

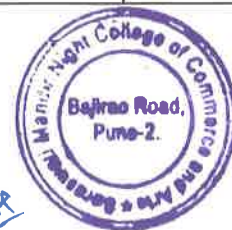
3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

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Sr.No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC		
							Link to website of the Journal	Link to article / paper / abstract of the article	Is it listed in UGC Care list
2021-22									
1	An Introuction to the Philosophy of Buddhism	Dr Deepak Vede	History	Education and Soceity	July to Sept 2021	ISSN 2278-6864			YES
2	Mahesh Elkunchwar's Paty: The Elements of Alienation and Death	Dr Ayodhya Jadhav	English	Kanpur Philosophers	2021	ISSN-2348-8301			YES
3	Subverting Gender Roles in Mahesh Dattni's Bravelly Fought the Queen	Dr Ayodhya Jadhav	English	Kanpur Philosophers	Dec-21	ISSN-2348-8301			YES
4	A Review of Foreign Direct Investment Influenced by government Policies of India.	Shri Shyam Kamble	Economics	Ajanta	Oct-Dec-21	ISSN 2277-5750	www.sjifactor.com		YES
5	The role of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in Agriculture Development & Water management of India	Shri Shyam Kamble	Economics	Ajanta	Oct-Dec 2021	ISSN2277-5730	www.sjifactor.com		YES
6	Contibution of Dr. Ambedkar towards the social, economic and education empowerment of women in India	Dr Deepak Vede	History	Sanshodhak	Mar-22	ISSN-2394-5990			YES
7	Guit consciousness in Mahesh Elkunchwar's Party AND Mahesh Dattani's Final Solution	Dr Ayodhya Jadhav	English	Journal of the Calcuttal Historical Society	Jul-Dec 2021	ISSN- 0005-8807			YES
8	Annabhau Sathe Yancha Jivanpravas	Dr Deepak Vede	History	Education and Soceity	Sep-22	ISSN2278-6864			YES



2020-21									
NIL									
2019-20									
NIL									
2018-19									
1	Role of Women in Quit India Movement	Dr. Deepak Vede	History	AJANTA	Oct-18	ISSN-2277-5730	www.sjifactor.com		YES
2	Women In Indian Revolutionary Movement (1929 – 1945)	Dr. Deepak Vede	History	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	Nov-18	E-ISSN2348-1269, P-ISSN 2349-5138	www.ijrar.com		YES
3	Women Education in Poona 1848 - 1940	Dr. Deepak Vede	History	International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews	Dec-18	E-ISSN2348-1269, P-ISSN 2349-5138	www.ijrar.com		YES
4	Need & Challenges of Rural Banking in India	Prof. Shyam Kamble	Economics	Research Journey Indian Banking Sector Issues and Challeges	Jan-19	ISSN-2348-7143			YES
5	Women : A Home of Knowledge and Wisdom of Philosophy-Her Education and Empowerment:	Dr. Deepak Vede	History	Ajanta	April-June-2019	ISSN 2277-5730	www.sjifactor.com		YES
2017-18									
1	Impact Of Government Policies On Consumptions Of Fertilizers in India	Prof. Shyam Kamble	Economics	AMIERJ	Apr-18	ISSN-2278-5655			YES
2	Performace And Challenges Of Indian Automobile Industry In India	Prof. Shyam Kamble	Economics	SRJIS	April to June 2018	ISSN-2278-8808			YES
3	Types of Cyber Crime	Dr. Savita Thorat	Maths	Vidyawarata	Feb-18	ISSN-2319-9318			YES



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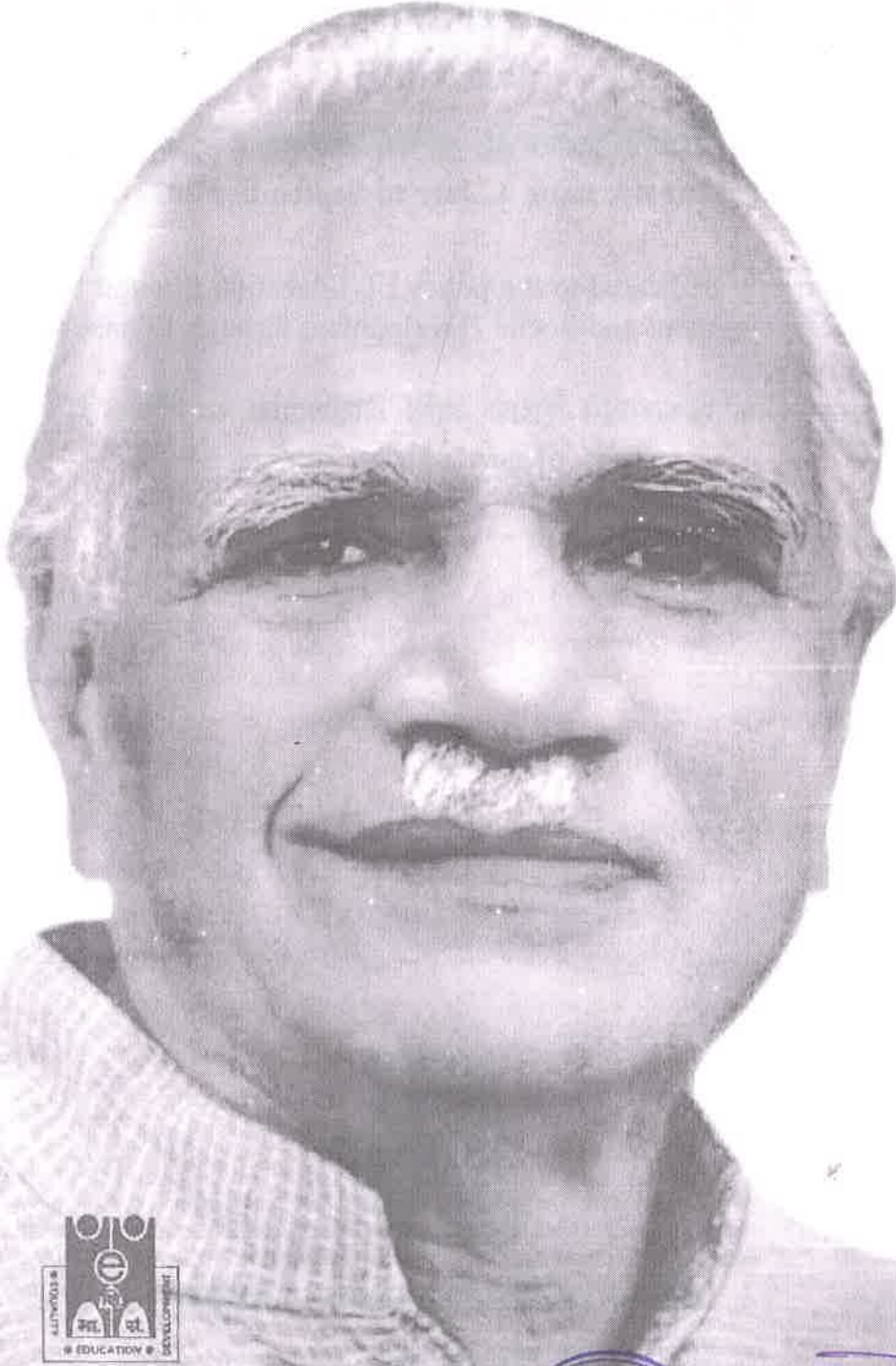
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Year 44, Issue 4, July to September 2021



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जे. पी. नाईक पथ, कोयसड, पुणे - ४११ ०३८



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ह्या धोरणास वाहिलेले त्रैमासिक

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An Introduction of Philosophy of Buddhism

Deepak Vede-Patil*

Abstract: From the point of view of every Buddhist tradition, the central event in the history of Buddhism is the historical Buddha, Siddhartha Gautama, who was preaching at Bodh Gaya in India. According to this tradition, awakening under the Bodhi tree means gaining a deeper insight into the nature of reality, which makes it possible to solve the central problem of Buddhism focusing on universality and the extent of suffering. The Buddha argued that this sorrow was immediately due to attraction and hatred and that the root cause of attraction and hatred was confusion about the basic nature of reality. As a result, the Buddha taught that his liberated understanding of the nature of reality is resistant to confusion, and therefore this attraction and hatred causes him to suffer and therefore ultimately suffers himself. This is the main content of the four great truths explained in his first speech at Sarvanath, Dhammakakkapavattan-sutta, and is the foundation of all Buddhist philosophy. This paper seeks to explore the great philosophy of Buddhism in the field of peace from an international perspective.

Introduction:

Buddhist philosophy refers to the system of philosophical inquiry and inquiry developed in various Buddhist schools in India after the Buddhist Parinirvana and later spread throughout Asia. The Buddhist way combines both philosophical reasoning and meditation. The Buddhist tradition presents a large number of Buddhist paths to liberation, and Buddhist thinkers in India and later in East Asia have analyzed these pathways in a variety of disciplines, including phenomenology, ethics, ontology, epistemology, logic, and philosophy of time. Early Buddhism was based on empirical evidence obtained by the senses, and the Buddha seems to have kept a skeptical distance from some of the metaphysical questions, but he refused to answer them because they were not conducive to liberation but instead proceeded with further speculation. The frequent subject matter of Buddhist philosophy is the revision of concepts and the subsequent return to the Buddhist middle path. Specific issues of Buddhist philosophy have often been the subject of controversy in various schools of Buddhism. These expansions and controversies gave birth to various schools of early Buddhism in Abhidharma and the Mahayana tradition of Prajnaparamita, Madhyamaka, Buddha-nature, and Yogakara.

