“Education through self-help is our motto” - Karmaveer

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha’s,
Prof. Dr. N.D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur-Perid
Tal.-Shahuwadi, Dist.-Kolhapur- 415101
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Dr. Anil Udale  Dr. Sidram Khot
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha’s
Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil, Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur (Perid)

One Day Interdisciplinary National Level Conference

• Arts •
‘The Impact of Globalization on Languages, Literature, Education, Social Sciences, Library, Environment, Sports and Games’

• Commerce •
‘The Impact of Globalization on Co-operative Societies’

• Science •
‘Role of Science in Conservation of Environment and Biodiversity’
Globalization has had a tremendous influence on almost every aspect on the planet. It has its impact on Indian society, agricultural sector, economy, education sector etc. In this vein, it made me happy to know that Prof. Dr. N.D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur (Perid), Tal- Shahuwadi, Dist- Kolhapur is organizing three One Day National Conferences on different themes on 17th March 2018. The faculty of Arts is organizing One Day National Conference on ‘The Impact of Globalization on Languages, Literature, Education, Social Sciences, Library, Environment, Sports and Games’. The theme of the conference to be held by Commerce faculty is ‘The Impact of Globalization on Cooperative Societies’. And the theme of the conference organized by the faculty of science is ‘Role of Science in Conservation of Environment and Biodiversity’.

I am sure that the deliberations during the event will mark their contributions on the theme of the conferences to the great extent. It will definitely enrich the academicians, researchers and our students. I wish the conference will be a milestone in the academics.

12-03-2018
Kolhapur

Prof. Dr. N.D. Patil, Chairman,
College Development Committee
MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to know that the Prof. Dr. N.D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur (Perid), Tal- Shahuwadi, Dist- Kolhapur is organizing three One Day National Conferences on different themes on 17th March 2018. The faculty of Arts is organizing One Day National Conference on ‘The Impact of Globalization on Languages, Literature, Education, Social Sciences, Library, Environment, Sports and Games’. The theme of the conference to be held by Commerce faculty is ‘The Impact of Globalization on Cooperative Societies’. And the theme of the conference organized by the faculty of science is ‘Role of Science in Conservation of Environment and Biodiversity’.

I do hope that a large number of participants will actively take part and the conferences will serve as a platform for young researchers, faculty members and resource persons for exchange of innovative ideas in research.

I wish the proposed National conferences a grand success.

12-03-2018

Prin. Dr. Bhausaheb Karale,
Secretary,
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Satara.
MESSAGE

It is a happy moment that our college is organizing three One Day National Conferences on different themes on 17th March 2018. The faculty of Arts is organizing One Day National Conference on ‘The Impact of Globalization on Languages, Literature, Education, Social Sciences, Library, Environment, Sports and Games’. The theme of the conference to be held by Commerce faculty is ‘The Impact of Globalization on Cooperative Societies’. And the theme of the conference organized by the faculty of science is ‘Role of Science in Conservation of Environment and Biodiversity’.

It will definitely prove a very productive and fruitful activity in the academics. These three conferences will make a huge impact in the diverse fields of knowledge.

I wish a grand success for the conferences.

Prin. Dr. Vijaysinh Sawant
Joint Secretary (H.Edu.)
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Satara.

12/03/2018
It is a great moment in the history of our college that the college is organizing three One Day National Conferences on different themes on 17th March 2018. The faculty of Arts is organizing One Day National Conference on ‘The Impact of Globalization on Languages, Literature, Education, Social Sciences, Library, Environment, Sports and Games’. The theme of the conference to be held by Commerce faculty is ‘The Impact of Globalization on Cooperative Societies’. And the theme of the conference organized by the faculty of science is ‘Role of Science in Conservation of Environment and Biodiversity’.

There has been an immense change in almost every aspect of human life after 1991 as the whole world accepted much wrought term ‘Globalization’. It had its positive as well as negative consequences on the global transactions. The globalization had its impact not only on Trade, Commerce and World economy as a whole but also on Languages, Literature, Social sciences, Education and Environment. As a result a tremendous amount of research had been undertaken in view of Globalization. Therefore our college determined to hold Conferences on the said themes.

I am sure that these Conferences will enable the researchers to put their research ideas in the view of Globalization.

I hope these Conferences will definitely be a wonderful experience for the participants.

12/03/2018

Prin.Dr.Sunil Kamble
Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur (Perid)
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## Interdisciplinary National Level Conference

**17th Mar. 2018**

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**Organised By**
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निर्ण्य संतों ने सामाजिक उद्योग और जाति प्रथा व बाहुळवर वा विवेक का विश्लेषित किया है। कवियों के कहानी है कि सभी स्त्री-पुरुष जो इस जगत में निवास करते हैं, ईश्वर के समक्ष प्रतिष्ठित हैं। उनकी शिक्षा भी रही है कि केवल सत्य ही स्वाभाविक है। कपवत प्रेम और प्राणियों के प्रति दया में प्रकट होता है। प्रथा पर विवाह प्राप्त करने, समस्त मानव जाति के लिए अपने हद में प्रेम उठाने वो किसी भी प्राणियों में ईश्वर है। बाहुळवर और लाहौल लोग भी किसी सभी मुद्दों अपनी प्रतिकृति व संरचना में समान है। इसलिए उन्होंने यह अवधारणा रखी थी -

“भक्ति भाव का भाव, भूषण नहीं विवेक बहुळवर विवेक लिखन, बनाई कारे, बाध्य लोक अनेक। एक तथा एक ही पागली, कर हर्षावर न्यायी जानी। पाती सूर पाती लो चाँदी, लागी कहो कहां दू सूरस"।

भावात्मक एकता की विश्लेषण में सूक्ष्म विवाह और महलक पुरातत्त्व जागरण हिंदी-उर्दू से भी निर्णूण भक्ति व सूक्ष्म सागर से भावात्मक एकता वाली सागर की अविश्वासी विरासत निऋतियों मतलब कर्मसार वर्तमान, प्रकृती (सूरुन्नुर्नाम), अदरक (नौसेनाकर), ग्रंथी (सूक्ष्म-वर्तमान), कवी (कृतव महती), मुख्य (चंद बदन और पहाड़), गुरुत्व (सूरुन्नुर्नुर्नाम), हालालियों (सूरुन्नुर्नुर्नाम) आदि की कृतियों में देखने में देखने की फलदाती तथ्य सबसे निर्णूण विवेचन रहता संस्कृत धर्म और श्रीराम सर्वोत्तम ने “देशी भक्ति करतार" । और “देशी सत्यिकार : ऊतम और विमान" में कहा है।

द्वारक से नम माननुजाचर्य ने भावात्मक एकता एवं मनुष्य की सागर में प्रगतिशील शून्यक बिवाह से। वे आलोचकों की परंपरा में जमे थे और विश्व की भक्ति का आयार लेकर निर्णय जाति के लोगों को ऊँचा जर्जर, सभी में मनुष्य की सागर की और देशी भाव भी रणनीतिक “शक्तोपाध्याय" के विषय प्रमुख भाग से कैथिक का वेद कहकर समाप्त किया । शून्य और अंत के साथ-साथ मुसलमान को भी इन्होंने अपनी क्षितिज परंपरा में स्वीकार। आलोचकों ले भक्तिवाद शास्त्रों का सहारा पाकर सारे भारत में फैल गया।

निर्णूण भक्ति की भावात्मक एकता और सुफियों की अनुभूत प्रेम भक्ति व मनुष्यता का आयार करती है। कवियों के शिष्य बुद्धि, जो राजशुलना के एक गरीब बुद्धि के भर पैदा हुए थे, सूफी विवाहों से प्रभावित बुद्धि थे। अपने गुरु के समान उन्होंने हिंदुओं के एकत्व व अनुभव के स्तर पर एक समान भक्ति का पर्यावरण पाकर कहा -

“प्रेम अलग-अलग संस्कृती में मांग करते हो, यह पृथ्वी और आकाश, जल और वायु, दिन और रात, चंदनास और सूर्य, सता ईश्वर की सेवा में लग रहते हैं। वे किस अदुर्दर्श, उस सता सिंहु, उस ईश्वर के होने के अलिखित और किसी संग्राम के नहीं।"

प्रेम, महत्त्व की भक्ति का प्रथम देते हुए दात ने हिंदुओं और मुसलमानों को समान ही माना है।

वर्तमान युग के अपर्याप्त विवेचना विचार के निर्धारक भूमिका मृग्य-शैली में, समस्त भारत के इस निर्णूण संतों की प्रभावशाली भूमिका की विश्लेषण नहीं किया जा सकता। द्वारका भारत में योगी वेन्णा, सिद्धिचंद्र, निकल्पवृंद और साधक आदि ने भी निर्णूण भक्ति के भावात्मक पक्षों पर जोर दिया है। योगी वेन्णा ने तीर्थ वाजा व धार्मिक विवाहों पर हिंदू और मुसलमान पत्न-पति के विवेचनों पर तार्किक अवधारणा की दृष्टि से विवेचना की है -

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“तिसरी बोव तुरक दासार गाडु
काली बोव लंज दारित गाडु
कुकु सिंह मुगुने, गोदावरिको बोव
विस्वा भिंगा मितुरेवा।”

अर्थात् तिसरी जाने से मुसलमान भवाना का भाषा नहीं बन जाता, काली का तीर्थार्थ करने से सुधेर हाथो नहीं बनता और गोदावरी में लगने करने मात्र से हुलत जायर नहीं बनता सारांश यह है कि भक्ति के बिना तीर्थार्थ करना है। ये मनी बेमन्या ने मुसलमानों की तीख पाठाएं का खंडन इस प्रकार किया है।

“पक्क कु जनमेत मुगुन त रील एक पें कर्द ईंडु लेदा।
अनिमट परिपुरुण, इला महम्मदु
विगुदा भिंगा मितुरे वेमा।”

भाव यही है कि पक्का ज्ञात क्यों आते हय? जो परमात्मा वहाँ है क्या वह यहाँ नहीं है? जबकि सब में पूर्ण रूप से अल्ला मोहम्मद का पूरा समाज हुआ है। बेमन्या का काव्य-सर्जन कथाके के सारण ही सामाजिक चेतना के सुधार की प्रवृत्ति लेकर विचार विचार है। उनहोंने सामाजिक वैक्यश, भाषात्मक मतभेदों की लक्ष्य कर मानसिकी तीर्थ पर विशिष्टता समाज को, अपने चित्र व लेखन से भाषात्मक एकता की सार्थक भाषा थी। कथाक, बेमन्या, सम्बन्ध स्सत्तलमुण्ड, प्रतिपरंपरा में सर्वव्याप में सर्वादुब ने संत भावानों के अनुरूप जाति-पंडित के बेदभाव का लेख आम जनता को फोटोस्टैट है।

“नदेव योदे श्रीभैम, कुंडु बादेवी नीर
मुखिम मोदेतमजल
कुलोगे नुबुदे व बंडु सबां”

अर्थात् सभी मुगुन एक ही वसुधा पर चलते हैं, एक ही पृथ्वी का पानी पीते हैं तथा अंत में एक ही प्रकार की अभिज्ञता में जलते हैं तो जाति-पंडित व गोदावरी का प्रथम व्यक्ति उपनाम होता है।

भाषात्मक एकता की निगमण भक्ति संबंधों अवधारणा सामाजिक स्तर पर भिन्नता को ही भाषात्मक नहीं करती है बल्कि प्रत्येक रचनाकार को भी अनुप्रेरित करती है। उदाहरण यहूदी नजीर को निन्न पंडितों का भाषात्मक किर्तियों के प्रारंभ क्यों उपनाम होता है।

“झाल्टा न करो गिलाल, मजहव का कोड यां
सिस राह में जो आन पड़, चुरारे, हर यां
जुनार गले या कि बांध बीज हो कुरःअः
आशिक तो बदल है, न हिंदु न मुसलमाँ
काफर न कोई साहबे इलाम रहाहे
आशिक वाले अल्लाह का एक नाम रहेगा।

नजीर ने कथाक की पर्यंत में न केवल निगमण इंतज़ का ही संरचन और पाटर्ड का विशेष किया है बल्कि सूची भवाना में दीर्घता लेने के बावजूद मुगुन इंतज़ की वंदना की है। निगमण भक्ति भक्ति के शिकारी साधकों के योगदान के कारण पूरे नीचे, बुद्ध समय मुगुन जानेवाली जातियों, अभित्वों, धार्मिक श्लोकों तथा जातियों से भरे मुगुन मात्र का गौरव से जीना का संबंध व आध्यात्मिक बल मिला है।

भक्ति आंदोलन को लोक-बेटार्म के रूप में अपेक्षित परिसरन लोकनायक आंदोलन विकार जाता है, जिसने भारतीय ऋषिकों के संवाहन आंदोलन का नवीन आया है, संस्कृतपीक ब्रह्मचारी आंदोलन का पहल की है, जहाँ अपने “संस” का साधारण विचार को कोटिदेस सिंह में स्थापित कर रहे हैं। साधारण जीवन्यापन के विचार के निगमण भक्तियों-संतों ने भाषात्मक एकता का नवीन परिप्रेक्ष्य दिया है। ये सत्त भौतिक सूची के प्रति उदाहरण थे पर यूनियनर्स यूनियन-ड्रेड के रूप में महात्माओं की भी स्वीकार कि सकते हैं। बेमन्या के शब्दों में यह अवधारणा अभिबृत हुई है:

“कामीयका बांडु कविकांडु रिकांडु
कामीयका भौतिक कांडु"
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Kamai yen badhe kavi yonu rabi yonu
vishvabhitarama vijunvima.

Aartha jio vakata mahatvaakshi nahi hain, yah n kavi bha sankata hain, n ravi aur n hi mhusukh mahatvaakshi nahi hain, yah n kavi bha sankata hain, n ravi aur n hi mhusukh. Mahatvaakshi vakata (vicharak, vashmenik, sant ya phal) hi kavi banta hai ya ravi banta hai.

Vagun bhakti aandolan ke bhaalakam par ke prasar ke sriamai reha hain aapni shri-jevan me chetana ke aamav, narai ke maana ke swapmak manana, sadhivon se chalo a rahe varna-vyavastha, vijataya shasan, aksham v aavatka ke parimenth, krmshin jevan ke parloki ke bhavana aadhi kai sarae prasang hain inke karan hamare muktayeebhin bhartay me punarajgarh ke prakarta teevi nahi hoini kai.

K. daamorenu ne svikara hai ki ‘bhakti aandolan ke aapni sriamai thi. Yuh等级 hai ki samvaat prarnabon, purvchh aur sankteeni se santai ke vyaktimart jana ke sujannike bhatma ke praran pradan kar rahe thay. Unke vyaktimart a vaanitv ne janta me ek nai chetana jagai aur kriavyayali ke lete vyash jalaksanupad tap me ek Party praksha ke prasang hain viyakta ke aapne aam samvad ke aamantti lahe vajab vahi aur samvaat vishaya sankteeni me jana puniku... aam janta me jaguuri te pedia ki, pitu yah sanjukt a vaanitv ke vyakta ke Bhuvaad vishayon ke vashatk karanon ke samjhaon aur maana ke druhon aur pedaon ke nuan samjha prasar karte me sankal nahi hoina’.

Vagun bhakti aandolan ke swapmak vishayon ke lete vyash bhartiye bhavanon me vishyayet sidhdhaye navadhe, puridhe, santet-hatot ke milte-jute ‘pete’ ke vishayon ke vishyen aur aandolan aapne aap ye swasvakalik ke sahajik ke punarajgarh ke prakarta se avart hoini hain. Vagun samvad aapna samvaat vakta aikyastik samvad ke aam ke vyash bhavane ke sahajik gatiyogik-prakshaon ke mukyakammar prastute par his samvad hain. Kevali do a yeh bhava sahajik ke krama ke tuhlaun ke var on ke samvaat aapni sahajik vakta ke plhant ke nahi jana parigati. Karan jis samvaat uttarjy-parvmbi prakshaon me sidhdhaye-nahon ke varojon swa, us samvaat danvyi-paayjveek kramaon me aapna aur shakton ke tadaaka kriyoon se bhai, aur jis samvaat vagun vagun ke lahar santon ke suvidhaon ke pravaka se uttar - paabhim ke abhay bharta me jaguuri hote rehi thi aapne samvaat jaimil, teeluk, kannad v aalambal sahajik me kormubhesh rup se utvan var v naminon ke bice sahajik saumon ka bhavna aurachar, najavan v aapnayo-namik bhanon ke karana dheed rehi thi.

Yehi hame aapni aikyastik vakta ke praman varme se parivaar par vyayakaar kar do aurjavana shitey hain ki “bharta ke maham sahajik ke praman varme se swapna abhay bharat se pavan sankovit ke panvara ke abhara se pavan sankovit dheete rehi hain.” Vaghe unnshopa ka muumonti ‘chartske-chartske’ hain ya nuqat ka ‘bandhun hiray gaahoj surajav’ sidhoye hain, aapva sidhdhaye-nahon ke maham maata ke samvad karo beela sidhoye hain, aapna nahan, khand, namvee, damaas, bhandu udham santin ke karan v sahajik muktayeebhi, manavbhang, aurthayik varini hai ya sukkhi santon ke dinkhini hindi ke sanjakt karanon ke bhaalakam abhara bhumi hain, ya ‘abhara kahin te jhioh ke kuch pior pasaita jaane re’, yehi saari aikyastik ke bhaalakam abhara ke bhavna ke janaon me sahajik bhumi ke praman vahin.

Sambandh Sutai
1. Vagun samvad shukt / vishyataman
2. Rihintay: “kabher va rameva: ek avyakta” ke bhumi
3. K. daamorenu: abharta chintan purna
4. Vicharvaram mitsa: bhakti kavya aur lok-jevan
5. Hjatonic pratham dinkhivi: hindii sahajik ke bhumi
6. K. daamorenu: abharta chintan purna
7. Purnaandh joshii: parivaran v aikakar ke sahajik abhara

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वैश्वीकरण और हिंदी कहानी
(निर्माता वर्ण की कहानियों के संदर्भ में)

प्र. डॉ. के. बी. गोसले
रा. छ. शाहु कोकेज, कदमवाड़ी रोड, कोल्हापुर

प्रस्तावना:
आज का युग वैश्वीकरण का युग है। कोई भी देश सबसे अलग रहकर अपना विकास नहीं कर सकता। भारत भी इस त्योहारावटेन्त्र के दौर में शामिल है। वैश्वीकरण और रंगीन विषय की हिंदी साहित्य में अपना अलग एवं महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। स्थान का अस्तित्व कायम रखने के लिए एवं अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए विश्वसाहित्य में अपने साहित्यकारों में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। प्रेरणावंदन, जयशक्ति प्रेरणा, उपि प्रेरणावंदन, राजेन्द्र यादव, मनु बंधरी निर्माता वर्ण, अमरकृष्ण, आंद्रे, कमलेश्वर, ममता कालिया, मालिका जोशी, चित्रा मुदगल, झाँसराकर, हरिशंकर परसाई, वित्त प्रभाकर, धर्मीय भारती, मिश्रितसंगीत आदि। वैश्वीकरण के संदर्भ में हैं। पूँछ बने जो ने इसका है - "आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक सीमाओं की मोहादों को हटाकर लेन-देन गति में जिन नियमों को बनाया गया था उस कलाकारों की भी क्रम का आर्थिक तथा सांस्कृतिक नियम के स्वचालन का दूर करना वैश्वीकरण है।" 1

पंतू वैश्वीकरण, बाजारीकरण, आर्थिककरण, उपमोहनावाद जैसी संस्कृति के परिशोधक स्तरी की सत्संग में कहानी परिवर्तन आया है।

वर्ण में आर्थिककरण, बहाना, जागृति, आर्थिककरण के संदर्भ में कहानी का महान बदल सबर है। हर बेंच में पुरूष के साथ कार्य कर रही है। इस कहानीयों के उस दृढ़ता में निम्न विवरण को दर्शाया।

निर्माता वर्ण की कहानियों इस यथार्थ स्थान को संदर्भ करती है। अंतर कहानियों की नाट्यात्मक विवाह के लिए अपने भ्रमन के साथ रहती है।

उसे मान लेंगे, वर्ण नाट्य की मानवीय नाट्यात्मक विवाह के लिए अंतर कहानियों के अंतर कहानियों के साथ कार्य कर रही है। इस कहानीयों के उस दृढ़ता में निर्माता वर्ण की कहानियों का दर्शाया।

वर्ण कहानियों में नाट्य नीति और नाट्यात्मक दो है। निर्माता कहानी नाट्यात्मक विवाह के लिए अंतर कहानियों के अंतर कहानियों के साथ कार्य कर रही है। इस कहानीयों के उस दृढ़ता में निर्माता वर्ण की कहानियों का दर्शाया। उसे मान लेंगे, वर्ण नाट्य की मानवीय नाट्यात्मक विवाह के लिए अंतर कहानियों के अंतर कहानियों के साथ कार्य कर रही है। इस कहानीयों के उस दृढ़ता में निर्माता वर्ण की कहानियों का दर्शाया।

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वैश्वीकरण से प्रभावित २९ वी सदी के हिंदी उपन्यास

डा. संजय विद्योल
दै. आ. च. नाईक कलेज, चिन्हकी

महामहोपाध्याय डा. देवेंद्र सिंह ने सबकी कर्तव्यों के लिए नवीनतम उपकरणों का प्रयोग किया है। इससे हिंदी उपन्यास के समाजविद्याको अध्ययन करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण बना हुआ है। इसमें पत्र-पत्रिका के प्रमुख संस्कृतिक का जन्म हुआ है। जिसमें पत्र-पत्रिका और बच्चों के लिए अवधारित होते हैं। नवीनतम साहित्य की दृष्टि से इस समस्या का निर्माण हो गया है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है। नवीनतम साहित्य का रहस्य नहीं है।
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नयी हिंदी कविता और भूमिपूलकरण

श्री. नाचिम शेख
अध्यापक, हिंदी विभाग
श्री. विजयसिंह यादव कला एवं विज्ञान महाविद्यालय,
पंजाब-वड़ाज जिला, कोल्हापुर.

दर्शन वा अध्ययन के दौरान 'नयी हिंदी कविता' के पृथक्क विश्लेषण के प्रभाव के पूर्व विश्वास के पूर्व विश्वास का स्वतंत्र रूप था लेकिन विश्व के आर्थिक विकास के रूप में स्वीकार
गया। उदारवाद के रूप में इस तंत्र के पूरे विश्व की आर्थिक व्यवस्था की अपने कब्जे में लेना शुरू किया। बाजारवाद भी एक नए
विकास के पूरे विश्व में दूरी गति से विकसित हुई। पूरीतिवादी इस व्यवस्था ने अर्थव्यवस्था के साथ-साथ अन्य देशों की सांस्कृतिक,
सामाजिक तथा नैतिक मायनों को भी प्रभावित किया। इन्हें इसी स्वतंत्र कहा जा सकता है तथा पूरी दूरी दूरीयां एक 'स्वतंत्र
विकास' के रूप में आमों के आत्मा। पूरीतिवादी इस व्यवस्था ने भारत के अन्य क्षेत्रों में यह वर्तमान समय में अपने
स्वतंत्र कारक होने का सभी देशों के लिए एक अमेरिकी अर्थव्यवस्था।

साहित्य समाज से प्रभावित हुए विना नहीं रह सकता। समाज में होनेवाले परिवर्तन का असर साहित्य पर भी विकसित हुए लगा।
समकालीन कविता पर भी इस प्रकार आर्थिक चर्चाएं, उद्योगी वृक्षी अर्थव्यवस्था, बजारवाद, उपभोक्तावाद का तीरा असर
हुआ। इस कविता में भारतीय जन-जीवन को अर्थव्यवस्था से भ्रमित करता है। एक और भूमिपूलकरण के हो रहे
फक्तों को भी समाज कारक रूप से प्रभावित किया गया। इसके बाद कमांड से भ्रमित किया गया। विश्वु छूट, रेखा अन्नो, वातावरण,
विज्ञानवाद, चिकित्सा, वैज्ञानिक सरगम, वाङ्क राज, चंद्रकुल, देशभक्त, लिखित जुलूड़ी, अकोला बाजारवाद, राजस्थान जोशी,
मंगल ब्लार, उदय प्रकाश, आदि कवियों ने वर्तमान भी इस समय पर अपने कविताओं के माध्यम से गहरी चोट की।

समकालीन हिंदी कविता में अपने आस-पास के जीवन को सृष्टि में रेखांकित किया गया। आजादी के साथ वर्षों के
पश्चात भी जब सांस्कृतिक वर्गीकरण के डाँड़ों में कोई सुधार इन कवियों के जीवन की लेखनी कैसे चुप रह सकती है -

अंधी है वह
जिसका मारम
गृंगी नहीं है व्यवस्था
बौली बघूह है
बाङाल
लचेश्वर, मुगघ कर्नेवाली भावा
वांटराज्य से ही तो
निर्यात की जाती है अनयातिता।

(एकल श्रीवस्त्व - नाकाफेसर के देश यह पृ. ५०)
राजनीतिक अध्ययन ने और वर्तमान की विद्वान, व्यवस्था ने भूमिपूलकरण को और विद्वान दिखाया। इस के प्रभाव और प्रसार किया।
समकालीन हिंदी कविता में वर्तमान समाज की सभी संवेदना को भी भ्रमित किया गया। तक्कालीन परिवर्तन का व्यक्ति
कारण व्यक्ति इन से विराम देता है। भाषा राष्ट्र सब दिखते हैं -

"जब से भूमिपूल नहीं रहा भूगोलक क्षेत्र, जब से गायब होना शुरू हुई उदारता"

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The document contains information about an interdisciplinary national level conference organized by Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur (Perid) on March 17th, 2018. The special issue focuses on the impact of globalization on various fields including language, literature, education, social sciences, library, environment, sports, and games. The conference is associated with the Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (AIIRJ) with ISSN numbers 2349-638x and an impact factor of 4.574. The journal is UGC approved and has a monthly publication schedule. The chief editor is Pramod P.Tandale, with contact information provided.
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संगठित द्वारा
प्रोफ. डॉ. न. डी. पाटिल महाविद्यालय, मालकपुर (पेरिड)

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‘दूध’ उपन्यास : में सामाजिक विपर्य

दृ. भाजक उपराव भवर
हिंदी विभाग प्रमुख,
कर्मचारी हिरे महाविदyalय गारोटी. ता.मुद्राराम

उपन्यास के इतिहास पर यदि हम दृष्टि दालते हैं तो प्रेमचंद ने उपन्यास के क्षेत्र में एक क्रांति उपस्थित कर दी थी। उनके उपन्यास यथाकथावादी और आदरणुमूर्ख हैं। इसी परिपार में ‘दूध’ उपन्यासातावाद, मूर्धङ्गलकरण और उत्तर-आधुनिकता का दर्दनाक आचरण प्रस्तुत करता है।

उपन्यास ‘दूध’ आज के मनुष्य की कहानी है जो बाजार के दवाव - समूह, उनके परेशान - आपरेशान मारक तनाव आक्रमक और निर्माण तथा मनुष्य के जिंदगी में आये खतरों को उजागर करती है। आर्थिक उदारकरण ने भारतीय बाजार को शक्तिशाली बनाया लेकिन गारीमाणूक वृक्षों के समान को एक नई दिशा देने का प्रयास किया। प्रत्येक आर्थिक विकास के बाद लोगों को अनेक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा। वैदेह जैन का ‘दूध’ उपन्यास उत्तर आधुनिकता का एक उश उहारण है। आजादी के बाद हमारी अपनी सत्ता का शान्त हुआ है। इस देश में लोक तत्वक भारतीय गणतन्त्र का स्वीकार किया गया और संविधान बनाया गया। उनमें लोगों के कल्याण के लिए सरकार ने नई-नई योजनाएं बनाकर कार्यवाही शुरू की। इन योजनाओं और प्रकल्पों में नगरों के साथ-साथ ग्रामों के विकास की भी विशेष महत्व दिया गया। पंचायती जनजाति की विकास यात्रा ग्रामों तक नहीं फैली बल्कि पे कागज पर रही। सरकार वेतन ग्रामों और खेती के विकास के बारे में नारे लगाती है, किंतु कुछ नहीं रो रहा है, इसलिए ग्राम अविस्कारित रहता है।

आज आधुनिकता की हमारे ग्रामों तक पहुंच चुकी है। ग्रामों में नए-नए उद्योग, खराबसे शुरू किए जा रहे है। महानगरीय एवं नगरीय आधुनिकता के कारण ग्रामों में चलनेवाले घोड़े-घोड़े व्यवसाय बंद होने लगे हैं। इसलिए पहल-देखे दुकान शहरों की और जा रहे हैं फिर वापस गांव नहीं जा रहे है।

वैदेह जैन के ‘दूध’ उपन्यास के अंतर्गत कक्षा को उनके बेटे गांव में अकेला छोड़कर शहर बस जाते है। पिताजी दूरारा किसे गए पशुपने-पोषण को, उन्होंने बड़ी बातों से समय ली गई मेहनत को भूल जाते हैं। इस पर लेखक की प्रतिक्रिया देखते हैं। “उस अवसर का बाकी आया स्थान ही उनके हृदय में हुआ, अंतर्गत कक्षा के बाद इसे तो जग देने के रिते भी उनके हृदय हो गए, औँचे जाते ही अंतर्गत कक्षा ने बैठे उनकी व्यवहार, यानी तक कि अपने शरीर के अंदर बचे भी उन्होंने अकेला छोड़कर जा चैद निरहस्त में। वहाँ अंतर्गत कक्षा रह गए अकेले।” अंतर्गत कक्षा का अपनी दर्द की अपनी दर्द कारण भी अकेला छोड़कर जाते है। अंतर्गत कक्षा जो भी कुछ मिले उससे अनुप्रेषण जीवन मानने करते है।

आज वैज्ञानिकता के कारण समाज, परिवार में झगड़ा हो रहा है। भाई-भाई के संबंधों में दरार कर गयी है। वैदेह जैन के ‘दूध’ उपन्यास में इसका यथार्थ विवरण दिखाई देता है।

उपन्यास के बड़े सात बाद एक बेटे देगा गांव और बाद गांव आकर अपने तीनों भाईयों में बैठता करता है। उन्होंने इसे एक सलाह ही रखते हुए दुसरे दिन ही बाजार में जाकर हार को खेत बता देता है। उस पैसे से गांव में एक भवन बनाना चाहता है। वहाँ की विशेष देखने के लिए भी महावीरजी एक विद्यालय से एक विषय मास्टरशी की ला बिठलते है। बतलाते में समाज के लोग उनका पालन-पोषण करते है। इस कारण प्रकटता करते हुए मार्गस्थ होते है। “अपने बापू का नाम आमर करने की इजानी ही तमन्ना थी तो घर भुजा रहने से तैयार बात करता। ये न कर देते। अब छुड़ा से चलना बंद, इसरो दोनों में पूरा डाल गया। बैठता ही अपने में पूरा की जर्न है। अब दोनों एक-दुसरे की कहार पतीनी हो गए है।”

बड़े सात का बड़ा बेटा भाईयों में बैठता करके भाईयों में झगड़ा लगाता है। ये भाई आमेर बनकर आपस में लड़ते है।
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शिव इन रिश्तेश्नशिप : वैश्विकता के साथ हमारा जीवन सुख—सुयोगचार्य अवसर हुआ है। साथ ही ऐसे मूल्य भी व्यक्त किए जा रहे है जो आचरणीय है। शिव इन रिश्तेश्नशिप ने भारतीय संस्कृति के विवाह संस्कार पर आकर्षण किया है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने शिव
इन रिश्तेश्नशिप को मान्यता दी है। विवाह संस्कर्ण को नकारने वाले, अपनी आजादी को सामाजिक रीति-रिवाज और नियम—कानून से महत्वपूर्ण मानने वाले, आत्मनिर्भर युवा—युवतियाँ इसका व्यक्ति कर रहे हैं। पवन और रतना बिनियोग पार्टनर, लाइफ पार्टनर और तुम पार्टनर हैं। गिरीश शिव के अनुसार, “वैश्विकता सांस्कृतिक विविधता का नत पर देखा और ऐसी दुनिया बनायेगा जिसमें अमेरिकी जीवनस्तरीय और संस्कृति का राज होगा। उन्में तीनसे दुनिया के लोग संस्कृति और आमतौर संस्कृति के पाठ्यपुस्तक एक अपसंस्कृति उपयोगी के पाठ्यपुस्तक दी जाती है। वैश्विकता का विवाह संस्कर्ण पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा है। परमात्मा सम्बन्ध और नवीन सामाजिक चेतना के विकास से प्राचीन भारतीय मान्यता में परिवर्तन होता जा रहा है।

अध्येता की समया :

स्पष्ट यह गुण में डरावने वाले बेटों के माता—पिता अध्येता की समया से प्रत्येक घट। वे व्यतिक्रम के लिए इंडिया और आशा का नया देखे है। आत्मनिर्भर बनने के बाद व्यवहार की माता पिता के सहारे की आवश्यकता नहीं रहती है। नौकरी के कारण वे अग्रगत आशा जापन पर रहने मज़बूत हैं। व्यवस्था के चैंस में राजकीय के अन्य लोगों की है। लेखिका इसे ‘चुना—चुना कालेजी’ कहती हैं। बुध माता— पिता अनुशंसा से लड़ने के लिए भजन—किरड़ित में मन लगाते हैं। वे समाज की चर्चा करते हैं। उन्हें पर का उपन्यास बेच रहता है।

शिर्षक :

वैश्विकता के युग में परावर्ती संस्कृति में अजनबीय की भावना बढ़ती जा रही है। मानसिक तनाव, संघर्ष, संबद्धता, उदासी और अलगावाद अंतिम समस्याएं निर्माण हुई है। आत्मनिर्भरता का स्थान अर्थ ने रखा है। अलग ाहिरी और सदी से बन गये हैं। समस्या के तेज समाधान में विचार को ग़ाली चीनी है। परंपरागत विचारों से मुक्त पाने के लिए नई पीढ़ी के साथ दौड़ आवश्यक है। अतः: ‘दौड़’ अभ्यास जीवन को बालबाड़ का उदास करता है।

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वैश्वीकरण के प्रश्नोत्तर में निर्मल वर्मा का कथा साहित्य

महेश संपात मेवसरूवे
श्री हनुमानगिरी ज्ञूनि.कॉलेज, पुरेगाव

वैश्वीकरण का वातावरण अर्थ भिन्न-भिन्न है। अंतर्जातीय भाषा में उसे मजबूत बनाने के लिए है। हिंदी भाषा में मात्र उसे बाजारीकरण, व्यापारीकरण, औद्योगिकीकरण, वैश्विक और भूमिकालीकरण इत्यादि अवधारणा पाई जाती है। वैश्वीकरण का तात्पर्य सामाजिक विश्व के नये नये और अन्य प्रवाहों वाले और अन्य व्यक्तियों के साथ सापेक्षिक अर्थव्यवसायी समय के रूप में प्रस्तावित करना है। तथा विश्व के संगठन समाज व्यवसाय एवं आर्थिक व्यवस्थाओं में एकीकरण प्रस्तावित करना है। इसके अलावा विश्व के संगठन समाज व्यवसाय एवं आर्थिक व्यवस्थाओं में एकीकरण प्रस्तावित करना है। इसके अलावा विश्व के संगठन समाज व्यवसाय एवं आर्थिक व्यवस्थाओं में एकीकरण प्रस्तावित करना है। इसके अलावा विश्व के संगठन समाज व्यवसाय एवं आर्थिक व्यवस्थाओं में एकीकरण प्रस्तावित करना है।
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ka aadikik bikan ka parinam samaj par hotha ra. xasa toor par manoon ka bhuтик jivan par vabikikar ka prabhav padta ra. isiliye vibhode parihek ka dethi parihek mein vabikikar ka karun prabhav ka viyesh utlehek miita hai.

Packwaly sahitya mein vibhodekar vabikikar par aadharit manav jivan ka samvad ta ca sankshipti ka parinam dihake deta hai. Packwaly, rahan-sahan, yaharah, aachar-vichar, xan-paan, anashth, kundta, arekalanp inyaid pravrittiyo ka parinam hi vabikikar ka prabhav se sankshipti hain. Abhikar sankshipt karake apne sahitya mein vabikikar ka parinam dhie vichara hain.

Nimtal varna ka ksha sahitya : vabikikar ka parinam

Nimtal varna ek aisi kathakar hai ki, itnioni lagabha jay sahitya mein kathalakar aur sabveetnalak drtit sahitya chitna aur vibhodekar bana hai. Nimtal varna ka ksha sahitya bhartiyo parihek kum matra mein aur antaratik parihek ko abhik prabhaik karta hai. Nimtal varna jo desh grame se bhartiyo lehek hai prantu vibhode parihek se prabhaik hote ki karun unka lekh mein vibhode: vibhode aur antaratik parihek se sankshipti hain.

Aayuralig lehek paranara mein nimtal varna ka sahitya ek or pachet parihek komo ko jagar karne ki parabha karta hai to dushri aur nimtal varni ka sahitya packwaly parihek komo ko saharta karta hai. Balkik douni parihek komo ka kshetra mein rakhar badalte samaja ka lekar ko vabikikar shakti mein prasut karne ki parabha karta hai. Nimtal varna jo vibhodekar bhudvamiy vyaktitva aur bhudwamiy prithiba sahitya sankshipt karake aur karun unke kshetra mein samvaar vabikikar ko sahitya ki ek abhikshay anga mana hai.


Nimtal varna ek aisi charchakara hai ki isinme hridi jagaha ko ek vyakti ko kheene me tumh dush pardeete hai. Unkahi abhyakti vastav mein unke upamanaa ke ksha sahitya se prarabha karta hai. Balkik unkhne aadhar karukan ka kshetra ko hi badal kar ek naya shipta ki utpraya karta hai. Isme patriniy shikhaal aur bhartiyo sankshipta ki samvaar miita hai. Unkahi upamanaa abhyakti Aayuralig leketa aur sabveetna apnya manavini joine bhop ko saharta karta hai. Manaviy sankarya mein seng ekam me manasikata mein kaire badarak natar a ra ha. Joine yuvvarya ka anuuparik padh shone hue akhyan ka anushrit aur Aayuralig karun joine vayi-dhup vikshipta hain.


Nimtal varna vabikar samnyata vibhode mein badalte mein vyaktital aur manavistic vishay ka mahat kartha hai.

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प्रस्तावना -

अंतर्जातीय व्यवस्थितकरण का हिंदी सुप्रतिष्ठित भौमंडलीकरण है। हिंदी में अंतर्जातीय व्यवस्थितकरण के लिए भौमंडलीकरण के साथ वैश्विकीकरण, विश्वविद्यालय, जगतीकरण जैसे शब्दों का प्रयोग भी किया जाता है। भौमंडलीकरण के संदर्भ में संचालन देशरत्न के विचार समेत हैं।"वैश्विकीकरण विचार स्तर पर क्रियाशील है जो समय और स्थान की सीमाओं को तोड़ते हुए व्यक्तियों को अन्योपक्ष्य अंतर्गत और अन्तर्व्यक्तिक संबंधों में बाँटी है। यह वैश्विकीकरण स्तर पर आदीवासी एवं युगल मिलन की एक प्रक्रिया है।" देशरत्न जी के विचार भौमंड की सीमा लौकिकी एवं जानेवाले व्यवहार का संकेत करते हैं। भौमंडलीकरण के संदर्भ में मेरी बिना वार्ता है कि हर दूरे से जो उत्तर देश नियुक्त का आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक आदर-दर्शन वैश्विकीकरण का प्रमुख स्तर है। भारतीय व्यवस्था का विचार करके हर संभाव्य सथे का अंतर्व्यक्तिक से जुड़ी हुई प्रक्रिया भौमंडलीकरण है। इसमें अन्य देशों से जुड़ने का लाभ है और हानियाँ अधिक हैं। हालांकि का सुप्रस्तुत स्तर अधिकारी मूल विषय के स्तर पर दृष्टिगोचर होता है। भौतिक सुझ के चक्कर में मोहिनित और पदभार पीड़ी मूलभूतलीकरण की देन है। भारतीय समाज में नजर आते वैश्विकीकरण के परिपथों के संदर्भ में है। अनु भाषा में जीवन की विश्व व्यवस्था से जुड़ने की प्रक्रिया भौमंडलीकरण है। इसमें अन्य देशों से जुड़ने का लाभ है और हानियाँ अधिक हैं। हालांकि का सुप्रस्तुत स्तर अधिकारी मूल विषय के स्तर पर दृष्टिगोचर होता है। भौतिक सुझ के चक्कर में मोहिनित और पदभार पीड़ी मूलभूतलीकरण की देन है। भारतीय समाज में नजर आते वैश्विकीकरण के परिपथों के संदर्भ में है। अनु भाषा में जीवन की विश्व व्यवस्था से जुड़ने की प्रक्रिया भौमंडलीकरण है। इसमें अन्य देशों से जुड़ने का लाभ है और हानियाँ अधिक हैं। हालांकि का सुप्रस्तुत स्तर अधिकारी मूल विषय के स्तर पर दृष्टिगोचर होता है। भौतिक सुझ के चक्कर में मोहिनित और पदभार पीड़ी मूलभूतलीकरण की देन है। भारतीय समाज में नजर आते वैश्विकीकरण के परिपथों के संदर्भ में है। अनु भाषा में जीवन की विश्व व्यवस्था से जुड़ने की प्रक्रिया भौमंडलीकरण है। इसमें अन्य देशों से जुड़ने का लाभ है और हानियाँ अधिक हैं। हालांकि का सुप्रस्तुत स्तर अधिकारी मूल विषय के स्तर पर दृष्टिगोचर होता है। भौतिक सुझ के चक्कर में मोहिनित और पदभार पीड़ी मूलभूतलीकरण की देन है। भारतीय समाज में नजर आते वैश्विकीकरण के परिपथों के संदर्भ में है। अनु भाषा में जीवन की विश्व व्यवस्था से जुड़ने की प्रक्रिया भौमंडलीकरण है।
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The impact of globalization on language, literature, education, social sciences, library, environment, sports and games is a topic of significant interest. This special issue aims to explore the various facets of globalization and their effects on these fields. The conference, organized by Rayat Shikshan Sanstha’s Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur (Perid), invites contributions that delve into the profound changes brought about by globalization in these areas.

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This special issue is a valuable resource for academics, practitioners, and policymakers interested in understanding the complex interplay between globalization and the disciplines highlighted.

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वैश्वीकरण और हिंदी कविता

प्र. अर्जिन्द्र महादेव जाषव
प्र. डॉ. एन. डी. पाटील महाविद्यालय,
मलकपुर, जि. कोल्हापुर

प्रस्तावना :-
आज इक्कीसवीं सदी में संयुक्त समाज भूमंडलीकरण से प्रभावित हुआ है। वैसे भारत में भूमंडलीकरण की प्रक्रिया का प्रारंभ सन 1600 से इंग्लैंड कंपनी की स्थापना से भी हमारे नाते हैं हैं। ऑफिस व्यापार की उद्भास से आए और सन १९०० भारत पर अपना अवधार स्थापित किया इसी बीच संस्कृति और आंदोलन कल रहा था। ऐसी स्तरित में भूमंडलीकरण की प्रक्रिया शीघ्र गति से चल रही थी। जैसे-जैसे परिस्थितियाँ बदलते गईं वैसे-वैसे वैश्वीकरण ने अपनी जगह बना ली। वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव आज मनुष्य के हर क्षेत्र पर हो रहा है। साहित्य, समाज, संस्कृति, विषय, आचार-विचार सभी क्षेत्र वैश्वीकरण से परिचित है।

वैश्वीकरण और हिंदी कविता :-
साहित्य की सबसे संवेदनशील विषय कविता है। कवि अपनी आत्म-प्राप्त की परिस्थितियों को कविता में रेखांकित करता है। समकालीन कविता पर भी इस के आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक विविध अंग का संबंध है। समकालीन कविता में भावना का अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण रूप से अभिव्यक्त किया गया है। कविता में वर्तमान समाज के सभी संबंधों को भी अभिव्यक्त किया गया है। उपयोग राजत लिखते हैं -

“जब से भूमंडल नहीं रहा भौगोलिक बदल गया है भूमंडलीकरण का युग जब से गया होना पुरूष हुईं उदारता फैली लोग की तरह उदारतावाद जब से उजड़ गए - गांवों - कस्बों और शहरों के खुली मैदानों के बाजार घर घर में पुरूष गया तकनीकी बाजारवाद”

वर्तमान की इस बाजारवादी व्यवस्था के कारण मनुष्य की सोच भी बाजाराबंधन बन गयी है। उसके मन में लोभ की भावना बड़ गई है। उसकी समाज के प्रति संवेदना खाली हो गई है। इस पर मदद करने लिखते हैं -

“राजन रोजन के इस सुध में निश्चयों और प्रतिवेदनों तरीके ही है। आलोचना और संवेदनाएँ भी विकस रही हैं। सत्ता में विकस गई जमूकरियत लग आया और व्या-व्या बेचने व्या-व्या खरीदने”

भारत वर्ष का अधिकतर समाज ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रहता हैं इससे भी भूमंडलीकरण रोजगार के मोह से आम आदिय पर, कपड़ा, मकन और रोजगार के मोह से रोटी, कपड़ा, मकन की आपेक्षिक पूर्ण करने के लिए शहर आता है। पर यहाँ पर भी उसका अपेक्षामंगल होता है -

एक खामोश सील की तरह में रहना चाहता था।
नगरी की चीख जरा मुहूर्त हिला सकती थी।
हंसता था अपवाद स्वरूप
तो अंदर से कौतुक रहता था।”
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निष्कर्ष :-

निष्कर्ष के रूप में कहा जा सकता है कि भूमंडलीकरण आज का एक आवश्यक अंग बन गया है । आज साहित्य कि कोई भी विचार भूमंडलीकरण के प्रभाव से कभी नहीं है। उपयोग, कहानी, कविता हर क्षेत्र में भूमंडलीकरण दिखाई देता है। कविता के विषय भी कवियों ने सामाजिक विषयों से बताते हैं, महानगरों की स्थियत, बदलते मानवी रिश्ते, पर्यावरण, प्रदूषण आदि से चुने हैं। भूमंडलीकरण से आज समाज में प्रभाव हो रही है मगर मनुष्य के आचार-विचारों में भी विस्तारित निर्माण हो रही है। इसी का विचार कवियों ने कभी ईमानदारी से दिखाया है। इस प्रकार भूमंडलीकरण का प्रभाव प्रशांत दिखाई देता है।

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वैश्विकता और हिंदी भाषा

सुश्री. भाषा विकार माधव, औषधीय, विज्ञानी विश्वविद्यालय, कोल्हापुर।

भारत विश्वभर में संयुक्त विविधताओं का इतिहास है। बुद्धपौर्णिकता की पृथ्वी से लेकर तकच दोनों सत्ताओं हैं। हमारे देश में हमारे मातृभाषा में अनेक पहाड़ से बोली जाती है। इन्हीं भाषाओं में से कुछ ने देश को एकता के सूत्र में फिरों का काम किया है, पुरातन समय में जो काम संस्कृत कर रही थी। वही आज हिंदी कर रही है। हिंदी आज समाचार पत्रों, संग्रहालय में अपने वर्तमान स्थापित कर रही है। यह भाषा अनुवाद तथा संगीत लेखक जैसे संबंधित दुनिया से आगे बढ़कर प्रसार की 'उल्लेख लेकर अमर शिक्षक', खोज रही जो बोला पाता' प्रतिदिन का अनुसरण करती है दिखाई दे रही है।

“हिंदी है साधन आलोचनात्मकता का सूत्र। का नामा, गुरू के ताता का इंशाएं।”

इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि हिंदी भाषा भी वर्तमान एक अपराधारण व्यक्तित्व उप-प्रोफेसर है, जो अपने गुणों में समीक्षकों के दिलों-रिमाग में छा चुकी है। जब हिंदी एक ऐसी भाषा है जो हर शब्द को भाषाओं से जोड़ती है। अपने देश जाते हैं तो संस्कृत के बाद हिंदी ने तो धरों को प्रभावित किया है और समय के बदलों के साथ-साथ बोलनेवालों की संख्या भी हुमानी बढ़ गई। जनसंख्या माध्यम के भाषा भी संस्कृत और प्रभावशाली होना चाहिए। आज के जनसंख्य के दौर में “प्रभावशाली कम्युनिकेशन एक अविश्वसनीय होगी।” व्यक्तिगत जनसंख्य को संबोधित करने के लिए वातावरण में आज बहुसंख्यित कंपनियों अपने विश्वास-होडिंज़ राजमार्ग पर नहीं, किसी और छोटे शहरों तक पहुँच रहे हैं।

संग्रहालय अपनी महत्वपूर्ण पुस्तिका निर्माण रहा है। क्योंकि यह माध्यम भाषा के उसी जनमानस के स्तर में तथा मुहरवर में अनुकूल नया जाता है। विश्वास भी इसका प्रमुख और प्रभावशाली माध्यम है। आज भले ही इन विश्वास कंपनियों का मूल्य इसके फैसले कमान हो परतो भाषा को विविध जनसंख्य के स्तर में भलकर वहीं तक पहुँचने का काम करते हैं। यही कारण है कि आज हिंदी वैश्विक स्तर धारण कर रही है। हिंदी के महावर और प्रातिकारिता को आज विश्व पतल पर अनेक देश स्वीकार कर चुके हैं। अमेरिका जैसे संयुक्त राष्ट्र में भी हिंदी के महत्व को मानी हुई शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की है। भिक्ष में संग्रहालय के क्षेत्र में क्राइटिजन वैश्विक गेट्स ने हिंदी में संपत्तार्थ बनाया है।

"भूमिकालीकरण के स्तर के दौर में संसार समाज पर फहरस पाया है। संग्रहालय क्राइटिजन और सूचना-क्राइटिजन ने सपनों को सीकर करने की दिशा में क्राइटिजक कम उठाया है। है और यह कारण है कि इस सारी सिद्धिका का संयुक्त लाभ उठाया है हिंदी ने। हिंदी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा बन गई है। देश-विश्व ती.बी. चेव्वरिनों से बोलने वाला लगातार विश्वविद्यालयों के बीच में चलता है। जिससे यह बहुल देश के विविध कोंट्रोल की जानकैरी में प्राप्त होती है। तो निकट भविष्य में बहुसंख्य किस विश्व व्यवस्था निर्मित होती है और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का लोकतान्त्रिक दंड से विनियम करते हुए भास्कर की स्थानी प्रतिनिधित्व है तो यह व्यापक इस शीर्ष की विविधताओं की भाषा बन जाएगी। और अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो भी यह बहुसंख्य वालों पहुँच सकता है। वर्तमान समय भारत और हिंदी के तीर्थ एवं सवृंचुश्चार विकास का उत्तर कर रहा है और हम सब यह अनुमान कर रहे हैं कि हम ही जहाँ भी हैं, जिस क्षेत्र में ही कारण है वहाँ हमादिर दौरे होंगे। सारांश यह है कि हिंदी विविधता के दौर से विविध देश के विकास में हार्दिक बदलाएं। सारांश यह है कि हिंदी विविधता के दौर से विविध देश के विकास में हार्दिक बदलाएं।

संरचना:—

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वैश्वीकरण के परिप्रेक्ष्य में हिंदी

प्र. विवरण हिंदी

बीसवीं शताब्दी के आंतिम दशक में वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव हुआ। वस्तुतः, आर्थिक जगत से संबंधित प्रक्रिया मानव के हर क्षेत्र से जुड़ी है। वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव भाषा से अंतर्गत नहीं है। संसार के सभी देशों में उद्योगी अर्थ व्यवस्था का सवीकार किया। भारत ने भी इसे अपना लिया। यहाँ से वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव प्रारंभ हो जाता है। हिंदी पर इसका सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ेगा। हिंदी भाषा विश्वभाषा बनने की हकदार होगी।

वैश्वीकरण के किसी दौर में हिंदी की स्थितियों पर चर्चा की जाती है।

कठिन तरीक़े :-

हिंदी भाषा के बारे में नकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण वाले व्यक्तियों की कमी नहीं है। सरकारी प्रयासों के बावजूद हिंदी की उपस्थितियां सम्पूर्ण नहीं रही है। पीढ़ी निर्माण से देश जाने लोगों की संख्या भाषा का राजभाषा के स्तर विकास यात्रा का पढ़ा रही है। जहाँ से हिंदी अनेक भाषाओं में बैंडटर देश-देशांतर तक फैली है।

अनेक विचारधाराओं ने हिंदी की आकर्षण करके बचाव की है। जैसे - श्रमिक, सामाजिक, हिंदुस्थानी, विनम्र आदि। लेकिन हिंदी में आज अनेक साहित्यिक, व्यवसायिक पत्र - पत्रिकाएं निकल रही हैं। वह सबसे ज्यादा उत्पल्लि है। चित्तिसा, अभियुक्त और अन्य विश्व विषय में भी हिंदी का प्रयोग बढ़ रहा है। इन विषयों में पुस्तकें लिखी जा रही हैं। कुछ सेवाभावी संघटन हिंदी की सेवा में संचार कार्य करते हैं।

भारतीय सरकार ने हिंदी का राजभाषा भारतीय संचार का राजभाषा भोजन किया है। प्राचीन साहित्य स्थान पर इस राजभाषा घोषित करने के बावजूद इसे लागू करने की नीति में परिवर्तन लाया जा रहा है। राजभाषा अंतरितम 1963 के तहत भाषा नीति की अस्तित्वीय व्यवस्था है। जबकि संविधान के अनुसरण के 195 (1) ने स्थायी व्यवस्था का प्रायोगिक किया है। आज अनेक नया विद्वान राजभाषा हिंदी का समर्थन करते नजर आ रहे हैं।

वैश्वीकरण और हिंदी :-

हिंदी आज वैश्वीकरण के दौर में हिंदी नियोजन में अपना परिसर बैठा रही है। परिवर्तन समाज का नियम है। सूचना प्राप्तिके के आगमन से पूरे संसार का कार्य पलट हो गया है। वैश्वीकरण के दौर में परिवर्तन इसने जीवन से हो रहा है कि कोई भी क्षेत्र अपना नहीं रहा है। सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में तेज सफारी चलता नजर आ रहे हैं। भाषा क्षेत्र में भी इसका असर पड़ता लगा है। उपभोक्ता स्तरी जूते के कारण भाषी भाषा के प्रभाव में परिवर्तन आया है। वैश्वीकरण के दौर में हिंदी भाषा की आवश्यकता अधिक होगी। भुगतान संकेत नकसा के एंट में उँच रहा अपना देश वैश्वीकरण का प्रमुख शैल बन रहा है और हिंदी प्रभाषा बन रही है।

आज हिंदी के विकास में भारतीय सरकार जितनी आमतौर नहीं, हालांकि विदेशी कंपनियों अंतरस्तर सतह है। बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों भारत में हिंदी भाषा का प्रचार-प्रसार कर रही है। क्योंकि भारतीय जनमानस तक पहुँचने का साथ हिंदी भाषा प्रमुख है। आज बेटे की अपसर की दशक में आईडिया अंपल है। इसताई व्यवसाय के लिए धारा में ज्ञात गए अनुसूचित है। आज की बाजार व्यवस्था की नजर में दौड़ी जा रही है। इसताई विदेशी लोग भारत में भारतीय मर्यादानुसार विवाह कर रहे हैं। जब संस्कृति स्वीकार होती है। इसके प्रमुख विषय होती है।

विदेशों में हिंदी भाषा आधिक पर विश्व जोर दिया जाना है। क्योंकि वैश्वीकरण के युग में हिंदी जैसी विश्व भाषा सीखने अवसर बन गया है।

हिंदी भाषा की महत्ता का मानकव अव राष्ट्रीय नहीं अंतरराष्ट्रीय बन गया है। विश्व की अपेक्षाओं पर हमें खरा उतरना होगा। तब हम भाषा जगत में टिक पाएंगे। हमें केवल हिंदी का अस्तित्व नहीं बनाना है, उसे नए स्वभाव और शैली में बनाना है।
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I. Introduction:

I.1. Objectives:

- To explore the impact of globalization on various aspects such as language, literature, education, social sciences, library, environment, sports, and games.

