळासाहेब कोटलगी	90-9		
وبر	नेसरीचा इतिहास सी. संगीता किरण लोखंडे	62-6		
१६	भारतीय लोकशाही समोरील आव्हाने : अल्पसंख्यांकांच्या समस्या <b>डॉ. सुनिता डनुमंतराब गिचे</b>	96-		
१७	मिरज आरोग्य पंडरी ग्रा. डॉ. सी. <b>पंजिरी कुलकणीं</b>		- <b>१</b> ० ५	
26	क्रिक्ट यांची दसन्या महायुद्धात कामगिरी			
	किर्या गणव पुरस्त	१०६-११२		
66	प्रा. आ. आ. का गुरु हा गुरु का गुरु भी अ. आ. अ.	283-888		
50	अ. आ. नार्कालकर संबंध : एक दृष्टीक्षेप	. 8	२०-१२३	
5.8	31. datas succession	2	२४-१२९	
२२	वारीतृन स्पष्ट होणारे सामाजिक भान लक्ष्मण गंजानन गणगे स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळातील भारतीय लोकशाही पुत्तील आळाने : एक अवलोकन		१३०-१३६	
53	31. NAMA 28		630-623	
Z	भारतीय लोकशाही : दशा आणि दिशां डॉ. शर्मिला अशोक साबळे आधुनिक काळात गांधीवादाच्या सामाजिक-आर्थिक तत्त्वांची प्रासंगिकता		628-626	
-	MI, Main M.		१५०-१५४	
	२६ छत्रपती प्रतापसिंह महाराज (थोरले) यांचे शैक्षणिक कार्य है । राहुल किसन गंगावणे		१५५-१५८	
-	२७ अष्टागरातील जुळंगाव चौल - रेवदंडा <b>डॉ. एस. खी. पाधरकर</b>		१५९-१६	
+	२८ धुळे खिजना लूट : एक अभ्यास जॉ. अधिना श्रीरसागर	,		



VOLUME - X, ISSUE - II - DECEMBER, MAY - 2021-22 ROYAL - ISSN 2278 - 8158 - IMPACT HACTOR - 5.756 (www.sjifactor.com)

## २४. भारतीय लोकशाही : दशा आणि दिशा

#### डॉ. शर्मिला अशोक सावळे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, इतिहास विभाग, राजर्की शाहूँ कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, रूकडी, तालुका - हातकणंगले, जिल्हा-कोल्हापूर.

भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळून ७० वर्षांचा कालावधी लोटलाय. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व कोळात अनेक लहान मोठ्या संस्थांनानी बनलेला हा उभा-आडवा देश, स्वातंत्र्यानंतरच्या काही काळात एक अखंड देश म्हणून जगासमोर आला. ब्रिटीशांकड्न आपल्याला बऱ्याच गोष्टी वारशात मिळाल्या, त्यात 'लोकशाही' नांवाची अपुपाची एक गोष्टही मिळाली. विविध लहानमोठ्या आणि एकमँकांमध्ये मैत्रीपेक्षा शत्रुत्वाच्याच सीमा जास्त असलेल्या राज्या-संस्थानांच्या या देशात, स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात लोकशाही राज्यपद्धती सुरू झाली. एक देश, एक संविधान, एक ध्वज अंसलेला भारत एकच राष्ट्र म्हणून जगाला माहिती झाला. जगातली सर्वात मोठी लोकशाही म्हणून भारताची आज ओळख आहे. भारत जगाच्या ज्या दक्षिण आशिया भागात येतो, त्या भागात असलेल्या इतर देशांच्या राजकीय परिस्थितीकडे पाहीलं, तरी त्यांच्या तुलनेत भारत लोकशाही टिकयण्यात बऱ्यापैकी यशस्वी झालेला आहे असं दिसतं.

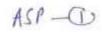
#### प्रस्तावना

आपली लोकशाही हि जगातील सर्वात मोठी लोकशाही आहे असे उन्हटले जाते. कायधाच्या मुद्धावर ते बरोबरही आहे. परंतु बारकाईने पाहिल्यास आपल्या देशात लोकशाही आहे का,हा प्रश्नच आहे. गेल्या काही वर्षात आपला देश राजकीय घराणेशाहीने ग्रासलेला दिसतो. काही मोजके पक्ष सोडल्यास,याला कुणीही अपवाद नाही. लोकशाहीत घराणेशाही वेगवेगळ्या मार्गानी प्रवेश करते. उदा. काही वेळा लोकप्रिय व्यक्तीच्या मृत्यूनंतर त्यांचे नातेवाईक लोकप्रिय व्यक्तीच्या ब्रॅंड व्हॅल्यूचा व सहानूभूतीच्या लाटेचा फायदा घेत नेते होतात किया काही वेळा मोठा जनाधार असणाऱ्या एखाचा नेत्यास एखादे पद काही कारणांमुळे देणे शक्य नसल्यास, त्याची नाराजी टाळण्याकरता ते पद त्याच्या जवळच्या नातेवाईकास देउ केले जाते.

#### घराणेशाही

आपल्या सारख्या विचारांच्या आवर्तनापेक्षा भावनांच्या लाटांवर स्वार होण्यास धन्यता मानणाऱ्या तथाकथीत सुशिक्षितांच्या देशात, जनतेच्या या भावनांचा धुर्त राजकीय मंडळी फार हुशारीने उपयोग करन घेतात. लोकही त्याला बळी पड्ल मृत्यू पायलेल्या त्या लोकप्रिय नेत्याच्या त्यानेच निवडलेल्या राजकीय वारसाची पोच, त्याची पात्रता, त्याचं आपल्या देशातील समस्यांचं आकलन याचा काही एक विचार न करता त्याला निवडून देतात. प्रत्येक वेळी जे आडात असतं, ते पोहर्यात असतंच असं नाही. सता आणि





## AKSHAR WANGMAY

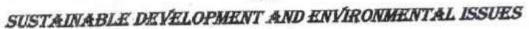
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	Akshar Wangmay UGC Care Listed, International Research Journal Sustainable Development and CONTE	1810						
Şr.	Title	Stelen #						
1 1	Changing Pattern of Raw Milk Collection for Kolhapur District: A Geographical Review	Dr. Ashok Shamrao Pani						
2	A Comparative Study of West Bengal and Cbse Boo School Administration	Mr Amit Adhikari , Dr. Arun Manty						
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6	Datharnratima block of South 27 paris	Conel Doy DR Milaniana Las						
7	Financial Sustainability of Indian Agriculture thro							
8	The Role of Youth in Health Literacy during Covi							
9	Agricultural Extension System in India	Prof. Rajendra Suryabhan Lawande						
10	Agriculture and Irrigation Facilities in Jalna Distr	T-404						
11	Study of Population Growth in Ahmednagar Dist							
12	Sustainable Development in Urban Environment	To to a lot						
13	Geographical Study of Animal Combinations in Mr.Kadam Rajaram, Mr. Shende P Voluntary Simplicity of Life and Responsible H	Popat, Dr. Jadhav Ashish, Santosh P. Mane ledonism as a Psychological Dimension of						
14	Sustainable Development	Dr. Ms. Aivita de ise						
15	Social Sustainability : A new conceptual framev	work Dr. Jadal M.M.  eminfall and Sugarcane Landuse in Solapur						
16		Dr. Niaknaware B. S, Dr. Lingae						
1	Role of Hindu Religion in Moulding Ecological Behaviour  Mrs. Ipsita Chakraborty , Dr. P. Ganesan , Dr. Debaprashad Char							
1	Reflection of India in Russian Literature	Dr.R.T.Bedre, Pradip Gunderao Kolhe						
1	Green Banking and Sustainable Development  A Focus on the History and Development of	Miss Vaishali Vitthal Jagtar Tourism in India in the light of Responsible						
1	A Focus on the History and Develop	Manohar Kuma						

#### Changing Pattern of Raw Milk Collection for Co-Operative Milk Society in Kollection District: A Geographical Review

Dr. Ashok Shamrao Patil

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Rajarshi Shahu Arts and Commerce College, Rukan Tal.-Hatkanangale, Dist.- Kolhapur. Email-patilashok824@gmail.com

Dairy also provides employment throughout the year. The main beneficiaries of dairy are Abstract: small or marginal farmers and landless laborers. A farmer can earn a gross surplus of about Rs. 90,000 per year from a unit consisting of one milking buffaloes. Even more profits can be earned depending upon the breed of animal, managerial skills and marketing potential. The co-operative dairy industry plays an important role in economic, culture & social development of Indian economy. Dairying is an important source of subsidiary income to small or marginal farmers and agricultural laborers. India is one of the largest producers of dairy product in the world. The co-operative dairy is an agency which carries a production and marketing of milk and milk products. This activity supports the producers who are having low income. Through this paper, an attempt is made to understand the milk collection of dairy industry in Kolhapur district. This study is based on secondary data of leading milk industries in Kolhapur district: The comparative analysis is carried out to understand the trends of milk collection in the district. The study reveals that there is continuous up and down trend in the milk collection in the decade.

Keywords: Milk Collection, Co-operative Milk Society, Economy, Social development

Introduction

Dairy industry and animal husbandry are very closely connected with agriculture in the country. Dairy is a profitable occupation for the villagers and more suitable for unemployed person. Indian dairy industry has changed the life of the rural people. Dairy industry is an important source of income and employment in rural areas. Majority of rural population depends on agricultural and allied activities. India has become the world's number one milk producing country and also represents sustained growth in the availability of milk and milk products for the increasing population of the country. Eradication of rural poverty and income inequality is one of the principal objectives of agricultural development policy in our country. The role of agriculture in the field of international trade is very much important to understand the economic development. Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy, according to the census of India, 69% of population is engaged in agriculture. About 70 % of Indian export depends upon agriculture products. (Kumar, L. S. S. 1963) However, agriculture is unable to provide full time employment. Moreover, per capita cultivable land has been declining gradually. Therefore, the land holding is decreasing and becoming uneconomic. Hence, there is need of subsidiary business to agricultural occupation like dairying, poultry, sheep rearing and cattle breeding, because it provides more employment and income. (Bagade, D. S.1987).

Objectives of the Study

Following are the main objectives of the present study.

To study the spatio-temporal analysis of raw milk collection.

To study the changing pattern of raw milk collection.

The location point of view, the district is extent between from 73°00' to 74°00' east longitude Study Area and 15°6' to 17°3' north latitude. The Kolhapur district has an area of 7685 Sq/Km with the population of 3876001 (2011). The geographical position of district in the state of Maharashtra is one of the south-western parts of Deccan Plateau, the district which is known as most fertile and well The Kolhapur district is bounded by Belgaum district (Karnataka state) in southern the Sahyadri lanes in the west, the Varana in the north, and the river Krishna and some part of Belgaum district of Karnataka state in the east. The average height of the district is about 390 to 600 mts.

Data Base and Methodology -

The present research paper is based on secondary sources of data. The data is collected from district milk development offices, collected data is processed with the help of computer by using

quantitative techniques such as percentage. The collected data analyzed and presented in the formula mans and graphs

maps and graphs.

Raw Milk Collection in the district- The table no 1 shows the Year wise raw milk collection and buffaloes in Kolhapur district during 2001-02 to 2010-11. These are Gokul, Warana, May Shirol and Mahalaxmi. Table - 1 Year wise Raw Milk Collection by different Dudh Sangibin Kolhapin

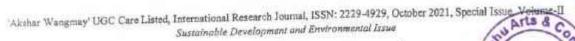
Patrick Control			4								_
Vear Gokul		Warana		Mayur		Shirol		Mahalaxmi			
Year		Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Tota
	Buffalo		63.19	36.81	56.41	43.59	0	0	0	0	30
2001-02	67.18	32.82	-		52.13	47.87	65.38	34.62	0	0	40
2002-03	65.05	34.95	60.86	39.14	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.35312.0507.0	1,000,000		0	0	39.97
2003-04	65.31	34.39	62.66	37.34	49.66	50.34	67.78	32.22	1.50		100
2004-05	65.53	34.47	60.18	39.82	41.8	58.2	64.99	35.01	0	0	40
2005-06	67.29	32.71	58.79	41.21	30.12	69.88	65.25	34.75	0	0	40
2006-07	67.85	32.15	57.85	42.15	35.94	64.06	65.75	34.25	63.69	36.31	50
72 - 72 - 12 - 13 - 13 - 13 - 13 - 13 - 13 - 1	70.66	29.64	59.27	40.73	43.97	56.03	0.00	0.00	58.88	41.12	40.03
2007-08		100	58.33	41.67	95.04	4.99	0.00	0.00	58.18	41.82	40.03
2008-09	70.42	29.58	1 1 7 2 1 5 1				0.00	0.00	- 59.51	40.49	4(
2009-10	66.81	33.19	54.78	45.22	100	0.00	2000			59.54	40
2010-11	65.67	34.33	49.38	50.62	56.12	43.88	0.00	0.00	40.46	The Beautiful	
Avg.	67.21	32.79	58.53	41.47	56.12	43.88	36.57	21.36	56.14	43.86	45.7

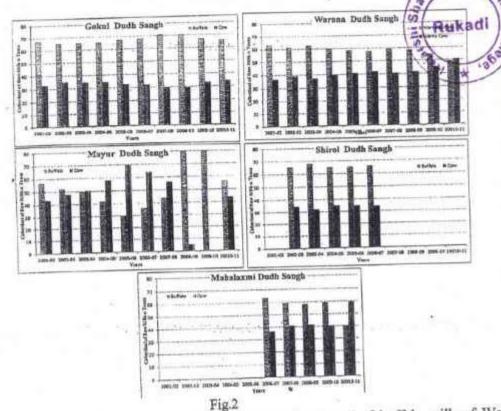
Gokul Dudh Sangh

Kolhapur Zilla Sahakari Dudh Utpadak Sangh Ltd. well known with its popular brand name is 'Gokul', an cooperative dairy project established on 16th March, 1963. Since then achieved many land marks in Milk Procurement, Extension, Animal Health, Breeding, Milk The collection of buffalo milk of Gokul Dudh Sangh Processing, Product making and Marketing. is highest in the year 2006-07 (67.85%) and minimum in the year 2002-03(65.05 %). At the same time collection of cow milk of Gokul Dudh Sangh is highest in the year 2002-03 (34.95%) and lowest in the year 2008-09 (29.58 %). The Gokul Dudh Sangh is also known as district dudh sangh and is one of the largest saugh in the state as whole.

2. Warana Dudh Sangh +

The 'Warana Dairy', one of the successful co-operative dairy, was established in 1968, with the noble purpose of providing an additional source of income to the farmers from the surrounding villages. The dairy produces Milk, Pasteurized Milk, Milk Powder, Shreekhand, Ghee, Butter, Cheese, Paneer, Chhass, Dahi, Lassi and many more. The Warana Dairy is now all set to enter the European market with its wide range of quality products. It is exported to gulf nations like Kuwait, Countries, African Sharjah, and Arabia Saudi (http://waranapower.com/dairy.html).





The second largest and total private dudh sangh and collected of buffalo milk of Warane Dudh Sangh is highest in the year 2001-02 (63.19%) and lowest in the year 2010-11(49.38 %) The collection of cow milk of Warana Dudh Sangh is highest in the year 2010-11 (50.62%) and lowest in the year 2001-02(36.81 %).

Other Dudh Sanghs in the districts

 The collection of buffalo milk of Mayur Dudh Sangh is highest in the year 2009-10 (100%) and lowest in the year 2010-11 (49.38 %). The collection of cow milk of Mayur Dudh Sangh highest in the year 2005-2006 (69.88%) and lowest in the year 2009-10(0.0 %).2. The collection of buffalo milk of Shirol Dudh Sangh is highest in the year 2002-03 (67.78%) and lowest in the year 2005-06(65.25 %) The collection of cow milk of Shirol Dudh Sangh is highest in the year 2004 2005(35.01%) and lowest in the year 2003-04(32.22 %).3. The collection of buffalo milk of Mahalaxmi Dudh Sangh is highest in the year 2006-07 (63.69%) and lowest in the year 2010 11(40.46 %) The collection of cow milk of Mahalaxmi Dudh Sangh is highest in the year 2010-2011(59.54%) and lowest in the year 2006-07(36.31 %). The average highest buffalo milk was collected from Gokul Dudh Sangh, Kolhapur is 67.21% and average lowest buffalo milk was collected from the Shirol Dudh Sangh of Kolhapur district (36.57%). The average highest cow milk was collected from Mayur Dudh Sangh, Kolhapur is 43.88% and average lowest cow milk was collected from the Shirol Dudh Sangh of Kolhapur district (21.36%).

Conclusion

Dairy industry is an important source of income and employment in Kolhapur district. The dairy development took place in district due to favorable climatic condition. The district has the fertile soil in the river beds; therefore green fodder is available throughout the year in the district. There are also reasons for increasing Growth of milk collection. The reasons are Government policies, loan program, training program, hybridization of cows and types of fodder, increasing irrigation facilities, accessibly of transport and increasing number of chilling centers are the other reasons impacts on production of milk in the district. The collection of raw milk is one of the major source for daire societies, and it is ever increase in the different dudh sangh's in the district, but in some years growth is decreased due to temporary climatic reasons for example due drought condition in the year 2005-06 and its impacts on milk production in next year.

'Akshar Wangmay' UGC Care Listed, International Research Journal, ISSN: 2229-4929, October 2021, Special Issue, Volume-II
Sustainable Development and Environmental Issue

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## इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक

## ।। संशोधक।।

पुरवणी अंक ११ – डिसेंबर २०२२ (त्रैमासिक)

- शके १९४४
- वर्ष: ९०
- पुरवणी अंक : ११

#### संपादक मंडळ

- प्राचार्य डॉ. सर्जेराव भामरे
   प्रा. डॉ. मृदुला वर्मा
   प्रा. श्रीपाद नांदेडकर
  - \* प्रकाशक \*

#### श्री. संजय मुंदडा

कार्याध्यक्ष, इ. वि. का. राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, घुळे ४२४००१ दुरव्वनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४०४५७७०२०

#### कार्यालयीन वेळ

सकाळी ९.३० ते १.००, सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ८.०० (रविवारी सुट्टी)

मूल्य रु. १००/-वार्षिक वर्गणी रु. ५००/-, आजीव वर्गणी रु. ५०००/- (१४ वर्षे)

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अक्षरजुळणी : सौ. सीमा शिंत्रे, वारजे-माळवाडी, पुणे ५८.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळाने या नियतकालिकेच्या प्रकाशनार्थ अनुदान दिले आहे. या नियतकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.

Dr. Khanderao Shinde

36.	Relevance of 'Okha Haran' in the Pandemic situation	200 '950
	- CADr. Reena S. Desai	200 '950
37.	Role of Libraries in Sustainable Research - Dr. Hosamani. S M	
38.	Change in Productivity of Food Crops in Aurangabad District of Maharashtra State	
	- Dr. Pravin Vilasrao Thakare	210
39.	A Study on Impact of Indian Politics on Social and Economic Conditions:  A Critical Analysis	
	- Mr. Amar Anna Bulle	216
40.	A Study on Impact of Historical Background on Development of Indian Culture : A Critical Analysis	
	- Dr. Khanderao A. Shinde	- 221
41.	Indian Prisons: A Study of Sexual Harassment of Women - Navaruna Borah	- 227
42.	Agricultural Labour Challenges In India - Dr. Maneesh B	- 234
43.	The Play 'Wedding Album' as a Critique of the Marriage Institution - Dr. Dattatray BalasoThorbole	- 238
44.	Mohan Roy Towards The Indian Society	
	- Dr. Bapon Das	- 242
45.	Impact of Social Media in Indian Politics with special reference to Assam -Nipan Haloi	246
46.	A traditional craft work in Rarh Bengal	
	- Atanu Sen	251
47	The Police and Judicial administration of Princely state of Jamkhandi  - Dr. Suryakanth Kokatanur	- 256

# A Study on Impact of Historical Background on Development of Indian Culture : A Critical Analysis.

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#### Abstract

Indian culture is shaped by the country's history, unique geography and diversity of peoples. Embracing the customs, traditions and ideas of neighboring countries, Indian culture has retained its ancient traditions born during the Indus Valley Civilization as well as during the Vedic period, the Iron Age in South India, the rise and fall of Buddhism and the Golden Age of India, Muslim invasions and European colonies. Indian culture has been shaped by its history, unique geography, diverse folklore and adaptation of the traditions and ideas of neighboring countries as well as preserving the ancient traditions. Despite the diversity of different peoples, religions, environments, languages, customs and traditions in India, the similarities are found in this country. Indian culture is a combination of various subcultures and millennia-wide traditions spread across the country. Indian culture has its own distinct characteristics and traditions. Indian culture is very ancient. Vedic literature is the original text of Indian culture.

Key words: Descriptive Analysis, Development, Indian culture, Impact, history etc.

#### Introduction:

Now that we have identified the different parts of a culture, we can begin to think about its interpretation. 'Culture is a way of life or an ideal

way of life that reflects mental upliftment. This religious literature is used in understanding Indian culture. Aranyaka texts are mainly included. The foundation of Indian culture is considered to be Veda. Veda means knowledge. This culture is based on the foundation of knowledge. The culture based on the Vedic bungalow is the Vedic culture. The Vedas are considered to be our most ancient literature. The Vedas were created by many sages. Some of the suktas in the Vedas are also composed by women. The language of Vedic literature was Sanskrit. Vedic literature is very rich. The original text is considered in Rigveda. Along with Rigveda, there are four Vedas namely Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvaveda. The texts of these four Vedas are called Samhita, meaning to know, from which the term Veda is derived. It means knowledge. India is the birthplace of Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism. According to another estimate, Buddhism and Hinduism are the second and fourth largest religions in the world, with a combined population of 2.6 to 2.9 billion. In India, about 79% of the population is Hindu and about 14% are Muslim. [8] % Are Jain. Ancient Indian culture is evolving in many streams. The culture and history of this country is endowed with the philosophical traditions of intellectual knowledge. High-minded Indian culture has made the world dominant. From ancient times to modern times, Indian culture has



survived through many transitions and coordinations. The difference between Indian religion and culture is that it has survived in many transitions and times of change.

#### Review of Development of Indian Culture:

Due to the different lifestyles and languages in all the states and territories of India, Indian culture makes Indian culture the largest and most diverse culture on earth. In India, moving from one state to another, anyone can work and meet and talk to the people there. There are many ancient stories famous in our country like Ramayana and Mahabharata, this story proves that Indian culture is very ancient, that is why people from abroad come to see Indian culture, there are many places in our country where ancient Indian culture is temple fair etc. Kumbh Mela every year in our country Fills. Where people come together in large numbers, people from abroad also come in large numbers to Kumbh Mela, and see Indian culture, similarly there are many temples where people go abroad to see Indian culture. (Bhartiya sanskriti in marathi essay) We come from here, and go there too, so we should be proud to be Indian. Many languages are spoken in India, a different language is spoken in almost all the states, Hindi is the main language of India and 17 major languages are spoken in India, all languages have different significance here, Ramayana and Sanskrit were used to write great stories like Mahabharata but Tamil It is considered to be the oldest language in India. Since our country has many cultures and many languages, many kinds of costumes have come here; different types of clothes are worn in each state. The most famous costumes in India are considered to be sari for women and dhoti kurta for men. Many festivals are celebrated in India, they are celebrated differently in many states, but the method of

People of India celebrate together; this is called unity of Indians. In India, respecting parents is considered a part of the culture and gurus are also respected here because parents and gurus are the great men who teach us to live our lives, even in stories. For example, when Guru Dronacharya asked Eklavya for his thumb as Guru Dakshina, Eklavya smiled and cut off his thumb and placed it at Guru Dronacharya's feet.

#### Historical Background of Indian Culture:

Mankind discovered many pleasures in the fields of food, clothing, shelter, light, health, selfpreservation and dyeing to make their lives happier and produced various foodstuffs, clothing, homesteads, roads, gardens, medicines and tools and entertainment. Therefore, the comforts that have enriched and enriched the worldly life of human beings, that is, the material world created by human beings, is a material part of culture. Man-made sin-virtue, heaven-hell religion concept, ethics-law, law, science-artliterature Man-made imaginary world, like philosophy and etiquette, is a spiritual part of culture. Social norms, customs, social institutions, beliefs, values, loyalty and norms are all included in this spiritual part of the culture. Civilization means the improvement of the physical body and Culture (or culture) means the improvement of the spiritual body or mental upliftment in human life. Both of these organs make human life perfect. Even in the spiritual realm of culture, man has to struggle to conquer nature. History has shown that man has been able to create various social institutions by controlling the natural tendencies of the mind, and it is only through the organization of home, family, marriage, caste, class, etc. that man has been able to reach the highest stage of culture. Although the motivation behind the creation of culture is individual, it is created through collective effort.

Not only that, culture is also being consumed collectively by human beings. Culture belongs to a timeless society in terms of both production and consumption.

#### Problems of the Study:

Indian culture is a combination of diverse subcultures and thousands of years of tradition spread across the country. It is a haven for many famous spiritual masters and yoga teachers. Indian culture has its own distinct characteristics and traditions. Indian culture is very ancient. In the present modernization, Indian culture is suffering. Indian culture, which has been united for many years, is on the verge of extinction in the present age of technology. Culture is an important feature of the way people think and behave in a way that is common to certain ways of behaving. Tradition and tradition in Indian culture need to be nurtured.

#### Objectives of the Study:

The main topic is to study the development of Indian culture and its consequences and some specific objectives are given below.

To Study the Development of Indian Culture

- 2. To Study the Indian Culture and Impact
- 3. To suggest the remedies.

#### Significance of the Study:

This research is very important from the point of view of schools, colleges, colleges, research institutes, student research institutes, etc. in the country and abroad. Our Indian culture is thousands of years old. There have been many foreign invasions of our culture, but it has not been destroyed. Indian culture is a mixture of worship, renunctation, restraint, tolerance, etc. It takes us from darkness to light. It shows us everything that is good and holy in the world. An important part of Indian culture is etiquette,

manners, polite communication, religious rites, beliefs and values. Now that everyone's lifestyle is becoming more modern, Indians still cherish their traditions and values. India has become a unique country by bringing people of different cultures and traditions together. The people of India live in peace following their own culture and traditions.

#### Scope of the Study:

Indian culture is the oldest and richest culture in the world, it is not considered the father of all cultures in the world, be it the art of living or the field of science and politics, Indian culture has always had a special place, with the passage of time The culture of India has been immortalized since ancient times along with its traditional existence. The culture of any country is the soul of the caste and community; it is from the culture that all the rites of the country are understood, with the help of which it determines its ideals, values of life, etc. People in India believe in 'Vasudeva Katumbakam' which means that all people are together, whether the color is black or white, small or large or language is different, we are all the same.

#### Limitation of the Study:

While conducting this research, the researcher has studied only the development of Indian culture out of many cultures in the world and its effect on Indian culture. The limitation of this research or research paper.

#### Research Methodology:

While writing a paper on the development and impact of Indian culture, the researcher has used secondary research as well as analytical method.

#### Data Collection :

While writing a paper on the development and impact of Indian culture, the researcher has used



secondary resources. This research paper is written in a descriptive manner. It uses secondary resources such as reference books, serial books, research papers, journals, magazines, newspapers, internet government reports and annual reports.

#### Descriptive Analysis of Development of Indian Culture:

After Shyam's Mother, Sane Guruji's most popular and readable book is Indian Culture. The first edition of the book was published on August 29, 1937. The 15th edition was released in 1996. This shows the importance of this book. Guruji's book is now 60 years old. It is noteworthy that the book is still widely read. Sane Guruji says in the preface of the book, 'Indian culture worships the heart and the intellect. It is a culture that brings beauty to life through a combination of generosity and pure knowledge. It is a culture that seeks to spread sweetness in the world by adding knowledge to science. Indian culture is the living glory of karma-jnana-bhakti, the glory of constantly eroding the body, intellect and heart, the nature of Indian culture is fully expressed in one paragraph. Culture works to bring beauty to life. This is a very bad idea. Indian culture is omnipresent. She is close to everyone. Guruji felt that there is an Indian culture that says Sarveshamvirodhen Brahmakarma Samarabhe. This culture has a tendency to shrink. This year is the Diamond Jubilee year of this important book.

Therefore, it is necessary to reflect on this book. Hard work becomes an integral part of life. This is where irrationality comes in. And the unnecessary support of irrationality begins. Here the greed disappears. Superstition begins. This is not the case. They consider it religious, so human values are violated. Eternal values should be accepted, says Guruji. While

discussing the four ashrams and the four purusharthas, Guruji shows the need for restraint in all areas of life. Today, restraint is important in a democracy. Democracy is rewarded more than democracy. Therefore, only democratic institutions are likely to be endangered. It is not just me who is right; it can be true outside of me. This is the foundation of democracy. In the last few days, due to the political and cultural developments in India, the issues of Hindutva, tolerance, Indian culture, the influence of Indian culture in the world, etc. have been chewed up again. Prehistoric and mythological evidences were exchanged. Our Indian culture spread to far flung countries like Central Asia, Southeast Asia, China, Japan, Korea. This is an attempt to re-experience this fascinating journey through these articles.

#### Impact on Indian Culture:

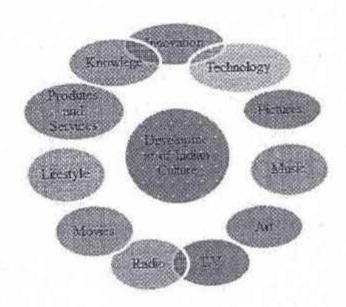
In any society, not all parts of a culture change at the same rate. Culture is a lifelong process and if all the changes in life do not take place at the same pace then some parts go ahead or some parts stay behind. This is called cultural integration. There are many social consequences of cultural integration in Indian society. The material culture of the British state has changed rapidly. An example of Indian culture is why people did not accept the discipline and social norms required for it. How a person behaves, how he speaks, how he thinks in this world is collectively called Human Behavior. Human behavior depends on two things. The first of these is the genetic trait. These can be called biological motivations or instincts. Many mental traits like diet, sleep, fear, sex, love of children, love of relatives, community, aggression, curiosity etc. are inherited from our parents. The second thing is the properties acquired by the individual as a result of the environment. Characteristic of

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Indian culture is that as a result, Indian individuals have reached the pinnacle of business-specialization. The business was tied

to caste. Certain occupations were considered the religion of that caste. It was considered forbidden to do other business with the penalty of Swadharme nidhanam shreyah.

Chart No. 1
Factors Affecting Development of Indian Culture



#### Conclusion:

Culture is inclusive, accumulative, transitional language, divided into resilient stable people, human soul, meeting needs, coming before society. India is a popular country in the world for its traditions and culture. Therefore, India is a land of rich traditions and diverse cultures. It is one of the oldest cultures in the world. Important elements of Indian culture are good values, beliefs, polite communication, etiquette etc. Despite radical changes in everyone's lifestyle, Indians have not changed their values and traditions. A sense of unity among individuals of many traditions and cultures has made India a unique nation. People of different cultures

and religions live in peace with respect for each other. Indian culture is very popular all over the world. Indian culture is very interesting and it is considered as one of the oldest cultures in the world. The people who live here are of different religions, follow different traditions, eat different food and wear different clothes. Individuals belonging to different traditions and cultures are socially interdependent. So there is a sense of unity and existence in the diversity of these religions.

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संशोधक

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COMMERCE COLLEGE, RUKADI

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1.	Biodiversity in Maharashtra	
	- Dr. Sakharam Dnyanoba Waghmare	9
2.	A Roadways: Pavement for Transforming India's Liability Population Into	
	Social Capital Assets	
	- Pradnaya V. Dseshpande	13
3.	Challenges of Construction Workers in Nashik District	
	- Ravindra Pandit Adhav	20
4.	A Study of Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Youth: With Special Reference	
	to Udaipur District of Rajasthan	
	- Dr. Sunil Kumar Choudhary	24
5.	Recent Energy Consumption Patterns, Energy Problems and Future	
	Remedial Plans in Maharashtra	
	- Dr. Ankush Sahebrao Doke	33
6.	A Study of Biodiversity in India	
	- HIMANSHU	39
7.	Health Sector Financing in India- An Analytical study	
	- Lakshmi K	44
8.	Effect of Change in Rate of Interest Towards Sukanya Samriddhi Account :	
	Special Reference to Latur City	
	- Dr. Vyankat D. Dhumal	53
9.	Effect of Open Educational Resources ( OERs ) Uses in ICT	
	- Brijesh Singh	58
10.	Reflection of Absurdism in William Shakespeare's Play "King Lear"	
	- Priti Nilkanth Bhandekar, Dr. Vivek V. Joshi	62
11.	A Study on Challenges and Opportunities with Special Reference to Selected	
	Farmers in Koregaon Taluka (Satara)	
	- Dr. Ashok Shamrao Patil	- 66

12.	A Geographical Study of Jalna Sweet Orange - GI Application	
	- Dr. S. A. Khandebharad	- 76
13.	Rural Transformation of India Through Solar Energy	
	- Smt. Bagewadi Samira Jafar, Prof. P. S. Kamble	- 80
14.	Influence of Physiography on the Population Distribution and Density in	
	Marathwada Region (Maharashtra State)	
	- Dr. Sachin Himmatrao More	- 85
15.	Status and Trends of Air Quality of Solapur City	
	- DR. H. B. Tipe, Mr. Sandeep S. Chendkapure	- 90
16.	Strengthening the Concept of Sustainable Development through the	
	Johannesburg Declaration (Earth Summit) 2002: An Analytical Study	
	- Dr. Umesh S. Aswar	96
17.	Role of Insurance Agents in Health Insurance: Special Reference	
	To Solapur City	
	- Dr. Vyankat D. Dhumal, Mr. Rajendrakumar Y. Rawal	- 101
18.	Voices of Slum Subalterns in Vikas Swarup's Novels Q & A, Six Suspects	
	and The Accidental Apprentice	
	- Mr. Prashant Jambhulkar, Dr. Vivek V. Joshi	- 106
19.	The Literature Review on Sustainable Development with reference	
	to Rural Development Process	
	- Miss. Deepika Mirchandani, Dr. Meenakshi Pradeep Jadhav	112
20.	Satish Alekar's The Dread Departure: Unexampled Style of Narration	
	- Dr. S.A. Tambade	119
21.	The portrayal of Children in Arundhati Roy's The God of Small Things:	
	A Subaltern Perspective	
	- Mr. Dilip M. Bawane, Dr. Shriram G. Gahane	123
22.	Gender Inequality in Access to Elementary Education: A Study of Part of	
	West Bengal Sundarban	
	- Dr. Angshumita Chakraborty	128



23.	The Notion of Marriage in Manju Kapur's Custody	
	- Narayan Nandkumar Kamble	-133
24.	Women Empowerment by Education	
(T)(2)	- Dr. Sudhir Kumar Srivastava, Dr. Asutosh Kumar Srivastava	- 137
25.	A Geographical Study of Orange Cropping Pattern in Amravati District -	
12000	2000 01 to 2020-21	
	- Dr. Vijay Purushottam Gorde	140
26.	Education and Social Change in Maharashtra in the 19th Century	
0.000	- Dr. Sonawane Jagdish Chhaburao	144
27.	Vijayanagar Contributions to the Field of Art and Architecture	
	- Dr. Arati Balvant Nadgouda	148
28.	The New Woman: An Autonomy of Woman in Preeti Shenoy's Novels	
200	- Kishor Nanaji Mahajan, Dr. Shriram G. Gahane	151
29.	CONTR. 10 and Mental Health	
27.	- Dr. (Ms.) Subhashree Panda	155
30.	in Language Teaching	
20.	- Chandrakant Kothe	159
31	Destine of Secondary Schools of Assam	
	- Sangeeta Kalita	166
32	Social and Resilience Among College Students	
52	- Vidyadayini Shetty	173
33	S. No. 4 the Unsurmountable - Lessons from Vidur Neeti	
	- Dr Kavita Kalkoti	179
2	The Constitute of Status of Indian Women	
3.	Wivek Jagadamba Chaubey	186
2	To Management from Krishna's Advice to Arjuna	
	5. Strategic Tips for Wanagement Homes  - Dr. Preeti Tripathi	194

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### Back Purawani 12 S.K.P.Ku...