* Associate Professor, Department of History, Saraswati Mandir Night College, Pune

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Head, Dept. of English
SMN College of Commerce and Arts, Pune, Maharashtra.

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Mahesh Elkunchwar's Party: The Elements of Alienation and Death

Asst. Prof. Ayodhya Jadhav

Head, Dept. of English

SMN College of Commerce and Arts, Pune, Maharashtra.

The Indian playwright Mahesh Elkunchwar (b. 1939) has given a substantial contribution in the field of Indian English Drama. Elkunchwar has depicted the burning issues of Indian society through his writings. He appears as a social reformist. He is a recipient of many awards and his literary merits put him at an international level. He has written in the regional language Marathi and later on his plays are translated into other languages like English, Hindi, Bengali, French, and German. Being a true observer, he has portrayed the Indian society in his plays. His important plays are *Holi*, *Desire in the Rocks*, *Garbo*, *Old Stone Mansion*, *Reflection*, *Sonata*, *An Actor Exits*, *Flower of Blood*, *Autobiography*, *Pond*, and *Apocalypse*. The film is made on his play *Holi* by Ketan Mehta. He is influenced by Western writers like Anton Chekhov, August Strindberg, Antonio Artaud, Jezzy Grotowski, Samuel Beckett and Brecht. Apart from this, there is a deep impact of Indian writers in his writings and especially the Indian playwright Vijay Tendulkar's writing influences him for the writing. Like Satish Alekar, Mahesh Dattani, Mahesh Elkunchwar depicts the issues of contemporary Indian society. His masterpiece *Old Stone Mansion* portrays the transition period with a wide range of contemporary issues.

Elkunchwar's play *Party* (1975) presents the issues of tribal people through the characters like Bharat. The play *Party* is translated into English by Ashish Rajadhyaksha as a part of *Collected Plays of Mahesh Elkunchwar Volume II*. At the surface level, the hollowness, hypocrisy, and artificiality are shown through the party. Damayanti Rane organizes the party for Barve's literary achievement award. She has great pride in his friend Barve's award. Barve has heartily donated the entire award money to a Lepers' Colony and runs so many trusts. Therefore, he deserves the award. People share their experiences on one platform and unfold various issues. Damayanti's father is an affluent man. Therefore, some people take a favour from her for personal as well as social purposes. In society, there are different layers of various classes. The elite class of society always tries to maintain the status in many ways that are shown through the character Damayanti. She likes to conduct parties for the celebration. The play opens with the conversation between Damayanti and Doctor. Damayanti confesses that the parties get on her nerves. The doctor helps her at the party and looks after everyone. He supplies the drinks, cigarettes and more importantly, he brings roses for Damayanti.

There are some women characters like Damayanti, Sona, Mohini, and Vrinda who suffer in loneliness and isolation. Damayanti dislikes her husband because her husband married her for the sake of property and social status. But she becomes a widow and tries to find happiness at the parties. Her daughter Sona, gives birth to a child without marriage. She is twenty-five years old, makes a breakup with her lover Sahani and faces the harsh realities of being a woman. Sahani always maintains glamour as he likes cars and air conditioners. Mr. Agashe proposes to Sona for marriage but she hates him and prefers to be single. She does come out of her room. Sona lives with principles and does not like any kind of falsification in her life. She raises her voice against injustice and tries to fulfill her desires. There is a conflict between mother Damayanti and daughter Sona. Perhaps the temperament of both women characters differs from one another. Sona thinks that her mother is responsible for all the miseries of her life. She considers that her mother is responsible for her father's tragedy. Sona's father was a greedy man and married



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ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

Authored By

UGC

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SUBVERTING GENDER ROLES IN MAHESH DATTANI'S BRAVELY FOUGHT THE QUEEN

Dr. Ayodhya Jadhav

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Abstract:

Mahesh Dattani is subverting the Gender Stereotype explores topics of feminism in the urban environment, the complicated connection between men and women in the contemporary urban family, and their hardships and tribulations, as well as gender disparities through the plays *Bravely Fought the Queen* and *Clearing the Rubble*. Mahesh Dattani's paintings are often centred on contemporary metropolitan families and the hardships and tribulations that they experience. Urban concerns are addressed with the utmost candour and in a manner that is true to reality

Keywords: Stereotype, Gender, Feminism, Urban, Modern, Masculinity.

Erin Mee, a renowned theatrical director, makes the observation, "Mahesh Dattani frequently takes as his subject the complicated dynamic of the modern urban family" (Note 319). However, despite the fact that his plays are mostly set in urban environments, the topics he addresses are diverse. Mahesh Dattani's topics and characters virtually defy classification, which is what he strives towards. However, it can be claimed without a doubt that he is a writer who is concerned with the oppressed, the marginalised, and the stereotypically represented. Male and female stereotypes and the implications of these are a prominent recurrent issue in Dattani's plays, which might be addressed directly or indirectly by the characters. Gender does not refer to exclusively the female gender in this context. Men are also gendered creatures, and as such, they are influenced in their own manner by cultural conditioning of masculinity and the notion of what a true man should look and act like. A man's innate masculinity does not have to be hyper-masculine, aggressive, competitive, or emotionally detached. Dattani's work *Bravely Fought the Queen* examines and challenges these preconceived beliefs and established prejudices in a number of different ways. Despite the fact that the family patriarch is always trying to establish his dominance, the attitude and response of the other characters vary depending on their Social and happiness under the weight of tradition, culture, gender consciousness, and repressed desire.

Women's hardship has been chronicled throughout all of India's literary traditions, across all languages. And in doing so, they have raised their voices in opposition to the inhumane punishment meted out to females. This is also true of Indian writing in English, which is not an exception. Feminism has received a range of reactions from people all across the globe. Postmodern feminism



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17. The Role of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in Agriculture Development and Water Management of India

Prof. Shyam Kamble

Dept. of Economics, Saraswati Mandir Night College of Commerce and Arts Pune
Maharashtra (India)

Abstract

The thought of Ambedkar, explicitly or implicitly, has fascinating ecological dimensions. His ideas on the relationship between human beings and nature are useful to put equity at the center stage of environmental discourse. The role and contribution made by Ambedkar and his department during 1942-46 to this aspect of India's development. Their achievements were in terms of policy formulation, creation of an administrative apparatus and technical bodies at the Centre that provided an alternative solution to state-Central problems, and setting in motion several present-day major and medium river valley projects. The objective of present paper is to highlight the great contribution of Dr. Ambedkar to the water resource development in India which is hardly studied by the researchers. The study is descriptive in nature. Secondary sources like books, research journals, magazines, newspapers were thoroughly studied and analyzed to meet the objectives of the study. Paper concludes that Dr. Ambedkar played a great role in the establishment of Damodar Valley Corporation, Hirakund Dam, Sone and Kosi River project. He contributed a lot in constitution of a central authority for the water issues in India. Today's Central Water Commission is also due the efforts made by him as a Member of Viceroy's Executive Council. Paper also discusses about the relevance of his ideas related to water resources in present era of water crisis.

Keywords:- Water Resources, Irrigation, River, Dam, State-Central etc.

1.1 Introduction

Dr. Ambedkar was a President of Policy Committee on Irrigation and Electric Power. He was also closely associated with "official Committee" in the Labour Department. The main task of the Committee was to formulate the water and power policy. Dr. Ambedkar had influenced the nature of water and power policy and strategy for their planned development. Damodar Valley Project, Hirakud River Project, Sone River like all big project's construction made



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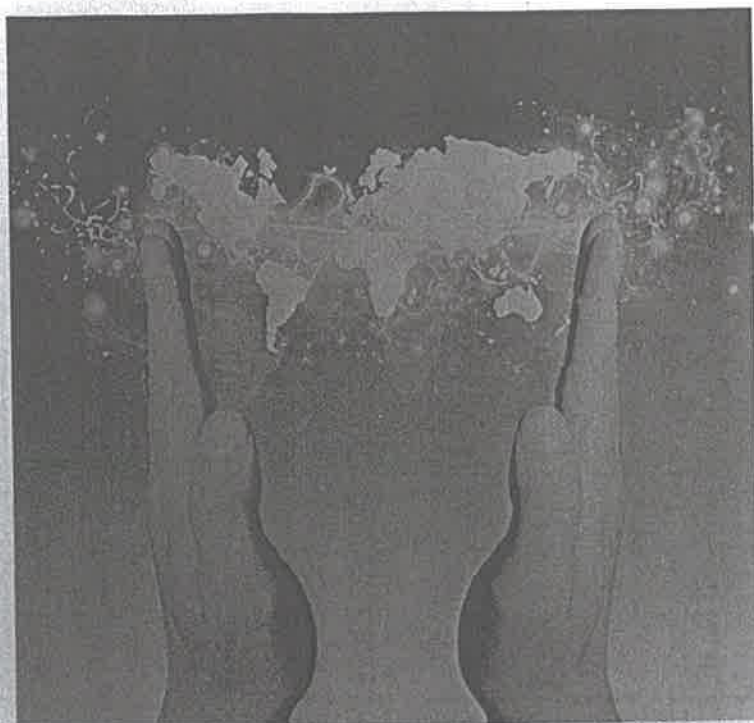
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16. A Review of Foreign Direct Investment Influenced by Government Policies of India

Prof. Shyamrao Rambhau Kamble

Assistant Professor, Saraswati Mandir Night College of Commerce and Arts, Pune,
Maharashtra, India.