I.2. Scope:

- The conference aims to examine the global trends and their implications on the mentioned fields.

I.3. Methodology:

- A combination of theoretical and empirical approaches is used to analyze the impact of globalization.

II. Conclusion:

- The conference concludes by highlighting the need for further research on the subject.

III. References:

- A list of relevant sources and literature is provided for further study.

IV. Acknowledgments:

- Expressions of gratitude to the organizers, speakers, and contributors are included.

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वापर करने शिक्षणमार्फत महत्वपूर्ण पावें भारत सरकार के स्वयंप्रेरणार्थ उलटली आहेत. क्षेत्रमध्ये गुण्डे मोक्षण भांडियांसाठी अभ्यासपूर्ण ज्ञानार्थ प्रवत्त दिले जाते.

• NIBOSH 8 व्यवसायिक आपल्या कर्मचारींचे अनेक वाहन भाषणमार्फत आणि त्यांचा सक्षम करणे व्यवसायमार्फत नेण्याचे इंटरनिंग कोर्स विवरणात यावेच. त्या आधारात उपयोगात आहे. १९७६ मध्ये स्थापनेच्या आपेक्षिक पादरी विभागांतील मूल्यांतर संडे करत. अभ्यासक्षेत्र अभ्यास केंद्राने अभ्यासक्षेत्रातील व्यवसायिक आणि त्यांच्यांच्या कौशल विकासाचे संबंध आहेत. १२० व्या अध्यायांच्या अभ्यासक्षेत्रातील मूल्यांतर आहे. २०१२ मध्ये नेघ्यांच्या माध्यमातून आपल्याला अभ्यासक्षेत्र अभ्यास केंद्रातील मूल्यांतर आहे. १५० व्या अध्यायांच्या अभ्यास केंद्रातील मूल्यांतर आहे.

याचे कार्य करण्याचे मदत करण्यासाठी जोडलेल्या माध्यमांमध्ये सर्वात महत्वाचे हे घटक आहे:

1. प्रामाण्य प्रदान करणे - इंटरनिंग मध्ये शास्त्रीय कौशल मोक्षणाच्या ज्ञानांमध्ये प्रमाणित करणे - इंटरनिंग 30व्या दिनांत. २०१५ - २०१६.
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4. वित्तीय तंत्रज्ञान शास्त्रीय कौशल मोक्षणासाठी वेबसाइट www.wikipedia.com, १५/०१/२०१८.
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साविजयबाई कुले महिला महाविद्यालय, सातारा.

सार-
प्रशासन आणि महिलाशास्त्र शिक्षणाच्या सुरूवातात अमेरिकेच्या कोणिया विद्यापीठात डॉ. मेलिक डाउन केलेली. भारतातील संस्थावरून बडवून राहतात सन १९२२ साली डाउन. सौ.बोर्ड यांच्या मांगात करतातल्या प्रशासनाच्या सुरूवाताला. सन २०१२ मध्ये भारतातील प्रशासन आणि महिलाशास्त्र शिक्षणाची १००व्या पुर्ण वर्षाची मांडली. प्रशासन १०० वाक्यांमध्ये प्रशासन आणि महिलाशास्त्र शिक्षणाच्या मानवीय बदल अनुभवासाठी आले. कौन्सलिही देशाच्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक व सांस्कृतिक विकासामध्ये प्रशासनांच्या योगदान महत्त्वाचे असते. प्रस्तुत शोधाविश्लेषणाच्या भाषणातील प्रशासन आणि महिलाशास्त्राच्या शिक्षणाच्या बदल काहीकारणे पडत गेल्या वाचा 'प्रशासन आणि महिलाशास्त्र' शिक्षणाच्या बदल काहीकारणे पडत गेल्या वाचा नाढविल्या. प्रशासन आणि महिलाशास्त्राच्या शिक्षणाच्या बदल काहीकारणे पडत गेल्या वाचा नाढविल्या.
● Swatantryuddha Kalaashtushal Parishad Samiti -
  - Vivaspathi Pande is the President.
  - The Parishad has been functioning since 1948.

● Dr. A.R. Rangacharan says -
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अभासक्रमाचा एकत्रित विचार करण उद्योगात आला आहे. संसोधनसाठी अभासक्रम उठवावे, गुणवत्तेश्वर आणि कार्यकर्त्यांची सुचिकलने आहे. प्रंयावल आणि महाविद्यालयाच्या उपस्थित व्यापारी, आधुनिक, आणि सामाजिक साधन म्हणून गेलेल्या आहेत. कोणती कार्यक्रमाची मुख्यते राज्यातील अभासक्रममुळे सर्वोत्तम विचार करण्यात आलेली आहे.

- कार्यक्रमांच्या मुख्यतीत राज्यातील अभासक्रमाच्या हातात नाही. अभासक्रमाला मध्ये महाविद्यालयाच्या उपस्थित व्यापारी, आधुनिक, आणि सामाजिक साधन म्हणून गेलेल्या आहेत.

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Pra. जी. जंक दास पाटल.
महारणी विनाश,
दूसराच्या महाबिद्यालय, बिंडी (मोनिमगर),
त. कागल जल.कोलपूर 416208

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गोष्ठी:
माहिती व संपेणण तंत्रज्ञानाचे मानव विकास व समाजालील सर्व श्रेणीवर आपला प्रभाव पाहिला आहे. यामध्ये वैकंड, आरोग्य, वाहतुक, जिल्हा व गंतव्याच्या माध्यमातून माहिती व संपेणण तंत्रज्ञानाच्या गेलेल्या अंशातील माहिती व संपेणण तंत्रज्ञानाचा प्रभाव अधिक प्रकारी दिसून घेतला. त्यामध्ये साहित्यकार पारंपरिक सेवांमध्ये आधुनिकता स्वरूपात प्राप्त झालेला आहे. गंतव्याच्या माध्यमातून माहिती व संपेणणाची समस्त आपल्यासारख्या वापराचे आमालाच आढळणार असे आहे. अनेकांशांत विकास व समाजातील अपवादली व टक्केखान बदलून गेलेले ही भीती मागत विकासातत्त्वाच्या व्यक्त केली जात आहे. यासाठी माहिती व संपेणण तंत्रज्ञानाचा गंभीरपण्यात वापर करणे वाक्यांच्या आधुनिकता स्वरूपात माहिती व संपेणण तंत्रज्ञानाची गंभीरपण्यात हातात उद्देश्यासाठी वापरणे आहे.

संकेत शब्द: माहिती व संपेणण तंत्रज्ञान, इंटरनेट, ऑपन, गंतव्याच्या माध्यमातून गंभीरपण्यात वापर करणे वाक्यांचा आधुनिकता स्वरूपात माहिती व संपेणण तंत्रज्ञानाची गंभीरपण्यात हातात उद्देश्यासाठी वापरणे आहे.

प्रारम्भ:
जागतिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेतल्या माहिती व संपेणण तंत्रज्ञानाचे आपल्या ठीकावणे योजनेचा आहे. साहित्यकार पारंपरिक सेवांमध्ये आधुनिकता व तपास गेलेल्या स्वरूपात प्राप्त आहे. त्यामुळे गंतव्याच्या माध्यमातून माहिती व संपेणणाच्या स्वरूपात प्राप्त झालेला आहे. या वाक्यांच्या समस्त व समाजातील गंतव्याच्या माध्यमातून माहिती व संपेणणाची गंभीरपण्यात हातात उद्देश्यासाठी वापरणे आहे. कारण आधुनिकता बुध्धिमान साधनाची अपवादमध्ये माहिती ही हेल्थटेक्निकल विकासालें मोडलली किंवा प्रक्रियेतल्या केली जात आहे. गंतव्याच्या माध्यमातून विधेयक वापर करणे वाक्यांचा आधुनिकता स्वरूपात माहिती व संपेणण तंत्रज्ञानाची गंभीरपण्यात हातात उद्देश्यासाठी वापरणे आहे.

प्रारम्भ व संपेणण तंत्रज्ञानाच्या बादामी भांतीच्या गंतव्याच्या माध्यमातून माहिती व संपेणणाची स्वरूपात प्राप्त झालेला आहे. त्यामुळे गंतव्याच्या माध्यमातून माहिती व संपेणणाची स्वरूपात प्राप्त झालेला आहे. या वाक्यांच्या समस्त व समाजातील गंतव्याच्या माध्यमातून माहिती व संपेणणाची गंभीरपण्यात हातात उद्देश्यासाठी वापरणे आहे.

प्रारम्भ व संपेणण तंत्रज्ञानाच्या गंभीरपण्यात वापर:
माहिती व संपेणण तंत्रज्ञानाच्या बादामी गंतव्याच्या माध्यमातून माहिती व संपेणणाची गंभीरपण्यात हातात उद्देश्यासाठी वापरणे आहे.

1. गंतव्याच्या वेबसाइट:
माहिती व संपेणण तंत्रज्ञानाच्या आधारात गंतव्याच्या वेबसाइट वाक्यांची गंभीरपण्यात हातात उद्देश्यासाठी वापर. गंतव्याच्या माहिती, विवरण, वैज्ञानिक, सामाजिक, वित्तानुसार, विषयानुसार व सर्व मदत साधने अँधेरी गंतव्याच्या वेबसाइट उत्तरात वापर करण्यासाठी आहे. आपल्याकडून माहितीचे उपभोक्ता डाटा विविध आकारात उपस्थित आहे. याचाच वाक्यांना गंभीरपण्यात हातात उद्देश्यासाठी वापरणे आहे.
2. **Gyanalay Vivasvanp Samveera:**
Gyanalayya aaplaye Devdoot Karmakaraat Antyudaya Aantra Bhasha Aajajrat Sambandh Gyanalay Vivasvanp Samveera.

3. **Aaavaran Krodh:**
Aaavaran Krodh Agyaat Krodh.

4. **Gyanalay:**
Gyanalayya maahi thi saqyo, samveera, swachhata.

5. **Sambandh:**
Sambandh, Krodh, Aagyaa.

6. **Sahayya:**
Sahayya, Krodh, Aagyaa.

7. **Sahayya:**
Sahayya, Krodh, Aagyaa.

8. **Gyanalay:**
Gyanalayya maahi thi saqyo, samveera, swachhata.

9. **Gyanalay:**
Gyanalayya maahi thi saqyo, samveera, swachhata.

10. **Sahayya:**
Sahayya, Krodh, Aagyaa.
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**Abstract**

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Jagatikikaran Arpi Marathi Kavardri

Prof. Dr. D. S. Mahadev Hore

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संदर्भ

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जागतिकीकरण्य आयणे चित्रतिपीतील अनुभवविष्य  
डॉ.स्पेस साहुंवे  
(भारती विभाग) 
देवचंद महाविद्यालय, अर्जिनगर ज्ञ.कोल्हापूर.

जागतिकीकरण्याच्या संदर्भात आपल्या एकूणच भारतीय सामाजिक संस्कृतिक आणि धार्मिक स्थितीगतीच्या विचार साहित्याच्या परियोजनेत करण्याच्या प्रयत्न केला; तर आपल्याकडे अनेक गोष्टीचा उल्लंघन सहज होऊ शकतो. साहित्यकृती ही समजते असते. समजाच्या स्थितीगतीता प्रसार लेखक-कलावर संस्कृतितल्याने रेखांत असातां. साहित्याच्या नावांत प्रकाशाच्या हे तुम्हाच्यासह असते. एकाच संवेदनशील कलेवी कलितच जरी वाचली तरी आजच्या वर्तमानात त्यांही एक अदाल आपल्याचे वांछता येते. तर तुमच्यांच्या आपल्यांच्या १९८० नंतरचा दर्शनातील एक महत्वाची किंवा वही अलीकडे हाद्दींचे कायीला किंवा बिशालिका या काव्यसंग्रहात जागतिकीकरण्याच्या आपल्या स्वयंसेवकांना समाजस्वरूपीचे पर्यावरण या व्यवहार जगताचे माणसांची कस्ती परवृत्त आहात; हे पाहतात येते. या काव्यसंग्रहाचा सुविकाशीता कथितांप्रमुख हा कस्ती अवश्य एकटीएक एकाक वातान् आलेल्याची जागीर होत राहते. त्यामुळे आपल्या वा अशा अवस्थेत साहित्य, कलेवी गोष्टी, माणसांना रंगवुलं कलित शक्तत्वाची जागीर हा कस्ती करून देते. ह्या अशा अवस्थेत व्यवस्थेत काव्य वा काव्यसंग्रहाचा वाचताना उत्तरसेत अवंतिक पाहत झाले जाते.

समाजाच्या स्थितीगतीत सुरूहु रूपांतरण कलाकृतीची निर्मिती होत असते. अर्थात समाजातील सामाजिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक, वैज्ञानिक इत्यादी प्रवाह कलाधिकार-कलाश रुपांतरित करण्याची आणि त्यासारख्या हा कलातील कृतींना भारतीय साहित्यातील अविकल्पत होत असताना. प्रसारींसों अशा अवस्थात त्या अपणांच्या सामाजिक संकल्पना वाहन असातां. या अशा कलाकृतींना (कलाकृती, कलेवी, गोष्टीचा वर्णन, जगताचे माणसांची कस्ती परवृत्त करो) तरी महत्वाची असती. हे कमांड करत असताना धारा परिस्थितीची ही तयारीत जाणून घेताना, वातान् अशा अपणांसारख्या ह्या वाचकांच्या कंश्लेत तो विचार करतो; त्याचा वाळू प्राप्त होते. आपली एकत्ररूपांच्या हातांमध्ये मंदेकेर वा कोणतेच कस्ती असेल अशा अवस्थेत तरी आजच्या सामाजिक रुपांतरण कलाकृतीच्या रुपांतरणात वाचताना ह्या कस्ती होय नसलेले तरी आपणाला ओळख आलेल्या वाचताना अस्वल्या. \[ \text{अपणाला आपल्यांना वाचताना अस्वल्या.} \]

करण कलाकृतींना निर्मित वा कलाकृतीच्या सामाजिक वाचताना एक पदक असते. अन्यांना का होणारा प्रण समाजातील कलाकृतींची काही विचार माणसाच्या प्रयत्न करते. माणसाच्या स्वातंत्र्याची, समानतेची आणि बंधूतेची शिक्षक देखण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करते. इतिहासाच्या अनुसार विचार करू जाता माणसाचा कस्तीच्या बौद्धिक, शारीरिक, आध्यात्मिक, सामाजिक, भौतिक, वैज्ञानिक असा वर्तमान पारिस्थितीवर किंमती राहू गेला संसतत माणसाच्या स्वातंत्र्यावर अधिक खंडांत येते. शोषणाची वैदेशिक, रूपवर बदलत गेल्या पण माणसाच्या राजवधी, परस्तीत बनत गेला; तर हे इतिहासाच्या खंडांत येते. ग्रंथज्ञानी वाचकांना स्वरूपांतरण असा एकत्ररूपांची वाचकांना स्वरूपांतरणात अशा एकत्ररूपांची समजावून येतो. त्यामुळे तेथीली वाचकांकडे यांच्याची अपणांच्या अथवा अन्यांच्या अथवा अनेकांच्या अथवा अनेकांच्या अर्थात साहित्यकृतींच्या उद्देश्याने नाही. प्रत वाचत व्यक्ती काही नाही. हून माणसांना प्रत वाचत हो. जवळ, धर्म, आरोग्य, राज, संस्कृती, दाहतीत, अध्या-पुरातात्त्व, शेषक्षेत्रांमध्ये आपल्यांच्या, अस्थिरतेची, बेकिंगी, सरकारी ध्यानांत, नीतिशिक्षा, राजकारण अशा एकत्ररूपांची भूमिका किंवा डोंबे पोखर लागतो. त्यामुळे वाचकांनी समाजाची राहणी संपूर्ण वाचताना अस्वल्या.
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"Saatya Dharni Mikuni
Chal Aaydhi Ghalat
Maaya Minilch veh Suhk
Sahun Kalawa Bhavala...."

"Indira-India, Khadi Ketanana Mahay Parah
Maaya Dhari Khedaya-Medaya
Tumota Dhar Pataka Diwar."
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एकूण समाजला प्ररेणादायी ठरतात. त्यांच्याहून आजच्या प्रगतीशील युगात येथे बनारसी बातें बांधण्यासाठी आवश्यक होऊन प्रचलित राहणारी, आचार-विधान आणि व्यवसायसंबंधी बदल होत आहे. तरी त्यांच्या जीवनसंबंधी बाते-उत्सवाचे महत्त्व आजी काही ज्ञात नाहीं. आजच्या बनारसी आठ-आठ दिवस आपल्या देव-देवतांच्या जत्रात मोठ्या उत्साहाने भरवून निर्माणात विभी उत्सव करायला दिसत. या सर्वात त्याच्या समाजक वेगवेगळी विस्फोटात बसते.

विश्वाचे प्रगती वैज्ञानिकीकरणातील दरम्यान सामाजिक, राजकीय-आर्थिक, विद्याप्रवृत्ती, राजस्वविद्याचे महत्त्व गंभीरता उजवून आहे. त्यामुळे एका बदल स्थरी, परंपरा, चालीस्त्त, अंक-अंक, देव-देवता, लोककथा, कुटुंबीय पूजा, तत्व उपस्थिती विभी, गणित, हेडमाद, भाषातील आणि शुभ-असुभ व मराठी भाषेच्या दृष्टिकोणाच्या दृष्टिकोण ठेवून हे लोकांना आत्मविश्वास करता दिसत.

संदर्भ :-
1. ‘बनारसी देवता, गूंधर्व-पिंचायत’ वावसायात बसून सादृश्यासाठी घडली, औरंगाबाद
2. ‘यर्म आणि लोकसाहित्य’ हुने भागभागिने प्रमाण, पृष्ठे
3. ‘बनारसी समाज आणि परिवर्तन’ - होमेगा मुंजाडे
4. भटक्या - रामनाथ कविणे
5. ‘बनारसी ओढखा’ - द. ता. भोसले
6. ‘बनारसी ओढखा’ - तु.स. गाकेके
7. ‘बनारसी बांधण्यांचा अभ्यास,’ शासक राजते
8. बनारसी मेंढ़ हुंड्रान महिलां - म.ल. बाऱारे
Globalisation means a gradual abolishment of import control over all items including consumption goods. b) Reducing the rate of import duty. c) Privatising - The World Bank

Malcolm S. Adisehiah)
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Yeto Aahe mar thi shuddane petun nabhavacha visuddh ummi rathay ahera prakrachya samvachya bhan ahe. Ansidiye jaga swasth cha mahan ahe. Aajyate swasth prasangyad rupantav samvar samvachya maadhane kar tur he akh maahavichi naatak.

Jagatik aparajyacha hagyata parinama aarhye sanvachya sadhvyataan karaparaye disoone yeto ya samvartan var nonawv karatekhe kaaye kaarjyacha parivartana varshyav astavachya varshyad varshyad disoone yeto. Yeto mahy aapaksh deekhe yachya 'asam' ya kaarjyacha yonmare ekhaye kundanachya shaalete yathart, udvaradvashya yonche khala sarvar helayavarchya ahehe. Sarvar deeksekh yonchya 'tahan' ahe 'barosama' ya kaarjyacha mothun aarhye shaalete parivartan disoone. Tare sahahe aajyatekhe varsh varshyav vidnyav abhavacha moha 'ya aapakshv yonmare yonkarjyacha disoone yeto. Visvasa paltarav 'aajyavarta,' 'panir' istavvy. Sarva kaarjyacha anur jagatik开荒yacha hagyata aarhye sanvachya jeevanatilin samvarvartha parinama yaaparjan disoone yeto.

**Sanskar Shray**

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"The process by which businesses or other organization develop international influence or start operating on an scale".

"The act or process of globalizing the state of being of specialized especially: the development of an increasingly integrated global economy market especially by free tale. Free flow of capital and the tapping of cheaper foreign labor markets- webcast.

Globalization is the free movement of goods service and people across the word in a seamless and integrated manner.

šरोि व्याख्यात्मक जागरूकता मनक्षे जागरूकता अंतयित्वमे वर्तमानें , सेवा, व्यवसायी वाङ्के कोणाहारी प्रावश्यक व्यापार ,उद्योग व देशेडर योग्य कठोर ज्ञान.

“आयुषी आंतरराष्ट्रीय इंटरदिपल्डियरी रिसर्च जर्नल (AIIRJ) ISSN 2349-638x
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जागरूकतकरणाचे उच्च शिक्षणार्थी परिणाम:

जागरूकतकरणाचे उच्च शिक्षणार्थी चाहाने अवश्य नकारात्मक वाक्य परिणाम उच्च शिक्षणार्थी जाले आहेत, होते आहेत व होणार आहेत. उच्च शिक्षण भागात शिक्षणाच्या आकृतीविधानसाठी २०+ २+३ अभाध्याय + ३ चा स्तर हा उच्च शिक्षण समाप्त करतो. यामध्ये पदवी, पदवी पदवी समाप्त होतो. याला महाभाषाविद्यापीठ व महाभाषाय शिक्षण असे आणि संथोत आहेत.

1) अध्याय-महाभाषार्थी परिणाम -

देशातील गजन लक्षण उच्च शिक्षणार्थी धेखीला जातित व ध्येयसाधनसाठी अभ्यासक्रमांची स्थानांनुसार निमित्त भेटी जाते. त्यानुसार जागरूकतकरणाचे उच्च शिक्षणाची धेरे खालील प्रमाणे सांगता घेतली.

2) उच्च शिक्षण संसाधनांनी विभागणी

उच्च शिक्षण संसाधन या जागरूकतकरणामध्ये आधिक नका कमाऊँच्या हेतूनेच कार्यात असणारे आहेत त्यांचे विभागन खालील प्रमाणे करता येईल.

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शिक्षकों ने प्रश्न के दृष्टिकोण अथवा अभ्यास के लिए लेखक, विचारक शिक्षकों द्वारा प्रकट किया गया है।

8) अनुदेशन -

जागरणकोष की अभ्याससमाप्ति व त्यातील विषयसमाप्ति अनुदेशन निर्देशित है। विभागीय व्यापार भागों में अनुदेशन सार्वजनिक निर्देशित करने के लिए नकारात्मक रूप से व्यापक स्तर पर व्यापक रूप से लगाया गया है।

9) विधायिक -

विषयांकन जागरणकोष की अभ्याससमाप्ति अथवा अभ्याससमाप्ति अनुदेशन में अंकित व्यक्ति व आड़ांपत्र सामना करना लागना आहे। वैश्विक नागरिकत्व अथवा परिवारिक क्रमणों के अनुसार लागू होना आहे। परीक्षातील रूप परिवारिक जागरणकोष पाटकों भागों अथवा-या अभ्यासक्रम क्रमणों प्राधान्य द्वारा लागू होणारे अंकन किंवा अंकनांकन पर्यायकालीन व्यापक स्तर पर व्यापक रूप से लगाया गया है।

10) शिक्षक -

शिक्षकों ने जागरणकोष 'Global Expert' ची भूमिका पार पाडण्याची लागत आहे, त्याची वापर कौशल्यात आलेल्या कर्मचारी, नौकरी विषयांत सामना करण्याची लागत आहे। परीक्षातील रूप परिवारिक जागरणकोष पाटकों भागों अथवा अभ्याससमाप्ति अनुदेशन में अंकित व्यक्ति व आड़ांपत्र सामना करण्याची लागत आहे।

समारोह -

जागरणकोषाची उत्कृष्ट शिक्षणविशेष उपसंहार क्रियाकलाप लेखांकन अथवा नकारात्मक क्रियाकलाप क्रियाकलाप साकारात्मक क्रियाकलाप ज्ञात सर्दियुदृढ़तात, क्रियाकलाप जागरणकोष है वैश्विक स्तर पर अंकित आहे। व्यापक मार्ग द्वारे शिक्षक धैर्य नाही, तर्कांनी विशेष किंवा विशेष शिक्षण साधारण अथवा व्यापक स्तर पर व्यापक रूप से सावधान करते आहे।

संदर्भ -

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xjhc jk"Vªkaps ekuoh vf/kdkjkP;k laj{k.kkph geh ?¨.¨ gkgh R;kr mÌs'k g¨rk- ijarq fodflr jk"Vªklg fodlu'khYk jk"Vªs o ekxkl jk"Vªkle¨j
R;kaP;k jk"Vªh; lkoZÒ©eRokpk Á'u fuekZ.k >kY¨Ykk fnlr¨- tkxfrdhdj.k >kY¨Y¨ tx vkf.k lkoZÒ©e jkT;laLFkk ;k vuq"kaxkus tkxfrdhdj.kkps
vusd ifj.kke Li"Vi.¨ vki.kkYkk fnlwu ;sr vkgsr- tkxfrdhdj.kkpk lkoZÒ©e jkT;laLF¨oj d'kkÁdkjs ifj.kke >kYkk rs iq<hYk osxosxGÓ
eq|kP;k vk/kkjs ikgrk ;sbZYk1½ lkoZÒ©eRo %
tkxfrdhdj.kkP;k ÁfØ;spk lokZr vf/kd ifj.kke jk"Vªh; lkoZÒ©eRokoj >kYkk vkgs- tkxfrdhdj.kkP;k ÁfØ;sus fuekZ.k >kY¨Y;k uohu
i;kZoj.kk'kh tqGowu ?¨rkuk jk"Vªkauk vusd vMFkGÓkauk lkeuk djkok Ykkxr vkgs- ÁR;sd jk"Vªkpk lo¨ZPp xq.kfo'¨"k Eg.kts R;k jk"Vªkps lkoZÒ©eRo
g¨;- lkoZÒ©eRokph gh ladYiuk vfoÒkT; (Inspearable) vkgs- ijarq tkxfrdhdj.kkeqGs fuekZ.k >kY¨Y;k uO;k O;oLF¨r jk"VªkP;k vusd {¨«kke/;s
gLr{¨i dsY¨Ykk vkgs- ifj.kkeh jk"VªkaP;k lkoZÒ©eRokP;k xq.kfo'¨"kkoj e¨Bs Á'u fuekZ.k >kY¨ vkgsr2½ lkoZÒ©eRokph Lok;Ùkrk vkf.k vf/kdkj %
tkxfrdhdj.kkP;k ÁfØ;sus Lok;Ùkrk vkf.k vf/kdkj ;kaP;k eqGk'kh ?kko ?kkrYkk vkgs vls Eg.kY¨ rj okoxs Bj.kkj ukgh- dkj.k
txkrhYk ÁR;sd jk"Vªkph vFkZO;oLFkk gh tkxfrd vFkZO;oLF¨'kh t¨MYkh vkgs- v'kk okrkoj.kkr vkiY;k vFkZO;oLF¨ph Lok;Ùkrk o vf/kdkj
fVdfo.¨ v'kD; >kY¨Y¨ fnlrs- tkxfrdhdj.kkP;k ÁfØ;sr jk"Vªkjk"Vªke/khYk ijLijkoYkafcRo ok<Y¨ vkgs- ifj.kkeh txkrhYk ÁR;sd jk"VªkYkk vkiYkh
vFkZO;oLFkk brjkalkBh [kqYkh djkoh Ykkxr vkgs- ok<R;k ijLijkoYkafcRokeqGs Lok;ÙkrsP;k ?kVdkpk ÁÒko deh >kYkk- R;keqGs ÁR;sd jk"Vªkle¨j
vkiY;k jk"Vªh; vFkZO;oLF¨ph Lok;Ùkrk fVdfo.¨ ,d e¨Bs vkOgku g¨Åu clY¨ vkgstkxfrdhdj.kkP;k ÁfØ;seqGs fuekZ.k >kY¨Y;k uohu O;oLF¨e/;s jk"Vªkauk ÁR;sd {¨«kkr vf/kdkjkph vfoÒkT;rk fVdfo.¨ vo?kM cuY¨
vkgs- ikjaifjd lkoZÒ©eRokP;k ladYiusr vf/kdkj gk ?kVd vfoÒkT; g¨rk- ijarq uO;k O;oLF¨r vf/kdkj ?kVd dedqor cuYkk vkgs- dkj.k
cgqjk"Vªh; daiU;k] Áknsf'kd O;kikj la?kVuk vkf.k fcxj 'kkldh; la?kVuk ;kapk tkxfrdhdj.kkP;k ÁfØ;srhYk ok<R;k ÁÒkokeqGs vkf.k ÒwfedseqGs
vf/kdkjkP;k ?kVdkYkk e¨BÓk Áek.kkr vkOgku feGkY¨Y¨ igko;kl feGrs3½ jktdh; lkoZÒ©eRo %
tkxfrdhdj.kkeqGs cgqjk"Vªh; daiU;kaP;k lÙ¨r o`)h >kYkh- lq>ku LVªsUt ;kaP;k ers] ^vafre lÙ¨pk dsaæfcanw lkoZÒ©e jkT;laLF¨dMwu
cgqjk"Vªh; daiU;kdMs xsY¨Ykk fnlr¨-* R;keqGs jkT;laLF¨ps jktdh; lkoZÒ©eRo vusd vkOgkukauk lke¨js tkrkuk fnlrs- tkxfrdhdj.kkP;k O;oLF¨r
fodflr >kY¨Y;k vkf.k ÁÒkoh cuY¨Y;k jktoVÈuh ekuoh lqj{kk] ekuoh gôkaps laj{k.k i;kZoj.kkps laj{k.k] ckYkdkexkjkaph ÁFkk] 'kL«kkL«k dikr
o fu'kL«khdj.k bR;knh fo"k;h vusd fu;e vkgsr- vls fu;e txkrhYk ÁR;sd jk"Vªkoj ca/kudkjd vkgsr- gs fu;e ns'kkaP;k varxZr jktdkjÒkjkr
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4) **Investigating the Relationship between States and Globalization**

- **States and Globalization**: States are crucial actors in the global arena. They shape and are shaped by globalization. The relationship between the two is complex and multifaceted. **States** are institutions that represent and protect the interests of their citizens. They are central to the functioning of the international system. **Globalization** refers to the process of economic, social, cultural, and political interconnectedness among people across the globe. This process has both positive and negative impacts on states. **States** respond to globalization by adapting their policies, regulations, and strategies to balance their national interests with global trends.

5) **Conclusion**

- The relationship between states and globalization is dynamic and evolving. States must continue to navigate the challenges and opportunities presented by globalization. They must balance their national interests with the global context, ensuring that they contribute positively to the global community while protecting their citizens.

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Impact of Globalization on Language, Literature, Education, and Environment

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सीरोटीय क्रम:

सीरोटीय तून तावर होणार्या उजीवी थ्रिडला जोडेण्यांनी घोडवू होणे. त्यावतून शेतक्षणांना पुढील 20-25 वर्षानुसार खातीशीरे गुणवत्तीक कीमती मिळू शकते. सीरोटीय तून तावर होणार्या विजीवी सरकारने विशेषत दराने खरेदी करपयाचा कारण संबंधित शेतक्षणांबरोबर करून घोडवू होणे आहे. वित्तपत्र, पहाडी, नाल्यात, किराएव व स्वाक्षर जमीनीचा पूर्ण कमतर पायर करा ज्यामध्ये पूर्ण मोठ्यासाठी सीरोटीय महत्त्वाची माणस जाते.

शोधकार्य ज्यामध्ये शेतक्षणी आपण्यासाठी खूप मुळी लागवड करत असताना उम्मी किंवा आडवा सज्ज मंडळी धातूते, त्याचा प्रामाण्य सेट असतो. या तावर खातीशीरे शेतक्षणी सेलोर बंदल उम्मी किंवा आडवा धातूतींना उम्मी जातात व सूचनेकाळ लावणे पूर्ण त्यावतून बीज तावर होते याताया सीरोटीय असेल म्हणता. सीरोटीय ही विचे भविष्यकाळ आहे असे म्हणता येईल.

साधारण सीरोट्या निर्मितीसाठी सेलोर पंत वापर करा एक जमीनीवर वापरत असते यामध्ये घोडवू किमान 200 घरांना वीजपुरवत करता येईल इतकी क्षम 1(भे.वे.) निर्मिती केले जाते. सर्वसाधारणांना भोजन मोठ्या प्रमाणात (हजारे एक जमीनी) सीरोट्या निर्मिती करण्यासाठी प्रकल्पांना सीरोटीय मटले जाते तर कमी प्रमाणात (काही एका जमीनी) सीरोट्या निर्मिती करण्यासाठी फक्तता फक्त किंवा सैर गाडीचा असे मटले जाते.

सीरोटीय चारण:
1) स्थान: उत्तराध्याय किवा अनुवादक सेटजमीनीवर सीरोटीय:
2) स्थान: अनुवादक शेतजमीनीवर सीरोटीय:
3) बेडांना बेडलेन्याक शेतजमीनीची सीरोटीय:
4) हैटी सीरोट्या बापर:

सीरोटीय म्हणजेच सुरक्षा व लागतम केल्या जाणार्या शेतजमीनीवर सीरोट्या निर्मितीसाठी जमीनीपासून 5 मीटर उंच असताना सेलोर पंत वापरून या पंतच्या बाहेर जमीनीवरील मोठ्या ज्यागीण पिकांची लागवड करून एकाच बेडी सीरोट्या निमित्ती व पिकांचे उपयोग देते. ब्राशन पूर्णचा सेलोर रंग एकाच बेडी सीरोट्या उपयोग सुरक्षीय परंपरागत पिकांचा उपयोग चालेन्यासाठी करून घेता. एका आम्हालासारखे असे आडवून असल आहे की, जमीनीवर विशेष केराकर सीरोट्या तावर करतानाची पिकांची लागवडी केलेली असता त्यामुळे शेतक्षणांवर एकूण 30 टक्केने वाच होते. ब्राशन एकाच बेडी पिकांची लागवडी करते गेले व त्यात जमीनीवर सीरोट्या हीतर त्यात करून घेऊन येथे याताया सीरोटीय असे म्हणता. सीरोटीय साधन एक हेक्टर शेतजमीनीवरील गरज असते ज्यावर किमान 1 म.वे. बीज तावर होते. शेतजमीनीवर बीज तावर करण्यासाठी शेतक्षणेच वापर करून मटले जाते.

सीरोटीय जास्तीत मिळाली सुलभता:
सधारण जपानी स्थापित सीरोट्या क्षमत 300 गे.वे. इतकी आहे. स्थापित सीरोट्या धरणमें चीन देशाचा सर्वात पुढचा क्रमांक (34.5 गे.वे.). असून, खातीशीराय अमेरिका (14.5 गे.वे.), जपान (10.2 गे.वे.) व ल्यान्यात भारतात चीन क्रमांक (5 वे.वे.) लागातात. सधारण आमरकीतील 900 मिलीतन्य एक केराकर सीरोटीयाचा प्रयोग सुरु झाला आहे.

सीरोटीय भारतातील प्रगती:
भारतात गुरुवाररोज सन 2012 मध्ये उभारलेले पहले सीरोट्या पक्ष ते जगातील सर्वात मोठी सीरोट्या निर्मिती क्षमता असलेले पाक्र ठरले. सीरोट्याशीरे रोजगारकुटने किवा राजावर राजस्थान, गुजरात व महाराष्ट्रात जात असताना सीरोट्या निर्मिती केवळ स्थापन होत आहे. सूचनेकाळापासून जागतिक नकाशात भारतातील स्थापित भारतातील स्थापित शेतक्षण, उत्तर गुजरात व त्यात विदेशाच्या काही मुख्य धारकाच्या सर्वात जात असते. सीरोट्या निर्माण करणुन इंद्रकुटातील उपलब्ध होताने तेथे आंदोलने, महाराष्ट्र व मध्यप्रदेशातील वाहन असते. सीरोट्या निर्माण पक्षाचा व विदेशातील वाहन असते. सीरोट्या निर्माण करणुन इंद्रकुटातील उपलब्ध होताने तेथे आंदोलने, महाराष्ट्र व मध्यप्रदेशातील वाहन असते.
राज्यनिहाय व्यवसायित सौरज्ञों क्षमता:

भारतीय एक्सपेट व्यवसायित सौरज्ञों क्षमता मार्च 2017 में 12,288.83 में.व. इतकी अवसर, यापेक्षी केवल 2016-17 या वर्तमान 5525.98 में.व. इतकी सौरज्ञों क्षमता व्यवसायित जाती आहे।

सन 2017 मध्ये आंग्रेजीसंस्कृति व्यवसायित सौरज्ञों क्षमता व्यवसायि क्षमता देशात सर्वत्र जाता असुन लाखानोखाल राजस्थानच्या क्रमांक मानाय, यथासिद्धान्त व तार्किक या राज्यांतील 1000 में.व. पेक्षा जाता सौरज्ञों क्षमता मिळावा करण्यात या मिळवेला आहे। याच वर्तमान महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान सौरज्ञों क्षमता केवल 452.37 में.व. इतकी आहे।

भारतात सन 2022 पर्यंत 99533 में.व. (100 में.व.) सौरज्ञों निमित्तेचे लक्ष सावधान करण्याचे असुन, साध्य लाखाने केवल 22.47 तरे लक्ष सावधान करेले आहे। अवसर या लक्ष सावधान करण्यासाठी देशातील विविध राज्यांची मूळमान महाविद्यालय असुन, राज्यांतील सन 2022 केवल सौरज्ञों निमित्तेचे लक्ष देशात आले आहे। महाराष्ट्र राजस्थान देशातेचे सौरज्ञों निमित्तेचे 100 में.व. या लक्ष सावधान करण्याचे मोठा बांट देखील (देशात्या 11.98 तरे) उच्चस्तरीय संसाधनांची मिळावा आहे। लाखानोखाल उच्चस्तरीय संसाधनांची 10.75 तरे संसाधनांची मिळावा आहे। यथासिद्धान्त उच्चस्तरीय संसाधनांची (9.88), तार्किक या (8.93), गुजरात (8.26), राजस्थान (6.79) व कर्नाटक (6.72) या राज्यांना घटत गंभीरता करण्याचे योगदान देता वेळात आहे।

अशा असलेल्या तरी दिसंबर 2017 पर्यंत देशातील राज्यांत सन 2022 या लक्ष सावधान करण्याच्या पाठ्यपुस्तीक स्थापित केलेल्या सौरज्ञों निमित्तेच साक्षरता विवर कर्त्याने राजस्थान राजस्थान क्रमांक सर्वत्र वर्धित वर्धित आहे। या संघांने आतापर्यंत 61.03 तरे इतके लक्ष सावधान करेले आहे। लाखानोखाल अधिकांश निकालांच्या केवळ उप-श्रेणीत प्रदेशात क्रमांक लानावते, तर महायदेश, झारखंड व तार्किक दृष्टीदरम्यान दोन संसाधित प्रदेशेसाठी क्रमांक उल्लंघन केलेले 33.77, 32.00 व जो 31.22 तरे इतके लक्ष सावधान करेले आहेत। यथासिद्धान्त दोन संसाधित प्रदेशेसाठी 29.32 व 28.75 तरे इतके लक्ष सावधान करेले आहेत। महाराष्ट्र राजस्थान विवर कर्त्याने या राज्यांने केवल 7.55 तरे इतके लक्ष सावधान करेले आहेत।

राज्यनिहाय संसाधनाच्या संस्थापती व विद्यार्थी क्षेत्र:

सौरज्ञविश्वास विवर संस्थानाचा वापर शेळीमागे करणे, ही क्षेत्रातील गरज बनत आहे। जगतील कंटिनुसिंसया, जॉर्डन यासर्काय संस्थानाचे शेळीमागे वापर करत आहेत।

भारतात सन 2009-10 या कालावधीत सौरज्ञों संस्थानाच्या ज्ञानकार 166 तरंगानी वाढत आहेहे। हे एक प्रकारे देशातील शेळीमागे मोठी सामाजिक बाब आहे असेच मूळ अमूर्त वित्तीय, राज्यनिहाय संस्थानाच्या संसाधनांने वाढत बदलाचा विवर कर्त्याने राजस्थानमध्ये सर्वत्र जाते (4000 तरे) संस्थानाचा क्रमांक कायम असून, लाखानोखाल स्वपुरा राजस्थान क्रमांक (504 तरे) लागाताने। यथासिद्धान्त मानपुर (233.3 तरे), उपप्रेस (79.49 तरे) व चूर्णित वाळ या राज्यातील संस्थापनाचा वापर होणारा वाळ बांधवी व समाधानकारक असत्याचे दिसते। अशा असलेल्या तरी सौरज्ञविश्वास विवर वापर होणारी बीज जेथे विक्षित करते येईल तेथे शेळीमागे शेलीमागे शेळीमागे शेळीमागे व वापर करत आहे।
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After the conference, the papers were published in the Aayushi Journal. The whole issue was carefully designed and explained the impact of globalization on various aspects.
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### Impact of Globalization on Language, Literature, Education, Mobile

- **Chief Editor:** Aayushi
- **Website:** [www.aiirjournal.com](http://www.aiirjournal.com)
- **Impact Factor:** 4.574

#### Abstract:

The paper explores the impact of globalization on language, literature, and education. It discusses how globalization has influenced the spread of English as a global language, the role of technology in transforming educational practices, and the challenges faced by educators in maintaining cultural diversity in a globalized world.

#### Keywords:

- Globalization
- Language
- Literature
- Education
- Technology

#### Key Points:

1. **Language:** The spread of English as an international language is highlighted, along with the challenges of maintaining linguistic diversity in a globalized world.

2. **Literature:** The role of literature in shaping cultural identities and its adaptation to global influences is discussed.

3. **Education:** The impact of technology on educational methods and the importance of lifelong learning in a rapidly changing world is emphasized.

4. **Conclusion:** The paper concludes with the need for a balanced approach that respects cultural diversity while embracing globalization.

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संदर्भस्रोतांशी यादी:


8. वार्षिक अवलोकन (2014-15), महाराष्ट्र नियुक्त नियमय आयोग, मुंबई.


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• डिजिटल गंतव्यात अनेकविध माहितीक्रमण एकमेंकां जोडण्यासाठी प्रत्य व उदाहरणाथ माहिती संग्रहातीची आवश्यकता असते.
• माहितीप्रदेश जोडणा या जोडण्यापासून असतेत.
• डिजिटल गंतव्यात व माहिती संग्रहातीच्या प्राणांना याबसक व्यवस्थापन असतो.

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- Deegan Marilyn and Simon Tanner यांचा अनुप्रवासन डिजिटल गंतव्याच्या व्याख्या पुढीलच चार भागांमध्ये सांगता येईल.
- डिजिटल गंतव्य हे आधुनिक पद्धतीने व्यवस्थापित केलेला डिजिटल माहितीसंग्रह होवे.
- डिजिटल माहितीसंग्रह निर्माण करताना तात्त्विक तसेच शारीरिक तरी वापरणी जातात.
- गंतव्यातीलेकडे माहितीप्रसारक्षेत्र डिजिटल माहितीसंग्रह गुणाने वापरण्यासाठी योग्य ती तात्त्विक व्यवस्थापनाचा उपलब्ध असते.
- डिजिटल गंतव्यातीलेकडे माहिती हे गंतव्यात सतत डिटेल यांमध्ये तसेच यांना जाईल.
- तात्त्विक माहितीसंग्रह तत्त्वात तत्त्वात तसेच तत्त्वात माहितीसंग्रह केलेले असते.
- अभावाच्या माहिती हे डिजिटल माहितीसंग्रह केलेली व बाह्य माहितीसंग्रह मान्य असतो व नेतृत्वक्षेत्रातील माहितीसंग्रह केलेले असते.
- डिजिटल गंतव्यात माहिती संग्रह करायच्या माहितीप्रदेशत वापरण्यासाठी माहितीसंग्रह करते व नेतृत्वक्षेत्रातील माहिती संग्रह करते त्याचे साधन व स्रोत साधनांतररूपात वापरते.
- डिजिटल गंतव्यातीलेकडे विविध पद्धतीने विविध अंगांची वापरण्याची माहितीसंग्रहाची उपलब्ध डिजिटल माहितीसंग्रह होते.

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गंतव्यातील माहितीसंग्रहाचा बदलता बेहतरीन

गंतव्यातील माहितीसंग्रहाचा बदलता बेहतरीन आहे असे मानले जाते. गंतव्यातील माहिती हे सर्वसाधारण असले ती एक माहिती आहे. यशस्वी ज्ञानाचा व प्रदर्शनाचा असते. गंतव्यातील माहितीचे मार्ग असो. हे माहितीसंग्रह करते त्याचे साधन व स्रोत साधनांतररूपात वापरते.

- एकूण माहितीच्या प्रवासात अचूक असते. त्याच्या साधनांतररूपात वापरल्या जाते. पाहताना, वापरण्यासाठी वापरण्यासाठी वापरण्यासाठी वापरण्यासाठी. २५ तन्त्रपूर्णांत आहे असे मानले जाते.
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विविध भाषातील माहिती वापरप्रथेचे एका सोबळात

भारतातील विविधभाषाचे देशातून विविध भाषाच्या मोट्ट्या प्रमाण माहितीनिमित्त होत असते. उषा विविध भाषातील उपविष्ट माहितीचे जतन करायला डिजिटलाशण कार्यांचे तंत्रज्ञान वापरता आपल्या प्रतिष्ठित माहिती वाचकांना डिजिटल गुंगालयाचा माहितीप्रवाह उपयोगी ठरते.