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### इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक

॥ संशोधक॥

पुरवणी अंक १२ – डिसेंबर २०२२ (त्रैमासिक)

अक्षेष्ठ १९४४

वर्ष : ९०

पुरवणी अंक: १२

#### संपादक मंडळ

प्राचार्यं हो, सर्जेराव भागरे 🌞 प्रा. डॉ. मृहुला चर्मा 🌞 प्रा. श्रीपाद नांदेहकर

• प्रकाशक •

### श्री. संजय मंदडा

कार्याध्यक्ष, इ. वि. का. राजवाहे संशोधन मंहल, पुळे ४२४००१ सुरक्षाती (॥२५६२) २५५८४८, ९४०५५५७॥२०

#### कार्यालपीन वेळ

सकाळी ९.३० ते १.००, सार्यकाळी ४.३० ते ८.०० (रविवारी सुद्री)

मुल्त ६, १००/-वार्षिक वर्गणी ह. ५००/-, आजीव वर्गणी ह. ५०००/- (१४ वर्ष)

विशेष सूचना : संशोधक हैमासिकाची वर्गणी चेक/हापटने संशोधक त्रेमासिक राजवाडे पंडळ, युळे वा नावाने पाठवाबी.

अक्षरजुळणी : सी. सीमा शिवे, यमजे-माळवाडी, पुणे ५८.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य आहित्य आणि संस्थुली मंहळाने या विशासातिष्ठेच्या प्रशासनार्थ अनुहान दिले आहे. या नियतकालिकतील लेखकांच्या विचारांकी मंद्रक व शासन महमत असेलच असे नाही.

STREET,











## इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक ॥ संस्थेचे त्रीमासिक

पुरवणी अंक १२ – डिसॅंबर २०२२ (त्रैमासिक)

- शके १९४४
- वर्षः ९०
- पुरवणी अंक : १२

### संपादक मंडळ

- प्राचार्य डॉ. सर्जेराव भामरे
   प्रा. डॉ. मृद्ला वर्मा
   प्रा. श्रीपाद नांदेडकर
  - प्रचाशक =

### श्री. संजय मुंदडा

कार्याच्यक्ष, इ. बि. का. राज्याडे संशोधन मंडळ, धुळे ४२४००१ दूरध्यनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४०४५७७०२०

### कार्यालयीन वेळ

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अक्षरजुळणी : सौ. सीमा भिन्ने, सार्च पाळवाडी, पुणे ५८.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळाने जा वियववार्ति जो प्रकाशनार्थ अनुदान दिले आहे. या नियवकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ य शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.



### संशोधक

•		
14./	A study on Problems and Prospectus before Indian Economy:	
/	A Critical Analysis	77
~	- Dr. Vijay B. Desai	**** / /
15.	Trauma of Childhood, Caste and Gender in Arradhati Roy's	
	C-1-C-mall Things"	9.4
	- Suchitra Golangade	64
16.	The Temporal Changes of Crop Concentration in Solapur District	
7 (50)	- Dr. Rajesh Bhimrao Gavakare	87
17.	Slavery and Identity Crisis in Afra-American Literature	
1.7.	- Dr.Sarika Sinha, Miss, Deepshikha Toppo	93
10	t of Social Media on Indian Politics	
· 18.	- Mr. Ravindra Bhimappa Chalwadi	96
19.	Role of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Indian Economy - Dr. Sachin A. Sardesai	100
20.	Changing Occupational Structure of Solopur District in Maharashtra,	
	2001 And 2011 - Dr. Samadhan, D. Shinde	105
21.	Camdhiji's Civil Disobedience Movement and Women of Bengal	110
	- Himansu Kumar Mandal	
22.	Form Pond and Its Progress in Maharasutra Mate India	114
	- Dr. H. B. Tipe, Santosh P. Mane	114
, • 23.	A Study on Effects of Social Media on Voters Echavior	120
1	- Dr. Dipti Barge, Mr. Pavan R Manurkar	120
24.	Soff Help Groups of Rural Women and Their Challenges	
	- Dr. A. S. Nalawade	125
25	Rule of Community Engagement for Sustainable Development	NTI ANTI
40	- Dr. Sanjay Kumar Das	128
26	The A. Security Acts A Need of an Hour	
26	. Limited Association	

### Economy: A Cri c Analysis

### Dr. Vijay I

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#### Abstract

In the present scenario in developing and democ at c nations like; India which have adopted a grarian economy, the most important problem is the interference of politics. The changes taking place in the political sphere and industar services education cultural religious environment legal change taking place in each of these scheres and Indian problems are verclosely related. Indian economy has many types of problems which include religious cultural political as well as many complex problems like industrial service sector. Considering the rural areas of India, the problems in the rural areas are increasing day by day in which the people living in the Indian common life are experiencing many problems such as health facilities, basic needs and infrastructure.

Key words: Problems and prospectus, Indian Economy, Development, political, economic, social and cultural factors, service industry. agriculture, industry sector etc.

### Introduction:

This shows that Indian politics is not trying for the sustainable development of India after independence, but it has been doing politics for the development of certain individuals in the country, because of this, there is no development everywhere in the Indian economy, so many such problems are facing the Indian economy. It has been name than 70 years since the independence of the country, but many problems such as

come at social, political, religious, cultural, the item towal and legal have not gone away but and a second. Such disregard for labor power a substance, was evident from the time the a or were closed until the migrant laborers resches are villages. After some public interest portland. De Supreme Court made some efforts mirastructure and basic needs to y Distribution, Selling the share capital is government in public banks to the production and freeing up that money, the : k = 20 government started at a war level, in of the sovernment had to take more than s ee crores of loans, so the burden of distance are a real on the common people, the same and an was created on the Indian economy. There was hit hard by the crisis of Corona er le a unique experiment with public and prove health systems, corona stopped control completely it man areas. In all sectors, the Indian people for various oble, many lost their jobs, and there was a mass unemployment in the industrial S OF-

### F - b' 1 of the Study:

and a real dynasties had considerable a luci la india's private sector enterprises phone scoomic reforms. To compete with the sign maintries, these industrialists need to man and take concessions from them for industries. Since the m m refine economy, the availability of such s via concessions or subsidies has decreased

According to the data provided by the Reserve Bank of I dia in March 2022, India has a debt of approximately 620.7 billion dollars. Last year it was 570 billion dollars. This means that India's debt increased by \$47.1 billion in one year.

### Qbjective of the Study :

The re-earcher has planned many solutions to solve the problems facing the Indian economy, so the re-in objective of the research is to evaluate the problems and solutions facing the Indian economy and some specific objectives have been given by the researcher as follows.

- To a udy Problems and Prospects of Indian Economy.
- To study the review of Indian Economy.
- To tudy the Factors affecting the Indian Economy.
  - To aggest the remedies.

### Significance of the Study:

India's economy is the 5th largest economy in the world as of September 2022 at the US dollar exchange rate. India's annual gross domestic product a of 2022 is 854.7 billion dollars. The said resea, ch is very important from the point of view of common people of economically backward classes in India. Also, this research is very important from the point of view of the common people from the economic, social, political religious, cultural, legal, and environmental aspects of the backward classes. as well as escarchers, students, laborers, farmers, research organizations, etc. This research is important from the point of view of these three sectors: ervice sector, agricultural sector, industrial sector, because if we want to bring about development in the Indian economy, it is necessary o give a very important place to these three sectors.

### Scope of the Study:

Althou :h India's economy is growing rapidly,

erty. Wealth distribution 32 India unequal, the top . 10% of the eine account for sew of total e scope of the said research is the nomy and the favorable and the actors affecting the Indian economy. many factors affecting the Indian It ii as service sector agriculture sector o color environment so exogenous ath c a factors of scope of this research. 57% of India's population was in agriculture and allied occupations. CIT. w... 60% in 1993-94. India's l'in ne he growth is slowing down, BB in vices sector is witnessing steady W of the country's workers work in the 211 to: while two-thirds of them work 013 Sector.

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the linding the linding economy and has good and bad effects on the Indian he period after Indian independence at easy. The effect of service sector for and agriculture sector on the may is studied in both positive and ects. It discusses the problems that in the Indian economy after Indian at 18 2022 and solutions.

### Lin at a fine Study :

on is a very pervasive problem aia. Corruption manifests itself in pla is a sach as bribery, tax evasion. ma to eign exchange rules, illegal VIC ther's property, urban encroachment. SCL. caucratic and licensing regimes had Lin re growth of industries in India. After on. To reforms of 1991, such red tapes the in arriant. However, 2005 survey bec v the India branch of Transparency COL found that more than half of those 20 and experience of bribery or other search and in this the main objective of the search and in this the researcher has used condary remark to do the research. In this, any types of secondary have been used, such a pers, articles, journals, news apers, interest annual reports, government eports, government documents, magazines, marterly persodulals, etc.

### esearch Mahod:

While sturing the problems and solutions acing the line ian economy, the researcher has lineally evaluated the topic using descriptive nalysis me tool while conducting the said esearch.

### Results and discussion:

India's economy is very diverse, it includes agriculture, hocicrafts, textile mills, industries, manufacturis and various types of services. Two-thirds . India's working population still earns its livin from agriculture or agro-related industries, bu various types of services also play a growing re e in the economy, and recently se-vice-based businesses are also playing a very important rol in the economy. In recent years, due to the dvancement of computer and information echnology in India, as well as a growing your generation that is highly educated and can speak singlish. India has gradually started to play a rok as an outsourcing country to the world. India a the world's largest exporter of highly-skills I technicians. Along with this, India's capac y in the fields of manufacturing. pharmaceuti als, biotechnology, ultra-micro technology, telecommunication, shipbuilding, aviation, and our ism is also seen to be growing rapidly. In the present scenario, less countries of the world are included in the developed countries. In many countries the process of development is more or less rapid. The main name economy is ranking towards

### Approach :

the world economy has been countries, backward countries.

ped countries, semi-developed countries and developed

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to the modern view, we can see of the world economy into three inely, underdeveloped countries, 300 rou tries and developed countries. 1 s developed countries are third world countries, while the rate pent presented by some economists nť on for many years from the point of Food aloped countries and developing 190 he inited Nations also divides the 201 ted imo developing and developed Section 1

### Economies:

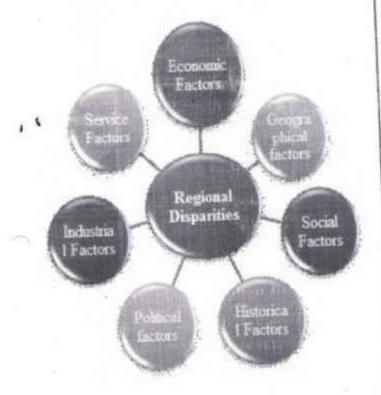
of economic development, the the world are divided into three by enderdeveloped developing and which underdeveloped economies in an as backward economies. In a chario, the least developed thrown as developing economies are made to outline the development developed or developing countries universally accepted manner.

### i: Isparities:

gional disparities and growing talances in economic development all nges ahead for India. There are no per capita income, poverty.

India's Five Year Plans have attempted to reduce these regional disparities by encouraging industrial development in the interior of the country. Yet the growth of industries generally seems to be higher in urban areas and near port of these. Industrially advanced states seem to benefit more from economic reforms. Urbanization, developed ports, educated and skilled labor force in these states are attracting manufacturing and service industries here. Industries are being encouraged by state and civic administrations in underdeveloped regions by roviding tax breaks and cheap land.

### Chart No. 1 Regional Disparities



### Role of Government in Indian Economy:

After independence, India adopted a centrally planned economy. The aim of this was that the economy should develop in a balanced way, and the natural wealth of the country should be used equally by all. This economy was planned through Five Year Plans. Planning Commission, a department under the Prime Minister, carries out this function. Indian economy is a mixed economy. Of course, this includes ideas from

economy seems to be gradual to hifting use and a capitalist economy. Railways, postal services and some critical services, as well as those that are less likely to be profitable in the private sector, are generally outsourced to the public sector. After independence, sectors like banks have gone through phases of nationalization and privatization, but recently the winds of privatization are seen to be blowing higher.

### Public Investment and Expenditure:

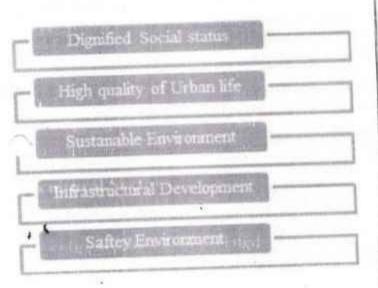
India's public expenditure can be broadly classified into development expenditure and non-development expenditure. Development expenditure includes expenditure on Center schemes and expenditure on financial assistance received from the Centre. Both these categories can be further divided into capital expenditure and revenue expenditure. Expenditure on central schemes is earmarked for various development schemes of the central government, while financial assistance from the center is earmarked as aid to states and union territories for development works and loans for development.

### Public Income and Taxation System:

India has a three-tier tax system. The Constitution of India empowers the central government to levy income tax, investment tax. sales tax, service tax, import tax and excise duty. as well as taxes on inter-state sale of goods. entertainment tax, business tax, excise duty on liquor., also empowered to levy stamp duty on transfer of property. Along with this, the local self-government bodies have been empowered by the state government to collect property tax as well as charge for public services like water and sanitation facilities. Half of the state and central government revenue comes from taxes. and half comes from indirect taxes. More than one-fourth of the central government's revenue is shared with the state governments

nenities. Template: Fact Development of basic nenities was first entirely under the purview the public sector. But these developments have en slow due to corruption, bureaucratic efficiency, over-preference for big cities, and ability to accelerate development. India's iderinvestment in power generation, onstruction, communications, telecommunications nd real estate hindered India's growth. As a esult, the government began to relax some estrictions on foreign investment in afrastructure. In 2005, India's electricity eneration was 661.6 billion kwh, while crude il production was 785,000 barrels per day. As f January 15, 2007, there were 2.1 million highpeed Internet access points in India.

### Chart No. 2 Basic Amenities



### Agricultural Sector :

India ranks second in agricultural production in the entire world. In this, related industries like logging, forestry, fishing, etc., have a major share in the annual gross domestic product of India. Businesses employ 60 % of the workforce and others live off of their income. Agriculture is a major component of the economy and these sectors play an important role in the economic

government schemes. Because the benefite to the politicians but the common people to not get the benefits, so the common man has to face many problems in the Indian economy.

### Industrial Sector:

India ranks 14th in the world in terms of total output of factories, 12% of India's workforce works in the industrial sector. The industrial sector accounts for 28% of India's annual gross income. After economic reforms, the competition of foreign industries with Indian industries increased. At the same time, many areas reserved for public enterprises were opened up for private enterprises. Also, many public enterprises were privatized. This has helped increase the efficiency of Indian industries by increasing the competition between the industries and also increased the productivity of fast moving consumer goods. Industrial dynasties had considerable influence in India's private sector enterprises before economic reforms. To compete with foreign industries, these industrialists need to maintain relations with politicians and take concessions from them for industries. Since the opening of the economy, the availability of such special concessions or subsidies has decreased.

### Service Sector:

India ranks 15th in the world in service sector income. 23% of the country's workers work in the service sector. Recently, this field is seen to be developing rapidly. In 1951–80, the service sector grew at a rate of 4.5%. During the period 1991-2000, the service sector grew at a rate of 7.5%. This sector has the largest share (53.8%) of India's annual gross income (2005). In 1950 this share was

services (information technology services, information technology-enabled services, business systems outsourcing services) accounted for one-third of revenue in 2000. A key factor on the supply side is the abundant availability of highly educated technicians who can speak English and work at lower cost than is other countries. On the demand side, the reason is the growing demand for cheap and good quality IT services from foreign customers in India, as well as the increasing trend of foreign companies to outsource. Despite the growing role of information technology and related industries in India in contributing to India's exports, in 2003 the share of these industries in the annual gross income was only 1%, and the total income of these industries was only 1/50th of the income

### Problems before Indian Economy:

of the services sector.

Indian economy and rural development are very closely related. Although India is an agricultural country, still 50 to 60 % of the , people in the country are directly and indirectly dependent on agriculture. Due to the small area of cultivable land in India, even though the number of households dependent on agricultural land is high, it is actually weak for their economic livelihood. Money has to be considered as the main obstacle in the development of Indian economy. Black money is ill-gotten wealth and valuation of that wealth. Black money originates in two ways, the first involves many criminal activities and the second involves the use of illegal means and resources to obtain black money. There is no precise way of measuring black money in India. All types are old and outdated. India has a large number of people who have acquired wealth through the wrong way of creating money. Reducing the external debt burden on the economy is one of the major issues facing the Indian economy. The Indian economy is heavily

huge amount in the form of interest. An increase in research to address the problem of foreign debt is very important. Rapid growth of population in proportion to the amount of food produced and research available in the country means uncontrollable population growth.

सशाबक Rukadi

#### Remedies :

- To stabilize and control population growth, it is very necessary to plan at the government level as much as possible
- The slogan of small family, happy family should reach every household in the society, only if the economically deprived section of the society comes into the flow of economic development, it will be happy and satisfied.
- It is very important to make the facility of family limited available to everyone by appointing social workers, religious preachers of repute and influential persons etc. as preachers in the society.
- 4. Taking the rural economy for granted is a very big fish of the government because even today there is a huge gap between agriculture and similar occupations related to agriculture and it is necessary to try to bridge that gap.
- India has marketable natural resources but due to lack of proper and adequate utilization of resources, natural resource wealth is getting lost.
- A major problem in India is that petroleum imports seem to incur huge costs but economic growth is not affected.
- Since there is a large amount of poverty in India, it is necessary to provide a solution plan in the society like poverty, hunger and unemployment for the economy.

#### Conclusion:

For most of the post-independence period, India followed the path of socialist economy.



India initially had strict restrictions on private sector participation in the economy, trade with foreign countries, and direct investment from other countries in India. However, since the early 1990s, India has gradually begun to open up its economy through economic reforms, loosening controls on foreign investment and trade. However, due to differences in politics and different ideologies, some important aspects of economic reforms, such as privatization of stateowned enterprises and opening the way for private and foreign participation in certain sectors, are moving slowly. A rapidly growing population and growing economic and social disparity are key issues ahead for India. Poverty is also a serious issue, but the rate of poverty seems to be decreasing significantly after independence. 27% of people in India were below the poverty line in 2004-05 according to the official test. Poverty reduction needs to be addressed.

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### इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक

# ॥ संशोधक॥

पुरवणी अंक ११ – डिसेंबर २०२२ (त्रैमासिक)

• शके १९४४

वर्ष: ९०

• पुरवणी अंक : ११

### संपादक मंडळ

प्राचार्य डॉ. सर्जेराव भामरे
 प्रा. डॉ. मृदुला वर्मा
 प्रा. श्रीपाद नांदेडकर

### \* प्रकाशक \*

### श्री. संजय मुंदडा

कार्याध्यक्ष, इ. वि. का. राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, धुळे ४२४००१ दूरध्वनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४०४५७७०२०

### कार्यालयीन वेळ

सकाळी ९.३० ते १.००, सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ८.०० (रविवारी सुट्टी)

मूल्य रु. १००/-वार्षिक वर्गणी रु. ५००/-, आजीव वर्गणी रु. ५०००/- (१४ वर्षे)

विशेष सूचना: संशोधक त्रैमासिकाची वर्गणी चेक/ड्राफ्टने 'संशोधक त्रैमासिक राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे' या नावाने पाठवावी.

अक्षरजुळणी : सौ. सीमा-शित्रे, वारजे-माळवाडी, पुणे ५८.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळाने या नियतकालिकेच्या प्रकाशनार्थ अनुदान दिले आहे. या नियतकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.





and the second	ey + o	
	58.2 Green Entreprenuership-An Effort towards Sustainability	
TO BE	58. Green Entreprenuership-Att Entor to	305
150 Julian Article	59 An Analytical Study on Performance of the Mahatma Gandhi National	
	Cohomo in Assam	
	- Dr. Suchismita Paul	308
	60. A Study on Local History and Subaltern History of Indian People:	
1		
	A New Perspective - Dr. Sharmila Ashok Sabale	313
	61. Prioritization co-operation strategies for tourism development in	
	South Asia region - Snebal P. Patil, Ravindra G. Jaybhaye	320
	- Snehal P. Patil, Ravindra G. Jaybnaye	
*	62. Literature Through The Lens of Cinema	325
	- Dr. Nisha Bhagwat Gosavi	- 24-
	63. A Study of Distribution of Agro-tourism centers with Special Reference	
		328
	to Nashik District - Prof. Santosh Maruti Shinde	
	Navele of Chern Bhagat	
	- Dr. Pranjali Bhanudas Vidyasagar	
	65. A Study on Entrepreneurship Development and Empowerment in India:	
	A Present Scenario  - Mr. Ajay Dagadu Kate	337
	- Mr. Ajay Dagadu Kate	· '
	66. Gender Issues in Indian Society: An Overview	343
	- Dr. Sonali Jeevan Gaikwad	2.12
	The Chardrapur Distr	TCL
	67. A Geographical Study of Industrial Development at a Girish T. Panchabhai	347
	- Grish 1. Paneratana	JDY
	68. An Analysis of Financial Inclusion Programmes in India Especially PM - Dr. Sumi Nijith	352
	- Dr. Sumi Nijith	
	69. Role of Open Data Source in Social Welfare - With special reference to regional Languages	330
	to regional Languages - Dr. Mayur Parmar	320
	Awareness of M-banking in Marathwada region	
	70. A study on Awareness of Nr Danting  - Dr. Kale N. B., Mr. Nagare B. K.	359
		_

संशोधक



### A Study on Local History and Subaltern History of Indian People: A New Perspective

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#### Abstract :

Due to the historical background of Indian culture, maximum benefit to the disadvantaged and local level social groups in the society is becoming a major problem. History is a way of struggle for Indian people and the ever-increasing level of inequality in the country and the new advanced technologies are diminishing the humanitarian vision of the human being. This has led to a decline in local historical background capacity in India. Historic sites are beginning to diminish as local people embrace new technologies without giving time to historical initiatives. Local history is causing social catastrophe so the world must consider a changing approach. An attempt should be made to create some centers and inculcate the central concept through history.

Key words: Local History, subaltern history, historical initiatives, Marxism, oppression, injustice, marginalized sections etc.

#### Introduction:

In the current situation, it is necessary to take into account the current approach, even if the method of explaining history is known because of the Marxists and opponents who oppose Marxism. Imperialism, Nationalism, Marxism and Nec-Marxism along with new concepts have been created in the Ambedkar debate, so an attempt should be made to implement the historical narrative program of historical background from the point of view of finding

the truth by following the historical background. Disadvantaged elements are largely exploited for dominance of local ruling class but the history of disadvantaged elements at local level is important from the point of view of extreme inequality and poverty of society. Considering the historical background at the local level, the historical background plays a very important role in providing do justice to the lower-class members of the society such as oppression, injustice and justice to marginalized sections. Irrespective of the historical background, the ladder-shaped social order and the history of authoritarian system and the poor man living in that historical living condition are considered as a new identity of the rulers. Subaltern studies is a method of historical study which was initiated to re-write and bring to the public the common people, events and ideas that were ignored in the history written during the colonial rile. It came to be known as the Subaltern Studies method because English writers and historians wrote history in their own way and ignored the role of the common people. In this way, subaltern history will help uncover previously hidden histories, previously unseen events, previously purposefully hidden secrets of the past.

### Problems of the Study:

Researching the same is very clifficult and difficult considering the current Indian historical background. While considering and studying the local level historical background of India, the researcher has to deal with a large number of





problems as well as many elements of the society. Subaltern is a term used for a lower ranking military officer. Over time, with the expansion of the economy, this word became a sign of subordination. Italian scholar Antonio Gramsci presented a self-referential definition of subaltern in his work Prison Notebooks. In this research, the economically poor and economically weaker sections of India at the local level have to face a lot of problems such as the country's inequality, poverty, poor condition of historical sites.

### Objectives of the Study:

While trong this research, the researchers have studied the history of the local level and the historical background of the underprivileged as the main purpose of the research and some specific objectives have been given by the researcher as follows. In this, the researcher has studied the historical background at the local level in India and the disadvantaged groups living in poverty and poverty as well as inequality.

- To Study the Local History and Subaltern history.
- To Study the review of subaltern history.
- To suggest the remedies.

### Significance of the Study:

Members Researches in the country Students Researchers Professors Researching Institutions Disadvantaged sections of the society with historical background People with poverty in the society Old historical places Important from the point of view of religious places etc. Some definitions to start with: Colonialism: the process of removing an imperial power over a colonized area (1947-1997), Post-colonial: after the colonization has ended, when the colonization has ended. Postcolonial also refers to a particular type of history. Post-colonial theory/studies, the study of pre-colonial areas and their independent development. As your textbook shows, this is not because of the critics because post-colonial societies still feel the effects of imperialism.

### Scope of the Study:

To expand our language, to recognize the historically subordinate position of life of various groups of people, but to give them a voice and an agency in recognizing their subordination. How historians use the word historians have used the word in a way that takes history back just as the word queer has been brought into the language of queer theory, historians.

### Limitation of the Study:

The final is subaltern; Historians who use the term derive it from Antonio Gramsci (1891-1937), an Italian Marxist and communist who was imprisoned by Mussolini's police (from 1926) until his death at the age of 46. It was in ail, he wrote notebooks on history, philosophy and politics. He declared that in a society where the dominant power dominates, the lower class is the subordinate class. According to my easy OED, it means low status or rank; Subordinate, hence, position, power, author ty, action why.

### Research Methodology:

From the point of view of star ying the history of local level disadvantaged groups in India and Indian historical background, the researcher has used many secondary resources such as research papers, articles, journals, news papers, internet, government report, annual reports, university libraries, colleges, government institutions, cooperative sectors, government colleges, government offices, etc. While conducting the said research, the researcher has scientifically used the descriptive analysis rethod using all types of secondary research and completed the said research.

### Research Method:

While doing member research, researchers have completed the said escarch using descriptive analysis method in a scientific manner.

### Results and Discussion:

A group of historians studying South Asian history and society emerged on the academic scene in the eighties of the twentieth century as the subaltern studies group, which claimed to develop a parallel alternative stream of history by grouping itself under the subaltern studies corpus.

While the subaltern studies series published by Oxford University Press in ten volumes attempted to deconstruct the history of colonial India, it also questioned the concept of ethnicity as a subaltern identity as a larger group within the nation in India.

### Subaltern History:

Subaltern historians present the notion that the writing of nationalist history in a nation that has recovered from colonial slavery becomes a symbol of ethnic pride. Attempts are made by nationalist historians to revive the rich heritage to create anti-colonial consciousness. This ideology questioned the basic concept of ethnicity and nation. He declared all nationalist historiography as elitist and inadequate, and challenged historians of post-independence India to present the history of colonial India and the struggle for independence as subaltern history, i.e. from the point of view of the common people whose national consciousness And the resistance was always led by elite influential national leaders.

### The Imagined Community:

Renowned subaltern scholars Ranjit Guha, Partha Chatterjee etc. considered the concept of nation in India as an illusory suffix. His view is influenced by Benedict Anderson's concept of imagined community. Partha Chatterjee believed that instead of writing a complete history of India, it should be written in its parts.

### Farmer Leadership:

On the Kisan question, Guha declared that Kisans are not the subject of history, they are the

makers of their own history. Guha and his colleagues like Partha Chatterjee believed that the peasant revolts were animated by 'pure consciousness'. It was in this idiom of 'pure consciousness' that he separated the peasants from the mainstream of wider national movements.

### Independent Community women's Id satity:

Subaltern historians are also of the opinion that women in the nation have their own independent community identity. Partha Chatterjee in 'Rashtra Aur Uschi Mahila', declares through the establishment that writing the history of women within the history of the nation is a betrayal of them. When we begin to look at history and society in this way, the entire oppression of the masses disappears, the destruction of industries and how their prospects were destroyed. All that is left is the Braish who are oppressing and the poor, peasants and small landlords who are victims of the oppression of the British. But it does not see the conflict between that poor farmer and the land ord.

### Prominent Subaltern Historians:

Ranjit Guha is a historian of South Asia. In addition to being influential in the fubaltern Studies group, he was also the editor of several of the group's early anthologies. in 959, he moved from India to Britain and was a lecturer in history at the University of Su sex. He currently resides in Vienna, Austri . Partha Chatterjee is an Indian scholar associated with subaltern studies and postcolonial sc pols. He was born in 1947 in Calcutta. He is a multidisciplinary scholar with special emphasis on political science, anthropology as i history. He was awarded the Fukuoka Asia Culture Award in the year 2009 for his cont bution in the field of education. David Hardman is a historian of modern India and a founding member of the Subaltern Studies Group. Han iman was born in Rawalpindi, Pakistan and a neated in



Indian Freedom Movement:

The Indian Independence Movement was a non-violent and militaristic movement led by Indian political organizations, inspired by national and regional calls, agitations and efforts, which had a common objective of uprooting British rule from the Indian subcontinent. The beginning of this movement is considered to be the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.

England. Graduated from London School of Economics in 1970 and D.Phil in South Asian History from Sussex University in 1975. Gayatri Chakraborty Spivak is an Indian literary thinker, philosopher, and university professor at Columbia University, where she is a founding member of the Institute for Comparative Literature and Society. In the year 2012, he was awarded the Kyoto Prize in Arts and Philosophy. Sudipta Kaviraj is a scholar of South Asian political and intellectual history whose name is often associated with postcolonial and subaltern studies. He is currently teaching in the Department of Middle Eastern, South Asian and African Studies at Columbia University. Gyan Prakash is a historian of modern India and the Dayton-Stockton Professor of History at Princeton University. Prakash is a member of the Subaltern Studies Collective. BA in History from Delhi University in 1973 in degree, M.A. in History from Jawaharlal Nehru University in 1975, degree in Pennsylvania in 1984. Sumit Sarkar is a well-known historian of India and teaches at Delhi University. He has authored many important books on the history of modern India and directed many theses.

Subaltern historians are called 'happy historians of tragedies'. Subaltern studies is the technique of producing a history of the people, for the people, by the people other than the elite, official sources in the colonial period. A group of historians studying South Asian history and society emerged on the academic scene in the eighties of the twentieth century as the subaltern studies group, which claimed to develop a parallel alternative stream of history by grouping itself under the subaltern studies corpus.

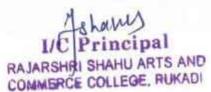
### Dalit Community:

#### Conclusion:

Dalit used to mean oppressed, oppressed, downtrodden, sad, depressed, fragmented, broken, broken, crushed, crushed, crushed, ground, crushed, destroyed, but now the Scheduled Caste is called Dalit. For thousands of years, the term Dalit has been used collectively for all those oppressed castes that were considered untouchable or untouchable. While the subaltern studies series published by Oxford University Press in ten volumes attempted to deconstruct the history of colonial India, it also questioned the concept of ethnicity as a subaltern identity as a larger group within the nation in India.

Attempts are made by nationalist historians to revive the rich heritage to create anti-colonial consciousness. This ideology questioned the basic concept of ethnicity and nation. Challenged historians of post-independence India to present the history of colonial India and the struggle for independence as subaltern history, i.e. from the point of view of the common people. Regarding history, it is important to know how the changes taking place in the present change the perspective of historians. About the History of India When the thought arose that a public history of India should be written then public historians like Irfan Habib started a deliberate work on this subject. He believed that we wanted to give a narrative through it. It also keeps those things that are disagreeable. It is generally accepted that a holistic view emerges. It is important for a common reader to know that what is the difference between public history and our history? Chris Harman's Public History of the

पुरवणी अंक ११ - डिसेंबर २०२२







### इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक

## ॥ संशोधक॥

पुरवणी अंक ११ – डिसेंबर २०२२ (त्रैमासिक)

शके १९४४

वर्ष: ९०

पुरवणी अंक : ११

### संपादक मंडळ

प्राचार्य डॉ. सर्जेराव भामरे
 प्रा. डॉ. मृदुला वर्मा
 प्रा. श्रीपाद नांदेडकर

#### \* प्रकाशक \*

### श्री. संजय मुंदडा

कार्याध्यक्ष, इ. वि. का. राजबाडे संशोधन मंडळ, धुळे ४२४००१ दुरव्यनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४०४५७७०२०

### कार्यालयीन वेळ

सकाळी ९.३० ते १.००, सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ८.०० (रविवारी सुष्टी)

मूल्य रु. १००/-वार्षिक वर्गणी रु. ५००/-, आजीव वर्गणी रु. ५०००/- (१४ वर्षे)

विशेष सूचना : संशोधक त्रैमासिकाची वर्गणी चेक/ड्राफ्टने 'संशोधक त्रैमासिक राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे' या नावाने पाठवावी.