Abstract

This study shows how important it is to make conscious efforts for the economic development of the country and to formulate consistent government policies for it. On this basis, given the rarity of capital in India, the present study reviews the liberal policies pursued by the Government of India to attract foreign direct investment. The study examines the various policies pursued by the Government of India in terms of liberalization, from the first industrial policy to the new industrial policy to attract foreign investment in India through various means such as foreign capital, technology and equity, and the impact of such policy on foreign direct investment in particular. When India gained independence in 1947, India faced many economic problems. In such a scenario, accelerating economic growth was the main challenge facing India. For this, India adopted a mixed economy out of the prevailing economic system. Which included some degree of capitalism and a large status of socialist structures. Particularly socialist social structure was India's main objective. For this, India started a program of economic development with the help of economic planning from 1951-52. Special efforts were made for this due to the policies of 1970 and 1980. In particular, the new Industrial Policy of 1991 gave a boost to foreign investment in India. It also includes some of the previously adopted policies.

Keynotes: - Government policy, Economic development, Industrial Policy, Foreign Direct Investment etc.

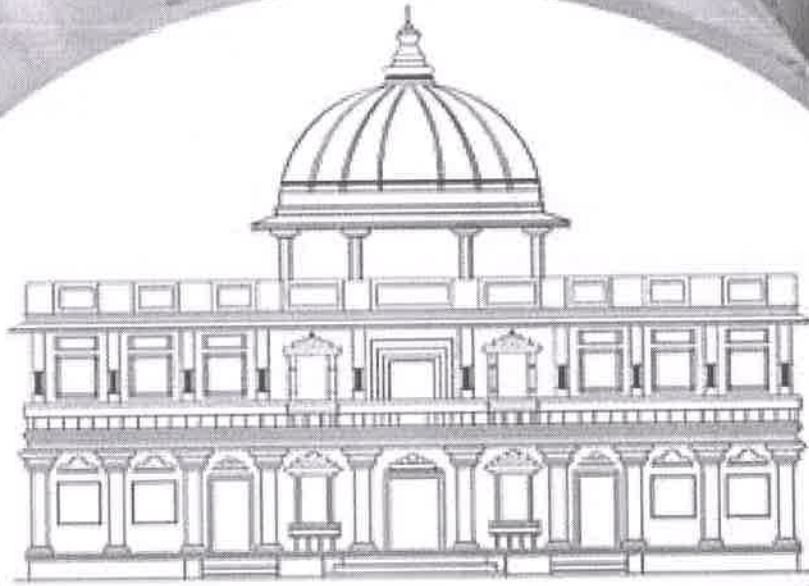
1. Introduction

The resources required for development are abundant in developed countries and are limited, rare in developing countries. Efficient use of available limited and scarce resources is a key challenge facing every developing country. In fact, any country depends on the internal and external resources for economic development. Internal resources include natural resources, human resources, capital goods, financial structure, population, etc., and external resources include elements coming from outside the country's borders for examples foreign debt, foreign capital, foreign investment, foreign trade etc. Foreign investment is cited as an important factor

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श्री. संजय मुंदडा

कार्याध्यक्ष, इ.वि.का. राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, धुळे ४२४००१.

दूरध्वनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४०४५७७०२०

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सकाळी ९.३० ते १.००, सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ८.०० (रविवार सुटी)

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

अक्षरजुळवणी : अनिल साठये, बावधन, पुणे २१.

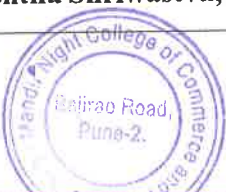
महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळाने या नियतकालिकेच्या प्रकाशनार्थ अनुदान दिले आहे. या
नियतकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.




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Contribution Of Dr. Ambedkar Towards The Social, Economic And Education Empowerment Of Women In India

Dr. Deepak S. Vede

Associate Professor

Department of History, Saraswati Mandir Night College, Pune.

Abstract :

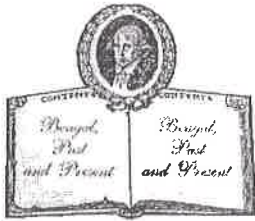
Thus, empowering women means encouraging and developing skills for self-sufficiency, with an emphasis on eliminating the future need for charitable or welfare work for women. Women are known for their multitasking skills and abilities. There were many leaders in the world who upheld those values. There were men with such values in the history of India. Among them, special mention must be made of Basaveshwara, Rajaram Mohan Roy, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar. The status of women has not been the same throughout Indian history. It has changed in a positive way due to the efforts of reform movements launched by Bhakti saints like Mira Bai, Kabir and others, Sharana movement led by Basavishwara, social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Mahatma Gandhi, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Dr. Ambedkar and a host of others. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Age of Reason or Enlightenment, what we call liberal feminism arose, during which the first serious and systematic work was done on the issue of women. The present paper is an attempt to highlight the point of view of Dr. Ambedkar on the social, economic and educational empowerment of women in India before and after independence and its impact on future generations. It is the result of a comprehensive analysis of his work on women's empowerment extracted from the speeches he gave in Parliament and the proceedings of various conferences in India before and after independence.

Keyword : Dr. Ambedkar, Women Empowerment, Socio-Economic Status of Women,

Introduction :

Dr. Ambedkar was a determined Indian social, economic and political reformer, jurist, and profound scholar who made great efforts to lead society on

the path of freedom, equality and fraternity. He was the first Indian to break barriers in the way of women's advancement in India. He laid the foundation for concrete and sincere efforts by codifying the common civil law of Hindus and other sections of Indian society. Dr. Ambedkar made a remarkable contribution to revolutionary reforms. He focuses in his ideas for the Constitution of India on civil liberties of individuals including freedom of religion, untouchability, and insistence on economic and social justice for women. Dr. Ambedkar started his movement in 1920. He started fierce propaganda against Hindu social system and launched Mook Nayak magazine in 1920 and Bahiskrit Bharat in 1927 for this purpose. Through her issues, he emphasized gender equality and the need for education and exposed the problems of depressed people and women alike. Dr. Ambedkar's encouragement of empowering women to speak out was noted when Radbhai Vadali addressed a press conference in 1931. He strongly advocated for family planning measures for women in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. spent d. Baba accompanied his life in order to improve the conditions of women involved in bad practices and professionals such as prostitution. Ambedkar created awareness among poor and illiterate women and inspired them to fight against unjust and social practices such as child marriage and the devdasi system. Dr. Ambedkar attempted to appropriately include women's rights in the political vocabulary and the constitution of India. He insisted on a Hindu bill proposing fundamental improvements and modifications to the assembly. He also insisted and summoned all members of Parliament to help pass the bill in Parliament. In the end, he resigned himself. Thus, his deep concern and feelings for the comprehensive development of women are



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GUILT CONSCIOUSNESS IN MAHESH ELKUNCHWAR'S PARTY AND MAHESH DATTANI'S FINAL SOLUTIONS

Authored By

Dr. Ayodhya Jadhav

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GUILT CONSCIOUSNESS IN MAHESH ELKUNCHWAR'S PARTY AND MAHESH DATTANI'S FINAL SOLUTIONS

Dr. Ayodhya Jadhav

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Abstract:

Like Bernard Shaw, both Mahesh Elkunchwar and Mahesh Dattani have depicted socio-cultural issues in their plays. Mahesh Dattani is the first recipient of the Sahitya Akademi Award in Indian English Drama. He has exposed the evils prevalent in contemporary society. Elkunchwar and Dattani use the theatre as a powerful tool for the realistic presentation of Indian society. They focus on the powerlessness and helplessness of women and men as they fail to do justice. The complicated relationships, culture prejudice and hatred sow the seeds of guilt consciousness in their plays. Therefore, an attempt is made to scrutinise and analyse the selected plays from the theme of guilt consciousness point of view.

Keywords: prejudice, hatred, culture, corruption, sense of inferiority.

The veteran Marathi playwright Mahesh Elkunchwar's play Party is about a picture of city sophisticates, urban artists, their hollow and masked lives. Party is written in first originally written in Marathi in 1975 and is first performed and produced by Aniket on 26 August 1976 at the Chhabildas Hall, Mumbai. Then in 1984, it is made into a film in Hindi by Govind Nihalani. The film won the Calcutta Journalists Critic's award and Vijaya Mehta was also awarded the Best Actress award at the Asia Pacific Film festival in Japan in 1985. "Elkunchwar is a self-conscious modernist, not a hoary traditionalist. A strong votary of urban Marathi theatre, he looks upon all forms of folk theatre as, in his own words, 'instances of artistic kleptomania'. Elkunchwar came into the picture when bold experimentation was becoming popular and many plays like Dharamvir Bharati's Andha Yug, Mohan Rakesh's Ashad Ka Ek Din and Adhe Adhure continued to push the boundaries of Hindi theatre. It was also the time Vijay Tendulkar's plays were hitting the Marathi middle class and its hypocrisies where it hurt the most. His plays, while being socially relevant, spoke against the middle-class ennui in grappling with its own hypocrisies. Unlike Tendulkar, Elkunchwar did not use violence; his was a more suppressed attack, but it hurt more" (Online).