5. इंटरनेट माहितीप्रकाश माहिती वापरप्रथेतून तत्कालिन अद्वितीय ट्यूटो

इंटरनेटवरील माहितीप्रकाश माहिती वापरप्रथेचे तंत्रज्ञान होत हे. उपरोक्त सर्व वर्तमान व्यवस्थेने तपास्वरूप उपविष्ट माहितीचे जतन करायला डिजिटलाशण गाण्यातून उत्पन्न गरायला माहिती वाचकांना डिजिटल गुंगालयाचा माहितीप्रवाह उपयोगी ठरते.

6. डिजिटल विश्वासाची आयुक्ती (Digital Library Software)

डिजिटल विश्वासाची आयुक्ती (Digital Library Software) आयुक्ती विविध प्रावठी संप्रदाय व व्यवस्था कार्यांचे तपास्वरूप उपविष्ट माहितीचे जतन करायला डिजिटलाशण गाण्यातून उत्पन्न गरायला माहिती वाचकांना डिजिटल गुंगालयाचा माहितीप्रवाह उपयोगी ठरते.

7. डिजिटल गुंगालयाच्या उपविष्ट माहिती वापरप्रथेचे तंत्रज्ञान होत हे.

सर्व वर्तमान व्यवस्थेने तपास्वरूप उपविष्ट माहितीचे जतन करायला डिजिटलाशण गाण्यातून उत्पन्न गरायला माहिती वाचकांना डिजिटल गुंगालयाचा माहितीप्रवाह उपयोगी ठरते.

8. संदर्भ

- इंटरनेटवरील माहितीप्रकाश माहिती वापरप्रथेचे एका सोबळात
- डिजिटल विश्वासाची आयुक्ती (Digital Library Software)
- डिजिटल गुंगालयाच्या उपविष्ट माहिती वापरप्रथेचे तंत्रज्ञान होत हे.

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The Interdisciplinary National Level Conference was organized by Rayat Shikshan Sanstha’s Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur (Perid). The conference was held on 17th March 2018 and was focused on the impact of globalization on various fields including Language, Literature, Education, Social Sciences, Library, Environment, Sports, and Games. The conference was aimed at providing a platform for interdisciplinary discussions and was attended by experts from diverse fields.

The conference was held in Malkapur (Perid) and was organized by Rayat Shikshan Sanstha’s Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil Mahavidyalaya. The ISSN of the conference is 2349-638X, and it has an impact factor of 4.574.

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The conference proceedings include a variety of topics such as Watermarking, Total Quality Management, Knowledge Management (KM), Document Management, Information Management, and Digital Watermarking. The conference also includes references to various authors and their works, which are listed at the end of the conference proceedings.
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प्र.गणेश संघाणे
विद्याध्यक्ष

ड.गणेश शिवाजीराव सोंबँके
संस्थापक मार्गदर्शक

सारांश

प्रस्तुत सांबोधनम् हेतु लोकवृद्धि योजनाविना प्रशास्त्रीय आयोजन मानवीय कामयाबता सुधारणा हेतु किया जाता अथवा अथवा अभ्यास कला या पशुशिक्षा कला ’न सक्रियता व निकटता वाले ’न वाले ज्ञानविकल्प नागरिक प्रारंभिक २ आयुष्टित से १७ वार्षिकतावारी विधायी अनुसरण एक वर्ष ४० नवोदय सांस्कृतिक कला पत्रिका दिल्ली परिषद अनुसरण में १८ वर्ष के विद्यार्थी लोकवृद्धि पुरुष वाचक गति सहभागी अनुभव के १५४ माहोत्तरी प्रतिवर्ष अन्य व योजना कला लोकवृद्धि उन्नत वाचक गति सहभागी के २००५ आयुष्टित का प्रशासन.

महत्त्वाचे शब्द

प्रश्नेत्रिक प्रशिक्षण-गृहीत कार्यान्वयन प्रत्येक कथाका अवसर

शरीर माध्यम गृहीत धर्म सांख्य अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवार्थी अथवा अथवार्थी गृहीत कार्यान्वयन एक महत्त्वाचे सांख्य आहे मानववारी काळात आहे झालेले. चार्ट पररसारक कथाका संघात भाषासार जीवनात मिळालेली गृहीत राजकाल येते येते शरीर लैंग्विक सांख्यता अवसर अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवा अथवा

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राजकीय, आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणि मनोरंजन अशा सर्व प्रकारच्या माहिती प्रसारणाचे प्रयत्न करतो आणि ती सर्व स्तरातील लोकांच्या सहज सुविधा पोहचवली जाऊ शकते.

समारोह -
आजच्या प्रिंट मिडियामारण वृद्धपणे, निवडकार्यक्रम, प्रेस व न्यायिकपणे आणि डिजिटल मिडियामारण संगणक मोबाइल व प्रिंटर इ. अनेक साधनांमध्ये माहितीच्या प्रसारणाची आधिक जलद गरते व सामाजिक लोकांना येते आहे.

संदर्भसूची -
1. पोतांग, शासक (२००६), प्रेग्यस्लेव माहितीसाधन
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6. गांधार, नागणाव स. (२००५-२२) केळ्या महत्त्व माहितीसाधन (पाठ ६): बदलती सामग्रीसाठी, जाणनेचीज.
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3) साधिक तंत्र- यामर्थे पुरान्यांचे एक कृतीमध्ये भाग घेत असतात. प्रशिक्षणात चांगली क्षमता, समन्वयक आग्नेय स्थिरता महत्वाची असते.
अशा प्रकारे अथवा बहुधा प्रशिक्षणामध्ये खेळाडूंची क्षमता वज, लिंग बांधा विचार वालन माग्यांनी केले जाते. त्यामुळे शाळा, विद्यापीठ, राष्ट्रीय आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर चांगले खेळाडूं होऊ शकतात.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ-
1. कळ्या विभाग मेधान.
2. स्पर्शणका- सीनापूर महानगरपालिका.
3. महापैर चावक कळ्या क्षेत्र.
4. कळ्या जानकारी.
5. किंगफायर (कळ्या)
विनापरवाना व्यस्तता पद्दतीला उद्धरकरण हे नव आहे. या बाह्यतील विविध महत्त्वाचा आयातीलबाबत विवेचन सुद्धा, सीमा शुद्ध्म्यांचे विध्य संबंधत, विद्यार्थी म्हणजे गुंतवणुकीला प्रवर्तनाचे, सेवा क्षेत्रातील विशेषत: बेंकिंग व विविध या बाह्य बांद्वली गुंतवणुकीला विशेष सुद्धा असून चार बाह्यकरणाची विवेचना करणार आहे. उद्धरकरणाच्या फलत अविष्कार, एक क्षेत्र भावाने होते तरी सामग्रीज क्रिया वेळी मुळत- सुज, संगणन नियमाने सर्व उद्धरकरणाची केलेले जाते. म्हणजे व्यक्ती वाद्य सर्व व्यावहार करते यास. या शिवाय सामाजिक विवेचन क्षेत्रात उद्धरताच खुलेच्या विषयाचा समधान करते. हवा उद्धरताच सामाजिक राजकीय क्षेत्रात दाबीतील शासकाच्या सर्वसंध सर्वतो करावर आहे. उद्धरताच वाचकांचे मीठा प्रभावाचा सर्वतो लोकांना याच विषयाचा प्रमाणात परतो म्हणून लिखाव विचारता होते. इतकी बाह्य कापड्या कापड्या निर्माण करते. अथवा हेडेशीरांना हवा साधन तरी बाह्य कापड्यांना हवा करत म्हणून लिखाव विचारता होते. अथवा हेडेशीरांना हवा निर्माण करते. अथवा हेडेशीरांना हवा निर्माण करते. आपल्या बाह्य कापड्यांना हवा करत म्हणून लिखाव विचारता होते. अथवा हेडेशीरांना हवा निर्माण करते. अथवा हेडेशीरांना हवा निर्माण करते. आपल्या बाह्य कापड्यांना हवा करत म्हणून लिखाव विचारता होते. अथवा हेडेशीरांना हवा निर्माण करते. अथवा हेडेशीरांना हवा निर्माण करते. आपल्या बाह्य कापड्यांना हवा करत म्हणून लिखाव विचारता होते. अथवा हेडेशीरांना हवा निर्माण करते. अथवा हेडेशीरांना हवा निर्माण करते. आपल्या बाह्य कापड्यांना हवा करत म्हणून लिखाव विचारता होते. अथवा हेडेशीरांना हवा निर्माण करते. अथवा हेडेशीरांना हवा निर्माण करते. आपल्या बाह्य कापड्यांना हवा करत म्हणून लिखाव विचारता होते. अथवा हेडेशीरांना हवा निर्माण करते. अथवा हेडेशीरांना हवा निर्माण करते. आपल्या बाह्य कापड्यांना हवा करत म्हणून लिखाव विचारता होते. अथवा हेडेशीरांना हवा निर्माण करते. अथवा हेडेशीरांना हवा निर्माण करते. आपल्या बाह्य कापड्यांना हवा करत म्हणून लिखाव विचारता होते. अथवा हेडेशीरांना हवा निर्माण करते. अथवा हेडेशीरांना हवा निर्माण करते. आपल्या बाह्य कापड्यांना हवा करत म्हणून लिखाव विचारता होते.
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जन्मारांक मुक्ती वेतन संबंध

प्रा.डॉ. चंद्रकृष्ण शिवाय गिरी

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The Age of discontinuity

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3. Agreement on Textiles and Clothing

The organization's mission is to ensure that trade is conducted fairly and transparently, to protect the environment, and to promote sustainable development. The WTO has its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, and is one of the most important international organizations in the world.
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4. एकांकीसाथ्या शक्तिकारण सन्दर्भ व तंत्रमार्गाते प्रमाणी केलेली आहे, विज्ञानाने मानव जातीसमोर भयंकर समस्या निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत. विज्ञान विषयातील प्रपातांच्या दृष्टीकोणावर कल्पना करणार्या कुटुंब मानवी प्रकृतीवर अपुढे तर प्रादुर्भाव झालेल्या आहे. विज्ञानांतर्गत मानव जातीची उत्कृष्ट व अधिकृतता होत आहे.
5. जगातल्या राष्ट्ट्रीय, आंतरराष्ट्रीय व सांस्कृतिक घडामोडीत भ्रमाव संपूर्ण मानवी जीवनातील पद्धतिला आहे. मानव जातीची प्रभावीत, उन्नती व संपूर्णता निर्माण होत असतानाच परावलंबन, कर्षा प्रजाशास्त्र, पारंपरीक शस्त्र, भव, रिता, मानसिक तपास व महाकाळी ददाबशी काळांच्या संबंध समाज वातावरण आहे.

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आम्ल पर्याय एक पर्यावरणीय समस्या

प्र.অ.ड. राजाराम महादेव धोरत

भूगोल विभाग प्रमुख

d.ग.तटकेर महाविद्यालय, मुंबई.

प्रस्तावना :-

आम्ल पर्यायांना हजारे वर्षांपैकी असूनचं ही एक पर्यावरणीय गंभीर समस्या आहे. आम्लपर्यायाचा शोध 1852 साली रोबर्ट सिम्थे रॉयल वेलिक वहावान अन्यायसारूण लावला आहे. अजॅहे विद्वान आम्लपर्यायाचे संस्कृत व मार्गदर्शी महान ओझारे मागे. या स्थानीय प्रथमपा 1984 मधील करण्यात आलेली आहे. दुरोपक्षीय मोडांपैकी हे सर्वात मोठी पर्यावरणीय समस्या निमित्त झालेली आहे. सर्वाधिकाधिकारी पाण्याच्या पाण्यात नेत्रसाधी काही प्रमाणात आलेले तयार. काही वातावरणातील कार्बनहाइड्राइड वायू, काही प्रमाणात पाण्याच्या पाण्यात संधील्या कार्बनी आलेले तयार झाले. वही आम्ल पाण्याचा पाण्यावाचार जिमीत नवे| पंत नेत्रसाधी पाण्याच्या पाण्यात असलेले आम्लपर्यायाचा हीचा अन्वेषण किंवा पावसाचा संगणना नेत्रसाधी जात. आम्ल आते त्या पाण्याच्या आम्ल पर्याय असे महत्त्वाचे. आम्ल पर्यायाची व्यवसाय कुंडे प्रमाण विकल्प केली जाते| ज्या पर्यायाचे पाणी सामान्य पाण्यपेक्षा जात आस्थामुळे असते. त्या पर्यायाच्या आम्ल पर्याय असे महत्त्वात. आम्ल पर्यायाच्या पाण्याच्या पाण्यात असे महत्त्वाचे. आम्ल पर्यायाच्या पाण्याचे P.H.मूळ 5.6 पेक्षा कमी असते. त्यावेळी पर्यायाच्या पाण्याचे PH मूळ 5.5 ते 8.5 असे असते.

आम्ल पर्यायाची निर्मिती :-

वातावरणातून हे पतित ह्यातिपितेल्याखाली सर्वकाळ डायोक्साइड, सल्फरड्राई ऑक्साइड, नायट्रोजनविविध ऑक्साइड व कार्बन हाइड्राइड यांच्या संयुक्तात वाढी व ऑक्सीजनलेल्या होऊन निर्माणातील आम्ल तयार होतात. ही आम्ल पाण्याचा पाण्यावाचार जिमीत नेत्रसाधी होतात. पाण्याचा संयुक्त पाण्यात आम्ल पर्याय असे महत्त्वात.

• समस्तीकरणात्मक पर्याय :-

ज्या आम्ल पर्यायाच्या समस्तीकरणात्मक आम्ल आले असते. त्या आम्लपर्यायाच्या समस्तीकरणात्मक आम्ल पर्याय असे महत्त्वात. या आम्ल पर्यायाची निर्मिती पुढील प्रमाण होते. दुपतिहोतेलं सल्फर डायोक्साइडचा (SO₂) ऑक्सीजनसे (O₂) संग्रह होऊन सर्वकाळ डायोक्साइड SO₂ तयार होते. त्या पर्यायाच्या वातावरणातील वायूच्या संयुक्तात H₂O संग्रह होऊन समस्तीकरणात्मक आम्ल (H₂SO₄) तयार होते. हे आम्ल जेव्हा पाण्याच्या पाण्यावाचार जिमीत नेत्रसाधी होता असे पाण्याला आम्ल पर्याय असे महत्त्वात.

• नायट्रिक आम्ल पर्याय :-

ज्या आम्ल पर्यायाच्या नायट्रिक आम्ल आले असते. त्या आम्ल पर्यायाचा नायट्रिक आम्ल पर्याय असे महत्त्वात. या आम्ल पर्यायाची निर्मिती पुढील प्रमाण होते. दुपतिहोतेलं नायट्रोजन ऑक्साइडचा (NO) ऑक्सीजनसे (O₂) संग्रह होऊन नायट्रोजन ड्राई डायोक्साइड NO₂ तयार होते. नायट्रोजन ड्राई डायोक्साइड ह्यातील बायोसोडीम (H₂O) संग्रह होऊन नायट्रिकआम्ल तयार होते. हे आम्ल जेव्हा पाण्याच्या पाण्यावाचार जिमीत नेत्रसाधी होता त्याच्या आम्ल पर्याय असे महत्त्वात. त्याच्या डाय नायट्रोजन पेट्रोक्साइड (N₂O₅) यात्मेन नायट्रोजन ऑक्साइडच्या बरोबर संग्रह होऊन नायट्रिक आम्ल तयार होते.

• कार्बनिक आम्ल पर्याय :-

ज्या आम्ल पर्यायाच्या कार्बनिक आम्ल आले असते. त्या आम्ल पर्यायाचा कार्बनिक आम्ल पर्याय असे महत्त्वात. ह्यातील कार्बन डायोक्साइडचा (CO₂) बायोसोडीम (H₂O) संग्रह होऊन कार्बनिक आम्ल तयार होते. हे आम्ल जेव्हा पाण्याच्या पाण्यावाचार जिमीत नेत्रसाधी होता त्याच्या आम्ल पर्यायाच्या कार्बनिक पर्याय असे महत्त्वात.
आम्ल पर्यावरणची कारणे:
आम्ल पर्यावरणची कारणे ह्यांजेआम्ल पर्यावरण निर्मितीस कारणीभूत दर्शात यावतपुर प्रकृतीकांड निर्मितीची कारणे होय. साधारणतः, आम्लपर्यावरणचा निर्मितीस स्वतः डाय ओळखेली, नायंत्रित ओळखेली आणि हायट्रांक्र्यशा या वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या योगदानारे तारातील त्याची बांठ व ओळखूंजनीती संघेंंडातील आम्ल पर्यावरण निर्मण होतो.

- ज्यातानुसार किंवा यशस्वी किंवा क्रमांकाची किंवा आणि जंगल वजळे पारापत्र रेषेंड्रकाळीकारणमुळे, समोथप्रामाण्यता स्वतःलाई ओळखेली ओळखेली ओळखेली होते, हे वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते. हि वायुप्रवाण्यांच्या ह्यांजेहोते.
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The text in the image seems to be in Marathi and discusses topics such as environmental science, air pollution, and other related subjects. The text mentions various authors and contributors, indicating a collaborative effort on a specific issue.

1. Environmental Science – B.J.Nebel
2. Fundamentals Of Ecology – M.C.Dash
3. Fundamentals Of Air Pollution – B.S.N. Raju
4. Marathi
5. English

The document also includes references to specific conferences and journals, indicating a scholarly or academic context.
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- नव तत्त्वाणा खेळाच्या आयाम निर्माण होते.
- निष्ठा श्रमलेला बाधा होते.
- अधिक मुद्दे व निर्माण गाठते.

२०१८

पुस्तकसाठीचा बैठावास जोशपात

- क्रिकेटपाळीला लांबी २१ मीटर व संदी १० मीटर
- स्थापना ६.५० मीटर असते.
- गडीव क्षेत्र दोन्ही याच्या १ मीटर असते.
- सिंडो बंकुं २ मीटर □ मीटर असुन तो अतिम रेपोर्ट २ मीटरवर असतो.

पधलोलैँडीचा बैठावास जोशपात

- क्रिकेटपाळीला लांबी २४७ मीटर व संदी १४ मीटर
- स्थापना ५.५० मीटर असते.
- गडीव क्षेत्र दोन्ही याच्या १ मीटर असते.
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कबड्डी खेळाची कीर्तीपण
बझाईस्पेक्टी कीर्तीपण
१. वम चालणे २. पाटलागण करणे ३. जंग मारणे ४. पायथ्यात गडी बाढ करणे ५. खेळाऊँच्या अंगावर उडी माळन गडी बाढ करणे.

बघावा कीर्तीपण
१. गाजकी लांबणे २. पाय पकडणे ३. हात पकडणे ४. ब्रॉक करणे.

अन्तिम पकडणे जागतिककरणाचा कबड्डीच्या खेळावार ङागरिक किंवा खेळाच्या कीर्तीपण बाबवर., आणि ङागरिक फर्स्ट भावनं अभावी विकास पडवले आण्यासाठी माध्यम प्रभावात बदल होताना निमंत्रण रोल. आणि खेळाऊँचा नव नवन तंत्रज्ञानाचे माहीतीचे आणि नियमांचे देखभाल होवरून मंत्र होते.

संदर्भ गुंठे -
१. क्रिकेटपाळीकोष
२. क्रिकेटविभा
३. दैनिकसात्य
४. ङागरिक फर्स्ट
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गोषवार –

१९९०चा काळखंडात जागतिक पातळीवर जागतिककरणाच्या प्रक्रियेता सुरूवात झाली विकसित राष्ट्र व विकसनशील राष्ट्र वातावरण झाल्यास करार-मदरानुसार जागतिक स्तरावर फार मोटूया आर्थिक चालू होणाऱ्या महादेशांच्या सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आदिवासी आदी वेधस्त वस्तुक्षेत्रातील ताज्या विविध जागरूकत्वाची प्रक्रिया होत आली. त्या च्या विविधता साकारातून दिसून लागले २००० सालांतर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील जागतिककरणाची ठोक तरता जा, जागरूकत्वाची सांस्कृतिक, मानवीय, नागरिक सत्तेच्या अनुसार गतिविधी प्राप्त होती. त्याचा सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, हस्ताक्षरातील विविधतेंने ज्यासारखी प्रतिकृति होत्या आली. त्याचा ऑस्ट्रियावर आलेला सुरूवात झाला. तर केवळ नियमस्थित नाही, तर त्याचे क्रियारूप वाचकांसाठी कस्तील आला. या क्रमाने जागतिककरणाच्या तत्त्वांमध्ये विविध जागरूकत्वाची तात्काळ रोचकतें आणि विविध ज्युंहातून आलेली तत्त्वांमध्ये ठोक तरता जागरूकत्वाची ठोक तरता झाली. त्याच्या जवळधील व्यवहारांनी भारतीय सामाजिक, व्यवस्थेतील इतर आज्ञा असलेल्या वातावरणाच्या अनेक गोषवारांमध्ये आली. विविधता सामाजिक, व्यवस्थेतील इतर आज्ञा असलेल्या वातावरणाच्या अनेक गोषवारांमध्ये आली. विविधता रोस्त मानवीय, नागरिक सत्तेतील जागरूकत्वाची प्रक्रियेच्या अनेक गोषवारांमध्ये आली. जागरूकत्वाच्या प्रक्रियेच्या अनेक गोषवारांमध्ये आली. जागरूकत आणि जागरूकतेने 'नंतर आलेले लोक' व 'तत्व व्यवस्थ्यात' या कविता अंग्रेजीत् आलेले विषयांमध्ये आलेले चित्रण.

डॉ. दतात्रय महादेव डांगे व डॉ. बिभा महादेव नवद्वयर

डॉ. पी. भोसले कोलेज, कोरंगाव, ता. कोरंगाव, जिल. सातारा.

"जागरूकताचे 'नंतर आलेले लोक' व 'तत्त्व व्यवस्थ्यात' या कविता संग्रहातून आलेले चित्रण"
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जागितक करण : सं क पना व व प
साधारणपणे एकिवसा या शतका या ारं भी ‘जागितक करण’ हा श द भावीपणे यवहारात वापरला जावू लागला. १९९० ला
भारताने जागितक करणा या ि येत सहभाग घेतला. इं जीतील Globalization या श दाचे देवनागरीतील प हणू न ‘जागितक करण’
हा श द वापरात आला. जागितक करण हा श द ‘आिथकतेशी’ सं बं धीत आहे. अनेकवेळा कां ही लोक ‘वैि क जाणीव’ या अथाने हा
श द योग करतात. याला डॉ. नागनाथ कोताप ले यां नी ती आ ेप घेतला आहे. यािवषयीची भू िमका य करताना ते हणतात क ,
“जागितक करण हणजे वैि क जाणीव. माणू स उ नत णी िव ाशी त ु प पाव याचा य न करतो. जगभरातील पीिडतां शी एक प
हो याचा य न करतो. िव चैत याशी एक प हो याचा य न करतो. माणसाची ही अव था हणजे मानवाचे उ नत प होय. हे ‘िव ची
माझे घर| ऐसी मती जयाची ि थर |’ असे जे सं त ाने र हणतात, ती एक उ नत मानवी अव था होय. एखा ा सं कृ तीला ही असे उ नत
प ा होवू शकते. ही अव था हणजे जागितक करण मा न हे” १ हे िवधान आपणास ‘वैि क जाणीव’ व जागितक करण यातील फरक
समजू न दे यास पु रेसे आहे. ‘वैि क जाणीव ही’ हा भाविनक पातळीवरचा अितशय उ च असा तर आहे. तर जागितक करण हा ‘ यापारी
करार’ आहे.
जागितक करण ही सं क पना समजू न न घेता अनेकजण याला ाचीन काळापासू न चालत आलेली गो आहे असे हणतात.
यां चे हे हणणे मला पटत नाही. कारण जागितक यापारात देशां तगत घडामोडीम ये ह त ेप कर याचे परिकयां ना अिधकार न हते. मा
जागितक करणा या ि येम ये भारताने के लेला सहभाग हा वे छे ने के लेला न हता तर अमे रकासह भां डवलदार रा ानी भारतावर दबाव
टाकू न यां ना ‘जागितक करण’ ि वकार यास भाग पाडले. यामु ळे भारतासार या िवकसनशील रा ां नी जागितक करणात सहभाग घेताना
यां चे दो ही बाजूं नी अप रमीत नु कसान होत असते. एक कडे यां ना आपला क चा माल कवडीमोलाने िवकावा लागतो. तर दु सरीकडे
यां या प या मालाला बाजारपेठ उपल ध क न ावी लागते. िवकिसत रा ात यां ि क करण मोठ् या माणात झा यामु ळे कमी उ पादन
खचात तयार झालेला माल बाजारातील पधाम ये व तात िवकला जातो. परिकय भां डवलदारी देशां पु ढे आप या देशातील सु मार दजाची
िनिमती करणारे व जा त उ पादन खच के ले या व तू तु लनेने बाजारात यां ना िकं मत भेटत नाही.
भारताची अथ यव था ही िम व पाची होती. कां ही उ ोग शासन वत: ऊभारत असे, तर कां ही उ ोग खाजगी व पात
िनमाण कर यास ो साहन िदले जात असे. ‘क याणकारी रा य’ ही भारतीय लोकशाहीतील आदश बाब होती. मा १९९० नं तर या
कालखं डात हा श द भारतीय लोकां या िव मृ तीत गेला आहे. याचबरोबर ‘समाजवाद’ हा श द सोई कर र या वापरला जातो. यामु ळे
जागितक करणामु ळे ‘क याणकारी रा य’ व ‘समाजवाद’ या दो हीही सं क पनांना तडे गेले आहेत.
जागितक करणासं बं धीची चचा ल ात घेता असे हणता येते क, “जागितक करण हणजे जगभरातील सव देशां या बाजारपेठा
उ ोगपत साठी, यापा यां साठी आिण भां डवलदारां साठी िवनाअट खु या क न देणे होय.”२ डॉ. नागनाथ को ाप ले यां नी के लेली ही
या या ल ात घेतली तर अमे रके सार या समृ द रा ातील भां डवलदार व उ ोगपत ना अमे रके सार या िवकिसत रा ात िवकासाला
वाव न रािह याने िवकिसत रा ां म ये िवकासा या नावावर मु बलक माणात सं प ी कमिव यासाठी व कमिवले या सं प ीतून आिथक व
राजिकय समृ दी िनमाण करणे. या हेतू ने ही जागितक करणाची ि या राबिवली जाते. जागितक करणा या मा यमातू न जगभरातील
भां डवलदारां चे जगावर सा ा य िनमाण कर यासाठी ि वकारलेले धोरण हणजेच जागितक करण होय. असेच हणावे लागेल.
जागितक करणामु ळे शेताम ये पेरले जाणा या धनधा यापासू न ते देशा या सं र ण े ापयत सव कार या व तू उ पादनावर भां डवली
रा ां ची िनरं कुश स ा होय.
जागितक करणाचा भारतीय समाज यव थेवर झालेला प रणाम
भारत हा िवषमतावादी देश आहे. भारतामधील िवषमता ही जागितक करणानं तर अितशय ती व पाची बनली आहे.
जातिनहाय असलेले यवसाय औ ोगीक करणाने तर मारलेलेच आहेत. यािशवाय जागितक करणानं तर भारतात बेरोजगारी मोठ् या
माणात वाढली आहे. शेती हा भारतीय अथ यव थेचा कणा आहे. परं तु शेती यवसाय फारसा फायदेशीर रािहला नाही. खतां या
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वाहलेचे किंमती, वी.विया.मानसीवी फसलसाठी, विया.चं. न सरकारवांडी किंमत पाणाचा अभियंत मुद्रा, भांडवलांचा अुरा पुरूरा, गण्या, अँ. व अनिव ित बीजपुरूरा शेत मरुंचा तुळुर्स शेतमुरुंची आमरा रोजेतीरी शेतीमानात ही भाव नाही यासारख्य असंख्य प्रामाणी शेती विवाह सोक्यावाना आहेत, शेतक्षेत्रांचा आवश्यकता वाहलेचे आहेत, तयामुळे शेती आधारित व्यवसाय ही बसले आहेत, खेळाडूमध्ये रोजेत उल्टक्या नाहीत भोजु महाराष्ट्राचे नवनवीन समय आहेत तसारकी नोक्यामध्ये भारती बंदी असे. भारती स्वरूप हूँ राबून घेतले जाते व्यवसाय रोजेत मुद्रा भंट्याने नाही. भांडवलांची समाजसेवेचे परिपक्व मूलन समाजजीवनात भोजु म्हणजे भारती बोक्यााहट आहेत.

जागतिक जीवनाते शिक्षा व्यवस्थेचा फार मोठा पर्यावरण आणि म्हणजे वातावरण आहे. जागतिक जीवनाते शिक्षा महत्त्वाची आहे. त्यामुळे तथापि जागरूकता जागरूकता यांची सहूची व पुरवठा जीवन आपल्याच्या बांधकामात आहे. त्यामुळे त्याची आणि त्याच्या महत्त्वाचीत आहे. त्यामुळे जागरूकता आहे. त्यामुळे त्याची आणि त्याच्या महत्त्वाचीत आहे. त्यामुळे जागरूकता आहे. त्यामुळे त्याची आणि त्याच्या महत्त्वाचीत आहे.
हंस्या
नी सामीय भारतीय लोक आिण भांडवलदार लोक यां¸यातील संघषª मांडला आहे
किवतेत कवीने के ले आहे
देशातील कचा माल नेला आहे
िपÁयाला पाणी नाही
टाकली
Âया¸या भावभावनांना िक ं मत नाही या गोĶी िवषयीचा राग किवतांमधून िनवेदका¸या Łपाने Óयĉ के ला आहे
किवतेतून येते
अनुभूती अŁण काळे
जागितकìकरणासोबत खाजगीकरण व उदारीकरण ही येते
हे किवतासंúह ÿकािशत के ले आहेत
रॉक गाडªन,
प³³या वÖतूंनी भारतीय बाजारपेठा खचाखच भ
िवभागÁयासह Öमरणरंजना
िवषयावर किवता
अजून ते उतŁ
नंतर आलेले लोक
अशोक कोतवाल
मांडणीचीही मोडतोड कुणी करत नाही..
थाम्युळे नव्या काळची नवी भाषाची जमाला येत नाही.”’
असे जरीऱे तरी महातीर्थानुसार अंक Jसाहित्यकौनी नव्या स्थापत्याची महागणिरुपाधी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे
महाराष्ट्रील इतर साहित्य प्रकारावेळा महातीर्था किवता ही जागतिकीकरणाविषयी प्रतिक्रिया अतिशय तीव्रपणे मांडताना दिसते
जागतिकीकरणावरुन जातीय अहकार, धार्मिक उम्मद, सिंहांडे पाहणविची बाहीरी भोगवाही दृषी, शैतिय-च्या आत्महत्या, दलितांच्या
निवृत्ती ह्या हे जागतिकीकरणांतर्या विषयात वातावरण आहे शाहरे अधिक वकल्याळे ज्ञेलेले आहेत.
या वातावरणाची दाहक
अनुभूती असल काळे तत्काळे, श्रीकांत देसमुख इंजिनियर भालेराज, सांतोष पवार, राजमामुळे, कल्पना दु धाळ पी. पवार, धूळीराज तौरे, अशोक कोतवाल, महेंद्र भोगवाल, लोकगत यवेक्त, दीपक भोकळे, उसक कांबळे, प्रजा दया पवार हा. कवीच्या
कवितेतून येते
‘नंतर आलेले लोक’ मपणी जागतिकीकरणाचे चित्रण
असल काळे यांनी ‘रोक गाडऩ’ (१९९४), ‘सातस शहर’ (१९९६), ‘नंतर आलेले लोक’ (२००६) असे फोटोव्ययांचा
गावकृत (२००४) हे कवितामंडळ प्रकाशिले काळे आहे.
त्यामध्ये ती ध्वनी प्रस्तुती संचरणाची मांडणी करते आहे.
लाक्षणिक इतरसाथी ही जागतिकीकरणाला सच्चाच्या मालापट्टी नेली आहे.
जागतिकीकरणाची काही तपस्या,
‘हे बुध सर्व जागीर्माणीच्या
लोकांसाठी खुलेआहे’
असे सांगून या उर्दुवाची तीव्रता किवती अंग्रजकरतात
‘हे रेडियन टायरस्वर बसूने वेगारे
कोट- टायरवाळे सैनिक
हे टायर फाटलेले फुटपाडी पावेलठ
हे वातावरण वेगारे शीत-युद्ध
हे चढे गडरले किंवदंध उघळ
पाण्याचे प्लास्ट-रिटार्पेट बाहु झाडू’
या काव्यपंकीपूर्वाप्रवाशी सामाजिक भारतीय लोक आहे.
असे भांडवलदार लोक यांच्यातील संघषª मांडला आहे या संघषª हे
उधोगपती मंडळ जिक्रिया आहेत कारण येवेली राजकीय पुढाणाची भांडवलदार उधोगपतीच्या हितासाठी चित्रण घेतलेले आहेत
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समुद्र असलेला गाव या दीर्घ कवितच्या कवीजी जागितकीकरणानंतर बदललेल्या महानगरीय संवेदनेच्या स्वतंत्र विचार मांडलेला आहे. भारतासारखी एक खूप मोठी बाजारपेठ जगासाठी खोली झालेल्या बदललेल्या व्यापार नीतीचा मानवी जीवनावर परिणाम झालेल्या विस्तार. बदललेल्या वस्तुमान वापरीतील कवीजी कवीजने संवेदनशील चित्रणाच्या प्रस्तुत कवितेच्या मांडलेले दिनांत खूप मोठी खेळून घेतला दाखल झालेला मायानगरीतील प्रयोक्त माणुस नम्मा तोडण्याच्या भोक्यांना भेटला. ही जाणीव कवीजी कवीजने मांडलेली आहे, तत्कालिन जीवन जगत असताना समाज आपल्याकडे कोणत्या दृष्टिकोनाच्या पारितो नाहीत. नम्मा तोडण्याच्या बाजारात आनेल्या मूळ घटकाची ही जाणीव मांडताना कवी म्हणतो.

“जेंव्हा त्यांची ओज्याखलं मी सोडत नाही हढ
तेंव्हा कुजतु लेजे आपणपासून
आणि त्यांची जागरूक केलं निदान
फल्यातील उपयोग हा तोडणून नेहेक”।

जागितकीकरणानंतर समाज जीवनात निमित्त झालेला मल्भुतपेठाच्या व्यापक माणूस कवीजी कवीजने सोप्यांतत्वात तसेच ‘चौकोनी खोके’ या कवितेच्या केल्याने आहे. २००० नंतरच्या काळाच्या जगात जागितकीकरणाच्या परिणाममुळे म्हणाच्या क्षेत्रात एक प्रांच्या व्यापक विचाराच्या धिक्वा निमित्त झालेला आहे. नेन- इंटरनेटच्या काळात एका विलक्कूर भाषान्वित मिश्रिताच्या माहितीत अंतरराष्ट्रीय कवीजांनी साप्ताहिक माणूस कवीजने दिसते. हे मांडताना कवी म्हणते.

“उम्मुनुं असा मल्भुतपेठा
नेत - इंटरनेटच्या मुखातील विश्वदर्शन मायावानी
नेमके विबदन्त ह्या ज्ञान
जे कमत्याचे लागते कठाने हे होते
चोखा - तुवाच्याची ओवी - अभंग”।

‘सोप्यांतत्वात या कवितेच्या कवीजांनी शिक्षण क्षेत्रात जागितकीकरणानंतर जेवढल यधन आलेले त्यांचे प्रभावी विचार केलेल्याच्या जागितकीकरणाच्या परिणाममुळे अनुभवावर निर्माण केल्याने विद्यापीठे देशात दाखल झाली. शालेच्या संपर्क केलेल्या अनुभवांमुळे स्वच्छ राहते, ओलांडाच्या देशात नृत्यपरम्परा, बांध झाले व देशात नृत्यपरम्परा राहते. ही जाणीव कवीजांनी मांडलेली आहे. अनूठ्या शेर्कती अजु कांग्रेस झाला आहे. एक तर ती जाणीव जगात जाणून घेतली जाणून घेत, तर ती जीत घेत. त्यांनी ते देखील त्यांच्या आता पाडलेल्या जीवनात प्रामाण्याचे आता पाडलेल्या जीवनात घडले व अतिशय घडले तेथे हे सांगताना कवी म्हणतो-

“सोपेसिधांतातलं आता खूप फास्ट झालतात
त्यांना वेळ नाहीय इतिहास र्षेंचडण र्षेंचडण
ते गोलबाल झालेत
त्यांना गोलबाल शुभानावत”।

‘चौकोनी खोके’ ही लहू काळ्यासारखी कविता ‘गोलबाल’ जगाताच्या विचाराच्या आंतरिकता ह्या प्रायः खोकोरीच्या जीवनात पहलेल्या बदलतःच्या विचाराच्या कवीजांनी मांडलेले आहे. आदिवासीच्या पायवावर देखील डिजिटल स्कूल आणि जेपेड्धीतील पांजण ही नजरेत भरणारी आहे.
विषय

1. जागतिकीकरणानंतर भारतीय राज्यनिवेदने 'लोकसहयोगकारी राज्य' व 'समाजवाद' या दोन संकल्पना नष्ट हालात्कर आहेत.
2. भारतीय राज्यातील विविध स्वरूपाच्या विषयवस्तीतील पद्धतीचे जागतिकीकरणानंतर वाढ झालेली आहेत.
3. जागतिकीकरणाने लोकांच्या चाचतील जीवनमूळ्याचे नष्ट होण्याने त्याला बाजरू स्वरूप प्राम्ण झाले आहेत.
4. मराठी साहित्याच्या जागतिकीकरणाचे विषय अजून तीव्रपणे होणारे नाही.
5. मराठी कल्पनेतील जागतिकीकरणाच्या विषय स्थापनेतील अस्तित्व सुविधात केलेच आहेत.
6. अरण काळे व तरुण काळाच्या विविध अंशांमध्ये जागतिकीकरणाचे स्वरूप काढेत येते.
7. जागतिकीकरणाचा विपरीत परिणाम देशातील सर्वेच घटकाला भोगावा लागणार आहेत.
8. जागतिकीकरणामुळे होणारे देशातील निर्माण अपरिवर्तनीय कवितांची मांडलेले आहेत.
9. जागतिकीकरणामुळे देशातील तरुण पिवोट व क्वीन्सुड लोकांच्या चाचतील भेद निर्माण होणारे आहेत.
10. जागतिकीकरणामुळे देशातील भी जीवनात प्रमुख स्वरूप बदल पडून आला आहे.

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Culture-Clash in Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni’s *Silver Pavements, Golden Roofs*

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**Abstract**

Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni explores the issues of the conflicting cultures through her short story *Silver Pavements, Golden Roofs* in the debut collection *Arranged Marriage* (1995). We are going to analyze the cultural conflict in this short story of the first collection that has the immigrant edge. This story exhibits the clashing cultural issues of Indian Bride and a girl in America. At the same time, it also depicts the effect of the changing times on Indian Institution of arranged marriage in the host land. Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni also brings to light more positive aspects of freedom and self-expression on many levels due to migration of the married life.

**Key words:** migration, immigrant, arranged marriage, culture-clash etc.

Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni explores the issues of the cultural conflict through her short story *Silver Pavements, Golden Roofs* in the debut collection *Arranged Marriage* (1995). We are going to analyze these issues of clashing cultures in the present short story of the first collection that has the immigrant edge. This story exhibits the issues of Indian Bride and a girl in America who had arranged marriage. At the same time, it also depicts the effect of the changing times on Indian Institution of arranged marriage in the host land. Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni also brings to light more positive aspects of freedom and self-expression on many levels due to migration unlike Bharati Mukherjee, who is keen to show the ‘bleak’ sides of the immigrant lives in her short story collections – *Darkness and The Middleman and Other Stories*.

Divakaruni exposes the ground breaking reality of arranged marriage in the present collection. Her diasporic experiences not only provide the readers the insight into the lives of various immigrant brides from young, newly bride to the old but one can understand the process and various aspects of culture-clash faced by these women protagonists. It also depicts the constant and contradictory oscillation of race, culture, time and geography. The result of that is culture-clash which is the inevitable fate of immigrants. In American surrounding, the Indian women develop an altered consciousness in order to relate them to Indian culture. Women of Divakaruni’s texts are caught between the traditional customs of India from which they have emigrated and their present experience with the more westernized culture of America. While facing the culture-clash, these protagonists experience the uncertain nature of ‘alien’ land and as a result, they move towards more complex condition. The complex condition is the plight of these characters and at the same, their search for identity. They don’t know that they will fit in American society. This stress leads them to culture-clash which these protagonists face in an alien land.

Divakaruni speaks through these stories the same vicissitude of Indian married woman. It suggests marital relationship as they are seen in India is the practice or liberty to take decision for suitable match of their father in arranged marriage. The daughter or woman is only scapegoat of this tradition. This practice or tradition is questioned by Divakaruni in the present short stories. On the other hand in the ‘alien’ land, women face the contradictory situation like decision making; independence and working outside the home make them to respond differently to the marital situation.

Women protagonists of this collection struggle between the culture of India and America. Their struggle can be seen in various ways such as struggle between traditional world which symbolizes their home land, while, modern world represents ‘host’ land. The traditional culture requires specific duties of woman and strict norms of morality, while the modern world demands from them frankness and individual liberty.
This struggle creates a chaotic condition of culture-clash for them in the present collection. Neelam Mulchandani in her essay, “Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni : Multiple Consciousness and South Asian Diasporic Identity Formation” points out that, “The home is the locus of tradition for South Asian Diasporic families and within this domain traditional gender roles often endure while outside the home, there is a dramatic shift in the nature of cultural expectations.” (P.4)

In the story, “Silver Pavements, Golden Roofs”, Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni focuses the bitter reality after immigration. She also brings to light the illusionary American dream and the shattering of the dream through the protagonist Jayanti. The title of the story is nothing but the metaphor used by Chitra Banerjee for Jayanti’s dream. Jayanti is upper middle class girl of Calcutta. She has attraction for American life. She gets opportunity to go at Chicago for education. She migrates from Calcutta to Chicago to live with aunt Pratima and uncle Bikram.

She is excited to go to America. She feels something different when she boards the plane for Chicago. She feels sorry for her Indian friends – Prema, Vaswati and Sabitri – who will never see any of this. Her heart fills with exuberant America. She thinks, “I am going to land the Almond Rocas, I remind myself. The American chocolate melts in my mouth, just as sweet as I thought it would be.” (P.36)

When she reaches at aunt Pratima’s house, she suffocates. Her illusory dream of America shatters. The apartment of the aunt is nothing but ‘disappointment’ for her. It is not at all like ‘American home’ which she had seen in photos. This apartment, she smells of stale curry. It is crowded with faded, overstuffed sofas and rickety tables. She makes a comparative analysis of her life in Calcutta and the horrors of existence in Chicago. In disappointment, she admits, “My monogrammed leather cases are an embarrassment in this household. I push them under the bed in the tiny room I am to occupy it is the same size as my bathroom at home.” (P.41)

She finds nothing new and exciting in “America like” in uncle Bikram’s family. He faces the bitter reality of immigrant life. He confesses, “Things aren’t as perfect as people at home like to think we all thought we’d become. But it’s not so easy.” (P.43)

Uncle Bikram exhibits his sadness. His tone becomes bitter and revengeful. Divakaruni reflects on the insecurity of Indian immigrants who survive with inferiority in America. They feel that their existence is burden on American people. Through Bikram’s character, Divakaruni represents this agony, “The Americans hate us. They’re always putting us down. Because we’re dark skinned foreigners, Kala admi, blaming us for the damn economy, for taking away their jobs.”(P.43)

Drinking beer is not immoral in American culture. Jayanti shocks to realize that Bikram drinks beer everyday at night at home. She thinks that it is a bad habit. She also thinks that it is immoral in Indian culture. “………..an am shocked to realize he’s drinking beer. At home in Calcutta none of the family touches alcohol, not even cousin Ramesh, who attends St. Xavier’s college and sports a navy blazer and a british accent. Mother has always told me what a disgusting habit it is, and she’s right.” (P.43)

Jayanti thinks that American culture isolates and protects her. But she soon realizes that she is wrong. In one afternoon, Jayanti and her aunt Pratima walk around their neighbourhood. A group of young American boys comments on Jayanti and her aunt. They call both women “nigger” on noticing the skin colours,
“.............................chanting it in high singsong voices that have not broken yet, nigger, nigger, until I want to scream or weep or laugh, because can’t they see that I’m not black at all an Indian girl of good family.” (P.50-51)

She is not able to fathom the shifting conditions from India to America and how the small, simple passage through a door can create an entirely new racial identity. She comes to know that she is a minority in America and on another side; she is an upper class Indian girl. She sees herself in dilemma of two cultures or an in between the two cultures. With this humiliation Jayanti feels suffocated and restless to go back to home. She gets a new vision of American life. She calls America damn country like a dain or a witch. It pretends to give and then snatches away. She cries out,

“Home, I whisper desperately home, home, home. I want my room in Calcutta where things were so much simpler.” (P.55)

We find the opposite ideas of cultures between East and West in the story. The binary of glamour and reality is the gist of the present story. Indian people like Jayanti think that America is a land of fortune, satisfaction, and luxury but the reality is different as Jayanti experiences. Reflecting on this aspect of the story, MitaliPati comments,

“The conflict in the social and cultural codes of East and West, the old and the new shows the hopeless binary nature of all human desire.............symbolizes the anarchy of self.”(Mitali :P.198)

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Ecological Issues Reflected in Anita Richmond Bunkley’s *Balancing Act*

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The present research paper deals with the fiction of Anita Richmond Bunkley which focuses on major ecological issues and welfare of the society. Environmental degradation is the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil; the destruction of ecosystems and the extinction of wildlife. The man, heavily drunken and forsaken with unbearable memories of tragic death of his wife, Rosalia, drives a pickup truck at the site of Galveston Bay with highest speed to forget the wails, the cries, and the god awful shrieks. He drives his truck very fast towards the front gate of a secured warehouse complex. With a hiss, the firestorm Skyrockets upward, arching like a ragged comet, then plunges down into the next sleek building, setting it afame. The yellow serpent speeds through the complex, racing madly, claiming in its path. The man inside the pickup truck screams loudly but the inferno takes the life of man.

Elise Jeffries gets information about the shocking massive explosion at the ScanTron security complex at the Tide County location from her boss, John Farren that makes her dumb and shattered. She rushes to the place. She is devastated to see the tall columns of black smoke are rising in the distance and the fire is out of control. The two-hundred acres site, the heart of ScanTron’s creative operation, is now an absolute inferno. The fire spreads quickly in the part of Texas County’s isolated flats. In this critical situation, she decides to remain intact while facing the barrage of reporters and news cameras that have probably already descended at the devastated complex. She flinches as an unexpected surge of tears brim her eyes. It is a nightmarish scene. The warehouse complex is turning to ashes before her eyes.

Taking in to consideration the situation, Elise evaluates that ScanTron is in deep trouble and the perpetual coastal wind whips the fire into a wall of hungry flames that jump into road, spreading north and east, searing everything in its path. It has already leveled the first block of bungalows in Flatwoods. Now refineries and huge petrochemicals industries snap up every bit of available acreage in the County and build their storage tanks, warehouses, and testing units as close as twenty feet away from the local residents’ houses. Elise faces a loud cheer erupts from the crowd making their life in danger in this situation. With the exception of her friend, Damita, most of the residents of Flatwoods leaves the county or moves closer to town, like her parents. Al Patterson is in charge of the coastal complex, an independent, free-wheeling manager. She does not like Al’s behavior of putting pressure only because she is an African American. Al is angry with John Farren for sending Elise because he thinks that he is able to handle any situation with confident without Elise. Al tells Elise that there are three channels and KKLX Radio are broadcasting live from the helicopter and in addition to that the environmentalists are already mouthing off. She asks him whether there is any hazardous thing in these warehouses and he informs her that there is nothing toxic. She asks the reason for the fire that every building in the complex is on fire. The people are demanding compensation for it.

Elise decides to defend the residents of Flatwoods; who are hardworking, honest and deserving of respect as it is her hometown. She wants to prove that she is the daughter of the Flatwoods and can easily calm the residents but when she looks at the disaster and devastated condition of the people, accepts that ScanTron has to compensate millions of dollars to the residents who have filed the claims. But Al says: “Like vultures, ready to pounce. This is gonna cost us plenty. Those –” He stopped in mid-sentence.
nervously eyes Elise, then continues. “Those folks over there are experts at filing claims, pretending like they got all kind of health problems. And property damages! Jesus! They’ll try to break us. Watch.” (22) Elise gets information about the mishap that two kids are burned pretty badly and admitted to League City’s burn unit. The people are sobbing like graveside mourners, totally mute and are stunned into silence by the horror of seeing their possessions go up in flames. Some people are shouting in venomous protest, hurling angry threats at ScanTron. Elise controls even though she is terrified by the pain and agonies of the people.

The crowd grows restless and starts agitation against the ScanTron Company. They are homeless and may be inhaling poisonous smoke right now. Mr. Carlos, a reporter, wants immediate answer to the problems the people face because all houses are burned. A woman, one of the sufferers from the fire, asks Elise what about their property damages and health claims. She tells to fill up the forms and first file their claims to the insurance company then they should file the damage estimates to the ScanTron office. Our company accepts the claims and gives immediate help to get things back normal. Still she tells him that the ScanTron Security International is a responsible company that cares much about preserving the environment and protecting neighbors. The company plans to do everything possible to minimize the discomfort that the residents of Flatwoods. The terrifying sight of Flatwoods turning to ashes touches her more deeply. Elise gets irritated and tells them,

“I’m not simply mouthpiece for the company. I’ve been trained to represent the company and present the facts of situation as they become available. It’s just too early to start drawing conclusions about any of this, and I’d like you to know that I’m concerned as you are getting to the truth.” (53)

Blake is shocked. He is sure that it would surely bring an investigation by the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency). Al does not care about the environmental and social ramifications of the fire. Elise tells Al as she is going to face the press release, provide the information about the report of EPA so she can deal with the public. Al gets angry with Elise and asks her what she is talking about. Elise tells him with courage that she is in need of reports of water, air and soil. She is drastically waiting for these reports because the people are frightened. She knows that he is ruthless because he does not care at all about the people’s emotions and their security.