अक्षरजुळणी : सौ. सीमा शिंत्रे, वारजे-माळवाडी, पुणे ५८.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळाने या नियतकालिकेच्या प्रकाशनार्थ अनुदान दिले आहे. या नियतकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचार्राशी मंडळ व शासन सहमत असेलव असे नाही.



# A Study on Challenges and Opportunities with Special Reference to Selected Farmers in Koregaon Taluka (Satara)

### Dr. Ashok Shamrao Patil

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#### Abstract :

India is an agricultural country. Agriculture is the main occupation of Indian people and animal husbandry is the secondary occupation. 70 % of India's population is dependent on agriculture and every five year plan after Indian independence emphasized on agriculture sector but the policies in the five year plan have failed. Therefore, if the farmers are to be given the right kind of justice in the developing countries like India at present, it is very necessary to provide irrigation transportation facilities and adequate capital facilities through banks and credit institutions for agriculture. If the Indian farmers increase the productivity of the farm in the right way, many people in the country can benefit from it. It is very necessary for the government to provide maximum credit to the farmers and also to take initiative to provide agricultural facilities.

Key words: challenges and opportunities. Farmers, land working capital, performance, agriculture etc.

#### Introduction:

India is an agricultural country and agriculture is the main pillar of Indian economy. As agriculture is the main occupation of the Indian people, agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the majority of the people. Agricultural development is one of the most pressing issues facing the agrarian developing

Indian economy today and its impact on the Indian farmer is of greatest concern. A big serious problem can be seen that if there is a crisis on the farmer, then there will not be a crisis on the whole of India. Farmers are considered as a breadwinner of the world but if farmers are starving then one day the whole world will starve. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the problem of farmers and take measures for it. Also, there is an urgent need for solutions to the financial problem by brainstorming and medically. Farmers are an important part of the Indian agrarian economy, so they are considered the backbone of the economy. So it is very necessary to pay frequent attention to the problems of farmers. Although India is an agrarian country, its administration and government decisions, however, are not agrarian; They are against agriculture and farmers. In the country between 1995-2015, about three lakh eighteen thousand indebted farmers have committed suicide. Due to drought, heavy rains, hailstorm, unseasonal rains, disease on crops, non-payment of income from the sale of agricultural products and fraud by traders, on an average more than fifteen thousand farmers commit suicide every year.

### Problems of the Study:

The main problem facing the Indian farmer today is how to provide financial support to the farmers and make them financially independent. Indian farmers lack adequate resources as they

Rukadi



Jarandeshwar cooperative sugar factory in Koregaon taluka, the farmers at that place cultivate sugarcane in large quantities, so the researcher has chosen the subject. The scope of this research is to study the opportunities and challenges faced by only fifty farmers in Koregaon Taluka and the economic problems they face.

### Period of the Study:

To conduct this research, the researchers have selected the financial year 2021 22 for the study while studying the opportunities and challenges faced by selected farmers in Koregaon taluka. Problems faced by farmers in 2021 22 are studied in economic factors.

### Limitation of the Study:

One of the limitations of this research is that only Koregaon taluka of Akara taluka of Satara district has been selected for research. There are more than five thousand farmers in Koregaon taluka and the researcher has studied the problems and opportunities faced by only 50 farmers related to medical economic component. Among the many farmers in Koregaon taluka, the problem with the economic component of farmers whose income is more than five thousand has been studied.

### Research Methodology:

To carry out the said research, the researcher has used primary as well as secondary researches and those researches are given in detail below.

#### Data Collection:

In this, the researchers have taken information about the opportunities and challenges faced by the farmers in Koregaon taluka through primary and secondary research as follows.

### Primary Data:

To study the opportunities and charges faced by the farmers in Koregaon taluk, the researchers have used primary sources to collect information through questionnaires and direct visits as well as observations.

### Secondary Data:

In this, the researchers have used some secondary research while studying the problems, challenges and opportunities of the farmers in Koregaon taluka.

### Research Method :

Researchers have used convenient sampling method while conducting this research

### Data Analysis and Interpretation:

In this, researchers have used resources like tables, charts, statistical information, statistical tabulation, etc. to analyze and separate the information. If we look at the current situation, the number of tractors in India has increased rapidly. Hence, bullock farming has now converted into tractor farming. The number of tractors increased from 5.55 lakh to 30 lakh in the last four decades; but the tools did not spread to that extent. The US started negotiating the GATT agreement around 1982 only after giving complete loan waiver to the farmers. In addition, developed countries also subsidize agriculture to a large extent. We still have to sell most of our farm produce below cost of production. By saying that our market is global, many criteria of global trade are applied.

### Problems of farmers :

Researchers have reviewed all kinds of problems faced by Indian farmers. Due to look of capital, the Indian farmer faces difficulties in processing the agricultural produce and selling





Table No. 1: Challenges before Farmers Challenges

Challenges	Respondents	Percentage
Inadequate capital facilities	8	16.%
Lack of land	11	22 %
I ack of technical knowledge for agriculture	7	14.%
Lack of technology	6	12 %
Luck of working capital	7	14 %
Lack of Godowns	5	10 %
Lack of seeds	A SE	8 %
Lack of confidence	2	4 %
Total	50	100

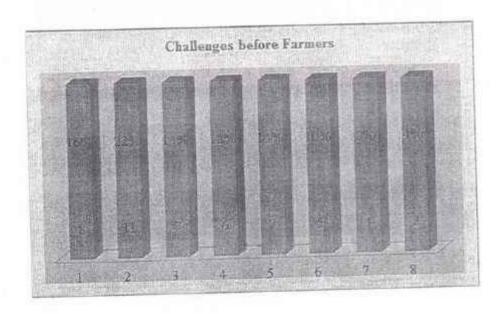


Table No. 1 has classified the selected farmers of Koregaon taluka according to the challenges they face. In this, 16 % farmers face shortage of capital while 22 % farmers face shortage of land 14% farmers lack technical knowledge for farming and 12 % farmers do not actually have technical knowledge. 14 %

of the farmers face shortage of working capital while 10 % of the farmers do not have warehouse facilities to store the farm produce. According to the researcher Indian farmers have to face many problems so the problem of capital is an important part



Table No. 3: Types of Land

Types of Land	Respondent	Percentage
Small Farmers	24.7	22.94
Medium Farmers	19	38.%
Large Farmers	V 20 1	40 %
Total	50	100

In table No. 3 the farmers are classified according to the type of land. In this, the farmers are classified in 3 ways such as small farmers, medium farmers and large farmers and 22 % of the farmers are small while the number of

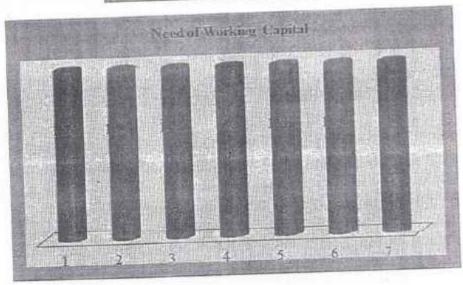
Types of Land



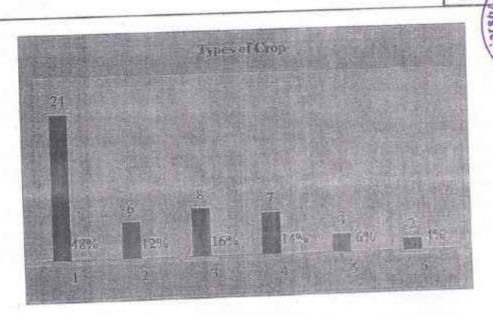
medium farmers is 38 % and 40 % of the farmers are large farmers. According to the researcher, whether the amount of land is small or large, the farmers cannot get maximum income due to lack of capital.

Table No. 4: Need of Working Capital

Capital	Respondents	Percentage
TONEQUO	9,	1800
1 50,000	6	= - 112 %
2,00,000	7	14%
2,50,000		6%
5,00,000	8	16.5%
4.50(DI)0	- E- 15-11-12	1026
1.00,660		8.4
Total	50	£(W)







In table No. 6, the farmers are classified according to the crop grown in agriculture. In this, 48 % farmers produce sugarcane in Koregaon taluka while 12 % farmers produce grapes. 16 % farmers produce potatoes while 14 % farmers produce strawberries. 6 % of the farmers produce ginger while 4 % of the farmers cultivate wheat, sorghum, millet, maize. According to the researcher, the crops that yield the maximum income are grown by the farmers of Koregaon taluka but only 4 % of the crops are cultivated as wheat, sorghum, millet, maize are not profitable.

### Suggestions:

- As the farmers of Koregaon taluka face shortage of working capital, banks and credit institutions have to provide large amount of loans.
- It is very necessary to give loans according to the actual inspection of the sugarcane crop produced by the farmers.
- If farmers are given loans after checking that they have planted actual crop water, the loan will be repaid at the right time.
- Timely supply of credit to the farmers for land cultivation as well as didi and fertilizers required for the land is essential.

The government needs to take initiative to compensate the damage caused due to unseasonal rain or drought.

संशोध4

 Farmers will be happy if the government takes decisions in the interest of farmers every time and only if the farmers are happy then the prices of food grains will come down and the farmers will get due justice.

#### Conclusion:

Around the time of independence, the Indian economy was predominantly agricultural. That is, almost 70 percent of the country's workers depended on agriculture for their livelihood, and the population working in industries and services was relatively small due to the lack of diversification of occupations. Although the proportion of people dependent on agriculture was high, the agricultural sector did not have the power to produce enough food grains and generate enough income for the farmer. It is often said that the position of the agriculture sector in the economy of India is like a backbone. This means that just as a strong backbone supports the body, the agriculture sector supports the economy in various ways. It supports the economy as a whole by providing means of

पुरवणी जंक ११ - डिसॅबर २०२२

I/C Principal
RAJARSHRI SHAHU ARTS AND
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Indian Institute of Education J. P. Naik Path, Kothrud, Pune- 38



<ol> <li>Study of Industrial Agglomeration in Shiroli MIDC of Kolhapur Distr Maharashtra): A Geographical Perspective</li> <li>N. V. Gaikwad, and Mr. Samadhan P. Parakhe</li> </ol>	172
<ol> <li>Pressure of Population on Food Grains Production in Village Chitali of Chatavtahsil (Satara): A Geographical Study</li> <li>Dr. S. P. Divate, Dr. D. N. Kharat, and Prof. (Dr.) U. S. Tembare</li> </ol>	181
24. An Assessment of Rainwater Harvesting Potential of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Campus, Chh. Sambhajinagar (M.S.) Mr. D. J. Bhandare, N. M. Wankhade	187
<ol> <li>Study of Female Occupational Structure: Sangli District</li> <li>Ms. M. A. Patil, Ms. S. K. Shinge, Mr. P. D. Mane and Dr. A. C. Gejage</li> </ol>	201
26. An Analytical Overview of Geo-Environmental Status of the River C Dr. Ritu Jain	omti 211
27. A Critical Study of Effects of Population and Climate on Indian Agr Dr. Ashok S. Patil	iculture 223
28. Trend and Spatial Analysis of Covid-19 inPune City, Maharashtra fr 2020 to December 2020 Dr. Shrikant Ghadge, Miss Aishwarya Hingmire, and Mr. Mayur Goud	228
<ol> <li>Horizontal and Vertical Distributional Pattern of Mangroves along Achara Estuaries Southern Coast of Maharashtra Dr. Nisha Mugade and Dr. Vidya Ajit Chougule</li> </ol>	240
30. Analysing Monthly Rainfall Pattern using Whisker Plot technique Maharashtra from 1991 to 2020 Mr. Mayur Goud, Ms. Aishwarya Hingmire, Mr. Balkrishna Shinde and Mr. Wadekar	Sandip 249
<ol> <li>Evaluating Rainfall Changes using Rainfall Anomaly Index of Ma from 1991 to 2020</li> <li>Mr. Mayur Goud, Mr. Sandip Wadekar, Ms. Aishwarya Hingmire, Mr. Ball</li> </ol>	crishna 254
Shinde  32. Status of Literacy in Scheduled Castes in Kolhapur District: A Geo Analysis  Dr. Sampada Tikekar	graphica 261



### A Critical Study of Effects of Population and Climate on Indian Agriculture

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Rajarshi Shahu Arts and Commerce College, Rukadi, Tal- Hatkanangale, Dist-Kolhapur

#### Abstract:

The economic development of a less developed country like India is dependent on the development of the agricultural sector. Although India is rich in natural resources, industrialization is slow due to lack of capital. As a result, the agricultural sector has done the job of providing employment to the growing population. It is very necessary to make efforts to provide employment opportunities to the laborers of the country in agriculture and agro-based industries. Capital shortage in India is huge as agriculture sector plays an important role in reducing the unemployment rate in the country. This lack of capital cannot overcome development through the agricultural sector because the capital production ratio in the agricultural sector is low and therefore large production cannot be achieved with less investment of capital. In the postindependence period, the economic development of India through plans has been given to the agricultural sector along with industrial development in many five-year plans, but the current situation is that there has been no sustainable development without any change.

Keywords: Agriculture sector, climate change, effects, population, production, independence, sustainable development

#### Introduction:

India is an agricultural country and more than 70 % of people in India depend on agriculture. There is no need to elaborate on the importance of agriculture in the agricultural economy as most of the population in India is dependent on agriculture. As the Indian economy is predominantly agricultural, agriculture is the main source of industrial economic development of India. It is very important to implement the right kind of sustainable development policy in agriculture form of two components of development namely industrialization and economic development. Agriculture sector can provide you many employment opportunities, B.Sc. Agriculture graduates can work in various public and private institutions, research centres and other companies engaged in agriculture, dairying, horticulture and other agriculture related sectors. From the produce to be taken from the farm, agricultural crops, rice farming, livestock farming, fish farming etc. Various types have come into existence. Also, according to the availability of irrigation, horticultural agriculture, arable farming are also types. According to the use of fertilizers, various types of organic farming, chemical farming



have come into existence.

### Problems of the Study:

Reasons for the low productivity of Indian agriculture- additional burden of population on agriculture, small size of agriculture, monsoon gambling, lack of irrigation facilities, inadequate credit, production techniques, soil fertility, expensive agricultural inputs, traditional approach to agriculture, faulty marketing system, neglect of agricultural research, lack of fair prices for agricultural produce. Adoption of modern agricultural practices and use of technology is inadequate, hampered by ignorance of such practices, high costs, illiteracy, slow progress in implementing land reforms, inadequate or inefficient finance and marketing services for agricultural produce, and impracticability in the case of small landholders. Agriculture involves the systematic use of various crops to help produce food that is similar to the plants grown in a particular location. The crops grown are further sold and used to obtain food.

Objectives of the Study:

In this research, the effect of environment population technology on Indian agriculture is the main objective of this research and some specific objectives have been given by the researcher as follows.

- 1. To Study the Effects of Population and Climate change.
- 2. To Study the Development and environment changes.
- To Study the Indian Agriculture and sustainable development.

### Significance of the Study:

Despite the importance of agriculture in the Indian economy, compared to other countries, India's economy is currently a low-quality producer and has low productivity. As more than 70 percent of people in rural areas are dependent on agriculture, the current climate has made it impossible to even engage in agriculture support activities. Due to various problems such as increasing population burden, fragmentation of agricultural land, hindrances are creating in the Indian economy. As agriculture sector is an important part of Indian economy, agriculture is the means of livelihood of more people in rural areas and due to the effect of climate on it, agriculture is becoming impossible and thus unemployment rate is increasing.

Scope of the Study: The important role of agriculture is to increase the national income as well as agriculture is a means of livelihood. Agriculture is considered to be a very important sector for many factors such as employment, food production cost, increase in welfare, land use, expansion of markets, economic development. Agriculture is the oldest occupation of human civilization. The most basic human needs like food, clothing, fuel and fodder for animals are met through agriculture. Agriculture as a profession has developed multi-faceted and many practical dimensions are evident like; agriculture, Gardening, Forestry, Animal husbandry etc. agricultural systems develop due to many farming practices or types. Thus there may be several types of agriculture under a single system and at the same time multiple systems may be found within a larger agricultural



type. The crop is known by different names like; Landang in Malaya and India, Canjin in Philippines, Chena in Sri Lanka, Milpa in America and Africa, Nagasu in Sudan. This farming system is found in tropical regions, where dense forests are found due to high temperatures and heavy rainfall throughout the year.

#### Period of the Study:

While doing the said research paper, researchers have studied the effect of population and environment on Indian agriculture based on the factors of the year 2023, so the period of this research is 2023.

### Limitation of the Study:

Farming is done for two years only, and then it is abandoned to another field because heavy rains cause rapid soil erosion, thus increasing the fertility of the soil. Production is low, labor is high and the crops produced are consumed locally. Only food grains are grown of which maize, sorghum-millet, rice is the main crops. Early sustainable agriculture system begins with the settlement of the people in a settled or transferable community at a suitable place or it can be said to be an evolved form of transferable or shifting agricultural system. In the world this type of economy is found in the plateau and mountain areas of Central America, some islands of the Western Isles, tropical areas of the Andes Mountains, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya and the East African plateau and scattered islands of Indochina, Agriculture is primitive. Land has to be left fallow due to lack of fertilizers.

### Research Methodology:

To do this research, the researchers have studied the impact of technology on the agricultural sector in India in terms of population and environment on the basis of many secondary resources. Research Papers Articles Journals News Papers Serials Books Reference Books Government Reports Annual Reports Statistical information and statistical technology are studied.

#### Research Method:

Indian agricultural technology has been studied by descriptive analysis method while studying many factors like concept agronomy etc. in sustainable development.

#### Results and Discussion:

Agriculture is found in tropical humid, tropical high plateau and mountainous areas, plains with tropical seasonal climate where population density is relatively high. In areas with low rainfall and high dryness, permanent agriculture developed early.

### Population, Environment and Development

Looking at the long-term future of the country, there are currently three major economic problems facing our country. Economic development and poverty alleviation with population control, environmental protection. What measures can be taken to overcome these problems; the problem of population growth is not new to us. Even from 1947, our leaders were aware of this problem. Many experts have said many



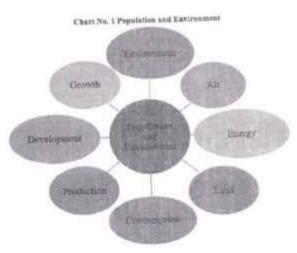
times how controlling the growing population is essential. However, even in 2011, no one says with confidence that the problem of population control has been solved.

### Social Change and Population:

In fact, every census report brings a fresh sense of the threat of population growth. It would be enlightening to look at some statistics in this regard. In the 40 years from 1971 to 2011, the population of the country has increased from 54 erore 81 lakh to 121 crore. More than double! In these 40 years, although the rate of population growth has slowed down in each census, the overall increase in population has been increasing in each census.

### Climate Change and effects on environment:

Villages are becoming towns and cities are becoming metropolises. Population concentration is increasing. Naturally, increasing population and increasing urbanization are putting immense pressure on land, water and forest resources to meet the population's need for food and shelter. There is a high possibility that the shortage of these resources will increase in the future. However, land is the most important factor for future development. A huge amount of land will be required for the construction of sufficient houses, industries, roads, highways, railways, airports for the growing population. When these things happened, all the trees, plants, animals and birds on that land would be destroyed.



#### Development and Environment;

In order to achieve both development and environment simultaneously, an alternative decentralized development path is suggested as opposed to the modern development path well as Gandhian development path. However, the alternative decentralized development path reduces wealth creation due to lower productivity. The standard of living of the common man will remain low rather than prosperous. Moreover, it should be noted that we will not be able to survive in the international



economic competition. The path of Gandhian development has been rejected by independent India. An alternative development path, Gandhianism will not be the dominant development path of tomorrow. Secondary routes are fine as auxiliaries. Whatever happens, the country cannot afford to sacrifice development.

### Temperature Rise and Environmental Change

The planet Earth is moving towards drastic change. The lives of many species including humans are in danger. Due to this monstrous development of human beings, there is a great stress on the environment. These changes in ecosystems are killing biodiversity on earth. Economic development issues cannot be separated from environmental issues. Development should lead the human species to sustainability with other species however human behaviour will be the root cause of destruction or conservation.

#### Conclusion:

Industrialization, pollution, deforestation, tree felling are only due to population growth. This has started warming, climate change. Wildlife and their species are disappearing due to habitat loss. Due to clearing of forests for agriculture and industries, mines are drying up the rivers. Commercial animal husbandry is credited to European immigrants. After owning land in the natural grasslands of the New World, they settled permanently. These private meadows around them are called pastures. This type of commercial cattle ranching developed not only in the western United States, but is an important part of agriculture in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Many of the agricultural practices are the result of geographical factors as this is the only region in the world where high mountain terrain, coastal plains, narrow valleys and small plains come together. Due to the regional variation, many types of agro-related industries - food grains, crop production and sheep-goat rearing etc. are followed in the area. There is no direct relationship between environmental change and population size. However, as the world's population continues to grow, constraints on global resources such as arable forests, land, potable water, and fisheries have become more apparent. Population growth will inevitably create pressures that will lead to more deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and increases in pollution and emissions, which will exacerbate climate change. Humans influence the physical environment in many ways: overpopulation, pollution, burning of fossil fuels, and deforestation. Changes like these lead to climate change, soil erosion, poor air quality and lack of potable water.

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Education and Society, May-23 Special Issue-II, Vol.-III USC CAREListed Journal, ISSN 2278-6864 227

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Dr. Khanderad Shine





### इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक

### ॥ संशोधक॥

पुरवणी अंक ३७ – मार्च २०२४ (त्रैमासिक)

• शके १९४५

• वर्ष: ९२

• पुरवणी अंक : ३७

### संपादक मंडळ

- प्राचार्य डॉ. सर्जेराव भामरे
- प्राचार्य डॉ. अनिल माणिक बैसाणे
- प्रा. डॉ. मृदुला वर्मा
- प्रा. श्रीपाद नांदेडकर

### अतिथी संपादक

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### प्रकाशक \*

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### कार्यालयीन वेळ

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P.	Importance of Cereals and Millets in Human Diet	
0	- Prof. Dr. Savita Anand Gaikwad	- 9
٧.	Food, Nutrition and Physical Fitness	
	- Ahmad D. Mohammed Sabir	- 43
3.	Vegetarian and Omnivorous Diets: A Cross-sectional Study of	
	Motivation, Eating Disorders, and Body Shape Perception	
	- Dr. Ajitkumar Bhimrao Patil	- १७
٧.	Nutrition Requirement and Diet of Senior Citizens	
	- Smt. Ashwini Balasaheb Kumbhar	२१
<b>u</b> .	Stress and Eating Disorders	
	- Dr. Hemangini S. Mane	- 44
Ę.	A Study on Role of Food in Physical Growth and Exercise	
	- Dr. Kashinath Ramachandra Chavan	56
6.	Study of Common Herbs Used as Food in Bailhongal, Karnataka	816
	- Dr. Laxman B Kadam	33
٤.	Anorexia a Threatening Problem in Adolescents	3.0
	- Prof. (Dr.) Mrs. Manik Shantinath Patil	*** 57
٩,	A Study on Factors Affecting on Food Grain Production and	
	Nutritious Food : Descriptive Analysis	1/2
	- Dr. Prabhakar Tanaji Mane	8 4
90	. An Analytical Study of Food Safety and Security Policy	4
	- Mr. Rajesh Raghunath Nadhale	60



? ? .	Exploring the Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Food Industry:
	- Ravindra M. Huddar
१२.	A Study on Impact of Food on Human Life: Environment and Health
	- Dr. Ashok Shamrao Patil
?3.	Comparative Study of Soft Skills and Food Management Practices
	- Dr. Bajirao N. Kamble §3
28.	Micro Level Analysis of Human Resource Development in Kolhapur District
	- Dr. Navnath K. Bansode 50
94.	Break Even Poin And Profitability Analysis Of Buffalo Milk
	D. J. Mallanur
	- Dr. Amardeep D. Jadhav 63
₹€.	Contribution of Food and Tourism Industry Indian Economy
	- 1. Dr. Sagar R. Powar 2. Mrs. Pooja Amit Waghavekar 56
29.	A Study on Impact of Indian Politics on Food Production and Farmers
18120	- Mr. Amar Anna Bulle
96.	A Study on Impact of Globalization on Human Health:
/90000	For and Feelegical Products
	- Dr. Hindurao Vasant Sankpal
99	. A Critical Study on Challenges before Food Culture in Modern India
***	- Dr. Khanderao A. Shinde ؟3
20	. Indian Food Culture
	- Mr. Kiran Manikrao Chougule
21	A Study of the Interplay between Psychology and
1.50	T. T. Constitution
	Food through Literature - Dr. Krishna Sinhamahapatra

संशोधक



# A Critical Study on Challenges before Food Culture in Modern India

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#### Introduction:

Iron intake also greatly affects our mood and mental health. Iron deficiency in the body causes many psychological problems including anxiety, irritability, depression and loss of concentration. To avoid this, it can be beneficial to include spinach, lentils, broccoli and nuts in your daily diet. Gujarati food culture is more popular all over the world. In Surat there is a food called Locha. It happens very quickly. These recipes are made by taking only the ingredients required for Khaman. It is crushed and mixed only when the Ukad is removed and Locha is made by adding tomatoes, shallots, onions, spices etc. If you decide to taste the food culture of Vadodara city, Bhakarwadi is famous there. There is a lot of discussion about whether Bhakarwadi is from Maharashtra or Gujarat. There is a famous shop called Jagdish Farsan in Vadodara. While Raghunathrao Chitale from Pune is famous in Maharashtra.

#### Food Culture and Human Life:

Food is the basic need for the survival of human life. The growth of the body, the removal of wear and tear, the production of energy, the work force are all due to the food used by the body. Therefore, the food taken in the diet should be nutritionally balanced. For body nutrition and conservation, we need adequate supply of protein, water, vitamins and minerals in our diet. Such a mixed diet is called balanced diet or balanced diet.

#### Punjabi Food Culture:

The most common Punjabi breakfast items are porridge, and cabbage parathas with potato or lassi and butter. Regular dishes for lunch are wheat roti, rajma masala, amritsari kulcha, curry and fodni dal with black gram and curd. Dinner is usually a non-vegetarian dish of chicken, fish or lamb. A variety of famous, nutritious dishes based on panjiri, ladoo and jaggery are eaten. The soil of Punjab is sandy loam. So there is fertile ground for growing vegetables like carrots, radishes, peas, cauliflower, turnips and spinach.

#### Kerala Food Culture:

It is the main food of the people of Kerala. Malayali people like to eat rice made with vegetables, fish, meat, eggs etc. Wheat, flour etc. are also loved by Keralites. Steamed or oil fried food is preferred here. The sweet pudding here is also famous in Jeshbhar. Food prepared by cooking the tubers is also eaten here. Nowadays there has been a change in the food, food rituals and cooking of Keralites. This is the result of influence from other regions of India. Foreign influence as a result of colonialism is also responsible for this. Kerala has many food customs. Here is a special way of serving food. Dawat or Preeti Bhoja also known as Sadya has special significance in Kerala. Kerala also has its own cuisine. Even today, banana leaves are often used for food3.

#### Maharashtra Food Culture:

In Maharashtra, not only the language but also the customs of eating and drinking change at every 1

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place! Northern states of Maharashtra with wheat as staple food and southern states subsisting only on rice variety; Maharashtra is in between them. They therefore call it a Sandwich State. It has become a reality even in a man's daily simple meal. Due to fertile land, favorable climate, Maharashtra is more prosperous than other states in terms of food grains. Maharashtra is the only state known for producing all kinds of fruits, grains, pulses, oilseeds. Due to all such adaptability, Maharashtrian food culture is enriched with diversity. The boundaries of the administrative division of Maharashtra are not only geographical but also cultural. A distinctive regional food culture has emerged around the boundaries of each region. Every food culture is related to its geographical climate, crop water and economic prosperity. The food grains produced in that area are the main part of the diet of the people of that area. The food culture of Maharashtra is not to eat food with nuts, raisins or saffron. In Maharashtra, simple dishes are eaten4.

#### Konkani Food Culture:

It is unique. Resources available in the scenic Konkan are rice, coconut, plantain, mango, cashew nuts and the abundance of seafood from the beautiful beaches. All these have been merged in Konkani food culture. Picturesque beaches, historic Sindhudurg and Vijaydurg forts and mouth-watering cuisine are the highlights of Konkan. A trip to Konkan means a trip to seafood and authentic Malvani dishes. Fish dishes like Saranga, Paplet, Curly, Saundale, Pedve are abundant and delicious from September to February. In Malvan, bay prawns are fried in a little oil on a pan rather than sea prawns. Malvan's traditional prawns give a different delight. A Konkani man feasts on the wild vegetables available in the rainy season<sup>5</sup>.

#### Marathwada's Food Culture:

Marathwada's food sparkles a bit. Marathwada is rich in oilseeds. Groundnuts, sesame seeds, linseed, kanhal are widely used in cooking there. Due to the lack of pulses, most of the vegetables in

Marathwada are made with dal flour. The purpose behind it is to get protein from it. The specialty of the place is the willingness to kill with Puranpoli. Along with Amras, Kurdaya, Papadya, Poorya, Jalebi, Bundi, Samdaras, Wheat Pudding and Faral are many dishes. It contains chakli, shankarpalya6.

#### Khandesh Food Culture:

Rich in various specialties, Khandesh is the northern region of Maharashtra, enriched by the rivers Girna-Tapi-Waghur. Khandesh's food culture is the Ahirani language adorned with flamboyant vocabulary, the hardworking lifestyle and the authentic Gavran and tangy green vegetables, brinjal stuffing, chili-garlic thecha, sorghum and kalna bread to match. Khandesi people love spicy food as much as sweet food. Sweet shev, puranpoli, semolina porridge are the special dishes of the place. Khandesh belongs to everyone. So all the ingredients are there for everyone. People of any caste, rich or poor eat dalbati with enthusiasm. That intention is special. Batti aka bati is baked on the stove in the fields. Varan is eaten on a plate and a bowl of Sajuk Gavran with ghee7.

#### Global Food Culture:

Globalization has had the greatest impact on Mumbai's food culture. As people from all parts of the country live in Mumbai, it has become a multicoloured, multifaceted city. Nowhere else has Mumbai's food culture changed so rapidly over the past thirty years. The main thing is that Mumbai's food culture has nothing to do with its climate, land, sea. The combination of different food cultures in India is felt in Mumbai more than any other city. In the Mumbai metropolitan area, there is a large number of people from West Maharashtra, Kolhapur, Pune, Satara. Still, there is no Bolhai mutton, red-white broth, millet-millet bread. Despite the large number of Vidarbha residents, Shegaon kachori or Savji's mutton is not easily available there. The number of people from Khandesh is also large, but there is no restaurant in Mumbai that serves Shavechi bhaji. Authentic Marathwadi food is संशोधक

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nowhere to be found in Mumbai. Authentic Solapuri legume chutney is nowhere to be found in Mumbai.

#### Vegetarian Diet:

A vegan diet emphasizes an environmentally conscious lifestyle by eliminating all animal products from one's diet. The mainstays of this diet are fruits, vegetables, grains, legumes, nuts and seeds, which provide many important nutrients. Animal sources of protein are replaced by plant-based options such as tempeh, tofu, lentils and beans. Vegetarians often use nutritional yeast or fortified foods to obtain important nutrients such as vitamin-B. They rely on plant-based alternatives to dairy products, such as almond or soymilk. A vegetarian diet has been linked to many health benefits, such as a reduced risk of heart disease and several types of cancer. It also supports sustainability and is ethically and environmentally sound as it reduces the use of animals for food8.

#### Keto Diet :

The goal of the keto diet, also known as the ketogenic diet, is to induce ketosis-a metabolic state in which the body burns fat for energy-by following a low-carb, high-fat eating plan. People generally limit their daily carbohydrate intake to 20-50 grams, preferring to consume fat and moderate amounts of protein to stay in ketosis. Nuts, olive oil, avocados and other good fat foods are staples. Sources of protein include fish, chicken and meat. Leafy greens and other non-starchy vegetables are recommended, while high-carb foods such as grains and sweets should be eaten in moderation. Dairy products may include; however, their carbohydrate levels should be checked. It is intended to encourage the body to use ketones instead of glucose to burn fat.

#### Mediterranean Diet:

The eating patterns of people living in the Mediterranean region were ideal for the Mediterranean diet, a nutritious diet. To promote health and longevity, it emphasizes consuming a

varied and balanced diet of fresh, whole foods. A wide range of fruits and vegetables are included in the diet, which provides important vitamins, minerals and antioxidants. A well-rounded nutritional profile is achieved by eating moderate amounts of dairy products and lean proteins such as fish and chicken. Legumes, nuts and seeds add protein and fiber to the meal. In terms of flavor, herbs and spices are preferred over salt, thereby reducing sodium intake. When consumed in moderation, red wine is believed to have specific properties and benefits for heart health.

#### Sodium Diet

The sodium diet aims to reduce sodium intake, a mineral that can increase cardiovascular disease and raise blood pressure if consumed in excess. Fresh, whole foods with less processed and salty foods are the main focus of the diet. Fresh fruits and vegetables, as well as lean meats such as fish and chicken are essential ingredients. Bananas, oranges and leafy greens are among the potassium-rich foods that are recommended because potassium helps regulate sodium levels<sup>10</sup>.

#### Conclusion:

Changing food culture is a sign of human vitality. Once upon a time, the tea in the hotels of Iranians and Muslims has now reached the 'cutting' in every corner. The generation that was brought up in the teaching that drinking tea and eating out is bad, later started eating in hotels and on the streets. Indian culture has a rich food culture along with arts and theater, science, spirituality. Our ancestors have thought very carefully in this matter. Diet is related to health, mind, attitude; but we don't know enough about this advanced and perfect diet system. Our country is the only country in the world with a perfect, scientific and ancient food culture. Nuts, seeds and whole grains provide important nutrients without the added sodium found in many processed foods. Salt is not the only seasoning option; It is important to eat less canned items, processed snacks and pre-packaged meals. A low-sodium diet



promotes heart health and helps maintain a healthy, balanced eating schedule.