Damayanti Rane has organized a party for Mr. Barve's success in winning a literary award. Some people do digest the success of others. In the play Party. Damayanti. Barve, her daughter Sona, Amrit want to escape from their frustration, sufferings, troubles, and trauma and get sympathy from the readers as well as the audience. When Damayanti says that there is a formal programme of 'The Young Writers Association', Doctor also talks about the embarrassment of Barve who does not like living in the limelight, garlands, speeches, and photographs. Barve has received an 'Award' for his writing. Damayanti thinks that it is the first time a Marathi writer has got this prestigious award and she expresses her regional sentiments as 'in Marathi at least he's the best we have. Undoubtedly, she expresses her attachment towards her region.

Damayanti's daughter Sona gets a cruel blow as she hates her boyfriend Suhani. Sona becomes a mother without marriage. She does not like to mix with the party and its people. She indulges herself within the fined walls and her baby. She is very straightforward and refuses to marry Agashe. Damayanti thinks that Agashe is a good person but Doctor and Sona think that Agashe is a vulgar man. Agashe always talks about his cars and air conditions. Here Sona can be compared to Leena Benare. Leena Benare is



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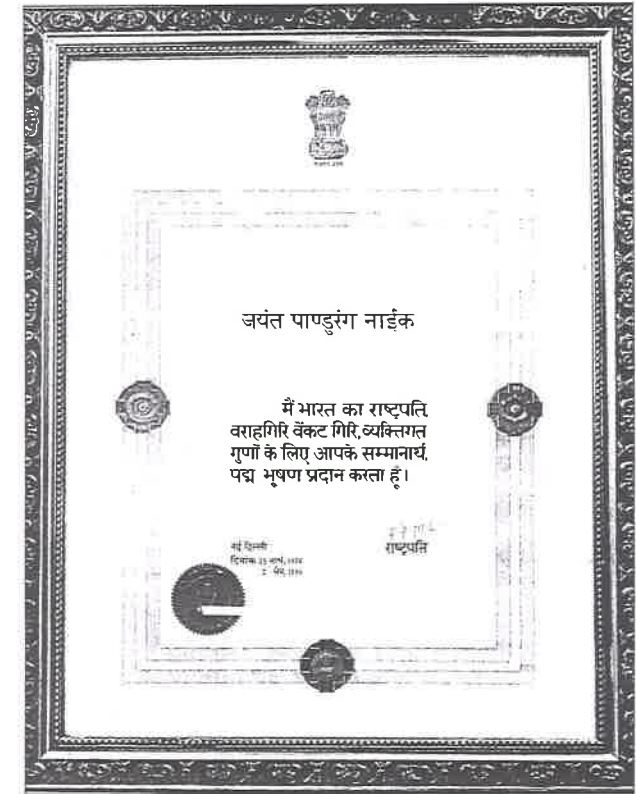
Education and Society

Special Issue

शिक्षण आणि समाज

विशेषांक: ५ सप्टेंबर २०२२

(प्रा. जे. पी. नाईक जयंती आणि शिक्षक दिन)



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भारतीय शिक्षण संस्था

जे. पी. नाईक पथ, कोथरुड, पुणे ३८.

अनुक्रमणिका

माझ्या जीवनाचे शिल्पकार: जे. पी. नाईक
श्रीमती मुक्ता लक्ष्मण भाट (मोरे)

अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांचा संक्षिप्त जीवन प्रवास
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दारिद्र्य, जात आणि राजकारण
ओंकार केने

नाट्यपरंपरेत विदर्भाचे योगदान
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पाठ्यपुस्तकातील गद्य विभागाचा मूल्यशिक्षण विषयक अभ्यास
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डॉ. बालाजी गिरगावकर

संविधानात्मक मूल्ये आणि श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता: एक अभ्यास
डॉ. मीना आहेर

जीवनशाळा: प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचे पर्यायी प्रारूप
राहुल पैठणकर

‘लक्ष्मीबाई शिंदे’ स्वतःच्या न्याय्य हक्कासाठी लढणारी
इतिहासातील पहिली स्त्री
प्रा. डॉ. मंगला गोरे

भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याची ७५ वर्षे: शैक्षणिक व सामाजिक उपलब्धी, आव्हाने आणि संधी
डॉ. सुवर्णा रणपिसे

वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयात उपलब्ध क्रीडा सुविधांचे मुल्यांकन करण्यासाठी
प्रश्नावली विकसित करणे आणि क्रीडा कार्यक्रमाच्या अंमलबजावणीतील
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श्री. किरण देशमुख, सौ. सुप्रिया कदम, डॉ. स्वप्नील विधाते

ग्रीको रोमन व फ्री-स्टाईल कुस्ती मधील खेळाडूंच्या
शारीरिक सुदृढतेचा तुलनात्मक अभ्यास
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भाषा, संस्कृति और कला: एनईपी २०२०
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डॉ. दीपक वेडे

इतिहास विभाग प्रमुख, सरस्वती मंदिर नाईट कॉलेज, पुणे.

प्रस्तावना:

मराठी साहित्यामध्ये अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांचे महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान आहे. लोकशाहीर, कलाकार आणि कादंबरीकार म्हणून त्यांनी दिलेले योगदान मराठी साहित्याचे अनुभव समृद्ध करणारे आहे. एक चळवळीतील कार्यकर्ता आणि संवेदनशील लेखक म्हणून त्यांचे लेखन समजून घ्यावे लागेल. समाजातील विषमता नष्ट करणे हे त्यांच्या साहित्य लेखनाचे ध्येय आहे. अशा प्रकारचे सामाजिक परिवर्तन ही त्यांच्या साहित्य लेखनामागची मुख्य प्रेरणा आहे. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या साहित्यातून व्यक्त होणाऱ्या जाणिवांचे स्वरूप समजून घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

ब्रिटिश भारतातून जात असताना 'कोहिनूर' हिरा आपल्यासोबत घेऊन गेले. पण भारतमातेच्या कुशीत असे अनेक हिरे आणि रत्ने जन्मली, ज्यांनी आपल्या कार्याने, प्रतिभेने फक्त भारतच नाही तर संपूर्ण जग तेजोमय केले. त्यापैकीच एक रत्न म्हणजे अण्णाभाऊ साठे होय. जसे हिऱ्याला अनेक पैलू असतात, त्याचप्रमाणे अण्णाभाऊंच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे अनेक पैलू आहेत. ते साहित्यिकच नव्हते तर सक्षम सामाजिक कार्यकर्ते, संघटक, नेते, अभिनेते आणि खेळाडू होते. त्यांच्या लेखणीने जात, भाषा, प्रांत, देशाच्या सीमा लीलया भेदल्या आणि भारतमातेची मान जगभरात उंच केली हे जगजाहीर आहेच. पण अण्णाभाऊंच्या कार्याची चिकित्सा करताना फक्त साहित्यिक म्हणून त्यांच्याकडे पाहून त्यांच्या कार्यकर्तृत्वाची कक्षा सीमित न करता विविध सामाजिक चळवळीतील अण्णाभाऊंचे कार्य त्याच ताकदीने समाजासमोर येणे गरजेचे आहे. त्या अनुषंगाने साहित्यरत्न अण्णाभाऊ साठे आणि सामाजिक चळवळीचा मागोवा या लेखनातून घेतला आहे.

अण्णाभाऊ साठेची कुलपरंपरा:

भारतीय संस्कृती, धर्म व जातीव्यवस्था यांच्या हजारो वर्षांच्या समाजरचनेत मातंग जमात ही एक होय. अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांचे घराणे सुमारे दीडशे वर्षांपूर्वीचे आहे. इसवी सन १८१८ ते १८७२ या काळात अण्णांचे पणजोबा राघोबा हे वाटेगावात रहात होते. त्यांना १८४१ साली मुलगा झाला. त्याचे नाव सिधोजी होते. ते १८९९ पर्यंत हयात होते. सन १८८२ साली सिधोजी यांना एक मुलगा झाला. त्याचे नाव भाऊ होते. ते अण्णाभाऊ साठेचे वडील होते. याचा अर्थ सन १८१८ ते १९६९ अशी जवळपास दीडशे वर्षांहून अधिक अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांचे कुलपरंपरा आहे.

अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांचा जीवनपट:

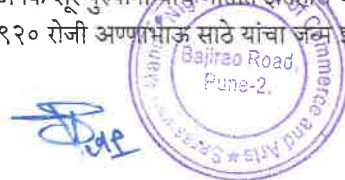
अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांचा जन्म मराठी साहित्यातील एक क्रांतिकारक घटना आहे. कोल्हापूर आणि सातान्याच्या मध्यभागी डोंगराच्या पायथ्याशी वसलेले वाटेगाव म्हणजे एक नयनरम्य निसर्गचित्र होय. कृष्णा आणि वारणा नदीच्या कुशीत पसरलेला हा सुंदर परिसर आहे. सह्याद्रीच्या पर्वतरांगांना साक्षीला ठेऊन अनेक शूर पुरुषांनी याच भूमीत इतिहास घडविला. सांगली जिल्ह्यातील वाटेगाव मध्ये १ ऑगस्ट १९२० रोजी अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांचा जन्म झाला. त्यांचे मुळ

नाव तुकाराम भाऊराव साठे. आईचे नाव बालुबाई. राघोबा साठे हे अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांचे पणजोबा तर सिधोजी साठे हे आजोबा होत.