Elise hears the news anchorwoman tells that there is a hot spot flared overnight in the rubble of the burned-out ScanTron Security research and warehouse complex in Tide County and firefighters once again on the scene. Forty-eight people have been hospitalized so far. Though a spokesperson for ScanTron Security insists that no hazardous material is stored in their complex, the residents of nearby Flatwoods are demanding what the contents are. Farren, the boss of ScanTron tells her to go to the clinic immediately and handle the situation. Elise goes to the office and takes information about the people who are hospitalized. The doctor tells her that only two children and a woman are serious otherwise the situation is under control. Yusef Kirk, the social-activist and internationally renowned lawyer, tells Elise that the people of Flatwoods are against the construction of these warehouses but they are woefully wronged and their concern is not taken seriously by the company. He says,

“I truly hate to say this but it appears to me that what we have here in Tide County is a conspiracy. A terrible conspiracy against the poor, disadvantaged, hard-working residents of Flatwoods. This is a case of environmental racism if I’ve ever been, and believe me, I’ve seen many. These people have been taken advantage of by the medical, industrial, and political power brokers who are only concerned with themselves.” (110)

He tells the crowd that such type of conspiracy has many forms; life threatening health conditions that ought to be taken more seriously. He demands real information about the material that is kept in these warehouses. Elise tells him that she is waiting for the result of soil, air and water samples and then ScanTron is free to
discuss the repercussions in detail. But he blames her as an enemy of her own people. Elise goes to the League City Hospital and meets Damita who is undergoing a major surgery as she is suffering with the breast cancer. She is upset and helpless. Justin Snyder tells Elise that he finds the traces of benzene and arsenic in the samples. Elise is shocked to know it. She fears that if it flashes into the newspaper, it would create a lot of chaos in the community because these chemicals can cause cancer and people may be interested in getting answer about the use of these chemicals. Justin also tells her that these are preliminary results and the detailed information regarding soil test is still incomplete. So he requests her to give suggestion to the people to destroy garden vegetables exposed to the smoke and if the water tastes odd, they should contact them. He tells her that it is common to find the chemicals like benzene and arsenic in this area because there are so many chemical and crude oils refiners concentrated. The substances are hazardous but not deadly in these quantities and these toxins are usually associated with petrochemical refining. It is not with ScanTron but it is with Global Oil and the pipeline has gone through ScanTron. Al says:

“When ScanTron was negotiating for the land where the warehouse complex was to be built Global tried to outbid us but failed. Eventually, a compromise was reached- a long-term lease agreement granting Global Oil a pipeline right-a way. Twenty feet wide. It runs beneath the ScanTron facility ….. it must be leaking. And it is Global’s responsibility to maintain it, not ours.” (139)

Elise is relaxed to hear Al that ScanTron is not responsible for the chemical finds in the soil. Al tells her that now the focus should be on Global Oil and not ScanTron.

Elise reads on the front page of Houston chronicle that Global has found no corrosion, faulty welds or other defects that might have caused a leak in its underground pipeline. It is in a tip-top shape. There are also updates of the hospital and the news, about the angry people, who are going to file lawsuit against ScanTron and Global. A woman is suing the Tide County Clinic, charging misdiagnosis and deliberate neglect based on racial bias. Yusef Kirk charges the both companies are guilty of conspiring against the community and are committing blatant environmental racism. Elise is worried about the fire department’s delay in investigation of arson. She doubts that now people again will turn their attention from Global to ScanTron.

Damita’s health is deteriorating day by day. Elise worries about Damita because she knows that cancer has made her helpless. She tells Elise that the properties that are on sold due to the taxes of the properties is doubled. But there is no one to buy it. Some people are burning their properties since the warehouses are built. Damita tells about the ditch near the construction of ScanTron from where the vapour is coming up. Due to that people have been suffering from the dangerous diseases like stomach cancer, lungs problems. Elise doubts whether something toxic is lurking under Flatwoods. Could ScanTron unknowingly harming, even killing its neighbour? She is ready to jeopardize her job for the people of Flatwoods.

While searching the files in her office room, Elise finds a file of Tide County Project where there is a record of the names of the contractors, builders and designers along with the news paper clippings of the short-lived protest staged by Tide County residents on the controversial decisions to build the research facility in their backyard is made. She reads with interest and understands the anger of her parents in that protest. She also finds very important memorandum from Al Patterson to John Farren, describing the prospective clients of ScanTron that ought to be concentrated.

Elise tells Al that it is good to get the results as early as possible because many people are anxiously waiting for the truth. Al tells her to discuss the matter of the investigation with the team, but without his permission, she should not discuss the issue of Global Oil. Elise, without considering the threats given by Al, continues her work very confidently with Roger York, from ATF. Roger demands the blueprints of the complex and some records. But Al tells him these papers are in the administrative building that is destroyed and there is no record to investigate. So Elise meets Carlos who shows her the papers of ScanTron that gives
her guidelines about major sewage, water, and electrical installations at the complex. He shows her the drawing of pipelines of Global Refinery and ScanTron and indicates that a single pipeline runs through the middle of the ScanTron’s property and ends at the plant where hydrodesulphurization occurs and from where high levels of sulfur is extracted from the crude and the other pipeline that is headed towards to Flatwoods where the ScanTron builds its complex that belongs to ScanTron and not Global. There is not any investigation is done form that side and Elise is ready to spend fifty thousand dollars donated by Damita to investigate and stop the deterioration of Flatwoods. Carlos supports her to go the roots of the real story behind the ScanTron fire. She has also a doubt about that the foreign company, Puro Corporation that wants to make investment at the side of Flatwoods.

The EPA department does not find any leakage of Global Oil’s pipeline but Elise would like to go to the roots of the mystery of the fire at ScanTron so she requests Darrel Grimes to investigate the samples of soil, air and water of the shallow gully running through Flatwoods. Al is shocked to know about another investigation is going on at the gully of Flatwoods by Darrel Grimes. He is of the opinion that all African American are only trouble on the staff. He tells her that the future of Darrel Grimes, as the staff member of ScanTron, will be finished. He is sorry for meeting the woman like Elise Jeffries and she has to pay price for the reinvestigation which she undertakes on private basis.

Elise is told by Yusef Kirk that the Tide County Administration Office confirm his suspicions because the plans are moving forward to have Flatwoods condemned. Elise is shocked with the news because it is said that there is no sufficient fire damage for the county to take such dramatic action. First the plan is to be condemned and then demolished the abandoned houses. Yusef tells her that she is aware of the fact that at least thirty percent of the properties in Flatwoods is now unoccupied because County considers the houses as safety as health hazards. Yusef tells her that the fifty percent of the structures are officially condemned and the rest of residents will be settled with cash to move out. Elise tells them in this way all the community will be vanished. Carlos tells that some quick action should be taken before it happens.

In this typical situation, she decides to meet Farren and get some solution to her problem. Yusef criticizes her for her childishness and repents that he misjudges her. Elise is angry with him. Yusef tells her that it is not right that she is withdrawing from the place when she is needed mostly to save her community. She says:

“I’m not deserting my people! And who the hell are you to pass judgement on me?” Shaking, she withdrew, lowering her voice. “I need to be careful. Responsible. You seem to forget that some people might even consider me as a part of the problem. I won’t let you set me up. You want me go out there and be crucified, don’t you? You want to embarrass me? No way, Mr. Kirk.” (332)

Elise also leaves the room with irritation and admits that she should not sacrifice her job to satisfy a traitor like Yusef. She knows that people know that she cares for them.

Darrel Grimes discovers Zephron, a pervasive, silent killer, reported in the United States in West Texas. He learns that it is used recently as a chemical warfare agent by Middle Eastern terrorists and the theory behind the victims, a Bedouin settlement deep in the Arabian Desert is exposed to Zephron when tainted barrels of cooking oil and lamp fuel are brought into the town by an undercover trader. When the poisonous fumes drift from the stoves and the lamps of those living in the remote desert camp, over half of the unsuspected souls die in within twenty-four hour period. She is shocked to read that using Zephron is deadly, illegal and if it goes to wrong hands it can destroy a nation. She thinks that someone manages to devise the hideous poison that cause the rash of illness is now sweeping Flatwoods. The EPA tests prove its existence, and why it is kept secret.
Elise is attracted towards a feathered parrot. She translates the Spanish words *Su aceite mata* as *oil kills*. She remembers that the symbol of the black oval with the bird in the centre is seen by her at the time of her high school yearbook. She has a photograph in which there is a metal barrel on the porch of the house, with two seams through its middle; with a large black oval painted on the front; inside is a parrot. Elise thinks about the barrel, where it comes from. Or does it carry some type of oil? Carlos tells her that the bird is not a parrot but a quetzal, an exotic South American bird, the national symbol of Guatemala and the logo for a brand of fuel oil sold in Mexico called Tecal and it is owned by the Puro Corporation.

Here Al is tense due to the investigation of Elise and Darrel and makes planning to get rid of them. He tells Farren that he does not allow Elise to take charge of ScanTron otherwise she will ruin the reputations of the company. While checking the further records, he sees a woman, from Vargas family, comes into the office and tells him to stop Elise and Carlos from exploring ScanTron rubbles at Flatwoods tonight to save himself. Carlos and Elise are in time at the warehouses. She takes risks of losing her husband and her job at ScanTron. They enter into the annex building through darkness and debris. The place is like a bomb-blast wasteland. They come to the record room find the file entitled Construction of Tide County Complex.

Here Al drives a pickup truck filled with gasoline cans and comes at the site where Elise and Carlos are exploring the rubble. He threatens Darrel that his private investigation is dangerous to the company and he is getting rid of him on the next day at present he is going to get rid of Elise. Al is angry by looking at Elise and Carlos are approaching towards administrative annex, he wants to get rid of them and it is the proper time. He thinks that Farren has made mistake by appointing her as a media spokesperson rather than him. He says:

“No one at the main office had ever cared about what Al had had to put up with at the isolated facility. All the board cared about was the money he generated and the world wide recognition his operation brought. The fact that Elise had been kept on the staff despite her criminal record was appalling. Who else would have been given such special treatment? And why this nobody Elise Jefferies? Was it because she was a woman? Because she was black? Or was it because Farren feared a discrimination lawsuit if he dared remove her from her position?” (377)

He retorts to himself that the damn government quotas are going to ruin this country. He has decided to close the case of ScanTron explosion by making it hit and run case but Elise’s poking around the case of ScanTron brings him into trouble. He says the crazy truck driver’s suicide mission provides the perfect cover to his lucrative but played out deal with Tecal. He squeezes every dollar from the Vargas deal and hoping for a way out of the dangerous liaison. It would have ended perfectly if Elise is not sent to speak for him. Now he has Carmela Vargas on his tail. He wants to stop the business of Elise and Carlos. So he opens the gasoline can and spreads the gas on the ground where they are searching for the information and fires it with match.

Elise sees a smoke coming from their back and she tells Carlos to be careful. In a fraction of seconds the smoke transfers into the flames. They are blocked inside the annex and are difficult for them to get out. Elise feels that it is a deliberate plan of killing them because someone does not like the ongoing investigation. They find that all ways are blocked. Carlos gives his jacket to Elise and tells her to fling from the flaming window and she flings and runs until the safe place is available. Blake arrives at the site and saves her. She requests him to save the life of Carlos who is still inside the annex building. Blake takes the risks and saves the life of Carlos by putting him on his back. Elise tells Carlos that they are successful in their mission. Al Patterson is captured by Yusef Kirk while running away from the ScanTron annex with his pickup van. Later on he is arrested by police. The people of Flatwoods congratulate Elise and Carlos as real heroes. Carlos
thanks Blake for saving his life in spite what he has done to the family. Blake takes Elise home and kisses by saying happy wedding anniversary.

*Balancing Act* is a story based on an environmental incident that affected a small Texas town. Elise Jeffries, the protagonist and a spokesperson at ScanTron, has to struggle a lot to maintain the balance between her private interests and those interests of the company. Bunkley narrates a tale of a woman's dual dilemma for keeping her job and to be loyal to her family and community. Elise does not bother to make compromises which otherwise might result in the loss of her job and marriage as well. Bunkley succeeds in placing and portraying her protagonist who is never worried about her personal worries, trials and tribulations surpassing the stereotype allegations leveled against her. The black American writers define racial conditions that are responsible for their socio-cultural degradation in the conspiring world of the white people. Her novels portray the black consciousness and African American identity. She lays emphasis on the deterioration of African American people on account of their socio-economic, ethnic, and transracial discrimination. She is the first woman novelist offering a heroic voice to articulate the black woman’s protest in America. She rejects the idea of portraying her woman as carrying the burden the white supremacy had heaped on her back. Her radiant female protagonists cast off their imprisoned psyche, the self-loathing conditions and advance straightforward towards their aims. They feel proud of being themselves as the creators of a new world.

References

Globalization and Multiculturalism in Masters’ Coromandel!

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Abstract

A prolific storyteller, John Masters, lived for most of his life in India. He was a British-Indian-American eminent writer in English. He was a writer who had an association with India for many generations. His father was in the Indian Army and had retired as a Lieutenant Colonel. Later he opted to join the Fourth Prince of Wales Gurkha battalion of the Indian army. He certainly excelled in bringing the period of the Raj alive with his pen after he left India and the army in 1947. He was extremely hard-working and meticulously well-organized both as a soldier and a novelist. He had written several novels set in India in the 50s and 60s. His books are mostly adventures but without deep themes. The books are all based on India, and the heroes are British. Each book is set at a different time, across the few hundred of years that the British traded with and ruled India. Two of the books are set during very significant events in British-India: the 1857 Mutiny and 1947’s Independence. Jason Savage, the protagonist, is portrayed as a young adventurer who runs away from home in the Renaissance England and lands at the Coromandel coast in search of Golden Fleece. As Columbus dreamt of gold, Jason believed he had found the source of treasure in India. Masters looks at the history of India in the pre-British Raj through the adventures of illiterate British adventurer Jason Savage, a restless and ambitious youth. The present paper aims at analyzing the encounter different cultures in the form of Jason, the Occident and many natives, the Orients.

Key words: Globalization, Multiculturalism, cultures etc.

Indians and Westerners may torment each other, but neither can do without the other in British India. The behaviour of the British who came to India was guided by their social status and social priorities. Most of the Anglo-Indians never bothered to study the history and culture of India, because they considered India to be heathen and barbaric. According to Fanon, colonialism forces the colonized to constantly ask the question: ‘who am I in reality?’ The colonist and the colonized are old acquaintances. McLeod (2000:4) states: in Orientalism, East and West are positioned through the construction of an unequal dichotomy. The West occupies a superior rank while the Orient is its ‘other’, in a subservient position. This makes the relation between East and West a symmetrical. Indeed, the East-West encounter is the major theme of colonial novels where it acts as catalyst which causes both the Indians and Western to reveal and understand them. Amur (1984:83-84) seeks to present his views on the East-West encounter:

While the Westerner, disillusioned with the West, makes the India the object of his or her passion, the Indian himself (or herself), sensing a vague unease with life in India, sees the Westerner as a potential liberator, a symbol of high living and high romance, of the freedom of London, the cultural excitement of Paris, or the bright lights of New York. Thus one kind of stronger climate comes in contact with another; the passion of each side, the Indian and the Western, for what it thinks the other represents, blinds each to the reality of the other.

In majority of Anglo-Indian novels the dominant role has always been given to the Englishman and the Indians appear as a variety of servants. In The Ravi Lancers, Masters presents cultural differences. The thought of marriage with Krishana puts her (Diana) in mind of what she would do to realize her ideals in his little kingdom. For her the act of love is a mere curiosity which vanishes at the realization of East-West difference in culture. Crane (1992:26) points out the comparison between Farrell and Masters regarding East-West encounter:

During the course of The Siege of Krishnapur few Indian characters are developed to any great degree. In one respect this reflects Farrell’s own lack of knowledge of Indians compared to Masters’ wealth of
experience. More importantly, in terms of portraying history through fiction, it reflects the gulf which existed between British and the Indians at this time.

Edward Thompson offers an amusing vignette of East-West phenomenon in *Other Side of the Medal* when he describes how India has been treated as:

When all their compatriots have turned into ‘swarthy devils’ these splendid fellows have stopped bullets and knife-thrusts meant for their masters and have died murmuring, ‘It all right, sahib. I happy-dying for master’. And the sahibs, pause ere they pass on to renewed slaughter of the treacherous villains in front of them, wipe away a manly tear and say, ‘Poor Gopal! He was a fellow, though he did worship false gods. (qtd. in. Morey Peter’s *Fictions of India*) According to Hemenway (1975:141), Orwell’s analysis of East-West differences is overshadowed by Forster’s similar treatment, but there are a few places where Orwell’s sharper vision shows originality. *Burmese Days*, like *A Passage to India*, lays much of the blame for disastrous East-West relation on the shoulders of the flagrantly racist British residents. Again Godden’s works (for example, *Black Narcissus*) are “softer” than *A Passage to India* and *Burmese Days* because they are totally devoid of East-West political matters and almost free of derogatory racial references, even though both take place in pre-Independence India. For instance, in Godden’s *Kingfishers Catch Fire*, Sophie is not ‘alike most Europeans, who spoke to the Kashmiris as if they were other creatures, not people’.

Most of the protagonists in Anglo-Indian novels has colonizers attitude towards Indians. But the protagonists of Masters are liberal minded. They don’t have colonizer-colonized relations with Indians. Jason Savage, the protagonist, is the only Anglo-Indian character in this novel. Most of the protagonists of other novels of Masters are educated but Jason is illiterate. His encounter with many natives reveals his relations and attitude towards the India and the Indians. In his autobiography *Pilgrim Son: A Personal Odyssey* (1971:310), Masters has made his intention clear to write *Coromandel!* on the beginning of East-West relation:

I had decided I would tackle the first arrival of the British in India, in about A D 1600. … The golden coasts of Malabar and Coromandel. Coromandel! The name itself was hung with sea-born pearls. … but of the sand and the palms on the Coromandel coast. *Coromandel!*

As Masters writes, Jason, the first Englishman to set foot on the Indian soil, comes in search of the Golden Fleece in 1628:

So they crossed the bar ten o’clock of a burning June day in the year of Our Lord 1628, and dropped anchor in the muddy stream of Coromandel, opposite the sprawling city of Manairuppu, half a mile from the sea. (109)

It shows that the East India Company at that time was mainly a trading organization and the British who came to India did not have thorough knowledge of India. They were in awe of the princes and kings of this country and their main intention was to win favour with them and set trading concession. Jason Savage was one of them.

The condition of Indian people in seventieth century was not good and even they had no clothes to wear. When Jason saw the land – Coromandel, he saw two naked Indians came out of a house. At first, on the Coromandel coast Jason came across Simon, the pearl fisher whom he wanted to help. The condition of pearl fishers in Coromandel was very bad. They told Jason that he must never say how or where he had got the pearls. The king’s price was so bad that they had to spend most of their time fishing for food rather than for pearls. Jason had a plan to help Simon and wanted to bring reformation for poor people.

Secondly, Jason met the king of Manairuppu who appointed Jason as his ambassador to the three kings. Jason had the seal of the king. He had to peruse the three kings to join with him in the alliance. Jason
wanted to develop a system of alliances and treatise with the native independent princes and powers to protect territories like Tiruvadi, Ponpalamai, Krishnapatti and Manairuppu in Coromandel. The embassy was over and he had won. The four kings i.e. Tiruvadi, Ponpalamai, Krishnapatti and Manairuppu would be allied. Jason’s king had given him an estate of a hundred acres along the river. He could hardly count the jewels the three kings had given him on his embassy. Jason didn’t like politics played by his king because he wanted reform in it. He was appointed as deputy chamberlain. But he didn’t like king’s politics to attack on three guest kings arrived there.

Thirdly, Jason came across Parvati, a devadasi, the Princess of Manairuppu. Beautiful, desirable and mysterious Parvati enchanted Jason and Jason realized that she was the product of a peculiar Indian ethos or climate. While describing the relationship between Jason and Parvati, Masters writes: She joined her palms before her face in the universal gesture of greeting, and said, ‘I am your servant.’ Her flute hung from a silver cord about her waist. (145) Jason said, ‘Parvati, I don’t mind that you are a – devadassi. I love you. I’ll marry you and take you away from it all.’ (148) Though Parvati was working as a servant, she had nice philosophy about life. Masters has presented her views:

Parvati said, ‘Is beauty only on the skin, like the boom on a peach? Or only in the shape, like the curve of a mango?’ She moved slightly, twining the scabs on her cheek towards him. (189-190)

Parvati thought of the welfare of Jason. But sometimes Jason took it other way round. Once Parvati asked him to marry Catherine who was his half. What she suggested was good and possible. But Jason cried, ‘God’s blood, you are mad! Women are mad. …’ (193)

Fourthly, in the court of the Great King, the Mogul Emperor, Shah Jehan, Lord of the World Jason was treated well and Ishmael was asked to help him regarding the interpretation of map which was the only destination of Jason.

Fifthly, Jason encountered Tendong, the chief abbot of Tsaparang Monastery misunderstood Jason as the Twentieth Lama of Tsaparang Gompa. But Jason told Tendong the truth that he was not the Twentieth. Otherwise Jason had great opportunity to colonize all the monks and rule over them as Twentieth Lama. Jason said, ‘They gave me something better still – two presents Catherine – and myself, for her to find a use for!’ (314) Jason followed Ishmael’s advice and did not treat him (as an imperialist) in a imperial manner.

Lastly, Jason had equally good relations with ruler a rajah, the king of Kishanpur called the Rawan. Ishmael, the king’s librarian, a funny old man but wise was asked to help Jason by the Rawan, a rajah of Kishanpur. Ishmael spoke as Voy sometimes used to, so that his words took the power of wings, and Jason rose with him. While listening to the story of Jason, the old man’s enthusiasm knew no limits. As Ishmael knew a little Tibetan, he worked as a mediator. Ishmael asked Jason to go slow on mountain as he was not young as he ought to be. He was very hopeful about Jason’s attempt to reach on the top of Meru. Masters writes about Ishmael’s attitude towards Jason:

‘We might. You might!’ Ishmael said. ‘If not you, then your son, your grandson – someone you’ve never heard of, any more than the first person to draw your map had heard of you. You must make a map, boy, a better map. Make it and keep it. One day someone will reach Meru. You must leave wonders for other people as well as using the wonders others have left for you.’ (318)

The whole journey of Jason led by Ishmael is a quest for spiritual realization. It clearly shows that Jason was only interested in the treasure and not to colonize the Indians. Jason thought of ‘the Coromandel coast’ as ‘The City of Pearl’. He didn’t have imperialistic view towards India and Indians. On the other hand, Jason always wanted to help Indians in general and Coromandelian in particular by hook or by crook. Here we should note that Masters examines the India of 1627 in this novel.
Jason always thought of welfare of the Indians without having any imperialistic intention. Masters points out:

Even now, if four kings of Coromandel patched up their quarrels, they could, by acting together, easily throw out the Portuguese, and each of them would be better off than before. (160)

To sum up, Jason had friendly relations with Indians from every stratum – multicultural relations. He wanted to do something good for Simon, a Hindu, and Simon had trust in him. So he said, ‘We do, Lord Jason. How can we not trust you? You are our star.’ (169) Jason had no colonial attitude towards Sugriva, a small dark man, his cook. Food given by Sugriva made Jason’s mouth watered. Jason treated Ishmael in a similar way, the old man of sixty-nine, the king’s librarian who helped him as a mediator in Tibet. Similarly, Jason behaved in proper way with many kings and only thought of welfare of them. He worked as an embassy and thought: if the four kings of Coromandel patched up together, easily threw out the Portuguese. Though the novel is written in postcolonial period (1955) and about colonialism, Masters deals with the relations between natives and non-natives in early period and has revealed White Man’s Burden through Jason. Thus, it falsifies the view the Occident as superior and Orient as the ‘other’ portraying the East, the Orient and the West, the Occident on equal footing. It means multiculturalism is still accepted in globalized era.

Works Cited

Multiple Identities in Sunetra Gupta’s Glass Blower’s Breath

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Abstract:

In the present scenario diasporic literature is a developing branch in the new literatures in English. Migrancy, Immigration and transgression are the common or routine matters of today's citizens. They cross the borders with various intentions. Some go for education, others for scholarship and many other for the sake of survival. Though the objectives of these people are different, yet the resultant effects on their personalities are the same. Ultimately they become the element the phenomenon of immigration. They are forced to accept certain inevitable issues. Due to their shifting they create multiple identities which are transforming in nature. Some identities are self-created and some are labeled to them in the course of time by the surrounding environment. These identities are created due to loss of home land and the shifting to the host land. The home gives the person a separate identity at the same time the host land gives another which is different and sometimes forced on the person. The person tries to define his or her self in the new environment with his own past experiences. At the same time he is also defined by the society in which he lives and the working place where he is a part of an institute. At the same time his friends, relatives are also other parameter which define his identity. Present papers tries to highlight the multiple identities created by the characters in Sunetra Gupta’s The Glasblower’s Breath (1993).

Keywords: Multiple Identity, Diaspora, Homeland, Hostland, Immigration,
through the character of the protagonist that she is not only a single woman getting these kinds of experiences from the world but the representative of those innumerable women who are getting these experiences. The protagonist undergoes varied experiences at different places like Calcutta, London and New York which is the result of her displacement and the dislocation from her mother land. Her first displacement is her wish to follow the love of cousin Avishek, the second one is to follow the butcher Daniel with whom she had enjoyed physical love and the third displacement is due to the attraction to her university friend Jonathan Sparrow. In connection with every character, the protagonist tries to identify herself. Her search is not only for the sexual experiences but for the sake of defining herself in the different circumstances. In fact, it is a kind of search for the self. Beyond the marriage construct in the Indian context, the protagonist tries to explore herself in order to define herself by maintaining relations with the remaining three major characters. It has been noticed that due to her relations with different male characters the marriage structure is not followed by her in the course of her journey. In fact, her encounter with different males is the result of the emotional vacuum in her life and the scarcity of love, which she wanted to replace in company of those characters. The present novel is a hierarchal map of the protagonist from the childhood to adolescence and further to adulthood.

Alexander, the narrator of the novel, in the very beginning of the novel portrays the displacement of his wife from the homeland in the following way. This female character has identity in the home land as a wife. But later on it shifts according to the time and space.

He had given you toilet seat covers for wedding along with a pair of iguana earmuffs and several copies of The Plain Truth, where was he now, swallowed by that vast mass of land, deep, thick, heavy land, that you left, five years ago, promising never, never to return.(6)

The narrator focuses on the first journey undertaken by the protagonist, which is her first attempt to leave the homeland. But he brings to notice the fact that she departs from this land never to come back. She wants to fulfil her repressed desire. Her leaving of the homeland is her sincere attempt to define herself in the large panorama of the world.

She has an emotional and psychological attachment with that house where she has in fact, spent her childhood and adolescence. Therefore, though she is at Hounslow Central, the underground railway station in London, she remembers her home because of the letter of her father. But she laments because the home is sold and to be collapsed for creating a huge mansion at that place. Though she has created her new identity in London still she is not ready to forget her old identity at her homeland. She can’t forget her father, home and homeland too which shows that some identities are deep and firm. These identities cannot be changed totally in the course of time.

You have come a long way, my love, a long way from home, you have found your way into a houseful of mirrors that each tell you tale, but none as well as you might have, if you had looked within, instead of among your myriad reflections, for the shape of your destiny. For mirrors have their own memories, my love, old shadows that fill new outlines. (42-43)

The narrator expresses the psychological condition of the protagonist that she has departed from the homeland and reached to the imaginary land but her past can’t be washed out because the past is at the basis of her present. Instead of looking at the images in the mirrors the narrator asks her to introspect in her own self which will give her own picture of the self. This is, In fact, a sense of loss in the host land. The image in the mirror is a reflection of her identity. Her minute observation of the image is nothing but the retrospection of her identity.

The protagonist who is anonymous throughout the novel, is presently in New York, however she is unable to forget her old identity which is given by her home town Calcutta. Home in the memory of the protagonist occupies certain place which is highlighted by the following quotation:
My friend Jon Sparrow, you tell him, went through a phase where he ate nothing but chick peas, but that was only for a week. Is this the friend who left for New York this morning? He asked greedy for the opportunity to mention paradise. What is it like, there, in New York, is it like they say it is?

New York, you say, recovering from the wine’s sudden swift back-kick, ties with Calcutta for my second most favourite city in the world. (105)

Here the narrator asks the protagonist which place she likes most. Then she replies that New York is the place which she likes most but she could not forget her homeland that is Calcutta. Though she is under the influence of the wine she immediately replies that ‘Calcutta for my second most favourite city in the world’ (105). It reveals that in her unconscious mind there is certainly the concrete place for her homeland. In fact, her physical displacement does not matter much but her attachment and affinity with the homeland can be seen in the above lines.

Inshort, this paper uncovers the attempts of diasporic characters to create multiple identities. It is not a common phenomenon but a critical faculty to formulate a novel identity in a different land. It also shows that amalgamation of old and new cultures cluster. It affects the behavioural patterns of the characters and people around him/her.

References:

A Nobel Prize winner, Vidiadhar Surajprasad Naipaul is a British Writer of Indo-Trinidadian ethnicity and Hindu Ancestry from Gorakhpur in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, India. Naipaul himself is rootless, exiled displaced person. He felt the pangs of alienation, loneliness, homelessness and perplexed self. His dilemma and various socio-economic-political problems of post-colonial characters are reflected in his fiction and nonfiction. ‘The Mimic Men’ is also about his dilemma and self disorientation. The present research paper focuses on the disorientation of “self” in the light of protagonist, Ralph Singh in political, social and domestic situations. It will also focus on the meaning of self, perplexed self and the causes of the disorientation of self.

A dictionary meaning of ‘self’ is a person as an individual or his essential individual nature. Generally, ‘self’ is awareness about our own existence. If we are talking about perplexed self, then there should be oriented self. It is equilibrium of conscious and unconscious. It gives stable mind and stable life. If there would not be a fusion of the conscious and the unconscious, self gets divided and balance is not achieved. It is the disorientation of self. Naipaul’s characters suffer the same due to their painful, unproductive past, future is confused and complex and present is disturbed. So his characters are fragmented and perplexed. The inner world of dreams and outer world of socio-economic and political problems stretch the gap between ideal and original self. So an ideal self is not achieved. It results into a stress, tension and anxiety. The characters get trapped in an exile, loneliness and schizophrenia. The typical postcolonial characters of Naipaul suffer from displacement, rootlessness, tension and frustration. So they get disorientation on physical, mental, social, political, intellectual, psychological and cultural levels. All these disorientations lead the character to disorient at the centre of its existence. Thus ‘the self’ is called ‘perplexed self’. We see that this perplexed self is reflected in Ralph Singh, the protagonist of “The Mimic Men”.

In the present paper, we will discuss the disorientation of Ralph Singh on following levels.

1. Disorientation of self in Domestic situations.
2. Disorientation of self in Political situations.

Disorientation of self in Domestic situations.

While discussing the disorientation of self of Ralph Singh in domestic situations, we have to understand what is meant by family and how a “domestic self” is made. Family denotes a group of people affiliated by common ancestors, affinity or co-residence and blood relationships. We are born into families and even die with family around. Having family is a very comforting sense to anyone. Family members like father, mother, sister, brother, wife and children etc. develop the sense of togetherness and family as a whole. It is the family which gives encouragement, understanding, hope, comforts, advice, morals, ideas, love, trust and a sense of security. All these things help to make a ‘domestic self’. This is lacking in Ralph Singh’s family.

Since the beginning we come to know that Ralph never admired his father’s family but that of mother’s because that was among the richest and father was a poor ‘school teacher’. The important thing is that Ralph does not want to be a poor and even to remain a poor in future life. He was dissatisfied with his familial status in the island. His first disappointment is with his family and home which leads him towards disorientation. Even in school also he is frustrated. He says.
“We denied the landscape and the people, we could see out of open doors and windows, we who took apples to the teacher and wrote essays about visits to temperate farms. Whether we dissected a hibiscus flower or recited the names of Isabellian birds, school remained a private hemisphere.”(p.95)

Ralph’s disappointment with Isabella and the tensions created by Isabellians lead him to develop illegal relationship with Sally. Actually, first it gives a mental and emotional support but unfortunately later it becomes barren and fruitless. He finds a refuge in this secret relationship. It is this relationship that defines all his other relationships with women. In every other relationship he experiences either triumph or humiliation but never mutual experience.

We observe in the story that, in London, Ralph fails in love with an English girl, Sandra and gets attracted towards her sense of sureness and precision. We come to know that Ralph’s marriage with Sandra creates drama only. They never satisfy each other mentally, emotionally or physically. He again feels extreme loneliness and starts to have extra marital relationships but remains dissatisfied and totally broken. At last, Sandra wrote a note insults him for his race. He comes to realize that past cannot be erased. The past is nothing but of oppression, exploitation, marginality and of selfless beings. Singh bursts into tears and Naipaul shows through this incident that the basic causes of disorientation of self, carried out from generations to generations, is nothing but a racial difference, a sense of marginality and inferiority given by white masters. All these dissatisfaction lead him to the inner frustration and disorientation.

Disorientations of self in Social Situations

We discuss now the term society and how a social self is made. Society comes into existence by individuals. Man is a social animal. Man prefers to live in society rather than alone. Human beings live under the control of one society or another. A society is a group of humans characterized by the patterns of relationships between individuals that share a distinctive culture and institutions. Broadly a society is an economic, social and industrial infrastructure made up of a varied multitude of people. The word society may also refer to a system of people for religious, cultural, political, patriotic and other purposes. We are born, live and die into some kind of social structure. Society has norms, rules, customs, values, ethics and morals. No one can break social rules and regulations because no one can live alone or out of society. Social responsibilities, expectations, norms, prestige, self respect decorates ‘social self’ which each one has to carry till death. Ralph Singh, the protagonist of the novel, lacks all these things.

Isabella is Ralph’s motherland but still Ralph Singh always feels a disgrace towards his birth-place and people there. Singh confesses that he has been painfully aware of his ambiguous world background.

“To be descended from generations of idlers and failures, an unbroken line of the unimaginative, unenterprising and oppressed, had always seemed to me to be a cause for deep, silent shame.”(P.83)

He always feels placeness in Isabella and so remains a rootless being. He changes his name from Ranjeet to Ralph. His shift to London as we observe, he feels totally lost in London. He expressed his disillusionment in London. He says,

“ I come to London. It had become the centre of my world and I had worked hard to come to it. And I was lost. London was not the centre of my world. In the big city I confined to a smaller world then of had ever Known”.

In London also, he feels rootlessness, loneliness and lack of identity which leads him to disorientation.

Disorientations of self in Political Situations

When we discuss post colonial novels, it’s necessary to understand politics and how every citizen has become an inseparable part of Third World politics. Politics is the process by which groups of people make decisions and society is controlled, handled by politics. In Third World nations, politics has become a basic...
source of right and power. Politics affects the individuals and society. Being aware of this is a political self. Politics is a mob-power for the people and by the people. In the present story, Ralph Singh suffers from disorientations in political situations.

By writing an article on his father’s movement Ralph and Browne launch their political party. Ralph becomes cabinet minister. Singh becomes a public figure of the land which he once himself had rejected. He turns towards society to avoid his personal disorientations. But he fails to do so his duty towards people. We find that Ralph Singh gets defeated in a political career also. In depressed mood he writes.

“The career of a colonial politician is short and ends brutally. We lack order. Above all, we lack power, and we do not understand that we lack power. We mistake words and the acclamation of words for power; as soon as our bluff is called, we are lost” (P.8)

Ralph Singh suffers from rootlessness, identity crisis, displacement, frustration, loneliness and lack of familial warmth. He is trapped in the crux that his demands of body differ from those of mind. The story ends when he again shifts to London and writes memoirs in order to salvage what he can, from his shipwrecked life. Naipaul critically examines all these factors and situations in his life which lead him to the disorientation of self.

References:

The Importance of Soft Skill in the Era of Globalization

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Introduction:

Globalization is the trend of increasing interaction between people on a worldwide scale due to advances in transportation and communication technology. With increased interaction between nation, states and individuals came the growth of international trade, ideas, and culture. Globalization is primarily an economic process of integration that has social and cultural aspects.

Today’s age is the age of science, computer and technology. In the age of Globalization and technology, there is constant increasing demands of skillful society, and individuals wants to meet the requirement of corporate world, multinational companies, educational institutes and many other important fields and sectors. In order to make the skillful and capable society and individuals one needs to learn the soft skills for effective performance in the workplace, companies, technical and for the analytical skills. In fact, there is the need of soft skills in the era of globalization.

“Soft skills refer to the cluster of personality traits, social graces, facility with language, personal habits, friendliness, and optimism that mark people to varying degrees. Soft skills complement hard skills, which are the technical requirements of a job” (Wikipedia, 2007)

In the simple word, soft skills are the skills of learning, how to be nice, how to play together, when and where to use our manners, development of social graces, how to resolve the crises, learning to say thanks, please, excuse me. Moreover, soft skills help to develop the personality of the students, employee or people. It helps to improve the potentials of human being by giving the proper training program.

Soft skills are all about how people learn and think. There are two parts of soft skills. First part of soft skill which involves developing attitudes and attributes, and the second part which involves fine tuning communication skills to express attitudes, ideas and thoughts well.

There are ten important soft skills. Communication skill is one of the crucial soft skills. The present research paper analyses the importance of effective communication skills, its types scope and process.

As communication plays an important role in the human life, the need to impart communication skills has required greater significance.

Communication is essentially a social affair and its function is to enable men to associate with one another and to work together cooperatively for the common good.

According to Webster’s new world Dictionary the word ‘communication’ is a noun from ‘communicate’ and it has come into English from Latin ‘communicare’ or ‘communico’ which means to impart, to share or to make common. Thus ‘communication’ is the act of transmitting or giving or exchanging of information, signals or messages by talk, gestures, writing etc.

William Newman and Charles Summer define communication as an exchange of facts, ideas, opinions or emotions by two or more persons.

As Colin Cherry says, “communication is essentially a social affair.” Its function is to enable men to associate with one another and to work together cooperatively for the common good. We have come to realize that more knowledge is not enough to get ahead in this world; one must also be able to think clearly, to speak effectively, and to listen sensitively.
Effective communication helps us better understanding a person or situation and enables us to resolve differences, build trust and respect, and create environments where creative ideas, problem solving, affection, and caring can flourish.

**Scope of communication:**

Communication is a willingness to listen, an honest attempt to put oneself in another’s place in an effort to understand him. It is a habit of looking to the advantages, benefits, and possible effects of proposals before arriving judgments on their merits. It is also a deep interest in talking with people rather than at or to them. It is a feeling for and an understanding of the dignity of each person as an individual, and a concern for his welfare. Hence, a prime pre-requisite to communication between man and man is an emphasis on humaneness.

**The Process of Communication:**

There is no doubt that communication has got very crucial importance in the modern world and has got great significance to the individual and to society. However, we are still quite ignorant about the process of communication. Fundamentally, communication may be interpreted to mean simply ‘that information is passed from one place or person to another, and whenever communication occurs, the component parts involved in the transfer of information comprise a communication system.’ This is true of speech-communication which is a continuous, two-way, on-going process, and may be defined as follows: “Speech-communication is a transactional process in which the communicator, speaker interacts with communicator-listener(s) in the attempt through words and signs to influence behavior.”

**The Essentials of Good Communication:**

Usually one thinks of communication as a single step: transmitting an idea. Actually, communication starts with clarifying an idea in one’s own mind, possibly with the help of other; then transmitting it to persons concerned; and finally, motivating these persons to take action. These are, in fact, essentials of good communication which is the life-blood of organizations. It take many forms such as speaking, writing, and listening, thought its purpose is always to convey a message to recipients. One should, therefore, use it to handle information and improve relationship. It is always a two-way process—there are always at least two parties involved in any communication, each of whom may have different wants, needs, and attitudes. There are generally three objectives of communication: (a) to present information, (b) to introduce, strengthen or change belief or attitude, and (c) to call for some kind of action. These goals are not mutually exclusive; they may appear singly or in combination. The three rules that govern good communication are all associated with clarity:

- Be clear in your own mind about what you want to communicate;
- Deliver the message succinctly;
- Ensure that the message has been clearly and correctly understood.

**Conclusion:**

Undoubtedly, soft skill has got very importance in the era of globalization as it helps to develop the personality of the people and it is also of high importance for everyone to acquire adequate skills beyond academic or technical knowledge.

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Middle Space and the Experience of the East – West Encounter

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Abstract

‘East-West Encounter’ is the gist of diasporic writing. Indian immigrants in different parts of the world differ from each other in their attitudes towards India, Indian region and culture. This attitude is related to their psychology of dislocation and displacement. Culture-clash in Diasporic literature involves an idea of attachment to homeland, tradition, and culture of their country and ethnic group, religion and language which conflict with the culture, tradition, language, religion of host land. The immigrants due to east west encounter face many difficulties such as alienation, nostalgia, racial discrimination and rootlessness. Bharati Mukherjee pinpoints the same pathos in her second short story collection – The Middleman and Other Stories. (1988) which is the major focus of the present paper.

The Middleman and Other Stories (1988) is the second short story collection of Bharati Mukherjee which gathers the protagonists from all over the world that broadens the scope by emphasizing the variety of third world immigrants to the U.S.A. and also pictures the dilemmas, traumas, difficulties, and culture-clash faced by them. This collection also focuses on the Diasporic imagination and political – cultural implications of the late 20th century migrations from the third world countries to the United States. Mukherjee in the present collection speaks about the protagonists who choose America as their new home and at the same time, they occupy the ‘middle space’ between home and host culture. They are in America because they encounter political unrest which upset their lives in the native land. Their attraction towards better life makes them to drift into a situation details the lives of her protagonists in America. Their culture is in the back seat as they are in America or trying to adjust to American culture. The basic theme of all stories is the struggle of the immigrants and their encounter with the alien culture and their adjustment in U.S. for earning the livelihood. Christine Gomez comments on these short stories, “The theme of these stories is immigration and the reciprocal effect of the immigrants and American life on each other. In these stories which deal with energetic immigrants, there is a definite movement away from expatriates who were marginal men and women to immigrants who are middlemen in more sense than one. They are not only brokers or go betweens in various deals but people who are in the middle of where action is.” (From Expatriation to Immigration P.139-40)

The titular story ‘The Middleman’ is about a man Alfie Judah, an Iraqi Jew, widely travelled person who occupies middle space in his life in the story. The story sets in unnamed American country where Alfie becomes involved in the guerilla war. His story is the story of uprooted man who is in search of satisfaction. He confesses at the beginning of the story that woman is his weakness. He has been forced to do illegal works in the war which is dangerous also. His U.S. citizenship is in jeopardy and he tries to adjust to American life. His adventurous adjustment in U.S. is at the core of the story. His journey is from Baghdad to Bombay, India to U.S. He confesses,

“...There are aspects of American life. I came too late for and will never understand.” (P.5)

The title ‘middleman’ is of course for Alfie Judah and it works on two levels. First, he works as a middleman in his profession. He has a connection with the underworld and supplies arms and ammunition. We see that he works between the manufacturer and buyers of the war material. On the other hand, in his life
also, he is a middleman. At the same time, his master T. Ransome uses him between his wife Maria and her lover ‘Bud’. Maria tells Alfie,

“Clovis wanted a cut of Bud’s action. But Bud refused and that got Clovis mad. Clovis even offered money but Bud said no way. Clovis pushed me on him so he took that he still didn’t budge. So------” (P.16)

In the next story, ‘A Wife’s Story,’ Mukherjee speaks about the Indian woman’s entry in the United States where she experiences the conflict of cultures between her home and host land which represent tradition and modernity. Tradition represents India while modernity stands for America. The present story is a story of Panna whose past and present oscillate between the homeland and the host land that shows her shattered immigrant life in America. She shifts to the U.S. for educational purpose and meets a Hungarian fellow Imre. When she goes out with Imre to watch play, she compares the men from India and Hungarian Imre in the U.S.

“So, I hug Imre instead ……….. Then he catches me, we walk arm in arm to the bus stop. My husband would never dance or hug a woman on Broadway, nor would my brothers.” (P.28)

In ‘Orbiting,’ the next story of The Middleman and Other Stories, in which Mukherjee shows the cultural encounter of the immigrant from two different continents. Renata is a girl of Italian origin. Renata is her Italian name. But now, she is Rindy in America which shows her acceptance of American culture. She belongs to the third generation of immigrant and Italianness is now a metaphor. Her present lover is Roshan from Kabul, Afghanistan. She calls him ‘Ro’. He flees from his country under Russian occupation.

Manners and Etiquettes is the gist of European culture. However, Renata’s family is Italian, they value manners and etiquettes in which Ro lacks. At Thanksgiving dinner, when ‘Ro’ enters in Renata’s home without knocking, Ro’s dress is wrong for the occasion, and of course his manners. He stands in an un-American way and speaks with heavy accent. All his behavior at Renata’s home, her Italian-American father takes him wrong or mistakes with his timidity. The members of Rindy’s family have no idea about Ro’s country in Asia stereotype him and his culture. But Rindy has no problem. She knows,

“Each culture establishes its own manly posture different ways of claiming spate.” (P.70)

She loves him and his emotionality. She appreciates his way. She realizes her love for him. She decides to teach him American way of life.

“I shall teach him how to walk like an American, how to dress like Brent but better how to fill up the room as Dad does instead of melting and blending but sticking out in the Afghan way.” (P.74-75)

Thus, in this story, we find that Rindy is American with unbound love for ‘Ro,’ who accepts him as a lover. She also thinks that it is her duty to Americanize him. So, he can survive there. But her family members do not understand Ro’s culture and his Afghani life style. They are not ready to accept him as Rindy’s husband.

In ‘Fighting for the Rebound,’ we meet Blanquita, a woman from the Eastern world who responds to the ‘emotionless’, ‘soulless’ practicality of the American culture. Blanquita is a young aristocrat immigrant. She is from the Philippines and wants to be an American. She takes a crash course in making nice to Americans. She speaks six languages including Tag log, Spanish, and American. She is struggling for success in the American society. At the same time, she is aware of the difference between cultures.

“‘I should never have left Manila’ she says. She does same very heavy, very effective sighing. “Pappy was right. The East is east and the West is west and never the twain shall meet.” (P.80)

We find the empty or emotionless practicality of American culture is the major facet of this story. Blanquita has the American lover Griff who is the first person narrator of this story. The institution of marriage is not so strong in America which we have in south Asian countries. It doesn’t have the emotional love bond between husband and wife. The young couple prefers only ‘live in’ relations. In America, love is
the face and sex is the base. We find the same in the relations of Blanquita and Griff. She realizes that there is only the desire of ‘sex’ in the name of love or liberation. So, she complains,

“Not just you Griff,” she scolds in that eerily well-bred, Asian convent-schooled, voice. “ You’re all emotional cripples. All you Americans, you just worry about your own measly little relationships, you don’t care how much you hurt the world.” (P.85)

She feeds up with the ‘soulless practicality of the American lover Griff. It upsets Blanquita. She says to him,

“I can’t stand it anymore, Griff. It’s got to stop”. (P.85)

At the end of the story, we notice that the immigrant like Blanquita is in anguish and full of pain due to east west encounter.

In a nutshell, Mukherjee’s *The Middleman and Other Stories* focuses on the social, political and historical incidents that causes to suffer the immigrants who occupy the middle place because the clash between the home and the host culture. The East West encounter brings the conflict in the manners and etiquettes of the east and west, responses to the soulless practicality of Americans and alienates the protagonist with rootlessness and search for roots. Some stories speak about the shattered illusory American dream of money making, racial discrimination and betterment of the immigrant protagonist.

After the discussion of her short stories we find that she deals with the problems, difficulties, and predicaments of the Diasporic characters in the transnational world in a realistic manner. She portrays the shuttling or straddling of the characters in the alien land due to the conflict between the culture of homeland and the culture of host land. She realistically brings out the character’s failure to occupy space in the host land. Due to the displacement, her characters undergo the chaos of the cultural dissonance that they face in the alien land at the same time they also undergo the crisis of identity.

**Work Cited:**

Women Writers Contribution in Nation Building

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Abstract:-

Indian Women have an important role in the development of nation. Woman is the beautiful creation of god with given the power of adjustability tolerance, mother nature etc. She is companion of men gifted with equal nature at mental, physical expected at biological level. The role of women in a society reflects its culture and mentality of the people. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and Dr. Rajendra Prasad had given better platform to women during India’s national struggle. They realized that women of the country were not granted equal status with men in all walks of life as political social, economic, domestic, educational etc. Unless they would not get freedom in that area, Indian society would not progress nor any significant advance. Indian Women had proved themselves with men as equal as them. They are facing problems for equality in the society even in modern age. Besides this Indira Gandhi our late prime-minister held in high status in the world. Vijayalakshmi Pandit established a record by becoming the first woman president of the United Nations. It shows that women proved to be dynamic, sincere and perfect in every field. They have proved a nobility to establish strong building of nation: That is proven that women are capable to create their own world on their power.

The present paper will take survey of women writers for building nation strong. The paper deals with presenting social and literary contribution of women writers. Here, some well-known women writers have been selected to point out their role for nation building as Arundati Roy and Sudha Murthy. Arundati Roy’s “The God of Small Things”, Booker prize winning novel in Indian English literature whereas Sudha Murthy’s symbolic and remarkable fiction ‘Bakula’, ‘Dollar Bahu’ have been selected to detail studies with pointing on nation building. These novels based on national spirit, shows Indian culture and morality social customs and also unity in diversity etc. This paper is going to depict these themes and commenting on it.

Key words: - Women Civilization, Cultural Attainment Equality among Men and Women, Nation Building Strong etc.

Introduction of Sudha Murthy’s Life And Work

Sudha Murthy was born on 19 August 1950, in Shiggaon, Karnataka, India. Her identity is well-known as a writer in Kannada and English. She began her career as a computer scientist and engineer. At present, she is the Chairperson of the Infosys Foundation, several orphanages participated in rural development efforts, supported the movement to provide all Karnataka government schools with computer and library facilities. Her contribution to literature in Karnataka and English. Sudha Murty’s books are based on her own experience throughout her eventful life. The power of writing lies not only the extraordinary, but in her simple approach that is not at all pretentions.

Contribution in Nation Building Strong

Her novel ‘Bakula’ is simple story which told the depth of her characters and the complexities of their relationships. The present paper is going to analysis of the book in the effect of nation building strong. The ‘Bakula’ is the story of Shrikant and Shrimati who belong to two hostile communities. Shrikant is the smarter one and slowly as the two get to know each other. They fall in love. But despite the disagreement from their family they get married and shift to Mumbai for Shrikant’s job. Shrimati found and give up her career to make her husband’s career and progress. She don’t realize that so peace and happiness elude her. Much later, an encounter with her old professor results in Shrimati analyzing her life and questioning her choice.