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Savoring Traditions: The Ojibway Food and Culture of Canada इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे का एकाया संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक anta boot र

Dr. Laxman K. Sankagol

with Reference to the Selected Short Stories पुरवणी अंक ३७ – मार्च २०२४ (त्रैमासिक)

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# संपादक मंडळ

- प्राचार्य डॉ. सर्जेराव भामरे
- प्रा. डॉ. मृदुला वर्मा
- ...... ग्रीम लिखा **क** प्रा. श्रीपाट नांदेडकर

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# प्रास्ताविक :

तासक स्वास्था अध्यक्ती बाद पटबर

समाज आणि साहित्याचे घनिष्ठ नाते असते. समाजभूमीवरच विविध प्रकारचे साहित्याचे पीक घेतले जात असते. त्यामुळे समाजव्यवहाराचे प्रतिबिंब साहित्यात पडत असते. सभोवतालचे सामाजिक पर्यावरण लेखक - कवीला लिहिण्यासाठी प्रवृत्त करीत असते. लेखकाची अनुभव घेण्याची क्षमता, दृष्टिकोन, परिसर आणि समाजव्यवहार, यातून साहित्यकृती आकारास येत असते. लेखकाच्या सभोवताली अनेक व्यवहार चालू असतात. उदा. शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक वगैरे. त्यातील अन्नव्यवहार हा अतिशय महत्त्वाचा असतो.

उन्हारणीय सेतव-वाच्या समाग काम ब्रह्माना परापदी

मराठी साहित्यात अन्नव्यवहार हा वेगवेगळ्या स्वरूपात आणि विविध जाणिवेने आलेला आहे. कोणत्याही देशातील अन्नव्यवहाराला वर्गीय, धार्मिक आणि जातीय संदर्भ असतो. आदिवासी, भटके, सामाजिकदृष्ट्या मागास, गरीब, अनाथ, वंचित, मध्यमवर्गीय, श्रीमंत, खिया, खेळाडू असे विविध स्तरातील माणसे एकसारखे अन्न खाऊ शकत नाहीत. भिकारी आणि गरीब व्यक्तीला एकसारखे अन्न मिळत नाही. भूक भागवण्यासाठी काहींना भीक मागावी लागते तर काहींना चोरी करावी लागते. या पार्श्वभूमीवर बंधुमाधव यांच्या कथेतील अन्नव्यवहाराला वेगळी जाणीव प्राप्त झाली आहे.

#### बंधमाधव यांचा परिचय : 💼 📾 हरू छ। हरू

DE माधव दादाजी मोडक यांनी 'बंधु माधव' या नावाने साहित्य ाज लेखन केले आहे. बंधुमाधव यांचा जन्म सांगलीवाडी, जि. सांगली येथे १९२७ मध्ये झाला. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी सुरू केलेल्या 'जनता' आणि 'प्रबुद्ध भारत' या नियतकालिकांतून त्यांनी प्रबोधनपर लेखन केले आहे. १९४२ पासून ते लिहीत होते. शिक्षण घंतल्यानंतर त्यांनी नोकरी केली. नोकरीत राहर समाजकार्य करता येत नाही हे त्यांना कळाले. त्यांनी नोकरीचा राजीनामा दिला आणि कलापथक काढले. सांगली, सातारा आणि कोल्हापूर परिसरात

कलापथकाच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी प्रबोधनपर कार्यक्रम करण्यास यांच्या मीतावादी माकरोफ च करान भाकरो

बंधुमाधव वांच्या विचारसरणीवर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांचा प्रभाव आढळतो. त्यातून त्यांनी शंभरपेक्षा अधिक कथा लिहिल्या. त्यांच्या एकूणच कार्यांची दखल घेऊन मुंबईच्या महाराष्ट्र दलित साहित्य संघाने त्यांचा सत्कार केला. त्यांची विविध पुस्तके प्रकाशित आहेत. 'आम्हीही माणसं आहोत!' आणि 'पेटलेले आकाश' हे त्यांचे कथासंग्रह प्रकाशित आहेत. 'वगसम्राट' आणि 'रमाई' या चरित्रात्मक कादंबऱ्या प्रकाशित आहेत. 'फुलोरा' हा कवितासंग्रह तर 'अंघारातून प्रकाशाकडे' हे नाटक प्रकाशित आहे. त्यांच्या 'विखारी भाकरी' या कथेतील जाणिवेचा शोध पुढीलप्रमाणे घेता येईल, १५० लागि

# भाकर हा महाराष्ट्रीयन पदार्थ :

बंधुमाधव यांच्या 'आम्हीही माणसं आहोत!' कथासंग्रहात 'विखारी भाकरी' ही कथा आहे. 'भाकरी' या शब्दाअगोदर 'विखारी' हे विशेषण आल्यामुळे 'भाकरी' या शब्दाला विशेष अर्थ प्राप्त झाला आहे. असे असले तरी 'भाकर' हा महाराष्ट्राच्या खाद्यसंस्कृतीमधील एक महत्त्वाचा पदार्थ आहे. ज्वारी, बाजरी, नाचणी आणि तांदूळ यापासून भाकर बनवली जाते. पीठात पाणी मिसळून त्याचे गोळे केले जातात. गोळा थापून गोलाकार भाकर बनवली जाते. ती तव्यावर भाजली जाते. एका बाजूने पापड तयार होऊन ती गाण्यासाठी तयार होते. मानाम लहक , किया कर किया

द्ध, चटणी, पिटलं किंवा विविध भाज्यांसोबत भाकरी खातात. भाकर शिळी झाली की ती बिटते, तिच्यावर बुरसी तयार होते. अधिक काळ ती तशीच राहिली तर ती नासते. भाकरी मोडताना किंवा तुकडे करताना तारा तयार झालेल्या दिसतात. भाकरीचे तुकडे वाळवले तर ते अधिक काळ टिकतात. भिजल्यानंतर पुन्हा बुरसी तयार होऊन भाकरीचे तुकडे दुर्गंधयुक्त आणि विचारी होतात. अशी माकर खाल्ली तर अपचन होते, पोट बिघडते किंवा प्रसंगी तब्येत गंभीर होते.

घरी जाताना नातू आजोबांना म्हणतो, कुत्र्या-मांजरासारखे आपणास वागवले जात आहे. चार तुकडे फेकले की आपण खूश होतो. हे नाकारले पाहिजे. आजोबांना हे पटते परंतु वतनातून सुटका कशी करायची ? हा प्रश्न त्यांना पडतो. या प्रश्नावर माधव म्हणतों, 'वतनामुळं आपल्यावर लादलेल्या रुढी सोडायच्या... बैत बलुताच्या गोंडस नावाखाली हकाची भीक मागायची सोडायची. आणि या पुढं वतनी जिमनीच्या तुकड्यात जन्मभर राबून असं गुलामीचं जिणं जगण्यापेक्षा, वतनी जिमनी रयताऊ करून स्वतंत्र बाण्यानं जगायला शिकायचं. आम्हा महारांना वाटतं, वतन म्हणजे एक हकाची-जन्माची भाकरीच!' (तत्रैब, पृ.१६८)

■ ■ घर जवळ येते. आजोबांना माधवचे म्हणणे पटते. जवळचे भाकरीचे तुकडे ते कुत्र्यापुढे टाकतात. आजी मात्र तुकडे गोळा करून शिजवते. सगळी जेवतात. रात्री आजोबांना जुलाब सुरू होतात. डॉक्टरांना खरे कारण कळते. मरण्यापूर्वी आजोबा माधवला म्हणतात, 'म्हादेवा, रहू नगंस... पिकलं पान... गळून एक दिशी पडायचंच... पोरा, तुझ्याशी आता काय बोलू? ... आमावानी तू असा म्हारकीच्या ईखारी भाकरीवर जगणारा म्हार बनू नगं... लई लिवनं शिक... अन् पिढ्यान् पिढ्या चालत आलेली... साऱ्या म्हारापोरांच्या त्यांडातली ही ईखारी भाकरी काढ... ही ईखारी भाकरी... ईखारी... मानसातल्या मानसाचा जीव घेनारी' (तत्रैव, पृ.१७०) आजोबांचा मृत्यू होतो. आजोबांचे वाक्य माधवला पुन्हा पुन्हा आठवते.

#### 'विखारी भाकरी' मधील जाणीव :

बंधुमाधव यांची 'विखारी भाकरी' ही कथा समाजव्यवस्थेमुळे निर्माण झालेला प्रश्न चित्रित करते. यातून बाहेर पडण्याचा मार्ग सूचिवते. वतनामुळे लाचार बनलेला समूह कथाकार मांडतो. जातिव्यवस्थेने भीक म्हणून दिलेल्या भाकरीवर विसंबून राहृन उपयोगाचे नसते. शिक्षण घेतले तर वतनाचा प्रश्न मिटतो, हा विश्वास ही कथा मांडतज. महारांच्या तोंडापासून ही भाकरी दूर करणे म्हणजे वतन नाकारणे. कोणतेही वतन शेवटी माणसातली मानवता मारून टाकत असते. आजोबाचे परिवर्तन होते. शिक्षण घेऊन हे वतन संपवून टाकण्याची विनंती ते नातू माधवला करतात. ही विनंती म्हणजे बंधुमाधवांच्या 'विखारी भाकरी' मधील जाणीय आहे.

अर्जुन डांगळे यांनी 'विखारी भाकरी' या शीर्षकाचे 'पॉइजन्ड ब्रेड' (Poisoned Bread) हे भाषांतर केलेले शीर्षक आपल्या पुस्तकासाठी निवडले. रमेश ज्ञाते यांनी ह्या कथेचे इंग्रजीत

भावांतर केले. या कथेला त्यांनी इंग्रजीत 'The visoned Bread' असे शीर्षक दिले. संपादक अर्जुन डांगळे यांनी ही कथा आपल्या संपादित पुस्तकात घेतली आणि त्यांनी त्या पुस्तकाला 'पॉइन्नड ब्रेड' हे शीर्षक दिले. त्यामुळे या कथेत आलेली जाणीव ही आंबेडकरी विचाराचे एक महत्त्वाचे सूत्र वाचकांपुढे ठेवते, ते म्हणजे 'भाकरीपेक्षा स्वाभिमानाला अधिक महत्त्व आहे.

ISSN No. 250

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर म्हणतात, जोपर्यंत ते (अस्पृश्य) खेडी सोडून शहरात राहायला येणार नाहीत तोपर्यंत त्यांच्या जीवनस्थितीत सुधारणा होणार नाही. आमच्या खेडचातून राहाणाच्या या अस्पृश्यांना वाडविडलांच्या गावी राहाण्याचा मोह सुटत नाही. त्यांना वाटते, तेथे आपली भाकरी आहे. परंतु भाकरीपेक्षा स्वाभिमानाला अधिक महत्त्व आहे. ज्या गावी त्यांना कुत्र्यासारखे वागवले जाते, ज्या ठिकाणी त्यांचा पदोपदी मानभंग होतो, जेथे त्यांना अपमानाचे स्वाभिमानशून्य जीवन जगावे लागते ते गाव काय कामाचे !' (आंबेडकर,२००२,४६५) नेमका हाच विचार बंधुमाधवाच्या 'विखारी भाकरी' या कथेत आला आहे. 'विखारी भाकरी' ह्या शब्दाचा वस्वरचा अर्थ हा अत्रपदार्थ असा असला तरी कथेत आलेला आशय हा आंबेडकरी साहित्य चळवळीचा हेतू साध्य करणारा आहे.

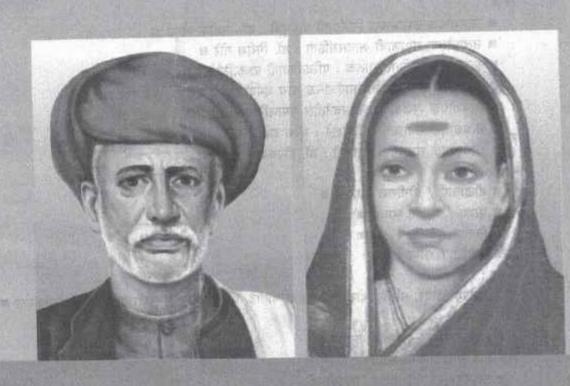
केवळ 'भाकरी' असा शब्द आला असता तर आशयात फार फरक पडला नसता. त्यापूर्वी 'विखारी' हे विशेषण आल्यामुळे मूळ आशयाची व्याप्ती वाढली आहे. चातुर्वर्ण्यव्यवस्था, जातीयता, अस्पृश्यता, पारंपरिक व्यवस्था यामुळे विखारी, बाधित, कलंकित झालेले जगणे हे माणसातले माणूसपण संपवून टाकते. ज्याप्रमाणे नासलेली, शिळी किंवा विषबाधित भाकर खाऊन माणूस मरू शकतो, त्याप्रमाणे पारंपरिक समाजव्यवस्थेत माणूस हा आनंदाने, ताठ मानेने जगू शकत नाही. त्यामुळे 'विखारी भाकरी' हे शीर्षक भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेचे विषारी, विषबाधित, नासलेले प्रतीक म्हणून समोर येते. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी भाकरीं हा शब्द नव्या जाणिवेने, नव्या अर्थाने लेखक-कर्वीनी मांडला आहे. त्यात बंधुमाधव हे महत्त्वाचे कथाकार आहेत.

#### निष्कर्ष :

बंधुमाधव यांच्या 'विखारी भाकरी' या कथेतील विखारी भाकरीच्या माध्यमातून झालेला अन्नव्यवहार हा समाजपरिवर्तनाची जाणीव चित्रित करतो. सामाजिकदृष्ट्या मागास घटकांना समाजव्यवस्थेत अपमान होतो, हीण वागणूक मिळते,



# अस्मिताद्शी वार्षिक विशेषांक २०२३



यत्यशोधक,याप्रज अतकोत्तर युवर्ण प्रहोत्यवी स्थापता वर्ष



# सत्यशोधक समाजाची आचारसंहिता

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प्रास्ताविक है है है कि साम है है है एकोणिसाव्या शतकातील एक द्रष्टा आणि कर्ता समाजसुधारक म्हणून जोतीराव फुल्यांचा उल्लेख केला जातो. गौतम बुद्ध आणि बसवण्णानंतर बंद पडलेली 'बहुजन हिताय, बहुजन सुखाय' ही चळवळ आधुनिक काळात जोतीराव फुल्यांनी पुन्हा सुरू केती. ब्राह्मण, पुरोहित, भिक्षुक, भट आणि सावकार यांच्या गुलामीतून शृहातिशृहांची मुक्तता करण्यासाठी त्यांनी शेवटपर्यंत प्रयत्न केले. मतलबी धर्मग्रंथातून सर्वसामान्य लोकांची सुटका व्हावी यासाठी शिक्षणाचा प्रवाह निर्माण केला. त्यामुळे समाजात पसरलेली धार्मिक गुलामगिरी हळूहळू कमी होत गेली.

जोतीराव फुल्यांनी आरंभी भाषणे केली, चर्चा केल्या, शाळा काढल्या, पुस्तके लिहिली आणि त्यानंतर सत्यशोधक समाजाची स्थापना केती. यास २०२३ मध्ये १५० वर्षे पूर्ण झाली आहेत. सत्यशोधक समाजाच्या शतकोत्तर सुवर्ण महोत्सवी वर्षात समाजाचे सिंहावलोकन होणे गरजेचे आहे. त्या दृष्टीने ' सत्यशोधक समाजाची आचारसंहिता ' या विषयावर चिंतन होणे आवश्यक आहे. या माध्यमातून विविध चळवळीतील नेते आणि कार्यकत्यांना आचारसंहितेचे महत्त्व पटू शकेल.

# सत्यशोधक समाजाचे स्वरूप :-

'सत्यशोधक समाज' स्थापन करताना जोतीराव फुले यांची स्पष्ट भूमिका होती. किंबहुना त्यांनी लिहिलेले प्रत्येक पुस्तक हे विशिष्ट हेतू समोर ठेवून तिहिले आहे. 'तृतीय रत्न' (१८५५) हे नाटक अज्ञानामुळे द्रव्यहीन झालेल्या प्रत्येकाने शिक्षणासाठी प्रवृत्त व्हावे यासाठी तिहिले आहे. 'छत्रपती शिवाजी राजे भोसले यांचा पवाडा' (१८६९) हा खरा इतिहास लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचविण्यासाठी लिहिला आहे. 'पवाडा

विद्याखात्यातील ब्राह्मण पंतोजीचा' (१८६९) हा सरकारने मुलांच्या शिक्षणाची सीय करावी. हे सांगण्यासाठी लिहिला आहे. 'ब्राह्मणांचे कसब' (१८६९) हे पुस्तक भटजीबुवांच्या बंधनात्न श्ट्रांना सोडविण्यासाठी तिहिले आहे. 'गुलामगिरी' (१८७३) हे पुस्तक भटब्राह्मण लोकांच्या अन्यायी जुलमापासून शूद्रातिशूद्रांनी आपली सुटका कशी करून घ्यावी यासाठी लिहिले आहे.

'गुलामगिरी' या पुस्तकानंतर २४ सप्टेंबर १८७३ रोजी 'सत्यशोधक समाजाची' स्थापना जोतीरावांनी केली. त्यांचे भाषण, लेखन आणि कृती (शाळा सुरू करणे) यामागे समान हेतू आढळतो. ब्राह्मण, भट, जोशी, उपाध्ये यांच्या गुलामगिरीतृन शूद्रांची मुक्तता झाती पाहिजे असे त्यांना वाटत होते. हाच दृष्टिकोन 'सत्पशोधक समाज' स्थापन करण्यामागे होता. त्यावेळी 'ब्राह्मोसमाज', 'प्रार्थना समाज' या दोन संघटना अस्तित्वात होत्या. या समाजांचे लक्ष ग्रामीण भागातील श्द्रातिश्द्र लोकांकडे नव्हते. निवडक शहरी लोक त्यांच्या समोर होते. समाजसुधारणेचा विचार मांडणारे संस्थापक अध्यक्ष आणि समासद कृतीच्या पातळीवर जात नव्हते, हे जोतीरावांनी अनुभवले होते.

'सत्यशोधक समाज' कसा असावा, याविषयी जोतीराव फुल्यांची स्पष्ट भूमिका होती. 'पुणे सत्यशोधक समाजाचा रिपोर्ट', 'सत्यशोधक समाजाची तिसऱ्या वार्षिक समारंभाची हिकगत'. 'पुणे सत्पशोधक समाजाचा निबंध व वक्तत्व समारंभ', 'सत्यशोधक समाजोक्त मंगलाष्टकासह सर्व पूजा - विधि' आणि 'सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्म' (१८९१) या सबंध लेखनात 'सत्यशोधक समाजाची आचारसंहिता' प्रतिबिंबित झाली आहे.

अस्मितादर्श : विशेषांक : ११



सभासदास समता आणि बंधुतेचे तत्त्व लागू पडत असे. शिवाय भक्ती वा ध्यानधारणेसाठी कोणत्याही मध्यस्ताची मदत घेता येणार नव्हती. सभासद म्हणून आपण जे वर्तन करतो तसेच इतरांनी करावे यासाठी उपदेश करावा लागणार होता.

#### राजकीय विषयांवरील चर्चांना बंदी असावी.

एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या अखेरीस भारतात सामाजिक आणि राजकीय, असे दोन विचारप्रवाह सुरू होते. जोतीराव फुले समाजसुधारणेची बाजू चेत होते. इंग्रजी सत्तेमुळे भारतातील अनेक अनिष्ट रूढीना आळा बसत होता. सत्ता कोणाची असावी यापेक्षा ती लोकहितार्थ असली पाहिजे असे जोतीरावांना वाटत होते. त्यामुळे सत्यशोधक समाजात सामाजिक विषयांना प्राधान्य दिले जात होते. पुणे सत्यशोधक समाजाच्या रिपोर्टमध्ये एक ओळ आढळते, या समाजात राजकीय विषयांतर बोलणे अजिबात वर्ज्य आहे. (कीर, मालशे, फडके : २००६, प.२०५)

सत्यशोधक समाजातील सभासदांना इंग्रजी सत्तेवरोबर निष्ठेने वागावे लागत होते. वस्तुतः त्या काळातील सर्व सुधारणावादी समाज मंडळी इंग्रजी सत्तेशी निष्ठेने वागत होती. काही निवडक लोक मात्र राजकीय हक्कावा, भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याचा विचार दबक्या आवाजात मांडत होती, इंग्रजी सत्तेमुळे भारतीय लोक पारतंत्र्यात होते त्यापेक्षा अधिक भारतातील भट, ब्राह्मण आणि धर्मग्रंथांमुळे गुलामगिरीत होते. हे जोतीरावांनी ओळखले होते. त्यामुळे सत्यशोधक समाजात राजकीय विषयांवरील चर्चेस बंदी होती. इंग्रजी सत्तेशी निष्ठेने वागेन अशी शपथही घ्यावी लागत होती.

४. लग्नविधी ब्राह्मणाशिवाय आणि वाईट चालीशिवाय अत्यल्य खर्चात व्हावा.

कोणत्याही व्यक्तीसाठी लग्नविधी महत्ताचा

असतो. तो परंपरेने व्हावा असा दंडक होता. या वेळी काही प्रथा पाळण्याची परंपरा होती. त्याशिवाय ते लग्न मान्य होत नसे. या निमित्ताने कराव्या तागणाऱ्या विधींसाठी भरपूर दक्षिणा द्यावी तागत होती. शिवाय त्या रूढी निर्थक असत. उदा. 'मांडवखंडणी, लज्जाहोम, साडे आणि कंकण सोडणे' (तत्रैव, पृ.२०६) यावर आळा बसता पाहिजे या हेतूने सत्यशोधक समाजातील सभासदांनी अशा चाली पाळू नये असे सांगितले होते.

पूर्वी आणि आजही ब्राह्मणांच्या साक्षीने लग्न तावले जाते. भट, ब्राह्मण वा पुरोहितांना त्यासाठी भरघोस दक्षिणा द्यावी लागते. गरीब असो वा श्रीमंत व्यक्ती, ब्राह्मणाशिवाय लग्न लावून घेत नाहीत. जोतीरावांनी सत्यशोधक समाजातील सभासदांसाठी नवा नियम घालून दिला. 'ब्राह्मणास न बोलाविता व कित्येक लग्नासंबंधी ज्या वाईट चाली होत्या त्या बंद करून समाजाच्या मतांप्रमाणे (लग्न लावावे)' (तत्रैव, पृ.२०६) यामुळे गरीब शूद्रांची होणारी लुट थांबली जावी हा त्यामागचा उद्देश होता.

लग्नात भरमसाठ खर्च केला जातो. त्यातून कुटुंबप्रमुख कर्जबाजारी होतो. प्रतिष्ठेसाठी आर्थिक संकटात पडणाऱ्या समाजबांधवांना जोतीराव फुलांचा सत्यशोधक समाज सांगतो की लग्नविधी हा अत्यत्प खर्चात पूर्ण झाला पाहिजे. १८७३ मध्ये सत्यशोधक समाजाच्या नियमांनुसार झालेल्या ६ लग्नात आणि १८७४ मध्ये झालेल्या ५ लग्नात कमीत कमी खर्च केला होता. ही लग्ने ब्राह्मणांशिवाय केली होती. असे रिपोर्टकर्त्यांने लिहून ठेवले आहे. त्यामुळे लग्नविधीत मध्यस्ताची होणारी खर्चिक, असंबंध, निर्थक ढवळाढवळ धांबली होती.

५. सत्यशोधक पध्वतीने विवाह व्हावा.

सत्यशोधक समाजातील सभासदांनी ब्राह्मणांसह आणि वाईट चालींसह विवाह लावू नये

अस्मितादशं : विशेषांक : १३



ब्राह्मणांशिवाय वास्तुशांती आणि इतर विधी करीत. हे पाहून तत्कालीन ब्राह्मण लोक अशा लोकांना त्रास देत. त्यांच्याबरोबर असलेले व्यावसायिक संबंध तोडत.

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सत्यशोधक समाजाच्या एका सभासदाने अत्यंत धाडसाने आपल्या घराची वास्तुशांती ब्राह्मणाश्चिवाय केली. याचे परिणाम त्याने भोगले मात्र समाजाची आचारसंहिता भंग केली नाही. याचा अहवाल 'महात्मा फुले समग्र वाङ्मयात' मिळतो. 'रा. रा. विश्वल नामदेव गुठाळ यांनी रा. महादेव केशवराव सूर्यवंशी यास उपदेश केल्यावरून त्यांनी आपले घराची वास्तुशांती ब्राह्मणाच्या साह्माशिवाय केली या कारणामुळें गुठाळ यांची सर्कत ब्राह्मण लोकांचे सांगण्यावरून त्यांचे भागीदार यांनी काढली.' (तत्रैव, पृ.२१०) गुठाळ यांना व्यापारात नुकसान झाले. मुलाला शिकविणे अशक्य झाले. एक सभासदाने आर्थिक मदत केली आणि मुलाचे शिक्षण सुरू झाले.

सत्यशोधक समाजाने वास्तुशांती कशी करावी याविषयी जोतीराव फुल्यांनी स्वतंत्रपणे लिहिले आहे. वास्तुशांती करताना प्रथम पाया खोदणान्यापासून ते पुढे ज्यांनी ज्यांनी घर बांधण्यासाठी परिश्रम केले, उदा. बेलदार, वहार, सुतार, लोहार, कामगार या सर्वांचे जे देणे असेल ते चुकते करावे. शिक्षणाकरिता तयार केलेल्या जातफंडात महादिक्षणा द्यावी. कामगारांसह आप्तसोयरे आणि मित्रांना भोजन द्यावे. 'एकंदर सर्व परजातीतील अतिश्द्रापासून तो मुसलमान, खिस्ती, पार्शी, वगैन्यांतील पोरक्या अंधपंगू खीपुरुषाँस धोडाबहुत दानधर्म करून गृहप्रवेश करावा.' (तत्रैव, पृ.४३९) त्यामुळे बाह्मणांशिवाय होणारा वास्तुशांतीचा विधी किती विधायक आणि समाजोपयोगी झाला पाहिजे याची काळजी

सत्यशोधक समाज घेत होता.

मृत व्यक्तीवर केला जाणारा अंत्यसंस्काराचा एक विधी म्हणजे दशक्रिया विधी. पहिल्या दिवसापासून ते शेवटी दहाव्या दिवशी होणारा हा विधी सत्यशोधक समाजात वेगळ्या पध्दतीने पार पाडला जात होता. त्यासाठी जोतीराव फुले दशपिंड हा शब्द वापरतात. एकूण तेरा पिंडांमध्ये 'अकरावा पिंड त्याचे शाळेंतील पंतोजी त्याचे जातीतील कसल्यास त्याचे नांवानें' (तत्रैव, पु.४४०) केला जावा, यामध्ये आई, आजी, पंजी, बाप, आजा, पंजा, आजेसासू, पंजेसासू यांच्या नावानेही पिंड तयार करावा, फंडासाठी महादक्षिणा द्यावी, असा नियम घालून दिला होता. 'रा. गणपतराव राजाराम फुले, समासद, यांनी आपले मातोश्रीचे दशपिंड ब्राह्मणाशिवाय केले.' (तत्रैव, पृ.२०८) सत्यशोधक समाज अंत्यविधीवेळीही समाजोपयोगी कृती करण्यासाठी प्रेरणा देत होता आणि मध्यस्याशिवाय असे विधी पार पाडत होता है आजच्या काळातही लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे.

## ८. ब्राह्मण भोजनावर बंदी असावी.

सत्यशोधक समाजाचे सभासद त्यावेळी आणखी एक आचारसंहिता पाळत होते. काही सण, उत्सवानिमित ब्राह्मणांना भोजन देणे हे पुण्याचे मानले जात होते. समाजात अवतीभोवती इतके गरीब, भिकारी आणि शारीरिकदृष्ट्या सुदृढ नसलेले लोक अन्नावाचून उपाशी मरत असताना ब्राह्मणांना भोजन देणे सत्यशोधक समाजाता मान्य नव्हते. समाजप्रचारकांनी श्रीमंत गृहस्थांना समाजाचा हेत् सांगितला. सत्य कळाल्यामुळे अनेकांनी ब्राह्मण भोजने बंद केली. त्यातील एक होते, व्यंकू बाळाजी कालेवर.

'रा. रा. व्यंकू बाळाजी कालेवर हे समाजाचे सभासद होण्यापूर्वी भाद्रपद मासी गणेश चतुर्थीचे

अस्मितादर्शः विशेषांकः १५

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# इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक

# ।। संशोधक।।

पुरवणी अंक ३७ – मार्च २०२४ (त्रैमासिक)

- शके १९४५
- वर्ष: ९२
- पुरवणी अंक : ३७

# संपादक मंडळ

- प्राचार्य डॉ. सर्जेराव भामरे
- प्रा. डॉ. मृदुला वर्मा
- प्राचार्य डॉ. अनिल माणिक बैसाणे
- प्रा. श्रीपाद नांदेडकर

# अतिथी संपादक

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 डॉ. मनीष कुमार मिश्रा

## \* प्रकाशक \*

# श्री. संजय मुंदडा

कार्याध्यक्ष, इ. वि. का. राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, धुळे ४२४००१ दूरध्वनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४२२२८९४७१, ९४०४५७७०२०

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# कार्यालयीन वेळ

सकाळी ९.३० ते १.००, सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ८.०० (रविवारी सुट्टी)

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विशेष सूचना : संशोधक त्रैमासिकाची वर्गणी चेक/ड्राफ्टने 'संशोधक त्रैमासिक राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे' या नावाने पाठवाबी.

अक्षरजुळणी : सौ. सीमा शिंत्रे, पुणे.

टीप : या नियतकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.



A Study of Food Culture and Nutrition in Indian Literature  -1. Prof. Prashantkumar B. Kamble 2. Zeenat Imtihaj Gorwald Prof. Prof. Prashantkumar B. Kamble 2. Zeenat Imtihaj Gorwald Prof. Prof. Prashantkumar B. Kamble 2. Zeenat Imtihaj Gorwald Prof. Prof. Prashantkumar B. Kamble 2. Zeenat Imtihaj Gorwald Prof. Prof. Prashant Patalinary Practices in Jhumpa Lahiri's When Mr. Pirzada Came to Dine through the Lens of Cultural Preservation  - Dr. Sabiha Asif Faras  18. Vegetarian-Non-Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Poetry:  Cultural Expressions, Ethical Dilemmas, and Culinary Identities  - Dr. Prashant Patangrao Yadav  19. Reflection of Food Culture in Indian English Literature:  A Critical Perspective  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  10. Glimpses of Tea Culture in English Literature  - Ms. Shamal Dattatray Murkar  10. A Critical Study of the Multifaceted Role of Food in Daniel Defoe's Novel, Robinson Crusoe  - Dr. Umaji Ananda Patil	
Analysis of Eric Schlosser's 'Fast Food Nation'  - Dr. Suresh Pandurang Patil'  - Pr. Suresh Pandurang Patil'  - Pr. Tejaswini Ram Tupe  - Pr. Tejaswini Ram Tupe  Studying Culinary Practices in Jhumpa Lahiri's When Mr. Pirzada Came to Dine through the Lens of Cultural Preservation  - Dr. Sabiha Asif Faras  Vegetarian-Non-Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Poetry: Cultural Expressions, Ethical Dilemmas, and Culinary Identities  - Dr. Prashant Patangrao Yadav  Preservation  Reflection of Food Culture in Indian English Literature: A Critical Perspective  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  C. Glimpses of Tea Culture in English Literature  - Ms. Shamal Dattatray Murkar  No. A Critical Study of the Multifaceted Role of Food in Daniel Defoe's Novel, Robinson Crusoe  - Dr. Umaji Ananda Patil	
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- Dr. Tejaswini Ram Tupe  84. Studying Culinary Practices in Jhumpa Lahiri's When Mr. Pirzada Came to Dine through the Lens of Cultural Preservation - Dr. Sabiha Asif Faras  85. Vegetarian-Non-Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Poetry: Cultural Expressions, Ethical Dilemmas, and Culinary Identities - Dr. Prashant Patangrao Yadav  86. Reflection of Food Culture in Indian English Literature: A Critical Perspective - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  86. Glimpses of Tea Culture in English Literature - Ms. Shamal Dattatray Murkar  87. A Critical Study of the Multifaceted Role of Food in Daniel Defoe's Novel, Robinson Crusoe - Dr. Umaji Ananda Patil	
- Dr. Tejaswini Ram Tupe  84. Studying Culinary Practices in Jhumpa Lahiri's When Mr. Pirzada Came to Dine through the Lens of Cultural Preservation - Dr. Sabiha Asif Faras  85. Vegetarian-Non-Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Poetry: Cultural Expressions, Ethical Dilemmas, and Culinary Identities - Dr. Prashant Patangrao Yadav  86. Reflection of Food Culture in Indian English Literature: A Critical Perspective - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  86. Glimpses of Tea Culture in English Literature - Ms. Shamal Dattatray Murkar  87. A Critical Study of the Multifaceted Role of Food in Daniel Defoe's Novel, Robinson Crusoe - Dr. Umaji Ananda Patil	1
<ul> <li>84. Studying Culinary Practices in Jhumpa Lahiri's When Mr. Pirzada         Came to Dine through the Lens of Cultural Preservation</li></ul>	
Came to Dine through the Lens of Cultural Preservation  Dr. Sabiha Asif Faras  Vegetarian-Non-Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Poetry:  Cultural Expressions, Ethical Dilemmas, and Culinary Identities  Dr. Prashant Patangrao Yadav  Preservation  Reflection of Food Culture in Indian English Literature:  A Critical Perspective  Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  Climpses of Tea Culture in English Literature  Ms. Shamal Dattatray Murkar  A Critical Study of the Multifaceted Role of Food in Daniel Defoe's Novel, Robinson Crusoe  Dr. Umaji Ananda Patil	
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Vegetarian-Non-Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Poetry:  Cultural Expressions, Ethical Dilemmas, and Culinary Identities  - Dr. Prashant Patangrao Yadav  Vegetarian-Non-Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Culture Indian English Literature:  A Critical Perspective  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  Vegetarian-Non-Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Literature:  - Mr. Rajendra Fradhan  Vegetarian-Non-Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Poetry:  A Critical Perspective  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  Vegetarian-Non-Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Poetry:  A Critical Perspective  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  Vegetarian-Non-Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Poetry:  A Critical Perspective  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  Vegetarian-Non-Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Poetry:  A Critical Perspective  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  Vegetarian-Non-Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Literature:  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  Vegetarian-Non-Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Literature:  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  Vegetarian-Non-Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Literature:  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  Vegetarian-Non-Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Literature:  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  Vegetarian-Non-Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Literature:  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  Vegetarian-Non-Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Literature:  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  Vegetarian-Non-Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Literature:  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Literature:  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Literature:  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Literature:  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Literature:  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Literature:  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  Vegetarian Conflict in Indian English Literature:  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  Vegetarian Conflict in Indian En	7
Cultural Expressions, Ethical Dilemmas, and Culmary Identities  - Dr. Prashant Patangrao Yadav  - Dr. Reflection of Food Culture in Indian English Literature:  A Critical Perspective  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  W. Glimpses of Tea Culture in English Literature  - Ms. Shamal Dattatray Murkar  W. A Critical Study of the Multifaceted Role of Food in Daniel Defoe's Novel, Robinson Crusoe  - Dr. Umaji Ananda Patil	
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<ul> <li>X9. Reflection of Food Culture in Indian English Literature:         <ul> <li>A Critical Perspective</li> <li>Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan</li> </ul> </li> <li>X6. Glimpses of Tea Culture in English Literature         <ul> <li>Ms. Shamal Dattatray Murkar</li> </ul> </li> <li>X9. A Critical Study of the Multifaceted Role of Food in Daniel Defoe's Novel, Robinson Crusoe         <ul> <li>Dr. Umaji Ananda Patil</li> <li>Ms. Shamal Dattatray Murkar</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	\$ 0
A Critical Perspective  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  86. Glimpses of Tea Culture in English Literature  - Ms. Shamal Dattatray Murkar  87. A Critical Study of the Multifaceted Role of Food in Daniel Defoe's Novel, Robinson Crusoe  - Dr. Umaji Ananda Patil	
A Critical Perspective  - Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  86. Glimpses of Tea Culture in English Literature  - Ms. Shamal Dattatray Murkar  87. A Critical Study of the Multifaceted Role of Food in Daniel Defoe's Novel, Robinson Crusoe  - Dr. Umaji Ananda Patil	
- Mr. Rajendra Ashok Pradhan  86. Glimpses of Tea Culture in English Literature  - Ms. Shamal Dattatray Murkar  89. A Critical Study of the Multifaceted Role of Food in Daniel Defoe's Novel, Robinson Crusoe  - Dr. Umaji Ananda Patil	0/
- Ms. Shamal Dattatray Murkar	
- Ms. Shamal Dattatray Murkar	95
in Daniel Defoe's Novel, Robinson Crusoe - Dr. Umaji Ananda Patil	133
in Daniel Defoe's Novel, Robinson Crusoe - Dr. Umaji Ananda Patil	
- Dr. Umaji Ananda Patil	200
Food Culture and Female Characters in Ngugi wa	444
Thiong'o's Selected Novels  - Vinodkumar Ashok Pradhan	440
48. Food and Eating Habits in Jhumpa Lahiri's	
- Miss Dimple Gopal Prajapati	- 443

# A Study of Food Culture and Nutrition in Indian Literature

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#### Abstract:

Energy is always generated from different thoughts. When energy is generated, every activity in the body is done faster. Therefore, the food consumed by humans and its formation from a psychological point of view is considered an important part. There is a very close connection between Indian literature and the importance of nutritious food in maintaining human health. A wide variety of literature has provided information on nutrition from a constructive psychological perspective. A person's mentality depends on the thoughts that a person does. Thought is compared to energy. Food culture refers to collective habits, rituals, beliefs, values, lifestyles and ways of producing, buying and consuming food. It shapes how people live and feel. It affects their identity and culture. Food defines us and helps connect us to our families, communities and countries.