अण्णाभाऊंनी कथा, कादंबरी, लोकनाट्य, नाटक, पटकथा, लावणी, पोवाडा, प्रवासवर्णन अशा वेगवेगळ्या साहित्य प्रकारातील लेखन केलेले आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय कीर्तीचे थोर, ख्यातनाम मराठी साहित्यिक अशी अण्णाभाऊंची ओळख आहे. त्यांचे शालेय शिक्षण झालेले नव्हते. पण त्यांनी प्रयत्नपूर्वक अक्षरज्ञान मिळविले. सन १९३२ मध्ये वडिलांसोबत ते मुंबईला आले. चरितार्थासाठी कोळसे वेचणे, फेरीवाल्यांच्या पाठीशी गाठोडे घेऊन हिंडणे, मुंबईच्या मोरबाग गिरणीत झाडूवाला म्हणून नोकरी अशी मिळतील ती कामे त्यांनी केली. मुंबईत कामगारांचे कष्टमय, दुःखाचे जीवन त्यांनी अनुभवले आहे. कामगारांचा संप, मोर्चे पाहून त्यांचा लढाऊपणाही त्यांनी अनुभवला. सन १९३६ मध्ये भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाचे नेते कॉम्रेड श्रीपाद अमृत डांगे यांच्या प्रभावाखाली आल्यावर ते कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाचे क्रियाशील कार्यकर्ते झाले. मुंबईत डॉ. आंबेडकरांपासून स्वातंत्र्यवीर सावरकरांपर्यंत अनेक नेत्यांची भाषणे त्यांनी ऐकली. पक्षाचे कामही ते करीत होतेच. तथापि वडिलांच्या निधनानंतर कुटुंबाची सगळी जबाबदारी अण्णावर पडल्याने ते पुन्हा आपल्या गावी आले. तेथे बापू साठे या चुलत भावाच्या तमाशाच्या फडात ते काम करू लागले. तमाशातून जुन्या चालीचा सुरुवातीचा साठा अण्णाभाऊंनी आत्मसात केला. मुंबईत परतताच त्यांना मॅक्झिम गॉर्की यांचे साहित्य वाचायला मिळाले. लिखाणाची उर्मी त्यांना याच साहित्याने दिली. तो काळ १९४२ च्या चळवळीचा. ते स्वातंत्र्य संग्रामात सहभागी झाले म्हणून इंग्रज सरकारने त्यांच्यावर पकड वॉरंट काढले. पोलिसांना चुकवीत ते मुंबईला आले. त्याच काळात त्यांची भेट शाहीर अमर शेख, द. ना. गव्हाणकरांशी झाली. आपसातले हेवेदावे, गरीब जनतेचा, शेतकऱ्यांचा, दारिद्र्याचा झगडा त्यांनी न्याहाळला होता. त्यातच मॅक्झिम गॉर्कीच्या साहित्याने प्रभावित झालेल्या त्यांच्या अंतरीच्या उर्मीच्या प्रतिभेला बहर आला. त्यावेळी अमर शेख या ख्यातनाम मराठी लोकशाहिरीच्या सोबत अण्णाभाऊंचे नावही लोकशाहीर म्हणून गाजू लागले. त्यांनी लिहिलेला 'स्टॅलिनग्राडचा पोवाडा' १९४३ साली 'पाटी' या मासिकात प्रसिद्ध झाला. त्यांनी १९४४ साली शाहीर अमर शेख व गव्हाणकर यांच्या मदतीने 'लाल बावटा' कलापथक स्थापन केले. या कलापथकावर सरकारने बंदी घातली. 'अंमळनेरचे अमर हुतात्मे' आणि 'पंजाब-दिल्लीचा दंगा' या त्यांच्या काव्यरचना १९४७ साली प्रसिद्ध झाल्या. 'पंजाब-दिल्लीचा दंगा' या रचनेत सर्व प्रागतिक शक्तींना एकत्र येऊन शांतता प्रस्थापित करण्याचे आवाहन त्यांनी केले होते.

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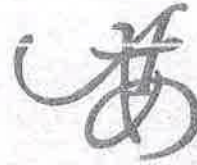
क्रांतीची उकल करण्यासाठी त्यांनी तमाशाचा बाज नेमकेपणाने उचलला. तमाशातल्या नृत्यांगनेचे चाळ काढून टाकले आणि वीर रसाच्या अंगाराचे चाळ चेटावणारा बंडखोर बंडागळी उभा केला. जुन्या कथेचा ढाचा ठेऊन नव्या युगाच्या अकलेचा मोर्चा बांधला. तमाशात परंपरेने चालत आलेला गण बदलून टाकला. त्या जागी श्रमशक्तीला अभिवादन करणारा गण मोठ्या तडफेने साकारला. आरंभालाच खऱ्या व खोट्याचे कोडे घालून सामान्यातल्या सामान्य माणसाचं कुतूहल जागृत करून त्यांनी आदिवासींची, कोळी-भिल्लांची, मांग-महार, रामोशांच्या व्यथा वेदनांचा हुंकार श्राहिरीच्या लोकबाजातून, कथा-कादंबऱ्यांतून मांडला.



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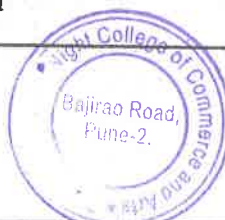
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10. Role of Women in Quit India Movement

Dr. Deepak Sopan Vede

Head, Department of History, Saraswati Mandir Night College of Commerce and Arts, Pune.

Abstract

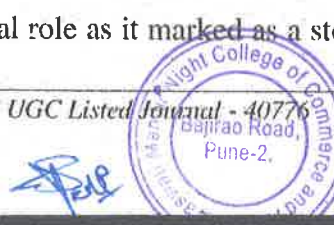
The Quit India Movement took place in the Midst of Second World War, when the world experienced the worse operating of the administrative and military structures around the world. Since the British colonial government announces the participation of India in the War on the side of Britain, the Congress Ministries gave their resignation. By the 1942, the call for quit India was given by Mahatma Gandhi as a ultimate signal to British authorities as a consequences the prominent leaders of Congress were arrested and this event created scope for the second level leadership to lead the movement at the same time as men were involving in the war, the females received an opportunity to rally their point and they got an ample scope to reveal their potentials in different manner. This not only gave chance to women leadership but also gave constructive shape to the feminist movement in India.

Key Words: Feminism, Quit India Movement, Colonialism

Introduction

The Quit India Movement launched on 09 August 1942 from Bombay by Mahatma Gandhi as the existing methods for opposing the ignorant British colonial government failed to achieve the respectable terms in negotiating with the British authorities on the post-war possibility for the independence. At the same time the Britain were following the appeasement policy towards the Muslim League and more specifically Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Theses created stand situation in the political life of India and the looming threat of Japanese invasion on India. This situation created inevitability for congress and Mahatma Gandhi to take stern action against the hurdles in the way of freedom. As Gandhiji gave call for Quit India Movement. With the slogan 'Do or Die' mark as remarkable change in the attitude of Indians towards the attainment of Freedom. As the men were involved in war, prominent leaders were in jail created an opportunity for women to rally their points in movement and as a consequences work for their empowerment in the socio-cultural life of India, by strengthening their position in the political sphere of the country.

To create a background for the women's participation in political sphere of country role of All India Women Congress played crucial role as it marked as a step towards politicization of



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WOMEN IN INDIAN REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS (1929-1945)

¹Dr. Deepak Sopan Vede,

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¹Saraswati Mandir Night College of Commerce and Arts, Pune, India

Abstract: India's independence on 15th August 1947 was one of the important events in the 20th century as it was outcome of many decades' efforts taken by the multiple sections of the Indian society from India and from abroad as well. There were moderates, extremist, leftist and in 1915 onwards the movement received another aspect i.e. Gandhian. Since 1885 to 1920 the masses of India had experienced the moderates and extremist methods to achieve their political objectives and in between time also came across the works of early revolutionaries from different corners of the country. The Indian subcontinent, from 1920 to 1922, India experienced the mass mobilization through Ahimsa and Satyagraha. But the sudden curtailment of the movement created vacuum in the society. In past five decades communication and education had created adequate potentials for the young generation in India to be aware about the world other than the British projection of international events. Different revolutions, socio-political and economic upheavals in 1920s made conducive atmosphere for the re-appearance of revolutionaries at the central stage of India's Freedom Struggle. In this phase the women, who were educated, enthusiastic and motivated by the goal of India's independence contributed immensely in the attainment of the objectives of the Revolutionary movement. The women like Durgadevi Vohra, Kalpana Dutt and Captain Lakshmi Sehgal have played crucial role in shaping the efforts of revolutionaries to attain the objective of India's independence. The two and an half decade of India's freedom struggle experienced not only the opposition to the colonial rule in organized manner but the revolutionaries were also planning for the post independence nature of political structure in India. This approach creates a broad scope for the study of Women role in revolutionary movements in India.

Keywords: Feminism, Revolutionary Movements, Colonialism.

Politicizing Indian Women

The facilities of education and communication contributed immensely in the freedom struggle of India and specifically speaking the last three decades saw emergence of women as a active participants in the movement. The global event like women voting rights, role of European women in First World War created favorable atmosphere in world for women to voice their opinions and provide scope to their abilities. 1920s in India not only experienced mass mobilization in India but also surfaced the potential of women strengthen that could be brought in to the freedom struggle. As the Non-cooperation movement was called off in 1922 the emergence of revolutionaries started taking place, however the this was not only the reason as with the end of first world war and Rowlett act followed by it also came to a mild level by the 1922. Financial instability in western world in the end of 1920s created ample opportunities for the armed opposition to the Colonial rule. The HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republic Association) in late 1920s played important role.