The present story depicts national, culture, tradition of India. The story reflects simple plot and focuses on the two main characters only. Shrimati is an epitome of sacrifice and becomes the face of many Indian women are facing this problems, without a moment of hesitation, given up their dreams for the sake of
their husbands. The best part of the book is that the depth of characters. Shrimati who is an extra-ordinary young woman and dragged into the mundane life a housewife after her marriage she willingly given up her dreams is one kind of woman adjustment and honesty sacrificed everything for others. Her plight reflects the similarity, among young women and it is this close association with reality of Indian tradition where women are treated as secondary and a follow some inequality among men and women. Sudha Murthy’s writing hits home system where many of us seen this happening around us. The beauty of her writing closely connected to make social awareness among the women and try to show Indian social-system. Another point shows her writing that is simple to understand, it bring her characters to life. The passion with which she writes about the places and the culture serves as her own love reflected to show her own culture. In this book Bakula flower to convey such intense emotions is nothing if not beautiful. She transforms Bakula with such ease and finesse that it is reality difficult to imagine any other title for this book. The climax is ordinary and comes as no surprise. In the conclusion, as intense as this one is rarely about the ending. ‘Bakula’ stands for all Indian women who have strong potentiality. It is one of the women’s powers of Nation. The another selected book for analysis nationality with the help of Sudha Murthy’s another text that is ‘Dollar Bhau’ that translated into Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, Hindi, Malayalam, Guajarati etc. Sudha Murthy is the wife of Narayan Murthy, the software industrialist and the founder and chief mentor of Infosys Technologies. She is a prolific writer in English and recipient of several awards for her literary activities including the Padma Shri in 2006.

In the story ‘Dollar Bahu’, she pointed an Indian family where Shamanna, the head of the family is a Sanskrit earning modest salary and a sensible and contented man. Gouramma his wife worked hard to keep the domestic expensive within the budget but she was extremely ambitions and dreamed of gold jewelry, cars, a big house, and servants. But Shamammas’s priorities are different from his wife’s. He wanted his children ChandraShekhar, Girish and Surabhi to have good education. The elder son, Chandra Shekhar moved to the USA on work and became enamoured of the comforts, decided to live in USA till he got the green card. The second son Girish worked as a clerk in a bank and was happy and contented with his lot. Vinutha marries Girish and starts living with his family in Bangalore. She adjusts in new family, looking after all family members. The problem starts when Girish’s elder brother Chandru decided to get marry being on NRI, he is flooded with marriages proposals and finally marries ‘Jamuna’ who is from rich family. Vinutha has to listen to the constant comparisons made between her and chandru’s wife, the ‘Dollar Bahu’whose hushband earns the valuable dollars that has the family its recent problems vinutha loses her peace and health slowly. Then Souramma decides to visit her USA based son and daughter-in-law for her maternity care. Once, there she sees how liberating the life can be and saw the world from a different perspective, but she also begins to understanding that were dollars can’t buy love and respect that she gets as her back in India. She realised stupidity to Jamua’s evil mind and wealth regarding her rude attitude. Gouramma returned to India and no USA fantasy land for her when she realized that Vinutha and Girish had shifted to Dharwad the reason being as Gouramma’s arrival to India. Vinutha was worried that after a yearlong stay in America. She can never be a good daughter in law in Gouramma’s eyes.

**Critical Study of the Book**

The author has vividly survey and but across the typical story witnessed in many houses with engineers after the software boom where every house wants its daughter married to an NRI. There have been contrasts and the story be it with the contrasting nature of the two bahus and contrast of the east meets west. The author maintains balance between any culture or contrast of the two countries and proved that one can’t have the best of both’s world. At the ending part it shows that money corrupts the way people look at each other.
With the help of selected two books, it is reflected that Sudha Murthy depicted Indian social custom where she tried to the contrast misbeliefs and wrong ways that makes obstacle to make nation strong. In the last story that is based on current situation where its holder person will prefer to job abroad. That is one kind of mentality where we lost our national identity with the ending it can be cleared east is greater than west. Money is not everything the national identity of a person makes matter everywhere. With this study, it can be said that Indian women are suffered and not free from social burden even they proved them as great as men at certain extent.

Arundati Roy’s Life and Work

This paper also evaluate Arundati Roy’s unities in terms of nation building development. The selected novelist is very grateful to show Indianess, culture, caste system, mentality, benefits, traditions etc. throughout literature. Arundati Roy was born in Shilling, Meghalaya, India. When she was two years. Her parents divorced and went to mother in Kerala for living. She attended school at corpus Christ kottayam in Tamil Nadu. She learned architecture, Delhi where she met architect gerarddacunha. Who became her husband? She collaborated on a television series on India’s independence movement and on two films Annie and Electric Moon.

Early career

Early in her career, Roy worked for television and movies wrote the screenplays for in which Annie Gives it Those ones(1989). She performed in Electric Moon(1992) and She criticized on ‘Bandit Queen’ film which was based on Phoolan Devi. Her first novel the god of small things in 1992, completing in 1996 the book is semi-autobiographical and a major part captures her childhood experience in Aymanam. The publication of the ‘God of small things’ captured by Roy to international fame. It received the 1997 Booker prize for fiction. ‘The God of Small Thing’ was Roy’s first book and only novel, until the 2017, published of ‘The Ministry of Utmost Happiness’ twenty years later. She began writing the manuscript. It was published the following year. The story is based on communism, the caste system and the Christian life-style. It starts with temporal setting shifts back in 1969 where fraternal twins Rahel and Esthappen are seven years old. In 1993, when the twins are reunited at the age 31. It located in ‘Ayemenem’ now it is part of Kottayam district in Kerala, India. Novelist has been used Malayalam words in conjunction with English.

AmmuIpedesperated from ill-tempered father pappachi and long suffering mother Mammachi because of lacking sufficient dowry to marry. She marries a man who helps manage a tea estate, she later discovered that he is an alcoholic and physically abuses, her tried to pimp her to his boss for saving his job. She leaves her husband with twins Rahel and Estha in ‘Ayemenem’ to live with her father, mother and brother chacko. chacko returned to India from England where he want to run a business of pickle after his divorce from an English woman, Margaret, and subsequent death of ‘Pappachi’. Navomilpe is sister of Pappachi as a young girl, fell in love with father Mulligan who is young Irish Priest come to Ayemenem to study Hindu Scriptures. She converted to Roman Catholicism and joined a convent against her father’s wishes. After some months, she realized that her vows brought her no closer to the man she loved. Her father rescued her from convent sent to America for obtaining a diploma in Ornamental gardening. She remained unmarried for the rest of her life as misfortunes of others and constantly manipulates events to bring down calamity on Ammu and the twins. The death of Margaret’s second daughter in a car accident when chacko invited his daughter Sophie and Margaret to spend Christmas in ‘Ayemenem’. They were attacked when returning from theatre by communist group, forcing wave red flag and chant communist slogan. The another point reflects on caste centric approach where Roy wanted to focus and oppose this discrimination. Here it is clear that she protests dalits and Indian culture oppose to casticism in the society.
When this multilingual family attacked by communist where Rahel assessed that she saw Velutha who is servant for the family pickle factory among the protesters. Velutha is an untouchable dalit and his family has served the Ipes for generations. He is gifted as carpenter, mechanic, that make him indispensable at the pickle factory. But draw resentment and hostility from other untouchable factory worker. Rahel And Estha twins bond with Velutha unknowingly, come to love him despite his caste. Ammu and Velutha begin a short lived affair that culminated in tragedy for the family. Twins are blamed for Ammus misfortune and calls them ‘Millistones around her nest’. Their cousin, Sophie Mol and twins decided run away at that night Sophie was drowned when their boat capsizes. Where Baby Kochamma accuses Velutha of responsible for sophie’s death. She claimed Velutha tried to rape Ammu, threaten the family, kidnapped her children with this policeman beat Velutha and arrest him on brink of death. This event shows that caste make an identity of person rather than as being human. The twins reveal the truth to the chief of police that they ran away by choice and Sophie’s death was an accident. Velutha’s arrest and beating were wrongful; it will cause unrest among local communist.

After a turbulent childhood and adolescence in India, Rahel gets married and goes to America. She discovers before returning to Ayemenem after several years of working dead end jobs. Rahel and Estha now 31. The age their mother was when she died. They reunited for the first time since they were children. They have been haunted by their guilt and their grief ridden pasts. Estha is perpetually silent and Rahel has a haunted look in her eyes. Roy has pointed on Indian caste system where Velutha suffered by this cause even he has no fault. That is the central idea of the novel. In this way she has established an ideal role as Indian novelist where she make her great contribution to make awareness among Indian against casticism. Thus both literary writers pointed some problems and tried to suggest the spirit of nationality among men and women. Indian culture has a long great history even though we have not free from the gender discrimination in the society. That issues need to be defined broadly to making awareness among Indians.

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Impact of Globalization on Indian Society in Chetan Bhagat’s Novels: a Critique

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Abstract:
Globalization has a wide role to play worldwide. It has left back its footprints at every sphere of life. Not only in India, but the interchange of world views and ideas has resulted in a major transformation of the lifestyle and living standard of people globally. Indian culture is no bar to this transformation process. Our deep rooted traditions and customs have loosened up their hold with the emergence of globalization. India has a rich cultural background and pride of its culture is famous throughout the world. Globalization has not only inculcated the westernization in India, but conversely the Indian culture has also spread its impact globally. Culture and traditions of any geographic region hold a special significance with respect to its uniqueness and that is the differentiating factor for a population within a geographic boundary from the other. This uniqueness has been disturbed to the varying degrees in lieu of globalization. Such an impact is very much pronounced when they hit a developing country like India. This paper seeks to present how Chetan Bhagat through his fictional works cited in the title depicts the changing urban realities in India in this globalized world.

Key Words: culture, globalisation, India.

Introduction:
Globalization has a wide role to play worldwide. It has left back its footprints at every sphere of life. Not only in India, but the interchange of world views and ideas has resulted in a major transformation of the lifestyle and living standard of people globally. Indian culture is no bar to this transformation process. Our deep rooted traditions and customs have loosened up their hold with the emergence of globalization. India has a rich cultural background and pride of its culture is famous throughout the world. Globalization has not only inculcated the westernization in India, but conversely the Indian culture has also spread its impact globally. Culture and traditions of any geographic region hold a special significance with respect to its uniqueness and that is the differentiating factor for a population within a geographic boundary from the other. This uniqueness has been disturbed to the varying degrees in lieu of globalization. Such an impact is very much pronounced when they hit a developing country like India.

“Globalization has many meanings depending on the context and on the person who is talking about (Malik).” In Indian context, this implies removing constraints and obstacles to the entry of MNCs; providing facilities to FDIs to invest in different fields of economic activity in India, allowing Indian companies to enter into foreign collaborations.

Flowing with globalisation, India is shining in nearly every prospect. But besides opportunities certain challenging issues regarding culture, tradition, and ethnicity are also rising in the recent decades of the 21st century due to globalisation. Hence, the modern Indian English Literature considers the trends that have emerged in Indian society by thematically focusing on the challenges faced by the Internationalised Indian lives.

One of the dominant thinkers of the new millennium, Chetan Bhagat’s writings has created a new philosophy for a modernised young India. This paper through examining the novels of the young writer Chetan Bhagat aims at evaluating what comes next for Indian writing—the new beginnings—the new trends which are emerging from the intertwining of the current global, cultural, economic, and political scene with writing technologies. Donald Greenless has claimed that, “Chetan Bhagat might not be another Vikram Seth,
Salman Rushdie or Arudhanti Roy, but he has authentic claims to being one of the voices of a generation of middle class Indian (New York Times)."


His Five Point Someone – What Not to Do at IIT, the first novel to win the hearts of the young, deals with the lives of – Hari, Ryan and Alok – exam-oppressed students who compete to get into the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi and then rebel against the stultifying ambience of academic procedures of “continuous mugging, testing and assignments. Where is the time to try out new ideas (FPS 25).” He questions, the Indian educational system, “of relative grading and overburdening the students… where is the room for original thought? Where is the time for creativity? It is not fair (Ibid 35)…

And this IIT system is nothing but a mice race. It is not a rat race, mind you, as rats sound somewhat shrewd and clever. So it is not about that. It is about mindlessly running a race for four years, in every class, every assignment and every test. It is a race where profs judge you every ten steps, with a GPA stamped on you every semester… what have IITs given to this country? Name one invention in the last three decades (Ibid, 100).

This novel is both an attack on the darker sides of the emergence of Technology in India and the problems of young generation, also sternly criticises the mechanical life style of Indians in the globalised nation.

Another aspect of globalisation is call centre culture. Call center jobs are hot picks for India’s youth brigade at present as it seems to be a non-risky job and requires minimum educational qualification. The story of One Night @ the Call Center which is regarded as romantic comedy revolves around a six bored young Indians who are working for Ashwani Rana Call Centre in India to resolve the mindless inquiries of Midwestern American Technophobes to sell home appliances to US. It pictures how the modern youngsters choose to work for different reasons mechanically through the characters – Shyam, Sam, Esha, Vroom, Radhika, Priyanka; Bad-boss, the employer and Military Uncle. For betterment, satisfaction, contentment and settlement they are striving. But their efforts, struggle and hard work for survival go in vain as there is panic and chaos everywhere. The night shift of their job also implies bewilderment, restlessness and timeless in their life.

The inclusion of the spiritual interlude in the novel is noteworthy. During that particular night the God’s call surprises the receivers. The phone call encourages the survivors to settle account with their boss, to risk their job for the welfare of the thousands of the employees. Here, Bhagat by using a new twist that God speaking in English over phone to advise his devotees symbolically refers to the call from the within their will to do or live. The divine voice advises the survivors to ponder over two things –one, “Think about what you really want” and two, “what you need to change in your life to get it”. It motivates the six to such an extent that they get ready to face their problems with utmost determination and motivation.

His third creation The 3 Mistakes of My Life: A Story about Business, Cricket and Religion discusses the religious and political discrepancies and other cultural devastations such as celebration of pre-marital sex, marital infidelity, youth’s fickle mindedness that are prevailed in the modernised India. It focuses on the various aspects of young lives – family relationship, friends, sentiment, romance, love, social problems,
business life, religious upheavals and of course cricket – at the juncture of globalisation. The story which is presented through Govind’s eyes centres on the lives three friends who are struggling to decide their goal – Ish, Omi, and Govind himself. Govind, a brilliant student of mathematics, who brims with high ambitions, tries to commit suicide for making the three mistakes in his life. However, he is saved and rejoins with his friend at the end.

This novel attempts to unite the individuals of different cultures and religions under the identity of Indian. He has consciously developed the characters as follows, Ish to reflect the secular and broadmindedness of Indian youth; Govind to represent the flavor of the entrepreneurial spirit among the Indian youth; Lastly, Omi to paint the picture of the Indian youths who often get seduced by trivial temptations but are capable of overcoming those bad instincts and of possessing a heart of gold and flings to action without worrying about their own lives or remaining in the territory of selfishness. Although Omi endorses in his Mama’s religious and political sentiments of Hinduism, as a true modern Indian he erased all the trivial inhibitions off his mind and dares to save the life of an innocent Muslim boy sacrificing his own life.

Semi-autobiographical novel of Bhagat 2 States: The Story of My Marriage unfurls multicultural realities that affect the modern generation of the new millennium. It discusses about the importance of inter-caste, inter-religious marriages in reaching unity in diversity. This is the story of Bhagat’s Love and marriage with Anusha. Bhagat found that his own marriage had scope for integrating Indian minds. And he suggests the multiple ways of convincing the parents to accept one’s spouse from different caste, religion, and culture by discussing his own experience in convincing his Panjabi parents to accept his Tamilian wife. So, there are jokes about Punjabis and Tamilians in this book.

The storyline of Revolution 2020: Love. Corruption. Ambition and Half Girlfriend are nearly similar as they deal with triangle love. As correctly regarded by the critics, “Half Girlfriend is old wine in new bottle” Bhagat has used included different aspects of Revolution 2020 in the making of Half Girlfriend. Revolution 2020 is about the lives of three childhood friends – Gopal, Raghav and Aarti. Gopal wants to be a rich man, Raghav aspires to change the world and Aarti desires to become an air hostess. Here, Bhagat discusses the most prevailing social upheavals such as corruption in education, politics, business, economy etc.

Revolution 2020’ is an attempt to bring to the fore the inherent corruption rooted in India’s education system and to bring out the anomaly of non-profit organizations and commercialization of education. Through the character, Shuklaji, the MLA the author depicts the role of politicians who are not very literate but still holds the courage of opening an insatiate of higher education. And Bhagat’s Half Girlfriend is a rural – urban love story of Madhav, a Bihari boy and Riya a reluctant Delhi girl. Madhav loves Riya but she marries Rohan, her childhood friend neglecting him. After getting divorce from her husband she visits Madhave who tries to help his mother in running the old school in his village.

An opportunity comes when Ojha, the MLA informs him of Bill Gates’ visit to some schools in Bihar. Madhav tries his best to convince Gates to fund his schools’ development. And Riya helps him in preparing a speech for Bill Gates. The two are successful in their fundraising, but, after the speech, Riya moves to New York to become a singer leaving a letter stating that she has lung. And after three years of separation, Madhav rejuvenates his love with Riya and marries her. Through Madhav’s character Bhagat discusses the importance of English fluency in the urbanised India.

Ultimately, what young India Wants: Selected Essays and Columns enumerate the various issues and their impact on the lives of the Indian. Bhagat “analyses some of the complex issues facing modern india, offers solutions and invites discussion on them (Blog)”. He questions the corrupt social set up and encourages the young to change this. Thus he by presenting the problems of modernised multi-cultural, multi-linguistic, multi-ethnic and pluralistic society, expects to change the attitude of young modern minds and to elevate their
lives. “Though India is getting a global recognition and slowly moving towards to become a major economic and political strength, still many basic problems like rural poverty, corruption and political instability remained unsolved (Chaterjee).” So this is mandatory on our part and predominant duty to work for integrated development of our Nation. The Y and Z generation through destroying the prevailing cultural inhibitions, religious hegemonies and gender bias should pave the way to create united India. 

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Psychological Analysis of Virginia Woolf’s Novel – *Mrs. Dalloway*

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**Abstract**

This research paper focuses on psychological analysis of Mrs. Dalloway, a modern novel wherein, she points out many issues like mentality, social classes, attitude, economical condition, human sensibility, feminism, and homosexuality of the contemporary European society.

After World War – I the contemporary European society’s mentality or human sensibility was reflected through various characters, circumstances, situations etc. in the novel. In other words, it is related to human psychology of the concerned society. The research aims that to analysis their mentality i.e. psychology. This is a core part of the research paper.

**Introduction**

Psychology means in general, the scientific study of human behavior or actions. This human behavior, actions or sensibilities are depicted by the novelist in her novel *Mrs. Dalloway* specially, after World War – I of the contemporary European society.

Virginia Woolf, the English novelist, critic, and essayist, was born on January 25, 1882 and died on 1941. Her novels are as:

- The Voyage Out, Woolf’s first novel, was published in 1915.
- Mrs. Dalloway, (1925)
- To the Lighthouse, (1927)
- Orlando, (1928)
- A Room of One’s Own, (1929)
- The Waves, (1931)
- Moments of Being, (1941) her autobiographical collection of essays.

*Mrs. Dalloway* is a modernist novel. It takes place all in one day. It also uses stream of conscious techniques (like Ulysses). This novel reflected contemporary European society’s mentality, social classes, attitude, economical condition, human sensibility, feminism, homosexuality and psychological approaches by the novelist very skillfully.

The contemporary European society’s life style was very complex due to World War – I. *Mrs. Dalloway* centers on the efforts of Mrs. Clarissa Dalloway, middle – aged society woman, who is a host to organize a party and invited to the many guests. The party starts late night and ends early in the morning at 3 a.m.

This novel focuses on commonplace tasks, such as shopping, throwing a party, and eating dinner, showed that no act was too small or too ordinary for a writer’s attention. With the help of these tasks, the research study analysis on human sensibility that is psychological analysis for its findings.

**Overview on the Plot of Mrs. Dalloway**

Part 1: From the opening scene, in which Clarissa sets out to buy flowers, to her return home. Early morning –11:00 a.m.

Part 2: From Clarissa’s return from the shops through Peter Walsh’s visit. 11:00 a.m.–11:30 a.m.

Part 3: From Peter leaving Clarissa’s house through his memory of being rejected by Clarissa. 11:30 a.m.–11:45 a.m.
Part 4: From little Elise Mitchell running into Rezia’s legs to the Smiths’ arrival on Harley Street. 11:45 a.m.–12:00 p.m.

Part 5: From Septimus’s appointment with Sir William Bradshaw to lunchtime at half-past one. 12:00 p.m.–1:30 p.m.

Part 6: From Hugh Whitbread examining socks and shoes in a shop window before lunching with Lady Bruton through Clarissa resting on the sofa after Richard has left for the House of Commons. 1:30 p.m.–3:00 p.m.

Part 7: From Elizabeth telling her mother she is going shopping with Miss Kilman through Elizabeth boarding an omnibus to return home to her mother’s party. 3:00 p.m.–late afternoon

Part 8: From Septimus observing dancing sunlight in his home while Rezia works on a hat through Septimus’s suicide. Late afternoon–6:00 p.m.

Part 9: From Peter Walsh hearing the sound of an ambulance siren to his opening his knife before entering Clarissa’s party. 6:00 p.m.–early night.

Part 10: From servants making last- minute party preparations through the end of the party and the appearance of Clarissa. Early night–3:00 a.m.

**Selected Scenes with the Psychological Analysis**

- Opening scene of the novel is that Mrs. Clarissa Dalloway goes to buy flowers at the Victoria Street for the party early in the morning. At that time that atmosphere made her romantic because she was feeling very young like teen age girl even though she is above 50 of her age at the present time.

  Here, Mrs. Clarissa feels romantic experience with the atmosphere. It is also reflected her sensibility or mentality.

- One more scene is that Peter Walsh enters into the party and leaves Clarissa’s house through his memory of being rejected by Clarissa.

  Here, Peter Walsh enters into the party and glanced on the host that is Mrs. Clarissa Dalloway and immediately remembered his college life that is before 25 years ago from their present age. At that time Peter and Clarissa were felt in love with each other. Peter, who was very handsome and famous among the college students; wherever he goes girls and boys gathered around him. Once, Peter puts a proposal of marriage in front of Clarissa. She gets some humour about Peter that is Peter went to India and married an Indian girl and settled there forever. Clarissa marries Richard Dalloway instead of Peter Walsh only thinking about Richard Dalloway as a reliable person. This scene shows Peter Walsh and Clarisa’s sensibility with the past and present time.

- In another scene is that Elizabeth telling her mother she is going shopping with Miss Kilman through Elizabeth boarding an omnibus to return home to her mother’s party. 3:00 p.m.– Late afternoon.

  Here, Elizabeth, who is teen age girl having bold views about love. She thinks that boys are mad because they don’t know how to love. So, Clarissa being a mother of Elizabeth worries about the company between her daughter and tutor, Miss Kilman. Clarissa thinks that Miss. Kilman instead of teaching History to Elizabeth she might be talked on how to do love and so on. So, Clarissa hates Miss. Kilman, who is frustrated woman and lost her job as a school teacher during World War-I. This is reflected psychological approaches of love of Elizabeth.

- Septimus Warren Smith, a working class veteran who has returned from the World War- I having a terrible experience, commits suicide.

  Here, Septimus Warren Smith was participated in World War- I during the war a bomb attack was made on his very close friend. In which, his friend died very badly and the death was eyed by Septimus Warren Smith which he can’t forget. It always makes him mental torture because of this terrible/ horrible
experience. He was became totally mental fatigue. Hence, his married life was not satisfactory even with his second Italian wife, Rezia. Finally, he commits suicide and finds the way to escape from the mental fatigue. Septimus Warren Smith’s mental fatiguenss is close to the complexity in the life of comman which brings out the result death.

Findings
The novel, Mrs. Dalloway is a psychological novel. The scenes selected for the psychological analysis are really indicated the human’s sensibilities or mentality through the characters of the contemporary European society after World War - I.

The novel ends with a clear sense of failure in the life of both Clarissa and Septimus Warren Smith i.e. Virgina Woolf. Clarissa appears happy and contented with her wealth, but she has a vivid awakening to the serious inadequacy of her life. Septimus Warren Smith’s life ends by committing suicide.

Virginia Woolf herself committed suicide in 1941 by putting stones in her jacket and jumping into the river. Because, in her life she (Virginia Woolf) married thrice but her marriage life was not become success. Hence, she could not take one more chance of marriage and it was hidden fear in her mind. Virginia Woolf thinks that it would be again failure then ..... This thought makes her mental torture and she wants to escape from it. Hence, Virginia Woolf committed suicide and finds the way to escape from the mental torture or her mental fatiguenss. Mrs. Dalloway also reflects the cause that is the absence of ideals and values which war has destroyed.

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Cultural Conflict in Lahiri’s Jhumpa’s The Namesake

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Abstract

The present paper focuses on the life and works of Lahiri’s Jhumpa, a major contemporary diasporic Indian - American writer and her debut novel, The Namesake. The major themes of the novel are – Quest for Identity, Cultural Conflict and Death. The present paper reflects cultural conflict in this novel. The novel represents both Indian and American culture. Ashima Ganguli is a representative as a typical traditional Bengali, Indian Woman on the other hand, Gogol dislikes Indian culture. He appreciates an American culture.

Gogol and Sonia both become victims of cultural conflict. Though they live in America, they follow Indian lifestyle, traditions and customs in their home. Outside the home they are American. They feel difficulties when they are in American society. The clashes in their minds about two cultures are presented deeply in this paper. So the present paper describes cultural conflict in a novel The Namesake as major theme through various incidents.

Key Words: Globalization, Cultural Conflict,

Lahiri Jhumpa (1967) is a major contemporary diasporic Indian – American writer, whose real name is Nilanjana Sudeshna, was born in London. She is the daughter of Bengali Indian immigrants. She was brought in South Kingston, Rhode Island. When she began kindergarten in Kingston, Rhode Island, Lahiri’s teacher decided to call her by her pet name, Jhumpa because it was easier to pronounce than her “good name”. Though Lahiri’s mother heritage and her family often visited relatives in Calcutta (now Kolkata). Lahiri considers herself an American. Lahiri’s Interpreter of Maladies was released in 1999. The stories address sensitive dilemmas in the lives of Indians or Indian Immigrants with themes such as marital difficulties, miscarriages and disconnect between first and second generation United States Immigrants. Interpreter of Maladies received pulitzer prize for fiction. In 2003, Lahiri published her novel The Namesake. A film adaptation of The Namesake was released in March 2007, directed by Mira Nair and starring Kal Penn as Gogol and Bollywood stars Tabu and Irfan Khan as his parents. Lahiri’s second collection of short stories Unaccustomed Earth was published in 2008. After its publication Unaccustomed Earth achieved the rare distinction of debuting at number 1 on the New York times best seller on list. She has published a number of her short stories, mostly fiction, and a few non-fiction including The Long Way Home, Cooking Lesson Lahiri received many awards for her short story collections. In 1991 The Interpreter of Maladies got O Henry Award and PEN/ Heming way Award for short story. Her second collection of short stories, Unaccustomed Earth received Frank O’ conner International short story Award in 2008 and Asian American Literary Award in 2009.

The novel describes the struggles and hardships of a Bengali couple who immigrate to the United States to form a life outside of everything they are accustomed to. The story begins as Ashoke and Ashima leave Calcutta, India and settle in Central Square, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Through a series of errors, their son’s nickname, Gogol, become his official birth name, an event that will shape many aspects of his life in years to come. Ashima Ganguli is a young bride about to deliver her first child in a hospital in Massachusetts, It is 1968, and her husband, Ashoke, is an Engineering student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). New to America, Ashima struggles through language and cultural barriers as well as her own fears as she delivers her first child alone. She would have had her baby at home, surrounded by family. The delivery is successful and, the new parents are prepared to take their son home they learn they cannot leave the hospital before giving their son a legal name.
The traditional naming process in their families is to have an elder give the new baby a name, and the new parents await a letter sent by Ashima’s grandmother. The letter never arrives, and soon after, the grandmother dies. Bengali culture calls for a child to have two names, a pet name to be called by family, and a good name to be used in public. Ashoke suggests the name of Gogol, in honor of the famous Ukrainian author Nikolai Gogol, to be the baby’s pet name, and they use this name on the birth certificate. As a young man, Ashoke survived a train derailment with many fatalities. He had been reading a short story collection by Gogol just before the accident, and lying in the rubble of the accident he clutched a single page of the story “the Overcoat” in his hand. With many broken bones and no strength to move or call out, dropping the crumpled page is the only thing Ashoke can do to get the attention of medics looking for survivors. Though the pet name has deep significance for the baby’s parents, it is never intended to be used by anyone other than family. Entering kindergarten, the Ganguli inform their son that he will be known as Nikhil at school. The five-year-old objects, and school administrators intervene on his behalf, sending him home with a note pinned to his shirt stating that he would be called Gogol at school, as was his preference. By the time he turns 14, he starts to hate the name. His father tries once to explain the significance of it, but he senses that Gogol is not old enough to understand. As Gogol progresses through high school, he resents his name more and more for its oddness and the strange genius for whom he was named. When he informs his parents that he wishes to change his name, his father objects to the idea but reluctantly agrees. Shortly before leaving for college, Gogol legally changes his name to Nikhil Gogol Ganguli.

This change in name and Gogol’s going to Yale, rather than following his father’s footsteps to MIT, sets up the barriers between Gogol and his family. The distance, both geographically and emotionally, between Gogol and his parents continues to increase. He wants to be American, not Bengali. He goes home less frequently, dates American girls, and becomes angry when anyone calls him Gogol. During his college years, he smokes cigarettes and marijuana, goes to many parties, and loses his virginity to a girl he cannot remember. While taking a train home for the summer, Gogol’s train is suddenly stopped and temporarily loses electricity. A man had jumped in front of the train and committed suicide, and the wait for the authorities causes a long delay. Ashoke, who is waiting at the train station for Gogol, becomes very concerned when he calls the train company and hears of this incident. When they pull into the Ganguli’s driveway, Ashoke turns off the car and finally explains the true significance of Gogol’s name. Gogol is deeply troubled by this news, asking his father why he didn’t tell him this earlier. He starts to regret changing his name and his identity. After graduating from Columbia, Gogol obtains a very small apartment in New York City, where he lands a job in an established architectural office. He is rather stiff personality-wise perpetually angry or else always on the lookout for someone to make a stereotypical comment about his background. At a party, Gogol meets a very attractive and outgoing girl named Maxine, with whom he begins a relationship. Maxine’s parents are financially well off and live in a four-story house in New York City, with one floor occupied entirely by Maxine. Gogol moves in with her, and becomes an accepted member of her family. When Maxine’s parents visit her grandparents in the mountains of New Hampshire for the summer, they invite Maxine and Gogol to join them for a couple of weeks. Gogol introduces Maxine to his parents. Ashima dismisses Maxine as something that Gogol will eventually get over. Shortly after this meeting Ashoke dies of a heart attack while teaching in Ohio. Gogol travels to Ohio to gather his father’s belongings and his father’s ashes, and in attempting to sort out his emotions, Gogol gradually withdraws from Maxine, eventually breaking up with her. He begins to spend more time with his mother and sister, Sonia. Later, Ashima suggests that Gogol contact Moushumi, the daughter of one of her friends, whom Gogol knew when they were children, and whose intended graham, broke up with her shortly before their wedding Gogol is reluctant to meet with Moushumi because she is Bengali, but does so anyway, to please his mother. Moushumi and Gogol are
attracted to one another and eventually are married. However, by the end of their first year of marriage, Moushumi becomes restless. She feels tied down by marriage and begins to regret it. He also feels like a poor substitute for Graham. Eventually, Moushumi has an affair with Dimitri, an old acquaintance, the revelation of which leads to the end of their marriage. With Sonia preparing to marry her fiancé, an American named Ben, Gogol is once again alone. He is nonetheless comforted by the fact that Ashoke, prior to his death, finally told his son why he had chosen that name for him. Gogol comes to accept his father had given him as a birthday present many years ago. To know exactly where Calcutta is and what the exact mileage is from Calcutta to Boston.

References:

Identity Crisis in Difficult Daughter’s by Manju Kapur

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Abstract:
Manju Kapur is one of the prolific writers. The present paper is a sincere and humble effort for the readers to understand the journey of Indian women. It will help the readers to understand that how women are growing conscious about their rights and how they are coming out of their limited world and acquiring new positions in the contemporary society. It will also provide new insight and new way of looking at the lives of the women. It will change the mentality of the traditional people who believe that the women should be within the house. The present research work is significant in making society aware of women’s demands and in providing a medium for self-expression. The study will throw light on the life and status of women.

Introduction:
Women have made remarkable contribution to fiction in Indian English Literature. In fiction, there is ample scope for the expression of feminine sensibility. Women have inspired literature and feministic approach has become a major theme in the literature. Woman is the cause of all action. Composition of poetry, song, drama is merely because of woman. Nobody can think a life without woman in this world. But they are still struggling, striving, revolting to achieve their rights, freedom and gain justice. It will create great awakening in the society about the plight of the woman and compel the society to think of woman as equal to man. The present research will contribute to bring about woman empowerment. It will help the readers to look at the novel from different perspective.

Manju Kapur is herself a creator of literature. In India, since ages, a woman’s role in life was as a daughter, a wife or a mother. In all these roles she had no separate identity as a human being. In common with women all over the world, Indian woman is also voicing her desire to be emancipated, to get rid of the unjust restrictions imposed on her and the discriminations made against her. The very expression ‘Quest for Identity’ has become a fashionable term in literary and other studies.

Manju Kapur’s protagonists undergo a struggle to find their real self, which they had lost, because of the pressures of anxieties. These characters strive to find a ‘substitute’ for their lost self. Each wants to guard his identity so that he remains meaningful to himself and is able to see himself as someone significant. The theme of Difficult Daughters is the struggle of a woman against tradition, which continues even today. The theme of marriage was emphasized through heroine Virmati who considered marriage as the journey’s end. It is a cry for freedom. The very title of the book is assertive. By placing the adjective ‘difficult’, before daughters, the author sends a signal that the characters in the novel are not soft and pliable.

In Difficult Daughters, the author reveals the response of the heroines subjected to uncaring and willfully negligent attitude of their family members to look beyond vistas. They strive for their liberty and equality undergoing immense difficulties and gain them at the end. In Difficult Daughters the turmoil on the political front corresponds with the turmoil in the lives of the individuals. Virmati does not put questions to herself and she does not evolve as an individual. Virmati’s humble and heroic suffering, in order to secure her love and marriage with the professor, who is already married to Ganga and has a child, stands as a symbol of her assertiveness and the idea of the emancipated woman. Some of Kapur’s characters are vitally alive.

Her novels tackle the identity problems faced by the educated Indian Woman. These novels symbolize a fight against social restrictions and manmade code of conduct in a traditional society. In patriarchal culture marriage is seen as a compromise. Her novels are a story of struggle for freedom and search for an identity at various levels, to free themselves from the shackle of tradition and various prejudices. The central character of novel, rebels against tradition. The title of the novel Difficult daughters is an indication to the message that
woman, who strives in search for identity, is branded as difficult daughter by the family as well as society. Difficult daughters present the women who try to establish their own identity.

The novel begins with the death of the protagonist, Virmati. Ida, her daughter explains the story of her dead mother. The novelist describes the nature of the protagonist and her desire and attitude after her death. She says when I die I want my body donated, my eyes, my heart, my kidneys, any organ that can be of use. That way someone will value me after I have gone.

Virmati was brought up in a traditional Indian family. She was bold and aggressive woman, who fought against evil customs of the society. She was in search of her identity amongst the conventional and traditional Indian society. Virmati a traditional woman engaged in household duties loses her identity tackling the family responsibilities. Virmati is representative of typical Indian woman, a puppet in the hands of male dominating society. Veermati was the eldest daughter and hence had to shoulder the family responsibilities, loosing her childhood. She was told by her mother that marriage is the ultimate fate of woman.

Manju kapur tries to show the place of a woman in her house. In nearly all of her novels she is supposed to be inferior to man. Manju kapur tries to show the facts of traditional Indian family. Shakuntala, a cousin of Virmati, who studied at Lahore, is leading a modern life. But family members of Virmati are against the modernization of female. They are not ready to accept the change in the life of woman. Virmati wishes to lead the free life like Shakuntala. Shakuntala is advanced and educated, determined and bold enough to take her own decisions but Virmati stands in contrast to her who has no right to dream, no desires to express, no right to sick education, very submissive and entangled in the traditional life style. The nation changed during the freedom struggle but the plight of women remained unchanged. There is difference between dream and reality.

Shakuntala thinks that education means the realization of freedom and having a new outlook. There is endless argument between 'education verses marriage'. But nobody pays attention to it. Virmati wants to seek education but her mother refuses. Her marriage is final with Inderjit, which is later on postponed because of the death of his father. She does not think of marriage and child only but wishes to join college, where she falls in love with a professor Harishchandra, who is already married. Virmati rejects the proposal of marriage as she was expected to stay at home. This bold step by her upsets everybody in the family. This act of her has brought disgrace to the family and ruined her chances of marriage, according to her family members. She wanted to become independent.

The writer shows that she has no right to take her own decision in such male dominating society. Disappointment in love causes her to make an attempt to commit suicide. Finally the family members lock her in the godown and her younger sister is married to Indrajit. Unfortunately Virmati’s quest for freedom from the patriarchal moulds of tradition remains unfulfilled, she gets caught in the net of family responsibilities. Virmati is committed to continue her study at Lahore.

Conclusion: -

Manju kapur’s female protagonists are the representatives who long to be free from social customs and traditions. Her female protagonists are mostly educated. Their education leads to independent thinking, for which their family and society become intolerant towards them. The struggle between tradition and modernity is seen. Their efforts are to carve identity for themselves as qualified women. Manju Kapur explores the loneliness of human psyche in Virmati and Ida. But it stays in the reader’s heart for a much longer time, as it effectively speaks on the theme of Quest for Identity.

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Globalization and Contemporary English Literature

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Abstract

Present paper aims at providing an overview of globalization and tries to explore its effects on contemporary literature. The era of globalization is typically defined as a time in which the sovereignty of nation states declines and modes of exchange operate with increasing ease and speed across national boundaries, producing configurations of power that exceed the boundaries of the nation-state. It further elaborates the impact of globalization impact on literature in both positive and negative associations. Themes of hybridity, multi-rootedness and expressions of the subjective experience of globalization are prevalent in contemporary literary texts. The paper concludes with discussion of effect of globalization on shaping new literary forms.

Key words: Literature, globalization, impact

The word ‘globe’ is derived from the Latin word, ‘globus’, which means the shape of a sphere; but the adjective ‘global’ means ‘universal’, and it is an antonym to the word ‘local’. The term ‘globalization’ was emerged in the 1950s, during the cold war and of many “third world‖ national liberation struggles, both of which the current era of globalization has supposedly superseded. In the political scenario this term can easily been seen as how "globalization" was initially perceived in opposition to local or national forms of sovereignty. The economic view regards globalization as “integration of national economies into the international economy through trade, foreign direct investment (by corporations and multinationals), short-term capital flows, international flows of workers and humanity generally, and flows of technology” (Bhagwati, Defense of Globalisation 03). The advocates of globalization is that such a process need not be viewed as a threat, but, in fact, might be welcomed by the developing world. According to Ismail Shariff, “globalization is the worldwide process of homogenizing prices, products, wages, rates of interest and profits” (163-178). Sheila L. Croucher argues that, “globalization can be described as a process by which the people of the world are unified into a single society and function together. This process is a combination of economic, technological, socio-cultural and political forces” (Globalization and Belonging 10).

The era of globalization is emerged after 1989 with the fall of the Berlin Wall and, subsequently, in 1991 with fall of the Soviet Union and in the 1990s, with the rise of the United States as lone remaining superpower. According to some critics, this era is defined as a period in which the sovereignty of nation states has declined. As a result, modes of exchange - of money, technology, products, and people - operate with increasing ease. Another thing, this period is also intimately connected to the phenomenon of modernity.

From literary point of view, the impact of globalization on contemporary literature is pervasive. In 1989, Salman Rushdie’s The Satanic Verses, announces the emergence of global concerns in the literary sphere. His half-mad character Gibreel Farishta sings a little patriotic song:

“O, my shoes are Japanese / These trousers English, if you please / On my head, red Russian hat / My heart's Indian for all that” (05).

These lines were also popular in a black-n-white Hindi movie, Mera Nam Joker. If we recognize the allegorical meaning in Gibreel's tune, we come to know that even before its recent wholehearted embrace of economic globalization and before India’s getting modernized and adopting modern technology; India was already politically and culturally linked to the outside ‘modern’ world and simultaneously maintained its local identity. We can give another example of this impact. Jeffrey Eugenides, in his novel Middlesex (2002),
portrays a hermaphrodite raised in Detroit whose grandparents were Greeks from Turkey, but who himself now lives in reunified Berlin. He, through this narrator, explains how globalization in fashion makes discerning ethnic distinctions ever more difficult. The narrator says, “You used to be able to tell a person's nationality by the face. Immigration ended that. Next you discerned nationality via the footwear. Globalization ended that. Those Finnish seal puppies, those German flounders - you don't see them much anymore. Only Nikes, on Basque, on Dutch, on Siberian feet” (Middlesex 40). So here writer criticizes through foot-wears.

We can also see the portrayal of themes such as hybridity, exile or alienation and capitalism in contemporary fiction. Ngugi's fourth novel, Petals of Blood (1977) reflects the change in Ngugi's work from portraying the colonial era to reflecting the exploit and corruption in post-independent Kenya. This novel offers a scathing critique of capitalism and accuses wealthy landowners and bureaucrats who exploit the poor and working classes. Ngugi tries to propagate his ideas about capitalism as “this system of capitalism and capitalistic democracy needed moral purity if it was going to survive” (Petals of Blood 334) through this novel. It also warns that people will “no longer let others reap where they never planted, harvest where they never cultivated, take to their banks from where they never sweated” (126). In 1980, Ngugi published the first modern novel written in Gikuyu, Caitaani mutharaba-Ini (Devil on the Cross). The novel here records the exploitation of worker’s and peasant’s class and also sexual exploitation of African girls by foreigners. Ngugi wa Thiong’o, criticizes capitalism through these novels. He sees it as an evil brought by globalization and responsible for destruction of traditional life. Hybridity and alienation or exile are the direct byproducts of globalization. We see the sufferers because of this modern world created out of Globalization.

The more complex question needs to be answered is what globalization has to do with forms of contemporary literature. Prominent writers like Proust, Kafka, Joyce, Woolf, Eliot, and Beckett expressed a state of the modern world in the very shapes of their sentences or poetic lines. They, thereby, pressed against the frontiers of knowledge and historical and geographic memory. The contemporary era’s most powerful writers like W. G. Sebald, J. M. Coetzee, and Ben Okri shun the low-affect irony associated with postmodernism. They tried to convey the import of globalization as both multilateral ethical conundrum and horizon of promise.

To conclude, it can be said that by exploring the limits of self-reflection and creating new forms of expression, contemporary writers tried to create the impact of globalization on the lives as well as on their lands in positive as well as in negative way. It can be seen as threat to weaker nations and at the same time an opportunity to utilize the best of them.

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Impact of Globalization on Language and Indian Literature

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Abstract

Globalization is a widely-used term that can be defined in a number of different ways. It can be described as a process by Globalization is not a new phenomenon. It began in the late nineteenth century, but its spread slowed during the period from the start of the First World War until the third quarter of the twentieth century, which the people of the world are unified into a single society and function together. When we think of globalization and forms of entertainment, we immediately think of the Internet, social media, movies, or television shows. But, contrary to popular belief, literature also holds an important place in the flow of entertainment media that is coursing through the veins of public consumption in our globalized world. The technological advances that are connecting people worldwide through shared information are also serving as a medium to disseminate books across national and cultural boundaries. The present study Analyses the relationship between post-colonialism and globalization. Being Global means a change in one’s view of looking at life, Values, Culture & Language.

Key Words: Globalization, literature, Internet, Entertainment, and Post-colonialism.

Introduction

Globalization is a concept very difficult to define, especially because the term or concept has come to refer to the various interlocking and trends so much so that once the term ‘Globalization’ is mentioned it evokes a lot of passion and emotion. Whereas the perception of globalization dominant in Western Europe and North America is the existence of extensive opportunities for economic development of the world and significant contribution to make better the people’s condition of existence. We can say that globalization, Integrating and fragmenting the world, uniformity and localization, increased material prosperity and deepening misery and homogenization, is a complex process and phenomenon of and dialectics.

A language becomes global only because it has the ability to adapt and blend with other cultures and can give and take from the. Globalization also means the intensification of literary relations and of communication, i.e., literary communication and production. Ernst Grabovszki first coins his own as “globalization also means the intensification of literary relations and of communication including that of artistic, i.e., literary communication and production.”

Globalization and the New Media

Ernst Grabovszki deals with the various aspects of communication and scholarship in the humanities in the context of social processes resulting from globalization and the impact of new media. Grabovszki proffers that the process of communication, the process of creativity, and the study of literature and the changes these areas are now experiencing due to the impact of globalization and new media should be studied contextually, from a systemic and empirical point of view. Moreover, an exposition of changes we observe regarding the traditional model of literary communication contrasted with the new possibilities offered by the internet.

The role and function of literary institutions:

The regional densities of literary institutions such as publishers, libraries, bookstores, distributors, etc. mean that the circulation and knowledge of literature depend on the existence and function of the said institutions. In consequence, we must pay attention of the how of these institutions in their appropriate context. Our Eurocentric notion where literature is more often than not equated with the written and/or printed
text will not serve us well here. Literature, clearly, is not only the printed text and there are parts in the world where oral literature has a much broader tradition as well as social and cultural importance.”

The problems of the development of electronic media and the cultures of information with regard to their technical and content development in their global and regional settings. This point is again suited for making us realize that literature is not only bound up with the book as its traditional medium but that it is also perceived and functions as an oral form. Thus we have to draw our attention to such media which are dominant in a certain region such as certain parts of Africa and Asia. In the technologically advanced countries of the world, the role of the internet as a medium of communication between distributors and customers is still insignificant, the content of the media taken into consideration has to cover the ways and manners literature is dealt with in its different manifestations.

The following questions can be posed:

- How is literature discussed?
- What rank does literature hold within the program of a radio or TV station or within literature-related sites on the World Wide Web?
- Which literature is discussed (high-brow, trivial literature, etc.)?
- Is there also foreign literature that receives attention or only literature in the national language(s) and if yes, is it dealt with in its original language or in translation?

Especially radio or audio media allow to present literature in an authentic way. Audio books, for instance, may intensify the authenticity of literature by presenting a text read by its author in the original language.

**English Language**

Among large numbers of living languages in the world, English is the most popular language. As a matter of fact Modern English, sometimes described as the first dominant international language in science, business, communications, mass media and diplomacy. English is spoken as a first language by more than 300 million people throughout the world. While it is not an official language in most countries, English is currently the language most often taught as a second language around the world. The geographical spread of English is unique among the languages of the world. Countries using English as either a first or a second language are located on all continents, and the total population of these countries amounts to about 45% of the world’s population.

English is an official language of the United Nations and many other international organizations. It is believed that English is the most widely published language; the availability of books, magazines, and newspapers written in English in many countries around the world is a good proof.

The power of global English has raised worldwide concerns. We can define global English as part of globalization. It is part of the process, and the product of globalization.

In order to develop some models for the reading and analysis of fiction that is both a product of and engaged with the forces of globalization, Paul Jay then selects and reviews seven texts which are produced in the context of globalization. The literary texts studied in the book are:

- Arundhati Roy”s *The God of Small Things* (1997),
- VikramChandra”s *Red Earth and Pouring Rain* (1995),
- MohsinHamid”s *Moth Smoke* (2000),
- KiranDesai”s *The Inheritance of Loss* (2006),
- ZakesMda”s *The Heart of Redness* (2000),
- ZadieSmith”s *White Teeth* (2000), and
Flowing with globalization, India is shining in nearly every prospect. But besides opportunities certain challenging issues regarding culture, tradition, and ethnicity are also rising in the recent decades of the 21st century due to globalization. Hence, the modern Indian English Literature considers the trends that have emerged in Indian society by thematically focusing on the challenges faced by the Internationalized Indian lives.

One of the dominant thinkers of the new millennium, Chetan Bhagat’s writings has created a new philosophy for a modernised young India. The novels of the young writer Chetan Bhagat aims at evaluating what comes next for Indian writing—the new beginnings—the new trends which are emerging from the intertwining of the current global, cultural, economic, and political scene with writing technologies. Donald Greenless has claimed that, “Chetan Bhagat might not be another Vikram Seth, Salman Rushide or Arudhanti Roy, but he has authentic claims to being one of the voices of a generation of middle class Indian.”

The secret of his success lies in his thought provoking ideas, usage of simple English, and in-depth analysis of the effects of globalization on Indian society. He has authored six books—

- Five Point Someone: what Not to Do at IIT (2004),
- One Night at the Call Center (2005),
- The 3 Mistakes of My Life: A Story about Business, Cricket and Religion (2008),
- 2 States: The Story of My Marriage (2009),
- What Young India Wants: Selected Essays and Columns (2012) and
- Half Girlfriend (2014)—literary pieces and each of his discusses both the constructive and destructive nature of globalization in India.

His Five Point Someone – What Not to Do at IIT, the first novel to win the hearts of the young, deals with the lives of Hari, Ryan and Alok – exam-oppressed students who compete to get into the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi and then rebel against the stultifying ambience of academic procedures of “continuous mugging, testing and assignments. Where is the time to try out new ideas (FPS 25).” He questions, the Indian educational system, “of relative grading and overburdening the students… where is the room for original thought? Where is the time for creativity? It is not fair … And this IIT system is nothing but a mice race. It is not a rat race, mind you, as rats sound somewhat shrewd and clever. So it is not about that. It is about mindlessly running a race for four years, in every class, every assignment and every test. It is a race where professors judge you every ten steps, with a GPA stamped on you every semester… what have IITs given to this country?

This novel is both an attack on the darker sides of the emergence of Technology in India and the problems of young generation, also sternly criticizes the mechanical life style of Indians in the globalised nation.

Another aspect of globalization is call centre culture. Call center jobs are hot picks for India’s youth brigade at present as it seems to be a non-risky job and requires minimum educational qualification. The story of One Night at the Call Center which is regarded as romantic comedy revolves around a six bored young Indians who are working for Ashwani Rana Call Centre in India to resolve the mindless inquiries of Midwestern American Technophobes to sell home appliances to US. It pictures how the modern youngsters choose to work for different reasons mechanically through the characters – Shyam, Sam, Esha, Vroom, Radhika, Priyanka; Bad-boss, the employer and Military Uncle. For betterment, satisfaction, contentment and settlement they are striving. But their efforts, struggle and hard work for survival go in vain as there is panic and chaos everywhere. The night shift of their job also implies bewilderment, restlessness and timeless in their life.
The inclusion of the spiritual interlude in the novel is noteworthy. During that particular night the God’s call surprises the receivers. The phone call encourages the survivors to settle account with their boss, to risk their job for the welfare of the thousands of the employees. Here, Bhagat by using a new twist that God speaking in English over phone to advise his devotees symbolically refers to the call from within their will to do or live. The divine voice advises the survivors to ponder over two things—one, “Think about what you really want” and two, “what you need to change in your life to get it”. It motivates the six to such an extent that they get ready to face their problems with utmost determination and motivation.