Key words: vitamin, culture, food, product, habits, nature, energy etc.

#### Introduction:

From The Winter's Tale to James Joyce's Elysees and Tony Morrison, texts about food have been written in literature. It contains literature based on various information such as horticulture manuals, restaurant recipes, agricultural manifestos, dietary books, cooking guides. Literature and food are included in literature on anthropology as well as geography history etc. Literature and food are very closely related because the information about

literature is written in various texts, similarly the information about the food required by humans is mentioned in various literatures because food provides energy and literature stabilizes the mind. Literature is therefore closely related as the combination of home-based food systems and outside food is an environmental variable. In research written by Antonia, traditional Anna science and society have been mentioned in the combined relationship of traditional food and cultural heritage. Information about dietary patterns and the importance given to diet in the literature is mentioned. Diet has a great impact on human health, so it is important to accurately estimate the dietary intake of the population and explain its importance. The subject of national level information on accurate estimation of human intake has not been reported but why it is necessary to publish national food composition tables containing nutrient information on traditional foods and to review the information on selected ingredients appropriately. There is a huge difference between European food culture and Indian food culture. In European culture, raw human and agricultural products are largely consumed, but in India, processed foods are widely consumed.

# Review of Food and Culture:

According to Harrison 2004, cuisine is an integral part of Indian culture. Food consumption has a big impact in Indian culture. Creating products in the right way and consuming nutritious food while consuming food is a big change in food culture.



According to Trichopoulou and Naska 2002, Food and nutrition barriers are studied extensively in education policy. It is important to record and document dietary habits. From a scientific point of view, it is an important part of the health effects and ingredients and although the method of consumption in India and abroad is different, it has a great impact on human life. According to Slimani et.al. 2002, But and nutrition policies are studied extensively in education policy. It is important to record and document dietary habits. From a scientific point of view, it is an important part of the health effects and ingredients and although the method of consumption in India and abroad is different, it has a great impact on human life. Authors use food and eating as symbols of cultural issues of acceptance, resistance, and defense of culture, as well as symbols of memory, emotion, narrative history, relationships, power, and consumption.

#### An Empirical Study:

On the idea of respected Gole Sir, Ecological Society organized a food conference on Biodiversity and Tasty Food in India in 10th year. In this conference I read a research essay on diversity in nature and our food culture, presenting to the readers. This is a small glimpse of Indian cuisine which is full of variety, nutrition and taste. Even that silence has a profound downside. The clock is changing, the evening is getting darker.

The words Khamang, Tavist, Ruchkar, etc suggest Swami to increase our curiosity about Indian food culture. Since the whole of India is full of biodiversity, the culture of different states and regions seems to have flourished as well. Indian food culture has developed according to the regional availability of grains and fruits and vegetables and it is becoming more and more special. Of course, Bhojaprabandha has varied according to geographical regions and mixed with different shades, even a cursory glance at these traditions leaves us awestruck by the abundance of India's culture and nature.

# Historical Context of Food Culture

Semanth Ramdas has described the strong of food in his book Manaspuja. Raghunath Diner Ganesha Navahast was a friend of Samarth. Dasa has described the food items with precision and succinctness. How much and how much importance is understood from one line of Swarmi. We had the knowledge and full awareness that things like food, spices, turmeric have the power to resist diseases. Samarth Ramdas has described the leaf decorated with sandge, papad, metkoot, mirgund, thick curd, buttermilk, kheer. Dahiwade was also at that time. Gharge, Anarse being done. The bhaji of mung dal is mugavade, kadboli. At that time there were many pairs around the page. In one case, thick ghee was in the other two. Kheer is made by kneading the dough. There were also two types of well-cured curds and buttermilk.

ahu Arts

#### Edible Life in Literature:

Pul's tirade in his article "My food life" A little bitter, a little sweet, but mostly pungent, is well known by P. L. Deshpande, , 1962. In it, he blasts many simple assumptions and makes his journey of food-memory colorful. It is worded in a readable form. The whole history of man is the history of his food. Charachar Srishti basically means a creature that grazes on something. Primitives grazed on what they could find. Later he improved and began to graze the chasta dursary himself. After that it improved a lot, when Dursaya began to steal and graze by himself, the whole process of human being is grazing, foraging, chopping and stealing with his own hands.

#### Literature and Food:

Mr. V. Joshi 2023, Gangajali, in his article, he has kept the importance of anti rice while teaching the culinary arts of the provinces. From East to West India and from South to North India, Varan has been considered as the best in all cuisines. Following this Mushafiri, he has traced the juicy traces of our diverse Indian culture and heritage. This chapter is

o that it makes for an exciting read. Famous author Durgabai Bhagwat's Khamang is a memory of a orgotten place, narrating one's food experiences.

#### Nature and Culture:

By skillful and creative use of whatever is available in nature. It is found that our food culture has developed in a delicious form. These delicious destinations on this culinary journey are not only charming but also health-conscious. They are peculiarly endemic as they have flourished in response to the natural conditions of the region. They are rooted from the soil. Hence, this food tour is not only delicious but also showcases the biodiversity of nexure. So let's take a close look at the food culture of some regions.

#### Food Diversity through geographical regions and seasons:

All these dishes are not only decorated with regional specialties but are also nutritious enough to serve as a perfect plate full of vitamins. In this there is a consideration of nature taken according to the law. That's why not only the taste, that is, the tongue, but also health is taken care of. Reference is made here to various articles, memoirs and records published so far from newspapers, magazines.

#### History of Food Life:

getables used in it: okra, padwal, shirali, red pumpkin, cucumber, chillies, potato, varal, and mixed vegetables were made by adding Malkhau colored salt, tamarind pulp. It was accompanied by a delicious Poptishar Kharda served on the plate with green chillies and coarse salt mixed with grated coconut. The salad was prepared in a sattvik form by adding eucumber cochun, chili paste and saiskat curd. At the same time, potato stalks were peeled, leaves were chopped, and thin vegetable of potato in butter was prepared. Along with this, Suchitra Sathe remembers that Bharvanrya would be standing on one side along with the powdery rice, the vegetables made without oil and ghee would taste so tasty that it would reach the bottom of the

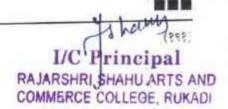
pan. Cultivating our tradition of celebrating in a symbolic manner, showing the ideal of maintaining healthy wealth by taking a sattvik diet like; Krashomuvi. There will also be pleasure in a balanced delicious meal. Apart from being nutritious, you should not get bored of the same food, you should try something new and you should go to your stomach every day.

#### Conclusion:

A food critic, also often called a food writer or restaurant critic, is a professional writer who samples and reviews food. Food critics typically travel to different restaurants, order a variety of dishes, and write about their experiences. Green leafy vegetables are excellent sources of vitamins and minerals such as vitamin A, vitamin C, vitamin K, calcium, magnesium, potassium and folate. These nutrients play an important role in supporting various bodily functions and maintaining good health. Leafy vegetables Leafy vegetables are an important part of a healthy diet. They are packed with micronutrients and flavor and are low in calories. Eating a diet rich in leafy greens can provide many health benefits, such as reducing your risk of obesity, heart disease, high blood pressure, and dementia.

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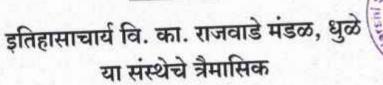
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प्रकाशक : इतिहासाचार्य वि.का.राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ,धुळे







# ।। संशोधक।।

पुरवणी अंक २ – मार्च २०२४ (त्रैमासिक)

- शके १९४५
- वर्ष: ९१
- पुरवणी अंक : २

#### संपादक मंडळ

- प्राचार्य डॉ. सर्जेराव भामरे
- प्रा. डॉ. मृदुला वर्मा
- प्राचार्य डॉ. अनिल माणिक बैसाणे
- प्रा. श्रीपाद नांदेडकर

## अतिथी संपादक

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 प्रो. डॉ. ए. के. वावरे
 डॉ. ए. व्ही. पोरे

#### \* प्रकाशक \*

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#### कार्यालयीन वेळ

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11.	Changing scenario of financial literacy in India: An enquiry	Ruka
	- Ajay Kumar Lamu, Dr Hastimal Sagara	C. L.
12.	A Study of Female Labours in India	*
1.60	- Prof. (Dr.) Anilkumar Wavare, Mr. Ramchandra Kavitake	84
13.	Online food delivery applications in India: An enquiry into consumers'	
1.00	loyalty in pre and post purchase usefulness	
	- Nishi Mehta, Dr. Hastimal Sagara	89
14.	The Pole of Financial Technology (Fintech) in Banking Sector	
1000	- Dr. Satyawan Pundlik Bansode	98
15.	Study of fintech Services and Challenges faced by Fintech companies	
A.074	- Dr. Sunil Bhaskar Chandanshive	106
16.	Capital Sector Reforms : An Overvies	
000000	- Dr. Rupali Govardhan Dikonda	112
17.	Optimizing Agriculture: Assessing the Economic Viability of Precision Farming	
	- Raj Chetia, Khushi Deep, Pravin Jadhav	118
18.	Impact of Digitalisation on Trade Cost: A Comparative Analysis of EU and India	
	- Saravanan S, Pravin Jadhav	- 128
19.	A Study on Assessment of Entrepreneurial Skills and Challenges involved amou	ıg
	Students with reference to Savitribai Phule Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Satara	
	- Supriya Chandrakant Gaikwad	- 137
20	. A Study on Agricultural Development through Sugarcane Cultivation	
	in Maharashtra	
	- Dr. Hindurao Vasant Sankpal	140
21		
	- Dr. B. M. Munde	146
22	E Vehicle ecosystem in India and its future perspectives	
	- Dr. Pramila S Patil	152
23	A Status of Agricultural Finance and Fin-Tech Services in Maharashtra Sta	ate
	- Mr. Vijay Dinkar Patil	

# A Study on Agricultural Development through

Sugarcane Cultivation in Maharashtra

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#### Abstract :

Sugarcane farming occupies a very important place in developing and democratic nations with agrarian economies like India. Sugarcane farming and the pace of the Green Revolution are closely related. After the Green Revolution, sugarcane farming started in large numbers by Indian farmer's and industrialization accelerated. The co-operation got a major direction as the number of sugar mills increased to a great extent all over the country. Due to this sugar factory, every area has a large economic turnover. In fact, Maharashtra became the second largest sugar producing state in the entire country. Due to the economic turnover of the sugar mills, great progress was made in these various sectors run on the co-operative basis such a cotton mills, credit institutions, co-operative banks, large industries.

Key words: sugar factory, sugarcane, Green Revolution, production, turnover, employment, co-operation, sustainable development, farmers etc.

#### Introduction:

(140)

The sugar factory provided a large amount of employment and this employment created a means of livelihood for the people not only of Maharashtra but of the entire country. To live a life of happiness-prosperity contentment and the move towards the future began in a big way and thus the green revolution that took place after independence in Maharashtra along with the

whole country due to sugarcane production in real sense gave a great direction. Due to sugarcane production, different types of small and large scale industries and also different raw material driven industries were started and it increased employment and gave confidence to the people for a livelihood so it has to be said that Maharashtra is a part of green revolution in creating employment through co-operatives. Many political figures also created a vision to instill greater faith in the cooperative principle. Yashwantrao Chavan, the first Chief Minister of Maharashtra, paid close attention to the cooperative principle and made the cooperative a means of employment for the people till date. It has to be said that every industry run on cooperative principle, those who survived after independence are still concerned about this cooperative. Sugarcane cultivation increased the number of sugar mills and at the same time created a large base of cooperation for the people and ensured sustainable employment for everyone. The cooperative created a truly sustainable form of employment in Maharashtra. The cooperative demonstrated that sugarcane farming is very easy and profitable. Cooperatives contributed a great deal of financial support to the promotion of sugarcane cultivation and even today the co-operative sector continues to provide considerable financial support to sugarcane cultivation and agriculture is seen as a source of employment. Sugarcane farming allows multiple crops to be grown for a period of three to four months and promotes intercropping. Intercropping should not be done in sugarcane farming; the farmer has been getting a large amount of income. Sugarcane farming is an important aspect of the Green Revolution of Indian independence. In Maharashtra, sugarcane is cultivated in different districts like Pune, Ahmednagar, Solapur, Nanded, Amravati, Nagpur and so on, and because of this, cooperatives have really provided employment to people not only in Maharashtra, but in the entire country. Green revolution has gained a lot of momentum after India got independence. The share of agriculture is very important in this.

# Problems of the Study:

High cost of sugarcane, inefficient technology, economic process of production and heavy excise duty make production cost high. The production cost of sugar in India is the highest in the world. Sugar mills are vulnerable as sugar prices for consumers are not controlled. Stagnant production, price controls and volatile sugarcane markets are also compounding water scarcity. This affects the sugarcane farming sector as the consumption of sugarcane irrigation water is high. The results show that labor cost, drought stress, lack of finance and high transaction cost are major constraints in sugarcane production. Experimental results show that variable input costs affect sugarcane production of smallholder farmers.

# Objectives of the Study:

The main objective of this research is to study the agricultural development and economics of sugarcane in Maharashtra and the researchers have given the following objectives as economic analysis.

- To study the development of agricultural sector and sustainable agriculture in Maharashtra.
- To study the economics of sugarcane cultivation in Maharashtra.

3. To study the cost and income of sugar concentration in Maharashtra and the screening system in the factory.

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# Significance of the Study :

Sugarcane is an important crop among commercial crops. Although sugar and jaggery are two main products produced from sugarcane, many by-products can be produced, hence sugarcane is also known as a cash crop. The establishment of sugar factories has been of great help in raising the economic level of the farmers. In the current situation, the sugar season will start from next month. On the basis of the beginning of the beginning of the sugar season, in the background of the continuous increase in the sugarcane cultivation area in Maharashtra, many types of financial turnover transactions take place in Maharashtra.

# Scope of the Study:

Sugarcane is mainly grown for jaggery and sugar. It is mainly planted in India and Brazil. In India, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh are the leading states in sugarcane cultivation. Sugarcane is called Ikshudanda in Sanskrit. Sugarcane is a major commercial crop in Karnataka. An average of 60 to 80 tonnes of sugarcane is produced per acre in the state. Some farmers produce up to 100 tonnes. Farmer's efforts yield good results.

# Limitation of the Study :

Sugarcane has been found to be the most profitable crop compared to competing crops like wheat, rice and cotton. Sugarcane is a tall growing monocotyledonous crop cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions of the world, primarily for its ability to store high concentrations of sucrose or sugar in the stem. Sugarcane soils become less fertile and fail to produce high yields due to significant depletion of soil nutrients. Therefore, soil management by replenishing nutrients by adding manure and

production and is indispensable for good harvest.

#### Period of the Study:

While studying sugarcane cultivation and sugarcane silage in Maharashtra, the researchers have conducted the research on the basis of information from the period 2013-14 to 2023-24.

#### Research Methodology:

While studying sugarcane cultivation and sugarcane crushing in Maharashtra, the researcher has used various types of secondary research. These include research papers, articles, journals, newspapers, managing newspapers, internet reference books, serial books, magazines, texts.

#### Research Method:

Descriptive analysis method has been studied by the researchers while studying sugarcane cultivation and siltation area in Maharashtra.

#### results and Discussion:

After Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka, Maharashtra is the third largest state in the country in terms of sugarcane cultivation area. 'asa' It is an official record that the amount of sugarcane cultivation in Maharashtra has increased to more than six lakh hectares in the last ten years. Since sugarcane farming is very easy and profitable, most of the farmers have started giving time to farming. This year, the fluctuation of monsoon is likely to affect sugarcane production. There are three consecutive methods of sugarcane. Among these problems, the extent of sugarcane cultivation is the highest. This method increases the production of sugarcane. This is because sugarcane matures in 16 to 18 months. Naturally, the yield of sugarcane per hectare increases due to better yield and yield.

Table No.1 Sugarcane Sieve by District (Last 10 years)

District	2013-14	2022-23
Pune	206.6	226.00
Ahamadnagar	148.01	136.02
Solapur	203.06	223.08
Chh. Sambhajinagar	88.08	109.7
Amarawati	03.03	07.08
Nanded	78.6	105,6
Nagpur	6.09	4,08

Source: Pudhari Newspaper, Pune-Satara, 21 Oct, 2023, p.11.

Table No. 1 shows the classification of sugarcane production district wise. 2013 14 to 22 23. The growth in sugarcane production across Maharashtra during the ten years 2013 and 22 23 has been classified in detail. This includes the districts of Pune Ahmednagar Solapur Amravati Nanded Nagpur Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar etc.

Economics of Sugarcane in Managara

An overview of sugarcane production in Maharashtra during the 2023-24 sugarcane season is given below in which the overage percentage of FRP per hectare of sugarcane is given.

Table No. 2 Sugar Production and FRP

1.	315 as FRP in 2023-24
2.	Increase in FRP by Rs 3.07 per kg
3.	157 per quintal cost of production
4.	Average sugar production per tonne in the country is 10.2 %

Source: Pudhari Newspaper, Pune-Satara, 21 oct, 2023, p.11.

Table No. 2 shows the classification of sugarcane according to yield and FRP. The sugarcane yield per hectare in 2013 14 and sugarcane yield in 22 23 is analyzed in detail. In the year 2013-14, 9.38 lakh hectares area was

under sugarcane cultivation in the state while 676 lakh metric tonnes of sugarcane was crushed. In the year 2022-23, as many as 14.87 lakh hectares of sugarcane was cultivated and 1054 lakh metric tonnes of sugarcane was crushed.

Table No. 3 Classification Based on Sugarcane Sieving Area
(Filtration in million metric tons)

Year	Number of Sugar Factory	Sugarcane Sieving Area
reas	AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	676
013-14	157	
	170	931
014-15	178	
	177	743
2015-16	The second secon	374
2016-17	150	
	188	953
2017-18	188	952
F610 10	195	952
2018-19		545
2019-20	147	
	190	1014
2020-21	120	1322
**** 22	200	1322
2021-22		1054
2022-23	211	et, 2023, p.11.

Source: Pudhari Newspaper, Pune-Satara, 21 oct. 2023, p.11.

In table No. 3, sugarcane is classified according to the area under cultivation. In this, total data often years is given. During the period 2013 14 to 22 23 there has been less excess

production of sugarcane but the number of sugar mills has increased and sugarcane crushing has also increased.

Table No.4 Classification Based on Cultivation of Sugarcane in ten years

Years	Cultivation of Sugarcane (in lakh, hector area
2013-14	9.4
2014-15	10.5
2015-16	9.9
2016-17	6.3
2017-18	9.0
2018-19	11.6
2019-20	8.2
2020-21	1.4
2021-22	14.9
2022-23	14.9

Source: Pudhari Newspaper, Pune-Satara, 21 oct, 2023, p.11.

In table No. 4 the area under sugarcane cultivation is classified according to It shows the increase in sugarcane cultivation area during the period 2013 14 to 22 23.

#### Sugarcane Cultivation:

8 to 10 tonnes of cow dung or compost should be applied per acre as recommended for sugarcane crop. If dung or compost is not available, the soil should be interspersed with green crops like jute or dhaincha before sugarcane planting. Early and medium maturing varieties should be selected so that the initial sugarcane crop remains in the field for 12 to 14 months. Padegaon sugarcane research center for the opening season. Sugarcane is mainly propagated by cuttings. The parts of the immature cane stalk used for cultivation are known as seed cans or cane sets and have two or more buds, usually three.

#### Agricultural Development:

Improper use of chemical fertilizers has reduced soil fertility and productivity. This requires integrated organic, biological and chemical nutrient management. Agricultural development is defined as that which creates conditions for the realization of agricultural potential. Those conditions include the accumulation of knowledge and the availability of technology as well as the allocation of inputs and outputs. The ultimate goal of agricultural development is to increase food security. Developing countries with large populations often have intensive agriculture where crops are mainly grown on small holdings for subsistence. Agricultural societies developed around 10,000 years ago when humans began to domesticate plants and animals. By establishing domesticity, families and large groups were able to form communities and transition from a nomadic hunter-gatherer lifestyle dependent on foraging and hunting for survival.

#### Conclusion:

Many political leaders are of the personal opinion that in the last ten years sugarcane cultivation has been taking place in the state on a large scale as farmers have started turning to sugarcane production as an assured income due to the fact that the price of sugarcane as per FRP as well as the upheaval for sugarcane rates and the indifference of the government in guaranteeing crops other than sugarcane. Agricultural development refers to efforts to increase agricultural production to meet the increasing demands of a growing population. The ultimate goal of agricultural development is to increase food security. Food security is the availability, accessibility and affordability of food

for all people. Plantation agree ture is an extensive type of agriculture that consists of large fields on which a single crop is grown. This is known as monoculture. 2. Care has been taken to maintain the quality of the crop using scientific methods.

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# इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक

# ॥ संशोधक॥

पुरवणी अंक ३७ – मार्च २०२४ (त्रैमासिक)

• जाके १९४५

• वर्ष : ९२

• पुरवणी अंक : ३७

#### संपादक मंडळ

प्राचार्य डॉ. सर्जेराव भामरे

प्राचार्य डॉ. अनिल माणिक बैसाणे

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#### • प्रकाशक •

# श्री. संजय मुंदडा

कार्याध्यक्ष, इ. वि. का. राजवाडे संजीधन मंडळ, पुळे ४२४००१ दुरुवनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४२२२८९४७१, ९४०४५७७०२०

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#### कार्यालयीन वेळ

सकाळी ९.३० ते १.००, सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ८.०० (रविवारी सुडी)

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	Depiction of Food Culture in Ruth Reichl's Novel 'Delicious'
42.	- Dr. Anil S. Sugate
43.	Savoring Traditions: The Ojibway Food and Culture of Canada
	- Mrs. Smita Mahesh Kore
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	with Reference to the Selected Short Stories
	- Dr. Uttam Patil
48.	'विखारी भाकरी' मधील जाणीय
	- प्रा. (डॉ.) गिरीश मोरे २४१
40.	म्हाउंभट लिखित चरित्रग्रंथातील आहार आणि अग्रसंस्कृती
	- प्रा. डॉ. लता पांडुरंग मोरे
46.	अण्या भाऊ साठे यांच्या कादंबरीतील अग्रसंस्कृती
	- डॉ. मोहन गोविंद लींदे
49.	दिलत आत्मकधनातील दिलत व्यक्तिरेखांचा अखव्यवहार
	- डॉ. सतीश कामत२५३
10	परकीय सांस्कृतिक संपकांचा भारतीय खाद्यसंस्कृतीवरील परिणाम
	- १. डॉ. सुदर्शन सुभाष सगट २. डॉ. जवंत चंद्रकांत घाटगे
68	मराठवाड्यातील समन्वित खाद्य संस्कृती
	- प्रा. डॉ. सुनीता हनुमंतराव गीसे
8.9	. भारतीय सणांची खाद्यसंस्कृती : काल व आज
	- डॉ. उर्मिला संज्य खोल
5,1	. मध्ययुगीन महाराष्ट्रातील खादयसंस्कृती
	- विकास संभाजी नाईक
161	<ul> <li>वृद्धाश्रमातील वृद्धांचा आहार य आरोग्य</li> </ul>
	– डॉ. अशोक शामराव चव्हाण २७३



# म्हाइंभट लिखित चरित्रग्रंथातील आहार आणि अञ्चरांस्कृती

## प्रा. डॉ. लता पांडुरंग मोरे

प्राच्यापक च प्रमुख, मराठी विभाग राज्यों शाह् कला च बाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, रुकडी, ता. हातकणंगले, जि. कोल्हापूर ४१६११८ latapmore18@gmail.com ९४ २२ ७४ १५ ८८



#### प्रास्ताविक :

बाराव्या शतकात रामदेवराव बाट्य बांच्या काळात श्रीशक्रधरस्थामीनी महानुभाव पंचाची स्थापना करन गद्य आणि पद्म प्रकारामध्ये मराठीतून वियुल बाह मय निर्मिती करून घेतली. महानुभावियांचे गद्य बाड.मय प्रामुख्याने चरित्रात्मक आणि तत्वज्ञानपर आहे. लीळाचरित्र, बीगोविंदप्रभूचरित्र, स्मृतीस्थळ हे प्रमुख चरित्रप्रंथ तसेच बृद्धाचार, पृज्ञावसर, महापृज्ञ वर्णन, इतिहास प्रकरण य चरित्र अबाब अशा प्रकारच्या इतर चरित्रग्रंथांची निर्मिती झाली. महानुभाव संप्रदाबातील ग्रंथकारांमध्ये म्हाइंभट हे सर्वात महत्त्वाचे चरित्रग्रंथकार आहेत. त्यांच्या लीळाचरित्र आणि श्रीगोविंदप्रभूचरित्र या दोन चरित्रग्रंथामध्ये तत्कालीन राजकीय, सामाजिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक जीवन व्यक्त झाले आहे. या ग्रंथातील विविध लीळामध्न तत्कालीन समाजजीवनातील अन्नसंस्कृती, वस्वविशेष, चालीरिती, करमणुकीचे प्रकार, कायदे, सामाजिक मुरक्षितता, सन - उत्सव अज्ञा विविध अंगांचे दर्शन घडते. वा निबंधामध्ये म्हाइंभट लिखित चरित्रग्रंबातील आहाराचा आणि अन्नसंस्कृतीचा अभ्यास केला आहे.

महाइभट / महेंद्र व्यास हे मराठीतील पहिले चरित्रकार असून लीळाचरित्र आणि गोविंदप्रभूचरित्र हे दोन चरित्रग्रंथ त्यांनी लिहिले. लीळाचरित्र हा मराठीतील पहिला चरित्र ग्रंथ असून बामध्ये श्रीचक्रधरस्वामी बांचे चरित्र आहे तर श्रीगोविंदप्रभूचरित्रमध्ये गोविंदप्रभू उर्फ गुंडम राऊळ बांचे चरित्र आले आहे. बा दोली ग्रंथामागील मुख्य प्रेरणा स्मरणभक्ती आहे.

महानुभाव पंघाचे संस्थापक श्रीचक्रघर स्वामीनी आपली विचार प्रणाली महाराष्ट्रामध्ये रुजविषयाम मुख्यात केली तेवत समदेवराव वादवांची राजवट होजी. ही राजवट आर्थिक दृष्ट्या संपन्न असली तरी सामाजिक विषमता फार मोठी होती. त्यामुळे सामान्य माणसाचा सामाजिक, धार्मिक, आर्थिक दृष्टीने कोडमारा होत असे. तत्कालीन अनेक अनिष्ट प्रथा थांबविष्यासाठी,

लोकांना जानाचा खरा मार्ग दाखविण्यासाठी चक्रपरांनी महानुभाव पंचाची स्थापना केली. वा पंचाला महानुभावपंच, महात्मापंच, प्रतीतीपंच, अच्युतपंच, जयकृष्णीपंच, भटमार्ग, पामार्ग अमा अनेक नावांनी ओळखले जाते.

महानुभव पंथाची स्थापना करण्यामध्ये चक्रधरांना त्यांचे गुरु श्रीगोविद्यभू यांचे मार्गदर्शन लाभले. महाराष्ट्रातील अनेक मारात या पंथाचा प्रमार केला. अनेक विद्वान शिष्य त्यांना लाभले. स्वामीनी आपत्या मृत्यूपूर्वी या पंथाची पुरा नागदेवाचार्य यांच्याकडे सोपविली व नागदेवाचार्यनी ती समर्थपणे पेलली. त्यांनी चक्रधरांच्या सारखाच पंथाचा विस्तार केला आणि सर्वात महत्त्वाचे म्हणते अनेक प्रथकाराना ग्रंथ लेखनाम प्रवृत्त केले. चक्रपरांनी किया नागदेवाचार्यांनी स्वतः ग्रंथ लेखन केले नमले तरी महाइभट, नरेंद्र, केशिराज, विश्वनाथ, नारायणव्यास बहाळीचे, रावळोब्यास, भारकरभट बोरीकर, दामोदरपंडित, महदंबा अशा अनेक ग्रंथकारांना ग्रंथ लेखनासाठी ग्रेरणा दिली. त्यामुळे मराठीचे ग्रंथदालन समृद्ध झाले.

महादंभर है नगर जिल्ह्यातील सराळे / साराळे या गावचे रहिवासी होते. त्यांचा जन्म श्रीमंत ब्राह्मण घराण्यात झाला होता. गणपती आपयो नावाच्या थिट्टान पंडिताजवळ त्यांनी मुख्यातीच्या पाच शाखांचा अभ्यास केला. त्यानंतर तेलगणा येथे जाउन दुर्मिळ अशा प्रभाकर नावाच्या सहाच्या शाखांचा आणि इतर शाखांचा अभ्यास केला. सर्व शाखांच्या प्राविण्यामुळे त्यांना गर्व निर्माण झाला. इतर पंडितांना तुच्छ लेखन्यासाठी ते आपल्या पायात गयताची वाकी घालत. आकाशात एक सूर्व आणि पृथ्वीवरील आपण अपर सूर्व आहोत असे मानत. तत्त्वज्ञान विषयावरील वर्चेत त्यांनी अनेकांना हरवले होते. एकदा डोमेग्राम येथे त्यांची भेट श्रीचक्रधरस्वामीशी झाली. त्यांच्याशी केल्वेल्या तत्व्यज्ञानाच्या चर्चेत महाइंभट हरले. महाइंभटांवर तेजस्वी आणि प्रसन्न व्यक्तिमत्याच्या चक्रधरांचा प्रभाव पहला. एका श्रणात सर्वस्थाचा त्यांग करून त्यांनी स्थामीच्या सहवासात राहण्याचा निश्चय केला. चक्रधरांच्या स्थामीच्या सहवासात राहण्याचा निश्चय केला. चक्रधरांच्या

सांगण्यावरून श्रीगोविंदप्रभू यांच्याकडून पंथाची दीक्षा घेतली आणि उर्वरित आयुष्य पंथसेवा आणि गुरुसेवा करण्यात खर्च केले.

म्हाइभटांची चक्रपर आणि गोविंदप्रभू बांच्यावर अपार श्रद्धा होती. ते त्यांना ईश्वरी अवतार मानत असत. चक्रपरांच्या निर्वाणानंतर महाइभट मनाने प्रचंड अस्वस्थ झाले तेव्हा नागदेवाचार्यांनी चक्रपरांच्या आठवणी लिहिण्यासाठी प्रवृत्त केले. नागदेवाचार्यांची आज्ञा मानून म्हाइभटांनी अत्यंत परिश्रमाने आणि भिक्तपूर्ण अंत करणाने विरक्त असणान्या चक्रपरांच्या आठवणी संग्रहित केल्या. या लीळा संपादित करण्यासाठी त्यांना चार वर्णांचा कालाचधी लागला. या लीळा त्यांनी नागदेवाचार्य तसेच पंथातील इतर माहितगार व्यक्तीकडून तपासून घंतल्यांन्यर त्यांचे लेखन केले. त्यामुळे या लीळा ऐतिहासिक सत्यांच्या कसोटीवर टिकृन राहिल्या आहेत.