Durgadevi Vohra

By late 1928, he and Durga Devi were incorporated into the party and he became one of the primary ideologues of the HSRA, officially serving as the Propaganda Secretary, writing a history of the revolutionary movement, and treatises such as The Philosophy of the Bomb, which was drafted as a riposte to Gandhi's 1929 critique of the revolutionaries, The Cult of the Bomb. This was very systematic attempt to propagate the ideologies of revolutionaries and Durga Devi was associated with the party,¹ the Durga Devi gave birth to a son, Sachinanda, in 1925, but she remained committed to teaching and continued to work in a girls' college in Lahore until she was forced to go underground in 1929. In early December, Bhagwati Charan left Lahore to attend the annual meeting of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta, leaving a large sum of money with his wife in case of emergency – four or five thousand rupees, as she recalled. After Saunders' assassination, Sukhdev and Bhagat Singh came to Durga Devi for help, bringing with them Rajguru.

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Women Education in Poona 1848-1940

¹Dr. Deepak Sopan Vede,

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Abstract

Poona in 1848 served as a cradle for the girls' education in India with the painstaking efforts taken by Savitribai Phule and her husband Mahatma Jyotiba Phule. Being initiator in the women education and also served as a hub for the socio-religious reformers from Maharashtra, education in Poona went through several changes as there were multiple pull and push factors working at the same time, like the laws enacted at Calcutta for the direction education policies in India keeping colonial interest as the foundation. After the establishment of Municipality of Poona in 1857 and more specifically after 1882, with the enhancement in the scope of working of Municipalities in India, the education keep on evolving in crude form for women through this phase.

In the first decade of 20th century, as India experienced vicereignty of Curzon influencing almost all branches British administration in India and as a outcome of Moderates policies and colonial responses towards them there was a emergence of extremist, with more vigorous program for 'Swadeshi' education, which can cater the political needs of extremist. Right from 1854s Woods Dispatch, 1884s Hunter Commission, 1904s Universities Act, along the side the nature of provincial government and local self government had shape the nature of women education in Poona, as the first girls school was opened in Poona in 1848 keeping same enthusiasm by Dhondo Keshav Karve opened first Women University in India in 1916.

Education is the most important aspect for the emancipation of any section of society and especially section like women, oppressed by the patriarchic dogmas and socio-cultural restrain for centuries. Modern education with the values like rationality, scientific approach and utility as a foundation of the curriculum helped immensely to the social life of Poona.

Key Words:- Women Emancipation, Colonialism, Feminism.

Background

In early 19th century British were focusing on their political conquest in India consequently they were in requirement of administrative staff from India, which could be served as a connecting link between colonial administrator and their India subjects. To perform this function English language skills served as a pivotal concern in early introduction of western education in India. Macaulay in his minute on Indian education states that "I have no knowledge of either Sanscrit or Arabic, but in have done what I could to form a correct estimate of their value. I have never found one among them who could deny that single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia. The intrinsic superiority of the western literature is, indeed, fully admitted by those members of the Committee who support the Oriental plan of education."¹

Mid 19th century was the period of political upheaval in India and in that time only we observes the need of modern education in India as the need of Indians more than the administrative requirement of colonial government.

Pioneer

The Mahatma Jyotiba Phule first had taught his own wife to educate other girls and this how the savitribai Phule became first female teacher in India. This pioneering act were with number of socio-economic and cultural hurdles. The 19th century Indian women even in upper class society, having access to the western education did not received the possible conducive atmosphere for their potential. Examples like Lakshmbai Tilak wife of Lokmanya Tilak, Ramabai Ranade wife of Justice M. G. Ranade, these women could progress in their life only after coming out the shadow of their husband, one of the progressive example generally advocated about women education in western Maharashtra i.e. Dr. Anandi Gopal Joshi, first Indian Women Doctor died at the age of 22 only because the orthodox dogmas clinging on the contemporary society as husband were preferring

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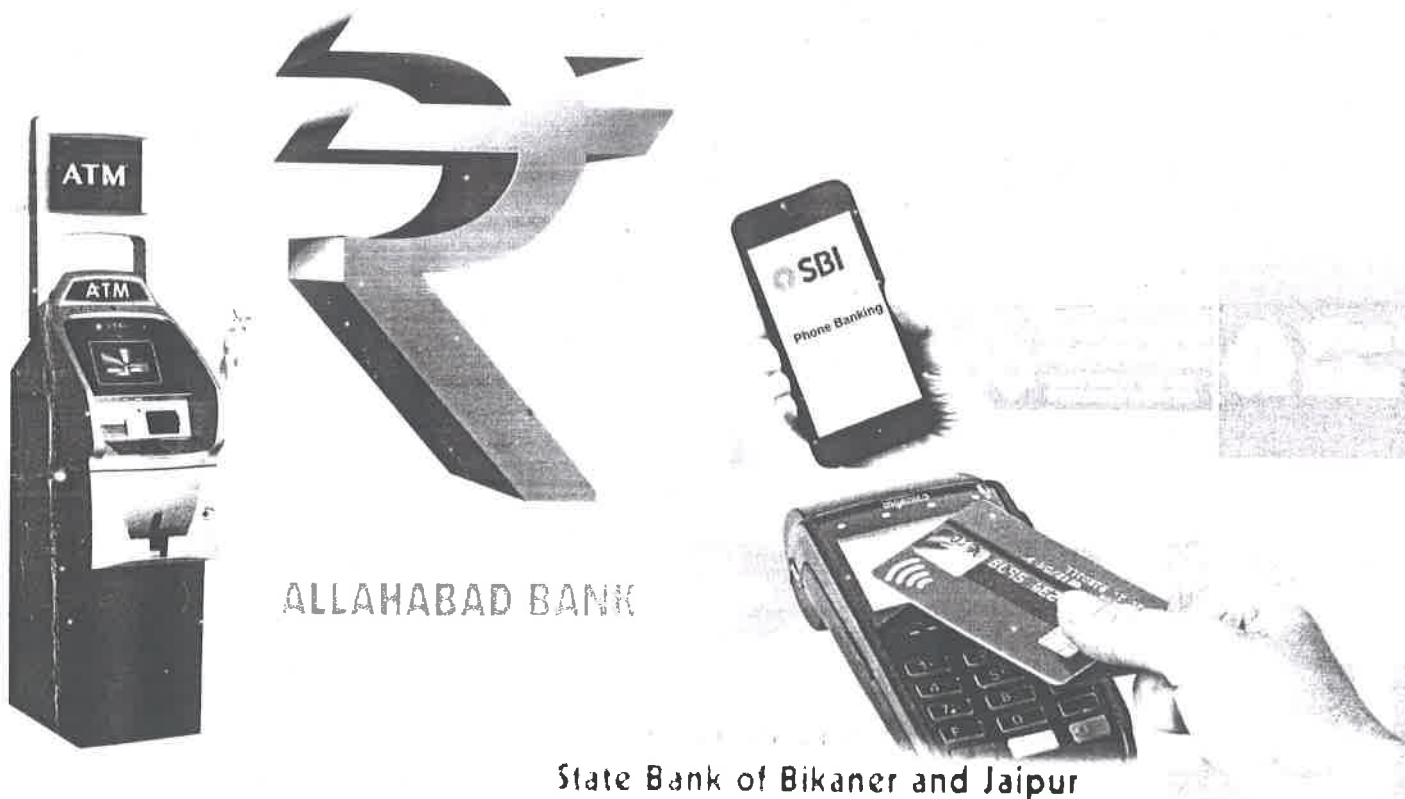
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Need and Challenges of Rural Banking in India

Prof. Shyam Kamble

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Introduction

Rural development occupies a significant place in the overall economic development of the country. Mahatma Gandhi said India lives in Villages. He stressed a rural character of economy and the need for re-generation of rural life. Since independence, it has been constant endower of our policy maker to give adequate trust to rural development as the sector is directly related to agriculture. Rural banking in India started since the establishment of banking sector in India. Rural Banks in those days mainly focused upon the agro sector. Regional rural banks in India penetrated every corner of the country and extended a helping hand in the growth process of the country. SBI has 30 Regional Rural Banks in India known as RRBs. The rural banks of SBI are spread in 13 states extending from Kashmir to Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh to North East. The total number of SBIs Regional Rural Banks in India branches is 2349 (16%). Till date in rural banking in India, there are 14,475 rural banks in the country of which 2126 (91%) are located in remote rural areas.