His third creation The 3 Mistakes of My Life: A Story about Business, Cricket and Religion discusses the religious and political discrepancies and other cultural devastations such as celebration of pre-marital sex, marital infidelity, youth’s fickle mindedness that are prevailed in the modernized India. It focuses on the various aspects of young lives – family relationship, friends, sentiment, romance, love, social problems, business life, religious upheavals and of course cricket— at the juncture of globalization. The story which is presented through Govind’s eyes centres on the lives three friends who are struggling to decide their goal – Ish, Omi and Govind himself. Govind, a brilliant student of mathematics, who brims with high ambitions, tries to commit suicide for making the three mistakes in his life. However, he is saved.

Globalization has a wide role to play the world over. It has left its footprints in every field of life. The interchange of world views and ideas has resulted in a major transformation of the lifestyle and living standards of people globally. Indian culture is no exception to this transformation process. With the emergence of globalization, our deep rooted traditions and customs have loosened up their hold. India has a rich cultural background which is famous throughout the world. Globalization has not only helped in the westernization of India, but conversely, the Indian culture has also spread its impact globally. Culture and traditions of any geographic region hold a special significance with respect to their uniqueness and that is the differentiating factor for a population within a geographic boundary. This uniqueness has been disturbed in varying degrees in lieu of globalization. Such an impact is very much pronounced when they hit a developing country like India.

Globalization has both positive and negative impacts throughout the globe. Widespread effects ranging from environmental challenges, climatic influence, air, water, soil pollution to Cybercrimes etc., are apt examples of the negative effects of being Global. All areas be it business, trade, and work exposure or the economic and financial status of the country, no field is beyond the reach of globalization.

The effect of Globalization can be seen in the Literatures of the World too, Indian Literature being one of them. With its advent, Contemporary Indian dramatists attempted to cross cultural boundaries across time, going back to the past in a metamorphic sense to retrieve ancient traditions by creating them in their dramatic productions. The last few decades have also undergone translations from regional languages in English. This increases the quality of writing drama in totality. The epics and classics when translated in English become an important part in Indian English literature. Translated texts when taught to the students, increase their creativity and English translations popularize the Indian tradition among the scholars. Translations of regional drama also serve as a pillar for the emergence of national theatre into which the streams of theatrical art seem to converge. The translations have forged a link between the east and west, north and south and they contributed to the growing richness of contemporary creative consciousness. Some notable playwrights and directors such as Badal Sircar, C.T. Khanolkar, Sadanand Rege, Amol Palekar, Vijay Tendulkar, Satish Alekar etc. contributed much to the growth and development of play scripts and trans historical inter culturalism. They also juxtaposed various strands of Indian culture simultaneously in their works. One of these Playwrights is Girish Kurnad whose Play, “The Fire & the Rain” can be studied in the light of the theory of Globalization.
Born on May 19, 1938, in Matheran, Maharashtra, Girish Karnad has become one of India’s brightest shining stars, earning international praise as a playwright, poet, actor, director, critic, and translator. As a young man studying at Karnataka University, Dharwar, where he earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Mathematics and Statistics in 1958, Karnad dreamed of earning international literary fame, but he thought that he would do so by writing in English. Upon graduation, he went to England and studied at Oxford where he earned a Rhodes scholarship and went on to receive a Master of Arts Degree in Philosophy, Politics and Economics. He would eventually achieve the international fame he had dreamed of, but not for his English poetry. Instead, Karnad would earn his reputation through decades of consistent literary output on his native soil. Reading Girish Karnad’s ‘The Fire and the Rain’ is like reliving an age-old myth even as its multi-faceted characters, which transcend time, play out its inevitable end. It is derived from ‘The Myth of Yavakri’ — a part of the renowned epic Mahabharata, which recounts the tale of two brothers while exploring the themes of power, love, lust, sacrifice, faith, duty, selfishness and jealousy.

An Old Legend:

Paravasu is the eldest son of the great sage Raibhya. For seven long years he has performed the mahayagya (fire sacrifice) to appease the gods and get rains for the drought-ridden land. He has forsaken his wife — Vishakha, his brother — Arvasu and all worldly pursuits. His exalted position of Chief Priest of the sacrifice creates discord and animosity within his own family, from his father Raibhya to his cousin Yavakri. Yavakri, Paravasu’s arch-rival, returns home triumphant after ten years of meditation, armed with the boon of eternal knowledge bestowed upon him by the Lord Indra himself. The resentful Yavakri embarks upon a scheme for ultimate revenge at any cost. Paravasu’s younger brother — Arvasu, is in love with a tribal girl — Nittilai, is all set to defy his upper caste Brahmin norms and marry her. But his Brahmin upbringing does not allow him to escape the manipulations of his brother Paravasu, his cousin Yavakri, and his father Raibhya. Unwittingly embroiled in their battle for supremacy, he is eventually forced to choose between love and duty. In a desperate attempt to assert his position, his dominance in the Brahmin community, Yavakri seduces Vishakha — his past lover and now Paravasu’s abandoned wife. Raibhya — Paravasu’s father, wreaks his own vengeance on Yavakri by unleashing upon him a demon — the Brahmarakshas. The appearance of Lord Indra at the end is testament to Arvasu’s essential goodness and faith. His dialogue with the God leads him towards the path of duty and spiritual growth, through sacrifice. The purity of his love for Nittilai triumphs as the parched land is granted rain and its people salvation.

The Play has in its side-line many instances which depict the effects of Globalization on a large scale.

Marriage Values:

With the coming of Globalization the sacred institution of Marriage seems to be losing its value. It is very much evident from the increasing number of divorce cases and the extra-marital affairs reported every now and then. Marriage used to be considered as bonding of the souls which will be linked even after the death; but today marriage is like a professional bond or a so-called commitment to share life without compromising their self-interests. The ego factor into the Indian youth is again a product of globalization. This factor is depicted amply in the Play. We get the first glimpse of it in the Speech of Vishakha, when she meets Yavakri after a span of ten years and tells him this about her sexual life which she has had with her husband, — “I let my body be turned inside out as he did his own. I had a sense he was leading me into something. Mystical? Spiritual? We never talked.”

Adultery:

Both the genders were kept at a distance, with lot many restrictions and limitations to the approach for ages in our culture. With the emergence of globalization and western culture, youth have start mixing up well with each other. The friendly approach and the socializing feature are not worth appreciable. But the total
breakout of restrictions has adulterated the Indian mindset, playing up with the physical relationship. This has given birth to new relationships in India like live-in relationships. Also the increased cases of rape and sexual abuse cases are a result of the perverted mind which again the imported values very much alien to our mother culture. In the Play, Puravasa’s wife having found her ex-lover Yavakri and having been deprived of sexual pleasures from her husband for a long time gets sexually intimate with him and never even once, thinks about the repercussions or feels guilty of cheating on her husband, ―I’ll give you the knowledge Indra couldn’t give you. My body-It’s light with speech now,‖ she says.

The Concept of Adultery also would incorporate the open-mindedness of the people & characters in the play. Topics concerning Physical Intimacy & Relations between a husband and wife are freely being talked about by Nittilai. Andhaka, Yavakri’s servant and a blind man, also takes part in these discussions without restraint. This is best depicted when Arvasu says, ―To chew upon, you mean? Your women can be more lewd than your men‖. More shocking is the reply from Nittilai when she says, ―It’s their prerogative……..‖

Respect for elders:

This is one of the regions where Globalization has played its most wicked role. As a result of lives becoming modernized and people becoming busy, they have forgotten the basic age old Custom that we adhered to. Yavakri goes on to have sexual intercourse with his sister-in law who has been regarded as a mother figure in Indian Vedic Scriptures. One is reminded here of an episode in the Indian Epic of Ramayana- the dialogue between Sri Rama and his younger brother Lakshman when they were hunting for a lost Sita. When asked whether a particular set of jewels belonged to Sita, that Lakshman could say was that he does not recognize them, as while talking to her he always looked down at her feet. Such was the respect that the ancient men gave to women.

That people have loose morals and that the Sanctity of the institution of marriage is not upheld is made evident also through another statement by Nittilai,— “These high caste men are glad enough to bed our women but not to wed them.”

Globalization can be called a slow spreading risk factor that has covered almost the entire Play with its severity. Notwithstanding its positive effects, it has had its impact on the various Characters and situations in the Play which gives us a very grim picture of the Reality of Life and People in general. Thus, ‘The Fire and the Rain’ can be studied in the light of this Concept and its various related terminologies.

Conclusion

The term globalization term has been in increasing use since the mid-1980s. Many researchers explore works of literature so as to find reflections of diverse globalization themes within the texts and contexts and also to verify the realities of globalization through literary forms. Other literature /literary studies are developed into a platform for evoking supporting and interpreting different social, political, literary, and cultural concepts within the region of globalization.

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Globalization and the theme of Quest for Identity in the fiction of Graham Swift

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Abstract:
The present paper throws light on Globalization and the theme of Quest for Identity in the fiction of Graham Swift. Literature is the mirror of society. Any literature portrays the social issues in the magnificent way. Literature has helped in shaping mankind and its civilization. Globalization had a great impact on literature. The theme of Quest for Identity is dominant in the literature of globalization. The seeds of its emergence found in the 19th century. Post Modern Literature has been emerged after Second World War. Graham Swift is one of the major contemporary British authors. The theme of Quest for Identity is found in some of his novels. The present theme depicts the struggle of the main characters trying to find their own identity. The characters of Swift like Prentis, Bill, and Jack are busy in identifying their own self. The devastating two world wars and its ill effects is a major concern in the loss of the identity of the characters.

Keywords: Globalization, Quest for Identity, Second World War, Post Modern Literature etc.

Literature is a reflection of the society and it is a fact that has been acknowledged widely. Any literature is a reflection of a society and social happenings. It highlights values and virtues in the society for people to follow. Every action of the society is inculcated in literature. Great writers have produced an excellent literature that a common reader can correlate their lives to the characters portrayed. Literature has helped in shaping mankind and its civilization. Many themes are present in the literature like alienation, violence, hunger, betrayal, crisis, struggle, family, sacrifice, love, death etc. and many more. Quest for Identity is one of the major themes in post modern literature. The literature which has been written after Second World War is considered as post modern literature broadly. The devastation after Second World War was the main reason for the writers to comment or write in their works of art.

As per the view of Wikipedia, Globalization is the trend of increasing interaction between people on a worldwide scale due to advances in transportation and communication technology, nominally beginning with the steamship and the telegraph in the early to mid-1800s. With increased interactions between nations and individuals came the growth of international trade, ideas, and culture. Globalization is primarily an economic process of integration that has social and cultural aspects. Globalization had its impact on all sectors of life. It had an immense impact on languages, literature, education, social sciences, library science, environmental science, sports and games etc. the present paper throws light on Globalization and its impact on literature; more specifically Globalization and the theme of Quest for Identity.

The theme of quest for identity is commonly used in all literary works. It is found in novels, in dramas and in poems as well. It depicts the struggle of the main characters trying to find the identity of themselves. The quest for identity exhibits a basic human need, the need to structure one's personal identity in relation to others, to identity oneself with what lies outside the self, to find roots and establish connections to the past as well as to the future. Many contemporary writers used this theme beautifully in their literature. The theme of quest for identity is found in four major novels of Graham Swift. The novels are Shuttlecock (1981), Ever After (1992), Last Orders (1996) and Wish You Were Here (2011). Graham Swift is a contemporary British novelist, short story writer and story teller. He was born in London on 4th may, 1949. He is the fellow of the Royal Society of Literature and the recipient of numerous prizes and honors. His Waterland, which was nominated for the prestigious Man Booker Prize, won the ‘Guardian Prize’ for ‘Best English Novel in 1983’. He won the prestigious ‘Man Booker Prize’ in 1996 for his novel Last Orders. As he is the contemporary author and novelist, contemporary issues are best reflected in his novels. He writes in his novels about
complex and familial relationships, the emotional stress and cost of family bonds, the relationship between the past and present, the nature of historical enquiry, sexuality, adultery, extra marital affairs resulting in conflict, and ill effects of the devastating two World Wars. In his every novel the reference of war occurs. Many of his characters belong to the war.

_Shuttlecock_, which was published in 1981, is the story of Prentis. Who is struggling to establish his own independent identity as well as the identity of his father, who was busy in the adventures as a spy in World War II. The second part of the novel has been presented in the form of an autobiography written by Prentis’s father, entitled ‘_Shuttlecock: The Story of A Secret Agent._’ The protagonist of the novel Prentis, works as a senior clerk in the ‘Dead Crimes’ department of the London police. In his thirties, he is seen as a family man with a wife, Marian, and two sons, Martin and Peter. Two years earlier to the novel's actual action, Prentis’s father suffered a sort of breakdown which left him speechless and restricted to a mental institution. His son, Prentis, pays him regular visits. He is engaged in three different struggles, which are interrelated with each other. At home, he tries to claim his mastery over his wife and kids by acting the family dictator. In his office, he is hopeful to get the supremacy over his boss Quinn. His boss is busy all the time by giving Prentis critical tasks with inadequate information, which seems hard to solve. The third struggle is, as the son of a hero of World War II, Prentis is plagued by feelings of inferiority and inadequacy. During the war, his father—a handsome, successful, happily married and socially well-connected engineer had been active as a secret agent in France. His father later wrote about his war experiences in a book entitled _Shuttlecock_. Prentis as a protagonist is busy all the time to search his own identity.

_Ever After_ was published in 1992. Bill Unwin is the protagonist of the novel and his search for the life of one of his ancestors to reveal his own identity is the main concern of this novel. The novel concerns Bill Unwin, a professor who is recovering from a failed suicide attempt. Unwin has survived from the deaths of his actress-wife, parents, and rich, American stepfather. He is indulged throughout the novel about his own paternity, identity, and the reasons for his father's suicide. _Ever After_ is a reworking of many of the themes and motifs of Swift’s earlier novels. The whole essence of the main plot of the present novel lies in his loss of identity. As he has lost his identity, he is busy in search of it. _Ever After_ has two main narrative layers. The first layer, starts from chapter one to chapter twelve, which corresponds to the external layer and the second one, ranging from chapter seventeen to the end of the novel, symbolizes the primitive text. In chapter twelve, the narrator learns from Sam Ellison who his real father was. The next four chapters express the collapse of the spiritual crisis which destroys the Pearces, the 19th century family, and the narrator's complete loss of identity. In the four interlinking chapters, all the plots gather and merge so as to give birth to a new novel.

The novel presents a narrator who personally links the telling of his story with ‘history’. Bill edits the diary of a far-away relative, the Victorian Matthew Pearce. Matthew's religious fears are paralleled by Bill's crisis of identity. Again, the concern with and the narrating of history is connected with critical events.

_Last Orders_ is Graham Swift's sixth novel, for which he received the Booker Prize in 1996. The novel's title refers to the _Last Orders_ or last wish of Jack Dodds, a London butcher. The novel slowly reveals painful truths which forces the main characters into evaluation of their lives and relationships. The use of history in his writing is remarkable and the concern with places, region, religion and ‘Englishness’, in which narrow-mindedness of the characters and concepts of national identity are questioned. Swift’s narrators are busy in identifying an awareness of crisis or loss, which is the starting point for storytelling. The search for identity and continuity is presented as a weak and contested process in _Last Orders._ The four major narrators in a novel constantly worry about the metaphysical survival of identity. They are also seen doing worry of existence of God and plan to the Universe.
**Wish You Were Here** was published in 2011. It is about death and the different impacts that death have on those left behind. The irony in the title can be seen here. The story focuses on the Luxton family. Two brothers of the family fought in World War I and both are killed in the same battle. In the 1990s Tom, one of the brother runs away from home at the age of 18 to join the army while Jack, another one stays at home to look after the farm after their father Michael’s suicide.

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Globalization has brought so many changes in human lives. Globalization opened up many avenues for the people of the world, especially to the Eastern and Third World countries. This aspect motivates the people to migrate to the Western Countries in search for good employment and lifestyle. Globalization has been defined as the process of rapid integration of countries and happening through greater foreign trade and foreign investment. Globalization offers so many economic opportunities and luxurious benefits but it affects on the lives of the people. In the present time educational, economic and political affairs, the globalization is major issue and almost in all fields, it is at the center of the discussion. There is always a close relationship between literature and contemporary social-political economical situations.

Today no country in the world, including India, can afford to isolate from the process of globalization. It is not an easy rite of passage. It is difficult process and one has to take very hard efforts for survival. There is too much competition, each and everyone is very badly forcing others. Only strongest can survive in this critical situation. As the Director General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Dr. R.A. Mashelkar said in his convocation address at the SNDT Women’s University, Mumbai:

The meaning of globalization, for a country in stark terms is global competition and in a competitive world one who comes second is not good enough. One has to be at the top to count. The tool that will take a country to a pre-eminent position is knowledge. It gives the country the competitive edge.¹ (Mashelkar 1998, 15)

To become successful in the globalized competitive world, India has to produce qualitative and profitable knowledge. There are so many institutions in the country they are specially known for research and development. They have produced so many scholars in all fields. Its the prime duty of these scholars to solve, suggest best remedies on the problems of the country and give better life to people. Unfortunately after achieving knowledge and their degrees, for the sake of money they join the multinational companies and go abroad. They never think about the progress of the country. In an article called “Globalization” Imperatives for Indian Education Sector,” Dr. M. Mukhopadhyay, a Senior Fellow at the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, has discussed the middle class origins and collusions of globalization and argued the education has a “determining role” in this process. The advantage of India in the globalized context is that its cost of production is less, but the disadvantage is that its quality of production is low. This problem is applicable to all sectors; including education. He adds: “In the absence of minimum acceptable standards both in school, higher and professional education, India loses out of quality of manpower.” He laments that the Indian Scientific manpower does not have the necessary “Knowledge, skills and scientific attitude.”² (Mukhopadhyay, 1997; 1)

To overcome on the challenges of globalization quality education is the best weapon on it. Globalization may be thought of as an effect of improved communication resulting from technological advance that links remote and inaccessible places. Thomas Larsson in The Race to the Top: the Real Story of Globalization States that:
Globalization is the process of world shrinkage of distances getting shorter, things moving closer. It pertains to the increasing ease with which somebody on one side of the world can interact, to mutual benefit, with somebody on the other side of the world.1

Aravind Adiga is a contemporary novelist who has given a new direction, new thought to Indian Fiction in English by writing, The White Tiger. It was first published in 2008 and won the 40th Man Booker Prize in the same year. The novel projects two India-India of Light and India of Dark. One cannot neglect that when the whole world is in the process of globalization, India cannot remain untouched. Thus the impact of globalization can be clearly seen in the character of the protagonist BalramHalwai; Adiga has powerfully presented character of BalramHalwai. The novel presents very effectively, India’s class struggle in a globalized world, through a narration from protagonist Balaram. He is the son of rickshaw puller VikramHalwai. The novel highlights Balram’s struggle for existence so that he may have an identity of his own. Even he struggled for his name. His family members have no time even to name him. His teacher names him Balram. He proves quite different from other students before the inspector who is so much impressed by his intelligence and scholarly dialogue that he names him, ‘the white tiger’. The White Tiger is the best response that the inspector gets from him for the questions: “Which is the rarest animal in the jungle?” Like the white tiger Balram is also the rarest among the all students. Later in his life he proves that in the real sense he is the white tiger. When we think about his identity, his identity changes, his way of thinking, talking, all changes. He is too much conscious of his identity right from the beginning of the novel to the end. The village cannot stop him. He breaks the boundary of his village, where darkness was too much and comes to the light Delhi and Bangalore. He breaks the image of Halwai, only to prepare sweets. He is very much interested to learn driving and becomes a driver. He took very hard efforts for getting a job and succeeds. His transformation from Munna-BalramHalwai to White Tiger-Ashok Sharma is the blue print for the rise of underclass. Adiga has presented very powerful character Balram, he is the strongest voice of underclass in which jobless youths, poor, auto and taxi drivers, servants, prostitutes, farmers, beggars etc. comes. He murders his master and steals the red bag, full of money. With this money, he returns to Bangalore and gets him settled as entrepreneur. In a nation proudly shedding a history of poverty and underdevelopment, he represents, as he himself says, ‘tomorrow’. Here we can say that the globalized world has not only changed the country but the inhabitants as well and thus we find, through the example of Balram India in the grip of globalization transforming itself thus imparting a new look to the modern India. India has been affected by globalization and the change can be seen in the story of BalramHalwai.

The story of Balram’s emergence is the story of how a half-baked fellow is produced. BalramHalwai is a freedom loving man. He loves the nations like China, Afghanistan and Abyssinia the countries that were never ruled by any foreigner. He finds future with China and considers that he is tomorrow. He finds himself a suitable person who can let Premier Jiabo know the truth about Bangalore and the entrepreneurship. He thinks that India is not one but two-India of darkness and India of light. He belongs to the darkness i.e. the village Laxmangarh. He presents the real picture of the river the Ganga and calls it the river of death. Adiga presents dark India. It is dotted with poverty unemployment, illiteracy, zamindaripractice, social taboos, rigid caste discrimination, caste conflict, corrupt politicians, economic disparity, superstitions, corrupt education system, health services, clever entrepreneurs, mall culture etc. contribute to the sufferings of underclass. Illiteracy is the basic reason for the trouble of the common people. Landlords gave too much trouble to them. They treat poor people as animals. Even corruption and exploitation is too much. Bureaucratic system also gave too much trouble to poor people. The facilities provided to them are available only in papers. No one have a daring to ask them. There is nothing except darkness. So many cases takes place because of dowry system. Because of this dowry poor people takes loans from the landlords. These landlords never think about the poor
people. Rich become richer and poor becomes poorer is the condition. Only fittest can survive. Judicial system is also not in the favour of poor people. Health services are available, but not provided properly. Balram talks about the death of his father, who could not get proper treatment because of the hospital, where no doctor was available. Doctors are present only in the register. Doctors are also corrupted, they bribe the officers and do not go to the government hospital. Welfare Schemes do not work on ground level though they do work better only in papers. No one is giving proper information. The poor people, needy people have need of job or any work they go to the cities in search of employment. The novel presents miserable life of the poor people. These people are deprived from basic facilities and amenities of life. He also points out loopholes of the democratic system. Because of the too much pressure on the voters, voters votes without seeing the inside of a booth. Even fake voting deprives the poor people from the right of voting. Here the politicians with bad reputation that is of rape, murder, and smuggling are elected. Balram is surprised to see his childhood hero Vijay in the new role of politician. Moneybags, muscle power, police, strategic alignment of various factions and power to woo the underclasses sure the victory in the political game. Even BalramHalwai is a sincere man who gives his vote in election without seeing the inside of the booth. Adiga points out that we are lagging behind China because of this system (parliament democracy). This dirty system has created new distinctions and classes. In the old days there were thousands castes and destinies in India now just two castes: “Men with Big Bellies and Men with small Bellies.” And only two destinies: eat-or get eaten up.”

Capital is responsible for creating economic disparities. A man with capital is a human being otherwise his life is no better than an animal. A poor man is not allowed to enter a mall, because he is not a human being from capitals angle. In the past decade, India has had one of the fastest booming economies, specifically Americanization in India has played its role in the plot, since it provides an outlet for Balram to alter his caste. To satisfy Pinky’s want for American culture Ashok, Pinky and Balram move to Gurgaon instead of back to America. Mr. Ashok does not want to return to America as he finds that things have changed in India. Globalization has assisted in the creation of an American atmosphere in India. Ashok justifies this move by explaining:

Today it’s the modernist suburb of Delhi. American Express, Microsoft, all the big American companies have offices there. The main road is full of shopping malls-each mall has a cinema inside! So if Pinky Madam missed America, this was the best place to bring her.4

Ashok is even convinced India is surpassing the USA.

There are so many more things I could do here than in New York now---- The way things are changing in India now, this place is going to be like America in ten years.

In the novel, Balram is always observed by his master. Balram’s whole life is an open book before his master. Here Foucauldian concept of panopticism operates throughout the novel.

The little rectangular mirror inside the car, Mr. Jiabo has no one ever noticed before how embarrassing it is? How every now and then, when master and driver find each others eyes in this mirror, it swings open like a door into a changing room, and the two of them have suddenly caught each other naked…….

The Tigers eyes met my eyes, like my masters eyes have met mine so often in the mirror of the car.

Adiga very powerfully presents the boom in outsourcing - Bangalore’s gleaming call-centres- is the idea that India is making itself the servant of European and American companies.

When we think about the relationship in the novel, which seems to be a failure in every aspect –be it the relationship of master servant personal or any. BalramHalwai is the servant who works in the Stork Family and does everybody’s work-be it of Mr. Ashok or Mr. Mukesh or Pinky Madam or the Stork. Masters
language in the novel is very important. Masters uses rough, strict language. In the master servant relationship, the dominant group imposes their will on the subordinate group through the help of language. Through the words of blessings, insults, counsel, threats and professions of love the dominant masters subordinate their servants. In the novel, English is used as the language of masters. The novel begins with effective words, these words suggest the superiority of English. Balram writes to Jiabo, “Neither you nor I speak English but there are some things that can be only be said in English.”

Like other relationships, personal relationship is also a failure. The relationship of Mr. Ashok with his family is tense and not natural. The family rejected, neglected, failed to accept Pinky Madam who was different from them in religion, caste and class. Even the marriage of Mr. Ashok with Pinky Madam is completely failure. It reveals the clashes of culture to the extent that Pinky Madam often reminds. Mr. Ashok of returning to America right from the day she comes to India.

Arvaind Adiga presents globalization through the yellow crane, and satirizes the very big constructions in urban areas He writes:

It was a monster sitting at the top of the pit with huge metal jaws alternately gorging and disgorging immense quantities of mud. Like creatures that had to obey it, men with troughs of mud on their heads walked in circles around the machine, they did not look much bigger than mice. Even in the winter night the seat had made their shirts stick to their glistening black bodies.

Globalization very badly affected on culture. It destroyed native culture. It has destroyed privacy in all fields. It created consumerist culture. People gave importance to westernization. Using western things are fashion. Globalization replaces the native culture by consumerist culture. Consumerist culture destroy all emotional things.

In The White Tiger Adiga has also commented on commodification. In the postmodern era, everything-person, thing or relation –is in the grip of commodification. Meaning and Values have become meaningless and valueless. Catherine Burgass thinks that, “In the postmodern era, commodification has apparently short-circuited both meaning and value.”5 (350). We give importance to women, but in the post modern period there is no importance to human being. Women are treated as a commodity. In the society so many women’s are doing prostitution. For the sake of living Life they have to sell their body and earn money, this is the major source. Society gave bad treatment to such a type of women. They are helpless/unable to marry. They have no status. Women are degraded as objects for male sexual gratification. Even human being is treated as a commodity. The Stork considers Balram Halwai only a commodity when he comes to him for the job of a driver. His parts of the body are taken into consideration while making a decision of the job.

The effect of technology and globalization has created a small America in India where one can watch the movie for a hundred and fifty rupees and enjoy all other things like beer and girls. This money minded attitude is responsible for the decline of the moral values.

Now PVR Saket is the scene of a big cinema, which shows ten or twelve films at the same time, and charges over a hundred and fifty rupees per film-yes, that’s right, a hundred and fifty rupees! That’s not all: you’ve also got plenty of places to drink beer, dance, pickup girls, that sort of America in India.

There are also adverse effects of globalization on village. Mark clearly exposes the reality of an Indian village where the decline in values is visible:

A little before sunset, a man circled around the tea shop three times, ringing his belly loudly -A stiff cardboard-backed poster for a pornographic film was tied to the back of his cycle-what traditional
Indian village is complete without its blue-movie theatre, sir? A cinema across the river showed ------ ---- and went to see one of these films!

The White Tiger presents a very grim picture of India exposing the feudal system, exploitation, degeneration of moral values and at the success at the cost of ethics and human values. Throughout the novel Adiga portrays the effect of Globalization in the Indian scenario.

References:

User Orientation in Computerized Library

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Abstract

Knowledge of information handling concepts is of great importance for students, faculty and research workers. Number of users are spending number of aimlessly hours for locating the information. In order to fulfill the second law of Library Science librarian has to play a vital role regarding to orient the system of retrieval of information in computerized library. To utilize the growing range of web resources, faculty and students have to acquire and practice the skills necessary to exploit them. Organizing user orientation program is became essential need to train the user to seek the required information and then only users are able to consult directly to the necessary source of information.

Keywords: User Orientation, web resources, practice skill, Role, Computer, Instruction, Plan

Introduction.

In order to meet the demands of the user libraries built their own database with the help of the computer and the user-friendly software. Database of various reading materials is computerized by putting the effects of the library professionals. The aim of computerization is to provide the timely service to the user. Once the library is fully computerized, role of librarian began to orient the users of the library for consulting and locating the required piece of information. Number of users and available equipments is to be considered while planning the user education. If librarian of the institute of higher learning is not planned for the user orientation program then the entire efforts taken by the institute will no importance. In a institute librarian have to organize such type of orientation programs as & when required for the optimum use of the reading material acquired by the library.

Traditional catalogues are replaced by the online public access catalogue (OPAC). If orientation programs regarding OPAC is organized then only students & faculty are able to search the information properly. User Orientation Program is never ending process in libraries. In fast growing era of information, user orientation becomes worthwhile. There should have well developed plan to improve the awareness of user to locate the relevant document & retrieve the necessary information. “The growth of Information Technology particularly in terms of memory and power of computers has made the storage of information easier to handle. Now we can store vast amount of information, the hard copies of which might have occupied a more space on the selves. But while doing so, we have to pay much more attention for organizing and retrieval of information.”

Why user orientation?

Searching the information stored in digital format or in computerized library needs orientation program to the user, because it is more difficult than finding the printed material in traditional library without the proper orientation. Users wasting their valuable time before seating the computer & they find it difficult to retrieve the information. In this context user orientation becomes necessary need to acquaint the users to seek the required information of his/her interest. The information available on the internet can overwhelm the students who lack the skills for verifying the quantity of information available online. Arora (2005)

Elements involved in user orientation

Computerized library enable many users to use the modules involved in a system & to know the what each module contains. Users have been, by and large deeply rooted in traditional methods and have not seen some difference in them that they are not experts in automation.
In this connection following elements should have to be considered by librarian while providing the user orientation program.

1. Information & its handling.
2. Sources of Scientific, Technical and Industrial information
3. Organizational communication

Apart from above considerations librarian should not assume that the user have the knowledge of following advances in information technology i.e.
1. Online access to database.
2. Electronic Journals.
4. Direct document delivery
5. Teletext.
6. Teleconferences.
7. Other multimedia

Instead having the awareness of the above advances user caused for increased complexity in finding & selecting the useful information. Therefore, it is the prime function of librarian to orient the user for above advances and then only users are able to get the absolute advantage of the computerized/Technology enabled library. So for librarians first task is to motivate user to get trained for computer based library services. In brief user should be provided necessary and proper skill to retrieve the stored information stored in various kinds of information.

**User Orientation & Librarian**

Librarian should do keen observation of user information seeking behavior. Librarian and faculty can form a partnership to situate the teaching of information literacy skills of students. As soon as students/users enters the higher learning institution librarian should have a plan of user orientation program & accordingly he have to implement it effectively. The librarian needs to develop benchmark for students information orientation competency.

Wang and Arteo (2505), “Information literacy training has been considered the sole domain of librarians. Nevertheless, a multidisciplinary approach is the most effective way to play an active role in this process. It requires joint efforts from librarians and faculty to interpret information literary across the curriculum.”

User orientation is necessary for users as they access, evaluate, organize and use of information from a variety of source, select the appropriate terminology that translates the concept or subject for formulating a search strategy, analyze the data collected for value relevancy quantity and suitability. Therefore, librarian has to put his efforts to improve the information literacy skills in the modern world due to the explosion of information available from sources such as internet.

“Information systems are complex and information resources are many and varied. Without instruction, obtaining desired information can be arduous and time consuming. Librarians are both educators and experts in the use of information technology. It is their role to foster information literacy in partnership with faculty and teaching assistants.”

**User Orientation Plan**:

It is important that all times there is an obvious indication of what is being shown & what should be done with it. It is also important that user is given a simple way of finding what is the system and how to get it out and a clean indication of any action which could make permanent change in the data or system operation. While forming the plan of user education following factors have to be taken in to account.
1. The different levels for which training is required.
2. The variety of methods required to train user in locating the information.
3. The user Education plan must be of short duration.

Conclusion:
When computerizing library a information system, it should be considered how it affects the user operator. The computer is being used only to serve and extend its capabilities, as such it may be wise for management to automate all possible tasks with due consideration of the effect, it will have the correct allocation of tasks to machines and human being is essential for users general wellbeing and overall performance. User may not vary in their mental characteristic but also in qualitativeness and quantitativeness also. Obviously, these differences must be considered when designing equipment, environment and tasks. User orientation is necessary for access the stored data in the computer need to use skills, be oriented to all users of higher learning and carefully designed for students teaching staff research fellows both by initial and containing education.

References
A Study of Stress Management And Effective Relaxation Technique

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Abstract

Stress is many faced process that occurs in reaction to events or situation in our environment. An interesting feature of stress is the wide range of physical and psychological reactions. Many kind of diseases created by various kind of stress like hart- attack, blood- pressure ulcer etc., stress is a fact of everyday in tile. Many people suffering from anxiety, emotional disorder, behavioral problem, human relation are interrupted.

This papers deals with basic concept of stress, types of stressors. and various types of stress reliving techniques like yoga, music, naturopathy. Imaginary and cognitive stressors. Everyone see situations differently and has different coping skills.

Keywords: Stress, sources of Stress, Relaxation techniques, stress management

Introduction

Stress is a fact of everyday life. When people reach out for help, they are often dealing. With circumstances, situations, and stressors in their lives that leave them feeling emotionally and physically overwhelmed. Many people feel that they have very little resources or skills to deal with the high levels of stress they are experiencing.

Some may interpret and event as stressful, whereas others simply take it in stride. Moreover, a particular person may react quite differently to the same stressor at different points in time.

The information in this manual has been compiled to provide information and education about stress, the effects of stress, and the most popular stress management and relaxation techniques that are being used today. This information could be helpful for people who want to learn how to reach to stress in a more constructive, proactive way. The basic premise of this manual is that the benefits of stress reduction and relaxation techniques can be best noticed regularly over a period of time.

Stress: What is it?

- Stress can come from any situation or thought that makes you feel frustrated, angry or anxious;
- Is an automatic physical response to any stimulus, such as traffic, argument with Spouse, illness, heat or cold, toxins, or physical trauma that requires you to adjust to change
- Stress is the body’s automatic response to any physical or mental demand placed on it.
- Adrenaline is a chemical naturally produced in our body as a response to stress.
- Fight or Flight response is elicited. Our response to events that disrupt, or threaten to disrupt, out physical or Psychology functioning.

Sources of Stress:

The Environment – We can experience stress from four basic sources.

Social Stressors- The social stressors include deadlines, financial problems, job interviews, presentations, disagreements, demands for your time and attention, loss of a loved one, divorce, and co-parenting.

Physiological- The physiological stressors include rapid growth of adolescence, menopause, illness, aging, giving birth, accidents, lack of exercise, poor nutrition, and sleep disturbances.

Cognitive Aspect- The Cognitive Aspect includes Critical weakness, behavior, moods, thoughts, physical symptoms, perception and mental task.
Types of Stressors:

The wide range of stimuli that can potentially produce stress, it appears that many events we find stressful share several characteristics:

1) They are so intense that they produce a state of overload – we can no longer adapt to them.
2) They evoke incompatible tendencies in us, such as tendencies both to approach and to avoid some object or activity.
3) They are Uncontrollable – beyond our limits of control.
4) Situations, activities, and relationship that cause “trama” to one’s physical, emotional or psychology self.

Types of Stressors:

Positive stress has the following characteristics:
- Motivates, focuses energy
- Is short-term
- Is perceived as within our coping abilities
- Feels exciting
- Improves performance

In contrast, Negative stress has the following characteristics:
- Causes anxiety or concern
- Can be short or long-term
- Is perceived as outside of our coping abilities
- Feels unpleasant
- Decreases performance

However, by generalizing, we can compile a list of stressors that are typically experienced as negative or positive to most people, most of the time.

Examples of Negative personal stressors can include:
- The death of a partner.
- Filing for divorce
- Losing contact with loved Ones
- The death of a family member.
- Conflict in interpersonal relationships

Examples of positive personal stressors might include:
- Receiving a promotion at work
- Starting a new job
- Marriage or commitment ceremony
- Buying a home
- Having a child

Source of Stress:

- The Environment:
  - The environment stress includes weather, noise, pollution, traffic, unsafe and crime.
  - Social stress include deadline, finical problems job interviews, loss of a loved one and divorce.
  - Physiological - Roped growth of adolescence, menopause aging.poor nutrition and sleep disturbances.
  - Cognitive aspect: Critical weakness, Behavior, Moods, Thoughts, Physical symptoms, perception, and mental task.

In short, the related research provide evidence for the important in shaping our response to stress.
Stress Relieving Techniques:-

- **Mindfulness**:-
  Meditation that cultivates mindfulness can be particularly effective at reducing stress.

- **Effect of Stress** :-
  Stress can have direct effects on physical problems, emotional, and neurological disorders like:

  - **Health problems like** :-
    - Health attacks
    - Stroke
    - Allergic Skin Reaction
    - High blood pressure

  - **Emotional problems like**:
    - Depression
    - Anxiety
    - Mental Stress
    - Hypotension
    - Immune System Disturbance stress, anxiety, depression, and other negative emotions.

  Mindfulness is the quality of being fully engaged in the present moment, without over-thinking or analyzing the experience.

  Rather than worrying about the future or dwelling on the past, mindfulness meditation switches the focus on what is happening right now.

Effective Relaxation Techniques:-

**Relax Your Body at Work** :-

One of the most common questions asked about stress is, “What can I do to de-stress during a busy day?” Fortunately, there is something you can do for yourself when you need to release tension and stiffness or simply refocus your mind.

The following body-centered exercises work well in an office setting, as all you need to do is sit forward on a chair with your feet flat on the floor. You may increase the number of repetitions, as your body grows stronger and more flexible.

**Yoga**:-

Yoga is very good for stress. It offers gentle asanas, relaxation, pranayarna, meditation, shat kriyas and hand mudras. The complete breath exercise, can be done at your desk, in the car or anywhere else when you start to feel stressed out. Meditation helps calm your mind, teaching you to relax at will you a quick mental vacation whenever you need one. And daily practice of three or four yoga poses will help ease knotted muscles. Try varying the poses daily to keep your interest high and to strengthen different parts of your body.

Swami shivpremananda’s book, “yoga for stress Relief”. He introduce

1. Nadi- Sodhana (alternate nostril breathing)
2. Sarvangasana (shoulderstand).
3. Setu Bandhasana (bridge pose),
4. Paschimottanasana (seated forward bend).
5. Salabhasana (locust),
6. Vyghrasana (cat),
7. Dhanurasana (bow),
8. Ardha-matsyendrasana (simple twist),
9. Kapalabhati (cleansing breath),
10. Meditation and keep relaxation.

**Guided Imagery**

Guided imagery is a convenient and simple relaxation technique that can help you quickly and easily manage stress and reduce tension in your body. It is virtually as easy as indulging in a vivid daydream and, with practice, this technique can help you to case the tension and stress that you feel. When used as a
relaxation technique, guided imagery involves imagining a scene in which you feel at peace, free to let go of all tension and anxiety.

**Tips:** You may want to use ambient sounds that accompany your imagery. You may feel more immersed in your environment.

- **Music Therapy:**
  
  Listen to the music that you feel comfortable. Sitting down and forcing yourself to listen to relaxation music that you ‘don’t like may create stress, not alleviate it. Music has always been a great healer. Music is a significant mood-changer and reliever of stress, working on many levels at once. Music can be one of the listening to music does wonders to alleviate stress. Please note that everyone has different tastes in music. Choosing what will work for any individual is difficult, most will choose something they ‘like’ instead of what might be beneficial. In doing extensive research on what any given piece of music produces in the physiological response system many unexpected things were found. Many of the so called Meditation and Relaxation recordings actually produced adverse EEG PATTERNS, JUST AS BAD AS Hard Rock and Heavy metal. The most profound finding was Any music performed live and even at moderately loud volumes even if it was somewhat discordant had very a beneficial response. Whenever the proper sounds were experience an amazing right left brain hemisphere synchronization occurred. The entire human energetic system is extremely influenced by sounds, the physical body and chakra centers respond specifically found to reduce heart rates and to promote doing relaxation therapy alone, playing or creating music themselves.

- **Naturopathy:**
  
  Naturopathy is excellent for treating stress, including psychotherapy, relaxation techniques, herbal and homeopathic support, and osteopathic soft. Supplements of vitamins and minerals may be advised as these are used up more quickly when the body is under stress.

- **Nutrition**
  
  Balanced nutrition is essential to maintaining overall good health, but it also can affect your capacity to cope with stress. When you are going through a period of stress, you need more of all nutrients, particularly the B vitamins, which affect the nervous system, and calcium, which is needed to counteract lactic acid your tense muscles produce. Likewise, if you are lacking nutrients, your body will not be equipped to handle stress effectively. Eat a variety of foods to ensure that you consume all of the forty to sixty nutrients you need to stay healthy. These include vitamins, minerals, amino acids (from proteins), essential fatty acids (from vegetable oil and animal fat), and energy from carbohydrates, protein, and fat.

- **Cognitive Aspects of Stress and Anxiety**
  
  Anxiety is a feeling that we commonly experience when faced with stressful life events. Called “fear or nervousness”. Common reactions to anxiety include:

**Physical Symptoms:**
- Sweaty palms
- Muscle tension
- Flushed cheeks
- Light headedness

**Behaviors:**
- Avoiding situations where experiencing anxiety might occur
- Leaving situations when feelings of anxiety begins to occur
- Trying to do things perfectly or trying to control events to prevent danger

**Moods:**
- Nervous
- Irritable
- Anxious

**Thoughts:**
- Overestimation of danger
- Underestimation of your ability to cope
- Underestimation of help available
- Worries and catastrophic thoughts
Conclusion

The aim of the present study to stop the stress response. All the above effective techniques are uses in routine life, Exercise and alternative therapies are now commonly prescribed stress-related complaints and illness. Research indicates that relaxation techniques will provide effective relief of stress, anxiety and any kind of Physiological, Psychological, Sociological and Conitive disorders. In short, you will normally enjoy Healthy and Fruitfully life.

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Impact of Globalization on Co-Operative Sugar Industries in India

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Introduction
Indian economy is mainly agro based economy. Sugarcane is one of the widely grow crop in India. Government sugar policy significantly affects the sugar economy. After globalization the sugar industry showed lower grown rate due to many reason. The sugarcane industry is the backbone of the India’s agrarian economy and rural employment. It is a fact that many cooperative sugar industries today are not in a position to pay a reasonable and fair price to farmers for sugarcane. The inability of securing adequate and timely credit, rising debt, interest on sunk investments bulky labor force, non-upgraded technology, inadequate diversification of byproducts, and unprofessional management of the industry, all contribute to the increased cost of production. The production cost of sugar in India is much higher than other counties.

Research of Methodology
The present research paper is based on secondary data. While preparing the various references, journals, Reports, Internet websites Government report and books have been used.

World Sugar Trade
India is leader in the world sugar production after Brazil. Globalization of the world sugar economy has been started but the extent of it remains limited as compared to the manufactured goods. Sugar industry has been regarded as one of the most regulated agro industries in the world. The Indian sugar industry plays a leading role in global sugar market. India is the world’s second largest producer. It is producing nearly 15 and 25 % global sugar and sugarcane, respectively. India has 453 sugar mills those constituting 252 mills from the co-operative sector and 134 mills from the private sector.

India is the largest sugar consumer and second largest produces of sugar in the world. Indian sugar industry has total turnover of Rs 500 billion per annum. Sugar industry is second after the Textile industry in India. The sugar industry currently has 453 operating sugar mills in the country. Today nearly 50 million sugarcane farmers and a large number of agricultural laborers are involved in sugarcane cultivation. Sugar mills have been established in large sugarcane growing states like Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

National federation of co operative sugar factories limited
National federation of co operative sugar factories limited was established in 1960 to coordinate and facilitate the working of the affiliated co operated sugar factories and state federations of co operative sugar factories and to assist in the promotion and organization of new co operative sugar factories.

Employment
Indian sugar industry has created employment in rural India. The cultivation of sugarcane employs about 4.5 core farmers. The sugar industry today provides about 2 million skilled workers and from the rural areas.

Price of sugarcane
While on the one hand, the Centre Government fixes FRP as the minimum price, which is also used for arriving at the price of levy sugar. On the other, many States have intervened in sugarcane pricing with State Advised Price (SAP) to strengthen the farmer interests. SAP has typically been higher than FRP. Farmers and millers on the one hand, and CACP and states on the other, have held divergent views on which is a price fair to both farmers and millers.
Trade policy for sugar –

Depending on mill-wise monthly production and stocks, local production levels and world market conditions, quantitative controls on both exports and imports are common in the sector. This is an avoidable source of uncertainty for the industry.

Impact of Globalization on Indian co-operative sugar industries

Sugar and sugarcane are notified as essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. India is the largest consumer of sugar and the second largest producer of sugar in the world. The Indian sugar industry is required to concentrate on number of important areas so as to make it more cost effective as well more competitive at the global level

1) Need to bring down the cost of sugar production
2) Need to rationalize sugarcane prices.
3) Need to concentrate on high sugar content and high yielding varieties of sugarcane.
4) Need to improve the quality of sugar.
5) Need to promote the production and export of raw sugar.

Conclusion

Now the globalization has created obvious challenges for those cost of production is higher and benefiting to those whose cost of production is low. India stands third increasing order in the cost of sugar production. The world sugar market is now open under WTO. On this basis Indian co-operative sugar industry has to rearrange and strengthen its position very carefully so as to make it more competitive in the world market.

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Use of Modern Technology in Library and Information Science

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Abstract

Library gives information for daily routine task. The latest device for ICT has circulated rapid knowledge. Various research institutes of library services have improved changes in ICT. Now modern library has opened a new way of collecting information with technical view. Finally librarians should research how to update their knowledge experience in ICT. It will be responsible for validating ICT centers as well as knowledge network for society.

Key words: modern technology, ICT, web-based resources etc.

Introduction

Libraries must improve themselves update ICT knowledge. For efficient services for library needs ICT knowledge and procedures to maintain the library. The changes in the library need to keep in this current Web environment. The information have made centers with ought wall and virtual information centers to exist where data knowledge can be communication all area of the globe.

ICT Parts in Library and Information Science:

The ICT has changed the way information centers. Today ICT plays very major role in library disciplines changes in to computerized operations. Which means applied ICT techniques in libraries and provide better service to users. As a result librarians have in cooperated new ICT skills. The computer networking atmosphere has needed library science professionals to appropriate basic ICT knowledge and training skills. These skills can help the librarian to achieve advanced ICT skills and ability in area such a way, development in libraries. This tendency has lead to important changes in library science field.

Modern Techniques Used in Libraries:

Today is a Technical era. There are so many changes in the library. Dr. S. R. Ranganathan says that to push the write information and make it easy to the write person at the right time, which is the motto of any modern library. Internet has become more favorable for web portal.

ICT in Information Centers:

ICT make knowledge constructions in electronic approaches and file transfer possible. The ICT are in crevasses the level of digital learning. First the library should connect with the core collection and also provide the world wide knowledge and be virtual. ICT techniques are used by libraries are found in circulation, a main task for library services which can save a lot of time for users as well as library staffs. With the help of the web user can search information from anywhere. Users can be easily search library resources trough apps like IOS, Android, and RFID. It can help to protect the resources from the theft. Various tools can use for library operations like OCLC, World CAT, Classification Web, The catalogue, Calculator and others.

Entry to Web-based Resources:

I) E-Book: E-Book –has explained as a text corresponding to a book that in a electronic form on a computer screen. E-Book can be read just like a paper book

II) E-Journals: E-Journals can use via internet from any web of personal computers e-journals provides the librarians a options to these issues without changing the service levels.

III) Electronic Theses and Dissertations: Theses and Dissertations at universities are effective source of knowledge for further research. A number of universities have transferred the Dissertations collection in to electronic libraries and made theme available on the Net.
Digital Library:
Library gives information about owned publication like Manuscript, Rare books, Maps, Photograph, Painting. Archives are part of library system in research and development organization.

Subject Gateways:
Libraries have subject guides and ways are separate assignments for librarians. The most useful ways to discover believable resources in particular subject is to use.

Modern Tools in Libraries:
ICT provides libraries with new technologies to advanced their resources and services. Now the libraries are changing paper into digital. Computers, Printers, Pen drive, DVD, CDROM, Digital Camera, Web OPAC Modern Scanner, Animation Technology, Email, E-Group, Fax, Internet, Mobile and Video Conferencing these tools are used for the libraries. These tools help to increase information literacy in the use of ICT among library professions.

Impression of ICT on Librarians:
The impression of ICT is on different level of librarians. There is improvement the extensive use of ICT result in electronic information sources. ICT gives and makes new rolls for librarians. It is effective source for information centers.

To Come Out ICT Technologies for Library Services:
ICT Technologies have been used by many of the research and development libraries in India. Approach by touch- disseminate library services cellular technology, Talking computer library, Robot Social Networking, RFID and Smart Card, CDROM searching Online Networking, Photostat, Online Information services, News Clipping, Scanning services, Online Reservation services, Database searching services, Audio Visual services, Internet Access, E-Query services, E-Journals, Books Lists, Barcode Printing Technology, Web-Rings, Digital Archives, Bulletin Boards, Web- Exhibitions, Virtual Help Desks. Use of ICT tools and to provide and collect knowledge has been slovenly accepted in number of libraries. Libraries should invest in ICT Technologies.

Conclusion:
Libraries have to accept technologies with time to time. Library Science professions have to keep themselves updating by using ICT tools. Profession should use all possible tools available to them at their disposal with commitment to professions. Library staff should use technology in libraries and successful in the work satisfaction.

