

Thematic study of Sadanand Deshmukh's : Baromaas**Assist. Prof. Ramchandra Yashawant Nikam****Introduction:-**

Sadanand Deshmukh is born in Chikhali, district-Buldhana of Maharashtra in a farming family. His father was small farming in Maharashtra. He is the post independent writer and who presents the social condition of agrarian and rural society in Maharashtra. He completed also M.A.Ph.D. in Marathi literature. He worked as a teacher of Marathi in a collage at Amadapur, Taluka- Chikhali, district Buldhana. He has written short stories, novels and poems and has indulged in occasional literary writing.

He has written two novels. One is 'Tahan'(1998) and second is 'Baromaas '(2002). Both are popular and have achieved state and national level award's. His first novel is 'Tahan' (1998) means 'quest' that is about the downtrodden people in Maharashtra. It is the story of young man whose quest is to become a successful man. He runs family by earning money. The theme of the novel is an Influence of urban culture. On the rural life is the theme of this novel. This novel has been transmitted serially on Aakashwani Jalgaon.

His second novel is 'Baromaas (2002) his 'Twelve Enduring months'. This novel is translated into English by Vilas Salunkhe in 2013. Dr. Damodar Chadase has translated this novel into Hindi. Prof.Dhirajmeshram is directed a film on this novel as 'Baromaas'. This film was selected to be a part of 2012, in south Asian international film festival at New York. As well as, It was the only film selected for the DC independent film festival (DCIFF) in Washington., DC.

Sadanand Deshmukh is known for his agrarian stories-'Lachand', Uthaawan', 'Mahaloot', 'Ragada', 'Gabhoolgabha', and Khundalghaas' are his some popular short stories books, He has achieved 'Sahityaakadami' Award for his well known novel 'Baromaas'. He has also got 'Maharashtra State government Award.' For his collection of short stories 'Mahaloot'.

The novel are involves the characters from the rural Maharashtra and their socio-cultural,

economic, political, and religious conditions. The characters of the novel belong to all sectors of life; It has farmers, novel belong to all sectors of life; It has farmers Peasants, workers, traders, religious, People, educated people, urban people and downtrodden people.

Problem of Farmers:-

The themes of the novel related to current problems of farming and rural society of the Maharashtra. The situation of farmers are becoming worse day by day and this novel includes all worse conditions of farming in India or rural in India. The government Policies, social condition, infect of globalization in inclusive rural life, and a few other themes in the novel show the bad conditions of rural society. Eighty percent people are independent of farming in India. It gives works, food and shelter of common people. Today this farming sector in India is not in good conditions. Indian farming is in the state of depression. Without farming and farmers this country will not survive. This country needs food first and then cars, TVs, mobiles and luxurious items. We stop the production of food by using land to create luxurious items. This policy is attacks the sovereignty of India as a nation. If we stop to produce the food how can we survive? Hungry nation is can not maintain sovereignty.

Famrer's Movements:-

Farmer's movements in Maharashtra try to give justice and to develop the lives of farmers. Leftist movement and rightist movement are the two main movements in Maharashtra and in India. Both these movements have some goals. They have main aim to give justice comes farmers lives. They believe that nations happiness comes from the happiness of farmers. They have next important goal to sent farmers representatives in Parliament and assembly. Farmers in India are mostly illiterate people. Farmer's movement try to educate farmers and to create awareness about health, house insurance and other benefits. farmers movements have a main goal to protect farmers from money lenders and illegal rules of banks. Leftist movements especially try to

develop the attitude of farmers towards the government policies. They oppose the privatization, globalization and corporatization of farming. They oppose to give lands to capitalist people. They believe that the policies of central government and state government are responsible for the problems of farmers. Rightist movements believe in the capitalization of farming as well as privatization of farming, they say that farmers of India should complete with the farmers of world.

Unemployment:-

In the last two decades unemployment in every sector is a crucial problem in India. Every citizen, urban or rural has suffered because of unemployment. Government does not begin new public projects or sectors and wants to run the projects by private agencies which do not have any security for any job. After completing the particular project they don't take any responsibility of workers. Government gives more and more facilities to private sectors and refuses investment in farming. Government should start agro-industrial projects which will help farmers because farm produce is perishable. Indian farming doesn't need social Economic Zone it needs special farming zones as conveyed by the novel. The number of educated people are suffering from his life because job's is not available in the market. Education & market have become two different things. Jobs and works in market don't have any co-relation with the education in school.

Eknath has completed his education upto M.A.B.Ed. in Marathi Literature as the special subject. He got good marks but didn't get a job. His brother and all their friends didn't get job because they had no money to fulfill the demand of donation. Madhu want's to sell land for donation. Sometimes, Eknath also thinks on that. But their parents strongly refused to sell the land.

Conclusion:-

There are numerous characters in the novel, Eknath, Madhukar, Alka, Subhanrao, Narubhau are the main characters in the novel. The most interest of there is Eknath, He is the protagonist of the novel. He is the highly educated but unemployed. In fact, He represents thousands of young unemployed strugglers fighting for fulfilling their dreams and survival.

Alka is a wife of Ekanath. She Belongs to well to do family. She completed also her graduation in science. She get married with Eknath hoping all the prosperity and pleasure. But Eknath could not get job. It is her destiny now to live with Eknath with all the sufferings and adversities.

References Books:-

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3. Deshmukh, Keshav. Baromaas: Ekanawayarth. Pune: Popular Prakashan, 2012. Print.
4. Baromaas: Sadanand Deshmukh, Novel. (2002).