श्रीगोविदप्रभृचरित्र हा म्हाइभटानी इ. स. १२८८ मध्ये लिहिलेला दूसरा चरित्र ग्रंथ आहे. या ग्रंथाचे खरे नाव रिद्धीपुरचरित्र / रिद्धीपुरलीळा होते ; पण अलीकडच्या काळात 'श्रीगोविंदप्रभूचरिव' हे नाव रूढ झाले आहे. श्रीगोविंदप्रभूचे देहाबसान इ. स. १२८७ मध्ये झाले त्यानंतर सहा महिन्यांच्या काळात म्हणजेच इ. स. १२८८ मध्ये या ग्रंथाचे लेखन केले. चक्रधरांचे भ्रमंती संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्रात होती. त्यांच्या जीवनाचा काही काळ अज्ञातवासातील होता. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या जीवनातील लीळा संकलित करताना म्हाइंभटाना जीवाचे रान करावे लागले : पण तसे श्रीगोविंदप्रभू चरित्राबाबत घडले नाही. कारण श्रीगोविदप्रभूचा वावर रिटीपूर म्हणजेच अमरावती जिल्ह्याचा परिसर असा मर्वादित होता. त्यानही म्हाइंभट पंथात आल्यानंतर श्रीप्रभृंच्या सानिच्यात वास्तव्याला होते. त्याम्ळे वा चरित्रांचातील अनेक लीळांचे स्थतः म्हाइभट सामीदार होते. या ग्रंथात गोविद्प्रभूच्या जन्मापासून देहायस्थानापर्यंतच्या ३२३ लीळा समाविष्ट असून त्यामध्ये श्रीप्रभूचा जन्म, बालपण, वृतबंध, शिक्षण, लोकविलक्षण वागणे व देहावसान असे विषय आसे आहेत.

लोळाचरित्र आणि श्रीगोविदप्रभूचरित्र या दोन्ही ग्रंथातील चरित्रव्यक्ती विरक्त स्वभावाच्या होत्या. या चरित्रव्यक्ती तसेच तत्कालीन समाजातील लोक काय खात – पीत होते हा या प्रधाचा विषय नाही. पण या ग्रंथांमध्ये चरित्र व्यक्तींचे आहार तसेच इतर लोकांचा आहार त्यांच्या सचयी असे अनेक तपशील आले आहेत. चक्रधरस्वामी किंवा गोविदप्रभू जेथे जात तेचे त्यांचे शिष्य त्यांना जेवणासाठी आमंत्रित करत किंवा जेवण

बनवून घेडन वेत. काहीवेळा स्वतः शिष्य बाजारातून बनविण्यासाठी कार्गाक, तांद्ळ, तूप, इ. वस्तू विकत आणते आणि एखाद्या शिष्येकडून जेवण बनवून घेत. या पंचातील महदंबा, उमाईसा, साधा, इ. शिष्या गुरूंसाठी खास पदार्थ करीत. याशिवाय स्वतः चक्रधरस्वामीना इतर कलाग्रमाणे पाककलेचे ज्ञान अवगत होते. त्यांनी स्वतः काही पदार्थ शिजवून शिष्यांना खाऊ घातल्याचे उद्देख लीळाचरिजामध्ये आहेत.

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या निषंधातील चरित्रव्यकींचे अनुयायी प्रामुख्याने श्राह्मण समाजातील होते. त्यांच्या शिष्यांमध्ये एकही श्राह्मणेतर स्त्री तरहती. त्यामुळे या ग्रंथात भोजनाचे तपशील शाकाहारी आहेत. या पंथातले लोक शाकाहारी असले तरी पंथाबाहेर मांसाहारी लोकही होते. कारण ग्रंथांमध्ये मृगया, कोंबडे, खाटीक, इ. शब्द आले आहेत. या पंथातील लोकांसाठी मद्यपान निशिद्ध होते पण पंथाबाहेर मद्यापी होते. कारण ग्रंथांमध्ये मद्यासाठी सुरा, महिरा, महस्स, इ. शब्द आले आहेत.

लीळाचरित्रातील एकुण लीळा संदर्भात मतभित्रता आहे. ह. श्री. शेणोलीकर यांच्यामते लीळांची संख्या १५०९ (पृष्ठ २७) तर प्र.न. जोशी यांच्या मते एकांत ७४, पूर्वार्थ ३५८, उत्तरार्घ ४८८ अमा एकूण ९५० लीळा (पृष्ठ १२६) आहेत. तर शिवशंकर उपासे यांच्या मते पूर्वार्ध (५९२ लीळा), उत्तरार्ध (६५५ लीळा) तसेच अज्ञात लीळा /एकाक स्थितीतील (१५१लीळा) आणि स्थामीनी महदाइसा हिला सांगितलेले श्रीकृष्ण चरित्र (४८लीका) अशा एकृण १४४६ लीका समाविष्ट आहेत. या ग्रंथात चक्रधराच्या चरित्राबरोबरच यादवकाळातील महाराष्ट्राच्या सामाजिक, राजकीय जीवनाचे अनेक तपशील आले आहेत. लग्न, बारसे, उष्टावन, मीजीबंधन अशा सामाजिक उत्सवाबरोबरच दिवाळी, दसरा, शिमगा, इ. सणांचे उद्धेख आहेत. ग्रामस्थांचा न्यायनिवाहा, व्यापार, गुन्हेगारांना दिल्या जाणाऱ्या शिक्षा अशा उद्गेखांबरोबरच तेली. परीट, बांभार, कासार, लोहार, वारिक, खाटिक, मोळीविके, गुराखी असे समाजातील अनेक स्तरातील आणि जातीतील लोकजीवन ग्रंथात आले आहे. साध्या देनींदर्नीतून साकार झालेल्या या ग्रंथात यादव राजवटीच्या दीर्घ कालखंडातील सामाजिक जाणियांचे अनेक संदर्भ आले आहेत.

लीकाचरित्रामध्ये स्वयंपाकासाठी 'रंघन' हा शब्द प्रामुख्याने बापरला आहे. त्या काळात रांघणहाटमध्ये खाद्यपटार्थ विकत मिळत असत. तिथे जेवणाची सांय असलेल्या खानावळी तसेच मिठाईबी दुकाने असत. एवडेच नाही तर रांघवनगृहात

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या ग्रंथामध्ये तत्कालीन विविध प्रकात्रे आणि पदार्थ यांची माहिती अनेक लीळामधून मिळते. उदा. राळ्याचा भात, धीडरे / पिरडे, अहिता, आमस्स, गुळाचे मोदक, उंडे वंडे / मांडे, ठेठरी ( ज्यारीचा एक पदार्थ), दहीभात, मुठीचे / मुदी, कानवला, दहींचडा, आळकचसा, खीर, घारी, पुरी, डंबरे, फेण्या, साकरमांडे, साकरेचे लाडू, शिरा, खाजे (चारोळी, गोडबी, खारीक, खांबऱ्याचा कीस, गुळ, साखर, इ. पदार्थ घालून केलेला पदार्थ), पोळ्या, गाजराची भाजी, चण्याचे घरण, इ. पदार्थ जेवणात असत. दूध, दही, तूप यांचा जेवणातील वापर मोठा असे. वाशिवाय केळी, आंचे, मुळे, द्राक्ष, जांभळे, आवळा, पेडाळू, इ. फळाचे उद्देख बेलात.

#### विषयणं :

महात्रभट लिखित लीळाबरित आणि गोविद्प्रभू चरित्र या दोन्ही चरित्रग्रंथांमधील तत्कालीन खाद्यपदार्धांची चादी खूप मोठी असून त्यांचये विविधता आहे. तत्कालीन समाजाच्या आहारावरून त्यांची जगण्यांची समृद्धता लक्षात येते. हा आहार राजस, मुकुमार, श्रीमती थाटाचा आणि समृद्ध आहे. समाजात वर्षभएसाठीचे खाण्यांचे नियोजन केले जात होते. साठवणीचे पदार्थ आजच्यासारखेच समृद्ध होते. अवसंस्कृती बाबत जेवणाच्या पाटाचर बसल्यापासून मुखनुद्धी पर्यंत अनेक तपशील आले आहेत. बावरून तत्कालीन समाजांची समृद्ध आर्थिक

स्थिती दिसते. दोन्ही चरित्र प्रधातील लीळामधून सूक्ष्म निरीक्षण दृष्टी लक्षात येते.

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# इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक

# ॥ संशोधक॥

पुरवणी अंक ३७ - मार्च २०२४ (त्रैमासिक)

• शके १९४५

o वर्ष: ९२

• पुरवणी अंक : ३७

## संपादक मंडळ

- प्राचार्य डॉ. सर्जेराव भामरे
- प्राचार्य डॉ. अनिल माणिक बैसाणे
- प्रा. डॉ. मृदुला वर्मा

प्रा. श्रीपाद नांदेडकर

## अतिथी संपादक

प्रो. (डॉ.) शिल्पागौरी प्र. गणपुले
 डॉ. संदीप सांगळे
 डॉ. मनीष कुमार मिश्रा

#### \* प्रकाशक \*

# श्री. संजय मुंदडा

कार्याध्यक्ष, इ. वि. का. राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, घुळे ४२४००१ दूरध्वनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४२२२८९४७१, ९४०४५७७०२०

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## कार्यालयीन वेळ

सकाळी ९.३० ते १.००, सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ८.०० (रविवारी सुट्टी)

लेख सदस्यता वर्गणी : इ. २५००/-

विशेष सूचना : संशोधक त्रैमासिकाची वर्गणी चेक/ड्राफ्टने 'संशोधक त्रैमासिक राजवाडे मंडळ, घुळे' या नावाने पाठवावी.

अक्षरजुळणी : सौ. सीमा शित्रे, पुणे.

टीप : या नियतकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.





	C ctitive	16/6
??.	A Study on Impact of Digital Marketing as a Competitive	
1.7.	Advantage in Today's Era	٥٧
	Advantage in Today's Era  - Dr. Mahadev A. Kamble	
· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	A Critical Analysis of Impact of Globalization on	
44.	Food Grain Production	206
	De Mukund N. Haladkar	(E) (C) (C)
urov.	- A Recipe for Success	
38.	Pajendrakumar T. Thorat	33:7(7)
24.	A Study on Impact of Consumer Behaviour on Marketing Structure:	
	A Critical Analysis	- ११६
	- Dr. Sachin Rajendra Suryawanshi	
	- Changes	
78.	- Dr. Sharmila Ashok Sabale	
Die	. Economics of Food	-838
20	- Ms. Siddhi Prakash Patil	
20	The Flavours of Maharashtra : A Review of Traditional	
	Regional Gravies  - 1. Ms. Tejaswini A. Vhaskoti 2. Mr. Harshwardhan A. Kamble  - 3. Dr. Abhijeet A. Gatade 4. Dr. Akshaya K. Sahoo	\$ 2 9
	. N. L. seehtro State	
3	Analysis of Major Crops Production in Manarashit a State     Dr. Ramchandra Keshav Wakarekar	१३३
	and Food Marketing	
	- Dr. Balasaheb Babanrao Kainapure	
	- Francisco and Production	
	3?. Impact of Globalization on Distribution of Food and F	- ALIMAN DE LA COMPANION DE LA



# A Study on History of Food Culture and Environment Changes



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#### Abstract:

In the same way that nutritious food plays an important role in maintaining health, the balance of the environment is important for a happy and fulfilling human life. Therefore, from the point of view of getting nutritious food, it is the need of the time to take products organically in agriculture. Large application of organic fertilizers will help produce nutritious and healthy food crops and will start to reduce future diseases. Therefore, the mistakes that humans have made in the past should not be made in the future in the process of producing food grains, otherwise the whole country will suffer from a mental illness and have to build factories for the production of medicines.

Key words: Food culture, environment, organic farming, development, history of food, production, reduction etc.

#### Introduction:

Culture is a way of life or an ideal way of behavior which is an indicator of mental development. This definition is personal and while determining who is a civilized person, this definition is taken as a basis in general practice. The raw materials produced in agriculture are sold in the market but the necessary processing is done by traders. In commercial agriculture, many types of pesticides are sprayed to store the raw materials produced and attempts are made to store the farm produce in godowns. Products stored using chemical fertilizers in godowns.

are harmful to human life from the health point of view, so storage of organically produced products does not require the use of chemical fertilizers. Hence, organic farming is the need of the hour in developing countries like; India. Culture is a manmade thing. The life of animals and birds is carried out in the same way from generation to generation through certain tasks. There is no change or innovation in their lives.

## Problems of the Study:

Our food culture has a very beautiful combination of festivals, celebrations and seasons. No other food culture in the world has such diversity, so much thought about food. A very beautiful combination of grains, vegetables available in every season and its benefits for the health of the body can be seen in these dishes. Moreover, the taste of this food is amazing. Keep it so beautiful that if our food culture has given it, we should gladly promote it. As man became a herd, he was forced to create rules for living, eating and living.

## Objectives of the Study:

The main objective of this research is to study food culture and environment and some specific objectives have been given by the researchers as follows. The taste of food is changing due to the old traditional food culture and the current environmental impact. Since last many years i.e. after 1991, globalization has come in India and adoption of new industrial policy has led to new industries and new products.

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प्रकाशक : इतिहासाचार्य वि का राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ,धुळे





# इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक

# ।। संशोधक।।

पुरवणी अंक ३७ - मार्च २०२४ (त्रैमासिक)

• शके १९४५

वर्ष: ९२

पुरवणी अंक : ३७

## संपादक मंडळ

प्राचार्य डॉ. सर्जेराव भामरे

प्राचार्य डॉ. अनिल माणिक बैसाणे

प्रा. डॉ. मृदुला वर्मा

• प्रा. श्रीपाद नांदेडकर

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## \* प्रकाशक \*

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कार्याध्यक्ष, इ. वि. का. राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, घुळे ४२४००१ दूरध्वनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४२२२८९४७१, ९४०४५७७०२०

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## कार्यालयीन वेळ

सकाळी ९.३० ते १.००, सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ८.०० (रविवारी सुट्टी)

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अक्षरजुळणी : सौ. सीमा शिंत्रे, पुणे.

टीप : या नियतकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.





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60.	के क के बाजामों में नारी संघर्ष
Ęć.	निसरा शर्मा की कहानियों में मुस्लिम नारी की- स्थिति का चित्रण - १. श्रीमती दीपिका दास २. डॉ. रेशमा अंसारी
89	. चित्रा मुद्रल का व्यक्तित्व और कृतित्व - १. दिलीप सिंह राजपूत २. डॉ. रेशमा अंसारी





## ्रमनोवैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, स्वास्थ्य और पोषण : चिकित्सक का अध्ययन

प्रो. (डॉ.) शंकर दळवी हिंदी विभाग, राजर्षी शाह् कला तथा वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, रूकडी, ता. हातकणंगले, जि. कोल्हापूर 416118 shankardalavi1266@gmail.com 9421108605

अमृतं :

मानवी आहार मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को प्रभावित करता है। प्रानमिक बीमारी केवल भावनाओं या विचारों की बीमारी है। पोषण संबंधी मनोचिकित्सा, जिसे कुछ लोगों द्वारा मनोचिकित्सा के रूप में भी जाना जाता है। अध्ययन का एक नया क्षेत्र है जो मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर आहार के प्रभाव पर केंद्रित है। ऐसा कोई विशिष्ट आहार नहीं है। जो मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के लिए सर्वोत्तम हो, लेकिन खाने की कुछ आदतें दूसरों की तुलना में बेहतर लगती हैं। सामान्य आहारों में से, भूमध्यसागरीय आहार के पास अवसादग्रस्तता के लक्षणों को कम करने की क्षमता का समर्थन करने वाले सबसे मजबूत सबूत हैं। यह एक ऐसा आहार भी है। जिसे विशेषज्ञ समग्र स्वास्थ्य और खुशहाली के लिए नियमित रूप से सुझाते हैं। आहार सेवन और अवसाद के बीच संबंधों की जांच करने वाले एक अध्ययन में पाया गया कि कैलोरी प्रतिबंध, जो कि प्रोटीन, विटामिन, खनिज और पानी का सेवन है।, अच्छे स्वास्थ्य को बनाए रखने के लिए कैलोरी का सेवन 30-40% कम कर देता है।

मुख्य शब्द : प्रोटीन, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, पोषण, आहार, सेवन, समर्थन वगैरहा।

#### परिचय :

किसी व्यक्ति को अपना कैलोरी सेवन इतना कम करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। शोधकर्ताओं ने यह भी नोट किया कि पिछले अध्ययन में, अन्यथा स्वस्थ लोग जिन्होंने 25 महीनों के लिए अपने कैलोरी सेवन में 6% की कमी की थी, उनमें अवसादग्रस्तता के लक्षण भी कम थे। यह ध्यान रखना महत्वपूर्ण है कि कैलोरी प्रतिबंध कभी-कभी खाने के विकार के विकास का कारण बन सकता है। यह खाने के विकार या खाने के विकार से संबंधित व्यवहार वाले लोगों के लिए सुरक्षित नहीं

है। जो कोई भी कैलोरी प्रतिबंध का प्रयास करना चाहता है, उसे यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए डॉक्टर या पंजीकृत आहार विशेषज्ञ से परामर्श लेना चाहिए कि उन्हें पर्याप्त पोषक तत्व मिल रहे हैं या नहीं यह भी महत्वपूर्ण है। कैलोरी को सीमित न करें या लंबे समय तक कम कैलोरी वाले आहार का पालन न करें, क्योंकि इससे न्यूरॉन्स को नुकसान हो सकता है और अवसाद के लक्षण बिगड़ सकते हैं।

अध्यनकर्ताओं ने जाँच किया है कि उपवास मूड को बेहतर बनाने में मदद कर सकता है। कल्याण, सतर्कता, शांति और कुछ मामलों में खुशी की व्यक्तिपरक भावना पैदा कर सकता है। 50 से अधिक उम्र के पुरुषों के 2013 के एक छोटे से अध्ययन में पाया गया कि एक नियंत्रण समूह की तुलना में, जो लोग आंतरायिक उपवास में भाग लेते थे।

## अनुसंधान समस्या :

कैलोरी प्रतिबंध की तरह, आंतरायिक उपवास हर किसी के लिए सुरक्षित नहीं है। खान-पान संबंधी विकार या हाइपोग्लाइसीमिया जैसी रक्त शर्करा की समस्या वाले लोगों को डॉक्टर की सलाह के बिना आंतरायिक उपवास नहीं करना चाहिए। वही अस्वास्थ्यकर खान-पान की आदतें जो आमतौर पर मोटापा, मधुमेह और अन्य शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं का कारण बनती हैं, खराब मानसिक स्वास्थ्य का कारण भी बन सकती हैं। भूमध्यसागरीय आहार एक स्वस्थ भोजन पद्धति है जिसका व्यक्ति के वजन, रक्तचाप, कोलेस्ट्रॉल और अन्य स्वास्थ्य उपार्थों पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ता है।

## अनुसंधान के उद्देश्य :

इस शोध का मुख्य उद्देश्य स्वास्थ्य और पोषण के प्रति मनोवैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण का अध्ययन करना है और शोधकर्ताओं द्वारा कुछ विशिष्ट उद्देश्य इस प्रकार बताये गये हैं।

Rukadi



- मानव स्वास्थ्य पर मनोवैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण के प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना।
- मानव स्वास्थ्य और पोषण पर भोजन के प्रभावों का अध्ययन करना।
- मानव स्वास्थ्य पर मनोवैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण के प्रभाव एवं प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का अध्ययन करना।

## अनुसंधान का महत्व :

मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के तीन घटक होते हैं, भावनात्पक, मनोवैज्ञानिक और सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य। आहार और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य एक दूसरे पर निर्भर हैं। पर्याप्त पोषण और मानसिक बीमारी का गहरा संबंध है। मस्तिष्क को कार्य करने के लिए ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता होती है। यह ऊर्जा भोजन से आती है। संतुलित आहार मस्तिष्क को सकारात्मक बने रहने के लिए आवश्यक पोषक तत्व प्रदान करता है। यह मस्तिष्क की कार्यप्रणाली को बेहतर बनाता है। मानसिक स्वास्थ्य का संबंध मस्तिष्क, पेट और हमारे आहार यानी हम क्या खाते हैं, से होता है।

## अनुसंधान का दायरा :

कई लोगों को बहुत अधिक मीठा खाने की आदत होती है। तो कुछ को जंक फूड या फास्ट फूड बहुत पसंद होता है। विशेषज्ञों का कहना है की, इन खाद्य पदार्थों का सीधा संबंध मानसिक स्वास्थ्य से है। क्योंकि मीठे खाद्य पदार्थ वसा में परिवर्तित हो जाते हैं। इसलिए मस्तिष्क से कुछ हार्मोन निकलने लगते हैं। अधिक वसायुक्त आहार के कारण शरीर में कॉर्टिसोन हार्मोन स्नावित होता है। यह हार्मोन तनाव, चिंता से जुड़ा होता है। वसायुक्त या जंक फूड खाने पर यह हार्मोन मस्तिष्क पर प्रभाव डालता है।

## अनुसंधान की सीमा :

बहुत अधिक मीठा खाना खाने से मस्तिष्क में रासायनिक परिवर्तन होता है। इसे न्यूरोकैमिस्ट्री कहा जाता है। हार्मोन का स्नाव शुरू से ही चालू होता है। बहुत अधिक वसायुक्त भोजन खाने से इस हार्मोन का साव शुरू हो जाता है। भोजन के बाद शराब या धूप्रपान का सेवन करने से चिंता बढ़ सकती है। इस बीच, जो लोग बहुत अधिक मिठाइयाँ खाते हैं, उनमें अटेंशन डेफिसिट हाइपरएक्टिविटी डिसऑर्डर और जीवनशैली संबंधी बीमारियों से पीड़ित होने की संभावना अधिक होती है। अपने दैनिक आहार में किसी चीजों को शामिल करें। दिमाग पर दबाब और तनाव कम करने के लिए आहार में कौन से खाद्य पदार्थ शामिल करने चाहिए।

## शोध की अवधि :

मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और मानव स्वास्थ्य पर आहार के प्रभाष का एक साथ अध्ययन करते हुए, शोधकर्ता ने 2023-24 की जानकारी के आधार पर अनुसंधान किया है।

## तलाश पद्धतियाँ :

शोधकर्ता ने मनोवैज्ञानिक पहलुओं और अच्छे स्वास्थ्य को बनाए रखने में पोषण के महत्व का अध्ययन करते समय विभिन्न प्रकार के माध्यमिक संसाधनों का उपयोग किया है। इसमें शोध पन्न, लेख, जर्नल, समाचार पन्न, ऑडियो वीडियो, संदर्भ पुस्तकें, धारावाहिक पुस्तकें, वार्षिक रिपोर्ट आदि का विस्तार से उपयोग किया गया है।

## अनुसंधान क्रियाविधि :

जबिक पोषण मानव जीवन में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है श्र मनोवैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण आहार पर अत्यधिक निर्भर है। इस अध्ययन के दौरान शोधकर्ता ने वर्णनात्मक विश्लेषण पद्धति का उपयोग करके अनुसंघान पूरा किया है। परिणाम और चर्चा :

शरीर में विटामिन डी की कमी से डिप्रेशन जैसी बीमारी हो जाती है। लेकिन विटामिन का सेवन शुरू करने से यह रोग ठीक हो जाता है। आजकल बहुत से लोग वजन कम करने के लिए डाइट का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। आहार तेजी से वजन घटाने में मदद करता है। लेकिन, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर असर पड़ता है। जीनल कहती हैं कि कुछ लोग वजन कम करने के लिए भारी डाइटिंग करते हैं। अगर वजन कम नहीं होता तो वे खुद को दोषी मानते हैंऔर दबाव में रहते हैं। इसका असर मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ता है। बच्चे फास्ट फूड अधिक खाते हैं। क्या इसका असर दिमाग पर पड़ता है? डॉ. पाटिल कहते हैं, 'फास्ट फूड में मौजूद कुछ तत्व शरीर के लिए हानिकारक होते हैं। ज्ये खाद्य पदार्थ मन में आलस्य पैदा करते हैं।'

## मनोवैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण :

हम जो खाना खाते हैं। इसका शरीर पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है? यह अन्नमय कोश से ज्ञात होता है। अतः शरीर में होने बाली अधिकांश बीमारियों का कारण मुख्यतः मानसिक स्तर पर होता है। जब मानसिक तनाव होता है तो इसका प्रभाव शरीर में प्राण पर पड़ता है जिसे हम ऊर्जा के रूप में जानते हैं। मानसिक तनाव के कारण सांस लेने पर असर पड़ता है। और इसका सीधा संबंध अन्नमयकोष या आहार से है। पेट में

ISSN No. 23 5 6990

बैक्टीरिया पर तनाव बढ़ाते हैं। विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि दही खाना एक अच्छा विकल्प है।

#### स्वास्थ्य और पोषण :

तनाव हमें अधिक खाने के लिए मजबूर करता है। कुछ लोग तनाव दूर करने के लिए मिठाई या फास्ट फूड का सहारा लेते हैं। यह अस्थायी रूप से अच्छा लगता है। न केवल हमारे शरीर का वजन बल्कि हमारा मानसिक स्वास्थ्य भी हमारे खाने-पीने से जुड़ा होता है। उचित पोषण हमारे दिमाग और शरीर के स्वस्थ कामकाज का समर्थन करता है। अपने आहार में कुछ पौष्टिक खाद्य पदार्थों को शामिल करने से कुछ मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं का खतरा कम हो सकता है।

#### पाचन तंत्र और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य :

हमारे पेट और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य का बहुत गहरा संबंध है। पेट और दिमाग के बीच निरंतर आंतरिक संचार होता है इसलिए वे एक-दूसरे को तुरंत प्रभावित करते हैं। चिंता और अवसाद हमारे पाचन तंत्र को और भी अधिक प्रभावित करते हैं। लगातार नकारात्मक विचारों और तनाव के कारण भूख न लगना, पाचन धीमा होना जैसे विकार अनुभव होने लगते हैं।

#### भावनात्मक और शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य :

उदासी, अत्यधिक तनाव और चिंता शरीर पर होने वाली मानसिक समस्याओं का परिणाम है और कुछ शारीरिक बीमारियाँ जैसे सिरदर्द, मांसपेशियों में दर्द, पेट की बीमारियाँ होती हैं, लेकिन अगर इन्हें केवल शारीरिक बीमारी मानकर ही इलाज किया जाए तो मूल कारण को नजरअंदाज कर दिया जाता है और इलाज सफल होता है।

#### प्रतिरक्षा और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य :

लगातार तनाव और नकारात्मक भावनाओं के कारण हमारे शरीर की रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता कम होने लगती है। लगातार बढ़ा हुआ कोर्टिसोल हमारी रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता के लिए सबसे खतरनाक होता है, लगातार तनाव में रहने वाले लोगों के शरीर में तनाव हामोंन बढ़ने के कारण हमारी रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता कम होने लगती है। इम्यून सेल्स का बनना भी कम हो जाता है। इसलिए जो लोग लगातार चिंता में रहते हैं वे जल्दी बीमार पड़ जाते हैं। कमजोर प्रतिरक्षा प्रणाली समग्र कमजोरी की ओर ले जाती है और अन्य वायरल बीमारियों के होने का खतरा भी बढ़ जाता है। यदि कोई व्यक्ति लगातार तनाव में रहता है, तो उसे बीमारियों या सर्दी—खाँसी होने की संभावना बहत अधिक होती है।

#### मनोवैज्ञानिक कार्यप्रणाली :

अस्वास्थ्यकर भोजन विकल्प खराब मनोर्चेशाबिक कार्यप्रणाली से जुड़े हैं। मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याओं से जुड़ते समय बहुत से लोग अपने आहार पर ध्यान देना भूल जाते हैं। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय है। जो नतीजों के लिए जरूरी है। मोटापे से जुड़े खान-पान के विकल्प और पदतीएँ शरीर के कई अंगों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालते हैं। मोटापा एक दीर्घकालिक बीमारी है जो शरीर के चयापचय, हार्मोनल और सूजन संबंधी कार्यों को प्रभावित करती है। सूजन संबंधी विकृतियों के मूल में मधुमेह और मनोरोग जैसी चयापचय संबंधी बीमारियाँ हैं।

#### निष्कर्ष :

चिकित्सा विज्ञान अब यह मानता है कि मानसिक तनाव और असंतुलन भी कई शारीरिक बीमारियों की जड़ में हैं। कई बार हम अपने मानसिक स्वास्थ्य में गिरावट को नजरअंदाज कर देते हैं। दरअसल, कई बार हमें इन बदलावों का पता ही नहीं चलता। नतीजतन, बीमारी की गंभीरता बढ़ जाती है। और फिर इलाज और भी मुश्किल हो जाता है। 10 अक्टूबर विश्व मानसिक स्वास्थ्य दिवस है। उस अवसर पर, हम यह जानना चाहते है कि हमारा मानसिक स्वास्थ्य अच्छा है या नहीं। पर्याप्त और समय पर भूख लगना अच्छे मानसिक स्वास्थ्य का संकेत है। दूसरी ओर, भोजन की लालसा, भूख न लगना या लगातार अधिक खाना खराब मानसिक स्वास्थ्य का संकेत देता है। नियमित और आरामदायक नींद लेना और 7-8 घंटे बाद अपने आप उठना और तरोताजा महसूस करना स्वस्थ्य दिमाग की निशानी है।

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संशोधक Rukadi

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# इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक

# ।। संशोधक।।

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शके १९४५

• वर्ष: ९२

पुरवणी अंक : ३७

## संपादक मंडळ

- प्राचार्य डॉ. सर्जेराव भामरे
- प्राचार्य डॉ. अनिल माणिक बैसाणे
  - प्रा. श्रीपाद नांदेडकर
- प्रा. डॉ. मृदुला वर्मा

## अतिथी संपादक

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## # पकाशक #

## श्री. संजय मुंदडा

कार्याध्यक्ष, इ. वि. का. राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, धुळे ४२४००१ दूरध्वनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४२२२८९४७१, ९४०४५७७०२०

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## कार्यालयीन वेळ

सकाळी ९.३० ते १.००, सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ८.०० (रविवारी सुट्टी)

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अक्षरजुळणी : सौ. सीमा शिंत्रे, पुणे.

टीप : या नियतकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.







?.	Importance of Cereals and Millets in Human Diet	
	- Prof. Dr. Savita Anand Gaikwad	۶
₹.	Food, Nutrition and Physical Fitness	9.7
	- Ahmad D. Mohammed Sabir	₹ ₽
Э.	Vegetarian and Omnivorous Diets: A Cross-sectional Study of	
227	Motivation, Eating Disorders, and Body Shape Perception	102-00
	- Dr. Ajitkumar Bhimrao Patil	१७
٧.	Nutrition Requirement and Diet of Senior Citizens	2.6
	- Smt. Ashwini Balasaheb Kumbhar	
ч.	Stress and Eating Disorders	21
	- Dr. Hemangini S. Mane	
ε.	A Study on Role of Food in Physical Growth and Exercise	
20.52	- Dr. Kashinath Ramachandra Chavan	37
9.	Study of Common Herbs Used as Food in Bailhongal, Karnataka	**
	- Dr. Laxman B Kadam	\$ \$
6	Anorexia a Threatening Problem in Adolescents	2.0
	- Prof. (Dr.) Mrs. Manik Shantinath Patil	************ \$ J
٩		
	Nutritious Food : Descriptive Analysis	1/3
	- Dr. Prabhakar Tanaji Mane	*********** 8 \$
20	. An Analytical Study of Food Safety and Security Policy	
	- Mr. Rajesh Raghunath Nadhale	

23.	Exploring the Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Food Industry:	Ruk
	A systematic Review and Meta-Analysis	refe H
	- Ravindra M. Huddar	8
१२.	A Study on Impact of Food on Human Life: Environment and Health	
	- Dr. Ashok Shamrao Patil	49
ęą.	Comparative Study of Soft Skills and Food Management Practices	
	- Dr. Bajirao N. Kamble	६३
98.	Micro Level Analysis of Human Resource Development in Kolhapur District	33
	- Dr. Navnath K. Bansode	
94.	Break Even Poin And Profitability Analysis Of Buffalo Milk	
	Production in Kolhapur	502
	- Dr. Amardeep D. Jadhav	04
१६.	Contribution of Food and Tourism Industry Indian Economy	
307	- 1. Dr. Sagar R. Powar 2. Mrs. Pooja Amit Waghavekar	20
29.	A Study on Impact of Indian Politics on Food Production and Farmers	***
	- Mr. Amar Anna Bulle	68
86.	. A Study on Impact of Globalization on Human Health:	
	Organic Farming and Ecological Products	
	- Dr. Hindurao Vasant Sankpal	
99	. A Critical Study on Challenges before Food Culture in Modern India	
	- Dr. Khanderao A. Shinde	- 44
20	. Indian Food Culture	914
	- Mr. Kiran Manikrao Chougule	10
21	?. A Study of the Interplay between Psychology and	
	Food through Literature	9.45
	- Dr. Krishna Sinhamahapatra	

# A Study on Impact of Food on Human Life: Environment and Health



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#### Abstract:

A nutritious diet plays an important role in maintaining health. In human life, the need for food is huge to live a healthy and happy life. A person's thought behavior and the level of thinking that is created depends on his mentality. A clean diet is very important for the human body to stay healthy and fit. Any kind of disease depends on what kind of food we eat every day. Daily meals require a variety of foods such as fruits, vegetables, leafy vegetables and pulses. In developing countries like; India, the number of people who do not consume nutritious food is high due to high poverty rate.

Key words: Food, human life, health, diet, vegetables, poverty, fruits etc.

#### Introduction:

A change in diet is important. Everyone should take food on time and check the nutritional content of the food that is taken. The need for food is necessary to keep the human body in good shape but due to the lack of employment opportunities in the developing nation poor people are not able to get nutritious food as required which is a big problem in a nation like India. India is the most populous country in the world so there is a maximum requirement of food grains in India but the organic produce produced by the farmers is not taken at a reasonable price so chemical farming is done and exported abroad. Natural sciences and organic farming are closely related.

## Problems of the Study:

Food is not only necessary to satisfy the hunger of the body but also plays an important role in keeping the human psyche stable. Along with a nutritious diet, time is also important for maintaining health. An important part of this is also the time when food grains should be produced to the maximum and the type of processing required to consume the food produced. A person's performance depends on the food he eats, so food and health are two sides of the same coin.

## Objectives of the Study:

The main objective of this research is to study the effect of food on environment and health and some specific objectives have been given by the researchers as follows. The effect of food on human life has been studied in detail.

- To study the impact of environment and health on human life.
- To study the impact of human life and environment on health.
- To study the importance and effects of food in human life.

## Significance of the Study:

Liquids which have a good taste and smell and which are attractive to look at and which, when consumed in the right way and in the right amount, after digestion and absorption, can replenish the wear and tear of the body cells, create new body parts,



generate energy for the body and give satisfaction and happiness to the mind, Such liquids are called food. Food is the life and soul of the body.