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Impact of Globalization on Rural And Urban Sector in India

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Introduction
In the present era globalization has gained an enormous importance especially in the last 15 years. Globalization is perhaps the topic of the age. The modern world is seen as the world without geographical boundaries and any kind of barriers. Globalization has been the major force behind this. In the basic sense, the word globalization refers to the adoption of liberalization of foreign exchange restrictions, open and unfettered trading markets, etc. As a result the world is considered as a global village Globalization is relatively a new term used to describe a very old process. It is a historical process that began with our human ancestors moving out of Africa to spread all over the globe”. Globalization is the integration of the world economy and exchanging the ideas, products, technologies etc. It was, however, adopted not as a solution to deteriorating Indian economy but to enable itself to get further foreign exchange loans from World Bank as its foreign exchange reserves were reduced to mere 3 weeks outflow. To rectify its ailing financial health, Government simultaneously decided to amend its economic policies and go for privatization & liberalization of its economy. These decisions had immediate positive effect. However, globalization has proved to be a double edged weapon. It did help government temporarily meet its emergent need of foreign exchange but it has, as a by-product, caused some permanent damage to Indian Economic system and Indian social structure. The process of globalization is an inevitable phenomenon in human history which has been bringing the world closer since the time of early trade and exploration, through the exchange of goods, products, information, jobs, knowledge and culture. Globalization is the process of integration of the world into one huge market. It provides several things to several people with removal of all trade barriers among countries. Globalization happens through three channels; trade in goods & services, movement of capital and flow of finance. Globalization in India is generally taken to mean integrating the economy of the country with the world economy.

Objectives
1. To study and understand the Impact of globalization on Rural Sector in India.
2. To study and understand the Impact of globalization on Urban Sector in India.

Defining Of Globalization
HIRST (2008) describe that globalization is nothing new, that it refers to an old process that began more than 100 years ago. The beginning of these processes can be related to the second half of the nineteenth century, when thanks to technical and technological innovation, industrial revolution, the importance of transportation, costs were drastically reduced and when it came to the first major trade liberalisation.
HILL (2009) argues that globalization refers to the shift toward a more integrated and interdependent world economy, citing the decline in barriers to the free flow of goods, services and capital since the end of World War II and the wave of technological change as key factors.
CERNY (2011) defined globalization as a set of economic and political structures and processes deriving from the changing character of the goods and assets that comprise the base of the international political economy - in particular, the increasing structural differentiation of those goods and assets.
STIGLITZ (2012) defines globalization as the closer integration of the countries and peoples of the world brought about by the enormous reduction of costs of transportation and communication, and the breaking down of artificial barriers to the flows of goods, services, capital, knowledge, and (to a lesser extent) people across borders.

Impact of Globalization on Rural Sector in India
Globalization is held responsible for unemployment, cultural degradation and difficulties of competition. As per a report of ILO (2004).The lives of the educated and the rich had been enriched by globalization. The IT sector was a particular beneficially. But the benefits have not yet reached the majority
and the new risks have cropped up for the losers, the socially deprived and the rural poor. Western perceptions which dominated the globe media, are not aligned with local perspectives, they encouraged consumerism in the midst of extreme poverty and posed a threat to cultural and linguistic diversity.” In other words, It seems that benefits of globalization are mainly absorbed by the urban population of India. The following points show that the villages have been neglected from the sweet fruits of globalization:

1. The farmers are still living in Kuccha houses made of mud etc.
2. Due to globalization some countries specially developed countries, have become industrial hubs covering the global demand. This has decreased entrepreneurial activities in developing countries which leads to unemployment.
3. Rural population is still suffering from unemployment as rural labour is mostly uneducated and unskilled. Machines and latest technologies have reduced the number of manpower a lot.
4. Electrification of villages have not yet been completed by the govt. Adding further the villages having electricity get on an average only 3-4 hours of supply daily.
5. Study material available to rural children and mid –day meal is of sub-standard quality.
6. Globalization has caused intermingling of cultures. Though it has curtailed narrow-mindedness of humans, but it has caused cultural degradation also specially in India. Western ideas and culture has started killing the social ethics of Indian mass. More and more people have become ignorant about social, ethical and moral values.
7. Indian villages lack in facilities of technical education and it is not always possible for everyone to get access to urban areas for technical education. That is why rural labour remains unskilled.
8. As most of the villages don’t have adequate electricity and modern means of communication, so the knowledge-base in rural Indian mass becomes weak.
9. Govt. has not done satisfactory work for promoting of small-cottage industries in villages. So educated rural youth remains unemployed and migrates to urban areas.
10. Indian rural population is still conservative. Culture and social values are preferred more. Tradition is still more important than science.
11. Imports make the farmers’ position worse as they are not able to compete with imported goods in terms of price and quality.
12. The position of artisans is also bad in villages. They are also not able to compete with machine-made goods.
13. As life standards have risen up significantly so the wants are increasing day by day but the resource generation is not increasing with a significant speed. So globalization is increasing the numbers of poor citizens having a long list of requirements.
14. As the competition has become global, so it has become quite difficult for small, cottage, handicraft & medium industries to maintain constant continuity and development track.
15. Countries especially developing countries have assumed Foreign Capital as a perfect medicine for economic development. But it has created several hurdles in free and successful functioning of entrepreneurial activities. Also excessive use of foreign capital is also harmful for the political survival of the country.
16. As it is human nature that evils are grasped hurriedly not the merits. So in the context of globalization, it has changed the cultural values of Indian mass & due to this villages have suffered a lot.

Impact of Globalization Rural Life in India

Rural development primarily concerned with uplifting people out of poverty. The impact of globalization on rural societies, there economy, environment must therefore be viewed through this perspective. The present paper, therefore is an attempt to what impact globalizations having on rural areas. Major aspects of globalization that relate to rural life or its development which includes the commercialization of agriculture and expansion of agro-industries, the liberalization of international trade and marketing for food and other agricultural products, the intensification and internal labour migration, the increasing privatization of resources and services and the wider use of information and Communication and technologies. Thus, the
wave of globalization hit India at the end of the last century which results in all the spheres life. Labour migration to cities from rural areas in search of employment was a common phenomenon. This was for various reasons especially for luxurious life, handsome salary and for numerous job opportunities. Earlier there was a ‘minimum wage act’ and now equal wage for all is provided. Today the percentage of village people attending the call of nature in open fields is reduced. The good roads restrict make them successful to sale agricultural products from villages to goods markets in cities & towns. As a result they can earn good price of their product. Life in rural India was in the nature and pattern of urban growth. Economic and spatial structures of cities have begun to reflect the changing composition of the global regional markets. New townships with high quality infrastructure have sprung on the periphery of large cities. The emergence of the software and services outsourcing in India as one of the most visible outcomes of globalization on land and housing markets. For making local economies competitive, the cities are in the process of improving city image and quality of life through infrastructure and other projects. The pattern of urban life in India is characterized by continuous concentration of population and activities in large cities. Nearly 30% of the total population lives in urban areas along with population pressure with the fulfilment of their needs. Every step of movement towards economic, political and cultural modernization, taken by the state in India, is responded to by the people with an enhanced sense of self consciousness and awareness of identity. The linkages both visible and invisible, defining the cultural interdependence among communities and regions in India which have existed historically, reinforce instead of threatening the national identity. These bonds seem to become stronger as India encounters the forces of modernization and globalization. Flowing with globalization, India is shining in nearly every prospect. India is getting a global recognition and slowly moving towards to become a major economic and political strength.

The Impact of Globalization on Urban Sector in India

Being a diverse country, India is rapidly urbanizing along with the density of the population. The implications of globalization for a national economy are many. Globalization in India has intensified interdependence and competition between economies in the Indian market. Changes have taken place in the last two decades especially in the nature and pattern of urban growth. Economic and spatial structures of cities have begun to reflect the changing composition of the global regional markets. New townships with high quality infrastructure have sprung on the periphery of large cities. The emergence of the software and services outsourcing in India as one of the most visible outcomes of globalization on land and housing markets. For making local economies competitive, the cities are in the process of improving city image and quality of life through infrastructure and other projects. The pattern of urban life in India is characterized by continuous concentration of population and activities in large cities. Nearly 30% of the total population lives in urban areas along with population pressure with the fulfilment of their needs. Every step of movement towards economic, political and cultural modernization, taken by the state in India, is responded to by the people with an enhanced sense of self consciousness and awareness of identity. The linkages both visible and invisible, defining the cultural interdependence among communities and regions in India which have existed historically, reinforce instead of threatening the national identity.

Globalization and Urban Indian business

1. India has a consumer base of 1.14 billion people.
2. India is the 3rd largest global telecom market. The mobile subscriber base has grown from 0.3 Million in 1996 to over 900 million in 2013.
3. India is likely to add over 200 shopping malls in 2010 and 715 malls in 2015.
4. India is the worlds: 2nd largest two-wheeler market.
5. 4th largest commercial vehicle market.
6. 11th largest passenger car market.
7. 7th largest automobile market by 2016.

Technological Impact Of Globalization In India

1. Access to television grew from 20% of the urban population (1991) to 90% of the urban population (2009). Even in the rural areas satellite television has a grown up market.
2. Scientific and technological innovations have made life quite comfortable, fast and enjoyable.
3. People are less worried for government jobs as MNC’s are offering more lucrative jobs.
4. In the cities internet facility is everywhere. Extension of internet facilities even to rural areas
5. Global food chain/restaurants have already found a huge market in the urban areas of India.
6. Lavish Multiplex movie halls, big shopping malls and high rise residential are seen in every cities.
7. Telecommunication and Software Industries are booming in India.
8. Entertainment sector in India has a worldwide market. Bellwood movies are distributed and accepted worldwide. Big international companies (Walt Disney, 20th Century Fox, Columbia Pictures) are investing on this sector.
9. Famous International brands (Armani, Gucci, Nike, Omega etc.) are investing in the Indian market with the changing of fashion statement of Indians.
10. In place of old cinema halls, multiplex theatres are coming up.
11. Old restaurants are now replaced by Mc. Donalds.
12. In India, land-line or basic phone was a prestige symbol few years back but now you find people riding bicycle with a mobile in hand, talking or listening music.

Conclusion
The impact of globalization on Indian and rural life has a tremendous influence which is both positive as well as negative. The Indian urban and rural life is viewed as the two faces of the same coin. They are mutually interdependent and both have a greater impact of globalization. The impact of globalization on Indian rural economy has given new face to modern India. There is a rapid and positive progress towards society. Rural economy is the pillar of through its agricultural activities. The impact of globalization has changed India as one the global superpowers. However rural India must tread cautiously on the path of globalization as its negative effects can prove to be catastrophic. Thus, India is getting global recognition and slowly moving forward to become a major economic and political strength. Thus, the paper clearly elucidates that globalization is a complex phenomenon. It has a very profound impact on both Indian rural and urban life. India’s globalization, urbanization and rural development have shown remarkable growth.

1. It is clear that the liberal policies adopted by Indian government has played a dominant role in development of agriculture in India.
2. But the main problem is that the basic issues of rural poverty, corruption, still remain and are in fact, getting worse in some aspects.
3. In the long run globalization is going to play key role in development and advancement in the field of agriculture resulting in all the fields directly or indirectly getting the benefit from it.
4. India is getting a global recognition and slowly moving towards to become a major economic and political strength.
5. It is a common belief that globalization plays a role just at international levels of trade and commerce but the fact is that it has played an important role in making our lives much more comfortable too.

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Articulation of Sustainable Development in Globalised Era by Indian Judiciary

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The global consciousness towards protecting the environment cannot be seen in isolation. Man has a fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well being, and he bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations. So far Indian perspective on right to environment is concerned traditionally and culturally, India has been alive to the issue of environment protection. For other countries environment protection is a matter of right but in India it could be perceived from duty-right relationship.1

Development involves a progressive transformation of economy and society. A development path that is sustainable in a physical sense could theoretically be pursued even in a rigid social and political setting. But physical sustainability cannot be secured unless development policies pay attention to such considerations as changes in access to resources and in the distribution of costs and benefits. Even the narrow notion of physical sustainability implies a concern for social equity between generations, a concern that must logically be extended to equity within each generation. Thus the goals of economic and social development must be defined in terms of sustainability in all countries - developed or developing, market-oriented or centrally planned. Interpretations will vary, but must share certain general features and must flow from a consensus on the basic concept of sustainable development and on a broad strategic framework for achieving it. The essential needs of vast numbers of people in developing countries for food, clothing, shelter, jobs - are not being met, and beyond their basic needs these people have legitimate aspirations for an improved quality of life. A world in which poverty and inequity are endemic will always be prone to ecological and other crises. Sustainable development requires meeting the basic needs of all and extending to all the opportunity to satisfy their aspirations for a better life.

Living standards that go beyond the basic minimum are sustainable only if consumption standards everywhere have regard for long-term sustainability. Yet many of us live beyond the world's ecological means, for instance in our patterns of energy use. Perceived needs are socially and culturally determined, and sustainable development requires the promotion of values that encourage consumption standards that are within the bounds of the ecological possible and to which all can reasonably aspire.2

International Efforts

The Earth Summit or United Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) was held at Rio de Janeiro, Capital of Brazil, from June 3 to June 12, 1992. It was the largest International conference in the history of International relations and International Law. It was attended by 178 nations. More than 20, 000 participants attended the conference. The plenary session was attended by 130 heads of State and Government.

The Earth Summit is the culmination of series of UN conference beginning with the Stockholm Conference on Human Environment in 1972. Industrialized countries degrade the environment by insatiable consumption of resources and intense production of wastes, while high fertility and rapid population growth in many developing countries put damaging pressure on the planet combined, such human demands are undermining the world’s natural resources base, land, water, and air upon which all development depends. These issues are, therefore, not only environmental but also economic.

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, provided the fundamental principles and the programme of action for achieving sustainable development. As defined by the Brundtland Report, sustainable development means “Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs”.3

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Some of the main issues confronting the Earth Summit or UNCED were finances (i.e. who will pay for the cleaning of the world); technology transfer, institutional framework, climate change, forests biological diversity and sustainable development. Six issues on which North and South expressed divergent views were greenhouse gas emission. Forests population, Technology transfer, Finance and Degradation. Besides the main issue of funding environmental programmes outline in Agenda 21, other major achievements of the UNCED include a convention on biodiversity, a convention on climate change, a convention on forestry, and Earth Charter or Rio-Declaration.

Rio-Declaration contains 27 principles or points concerning almost all countries of the global community and enlisting general rights and obligations on environment protection. The more important of the principles of Rio-Declaration are as follows:

Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. States have, in accordance with the charter of the United Nations and the principles of International Law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (Principle 2).

Following the Earth Summit, the UNCED, in pursuance of the decision of the United Nations General Assembly, established the, United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) to fulfill a range of functions. These functions broadly fell into the following three categories.

In 1992, the first United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), commonly referred to as the Rio Conference or Earth Summit, succeeded in raising public awareness of the need to integrate environment and development. The conference drew 109 heads of state to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to address what were dubbed urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development. The Earth Summit influenced subsequent UN conferences, including Rio+20 and set the global green agenda. “The World Conference on Human Rights, for example, focused on the right of people to a healthy environment and the right to development; controversial demands that had met with resistance from some Member States until the Earth Summit.”

At its eleventh session in 2003, the Commission decided on a multi-year work programme consisting of review and policy years. Since its establishment in 1992, the Commission has greatly advanced the sustainable development agenda within the international community.

At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), Member States agreed to establish a high level political forum that will subsequently replace the Commission on Sustainable Development.

The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), also known as Rio 2012, Rio+or Earth Summit 2012 was the third international conference on sustainable development aimed at reconciling the economic and environmental goals of the global community. Hosted by Brazil in Rio de Janeiro from 13 to 22 June 2012, Rio+20 was a 20-year follow-up to the 1992 Earth Summit / United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in the same city, and the 10th anniversary of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg.

The ten-day, mega-summit, which culminated in a three-day high-level UN conference, was organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and included participation from 192 UN member states — including 57 Heads of State and 31 Heads of Government, private sector companies, NGOs
The concept of sustainable development has become increasingly popular since it was employed and explained in the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED). Essentially it means “development that meets the needs of the present without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

The right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations, according to the Rio-Declaration (the Earth Summit). It has been stated in the declaration in the Principle that: “Man has the F.R. to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of Life in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well being and he bears a responsibility to protect and improve the environment for the present and future generations.”

The Supreme Court Contribution

In developing countries like India, exploitation of natural resources is essential for economic progress through industrial development. With an ever increasing population and corresponding requirement of economic growth, a certain amount of compromise with environment is inevitable. However, this compromise should not be so extensive that it overrides the protection of environment altogether. It is at this juncture that the concept of ‘Sustainable Development’ comes into picture. Sustainable development is essentially a policy and strategy for continued economic and social development without detriment to the environment and natural resources on the quality of which continued activity and further development depend.7 Sustainable development means what type or extent of development can take place which can be sustained by nature/ecology with or without mitigation.8 Treating ‘Sustainable Development’ as a part of Article 21, Constitution of India, 1950, Supreme Court, in N.D. Jayal v. Union of India,9 held that:

"Therefore, the adherence to sustainable development principle is a sine qua non for the maintenance of the symbiotic balance between the rights to environment and development. Right to environment is a fundamental right. On the other hand, right to development is also one. Here the right to “sustainable development” cannot be singled out. Therefore, the concept of “sustainable development” is to be treated as an integral part of “life” under Article 21."

However, if without degrading the environment or minimising adverse effects thereupon by applying stringent safeguards, it is possible to carry on development activity applying the principles of sustainable development, then such activity can be carried out.10 It should also be noted that, while applying the concept of “sustainable development”, one has to keep in mind the “principle of proportionality” based on the concept of balance.11

The concept is required to be implemented taking a pragmatic view and not on ipse dixit of the court.12 Court should follow the principle of sustainable development and find a balance between the developmental needs and environmental degradation.13 Adherence to the principle of sustainable development is now a constitutional requirement.14

Supreme Court, in Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board v. C. Kenchappa,15 while considering the need to maintain environment during land acquisition, held that: [The concept of ‘sustainable development’ was extensively discussed in this case]

"...before acquisition of lands for development, the consequence and adverse impact of development on environment must be properly comprehended and the lands be acquired for development that they do not gravely impair the ecology and environment."

The much discussed ‘precautionary principle’ and ‘polluter pays principle’ are part of sustainable development.16 The concept of ‘Sustainable Development’, which also emerges as a fundamental duty from Article 51-A of the Constitution, dictates the expansion of population being kept within reasonable bounds.17

“Precautionary Principle” and “Polluter Pays Principle”, which have immensely affected the environmental jurisprudence in India. Referring to the importance of these two principles, Justice Kultip Singh, in Vellore Citizen’s Welfare Forum v. Union of India,18 held that:
“In view of the above-mentioned constitutional and statutory provisions we have no hesitation in holding that the Precautionary Principle and the Polluter Pays Principle are part of the environmental law of the country.”

Vellore Citizen’s Welfare Forum has been a landmark judgement for broadening and explaining the importance of these principles. Section 20 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (“NGT Act”), specifies that the Tribunal, while passing orders, shall apply the precautionary principle and polluter pays principle. The enactment of NGT Act is preceded by an inclination of the Supreme Court of India (“Supreme Court”) towards these two principles which, in effect, have become part of the law of the land. In Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board v. Sri. C. Kenchappa and Ors., Supreme Court, while explaining that ‘precautionary principle’ and ‘polluter pays principle’ are part of the law of land, referred to some foreign sources. For instance, it referred to the Article 7 of the Bergen Ministerial Declaration on Sustainable Development in the ECE Region, Australian Conservation Foundation etc. Precautionary principle requires anticipatory action to be taken to prevent harm. That is, in view of the precautionary principle as defined by the Supreme Court, the environmental measures must anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of environmental degradation. In Narmada Bachao Andolan Vs. Union of India and Others, Supreme Court held that:

“the ‘precautionary principle’ and the corresponding burden of proof on the person who wants to change the status quo will ordinarily apply in a case of polluting or other project or industry where the extent of damage likely to be inflicted is not known.”

In other words, if one, who seeks to change status quo of the environment, provides insufficient evidence to alleviate concern about the level of uncertainty, then the presumption should operate in favour of environmental protection. Precautionary principle, along with polluter pays principles, is also part of the concept of "sustainable development" and has to be followed by the State Governments in controlling pollution. Supreme Court has also held that these principles flow from the core value in Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

Another innovation has been the development of the “Absolute Liability” Principle in the case of M. C. Mehta v. Union of India where Justice Bhagwati laid down a stricter principle of law than the principle of strict liability in the sense that all the exceptions to the Rylands v. Fletcher 29 rule were not held applicable in this particular principle applicable to enterprises engaged in hazardous activities and the size of the industry determined the amount of compensation payable by it. The transition has been said to be constitutionalism of the tort law. The concept of sustainable development has been introduced in the Indian judicial scenario by the judges of the Supreme Court including such international principles in the context of the development that was necessary in the view of the developing economy that India was and to a certain extent still is. In M. C. Mehta v. Union of India, the Supreme Court even went so far as to say that life, public health and ecology is entitled to 32 a priority over unemployment and rural poverty. One of the earliest cases where the Supreme Court dealt with the concept of inter-generational equity was in the case of Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra, Dehradun v. State of Uttar Pradesh where the question that arose was regarding illegal and unauthorized mining damaging and destroying the local environmental system and causing ecological imbalance. The Apexcourt held that some assets are permanent and should not be exhausted in one generation and also opined that environmental protection and maintaining ecological balance should be placed on the same standing as economical development of the economy.

The Court after much deliberation ordered the mining work to stop and held that although this would cause economical loss to the laborers but this was a price that had to be paid for protecting and safeguarding the rights of the people to live in a healthy environment with minimal disturbance of the ecological balance and without avoidable hazard to them and to their cattle, homes and agricultural land and undue affection of air, water and environment. Of the judges who constituted the so-called ‘Green Bench’ in the Supreme Court at that period of time, notably mention might be made of Justice Kuldip Singh who delivered the judgement in theVellore Citizens Forum v. Union of Indian case whereby the concept of sustainable development was applied for the first time in an Indian case.
In Focus

Thus the responsibility lies on the Supreme Court and High Courts to deal with these cases with utmost caution. Then only, we will achieve our goal i.e. to secure a pollution free developed country for our next generation. For achieving the consciousness at the grass roots level it is imperative to spread information and educate the public at large of the concerned environmental laws, constitutional rights and obligations as well the landmark judgments given by the Supreme Court to expand the scope of environmental jurisprudence in India. Let’s begin with “we are the debtor of next generation”

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Green Library

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Abstract
Green library means libraries, built with the intent to protect the environment and community. Environmental protection is a practice of protecting the natural environment on individual, organizational or governmental levels, for the benefit of both the natural environment and humans. Green Libraries can serve in the way libraries have always served as landmarks in their communities. Green Libraries give pleasant environment to the user community.

Keywords: Green Library, Environmental protection, Environment Quality, Energy Efficiency, Panchamahabhutas, Sustainable Development.

Introduction:
Green library refers to library that contributes towards maintaining the natural ecological balance in the environment, and preserving the planet and its natural systems and resources. Green Library has many meanings, including preserving natural resources for the future, living in a carbon-neutral way, and meeting the needs of the community. For the purpose of this task is as living and working in a practical and environmentally responsible manner, to ensure the protection of the world’s resources for future generations. It also improved day to day operations and procedures of the library, as well as educating the community about responsible environmental practices. Libraries are in a unique high profile position which enables them to be community role models by implementing sustainable strategies.

Green Library:
The Online Dictionary of Library and Information Science (ODLIS) defines green/sustainable libraries as a library designed to minimize negative impact on the natural environment and maximize indoor environmental quality by means of careful site selection, userary.pdf of natural construction materials and biodegradable products, conservation of resources like water, energy, paper, and responsible waste disposal, recycling, etc.

Benefits of Going Green:
As Green Libraries give pleasant atmosphere to the users, readers will be attracted towards the library. Libraries can serve for the information needs of the users as well as the present & future of the users by saving environment.

• Beautiful & Pleasant World
• Better Quality of Life
• Better Health
• Saving Earth for Future Generation
• Improve mental health

Conclusion:
The current important issue of the world is environment issue that is to save earth & save life of the earth. Libraries can take good initiative to inspire people, individuals to work towards environment protection. Change can be possible when change comes from mind. Libraries can be inspiration for this change. Libraries are in an excellent position to be both an ecological operator and promoter of environmental awareness.

References:
Impact of Globalization: Especially on Balutedar Artisan

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India’s economic history is very characteristic and equally attractive to study. Also, the history of the village financial system is very important. In Indiathe village community was self-sufficient. The Rural Artisans such as potters, carpenters, weavers, cobblers, blacksmith, tailors, goldsmiths, plumbers etc. helped rural economy sustain on it is own. In the earlier time they most often adopted their forefather’s vacations; their role was significant in maintaining rich cultural life. Consequently, this enclosed self-sufficient life-style paved the way to rich cultural traditions and practices. In self-sufficient isolated villages. After the harvesting operations were over pleasant household used to give a traditionally determined share out of their output to craftsmen and artisans and other. Due to progress of market economy this age-old bond of community living was destroyed and the artisans and craftsmen started getting payments for their service in rupees, right at the time of doing the work. Due to increasing magnetization of trade in rural areas enterprising artisans started to go out of their village in the search of customers.

After independence in India, Village artisans have, historically been an important element in the village communities as they are used to supply commodities produce by them to the village people. The comparative self-sufficiency of the village is a well-known fact. The artisan such as cobblers, blacksmiths and Carpenters, continue even today, to give service required by villages in return of allotment of food grains at the harvest time and perhaps on some cash remuneration. ‘Bara Balutedar’, the village artisans, who held rent free land in village, served in sphere of economic and social needs of the society. They were assistants to the patil in the various social and festival ceremonies in the village, also rendered valuable services to the whole village in its economic activity and growth.

Place of Balutedar in village administration

Generally, the division of villages in the Maratha period was held in three areas, that is 1) Pandhari (Residential Land) 2) Kali (Cultivable Fermland) and 3) Gavthan (Gairan). Large village were call ‘Gram’, ‘Dehe’, ‘Mouja’ and the small village was called ‘Majara’, ‘Wadi’, ‘Padi or Khari’. As well as a village that was connected to a large village called ‘Khurd’ and main village was call ‘Budruk’. During the Maratha period there was a class that governed the village administration, the class was the Vatandars.Patil, Kulkarni, Deshmukh, Deshpande and Chaugula wewre the traditional vatandarsof villeges financial and administrative planning. Also, balutedar was a working class helping the vatandars. In essence, vatandar and balutedars played an important role in the village administration of the Maratha period.

The balutedar was a traditional official class in the village. According to Dr.Sen, “Balutedar of the village played an important role in Maharashatra. Therefore they were received to hereditary right in the village.” Also according to Dr.Balkrishna, “the origin of the balutedar system of Maharashtra is seen in the 13th century.” Generally, in the balutedar class, 12 tribes were included. Grand Duff in his book “The History of Mrathas” has included 12 tribes, this is Mahar, Mang, Cobber, Potter, Carpenter, Blacksmith, Barber, Parit, Gurav, Joshi and Mulani. In addition, Jungam, Weaver, Gardener, Taral, Oil Seller, Gosavi, Tamboli, Ramoshi, Gondhali, Ghadashi etc. peoples had included in Alutedra class.

The Balutedr class was devided into 3 classes. The first is the artisan class, second is servent class and third is religious ritualist class. Carpenter, blacksmith, Potter, Parit, Cobber had the artisan class in the village. As well as Mahar, Mang, Taral, Ramoshi had the class of servers and also village guard. The classes of Gurav, Joshi and Jungam are always ready for religious rituals in the village. That menas, in the economic, social and religious activities of the village. Balutedras played a very important role. The village administration had assigned all these to their work, ex. the blacksmith and the carpenters maked the agriculture used tools, Cobber made of slippers and leather water bag etc. for the village. Taral was working to bring and to reach the message at the same time. The mahar, the mang and Ramoshi had the responsibility of protecting village and to investigate the theft. Because of the villages full knowledge, in the agriculture dispute mahar was very important in village. Also, decide the dates of farming by looking in the almanac.
child naming function hair cutting also known as ‘Jawal’ etc. work Joshi was doing in village, as well the Gurav and Jungam were doing the work of worship in the temple. Mulani was doing religious of work muslim religious peoples. In short, the administration of villages was impossible to walk without help of the Balutedar class.

At the time Balutedar was a secondary vatan dar in village. Therefore, it was important to get them paid for their work. They were getting wages of work in form of rupees and grain, this known as ‘Balut’. The rate of balutas is different in various places, but it is definitely fixed. Besides Baluta, at the time of festivals farmers was giving them extra grain, oil, money, salt and sweet. On the occasion of the wedding ceremony, the people of Parit, Barber and Carpenter had a great heart and at that time for them were getting meal and honorary turban. Since the income of baluta is permanent, so balutedar was a permanent resident of the village. The village system was based on the behavioral methods, and Balutedar was a also secondary benefactor known as Vatandar. As well as balutedari was a traditionally phase. Mahar, Cobbler, Potter were traditionally given some rights, but there are fights among castes to gate the right of the sake of conquest of Balutedari. Naturally, these controversies have to be judged. Ex. in Indapur it seems to be a dispute between mahar and mang for claim of a Vatan. And that time the synod of Paithan had decided that ‘Do not interfere in the traditional rights of mahar by mang. This right is only for mahar community.’

From this it seems that, Balutedar claimed his rights as a conventional and occasionally claim on the right of the other balutedar. In such a situation, the judiciary has to intervene in these arguments and claims of vatan dar and balutedar.

Impact of Globalization
Impact of Globalisation on Rural Artisans Balutedar:

The rural balutedar artisans, conduct their activities at their own residence and mostly the family labor is employed and their market does not extend beyond the locality. They also utilize local raw materials, local skills and produce articles to meet local demand. Among the several artisan enterprises the business of only blacksmiths, carpenters, cobbler etc. is in existence today and some deteriorating day by day. In order to through light on the vulnerable economic conditions of such village artisans.

Some artisan community most affected by globalization i.e. Blacksmith, Goldsmith Carpenter, Cobbler etc. Blacksmiths produce small iron articles like frying pans, scarpers, spoons and chhanis. They repair buckets and iron tools like knives, sickles, scythes and horseshoes and agricultural implements like ploughs etc. The numbers of artisans engage in the industry. There are some lohars who did the work of carpenters in addition to their usual work. They repaired agricultural implements like bullock carts. A goldsmith is a metalworker who specializes in working with gold and other precious metals. Historically, goldsmiths also have made silverware, platters, goblets, decorative and serviceable utensils, and ceremonial or religious items, but the rising have curtailed the making of such items to a large degree. Goldsmiths must be skilled in forming metal through filing, soldering, sawing, forging, casting, and polishing metal. The has very often included jewellery-making skills, as well as the very similar skills of the silversmith. Traditionally, these skills had been passed along through apprenticeships; however, more recently jewellery arts schools specializing solely in teaching goldsmithing and a multitude of skills falling under the jewellery arts umbrella are available. This is the impact of globalization on artisan community.

Technical change, especially in the field of information and communication technology, has facilitated the process of globalization by creating conductive atmosphere. The visible and rapid increase in economic and political power and mobility of capital and skilled labour at the global level on one hand and increased unskilled labor round the world on the other, has drastically changed the character and the course of development indifferent countries. This trend is witnessed, more especially, in recent years. ‘This phenomenon of globalization has led to the emergence of significant features. There are in the form of technical change, which is a part of globalization although biased in favour of capital and skilled labour of advanced countries, increased economic risks for developing countries, and transfer of economic power towards more mobile factor of production. The gain from free trade, as witnessed by the countries, established the fact that the opening up an economy leads to all gains in efficiency, even though there may be distributional consequences.
Conclusion

The new economic policy of India i.e. Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG) has created a number of opportunity and challenges before the balutedar artisans. The role of artisans in the era of LPG has become more vital. There is a vast scope for entrepreneurs in agricultural industries and service sectors. Tremendous opportunities are available in industries such as infrastructures, tourism, information technology, hoteling, entertainment, electronic, computers, non-conventional energy, automobile, banks, insurance, financial services, retail trade, basic industries etc. The village artisans have to improve the quality of their product and services to the global level, control costs and achieve some competitive advantage in order to survive in the face of global competition. ‘Village artisans are part and parcel of rural life and community. The idea of making village self-sufficient economy without them cannot be entertained. Any means or efforts that better the life of village artisans indirectly improve the quality of village life. The positive efforts need to be made to better the life and standard of living of this balutedar artisan community.

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Computerization to Digitization

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Abstract

Information and Communication Technology has revolutionized the concept of libraries. Each and every library is slowly getting digitized. A ‘digital Library’ comprises digital collections, services and infrastructure to support lifelong learning, research, scholarly communication as well as preservation and conservation of our recorded knowledge. It is also a process of democratization of information. This article will discuss the factors that will necessitate the traditional libraries to get digitized, as well as the definition, need, advantages and disadvantages of digital libraries, the requirement for building a digital library etc. The emphasis is also put to describe the role of librarian in the new environment!

Introduction

We are in the age of a networked society where IT in addition to its use in all spheres of human activity has been used extensively to record, store, and disseminate the information in the digital form. IT has almost converted the world into a global village. The revolution in the IT sector in influencing the information industry also. Libraries are also changing to meet the demand put on them. The new generation whose demand for information is never met is always demanding that traditional libraries should be developed as well equipped and interconnected as digital libraries. If we consider that the information is for use and for all then why not libraries for all? Why not libraries become universal’ open for all those who seek for information. By considering this view a number of large organizations in USA and Europe have already more or less switched over to digital mode. They are making digital images of periodicals which are not available in electronic form and there after no new procurement are being made on print media if a digital version is available. Examples of such organizations are University Micrographic Inc. (UMI of USA), National Institute of Scientific and Technical Information (INIST of France) etc. and also The term Digital Library has a variety of potential meanings, ranging from a digitized collection of material that one might find in a traditional library through to the collection of all digital information along with the services that make that information useful to all possible users. As there are many definitions of a “digital library,” terms such as “electronic library” and “virtual library” are often used synonymously. A digital library is nothing but a large database for the people who are working on hypertext environment. It is an environment, which supports the full life cycle of creation, storage, preservation, dissemination and use of data, information and knowledge.

According to Arms a digital library is a managed collection of information with associated services where the information is stored in digital library as: Digital libraries are organizations that provide the resources, including the specialized staff, to select, structure, offer intellectual access to, interpret, distribute, preserve the integrity of, and ensure the persistence over time of collections of digital works so that they are readily and economically available for use by a defined community or set of communities. A digital library is an organized collection of digitized material or it’s holding in the digital form, which can be accessible by a computer on the network by using TCP/IP or other protocol.

The Digital Library is:

1. Organized collection of multimedia and other types of resources.
2. Resources are available in computer process able form.
3. The function of acquisition, storage, preservation, retrieval is carried out through the use of digital technology.
4. Access to the entire collection is globally available directly or indirectly across network.
5. Support users in dealing with information objects
6. Helps in the organization and presentation of the above objects via electronic/digital means etc.

Requirement for digital libraries

The Internet and World Wide Web provide the impetus and technological environment for the development and operation of a digital library. The Internet provides the TCP/IP and or its associated protocol
for accessing the information and web provide tools and technique for publishing the information over Internet. In the digital environment it is reasonable to say that a central back up or archive should be created at the national level, which will store information output of the region as well as information from outside the country. Some of the requirements for digital libraries are:

1. **Audio visual**: Color T.V., V.C.R., D.V.D., Sound box, Telephone etc.
2. **Computer**: Server, P.C. with multimedia, U.PS. Etc
3. **Network**: LAN, MAN, WAN, Internet etc.
4. **Printer**: Laser printer, Dot matrix, Barcode printer, Digital graphic printer etc.
5. **Scanner**: H.P. Scan jet, flatbed, Sheet feeder, Drum scanner, Slide scanner, Microfilming scanner, Digital camera, Barcode scanner etc.
6. **Storage devices**: Optical storage device, CD-ROM, Jukebox etc.
7. **Software**: Any suitable software, which is interconnected and suitable for LAN and WAN connection. PC Panda

**Resources of a digital library**

The resources of a digital are those, which the computer can store, organized, transmit and display without any intervening conversion process. It includes both print and electronic or digital material. The digital material may be of multimedia types or any other i.e. only digital audio, video, full text information, photograph, Drawing, digitized sound, e-book, v-book, electronic tax, map, image, 3D representation etc. The collection may also include structured/unstructured text, scanned images, graphic audios, video recording etc.

**Off line resources:**

1. C.D-ROM, Jukebox etc.
2. Audio visual aid etc.

**A shift from traditional library to virtual library**

The development is already taking place. The traditional closed access libraries shifting towards open access library. The open access libraries are shifting towards automated library, the automated one towards the electronics, the electronics to digital and finally end in Digital library and its different aspect/ban barman virtual library. Is it really true? The truth is that nobody knows what will be the future of libraries. In the following Para an attempt has been made to categorize the different types of libraries based on the technology used. It’s the best time to mention that there is no strict line of demarcation between the latter four type’s libraries.

1. **Traditional library**: The collection of the traditional libraries is mostly print media, manuscripts etc and are not well organized. The documents are deterioration at rapid rate, the collection information is not easy to locate and so does not easily reach to user. Again the traditional libraries are confined itself within a physical boundary.

2. **Automated library**: A library with machine-readable catalog, computerized acquisition, and circulation OPAC are called as automated library. The holding of this type of libraries are same as that of traditional libraries.

3. **Electronics library**: When automated libraries goes for LAN (Local Area Networking) and CD-ROM networking and started procuring E-journal and other similar kind of publication then it is known as electronic library. The resources of the electronic libraries are in both print and electronic form. The electronic Medias are used for storage retrieval and delivery of information.

4. **Digital library**: It is a later stage of electronic library. In digital library high speed optical fiber are used for LAN and the access is over WAN and provide a wide range of Internet based services i.e. the computer readable form and also acts as a point of access to other on line sources.

5. **Hybrid library**: The libraries, which are working both in electronic or digital and print environment, are known as hybrid library, actually it is transitional state between print and digital environment. It is estimated that in near future libraries will be of hybrid nature, some of the very strong point in favor of this view are centuries old reading habit of paper, convenience of handling and reading a paper document then the digitized
one (in case of digitized some equipment are must needed to read the document), incompatible standard of electronic product, different display standard of digital product and its associated problem etc.

**Factors of change to digital libraries:**

The limited buying power of libraries, complex nature of recent document, storage problem etc are some of the common factor which are influencing to change digital mode, some other factors are-

1. Information explosion
2. Searching problem in traditional libraries
3. Low cost of technology: When we consider the storage capacity of digital document and its maintained then it can be easily realize that the cost technologies is much more less than that of traditional libraries.
4. Environmental factor: the use of digital libraries is the cleanest technologies to fulfill the slogan “Burn a
5. New generation needs

**Advantages of the Digital Library:**

Digital library is not confined to a particular location or so called building it is virtually distributed all over the world. The user can get his/her information on his own computer screen by using the Internet. Actually it is a network of multimedia system, which provides fingertip access. The spoken words or the graphical display of a digital library is again having a different impact from the words that are printed. In the new environment owing a document will not be problem for the library because the user will pay for its uses.

1. No physical boundary: The user of a digital library need not to go to the library physically, people from all over the world could gain access to the same information, as long as an Internet connection is available.
2. Round the clock availability: Digital libraries can be accessed at any time, 24 hours a day and 365 days of the year
3. Multiple accesses: The same resources can be used at the same time by a number of users.
4. Structured approach: Digital library provides access to much richer content in a more structured manner i.e. we can easily move from the catalog to the particular book then to a particular chapter and so on.
5. Information retrieval: The user is able to use any search term bellowing to the word or phrase of the entire collection. Digital library will provide very user friendly interfaces, giving click able access to its resources.
6. Preservation and conservation: An exact copy of the original can be made any number of times without any degradation in quality.
7. Space: Where traditional libraries are limited by storage space, digital libraries have the potential to store much more information, simply because digital information requires very little physical space to contain them. When the library had no space for extension digitization is the only solution.
8. Networking: A particular digital library can provide the link to any other resources of other digital library very easily thus a seamlessly integrated resource sharing can be achieved.
9. Cost – The cost of maintaining a digital library is much lower than that of a traditional library. A traditional library must spend large sums of money paying for staff, book maintains, rent, and additional books. Digital libraries do away with these fees.

**Disadvantages of the Digital Library:**

The computer viruses, lack of standardization for digitized information, quick degrading properties of digitized material, different display standard of digital product and its associated problem, health hazard nature of the radiation from etc. makes digital libraries at times handicap.

1. **Copyright**: - Digitization violates the copy right law as the thought content of one author can be freely transfer by other without his acknowledgement. So One difficulty to overcome for digital libraries is the way to distribute information. How does a digital library distribute information at will while protecting the copyright of the author?
2. **Speed of access**: - As more and more computer are connected to the Internet its speed of access reasonably decreasing. If new technology will not evolve to solve the problem then in near future Internet will be full of error messages.
3. **Initial cost is high**: - The infrastructure cost of digital library i.e. the cost of hardware, Software; leasing communication circuit is generally very high.
4. **Band width**: - Digital Library will need high band for transfer of multimedia resources but the band width is decreasing day by day due to its over utilization.
5. **Efficiency**: With the much larger volume of digital information, finding the right material for a specific task becomes increasingly difficult.

6. **Environment**: Digital libraries cannot reproduce the environment of traditional library. Many people also find reading printed material to be easier than reading material on a computer screen.

7. **Preservation**: Due to technological developments, a digital library can rapidly become out-of-date and its data may become inaccessible.

**Role of librarian in digital environment**:
Though the digital environment is built as a system, which can be used by its ultimate end user directly from their desktop pc, the role of librarian cannot be overlooked. In digital environment also the librarian and information scientist will be needed for packaging and repackaging of information, for electronic publishing, for reference purpose, to advise the user about the strategy to identity relevant electronic sources etc. thus the librarian will be more or less a hypertext engineer. In the new environment it will be very difficult for the librarian to decide what should be organized? How to give citation? How to organize the collection? Etc because the new environment will be really challenging one for the librarian to decide who are author who are publisher and who are user? In the new environment anyone who has access to the network of digital libraries can be a publisher by merely posting messages to an online discussion group or by other means. A virtual environment is really open for all. In some cases, librarians have the opportunity to digitize unique material in their libraries’ collections, which can then be made accessible to users of the World Wide Web at large. Some US libraries have done this with local history collections; see, for example, http://www.orange.lioninc.org/local.htm;http://www.orange.lioninc.org/local.htm; http://www.pequotlibrary.com/rarebook/southporpics.html.

**Conclusion**:
Digital libraries are not going to replace the physical existence of document completely but no doubt to meet the present demand to satisfy the non local user digitzation must be introduced so that at least libraries becomes of hybrid nature. The initial cost of digitization is high but experiment shows that once digitization is introduced then the cost to manage this collection will be cheaper than that of any traditional library. Day by day the cost of digitization is decreasing, the online publication is increasing, the needs of user are shifting towards a different environment so it’s needless to say that after one or two years my library or your library will go to be digitized so it’s the pick time to all informational and library professional that they geared themselves to take the challenge.

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Page No.256
Bauxite Deposits And Mining Activity Of The Western Maharashtra

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Introduction

Bauxite is basically an aluminous rock containing hydrated aluminium oxide as the main constituent and iron oxide, silica and titania in varying proportions. Hydrated aluminium oxides present in the bauxite ore are diaspor and boehmite, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$-85%; Al-45%); gibbsite or hydargillite, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\cdot3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$-65.4%; Al-34.6%), and bauxite (containing colloidal alumina hydrogel), $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\cdot2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$-73.9%; Al-39.1%). The iron oxide in bauxite ore is present as hematite or goethite, silica as clay and free quartz, and titania as leucoxene or rutile. Bauxite is an essential ore of aluminium which is one of the most important non-ferrous metals used in the modern industry. It is also an essential ore for refractory and chemical industries. The country has abundant resources of bauxite which can meet both domestic and export demands. (Indian Minerals Yearbook 2013)

The world bauxite reserves are estimated at 28 billion tonnes and are located mainly in Guinea (26%), Australia (21%), Brazil (9%), Vietnam (8%), Jamaica (7%), Indonesia (4%) and China (3%) each. The world production of bauxite was estimated at 248 million tonnes in 2012. Australia continued to be the major producer and accounted for about 31% share in total production, followed by China (16%), Brazil (14%), Indonesia (12%), Guinea (7%) and India (6%).

Resources of bauxite in the country as on 1.4.2010, as per UNFC system are placed at 3,480 million tonnes. These resources include 593 million tonnes reserves and 2,887 million tonnes remaining resources. By grades, about 84% resources are of metallurgical grade. The resources of refractory and chemical grades are limited and together account for about 4%. By States, Odisha alone accounts for 52% of country's resources of bauxite followed by Andhra Pradesh (18%), Gujarat (7%), Chhattisgarh & Maharashtra (5% each) and Madhya Pradesh & Jharkhand (4% each). Major bauxite resources are concentrated in the East Coast bauxite deposits in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh (Indian Minerals Yearbook, 2013).

Bauxite ore is the most important raw material in the production of high - grade aluminium products. It extracted mostly in open – cast mines. In Maharashtra bauxite deposits are found in western districts of Kolhapur, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Thane and Satara. The most important mining areas of Maharashtra are in the districts of Kolhapur, Raigad and Ratnagiri.

Material and Method

This study is depends on Secondary data available on Government offices. Mining activity identified actually field visit. Information of bauxite deposit obtained through geological society of India which was available on web site. Latitude and Longitude Location of the mines identified on Google earth images.

Result and Discussion

A. Bauxite Deposits in Maharashtra

Bauxite reserve in the state is of the order of 102.88 million tonnes which is approximately 3.38% of the country’s reserve. Important bauxite deposits are located in Kolhapur, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Satara districts. The occurrences are confined to the top of different plateaus of Western Ghats. The deposits are associated with laterites which rest on Deccan Trap basalt. Bauxite occurs between 1000 m – 1100 m above MSL in Kolhapur and Satara districts and at 150 m – 200 m above MSL in Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts. In Kolhapur the bauxite is blanket type deposit, in other areas it is pockety and lensoid type. The thickness of bauxite ranges from 0.3 m to a maximum of 10.6 m.

District wise descriptions of a few important deposits are given below:

1. Kolhapur District: The bauxite deposits are confined to the plateau tops at about 1000 m – 1100 m elevation, forming parts of Western Ghats. The deposits are confined to the western part of the district.

Important Bauxite Deposits in Kolhapur

- Kasarsada – Nagartswadi Group: Kasarsada deposit is located at Chandgad Tehsil and is situated 9 km SSE of Nagartswadi. The thickness of bauxite ranges from 3 m – 9 m (average 4.9 m). The thickness
of over burden is 3 m. The average chemical analysis is Al2O3 52% and SiO2 2.6%. A major part of the deposit is under leasehold of M/s. INDAL. The total reserve in the area is 4.97 million tonnes.

- **Dhangarwadi – Penhala Group:**
  A cluster of deposits namely Dhangarwadi, Girmaon, Rangewadi are situated close to Kolhapur – Ratnagiri Highway. The deposits lie on a plateau, 10 km in length and 1.6 km in width. The plateau is highly dissected. The thickness of profile varies from 0.9 m to 14 m with an average thickness of 3.5 m. A major part of the deposit is without overburden. Over 5962 hectares of the deposit is leased out to BALCO. GSI estimated a reserve of the order of 16.10 million tonnes.

- **Udgiri:**
  The deposit is about 1 km NW of Udgiri (17°05’ - 17°08’ : 73°48’ - 73°55’). Here bauxite forms a saucer shaped continuous body of variable thickness below the laterite overburden. The deposit comprises 4 plateaus with average thickness of bauxite of 5 m. The deposit is the leasehold of BALCO. The reserve is 9.5 million tonnes. Computed average analytical value is Al2O3 53%, SiO2 1.93%, Fe2O3 10.49% and TiO2 5.09%.

2. **Kolaba District:**
   The main bauxite deposits of the coastal districts of Maharashtra are in Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Thana. They are associated with laterite forming plateaus and extending parallel to the coast for about 48 kms in Murad and SrividranchMahals. Of the several laterite cappings only about 25 are found to contain conspicuous bauxite horizons. Bauxite deposits are clustered around:

**Important Bauxite Deposits in Kolaba**

i) **Pargaon – Saigaon area**: Bauxite occurs as irregular pockets in laterite, average thickness 3 m.

ii) **Madgarh – Jivana Bandar area**: Bauxite occurs as irregular pockets in laterite, average thickness 3 m.

iii) **Kurwadi, Addidarwali, Kariwane area**: Bauxite occurs as irregular pockets in laterite, average thickness 3 m.

3. **Ratnagiri District:**
   The bauxite deposits are contiguous with the deposits of Kolhapur district, Maharashtra. The deposits occur at an elevation of about 150 m above MSL. The deposits are located at Dapoli taluka and Madangarhmahal. In Dapoli taluka deposits are found in Anjarle, Chikalgaon, Kavdoli, Umbershet and in few other places.

**Important Bauxite Deposits in Ratnagiri**

- **Kavdoli**: Bauxite occurs over a small rectangular plateau capped by laterite. Significant reserves of all grades are available in this deposit. GSI has estimated a reserve of 2 million tonnes (proved) of bauxite having 58.19% of Al2O3 and 2.06% of SiO2.

4. **Satara District:**
   **Important Bauxite Deposits in Satara**
   The bauxite deposits of this district are confined to high plateau ridges of the Western Ghats capped by thick blanket of laterite. The deposits are restricted to a narrow strip of 10 km in width and 80 km in length covering western portion of Wai, Mahabaleswar, Javil and Patantalukas. The deposits are found at Eruli in Waitaluka, Ambral, Khangral, Rajpuri in MahabaleswarMahal. The deposits occur on Deccan basalt at an elevation of 1000 m to 1100 m. Bauxite occurs in the form of lenses and pockets, thickness ranging from 3 m to 6.3 m. The reserve estimated by GSI in Khangral – Rajpuri sector is of the order of 1.32 million tonnes. In Koyna valley area between Kolghar in Javlitaluka to the north and Kalamba village of Patantaluk to the south over a distance of 26 kms there are several isolated deposits, the reserve of these deposits is estimated at 4.11 million tonnes of bauxite. The deposits are Alevadi, Chikhli, Deur, Jhamba, Ghatmatha, Kati, Ninaywadi etc.
B. Bauxite Mining Activity in Maharashtra

Bauxite deposits are found in western part of Maharashtra. Government has sanctioned the lease of following mining companies. The details of company and number of sanctioned mining lease has given in the table.