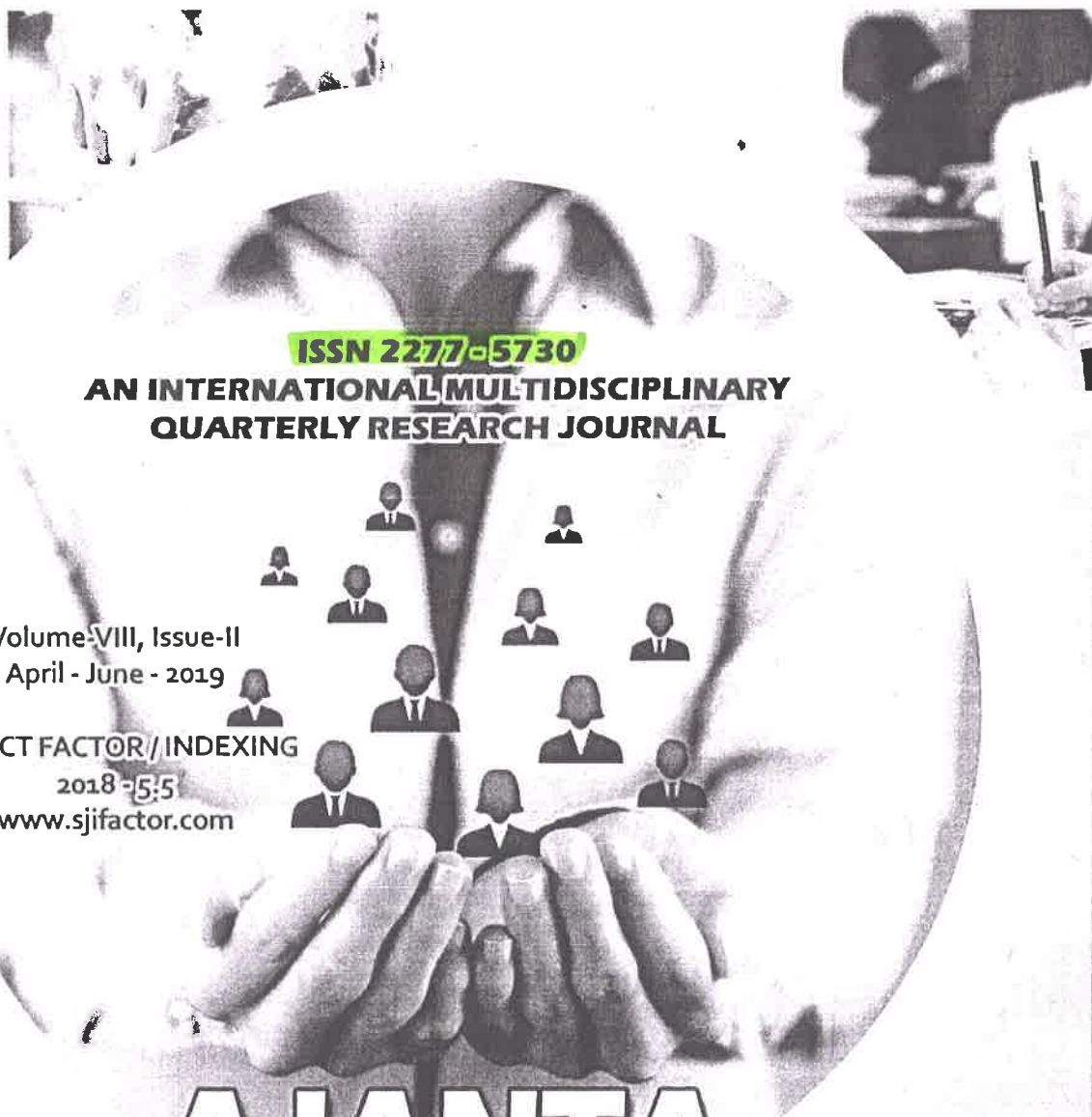
Regional Rural Banks (RRB) were established under the provisions of an ordinance promulgated on the 26th September 1975 and the RRB Act, 1976 with an objective to ensure sufficient institutional credit for agriculture and other rural sectors. The RRBs mobilize financial resources from rural / semi-urban areas and grant loans and advances mostly to small and marginal farmers, agricultural laborers and rural artisans. The area of operation of RRBs is limited to the area as notified by Government of India (GoI) covering one or more districts in the State. RRBs are jointly owned by GoI, the concerned State Government and Sponsor Banks (27 scheduled commercial banks and one State Cooperative Bank); the issued capital of a RRB is shared by the owners in the proportion of 50%, 15% and 35% respectively.

Need For rural banking to be Competitive

Generally in rural areas, demand surpasses supply of credit (as it is widely assumed that credit rationing is widely practiced both by institutional and non-institutional moneylenders), in surplus demand conditions, banks can become economically unviable only if there are high non-performing assets, controlled credit rates and high operating costs. Inefficiency of rural credit institutions was attributed to the directed and pre-approved nature of loans sanctioned under sponsored programmes, absence of any security, lack of effective follow up due to large number of accounts, legal recovery measures being considered not cost effective, riddance of repayment culture consequent to loan waiver schemes, etc. While in general the rates of interest have come down, they are available more to highly rated borrowers than to the rural sector and small and medium enterprises. Commenting on functioning of cooperatives Datt and Sundharam (2004) stated that, in many places, unscrupulous and dishonest local large farmers take all the benefits from cooperatives, thus denying the benefits of co-operation to really needy farmers. have hopelessly wrecked the working of the co-operatives. On the other hand RRBs are suffering from losses since its inception. Some estimated that the RRBs in their present set-up incur losses of about Rs. 5,00,000/- per day - despite their lower costs of operation (Reddy 2006). Highlighting the importance of rural credit reforms RBI (2002) stated that, there is a need to examine the issue of rural credit and its delivery systems in an objective as well as transparent manner and accord it priority in legislative actions and financial allocations.



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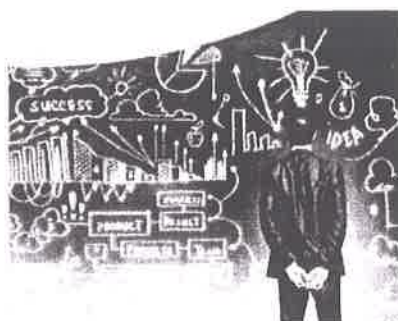
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22. Women: A Home of Knowledge and Wisdom of Philosophy - Her Education and Empowerment: A Way Towards Sustainability Holistic Development of Society

Dr. Deepak Sopan Vede

Head, Department of History, Saraswati Mandir Night College of Commerce and Arts, Pune-2

Introduction

Nobel laureate Amartya Sen said - "We need a vision of mankind not as patients whose interests have to be looked after, but as agents who can do effective things – both individually and jointly. We also have to go beyond the role of human beings specifically as 'consumers' or as 'people with needs', and consider, more broadly, their general role as agents of change who can – given the opportunity – think, assess, evaluate, resolve, inspire, agitate, and through these means, reshape the world". Here underline the importance of women empowerment for social transformation was marked.

In backward areas contribution of women as a catalyst of change in environment was always get neglected. It should be address as a social commitment as a part of sustainable development of the society. Acknowledgment of women as catalyst brings about changes in their own lives and in the lives of their families and community should be a vital foundation for social policy.

Objectives of the Study

1. / Understanding the scenario of women education and empowerment in Bhore Taluka
2. Studying the increasing acknowledgment of girls' education in strategy circles in the plans of Government of Maharashtra
3. Analyzing the role of education in ornamenting women empowerment to promote gender equality and fortify the position of women in the society
4. Examining the challenges as per New Education Policy 2016 (NEP) on women education and empowerment.



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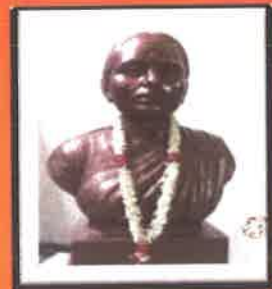
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IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON CONSUMPTIONS OF FERTILIZERS IN INDIA

Prof. Shyam Kamble

Dept. of Economics

SaraswatiMandir Night College of Commerce and Arts Pune- 411002

Abstract

Fertilizers are most important factor for increasing production in agriculture. The Government of India has been consistently pursuing policies conducive to increased availability and consumption of fertilizers in the country. According to the International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA), India is at second position in the consumption of fertilizer at world level after China and followed by USA. This study is an attempt to find out the pattern of fertilizer consumption in India and India's position at world level for fertilizer use for their agriculture production.

Keywords: Fertilizer consumption, Demand, Availability, Import, Growth rate Government policy etc.

Introduction

As a factor Fertilizer has become a necessity for the agriculture production. International Fertilizers Industry Association (IFA) explained their data and shows that China is at top in top five countries for using fertilizers for the agriculture production from 1961 till present where as India is at number second for the consumption of fertilizer for better agriculture growth and United State at number three. Fertilizers are very important for agriculture production and it was like seed in the Green Revolution. India is a major producer as well as consumer of the fertilizer for their agriculture production. Agriculture productivity depends on various inputs used for the production. Effectiveness of the inputs such as fertilizers, quality seeds, water increases agriculture production.

Objectives of the Study

This research has completed following objectives

1. To review of Government policies about production and consumption of fertilizers.
2. To analysis consumption of various fertilizers in India.
3. To analyze the pattern of production, import and consumption in India.
4. To analyze requirement and availability of fertilizers in India.