## Scope of the Study:

The importance of food has been known since ancient times. Prayers about food are found everywhere in the Vedas. Hindus have a great sense of food. In the first mandala of the Rigveda there is a hymn called Annastuti. In this hymn, the importance of food is stated as Food is the giver of pleasure, the creator of happiness, the one without hatred and the unique friend. During the Vedic period, there was special emphasis on the grain Sathu. Curd, ghee and honey are also mentioned as Anna and Param Anna.

## Limitation of the Study:

One of the important stages in the development of human civilization is agriculture. The grain produced by agriculture is used for sustenance. Food storage was considered to be the primary wealth of human beings. Certain festivals and celebrations arose out of this food cycle of producing grain, protecting it and facilitating its further acquisition. They used to sing about the importance of food. Even today the importance of food is sung in some festivals.

## Period of the Study:

While studying the impact of food grains on human life, the researcher has conducted research on the basis of information in 2023-24. It is necessary for human life to be healthy as well as important part of environment affects it. In the same way that nutrition plays an important role in maintaining health, nutrition plays an important role in changing psychological attitudes.

## Research Methodology:

While studying the effects of food on human health, researchers have used a variety of secondary sources. These include research papers, articles, journals, newspapers, audio videos, reference books, serial books, annual reports and treatises.

## Research Method:

research Method:

To study the effect of environment on human like and health, the researcher has done this research using descriptive analysis method.

## Results and Discussion:

Sometimes the food gets contaminated by the doshas in the body and stops a little way from the path of fire. At such a time, even when the previous food has not been digested, one feels hungry. This hunger is false. Untimely food is as deadly as poison to a person who eats it as true hunger. Another sign of false hunger is to engage yourself in tasks e.g. taking out the trash, mopping the floor, cooking. when you have only a slight feeling of hunger. After a while when the doshas are digested, real hunger sets in. Drink some hot water to get rid of false hunger.

## Need of Food:

Not being hungry, means there is lead in the body and the fire is slow. If you eat at such a time, digestion does not go well. It sometimes causes flatulence. In general, the right amount of food is passed from the stomach to the small intestine in 3 hours. So there should be a minimum gap of 3 hours between two meals. Eating only as a fancy or taste when not hungry adds new food to partially digested food and is detrimental to health. Most of the people have a habit of putting shavings, chivda, sweet food, dry finits etc.

## Health and Human Life:

When the wood is wet with dew at night, it does not catch fire properly, just as the excess moisture created in the body during the night is not fully digested, any food, e.g. Taking tea, snacks, medicine does not digest it. If good milk is added to curdled milk, all the milk will curdle. Which is formed in the body at night, is like curdled milk. Taking food when such a disease is present in the body, the food produced from it becomes contaminated. The body is nourished for the whole

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day only with such contaminated food juice. Not just one day, but every day for years.

## Importance of Food:

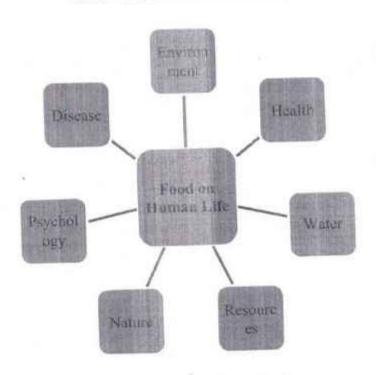
Satiety plays an important role in determining food intake. Satiety is a specific type of satisfaction that comes from eating. When the main foods in the meal are small e.g. rice bread, should be eaten till the heart is satisfied. Do not eat more than that. If there are Guru Foods like; Shrikhand, Puranpoli in the meal, it should be eaten half hungry. Do not eat until full. By doing this, the quantity of food remains correct and the food is digested properly.

#### Dietary Intake:

If the food is digested happily without are, discomfort, then the quantity of the food is correct. If we eat 2 or 3 times a day, if no symptoms like; feeling heavy in the stomach, lethargy, sleepiness or empty stomach, hunger again, tiredness, etc. until the next meal are taken after one meal, and proper appetite at the time of the next meal. If necessary, it should be assumed that the amount of food is correct.

If it does not happen, you should try to correct it by keeping in mind that the amount of food is wrong.

## Chart No. 1 Food on Human Life



#### Causes of Disease:

Animals have an innate sense of what to eat and what not to eat. Animals like; cows; goats etc. do not eat the leaves of poisonous plants. Man has very little innate wisdom about food; but man is an intelligent animal. Modern medicine has discovered the amount of protein, fat; carbohydrates, minerals, salt, and water in each food. Ayurveda has clearly stated the effect of each food item on the body's vata, pitta and kapha doshas, metals, stools and organs.

## Natural Food:

Primitive man used to hunt and eat the fruits and meat of animals that were found in nature. Fresh air, spring water and freshly cooked food kept him healthy. Now the number of people has increased a lot. Forests and trees have become scarce. The atmosphere and water are polluted due to the fumes and chemicals of the factories, the noise of the vehicles and the rush of people. Before the discovery of salt, salt was not used in food.



## Environment and Health:

Environmental health is a field of public health that monitors and addresses those physical, chemical, and biological factors that are not under our direct control, but can still affect our health. Environmental health is a field of public health that deals with all the different ways the world around us can affect our physical and mental health. Environmental health is one of the largest areas in public health because external forces affect how we eat, live, and grow.

## Transportation and Food:

Due to air transport, the distance between different countries is reducing. Therefore, various foods and spices from other countries have started to be included in our diet. Now dishes from all countries like Chinese dishes, Mexican dishes etc. are available everywhere. As different new types of food are made tastier and flashier and more attractive, it becomes impossible to control the tongue. People started drinking sugarcane and other fruit juices.

#### Conclusion:

Eating in the morning without defecation and without strong appetite is one of the main causes of all disorders. The key to a healthy life is to eat only after defecation and hunger. Every disease affects digestion. In the first stage of any disease and in diseases of the liver and intestines and in chronic diseases like tuberculosis, the digestive power is low. If some people are not used to milk, they get

diarrhea after consuming milk; but they have a higher Rukadi capacity to digest other foods. A person bornian Kerala can easily digest rice and fish, while a person born in Punjab can easily digest wheat and meat.

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प्रकाशक : इतिहासाचार्य वि.का.राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ,धुळे





# A Study on Impact of Digital Marketing as a Competitive

	on Impact of Digital Warkering as a Competitive
	Advantage in Today's Era
	- Dr. Mahadev A. Kamble १०४
23.	A Critical Analysis of Impact of Globalization on
/	Food Grain Production
	- Dr. Mukund N. Haladkar ₹06
28.	Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) for Food Industry: A Recipe for Success
	- Rajendrakumar T. Thorat११२
24.	A Study on Impact of Consumer Behaviour on Marketing Structure :
	A Critical Analysis
	- Dr. Sachin Rajendra Suryawanshi११६
₹.	A Study on History of Food Culture and Environment Changes
	- Dr. Sharmila Ashok Sabale १२०
२७.	Economics of Food
	- Ms. Siddhi Prakash Patil१२४
26.	Exploring the Flavours of Maharashtra : A Review of Traditional
	Regional Gravies
	- 1. Ms. Tejaswini A. Vhaskoti 2. Mr. Harshwardhan A. Kamble
	- 3. Dr. Abhijeet A. Gatade 4. Dr. Akshaya K. Sahoo१२९
79.	Analysis of Major Crops Production in Maharashtra State
	- Dr. Ramchandra Keshav Wakarekar १३३
30.	A Study of Sustainable Agriculture - Farmers and Food Marketing
	- Dr. Balasaheb Babanrao Kalhapure १३८
39.	Impact of Globalization on Distribution of Food and Production
	- Dr. Ashok Pandurang Jadhay १४३



## A Critical Analysis of Impact of Globalization on Food Grain Production

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#### Abstract:

Rich countries subsidies and trade barriers make it difficult for developing countries to take advantage of the potential of globalization to advance food security. Globalization means food culture is on the move; they are being displaced from their roots and creating new hybrid cultures when they interact with other food traditions. Here we see the impact of cultural diffusion and corporate globalization. Consumers also benefit. In general, globalization reduces production costs. This means companies can offer goods at lower prices to consumers. The average cost of goods is an important factor that contributes to the increase in the standard of living. Globalized trade and food production systems increase industrial agriculture and contribute to speculation in agricultural commodities. This pushes small farmers into monopoly production, reducing local food security.

Key words: Food Production, globalization, trade, goods and services, culture, industry, human needs, development, life style etc.

#### Introduction:

Initially, globalization provided foreigners with a cheap, strong labor force. And, as the country progresses, the labor force has become more skilled and educated over time. Along these lines, India has the largest diaspora living abroad. These expatriates work and attend school abroad. Globalization increases the readability of technology and the rapid, effective communication and consumption of popular

products around the world. Globalization connects cultures and international relations at different levels; Economics, political, social etc. Due to globalization, fast food restaurants have spread all over the world. Moreover, globalization is leading to the adoption of western fast food. This has resulted in the abandonment of cultural foods in many countries. For example, the nation of fast food has grown over the past two decades among the people of China. This has enabled businesses around the world to communicate with each other. The Internet has allowed businesses to reach customers anywhere in the world. Technological innovations have helped to improve the logistics industry. Due to this, products can be safely transported over long distances.

& Comm

## Problems of the Study :

Globalization has increased cultural diversity, leading to changing consumer preferences around the world. How to use it: Conduct thorough market research to understand local culture, traditions and values. Create marketing messages, product features and packaging to resonate with specific target markets. Globalization changes the way nations, businesses and people interact. In particular, it changes the nature of international economic activity, expands trade, opens up global supply chains, and provides access to natural resources and labor markets.

## Objectives of the Study:

The main objective of this research is to study the impact of globalization on food grain production India and some specific objectives have been given by the researchers as follows;

- To Study the impact of globalization on food production.
- To Study food grain production and commercial approach.
- To Study the food production and customer service.

## Significance of the Study:

Globalization has both benefits and challenges for food security. International trade can provide food in times of local scarcity, but can also leave communities vulnerable to fluctuations in global food prices and disruptions in supply chains. Businesses around the world have been able to communicate with each other. The Internet has allowed businesses to reach customers anywhere in the world. Technological innovations have helped to improve the logistics industry. Due to this, products can be affely transported over long distances.

## Scope of the Study:

Advances in computers and telecommunications have also fostered international economic ties, allowing businesses and consumers to connect more easily across distances and borders, and providing the data processing heft needed to track and manage thipments in increasingly complex supply chains.

## Limitation of the Study:

Electric vehicles, public transport improvements and smart traffic management systems can reduce pollution; reduce congestion and lower transport costs, improving urban and rural living standards. Liberalization of international trade and investment policies has accelerated the process of globalization. Prices of agricultural commodities in the international market are higher than in the Indian market. If developed countries cut subsidies, they will have to raise prices. Hence, exports to the indian market will increase and if prices increase, so will profits.

## Period of the Study:

While studying the impact of globalization on food grain production and the status of food grains in India from a health perspective, the researcher has conducted this research on the basis of information from 2023-24.

## Research Methodology:

It is the need of the hour to make an effort by the government to make Indian food grain production an important place in international trade. Only if the farmers increase the production level of food grains, the people of the country can actually buy large quantities of food grains and live their standard of living in a better way. The farmer has been farming for many years with the aim of producing organically and supplying food that is suitable for health. In this the researcher has used many types of secondary resources. Research Papers Articles Journals News Papers Annual Reports Reference Books Serial Books Monographs are included in this.

#### Research Method:

The researcher has used descriptive analysis method to study in detail the situation of food grain production in relation to other countries and the different types of food grains produced in India from an organic point of view. In this research, if farmers put in a lot of effort to produce food grains organically, they will get a fair price for their produce in globalization.

#### Results and Discussion:

Globalization has both benefits and challenges for food security. International trade can provide food in times of local scarcity, but can also leave communities vulnerable to fluctuations in global food prices and disruptions in supply chains.

#### Cultural Globalization:

Globalization expands our palates, encourages the sharing of diverse culinary traditions, and enables year-round access to fresh and healthy foods



championing free markets and transcending countries' often geopolitical, cultural, and ideological divides. Globalization also affected India's culture and philosophy, as Western lifestyles and ideas became more prevalent. After globalization, the Indian economy expanded by increasing foreign exchange, creating new jobs, and reducing the unemployment rate.

## Globalization and Food Production:

One of the negative effects of globalization on the Indian agricultural sector is the reduced availability of manpower in the fields, as people migrate to cities in search of jobs in different industries. Globalization is the spread of the flow of economic products, goods, technology, information and jobs across national borders and cultures. In economic terms, it describes the interdependence of nations around the world through free trade.

## Nutritious food and Globalization:

Some of the nutritious foods you can eat are oily fish, eggs, avocados, potatoes, and green leafy vegetables. However, no one food provides all the nutrients we need, so it's important to eat a varied diet that includes plenty of fresh ingredients and is as little processed as possible. A nutritious food is one that provides beneficial nutrients essential fatty acids, dietary fiber and minimizes potentially harmful factors.

## Advantages of Food Grain:

The foods you eat supply your body with the nutrients it needs to maintain your brain, muscles, bones, nerves, skin, blood circulation, and immune system. Proper nutrition helps protect you from diseases and ailments like heart disease, diabetes, cancer, and osteoporosis. Try to eat a variety of foods to get a variety of vitamins and minerals. Foods that are naturally rich in nutrients include fruits and vegetables. Lean meats, fish, whole grains, dairy products, legumes, nuts and seeds are also high in the nutrient.

## Health and Life Style:

In addition to being an important amponent of weight management, a healthy diet helps prevent chronic diseases such as coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes and some types of cancer. Diet-related health conditions can also be influenced by environmental, behavioral, biological, social, and genetic factors. Eating healthy can help people with chronic diseases manage these conditions and avoid complications. To get enough vitamins, eat a varied diet each day that includes fruits, vegetables, whole grains, nuts, dairy products and protein. If you miss a day, that's okay, just include that food group the next day.

#### Conclusion:

Nutrition is the study of food and how it affects the health and growth of the body. Nutrients are substances that our bodies use to grow, reproduce, and survive. Emphasizes fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and fat-free or low-fat milk and dairy products. Include a variety of protein foods such as seafood, meat and poultry, eggs, legumes soy products, nuts and seeds. low in added sugars, sodium, saturated fat, Trans, fats and cholesterol. Dieting, intended to improve a person's physical condition, especially to reduce obesity, or perceived excess body fat. A healthy diet is essential for good health and nutrition. It protects you from many chronic non-communicable diseases like heart disease, diabetes and cancer. Eating a variety of foods and consuming less salt, sugar and saturated and industrially produced trans-fats is essential to a healthy diet.

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# इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक

# ॥ संशोधक॥

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• शके १९४५

वर्ष: ९२

पुरवणी अंक : ३७

## संपादक मंडळ

प्राचार्य डाॅ. सर्जेराव भामरे

प्राचार्य डॉ. अनिल माणिक बैसाणे

प्रा. डॉ. मृदुला वर्मा

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 डॉ. मनीष कुमार मिश्रा

## \* प्रकाशक \*

## श्री. संजय मुंदडा

कार्याध्यक्ष, इ. वि. का. राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, धुळे ४२४००१ दुरध्वनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४२२२८९४७१, ९४०४५७७०२०

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## कार्यालयीन वेळ

सकाळी ९.३० ते १.००, सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ८.०० (रविवारी सुट्टी)

लेख सदस्यता वर्गणी : रु. २५००/-

विशेष सूचना : संशोधक त्रैमासिकाची वर्गणी चेक/ड्राफ्टने 'संशोधक त्रैमासिक राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे' या नावाने पाठवावी.

अक्षरजुळणी : सौ. सीमा शिंत्रे, पुणे.

टीप : या नियतकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.



# A Study on Impact of Indian Politics on Food Production and Farmers



## Mr. Amar Anna Bulle

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#### Abstract:

As India is an agricultural country, most of the people in India depend on agriculture as their main occupation. After the independence of India, the farmers could not afford to do agriculture due to the neglect of the agriculture sector by the Indian rulers. Farmers in India will not be happy unless fair prices are provided for their goods. In contrast, the use of chemical fertilizers started in large scale after 1990s. Because India's liberalization of the industrial sector led to an increase in international business. India became independent in food grain production but due to Indian politics, agricultural produce does not get fair price. Indian intervention is increasing from politics to all social elements. Indian politics along with international politics are interfering a lot in food grain import. Hence due to the heavy interference of the political sector on the Indian food grain production, it has become a major problem for the farmers to cultivate and produce organically.

Key words: Politics, Food Production, farmers, development, import and export, process, agriculture, business, organic farming etc.

#### Introduction:

India has a rich heritage of agriculture and organic products where many families maintain the farming heritage, making it the 6th largest food and grocery market and the 5th largest retail market globally. There are some tips and other things you need to consider while starting your own food processing unit. Food processing

includes all methods and techniques involved in converting a raw material or combination of raw materials into a consumable product for human consumption. Indian food processing sector includes fruits and vegetables, meat and poultry products, milk and dairy products, alcoholic beverages, fish products, grain processing and other consumer products like sweets, chocolates, coke products, soybean products, mineral water, high protein food products etc. Beverage bottling, Confectionery, Fisheries, Seafood, Grains and based products Meat and poultry processing, Alcoholic beverages, Dairy processing, Tomato products, Fast food ready-to-eat breakfast cereals, Food processing, Food additives and flavors etc. are promising. Foreign fast food brands are trying to enter India. Recently, England's Dixie Chicken and Pizza outlet, Papa John's brand has entered its market. Cinnabon and Barney's are opening their first stores this year. Several other companies such as Sumo Salad and Panda Express are exploring local partners. In order to capture the Indian consumer against the backdrop of multiple avenues of consumption and changing lifestyles, fast food retail chains such as KFC, McDonald's, Domino's Pizza and many other companies have studied the market thoroughly and are launching many of their products in the market. Some large retailers, in order to increase their profits, plan to meet the basic needs of customers by collaborating with multiple manufacturing companies.

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#### Problems of the Study:

Fast food retail chains have launched in a big way in a fierce race to gain a foothold in the highly competitive market. With an aim to succeed in this, canteens are being opened in large numbers in schools, colleges and corporate offices. Big companies in the global market like Walmart, Tesco, Carrefour and many others are buying processed food products from our country in large quantities. So local companies can expand in this area. In fact, Food Processing Industries Minister Subodhkant Sahai had said earlier this year that these overseas chain stores wanted to buy US30 billion worth of processed food from us.

## Objectives of the Study:

Indian politics and farmers' participation in food grain production are closely related. The main objective of this research is to study in detail the effect of food grain production and Indian politics and some specific objectives have been given by the researcher as follows;

- To study Indian politics and food grain production in detail.
- To study the factors affecting food grain production.
- To study food production and human life of farmers in detail.

## Significance of the Study:

Major investment is likely to be made in food processing technology, skills, equipment, especially canning, milk and food processing, special processing, packaging, cooling of frozen food, thermo processing. There is a large investment opportunity in the important food processing industries such as fruits and vegetables, fisheries, milk and milk products, meat and poultry products, packaged food, alcoholic beverages, cold beverages, grains. Health food and dietary supplements are a rapidly growing sector of the industry among the health conscious. The Ministry

of Food Processing Industries has come in ward to remove obstacles in investment in this sector and capital for trade, as well as creating an enabling environment for investing in mutual funds for various components of the supply chain.

#### Scope of the Study:

The Ministry has accepted Rabo Bank's recommendations to invest up to USD 33.4 billion in the sector over the next 10 years. Seeing the huge growth potential in this sector, many multinational companies are entering India to take advantage of this opportunity. Unilever Nestlé, Pepsi and Cadbury are some of the big companies. They have to compete with reputed companies in India. The food processing and bakery manufacturing sectors have given the stock market a talking point. Major companies in this slow-moving sector are doing well.

## Limitation of the Study:

The Government of India has formulated several policies and schemes to establish food processing industries and provide financial assistance to them for modernization of the industry.

A license from FSSAI is mandatory for starting any food-related business. There are different types of FSSAI licenses available and they vary depending on the type of business. However, certain procedures must be followed to protect the company legally. Understanding the market and choosing a product is the most important part of starting any business.

## Period of the Study:

Indian politics has a significant impact on food grain production and imports and exports. While studying this, the researchers have conducted a member research based on the information from 2023-24.

## Research Methodology:

Since, Indian politics and manufacturing are very closely related; there is a huge impact on exports. In food grain production, if Indian farmers produce



संशोधक निर्माण Arts के Co

organically to a large extent, healthy products will be important for human life. Many types of research have been used in this. In this, the use of books, serial books, annual reports, books, etc. has been detailed in relation to research papers, articles, journals, newspapers, audio videos, etc.

#### Research Method:

Ban on import and export is imposed by the political sector, so the organic products required for human life have to be consumed in limited quantities. In this, researchers have conducted member research using descriptive analysis method.

#### Results and Discussion:

Agrarian India has been facing food shortage for decades. While considering the food problem, priority should be given to wheat, rice and pulses. Because almost 85 % of people's total food expenditure is on these grains. Agricultural production levels have always been low due to increasing population pressure on agriculture, frequent rainfall, erratic rainfall and plant disease damage. Every ten years since the beginning of this century, population has increased by 6.4 % but grain production by 2.3 %. That is, the rate of increase in population was three times the rate of increase in grain production.

## Structure of Indian Food Processing Industries:

The food processing sector is divided into several small industries. It includes the following sub-sections. Traders in industries such as fruits and vegetables, milk and milk products, liquor, meat and poultry, fisheries, grain processing, packaged food and beverages etc. are small in terms of production and turnover. And they are largely unorganized. India ranks second in food production in the world after China. Also its potential in food and agriculture sector is huge. Food processing industry is considered as a major industry in the Indian industrial sector. It currently ranks 15th in terms of production, consumption, exports and potential growth.

#### Food Production:

India's production of milk and milk products can make a good contribution to the global market. Total global production of milk and milk products is expected to increase by 2.6 % by 2006. India is expected to grow by up to 4 %. Half of the expected 5 % growth in Asia will happen in our country. As the world's largest single milk producing country, India has been consistently showing strong growth of 3 to 4 %. This may be mainly in response to the increase in internal demand and to maintain productivity. India accounts for about half of Asia's total milk production of 226 million tons. It has started entering the export market as it has recently fetched a good price in the international market. In 2006, the export of marine products in the country increased by 11 %.

#### Production Process:

Rice is the staple food of India. This carbohydrate is mainly a rich source of starch. It is the most widely consumed staple food for a large part of the world's human population, especially in Asia. India is now the second largest producer of wheat in the world after China and the first in terms of total sown area. It is the second most important food crop of the country after rice. About 10% of the total arable land and 13% of the total sown area of ††the country is under wheat cultivation. The Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare have released second advance estimates of production of major crops for the agricultural year 2022-23.

#### Family Food:

Working on cereal-based cropping systems in the area, work on sustainable agriculture, conservation of biological diversity and rural livelihoods was initiated. The study indicated that there has been a decline in the area under cultivation of subordinate cereal-based cropping systems, which has affected family food and nutrition security. Working on cereal-based cropping systems in the area, work on sustainable agriculture, conservation

ISSN No. 23 dia 90 Rucadi

of biological diversity and rural livelihoods was initiated.

#### Conclusion:

Every farmer is trying to solve the problem but due to political interference, the farmer is not financially empowered due to not getting proper price for food grain production. Even though India imports and exports independently in terms of food grain production, political interference does not give economic independence to farmers. After independence, many measures were taken to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains. India adopted a new approach in agriculture like 'Green Revolution' to increase wheat production. The success of wheat was later replicated in rice. After achieving selfsufficiency in food production, India is now moving towards nutrition security. India witnessed the Green Revolution when a set of research technologies were used to increase agricultural production. India began to meet its population's food needs, thus becoming self-sufficient.

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# इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक

# ।। संशोधक।।

## पुरवणी अंक ३७ – मार्च २०२४ (त्रैमासिक)

शके १९४५

वर्ष : ९२पुरवणी अंक : ३७

## संपादक मंडळ

- प्राचार्य डॉ. सर्जेराव भामरे
- प्रा. डॉ. मृदुला वर्मा

- प्राचार्य डॉ. अनिल माणिक बैसाणे
- प्रा. श्रीपाद नांदेडकर

## अतिथी संपादक

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## श्री. संजय मुंदडा

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## कार्यालयीन वेळ

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विशेष सूचना : संशोधक त्रैमासिकाची वर्गणी चेक/ड्राफ्टने 'संशोधक त्रैमासिक राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे' या नावाने पाठवावी.

अक्षरजुळणी : सौ. सीमा शित्रे, पुणे.

टीप : या नियतकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.

## 'विखारी भाकरी' मधील जाणीव

Rukadi Rukadi Rukadi

## प्रा. (डॉ.) गिरीश मोरे

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#### प्रास्ताविक:

समाज आणि साहित्याचे घनिष्ठ नाते असते. समाजभूमीवरच विविध प्रकारचे साहित्याचे पीक घेतले जात असते. त्यामुळे समाजव्यवहाराचे प्रतिर्धिब साहित्यात पडत असते. सभोवतालचे सामाजिक पर्यावरण लेखक – कवीला लिहिण्यासाठी प्रवृत्त करीत असते. लेखकाची अनुभव घेण्याची क्षमता, दृष्टिकोन, परिसर आणि समाजव्यवहार, यातून साहित्यकृती आकारास येत असते. लेखकाच्या सभोवताली अनेक व्यवहार चालू असतात. उदा. शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक वगैरे. त्यातील अन्नव्यवहार हा अतिशय महत्त्वाचा असतो.

मराठी साहित्यात अन्नव्यवहार हा वेगवेगळ्या स्वरूपात आणि विविध जाणिवेने आलेला आहे. कोणत्याही देशातील अन्नव्यवहाराला वर्गीय, धार्मिक आणि जातीय संदर्भ असतो. आदिवासी, भटके, सामाजिकदृष्ट्या मागास, गरीब, अनाथ, वंचित, मध्यमवर्गीय, श्रीमंत, खिया, खेळाडू असे विविध स्तरातील माणसे एकसारखे अन्न खाऊ शकत नाहीत. भिकारी आणि गरीब व्यक्तीला एकसारखे अन्न मिळत नाही. भूक भागवण्यासाठी काहींना भीक मागावी लागते तर काहींना चोरी करावी लागते. या पार्श्वभूमीवर बंधुमाधव यांच्या कथेतील अन्नव्यवहाराला वेगळी जाणीव प्राप्त झाली आहे.

## बंधमाधव यांचा परिचय :

माधव दादाजी मोडक यांनी 'बंधु माधव' या नावाने साहित्य लेखन केले आहे. बंधुमाधव यांचा जन्म सांगलीवाडी, जि. सांगली येथे १९२७ मध्ये झाला. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी सुरू केलेल्या 'जनता' आणि 'प्रबुद्ध भारत' या नियतकालिकांतून त्यांनी प्रबोधनपर लेखन केले आहे. १९४२ पासून ते लिहीत होते. शिक्षण घेतल्यानंतर त्यांनी नोकरी केली. नोकरीत राह्न समाजकार्य करता येत नाही हे त्यांना कळाले. त्यांनी नोकरीचा राजीनामा दिला आणि कलापथक काढले. सांगली, सातारा आणि कोल्हापूर परिसरात

कलापथकाच्या माध्यमातून त्यांनी प्रबोधनपर कार्यक्रम करण्यास सरुवात केली.

बंधुमाधव यांच्या विचारसरणीवर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडक्यांच्या विचारांचा प्रभाव आढळतो. त्यातून त्यांनी शंभरपेक्षा अधिक कथा लिहिल्या. त्यांच्या एकूणच कार्यांची दखल घेऊन मुंबईच्या महाराष्ट्र दलित साहित्य संघाने त्यांचा सत्कार केला. त्यांची विविध पुस्तके प्रकाशित आहेत. 'आम्हीही माणसं आहोत!' आणि 'पेटलेले आकाश' हे त्यांचे कथासंग्रह प्रकाशित आहेत. 'चगसग्राट' आणि 'रमाई' या चरित्रात्मक कादंबच्या प्रकाशित आहेत. 'फुलोरा' हा कवितासंग्रह तर 'अंधारातून प्रकाशाकडे' हे नाटक प्रकाशित आहे. त्यांच्या 'विखारी भाकरी' या कथेतील जाणिवेचा शोध पुढीलप्रमाणे घेता येईल.

## भाकर हा महाराष्ट्रीयन पदार्थ :

बंधुमाधव यांच्या 'आम्हीही माणसं आहोत!' या कथासंग्रहात 'विखारी भाकरी' ही कथा आहे. 'भाकरी' या शब्दाअगोदर 'विखारी' हे विशेषण आल्यामुळे 'भाकरी' या शब्दाला विशेष अर्थ प्राप्त झाला आहे. असे असले तरी 'भाकर' हा महाराष्ट्राच्या खाद्यसंस्कृतीमधील एक महत्त्वाचा पदार्थ आहे. ज्वारी, बाजरी, नाचणी आणि तांदूळ यापासून भाकर बनवली जाते. पीठात पाणी मिसळून त्याचे गोळे केले जातात. गोळा थापून गोलाकार भाकर बनवली जाते. ती तव्यावर भाजली जाते. एका बाजूने पापड तथार होऊन ती गाण्यासाठी तथार होते.

दूध, चटणी, पिटलं किंवा विविध भाज्यांसोबत भाकरी खातात. भाकर शिळी झाली की ती विटते, तिच्यावर बुरसी तयार होते. अधिक काळ ती तशीच राहिली तर ती नासते. भाकरी मोडताना किंवा तुकडे करताना तारा तयार झालेल्या दिसतात. भाकरीचे तुकडे वाळवले तर ते अधिक काळ टिकतात. भिजल्यानंतर पुन्हा बुरसी तयार होऊन भाकरीचे तुकडे दूर्गंधयुक्त आणि विषारी होतात. अशी भाकर खाल्ली तर अपचन होते, पोट बिघडते किंवा प्रसंगी तब्येत गंभीर होते.

घरी जाताना नातू आजोबांना म्हणतो, कुत्र्या-मांजरासारखे आपणास वागवले जात आहे. चार तुकडे फेकले की आपण खूश होतो. हे नाकारले पाहिजे. आजोबांना हे पटते परंतु वतनातून सुटका कशी करायची ? हा प्रश्न त्यांना पडतो. या प्रश्नावर माधव म्हणतो, 'वतनामुळं आपल्यावर लादलेल्या रुढी सोडायच्या... बैतं बलुताच्या गोंडस नावाखाली हकाची भीक मागायची सोडायची. आणि या पुढं वतनी जिमनीच्या तुकड्यात जन्मभर राबून असं गुलामीचं जिणं जगण्यापेक्षा, वतनी जिमनी रयताऊ करून स्वतंत्र बाण्यानं जगायला शिकायचं. आम्हा महारांना वाटतं, वतन म्हणजे एक हकाची-जन्माची भाकरीच!' (तत्रैव, पु.१६८)

भाकरीचे तुकडे ते कुत्र्यापुढे टाकतात. आजी मात्र तुकडे गोळा करून शिजवते. सगळी जेवतात. रात्री आजोबांना जुलाब सुरू होतात. डॉक्टरांना खरे कारण कळते. मरण्यापूर्वी आजोबा माधवला म्हणतात, 'म्हादेवा, रहू नगंस... पिकलं पान... गळून एक दिशी पडायचंच... पोरा, तुझ्याशी आता काय बोलू? ... आमावानी तू असा म्हारकीच्या ईखारी भाकरीवर जगणारा म्हार बनू नगं... लई लिवनं शिक... अन् पिढ्यान् पिढ्या चालत आलेली... साऱ्या म्हारापोरांच्या त्वांडातली ही ईखारी भाकरी काढ... ही ईखारी भाकरी... ईखारी... मानसातल्या मानसाचा जीव घेनारी' (तत्रैव, पृ.१७०) आजोबांचा मृत्यू होतो. आजोबांचे वाक्य माधवला पुन्हा पुन्हा आठवते.

#### 'विखारी 'माकरी' मधील जाणीव :

बंधुमाधव यांची 'विखारी भाकरी' ही कथा समाजव्यवस्थेमुळे निर्माण झालेला प्रश्न चित्रित करते. यातून बाहेर पडण्याचा मार्ग सूचिवते. वतनामुळे लाचार बनलेला समूह कथाकार मांडतो. जातिव्यवस्थेने भीक म्हणून दिलेल्या भाकरीवर विसंबून राहून उपयोगाचे नसते. शिक्षण घेतले तर वतनाचा प्रश्न मिटतो, हा विश्वास ही कथा मांडतज. महारांच्या तोंडापासून ही भाकरी दूर करणे म्हणजे वतन नाकारणे. कोणतेही वतन शेवटी माणसातली मानवता मारून टाकत असते. आजोबाचे परिवर्तन होते. शिक्षण घेऊन हे वतन संपवून टाकण्याची विनंती ते नातू माधवला करतात. ही विनंती म्हणजे बंधुमाधवांच्या 'विखारी भाकरी' मधील जाणीव आहे.

अर्जुन डांगळे यांनी 'बिखारी भाकरी' या शीर्षकाचे 'पॉइजन्ड ब्रेड' (Poisoned Bread) हे भाषांतर केलेले शीर्षक आपल्या पुस्तकासाठी निवडले. रमेश ज्ञाते यांनी ह्या कथेचे इंग्रजीत

भाषांतर केले. या कथेला त्यांनी इंग्रजीत 'The Poisoned Bread' असे शीर्षक दिले. संपादक अर्जुन डांगळ वानी ही कथा आपल्या संपादित पुस्तकात घेतली आणि त्यांनी त्या पुस्तकाला 'पॉइज्नड ब्रेड' हे शीर्षक दिले. त्यामुळे या कथेत आलेली जाणीव ही आंबेडकरी विचाराचे एक महत्त्वाचे सूत्र वाचकांपुढे ठेवते, ते म्हणजे 'भाकरीपेक्षा स्वाभिमानाला अधिक महत्त्व आहे.