Research Methodology

Sources of data collection that Secondary data have been used for this research study. Data have been collected from various secondary sources such as websites, annual reports of various organizations,, Ministry of Fertilizers, agriculture ministry, foreign institutions and from Indiatat.com. There are various time frames have been used to analysis the fertilizers consumption in India. Trend analysis is also used to analysis the trend of the consumption of fertilizers

Table-1.1

World Demand for Fertilizer Nutrients, 2011-2015 (Figures in thousand tons)

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
N	105348	107374	109299	111109	112909
P205	41679	42562	43435	44245	45015
K20	28679	29682	30683	31594	32453
N+P205+K20	175706	179618	183417	186948	190377

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium (N, P, K) are the major chemical fertilizer being used for agriculture production. Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations data shows the trend of fertilizers demand at world level from 2011 till 2015. World-wide demand for Nitrogen has increased 6.7 percent during 2011-15 which was 105348 thousand tons in 2011 and increased to 112909 thousand tons in 2015 Whereas total demand for Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium showing 7.71 percent hike at world level during 2011-2015. it was 175706 thousand tons in 2011 and increased up 190377 in 2015



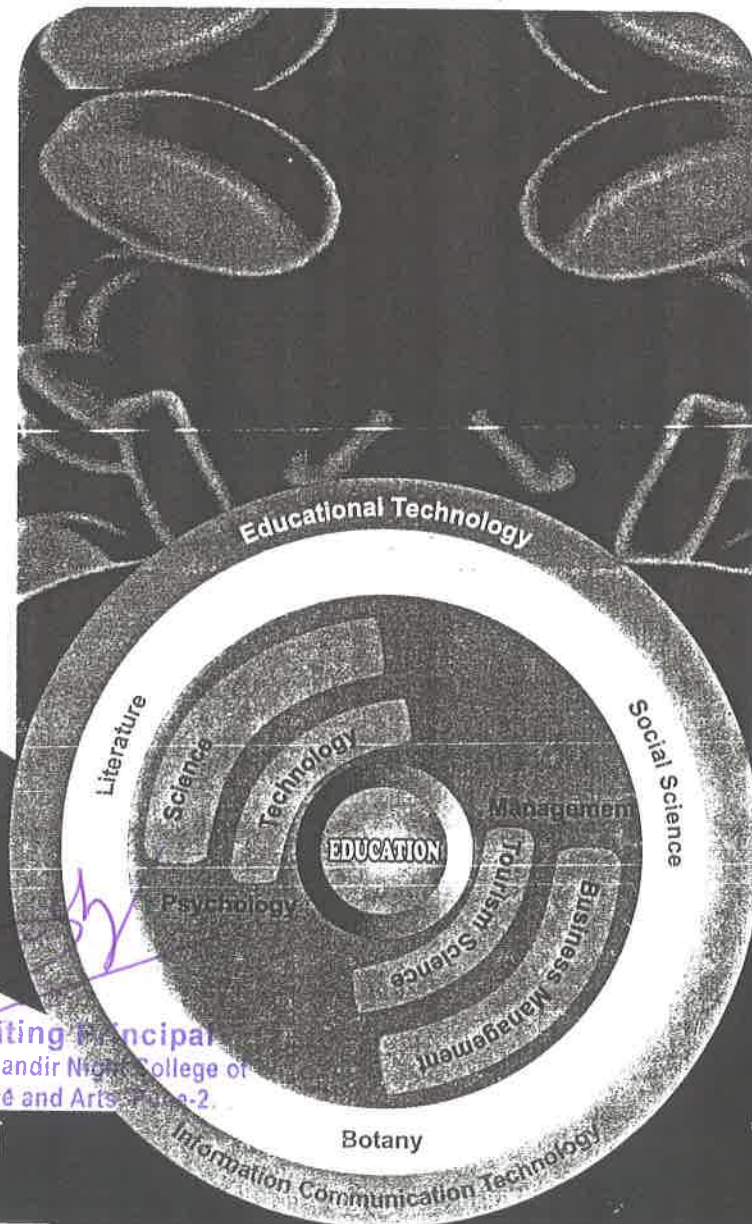
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PERFORMANCE AND CHALLENGES OF INDIAN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Prof. Shyam Kamble

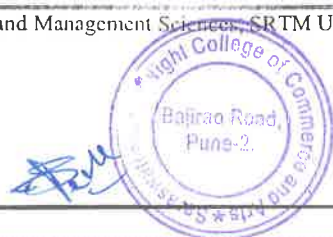
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Abstract

The present paper revises the category wise production, sales and exports of Automobiles in India. In recent years India has been developing as a market potential for automobiles due to rise in demand and as a result there is an increased production to tap the growing demand both at home and in the foreign markets. Also attempts to understand the inventory of policy responses of the government especially related to FDI in automobile sector. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been considered as a major catalyst in promoting sustainable development in developing countries. This is reflected in the production figures of the industry especially remarkable in the passenger vehicle and three wheeler divisions, where production raised from 1,08,53,930 vehicles in the year 2007- 2008 to 2,06,26,227 vehicles in the year 2012- 2013. The sales figure of the industry states that sales of commercial vehicles have decreased. The analysis of the nine years data of the industry indicates that the sale of the industry is quite satisfactory. The exports of made in India satisfactory rose in passenger cars, two and three wheelers, commercial and multi utility vehicles continue to charm overseas buyers. This paper focuses on performance, challenges and SWOT analysis of Indian Automobile Industry.

Keywords: - Automobile industry, Foreign direct investment, sales, Export, SWOT analysis etc.

Introduction: The Indian Automobile industry includes two-wheelers, trucks, cars, buses and three-wheelers which play a crucial role in growth of the Indian economy. India has emerged as Asia's 3rd largest exporter of automobiles, behind Japan and South Korea. The country is expected to top the world in car volumes with approximately 611 million vehicles on the nation's roads by 2050. The Economic progress of this industry is indicated by the amount of goods and services produced which give the capacity for transportation and boost the sale of vehicles. There is a huge increase in automobile production with a catalyst effect by indirectly increasing the demand for a number of raw materials like steel, rubber, plastics, glass, paint, electronics and services. The share of Automobile industry in the last decade in the Indian economy was around 5% of GDP. For forty years since India's independence from the British in 1947, the Indian car market was dominated by two localized versions of ancient European designs the Morris Oxford, known as the Ambassador, and a old Fiat. This lack of product activity in the Indian market was mainly due to the Indian government's complex regulatory system that effectively banned foreign-owned operations. Within this system (referred to informally as the "license raj"), any Indian firm that wanted to import technology or products needed a license/permit from the government. The difficulty of getting these licenses stifled automobile and component imports, creating a low volume high cost car industry that was inefficient, unprofitable, and technologically obsolete. The two dominant products Ambassador and Fiat, although customized to the poor road conditions in India, were based on a stale design concept (with outdated features), and were also fuel inefficient. In the early 1980's, the Indian government made limited attempts at reforming the automotive industry, and entered into a joint venture with Suzuki of Japan. The joint-venture, called Maruti Udyog Limited, launched a small but fuel efficient model (called "Maruti 100"). Priced at about \$5,500, the product became an instant hit. The joint venture now produces three small-car models, a van, and a utility vehicle at a rate of more than 250,000 a year. Despite being a late entrant, Maruti's vehicles are estimated to account for as much as 70 per cent of India's car population. In 1991, a newly elected Indian government took over and faced with a balance-of-payments crisis initiated a series of economic liberalization measures designed to open the Indian economy to foreign investment and trade. These new measures effectively dismantled the license raj which had made it difficult for Indian firms to import machinery and know-how and had disallowed



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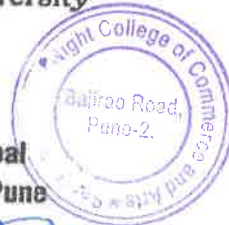
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Types of Cyber Crimes.

Prof. Dr. Savita Thorat,

Shilpa Kshirsagar, Saraswati Mandir Night college, Pune

Abstract :

Today, in recent times, where the world is getting closer through network, the crime is also on rise. The computers have been for stealing computers and also for criminal activities. Recently, internet technology development has created a platform for substantial increase in these activities. Thus, an emerging area of criminal behaviour over the computer network is seen predominantly. Cyber crimes are broadly categorised into three groups. First is Crime against individual: Any crime related to single individual such as Identity theft, Hacking, Cyber Fraud are called individual cyber crimes. Second one is Property cyber crimes, are the crimes where the assets of the organisation are intentionally damaged or the assets are used to commit cyber crimes. Third is Government related cyber crimes are the crimes where the government is the target. In such cases Government websites can be hacked, fear of insecurity and panic is spread among citizens; Cyber terrorism is also a major threat to Government. Thus, by adopting certain effective detection methods show how cyber criminals make use of system vulnerabilities for different types of cyber attacks and what precautionary methods could be used to prevent these criminal activities for safe and secured internet browsing.

Keywords: Network, Cyber Crime, Identity Theft, Hacking, Cyber Fraud, Cyber Terrorism.

Introduction: Any criminal activity that involves a computer or the computer network is called a cyber crime. Thus, user's constant vigilance is very essential to control cyber crimes. There are different types of cyber crimes. The most common types are as follows-

1. **Identity Theft:** This can be classified as individual cyber crime. The personal information of the user is at risk. It mainly occurs when internet is used for online cash transactions, financial and banking transactions. In this type of cyber crime, the criminal accesses person's bank details, credit or debit card information, unique identification numbers of customers for his/her own benefits. It can result in major financial loss and even loss of user's credibility. Also the privacy of individual is invaded.

Thus the basic principle 'confidentiality of individual information' is violated.

2. **ATM Fraud:** This crime is recently on rise in our country. This type of fraud can include any deliberate criminal technique which involves the use of ATM to obtain something of value.
3. **Malicious Software:** This software is internet based software or programs that are used to disrupt a network. The software is used to gain access to a system to gather sensitive information or data or causing damage to software present in the system.
4. **Software Piracy:** Software piracy is unauthorised copying, developing multiple copies of software, audio or video data file without considering the permission of the