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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर म्हणतात, 'जोपर्यंत ते (अस्पृश्य) खेडी सोडून शहरात राहायला येणार नाहीत तोपर्यंत त्यांच्या जीवनस्थितीत सुधारणा होणार नाही. आमच्या खेडचातून राहाणाऱ्या या अस्पृश्यांना वाडवडिलांच्या गावी राहाण्याचा मोह सुटत नाही. त्यांना वाटते, तेथे आपली भाकरी आहे. परंतु भाकरीपेक्षा स्वाभिमानाला अधिक महत्त्व आहे. ज्या गावी त्यांना कुत्र्यासारखे वागवले जाते, ज्या ठिकाणी त्यांचा पदोपदी मानभंग होतो, जेथे त्यांना अपमानाचे स्वाभिमानशून्य जीवन जगावे लागते ते गाव काय कामाचे !' (आंबेडकर,२००२, ४६५) नेमका हाच विचार बंधुमाधवाच्या 'विखारी भाकरी' या कथेत आला आहे. 'विखारी भाकरी' ह्या शब्दाचा वरवरचा अर्थ हा अन्नपदार्थ असा असला तरी कथेत आलेला आशय हा आंबेडकरी साहित्य चळवळीचा हेतू साध्य करणारा आहे.

केवळ 'भाकरी' असा शब्द आला असता तर आशयात फार फरक पडला नसता. त्यापूर्वी 'विखारी' हे विशेषण आल्यामुळे मूळ आशयाची व्याप्ती वाढली आहे. चातुर्वण्यंव्यवस्था, जातीयता, अस्पृश्यता, पारंपरिक व्यवस्था यामुळे विखारी, बाधित, कलंकित झालेले जगणे हे माणसातले माणूसपण संपवृत टाकते. ज्याप्रमाणे नासलेली, शिळी किंवा विषवाधित भाकर खाऊन माणूस मरू शकतो, त्याप्रमाणे पारंपरिक समाजव्यवस्थेत माणूस हा आनंदाने, ताठ मानेने जगू शकत नाही. त्यामुळे 'विखारी भाकरी' हे शीर्षक भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेचे विषारी, विषवाधित, नासलेले प्रतीक म्हणून समोर येते. डाॅ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी भाकरीपेक्षा स्वाभिमानाला महत्त्व दिले, ही प्रेरणा घेऊन 'भाकर' हा शब्द नव्या जाणिवेने, नव्या अर्थाने लेखक-कर्वोनी मांडला आहे. त्यात बंधुमाधव हे महत्त्वाचे कथाकार आहेत.

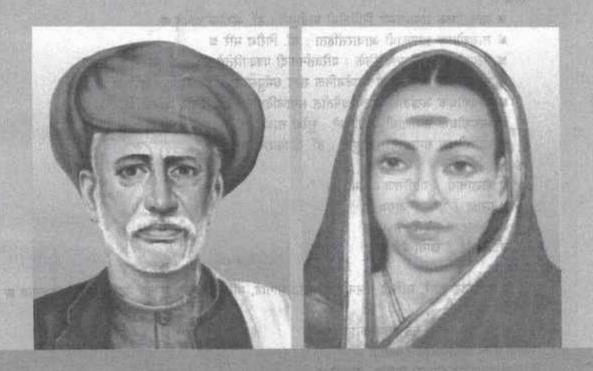
#### निष्यतर्ष :

बंधुमाधव यांच्या 'विखारी भाकरी' या कथेतील विखारी भाकरीच्या माध्यमातून झालेला अन्नव्यवहार हा समाजपरिवर्तनाची जाणीव चित्रित करतो. सामाजिकदृष्ट्या मागास घटकांना समाजव्यवस्थेत अपमान होतो, हीण वागणूक मिळते,

I/O Principal
RAJARSHRUSHAHU ARTS AND
COMMERCE COLLEGE, RUKADI



# अस्मिताद्शी वार्षिक विशेषांक २०२३



य्रत्यओधक,-ग्राम)ज उातकोत्तर युवर्ण प्रहोत्यवी स्थापना वर्ष



## सत्यशोधक समाजाची आचारसंहिता डॉ. गिरीश मोरे AND BEREION LINES TO SEE

प्रास्ताविक

THE STATE OF LAND

877-万里上海市

एकोणिसाव्या शतकातील एक द्रष्टा आणि कर्ता समाजसुधारक म्हणून जोतीराव फुल्पांचा उद्वेख केला जातो. गीतम बुद्ध आणि बसवण्णानंतर बंद पहलेली 'बहुजन हिताय, बहुजन सुखाय' ही चळवळ आधुनिक काळात जोतीराव फुल्यांनी पुन्हा सुरू केली. ब्राह्मण, प्रोहित, भिक्षुक, भट आणि सावकार यांच्या गुलामीतून शूद्रातिशूद्रांची मुक्तता करण्यासाठी त्यांनी शेवटपर्यंत प्रयत्न केले. मतलबी धर्मग्रंथातून सर्वसामान्य लोकांची सुटका व्हावी यासाठी शिक्षणाचा प्रवाह निर्माण केला. त्यामुळे समाजात पसरलेली धार्मिक गुलामगिरी हळूहळू कमी होत गेली.

जोतीराव फुल्यांनी आरंभी भाषणे केली, चर्चा केल्या, शाळा काढल्या, पुस्तके लिहिली आणि त्यानंतर सत्यशोधक समाजाची स्थापना केली. यास २०२३ मध्ये १५० वर्षे पूर्ण झाली आहेत. सत्यशोधक समाजाच्या शतकोत्तर सुवर्ण महोत्सवी वर्षात समाजाचे सिंहावलोकन होणे गरजेचे आहे. त्या दृष्टीने ' सत्यशोधक समाजाची आचारसंहिता ' या विषयावर चिंतन होणे आवश्यक आहे. या माध्यमातून विविध चळवळीतील नेते आणि कार्यकत्यांना आचारसंहितेचे महत्त्व पटू शकेल.

## सत्यशोधक समाजाचे स्वरूप :-

'सत्यशोधक समाज' स्थापन करताना जोतीराव फुले यांची स्पष्ट भूमिका होती. किंबहुना त्यांनी लिहिलेले प्रत्येक पुस्तक हे विशिष्ट हेतू समोर ठेवून लिहिले आहे. 'तृतीय रत्न' (१८५५) हे नाटक अज्ञानामुळे द्रव्यहीन झालेल्या प्रत्येकाने शिक्षणासाठी प्रवृत व्हावे यासाठी लिहिले आहे. 'छत्रपती शिवाजी राजे भोसते पांचा पवाडा' (१८६९) हा खरा इतिहास लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचविण्यासाठी लिहिला आहे. 'पवाडा

विद्याखात्यातीत ब्राह्मण पंतोजीचा' (१८६९) हा सरकारने मुलांच्या शिक्षणाची सोय करावी, है सांगण्यासाठी विहिला आहे. 'ब्राह्मणांचे कसब' (१८६९) हे पुस्तक भटजीबुवांच्या बंधनातून श्रुदांना सोडविण्यासाठी लिहिले आहे. 'गुलामगिरी' (१८७३) हे पुस्तक भटबाह्मण तोकांच्या अन्यायी जुलमापासून शूद्रातिशृद्रांनी आपती सुटका कशी करून घ्यावी यासाठी लिहिले आहे.

'गुलामगिरी' या पुस्तकानंतर २४ सप्टेंबर १८७३ रोजी 'सत्पशोधक समाजाची' स्थापना जोतीरावांनी केली. त्यांचे भाषण, लेखन आणि कृती (शाळा सुरू करणे) यामागे समान हेत् आढळतो. ब्राह्मण, भट, जोशी, उषाध्ये यांच्या गुलामगिरीतून शूद्रांची मुक्तता झाली पाहिजे असे त्यांना वाटत होते. हाच दृष्टिकोन 'सत्यशोधक समाज' स्थापन करण्यामागे होता. त्यादेळी 'ब्राह्मोसमाज', 'प्रार्थना समाजं या दोन संघटना अस्तित्वात होत्या. या समाजांचे लक्ष ग्रामीण भागातील शूद्रातिशूद्र लोकांकडे नव्हते. निवडक शहरी लोक त्यांच्या समीर होते. समाजस्थारणेचा विचार मांडणारे संस्थापक अध्यक्ष आणि सभासद कृतीच्या पातळीवर जात नव्हते. हे जोतीरावांनी अनुभवले होते.

'सत्यशोधक समाज' कसा असावा. याविषयी जोतीराव फुल्यांची स्पष्ट भूमिका होती. 'पुणे सत्यशोधक समाजाचा रिपोर्ट', 'सत्यशोधक समाजाची तिसऱ्या वार्षिक समारंभाची हिकगत'. 'पुणे सत्यशोधक समाजाचा निबंध व वक्तृत्व समारंभ', 'सत्यशोधक समाजोक्त मंगलाष्टकासह सर्व पूजा - विधि' आणि 'सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्म' (१८९१) या सबंध लेखनात 'सत्यशोधक समाजाची आचारसंहिता' प्रतिबिंबित झाली आहे.

अस्मितादर्शः विशेषांकः ११



समासदास समता आणि बंधुतेचे तत्त्व लागू पहत असे. शिवाय भक्ती वा ध्यानधारणेसाठी कोणत्याही मध्यस्ताची मदत घेता येणार नव्हती. सभासद म्हणून आपण जे वर्तन करतो तसेच इतरांनी करावे यासाठी उपदेश करावा लागणार होता.

## ३. राजकीय विषयांवरील चर्चांना बंदी असावी.

एकोणिसाव्या शतकाच्या अखेरीस भारतात सामाजिक आणि राजकीय, असे दोन विचारप्रवाह सुरू होते. जोतीराव फुले समाजसुधारणेची बाजू घेत होते. इंग्रजी सत्तेमुळे भारतातील अनेक अनिष्ट रूढींना आळा बसत होता. सता कोणाची असावी यापेक्षा ती लोकहितार्थ असली पाहिजे असे जोतीरावांना वाटत होते. त्यामुळे सत्यशोधक समाजात सामाजिक विषयांना प्राधान्य दिले जात होते. पुणे सत्यशोधक समाजाच्या रिपोर्टमध्ये एक ओळ आढळते. या समाजात राजकीय विषयांवर बोलणे अजिबात वर्ज्य आहे. (कीर, मालशे, फडके : २००६, प्र.२०५)

सत्यशोधक समाजातील संगासदांना इंग्रजी सत्तेबरोबर निष्ठेने वागावे लागत होते. वस्तुतः त्या काळातील सर्व सुधारणावादी समाज मंडळी इंग्रजी सत्तेश्री निष्ठेने वागत होती. काही निवडक लोक मात्र राजकीय हक्काचा, भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याचा विचार दबक्या आवाजात मांडत होती. इंग्रजी सत्तेमुळे भारतीय लोक पारतंत्र्यात होते त्यापेक्षा अधिक भारतातील भट, ब्राह्मण आणि धर्मग्रंथामुळे गुलामगिरीत होते, हे जोतीरावांनी ओळखले होते. त्यामुळे सत्यशोधक समाजात राजकीय विषयांवरील चर्चेस बंदी होती. इंग्रजी सत्तेशी निष्ठेने वागेन अशी शप्यही ध्यावी लागत होती.

४. लग्नविधी ब्राह्मणाशिवाय आणि वाईट चालीशिवाय अत्यस्य खर्चात व्हावा.

कोणत्यादी त्यत्हीसाठी लग्नविधी महत्त्वाचा

असतो. तो परंपरेने व्हावा असा दंडक होता. या वेळी काही प्रथा पाळण्याची परंपरा होती. त्याशिवाय ते लग्न मान्य होत नसे. या निमित्ताने कराव्या लागणाऱ्या विधींसाठी भरपूर दक्षिणा द्यावी लागत होती. शिवाय त्या रूढी निर्धक असत. उदा. 'मांडवखंडणी, लज्जाहोम, साडे आणि कंकण सोडणे' (तत्रैव, पृ.२०६) यावर आळा बसला पाहिजे या हेतूने सत्यशोधक समाजातील सभासदांनी अशा चाली पाळू नये असे सांगितले होते.

पूर्वी आणि आजही ब्राह्मणांच्या साक्षीने लग्न लावले जाते. भट, ब्राह्मण वा पुरोहितांना त्यासाठी भरधोस दक्षिणा द्यावी लागते. गरीब असो वा श्रीमंत व्यक्ती. ब्राह्मणाशिवाय लग्न लावून घेत नाहीत. जोतीरावांनी सत्यशोधक समाजातील सभासदांसाठी नवा नियम घालून दिला. 'ब्राह्मणास न बोलाविता व कित्येक लग्नासंबंधी ज्या वाईट चाली होत्या त्या बंद करून समाजाच्या मतांप्रमाणे (लग्न लावावे)' (तत्रैव, पृ.२०६) यामुळे गरीब श्र्द्रांची होणारी लुट थांबली जावी हा त्यामागचा उद्देश होता.

लग्नात भरमसाठ खर्च केला जातो. त्यातून कुटुंबप्रमुख कर्जबाजारी होतो. प्रतिष्ठेसाठी आर्यिक संकटात पडणान्या समाजबांधवांना जोतीराव फुलांचा सत्यशोधक समाज सांगतो की लग्नविधी हा अत्यल्प खर्चात पूर्ण झाला पाहिजे. १८७३ मध्ये सत्यशोधक समाजाच्या नियमांनुसार झालेल्या ६ लग्नात आणि १८७४ मध्ये झालेल्या ५ लग्नात कमीत कमी खर्च केला होता. ही लग्ने बाह्यणांशिवाय केली होती, असे रिपोर्टकर्त्यांने लिहून ठेवले आहे. त्यामुळे लग्नविधीत मध्यस्ताची होणारी खर्चिक, असंबंध, निर्थक दवळादवळ यांबली होती.

५. सत्यशोधक पध्दतीने विवाह व्हावा. सत्यशोधक समाजातील सभासदांनी ब्राह्मणांसह आणि वाईट चालींसह विवाह लावू नये

अस्मितादर्श : विशेषांक : १३

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ब्राह्मणांशिवाय वास्तुशांती आणि इतर विधी करीत. हे पाहून तत्कालीन ब्राह्मण लोक अशा लोकांना त्रास देत. त्यांच्याबरोबर असलेले व्यावसायिक संबंध तोडत.

सत्यशोधक समाजाच्या एका समासदाने अत्यंत धाडसाने आपल्या घराची वास्तुशांती ब्राह्मणाशिवाय केली. याचे परिणाम त्याने भोगले मात्र समाजाची आचारसंहिता भंग केली नाही. याचा अहवाल 'महात्मा फुले समग्र वाङ्मयात' मिळतो. 'रा. रा. विष्ठल नामदेव गुठाळ यांनी रा. महादेव केशवराव सूर्यवंशी यास उपदेश केल्यावरून त्यांनी आपले घराची वास्तुशांती ब्राह्मणाच्या साह्माशिवाय केली या कारणामुळे गुठाळ यांची सर्कत ब्राह्मण लोकांचे सांगण्यावरून त्यांचे भागीदार यांनी काढली.' (तत्रैव, पृ.२१०) गुठाळ यांना व्यापारात नुकसान झाले. मुलाला शिकविणे अश्वक्य झाले. एक समासदाने आर्थिक मदत केली आणि मुलाचे शिक्षण सरू झाले.

सत्यशोधक समाजाने वास्तुशांती कशी करावी याविषयी जोतीराव फुत्यांनी स्वतंत्रपणे लिहिले आहे. वास्तुशांती करताना प्रथम पाया खोदणाऱ्यापासून ते पुढे ज्यांनी ज्यांनी घर बांधण्यासाठी परिश्रम केले, उदा. बेलदार, वडार. सुतार, लोहार, कामगार या सर्वांचे जे देणे असेल ते चुकते करावे. शिक्षणाकरिता तयार केलेल्या जातफंडात महादक्षिणा द्यावी. कामगारांसह आप्तसोयरे आणि मित्रांना भोजन द्यावे. 'एकंदर सर्व परजातीतील अतिशूद्रापासून तो मुसलमान. खिस्ती, पार्शी, वगैऱ्यांतील पोरक्या अंधपंगू खीपुरुषांस योडाबहुत दानधर्म करून गृहप्रवेश करावा.' (तत्रैव, पृ.४३९) त्यामुळे बाहाणांशिवाय होणारा वास्तुशांतीचा विधी किती विधायक आणि समाजोपयोगी झाला पाहिजे याची काळजी सत्यशोधक समाज घेत होता.

मृत व्यक्तीवर केला जाणारा अंत्यसंस्काराचा एक विधी म्हणजे दशक्रिया विधी. पहिल्या दिवसापासून ते शेवटी दहाव्या दिवशी होणारा हा विधी सत्यशोधक समाजात वेगळ्या पध्दतीने पार पाडला जात होता. त्यासाठी जोतीराव फुले दशपिंड हा शब्द वापरतात. एकूण तेरा पिंडांमध्ये 'अकरावा पिंड त्याचे शाळेंतील पंतोजी त्याचे जातीतील कसल्यास त्याचे नांवानें' (तत्रैव, पृ.४४०) केला जावा. यामध्ये आई, आजी, पंजी, बाप, आजा, पंजा, आजेसास, पंजेसासू यांच्या नावानेही पिंड तयार करावा, फंडासाठी महादक्षिणा द्यावी, असा नियम घालन दिला होता. 'रा. गणपतराव राजाराम फुले, सभासद, यांनी आपले मातोश्रीचे दशपिंड ब्राह्मणाशिवाय केले.' (तत्रैव, पृ.२०८) सत्यशोधक समाज अंत्यविधीवेळीही समाजोपयोगी कृती करण्यासाठी प्रेरणा देत होता आणि मध्यस्थाशिवाय असे विधी पार पाडत होता है आजच्या काळातही लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे.

## ८. ब्राह्मण भोजनावर बंदी असावी.

सत्यशोधक समाजाचे सभासद त्यावेळी आणखी एक आचारसंहिता पाळत होते. काही सण. उत्सवानिमित्त ब्राह्मणांना भोजन देणे हे पुण्याचे मानले जात होते. समाजात अवतीभोवती इतके गरीब, भिकारी आणि शारीरिकदृष्ट्या सुदृढ नसलेले लोक अन्नावाचून उपाशी मरत असताना ब्राह्मणांना भोजन देणे सत्यशोधक समाजाला मान्य नव्हते. समाजप्रचारकांनी श्रीमंत गृहस्थांना समाजाचा हेत् सांगितला. सत्य कळाल्यामुळे अनेकांनी ब्राह्मण भोजने बंद केली. त्यातील एक होते, व्यंकू बाळाजी कालेवर.

'रा. रा. व्यंकू बाळाजी कातेवर हे समाजाचे सभासद होण्यापूर्वी भाद्रपद मासी गणेश चतुर्थीचे



समाज फंडात महादक्षिणा देत. शिवाय या प्रसंगी सहमागी झालेते स्त्री-पुरुष, इष्टमित्रही आपल्या सामर्थ्याप्रमाणे मदत करीत. 'एकंदर सर्व त्याचे कुळातील स्त्रीपुरूषांसह सोयरेधायरे इष्टमित्रांनी स्नानें न केल्पास पाण्याने चुळी भरून तिलांजुळी करण्याचे पूर्वी समाजातील फंडांत एकंक शिवराई घालून घरोघर जाते.' (कीर, मालशे, फंडके २००६, पृ.४४०) असे जोतीराव पुल्यांनी नियम घालून दिला होता.

११. दैववाद, स्वर्ग, नैवेश, जप-अनुष्ठान यांना

जन्म ते मृत्यूपर्यंतचे सर्व भविष्य दैवी शक्तिने ठरवलेले असते असे मानणे म्हणजे दैववादी असणे. शूद्रातिशूद्र लोक दैववादी रहावेत याची सोय धर्मग्रंथांमध्ये करून ठेवली आहे. दैव हे कल्पित आहे हे जोतीराव फुत्थांनी ओळखले होते. दैवाचा कुणीही कर्ता नाही त्यामुळेच ते म्हणतात, दैव हे रामायण व भागवतांतील भाकड दंतकथेसारखेंच कल्पिले आहे, ते सर्व मिथ्या आहे. (तत्रैव, पृ.५०६)

दैववादामुळे माणूस निष्क्रिय बनतो. स्वतःच्या कर्तृत्वावरचा त्याचा विश्वास उडतो. म्हणजेव तो धर्मान निर्माण केलेल्या दैववादाचा गुलाम बनतो. त्यामुळेच सत्यशोधक समाजाने दैववादाचा विरोध केला होता. दैववादाप्रमाणेच वेद आणि स्वर्ग यांनाही समाज विरोध करीत होता. नैवेद्य दाखवून निर्मिकास तृप्त करण्यासही जोतीरावांचा विरोध होता. अनुष्ठान यांसारख्या चाली अज्ञानी लोकांना लुटून खाण्यासाठी तयार केलेले कृत्रिम सोंग आहे असे त्यांना वाटत होते. अशा किती तरी निर्यक समज्ती सत्यशोधक समाज दूर करीत होता.

एकंदर सत्यशोधक समाजाची स्थापना होऊन १५० वर्षे पूर्ण झाली आहेत. या निमित्ताने सत्यशोधक समाजाचा शतकोत्तर सुवर्ण महोत्सव साजरा होत आहे. त्या निमित्ताने सत्यशोधक समाजाची आचारसंहिता समजून घेतली तर तिची प्रस्तुतता आजहीं लक्षात येते. मुर्लीना विद्याभ्यासाची गोडी लावणे, अज्ञानी जनास उपदेश करणे, दारुबंदी, सक्तीचे शिक्षण यासाठी समाज पुढाकार घेत होता.

एक घोंगडे, पागोटे, धोतर आणि हातात डफ अशा वेशात सत्पशोधक प्रचारक गावीगावी जाऊन लोकांना उपदेश करीत. समाजाच्या शाखा जिथे असत तिथे दर आठवड्याला सभा घेत. मॅट्रिक्युलेशनसारख्या परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण झालेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना बक्षीस दिले जात होते. गावोगावी विद्यालये स्थापन करावी यासाठी सरकारकडे आग्रह करीत होते. सत्पशोधक समाजाच्या नियमांचे पुस्तक छापून ते सभासदांना पाठवत होते. अनाय मुलांना शिष्यवृत्तीची सोय करीत होते. संकटग्रस्तांना मदत करीत होते.

सत्यशोधक समाज हा सर्व जातींसाठी खुला होता. समाजाने ठरवून दिलेल्या नियमानुसार वर्तन करणे बंधनकारक होते. लग्न आणि इतर अनेक विधी ब्राह्मणांशिवाय करणे हे फार मोठे क्रांतीकार्य हा समाज करीत होता. मृतप्राय समाज पुन्हा जिवंत करण्यासाठी हा समाज कृतिशील झाला होता. आचरणावर भर देणारा हा समाज भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेची पुनर्बांधणी करीत होता. त्यामुळे सत्यशोधक समाजाची आचारसंहिता आजही लागू पडते असे म्हणता येते.

本本

संदर्भ

१. कीर, धनंजय, मालशे, स.गं., फडके य. दि. (संपा.) महात्मा फुले समग्र वाङ्मय : म. रा. सा. आणि सं. मंडळ, मुंबई, २००६

२. कीर, धनंजय (१९९६) महात्मा जोतीराव फुले : पॉप्युलर प्रकाशन, मुंबई.

अस्मितादर्श : विशेषांक : १७

I/C Principal
RAJARSHRI SHAHU ARTS AND
COMMERCE COLLEGE, RUKADI

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U ARTS & COMMER COLLEGE, RUKADI

Ta. Hatkanangale, Dist. Kolhapur 🕾 (0230) 2586003, Fax : 0230-25865 E-mail - ruk63.cl@unishivaji.ac.lin, Website - www.rajshahuruk.in

(Affiliated to Shivaji University)

Founder President : Late M. P. Shri. R. S. Alias Balasaheb Mane

I/C Principal : Dr. Prashantkuma M. A., M.Phil., Ph.D.

Secretary : M. P. Shri. Dhairyashil S. Mane

President : Ex. M. P. Dr. Smt. Nivedita S. Mane

Outward No. 584/2022

Date: 1915 202

The President.

T.B.Lulla Charitable Foundation Sangli.

We are sending the proposal of Minor Research Project Dr. Sharmila Ashok Sabale, Associate Professor in History titled, Study of Socio - Economic Conditions of Women Vanjari Community in Selected Villages of Maan Talu (District Satara) We request you to accept it and do t neccessary action and oblige with regards.

Yours faithfully,

intkumar Kamble)

Encl: One copies of praposal.



डॉ. शर्मिला साबळे इतिहास विभाग दि.99 / ०५ / २०23

प्रति, मा. प्राचार्य, राजर्षी शाहू कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, रुकडी

विषय: मायनर रिसर्च प्रोजेक्टची प्रत खिकारण्याबाबत...

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयास अनुसरुन सन २०२३-२४ या शैक्षणिक वर्षात आपल्या परवानगीने व टी.बी. लुल्ला चॅरिटेबल फ़ौऊडेशन, सांगली यांच्या सहकार्याने A Study of Socio – Economic Condintions of Women of Vanjari Community in Selected Villeges of Maan Taluka (Dist. Satara) हा मायनर प्रोजेक्ट पूर्ण केला. त्याच्या २ प्रती महाविद्यालयास देत आहे. त्याचा स्विकार व्हावा. ही विनंती.

कळावे,

आ.वि.

(डॉ. शर्मिला साबक्रे)

Hillan: HIVAT SINGLE SIN - 2

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tajarshi Shahu Arts and Commerce College, Rukadi, Tal-Hatkanagale, Dist.-Kolhapur,416118

(Affilaterd to Shivaji University, Kolhapur)

## Minor Research Project

On

A Study of Socio- Economic Conditions of Women of Vanjari Community in Selected Villages of Maan Taluka (District Satara)

Submitted to

T.B.Lulla Charitable Foundation, Sangali

By

Dr.Sharmila Ashok Sabate

M.A.,M.Phil., Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Department of History.

Rajarshi Shahu Arts and Commerce College, Rukadi, Tal-Hatkanagale, Dist.-Kolhapur, 416118

May, 2023



#### ii) Proposal of Project

# T. B. LULLA CHARITABLE FOUNDATION, SANGLI (NGO)

## FORMAT FOR SUBMISSION OF PROPOSAL FOR MINOR RESEARCH PROJECT

#### PART-A

Brand subject : HISTORY
 Area of specialization : MODERN INDIA

Duration : 12 Principal investigator

a. Name b. Sex Date of birtH

6. Category (Gen.I SC/ ST/OBC)

7. Qualification 8. Designation

Address
 Office

Residence

Email

Phone 10. Name of the institution where the project will be undertaken

(a) Department (b) College

Affiliating University
 Whether the institute located in rural /backward area

 Whether the college university is approved number section 2(f) and 12 B of the UGC act.

 Teaching and research Experience : of Principal Investigator

(a) Teaching Experience

(b) Research Experience

: 12 months

: DR SHARMILA ASHOK SABALE : Female : 01-05-1966

: NT : M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. : Associate Professor

: Rajarshi Sahu Arts and Commerce College, Rukadi, Taluka Hathkangle, District Kolhapur, Maharashtra, Pin code 416118

: Vighnaharta 175/5A plot No L-3, Mahalaxmi park, Pachagaon, Tal-Karveer,

District, Kolhapur, Pin 416013 : sabalesharmila@gmail.gom

: 9763876889

: Rajarshi Shahu Arts and Commerce College,Rukadi,Tal.Hatkangale Dist -Kolhapur

: History

: Rajarshi Sahu arts and commerce College, Rukadi, Tal- Hatkanagle, Dist- Kolhapur

: Shivaji University, Kolhapur

: Rural area.

: Yes (The letter is enclosed)

: UG 28 YEARS PG 12 YEARS : 14 YEARS



# Proposed Research Work

#### 1. Project Title:-

Study of Socio- Economic Conditions of Women of Vanjari Community in Selected Villages of Maan Taluka (District Satara)

#### 2. Introduction:-

The word Vanjari is not a tribal term, but rather a profession and a way of life. Vanjari is a caste of Hinduism in India: In Maharashtra, the Vanjari community is classified as a nomadic tribe. This caste is one of the 30 different Kshatriya caste tribes who migrated south from Rajasthan during the 15th -16th century due to the suffering of the Yavana invaders. This community is found in more or less population in all states of India except North East India. The Vanjari community outside the state of Maharashtra is called Vanjara, Vanjari due to the diversity of their language. In Rajasthan, the Vanjari community served as the chief general in the army of Maharana Pratap Singh, Sri Bhallasingh Vanjari and Sri Fattesingh Vanjari were the chief generals of Maharana Pratap Singh. His tomb is still in Udalpur. Rajasthan. While in Rajasthan, this community was known as bitter fighting Kshatriyas. Even today this society is found in large numbers in Rajasthan. Suffered by the Yavana invasions, they migrated southwards. Business started. Vanjari community used to carry goods since ancient times before the invention of means of communication. When Shivali Maharaj came to Maharashtra, there were a large number of Vanjaris in his army. In earlier times, the Vanjari community was engaged in trade along with cargo transportation. Today, except for the handful of fertile people in Maharashtra who are government officials, employees and professionals, the state of Vanjari society has become an unwanted part of the society. This Vaniari community, divided into four sub-castes, has been organized due to the efforts of Saint Sri Bhagwan Baba and people's leader Gopinathraoji Munde. Due to this great effort, the entire Vanjari community has become one today. And in the coming time, the Vanjari community all over India is seen to be united. Munde is considered a leader by the Vanjari

#### 3. Objectives of the Study:

While studying the economic condition of women of Vanjari community in Maan taluka, the researcher has taken some selected villages of the taluka in this research and the main objective of this research is to study the educational, social and economic condition of Vanjari community in this village and some specific objectives have been given by the

- 1. To study the educational and social conditions of the Vanjari community.
- 2. To study the economic condition of Vanjari society.
- 3. To study the living conditions of the Vanjeri community.
- 4. To study the situation of the Vanjari community through all sectors.
- 5. To suggest the remedies.



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परत्यालार प्रवेश विभाग २६०९१४२, २६०९४८८, २६०९४४९

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प्रति.

मा प्राचार्य.

चंद्राबाई शांतावाई शेंडरे कॉलेज.

ता.हातकणंगले.

जि.कोल्हापुर - ४१६२०३

विषय:- "Research Sensitization Scheme for the College students Research Promotion activity for students of affiliated college/Institutions under Lead College Scheme" २०२३-२०२४ यायत.

संदर्भ:- १ आपला संदर्भ जावक क.६२९, दि.२७/१२/२०२३ रोजीया प्रस्ताव.

- २. आपला संदर्भ जावक क.६४१/२०२३-२०२४, दि.०३/०१/२०२४ रोजीचा प्रस्ताव.
- या कार्याकडोल दि.०१/०४/२०२४ रोजीया अनुदान यायतचा ई—मेल.

महोदय.

उपरोक्त संदर्भित प्रवान्वरो विद्यापीठ संख्यात अग्रणी महाविद्यालयाकडून सन २०२३—२०२४ सा रीक्षणिक वर्षाकरिता "Research Sensitization Scheme" साठी प्रस्ताव प्राप्त झाले होते. प्राप्त झालेल्या प्रस्तावांची राननी करण्यात आली त्यानुसार आपणास सदर अनुदानाची रक्कम रू.५०,०००/—या कार्यालयास फळियिलेल्या अग्रणी महाविद्यालयाच्या बॅक खात्यावर ऑनलाईन पष्टतीन जमा करण्यात आलेली आहे. त्याचा तपशील खालील प्रमाणे.

	RESEARCH SENSITIZATION SCI	HEME FOR THE Y	EAR 2023-2024	
3f.	अप्रणी महाविद्यालय / परिक्षेत्रातील महाविद्यालयाचे नाव	Research Grant for Per College	Overhead Charges	Amount
13.	चंद्राबाई शांताबाई शेंडुरे कॉलेज, हुपरी			40,000/-
	१. चंद्रायाई शांताबाई शेंडुरे कॉलेज, हुपरी	20,000/-	20,000/-	
1	२.श्रीमती अक्काताई रामगीडा पाटील कन्या महाविद्यालय,इचलकरंजी	20,000/-		
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	४ श्री व्यंकटेश महाविद्यालय, इचलकरंजी	30,000/-		
	एकुण			40,000/-

तेव्हा, सदर योजनेच्या प्रकल्प अहवाल व अनुदानायी रू ५०,०००/— रक्कमेचे उपयोगिता प्रमाणपत्र या कार्यालयास दि.३०/०४/२०२४ पर्यंत पाठविण्यात यावे, ही विनंती.

कळाव.

मोपन - वियमायली ऑडलेली आहे जी, स्मिन्टिय-छ M' L

प्रत माहितीयाठी :- मॅक विभागास

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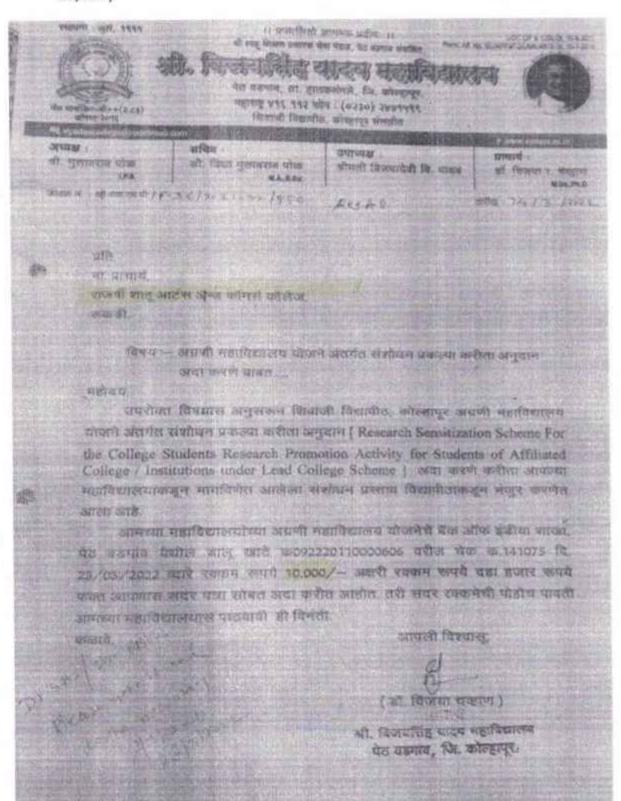
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काय

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1. Project on 'Impact of Covid 19 on Street Vender Catchment Area of Rukadi College' under the Lead College Scheme ( Grants Received :Rs 10,000)

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PROJECT OF THE
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RESEARCH PROMOTION

CHANDRABAI SHANTAPPA SHENDURE COLLEGE, HUPARI

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RAJARSHI SHAHU ARTS AND COMMERCE
COLLEGE, RUKADI, DIST, KOLHAPUR

UNDER THE GUIDANCE
INVESTIGATOR

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