### Table 1
Area of Mines in Maharashtra

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Mine</th>
<th>Area (sq. m.)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MincheBudruk Bhudargad Kolhapur</td>
<td>276363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bhogoli-Pilani Chandgad Kolhapur</td>
<td>580324</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kanurkhard-Pundra-Dhamapur-Latgaon-Awandi-Ajra Chandgad Kolhapur</td>
<td>938476</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>KitvadeHajgoli Chandgad Kolhapur</td>
<td>86687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Durgamwadi-Padsali Radhanagari Kolhapur</td>
<td>379212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Karanje-Ramanwed-Patpanhali Radhanagari Kolhapur</td>
<td>1724172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Burambal-Panundre-Ringewadi Shahuwadi Kolhapur</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dhangarwadi Shahuwadi Kolhapur-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dhangarwadi Shahuwadi Kolhapur-2</td>
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<td>Girgaon Shahuwadi Kolhapur</td>
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<td>Niwale Shahuwadi Kolhapur</td>
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<td>MahalmiriyaDongar Pen Raigad</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>Gudheghar Mandangad Ratnagiri</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Sakhari-Velas, Dight Mandangad Ratnagiri</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Bhuvan, Google Earth)
Conclusion

Kolhapur district is having largest bauxite resources in the state of Maharashtra. It is about 60.625 million tonnes. Karanje-Ramanwad-Patpanhali Radhanagari Kolhapur is the largest bauxite mine in the state of Maharashtra. Its area is 1724172 sq.m. Out of 28 bauxite mines 16 mines are located in Kolhapur, 7 in Raigad and 5 in Ratnagiri districts. Annual bauxite production of Maharashtra state in the year of 2012-2013 is 1,969,843,000 tonnes.

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The Geographical Study of Sacred Grove in Shahuwadi Tehsil of Kolhapur District

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Introduction:
Sacred does means the holy person, place or thing having blessed by Gods, whereas, grove is a conglomerate of different species of plants incorporating trees, shrubs and grass. It is also called as an orchard or wood. Simply sacred groove does means forest of God or Goddess therefor any untoward activity like cutting of woods, Killing any animal or living creature in sacred forest is strictly prohibited.

The significance of sacred groves has been convinced by many scholars in various streams of life science and geography. The western ghats being the biodiversity hot spot of the world offer several sacred groves. The Kolhapur district has about 225 sacred groves which are acting as gene banks. It is well felt fact that there are various factors affecting positively as well as negatively on conservation of sacred groves. The Shahuwadi tehsil is comes into western ghat consequently number of sacred grove are located into the tehsil with variety of natural vegetation.

Objectives:
1. To study of the mythological / Historical background of the sacred groves in the study region.
2. To study of the flora and fauna of the sacred groves in the study region.
3. To examine the present status of the sacred groves in the study region.

Study Area:
The Shahuwadi tehsil is selected for the present study and which is located into the southern part of the Maharashtra. The Shahuwadi tehsil is lays between 16° 56’ to 16° 93’ north latitude and 73° 55’ to 74° 92’ east longitude. The study region covers a total area about 1,025.27 Sq.km. The tehsil has covered 21 percent under the forest and the height of the study area is 586 meter. The annual rainfall of the tehsil is 1805mm.

Database and Methodology:
The whole data of the present study have collected through intensive field work and field survey. Interview of the local people had conducted to clarify the principal motive of the sacred grove. Secondary data also collected from the books, journals and newspapers.

Mythological And Historical Background Of The Sacred Grove:

1. Ambeshwar (Amba):
   Tehsil Shahuwadi is blessed with beautiful and bountiful nature. It is famous for rich natural beauty in Kolhapur district. In Tehsil Shahuwadi, the village Amba is famous as a place of cold atmosphere. Approximately the village is a place of twelve mansions. The village is really blessed by God for heavenly beauty. In this village Amba, the sacred grove of Ambeshwar can be seen still rich in its natural beauty in today’s modern world of fast development.
   We can see an arch, as soon as we enter the sacred grove of an Ambeshwar. An arc is built by villagers of Amba to welcome the visitors. Previously, there was an ancient temple of an Ambeshwar. But now we can see newly built temple instead. We can come across the reference of the temple in the book Karveer Mahtmaya. According to that, it is said that when Goddess of Karveer, Shri Mahalxmi Ambabai, while travelling from Konkan to Kolhapur, had to fight demons. At that time, King Ambeshwar fought from her side. After the victory over the demons, with the blessings of shri Mahalxmi, he resided over there. And the place got its name after the name of King Ambeshwar. It is believed that, there were three sisters to this King Ambeshwar. Among those, one is Goddess Adhishti whose dwelling place is in the sacred grove of the Adhishti.
   Mughals had attacked this temple when they had attacked on the Vishal Gad. At the time of attack, many idols were broken but at that time it is said that many ants came from the ant-holes and surrounded the Pind. These ants protected the pind and drove away the attackers.
According to the myth, it is believed that every year the God gets upset and goes into the forest. And then the people from the village go to the forest with Sasan sticks in the form of coconut tree and try to convince the God and fetch him back to the temple. The motif behind this is nothing but the protection of the grove and the vegetation. A grand celebration is arranged every year in a temple at the time of navaratra and Dusara. At the time of Dusara, it is a tradition to steal a gold in the form of a tree leaf. At the time of Mahashivratri also a huge crowd can be seen. The sweet naivaidya means a vegetarian naivaidya is offered to the God. No any important work is carried out before considering the verdict from the God.

Previously, the management of the grove and temple was under Vishalgad sansthan and at that time, representative of the council, shri Trimbakrao had carried the restoration of the temple. Now the temple is under, Kolhapur devasthan sameeti.

2. Karanjfen (Kedarling Vitthalai) :

The village Karanjphen comes under Tehsil Shahuwadi and located on the way of Kolhapur-Anuskura Ghat, on 45km distance from Kolhapur. In the village Karanjphen a sacred grove of Kedarling Vitthalai can be seen which is covered with dense forest. Approximately the grove is spread in a vast area of eight acres. And the particular thing about the grove is that the temple of this sacred grove is placed almost out of grove area. In this grove vine can be seen considerably. The grove is covered with dense vegetation but also the trees are covered with the vine everywhere. Villagers call the grove as God’s ‘Dang’.

To the left side on the road to grove, one can notice an old, dilapidated temple can be seen with a pedestal. This temple is of God Mahadeva and was built by Pandawas. It is said that the temple had to be built in a single night and while building the temple a dawn broke and thus pandawas left it incomplete position and then they left the place too. After looking at the Shivalinga in this temple one can easily judge that the temple is very old and it must belong to ancient period. The particular thing about the temple is that all the shivalingas are in square shape. Leftover of devastated idols and status also can be seen in surrounding area. Many rocks on which pictures of Gods and Goddess at the war are carved are also seen. In the surrounding area a huge trees of Behada, Amberi and jackfruit can be seen. On the distance of mere100 feet/steps we can see the temple of Kedarlinga. The temple is on the right side of the Panandi. The temple is also very old and it is clearly revealed by its ruined condition. On one side of the temple we can see the palanquin is kept in hanging position. The God is believed to be an avatar of God Jyotiba. Next to it one can see the idols of Goddess Vitthalai and Chopadai. Some stories are famous about this place. But today’s generation is not aware of those stories. The temple of Kedarling is believed to be the Jagrut means an alive temple. Thus verdict is taken before starting any important work by the villagers. Sunday is the day of puja. The people of Gurav community carry the responsibility of managing the temple. On the eve of Holi/Shimga a grand festival is celebrated every year. From the place of Holi Manda the palanquin is taken for the procession to the temple. A play of lezim is also arranged. Bands are played. Also the programmes of Bhajan and Kirtan are arranged. In that palanquin, brazen masks of Gods are kept. These masks are always kept at gurav’s home.

Besides, on the festivals like Padwa, Dusaraa, Ganesh Chaturthi, in shravan puja is performed with grand celebration. On the eve of Mahashivratra, a Prasad is distributed among the people and the devotees. Prasad is always vegetarian. A shawl, shrifal (coconut), turban (feta) and oti (saree and coconut) for Goddess is offered. Through the oti, people donate some money according to their own wish. In the period of Navaratra, people fast for nine days in the temple.

At the time of holi, according to the local ritual, a bride has to offer a cock to the God. Goddess is offered a saree, bangles, Coconut etc. if one has made vow and if his or her wish is fulfilled then the person has to offer a goat. Every year 10 to 15 scapegoats are offered to the God. Any person from any community or cast is allowed an entrance in the temple and its area.

3. Kasarde: Vitthalai Dhopeshwar:

The Vitthalai Dhopeshwar scared grove is located into the part of shahuwadi tehsil the tehsil is mainly part of the western ghat and which is located 48km north from the Kolhapur. The Vitthalai Dhopeshwar scared grove is very attentive and hard shrine located in the Kasarde village of Shahuwadi tehsil and which is revered by Devotees shrine. The Vitthalai Dhopeshwar scared grove is very dense & Beautiful S.G. Because of the very favorable Condition of environment so there are ample species of animal, Bird and trees.Dhopeshwar Scared grove is very big and main scared into the Kasarde village grove located. Natural beauty, Beautiful environment, very
big, high and dense cover of trees, large area of scared grove, very dangerous corner of valley these are the main characteristics of the Vitthalai Dhopeshwar scared grove. The Starting of this scared grove there is one ancient Vitthalai temple located and which is main the main deity of the Kasarde village. The temple is very ancient, there is one statue of Nandi (Nandi means a vahan (as a vehicle) God of Shiva) and local people are heartily vaults to statue of Nandi as a God. In front of the temple there are one jackfruit and one Chafa tree found.

Vitthalai Dhopeshwar deity is very attentive and hard shrine in the Kasarde village of Shahuwadi tehsil. There is one tradition in the village still going on, the local people as well as visitors also give Cock which is built by the 45 to 50 feet high. In the grove Sikekai, Jaswand, Anantmul, huwadi tehsil’s sacred grove mostly Kallavi, Amruta, Dagadful, Bhuiringini, Anantmul, re is one other tradition is very famous and which is Kaul system (means try to understand about the future and to get suggestions from the god for the important work) lots of people coming for the Kaul at Vitthalai Dhopeshwer temple and they are believed on that because the of the shrine is very attentive.

**Flora:**

Basically the tehsil is comes in to high rainfall (1805mm) region due to this in the tehsil evergreen forest is found. The forest of the tehsil is very green and dense and trees are 45 to 50 feet high. In the Shahuwadi tehsil sacred groves mainly Shisav Palas, Bahava, Hela, Anjani, Amba, Jambhul these types of trees are highly observed with desny and very complicated canopies. In the tehsil the ambeshwar sacred grove is located in squire shape at northern site of the Amba village. Karanjfen sacred grove found in the circle shape with highly Mango, jambhul, Hirada, Bhchada and palas trees. Kasarde sacred groves Hela and Bambu, Anjani, and Jambhul trees mostly observed.

In the Shahuwadi tehsils’s sacred grove mostly Kallavi, Amruta, Dagadful, Bhuriningini, Anantmul, Shatavari, Chitrak, Murudsheng, Dukkarkand, Ranpagara, Jaswand, Pev, Shikekai, Wakeri, Gaidhadi, Ashvagandha, etc medicinal plants highly found. In the Karanjfen sacred grove Sikekai, Jaswand, Anantmul these plants highly observed. These types of herbal medicine using on various diseases of the surrounding people. Formerly the Hela trees were using the people for the building of house roof the life of this types of wood is near about 100 to 200year. Hence the Amba and Kasarde sacred groves are very dense and dark. In these sacred groves mostly evergreen forest highly found. Basically the region is fallow to the Western Ghats.

**Fauna :**

In Shahuwadi tehsil number of birds and animals are habitat such as Gavireda, Randukkar, Sambar, Bhekar, Aswal, Wagh, Sasa, Ghorpad, Beduk, Pansap, Sarada etc. and birds like Sabthai, Khandya, Kotwal, Kokil, Popat, Gayabagala, Hardwaj, Vuchak, Bulbul, Khatik, Haladay, Ghubad, Rangbada, Pankombada, Chimani etc. Out of which some animals and birds are observed during field work.

**Present Status of The Flora And Founa Of Sacred Groves:**

1. **Ambeshwar (Amba)**

This sacred grove of Ambeshwar of village Amba is famous in this area. The are which is built by the villagers at the entrance of the grove to welcome the visitors appears different. The whole area is too vast and beautiful so we need to go there to enjoy and visit the place. Previously, it was in the form of an ancient temple. Now the villagers have constructed new and magnificent temple in its place. But the main and interesting about the construction is that the new temple is built without cutting a single tree in the surrounding area or harming the vegetation. Thus the villagers heartily wish that the grove and also the biodiversity should be maintained as it is, forever. The villagers be have accordingly too. All visitors also take care that they do not harm or touch the vegetation. The visitors who disturb the serenity in the area or cross their limits villagers make them to behave in proper way in the grove to protect it. The Villagers have strong belief in God. Newly built temple is built in the year of 2007-08.
The sacred grove of Ambeshwar has become the tourist place. People from the surrounding area come to visit place for the relaxation. A four wheeler can be easily taken to the temple. It is because of this, few visitors used to come to the place and used to misbehave. Because of that the serenity and sanctity of the place got disturbed. The atmosphere got polluted. They used to bring the meals and used to litter the place.

This area which is blessed with nature’s beauty is now losing its beauty because of the various development projects and mining. The bauxite is found in this area on large scale. Thus the business of mining is on its peak here in this area. The north end of the tehsil Shahuwadi has got devastated because of this mining. It is because of this mining many sacred groves are in danger.

2. Karanjphen (Kedarling Vitthalai)

At present, the vegetation in this grove has decreased considerably. Local people though think that the grove should sustain its deep vegetation. Villagers try for it but though even after strong opposition a wood cutting is seen and done on a large scale. The local people think that the land is of their own property and thus they can make use of it as per their own wish. Because of such wrong attitude many old trees have vanished. Villagers are though still trying to plant new trees. Local people do not haunt any animal and do not allow other to do the same. They also think that the trees also should not be cut. Villagers with the help of forest department have planted some trees also. But according to them the government representative of the area also should think of planting the trees and should do something seriously to secure and preserve the grove. If the grove is developed then the people would get the benefits.

A part of the grove which is known as ‘Gavaki’ is distributed equally among the people of all communities. People of all community do the farming for their selves. And whatever is produced out of main grove for example grass, trees, mango, java plum, etc is claimed by the local government people. Villagers have opposed against tree cutting many times but in vain as the people of the village could not unite. The sacred grove produces grass on large scale in surrounding area and thus business related to milk production is also growing. It is one of the sources of income of the local people. According to the villagers, they feel that government should take care of the grove and should take some important steps for the continuation of the grove. Some rules should be made compulsory.

3. Vitthalai Dhopeshwar (Kasarde)

The Vitthalai Dhopeshwar sacred grove of the Kasarde village is very beautiful and scenic sacred grove so the climate of the present sacred grove is very cold. The Vitthalai Dhopeshwar sacred grove is blessing to the equity of the village so all villagers are praying together to the this shrine. The Large number of tourist also visit to the this sacred grove. But presently this sacred grove is rapidly changing into the recent year. Now a day there is increasing mining work for the box cite mineral. The back-seat, later it ferruginous rock, and other secondary minerals are found there so the large amount of impact of the mining excavation in the surrounding area is disturbing the natural balance of that area. There are decreasing the number of plants, increasing dust, human interference in the surrounding area effecting on the animals these are the main causes of the decreasing status of the Vitthalai Dhopeshwar sacred grove. The decreasing forest cover affect on the animal population, so the natural beauty of the Vitthalai Dhopeshwar sacred grove is rapidly decreasing day by day.

Conclusion:

The Shahuwadi tehsil is comes into western ghat consequently number of sacred grove are located into the tehsil with variety of natural vegetation. In the Shahuwadi tehsil some sacred grove are disturbing by the human interference therefore various rare plants are decreasing. There is found also deforestation by local people and which is affecting on the density of flora and fauna of the tehsil so it’s proper management is essential need in the present day. The more attention of the forest department can be improve the status of the sacred grove of the Shahuwadi tehsil.

References:

Measurement Of Cashew Crop Productivity By Jasbir Singh’s Methods In South Konkan of Maharashtra

Dr. D.B. Nalawade
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Introduction

Level of productivity, as a concept, means the degree to which the economic, cultural and organizational variables (i.e. man-made frame) are able to exploit abiotic resources of the area for agricultural production (Singh, 1979). Agricultural productivity, for that matter, productivity of individual crop depends upon physical and socio-economic elements of the region.

The regional differences in yields per unit area indicate the magnitude and direction of the inter-play of a multitude of factors. However, the level of agricultural productivity is a dynamic concept, as any modification in physical factors and improvement in non physical bases of farming affect agricultural productivity that provides a natural base for future orientation in agricultural planning or more specifically for individual crop’s planning. Hear an attempt is made to calculate the productivity of individual crop i.e. cashew to understand the weaker areas within the region where special attention can be provided while planning for the agricultural development in the region.

In fact agricultural production refers to the quantum of return from arable land in term of intensity and spatial expansion of cropping system and yield. Measuring the productivity is rather difficult though not impossible as it is a combine effect of several factors such as land, labour, capital, climate etc. As such many scholars in the field of agricultural geography and agricultural economics are making their best efforts to evolve and improve techniques to measure the agricultural productivity.

In the present study Jasbir Singh’s methods is used to measure the crop productivity of the South Konkan of Maharashtra. Jasbir Singh’s method gives the weightage both cultivated area under particular crop and per hectare yield.

Study Region

The region selected for present investigation is southern part of littoral Maharashtra, located between 15°36’ N to 18° 50’ N latitude and 74° 36’ E to 75° 50’ E. Longitudes comprising Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts. It has north south length of 450 km and east –west width of 65 km having average height of 1350 mt from mean sea level. The region is bounded by Arabian Sea to the west the Karnataka and Goa states to the south, Raigad district to north and Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur districts to east. Administratively it is divided into 17 tahsils comprising 13295.5 sq km area and supporting 25,58,154 population.

Geographically the South Konkan has considerable variation in relief, climate and socio-economic environment. The region is a narrow coastal strip with hilly and rugged topographic features along the Sahyadri hills, the valleys are more open and the hills are less rugged. Towards the coast it falls into nearly level plains.

In general, the region experiences moist and humid climate. The rainfall is heavy, especially in the hilly eastern part that is on high crestline of Sahyadri. Weather in rainy season is humid and in winter season it is cool. The average temperature in summer season is 33°C and in winter season, is 18°C. The average rainfall of South Konkan is about 2500 mm. The rainfall is concentrated in four months from June to September in all over the region. Broadly the year may be divided into three seasons, the summer season from March to May, the monsoon season from June to October and winter season from November to February.

Objectives

To study the crop productivity in terms of Jasbir Singh’s methods in the South Konkan of Maharashtra.

1. Data Collection and Methodology

The data has collected from two sources viz. primary and secondary. The primary data related to area, production and marketing has been obtained through interview, schedule and questionnaire techniques. The secondary sources include the published Government report, Socio-economic review and district statistical abstracts, Census hand book, Zillah Parishad record, Grampanchayat, Internet etc.
2. **Cashew Crop Productivity by Jasbir Singh’s Methods (Crop yield and concentration indices ranking co-efficient method)** The procedure for calculating the productivity by Singh’s method is as follows. The relative crop yield and concentration indices arranged in ranking order and computed into average ranking coefficient. The procedure may be explained as follows-

\[
Y_i = \frac{Y_{ae}}{Y_{ar}} \times 100
\]

Where, \(Y_i\) is the crop yield index

\(Y_{ae}\) is the average yield per hectare of the crop ‘a’ (cashew) in the component enumeration unit (tahsil),

\(Y_{ar}\) is the average yield of crop ‘a’ (cashew) in the entire study region.

\[
P_{ae} = \frac{C_{i}}{P_{ar}} \times 100
\]

Where, \(C_{i}\) is the crop concentration index,

\(P_{ae}\) is the percentage strength of crop ‘a’ (cashew) in the total harvested area in the component enumeration unit (tahsil) and \(P_{ar}\) is the percentage strength of crop ‘a’ (cashew) in the total harvested area in the entire region.

The yield and concentration ranks for individual crop are added and thereafter divided by 2, thus giving the crop yield and concentration indices ranking coefficient. The equation indicates lower the value of ranking coefficient higher the productivity.

**The equation is:**

\[
\text{Crop yield index ranking of crop ‘a’ (cashew) + Crop concentration index ranking of crop ‘a’ (cashew)} = \frac{\text{Indices ranking Coefficient for Crop ‘a’ (cashew)}}{2}
\]

Following are the three cashew productivity zones in the study region.

**Table 1.1**

South Konkan of Maharashtra: Levels of Cashew Productivity (By Jasbir Singh’s method)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Category (Productivity Degree)</th>
<th>Percentage share of area under cashew crop to regions Total</th>
<th>Scale of Index value (Ranking Coefficient)</th>
<th>Tahsils</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>8.97</td>
<td>Below 6</td>
<td>Lanja(1.5), Vengurla(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>74.69</td>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>Dapoli(11), Khed(8.5), Chiplun(9.5), Ratnagiri(9.5), Sangameshwar(8), Vaibhavwadi(10), Devagadi(9.5), Kanakawali(6), Malwan(7.5), Kudal(7), Sawantwadi(7.5), Dodamarg(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>16.34</td>
<td>Above 12</td>
<td>Mandangad(13.5), Guhagar(17), Rajapur(15)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the index values of respective tahsil units.

- **High Productivity Zone**

This zone covers two tahsil; together they occupy 8.97 per cent of the study area. Productivity index shows that the Lanja and Vengurla tahsils have high productivity (Table 5.17 and Fig 5.3). Where in Lanja tahsil shows very high proportion yield index (112.93) and crop concentration index (306.00).
The Lanja tahsil has very high productive region followed by Vengurla tahsil with 95.52 crop yield index and 305.36 crop concentration index. The ranking coefficient for Lanja tahsil is 1.5 and for Vengurla tahsil it is 5 (Table 5.18). The Lanja and Vengurla tahsils show high productivity because Lanja tahsil is located at the central part and Vengurla tahsil is situated on south western boundary of study region. The use of high yielding improved varieties and the sound propagation technology are main causes behind the high productivity of Lanja and Vengurla tahsils. Besides that, the physical and climatic conditions are also suitable for the cashew cultivation.

- **Moderate Productivity Zone:**
  The moderate productivity zone covers 74.69 per cent of the study area (Table 5.17). Index value of cashew productivity in this zone ranges from 6 to 12 (Fig. 5.3). It is noted in Dapoli, Khed, Chiplun, Sangmeshwar, Ratnagiri tahsils and all the tahsils of Sindhudurg district (excluding Vengurla), where varkas soil condition is suitable for cashew crop.

- **Low Productivity Zone:**
  This zone shared 19.13 per cent of study area (Table 5.17). The Mandangad (13.5), Guhagar (17), and Rajapur (15) tahsils shows very low productivity as compared to other tahsils in study region (Table 5.17 and Fig 5.3). The crop concentration index (72.36) and crop yield index (87.29) are slightly higher in case of Guhagar tahsil. The crop concentration index (72.36) and crop yield index (87.29) are slightly higher in case of Mandangad as compared to remaining two tahsils. The low productivity of cashew is associated with lack of awareness among the farmers.

### Table 1.2

**South Konkan of Maharashtra: Cashew Crop Productivity**

By Jasbir Singh’s Method (2004-05 to 2008-09)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahsils</th>
<th>Average Area ha</th>
<th>Average Prdnt '000 MT</th>
<th>Av Prdnty kg/ha</th>
<th>Av Prdty Index</th>
<th>% to G.C.A.</th>
<th>Crop Cons. Index</th>
<th>Ranking coeff.</th>
<th>Ranking Coeff.</th>
<th>Crop Cons. Index</th>
<th>Ran k</th>
<th>Ranking coeff.</th>
<th>% to G.C.A.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mandangad</td>
<td>4699</td>
<td>4535</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>87.29</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7.96</td>
<td>72.36</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dapoli</td>
<td>8620</td>
<td>8919</td>
<td>1035</td>
<td>93.60</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9.17</td>
<td>83.36</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khed</td>
<td>11020</td>
<td>12910</td>
<td>1172</td>
<td>105.98</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.44</td>
<td>58.55</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guhagar</td>
<td>5860</td>
<td>5511</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>85.07</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>25.45</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiplun</td>
<td>8957</td>
<td>11005</td>
<td>1229</td>
<td>111.14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.86</td>
<td>35.09</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangmeshwar</td>
<td>8432</td>
<td>11202</td>
<td>1329</td>
<td>120.18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>40.09</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratnagiri</td>
<td>2777</td>
<td>2787</td>
<td>1004</td>
<td>90.79</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18.18</td>
<td>165.27</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanja</td>
<td>6747</td>
<td>8423</td>
<td>1248</td>
<td>112.93</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33.66</td>
<td>306.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajapur</td>
<td>5731</td>
<td>5446</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>85.95</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4.97</td>
<td>45.18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaibhavwadi</td>
<td>2087</td>
<td>2155</td>
<td>1033</td>
<td>93.43</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12.07</td>
<td>109.73</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanakawali</td>
<td>8793</td>
<td>9274</td>
<td>1055</td>
<td>95.40</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21.51</td>
<td>195.55</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devagad</td>
<td>1436</td>
<td>1477</td>
<td>1029</td>
<td>93.07</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13.51</td>
<td>122.82</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malwan</td>
<td>4503</td>
<td>5006</td>
<td>1112</td>
<td>100.56</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10.69</td>
<td>97.18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kudal</td>
<td>5899</td>
<td>6245</td>
<td>1059</td>
<td>95.76</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12.42</td>
<td>112.91</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vengurla</td>
<td>2209</td>
<td>2332</td>
<td>1056</td>
<td>95.52</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>33.59</td>
<td>305.36</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawantwadi</td>
<td>8843</td>
<td>9783</td>
<td>1106</td>
<td>100.07</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11.17</td>
<td>101.55</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodamarg</td>
<td>3122</td>
<td>3244</td>
<td>1039</td>
<td>94.01</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19.51</td>
<td>177.36</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>99735</td>
<td>110255</td>
<td>1105</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Agriculture Superintendent, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg District.

### Conclusion

By Jasbir Singh’s method the high productivity of cashew occurs in two (Lanja and Vengurla) tahsils and low productivity of cashew is observed in Mandangad, Guhagar and Rajapur tahsils.

### References

Economic Evaluation of Greenhouse for Rose Cultivation in Kolhapur District

Dr. S. B. Sangale,
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S.S.G.M. College, Kopargaon, Dist. Ahmednagar (M.S.) India.

Introduction:
Cultivation of rose in greenhouse more profitable as compare to open field. A greenhouse also extends the growing season and used for year round production of this high value plants. Greenhouse farming fives more income with less effort. It means the greenhouse technology is very useful technology in adverse condition for the economic development of farmers. Adoption of greenhouse technology can improve yield and productivity. Cultivation of rose flowers inside greenhouse also helps in improving the economic conditions of the farmers in the Kolhapur district. The water requirement also reduces inside the greenhouse. Therefore, this technology will also be useful in the water scarcity area and hence study is therefore undertaken to find out the comparative analysis of greenhouse and open filed and their economics for rose cultivation and calculated the benefit cost ratio.

Recently Kolhapur district of South Maharashtra has emerged out as the progressive district for use of greenhouse technology in farming. It would be pertinent to examine and to assess the distributional patterns of greenhouse in the study area. Besides, it is also proposed to examine the input output analysis regarding crops grown. A comparative analysis dealing with crop productivity in the greenhouse and outside the greenhouse.

Objectives Of The Study

1) To study the growth and development of greenhouse farming in the study area.
2) To study the distributional pattern of greenhouse farming in the study area.
3) To assess the economy of crops inside and outside farm in the study area.
4) To assess the economic viability of greenhouse farming in the study area.
5) To calculate the benefit cost ratio of rose farming in greenhouse and open field in the study area.

Study Area
Kolhapur district is one of the most agriculturally developed district in the country. The location of Kolhapur district is 15°43 North to 17°17 North latitudes and 73°40 East 42°14 East longitude. The total Geographical area of Kolhapur district is 7685 Sq. Kms. The maximum temperature of Kolhapur district is 35°c and the minimum is 14°. An average rainfall of the district is 1138.5 mm.

According to census 2011 the total population of the Kolhapur district is 38,76,001 out of them 19,80,658 is male population and female population is 1,895,343. The area under irrigation is Kolhapur district is 1, 21,831 hectors. The main river in the district is Panchganga. Kolhapur district population constituted 3.64 percent of the total Maharashtra Population

Data Base

The present research paper is based on primary and secondary sources of data. The primary data is collected through intensive field work with the help of interviews and discussions with the farmers and relevant persons and authorities.The secondary sources of data were collected from the district agriculture office and state Census Reports and Statistical Abstracts, District Gazetteers and some unpublished records.

Methodology
The collected data from different sources were processed and represented by employing different statistical techniques. The uses of statistical and quantitative techniques have been made wherever necessary. The investigator has also attempted frequent discussions with the rose greenhouse farmers and relevant authorities. This method too, proved the best in strengthening and confirming the collected information.

Growth and Distributional Pattern of Green House Technology.

There are regional variations in the distribution of greenhouses in the district. The socioeconomic environment has determined the location of greenhouses. The high capital investment is only possible by rich farmers who have easy access to baking facilities.
Table – 1.1 Kolhapur District Area under greenhouses
(Received NHM/ NHB subsidy)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Year’s</th>
<th>Area under greenhouses (ha.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2005-2006</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2006-2007</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>10.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>24.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra, Kolhapur District.

Table 1.1 shows the scene of the area under greenhouses in Kolhapur district. The area under greenhouses calculate only subsidy given to greenhouses by National Horticulture Mission (NHM). We find that the year 2007-2008 and 2009-2010 there were no construction greenhouses. The highest area under the greenhouses in the year 2014-15, i.e. 10.40 ha. In the district here we find that the area, increasing contentiously in the district.

Growth of Greenhouse Technology

In Kolhapur district there are three types of greenhouses i.e. GH – I GH-II and GH III (CCPH), which can (wooden/bamboo (NVPH) structure) be differentiated on the basis of material and climate controlling system used lending to variations in the cost for example GH-I requires Rs. 1,08.000 having 200 sq.mt. minimum area 560 sq.mt and GH –III (CCPH) Rs. 1476720 minimum area 1008 sq.mt. According to NHB/NHM rule greenhouse covers minimum area 200 sq.mt for GH – I, area 560 sq.mt for GH- II and 1008 sq.mt. for which drip irrigation facilities are compulsory. Spraying of pesticides and water soluble fertilizer is also done mechanically.

Table 1.2 shows that how there has been an increasing trend in the growth of greenhouses in Kolhapur district. The year 2005-06 is marked with an established of greenhouses in Shirol, Hatkanagale and Kagal Tahsils. In 2011 – 2012 there were 14 greenhouses of which Shirol, Karveer has (03), Kagal (1) Gadchinglaj has (07) greenhouses further in the 2012 – 2013 the number of greenhouses reached to 57 wherein Hatkanagale Tahsil acquired dominance with 28 greenhouses and Gadchinglaj having 16 Kagal, karveer (6) Shahuwadi, Panhala and Ajara having 1 greenhouse.

In the year 2013 – 2014 30 greenhouses recorded in 8 Tahsils. The highest greenhouses in this year Hatkangale (08) karveer (6) Gaddhanglaj (6), Shirol (3) kagal, Ajara and Chandgad (2) and Shahuwadi (1) greenhouses In the year 2014-2015 the total number of greenhouse was 83 in 9 Tahsils. The highest greenhouses in 2014-2015, in the district. Thus the period of 2005 to 2015 has experienced increasing trend in the growth of greenhouses from more 05 to 224 in the district.

Tahsilwise Distribution of Greenhouses.

The establishment of greenhouse technology on commercial basis was initiated by some innovative farmers in 1994-95 in Karveer, Kagal, Hatkanagale and Shirole tahsils. Kolhpur nearby growing urban market for vegetables and flowers. The Bhudargad and Gaganbavada tahsils are unknown about such Agricultural technology. The year 2005-2006 witnessed only 09 greenhouses showing very slow growth. In succeeding year of 2005-2006 greenhouse technology spread in Shirol (6), Kagal (2) and Hatkangle (2). Hatkangle Tahsil is progressive part due to adopt such technology to maximum production of flowers and vegetables. In Shirol and Hatkangle tahsil construction of more greenhouses due to the inspiration of Ghodawat Agro and Shirvirdhan Bio tech. During the year 2009 -2010 the total number of greenhouse 07 in 2 tahsils i.e. Gadchinglaj (4) Hatkangale (3). There has been gradual diffusion of such new technology after 2011 -2012 in the Kolhapur
district. In this year the total 14 greenhouses construction in 04 Tahsils, Shirol (3) Gadchinglaj (7) Karveer (03) Kagal (1). In the year 2012 – 2013 Hatkangle Tahsil has first position with 28. greenhouses which is followed by Hatkangle (28) Gadhighlaj (16),Karveer and Kagal(6) and Shahuwadi, Panhala, Ajara having 01 in these tahsils.

The year of 2013 – 2014 has been decreased the number of greenhouses. In this year 30 greenhouses was constructed by the farmers. Hatkangle (8) tafsil again has shown first ranking position which is followed by Karveer, Gadchinglaj (6), Shirol (3), kagal, Ajara, Chandgad having 02 and Shahuwadi 01. In the year 2014 – 2015 again has been increased with 83 greenhouses in the Kolhapur district. The Shirilo tafsil has shown first ranking position in the district. Hatkanagle (15), Kagal (16) Karveer (17), Panhala, Gadchinglaj (6) and Chandgad is 01 greenhouse constructed.

Thus, rate of adoption of such technology was developed and the greenhouse technology has been diffused in the district. The increase in the number can be attributed to growing awareness and interaction among the farmers, dense network of efficient and quick transportation, 50% subsidies of NHM, NHB and easy loan facilities available through National Banks. Besides this, there are many proposals which can wait to an increasing numbers in years to come as the farmers have become aware of qualitative production and maximization of their returns.

**Distributional Spatial Pattern of Greenhouses.**

The distributional pattern of greenhouse in Kolhapur district shown table 1. The study area can conveniently be divided into three zones which are based on concentration of greenhouses.

A) **High Concentration Zone** :-

This zone includes the villages in Hatkangle, Shirol Gadchinglaj and Karveer & Kagal tafsils which are well connected with tafsil headquarteras by all weathered roads and having good road and railway transport. Hatkangle tafsil has attained first position with 57 greenhouse spread over 13 villages with 100 per cent in GH – II categories. The second position has been attained by Shirilo tafsil with 44 greenhouses of GH – II categories located in 15 villages. The third position is acquired by Gadchinglaj tafsil with 41 greenhouses of GH – II types with 11 villages. The forth position is acquired by Karveer tafsil with 37 greenhouses of GH – II types located in 14 villages. The fifth position is having by Kagal tafsil with 27 greenhouses of GH – II types located in 11 villages. This part consisting of these five tafsils has been emerged out as the ‘Core Zone’ of Greenhouses. The high concentration could be attributed to many factors such as innovative nature of farmers, nearness of state and national highways and railway facilities for quick and efficient transportation of perishable commodities to Mumbai and other national markets, the small farmer also attract towards this new agricultural technology, scheme for financial assistance facilities available from banks and from their own purses, attractive market prices in their earlier stage, favorable policies of NHM/NHB, central government offering @ 50 per cent subsidies for construction greenhouse.

B) **Moderate Concentration Zone** :-

The moderate zone consists of tafsils of Shahuwadi (2), Panhala (7), Radhanagari (2), Ajara (4), and Chandgad (3) which has poor irrigation facilities and because of remote area in the district. However some rich and experimental farmers have undertaken this activity. The rest of the tafsils viz Gaganbanda & Bhudargad have shown negative response to the construction of greenhouses. The major constraint is that the location of these tafsils is far away from the major transportation routes. The rigid topography, remote area and high rainfall, has led to poor stage of economy resulting into the discouragement to peasants for undertaking costlier the construction of greenhouse. Beside this, lack of communication and scientific Knowledge have also led to poor adoption

**Economy Of Crops Inside And Outside Greenhouses a Micro level Study**

It is clear from the fact that all the crops can not be grown in the greenhouses due to the high cost incurred for the creation of controlled climatic conditions. However, greenhouses have provided suitable form of technology to the specific crops. In order to assess the returns received to farmers in and outside the greenhouses, a comparative analysis of Rose a popular flower item has been selected in the present analysis. For this, sample study is attempted which may give the representative picture of the study area. The selection is based on random sampling technique. The greenhouse, owned by Sou. Vijayamala Pandurang Saranaik at
Kerli tal. Karveer, occupies 0.40 ha (1 Acre) cultivated area under Rose. The same crop occupying or 0.40 ha (1 Acre) outside the greenhouse by same farmer. Hence, the greenhouse has been selected for comparative analysis. An assessment of cost of production, consisting of various aspects of inputs is attempted.

1) Labour Cost:
   The cost of human labour in greenhouse is always more (Rs.210000/- than the open field (Rs.180000/-). The farmer with a few labours can arrange different operations. For every item of controlled system labourers in increasing number are required. This leads to the increase in the labour cost. Beside this, daily wages paid to labours in greenhouse are higher than the open field.

2) Material Cost:
   Material cost refers to the Cost required for different inputs like plants, fertlizers and pesticides in and outside the greenhouse. Table1.3 reveals that the cost for plants in and outside the greenhouse is Rs. 200000 (28000 plants, per plant Rs. 7.14/-) and Rs. 60000/- (4500 plants per plant Rs. 13.33/-) respectively accounting for absolute difference of Rs. 140000/-. The tissues plants are used in the greenhouse whereas traditional seeding plants are used for outside and then after cultured on the each plants. A single tissues cultured plants costs Rs. 7.14 in case of greenhouse and open filed plants costs Rs. 13.33/-.
   The cost for fertilizers and pesticides, accounts for Rs. 275000 and Rs. 2000000 with absolute difference of Rs. 75000. The cost of fertilizers and pesticide at both places various significantly. In order to maintain healthy climatic conditions and to control diseases of plants pestcide are used frequently in the greenhouse, similarly timely doses of fertilizers are given to plants in large quantity as compared to crop grown in open field. This leads to increasing cost for crop in greenhouse.

3) Electricity Charges:
   During growing season, energy charges for greenhouse are Rs. 6000/- for open field Rs. 4000 with little difference of Rs. ( Table1.3) Especially in greenhouse where use fogger, mister and drip irrigation system with give to plants water soluble fertilizer the energy charges are further increased the open field.

4) Transportation cost:
   Production of Rose for greenhouse requires special markets located at far distance viz. Mumbai, Hydarbad, Pune, etc. Table – shows that Rs. 8000 are required for transporting greenhouse product whereas for open field crop it amounts Rs. 76000 as it sold in the nearby local markets.

5) Maintenance and Repairing Charges:
   The charges required for maintenances and repairing equipment like pumps, sprayers and others, in greenhouse are Rs. 5000 in one year .For open field, sprayers are rarely used and for irrigation pumps and pipeline maintenance Rs. 2000 are incurred with the difference of Rs. 3000/-. 

6) Composition of Cost:
   Item wise cost incurred reveals the fact that cost of production for greenhouse is more with total Rs. 1061000 than open field crop i.e., Rs 54000 ( Table1.3) with the difference of Rs. 515000/-. Further, the production cost is increased in case of GH Hi-tech type greenhouse particularly for energy maintenance and repairing charges. In the open field total input is Rs. 900000 which is low per unit area (0.40 ha) whereas in greenhouse total input is Rs.250000. The production of rose of greenhouse is always qualitative in shape size which is mainly preferred by Big cities market and occasions i. e. season, Mothers Day, the higher income group of people use rose flowers for decoration. For this, specific market like Pune, Mumbai, in the present region has been preferred by the farmers.

7) Net Returns:
   It is clear from the above analysis that the cost of production of Rose is higher in greenhouse than in the open field for the same unit area. The per unit production is Rs.5 lakh and Rs.3 lakh flowers respectively. The market price of greenhouse production is average Rs. 5.00 flowers. Due to its quality as compared to Rs. 3.00 flowers for open filed produce. Each plant offer nearly flowers production in greenhouse. The total output cost for greenhouse produce goes up to Rs. 1061000 where as open field accounts Rs. 540000. The net returns received from greenhouse are Rs. 1439000 and from open field Rs. 36000 to Sou. Vijaymala Sarnaik for the same crop from the same unit area (0.40ha) during the year 2015 – 2016. But owing to certain limitations greenhouse technology cannot adopted for all the crops.
Table 1.2 Kolhapur District Tahsil wise Distribution of Greenhouses 2005 – 2015

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<td>Radhanagri</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on field work 2016

Table 1.3 Kolhapur District A comparative analysis of input/output cost ( Rs. ) for Rose inside and outside of the greenhouse in sample studies – 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Type of Farm</th>
<th>Type of crops</th>
<th>Area under crop</th>
<th>Cost for plantation</th>
<th>Fertilizer pesticide</th>
<th>Labour Cost</th>
<th>Energy Charges</th>
<th>Transport ation cost</th>
<th>Routine Maintenance cost</th>
<th>Interest on Loan</th>
<th>Other charges</th>
<th>Net Return Total Input</th>
<th>Total cost of production</th>
<th>Net profit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Green house</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>0.40 ha</td>
<td>200000 (28000 plants) Rs.7.14</td>
<td>275000</td>
<td>210000</td>
<td>60000</td>
<td>80000 Rs.76 per box</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>280000</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>25000000 Ave. per flower Rs.5.00 (25ksh)</td>
<td>1061000</td>
<td>1439000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Traditional Field (Open field)</td>
<td>Rose</td>
<td>0.40 ha</td>
<td>60000 (Rs.1333 plants) 4300 Plants</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>180000</td>
<td>40000</td>
<td>760000 Rs.76 per box</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>150000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>900000 Rs.3.00/flowers 3 lakh flower</td>
<td>540000</td>
<td>360000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Difference</td>
<td>--</td>
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<td>140000</td>
<td>175000</td>
<td>30000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>265000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1900000 Rs.3.00/flowers 3 lakh flower</td>
<td>155000</td>
<td>1079000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Based on field work 2016

Analysis of economic viability

Table 1.2 reflects the required cost of cultivation includes expenditure incurred for field preparation, planting material fertilizer and pesticide, Labour, Energy, charges, transportation routine maintenance cost, interest on loan and other charges etc. Because of high humidity inside the greenhouse as compared to outside. The temperature conditions inside the greenhouse restrict the growth of insect and pests and therefore, no insecticides or pesticides were used inside the greenhouse, whereas these were used outside the greenhouse whenever required. To carry out economic feasibility of greenhouse for farmer, it was considered that each crop...
was growth at a time inside the greenhouse with full capacity. The details of the total cost and benefit for selected crops grown inside the greenhouse are given in Table 1.3.

**Benefit Cost Ratio.**

Benefit cost ratio of Rose production has been calculated. It is calculated by dividing total input (present worth) by total output (present worth of cost).

$$CBR: \quad \frac{NR}{TC} = \frac{TI}{TO}$$

Where

- $NR = \text{Net Return (Total Input)}$
- $TC = \text{Total cost of Production (Total Output)}$

Benefit cost ratio of Rose has been calculated as under,

**Greenhouse**

$$CBR = \frac{TI (NR)}{TO (TC)}$$

$$CBR = \frac{2500000}{1061000}$$

$$CBR = 2.35$$

**Open field**

$$CBR = \frac{TI (NR)}{TO (TC)}$$

$$CBR = \frac{900000}{540000}$$

$$CBR = 1.66$$

Above calculation shows that the Cost Benefit Ratio of greenhouse inside growing plants of rose as 2.35. Benefit Cost Ratio is high, when plants rose was grown inside the greenhouse because of its high production and high market price.

The cost Benefit Ratio of open field growing plants of Rose as 1.66. It is less because of low production and low price in market.

**Conclusions**

1. Kolhapur district is well developed in greenhouse farming in Maharashtra and the district is highest in Maharashtra for greenhouse area and production. From 2005-06 to 2014-15 during these 10 year period the cultivated area under greenhouse farming has increased from 0.45 ha to 24.85 ha in the district because of subsidy given by NHM/NHB to farmers. This shows that farming is developing from traditional to hi-tech.
2. In Kolhapur district greenhouses concentrated only on the production of flowers and vegetables.
3. Greenhouse farming technology gives an opportunity for the economic development of farmers.
4. The distribution of greenhouses in Kolhapur district is uneven.
5. For market development use of internet is very important. All information about the market is available on internet, so using this facility national and International markets information must be found out daily, from the market centers of International Trade Center, Geneva, European Union and Japan.
6. Adoption of greenhouse technology can improve yield and productivity.
7. Greenhouse farming gives more income with less effort. It means the greenhouse technology is very useful technology in adverse condition for the economic development of farmers. The Greenhouse is expensive to build and operate. As a result, potential profits are high, but so is the risk involved.
8. Greenhouse growing is an intensive form of plant production and has the potential for high returns, but crops grown in greenhouses are exacting requirements and the market has very high quality demand. Greenhouse technology helps to increase quality, yield, and optimum use of farm inputs and some crops reduce yield duration.
9. Use of greenhouse technology under the precision farming guidelines enhanced rose crop yield by 3-4 times in case of comparison to the conventional method of farming.
10. Government should have provided training facilities for construction of greenhouses and its management.
11. The Cost Benefit Ratio of greenhouse inside growing plants of rose as 2.35. Benefit Cost Ratio is high, when plants rose was grown inside the greenhouse because of its high production and high market price.
12. The cost Benefit Ratio of open field growing plants of Rose as 1.66. It is less because of low production and low price in market.

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The Impact of Globalization on Thermal Pollution

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Santosh Bhimrao Patil College, Mandrup

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Abstract:
The march of globalisation seems inexorable, with effects felt throughout the world. These effects include, but are not limited to, reduced genetic diversity in agriculture (loss of crop varieties and livestock breeds), loss of wild species, spread of exotic species, pollution of air, water and soil, accelerated climatic change, exhaustion of resources, and social and spiritual disruption. Globalization has had far-reaching effects on our lifestyle. It has led to faster access to technology, improved communication, and innovation. Apart from playing an important role in bringing people of different cultures together, it has ushered a new era in the economic prosperity and has opened up vast channels of development. However, globalization has also created some areas of concern, and prominent among these is the impact that it has had on the environment. The thermal pollution often doesn’t come to mind. People will first think of things like carbon emissions, personal pollution and waste, and a variety of other changing factors. However, thermal pollution is a real and persistent problem in our modern society. In layman’s terms, thermal pollution is when an industry or other human-made organization takes in water from a natural source and either cools it down or heats it up. They then eject that water back into the natural resource, which changes the oxygen levels and can have disastrous effects on local ecosystems and communities. Thermal pollution is defined as sudden increase or decrease in temperature of a natural body of water which may be ocean, lake, river or pond by human influence. This normally occurs when a plant or facility takes in water from a natural resource and puts it back with an altered temperature. Usually, these facilities use it as a cooling method for their machinery or to help better produce their products. Plants that produce different products or waste water facilities are often the culprits of this massive exodus of thermal pollution. In order to properly control and maintain thermal pollution, humans and governments have been taking many steps to effectively manage how plants are able to use the water. However, the effects are still lasting today.

Keywords: Globalization, Pollution, Thermal Pollution & Thermal shocking

Introduction:
The worldwide movement toward economic, financial, trade, and communications integration. Globalization implies the opening of local and nationalistic perspectives to a broader outlook of an interconnected and interdependent world with free transfer of capital, goods, and services across national territories. However, it does not include unhindered movement of labor and, as suggested by some economists, may hurt smaller or fragile economies if applied indiscriminately. Globalization, a term that was used infrequently before the 1990s, is now in common parlance. It refers primarily to an economic system in which raw materials, manufactured goods, intellectual property and financial transactions flow freely (although not equally) across international borders under the super-vision of an international trade authority. It also refers to the homogenisation of language and cultural identity that accompanies this flux of material, ideas and money. Despite its growing strength, the side effects of this pervasive economic strategy remain poorly understood, perhaps because the great majority of them are indirect. This is especially true of the environmental effects. The march of globalisation is often described as inexorable, leading to a final state of which a few, very large corporations dominate world commerce, under the regulation not of nation states but one or a small number of regulatory bodies. These bodies are not run by statesmen, jurists or ecologists, but by economists whose viewpoints harmonise with those of the multinationals they regulate.

Pollution, also called environmental pollution, the addition of any substance (solid, liquid, or gas) or any form of energy (such as heat, sound, or radioactivity) to the environment at a rate faster than it can be dispersed, diluted, decomposed, recycled, or stored in some harmless form. The major kinds of pollution are (classified by environment) air pollution, water pollution, and land pollution. Modern society is also...
concerned about specific types of pollutants, such as noise pollution, light pollution, and even plastic pollution.

Thermal pollution is the degradation of water quality by any process that changes ambient water temperature. A common cause of thermal pollution is the use of water as a coolant by power plants and industrial manufacturers. When water used as a coolant is returned to the natural environment at a higher temperature, the sudden change in temperature decreases oxygen supply and affects ecosystem composition. Fish and other organisms adapted to particular temperature range can be killed by an abrupt change in water temperature (either a rapid increase or decrease) known as "thermal shock."

**Consequences of Globalization on Thermal Pollution**

1. **Decrease in Dissolved Oxygen Levels:** The warm temperature reduces the levels of DO (Dissolved Oxygen) in water. The warm water holds relatively less oxygen than cold water. The decrease in DO can create suffocation for plants and animals such as fish, amphibians and copepods, which may give rise to anaerobic conditions. Warmer water allows algae to flourish on surface of water and over the long term growing algae can decrease oxygen levels in the water.

2. **Increase in Toxins:** With the constant flow of high temperature discharge from industries, there is a huge increase in toxins that are being regurgitated into the natural body of water. These toxins may contain chemicals or radiation that may have harmful impact on the local ecology and make them susceptible to various diseases.

3. **Loss of Biodiversity:** A dent in the biological activity in the water may cause significant loss of biodiversity. Changes in the environment may cause certain species of organisms to shift their base to some other place while their could be significant number of species that may shift in because of warmer waters. Organisms that can adapt easily may have an advantage over organisms that are not used to the warmer temperatures.

4. **Ecological Impact:** A sudden thermal shock can result in mass killings of fish, insects, plants or amphibians. Hotter water may prove favorable for some species while it could be lethal for other species. Small water temperature increases the level of activity while higher temperature decreases the level of activity. Many aquatic species are sensitive to small temperature changes such as one degree Celsius that can cause significant changes in organism metabolism and other adverse cellular biology effects.

5. **Affects Reproductive Systems:** A significant halt in the reproduction of marine wildlife (although this may be true, reproduction can still occur between fish – but the likelihood of defects in newborns is significantly higher) can happen due to increasing temperatures as reproduction can happen with in certain range of temperature. Excessive temperature can cause the release of immature eggs or can prevent normal development of certain eggs.

6. **Increases Metabolic Rate:** Thermal pollution increases the metabolic rate of organisms as increasing enzyme activity occurs that causes organisms to consume more food than what is normally required, if their environment were not changed. It disrupts the stability of food chain and alter the balance of species composition.

7. **Migration:** The warm water can also cause particular species of organisms to migrate to suitable environment that would cater to its requirements for survival. This can result in loss for those species that depend on them for their daily food as their food chain is interrupted.

**Conclusion:**

The most important thing to consider is that the effects of thermal pollution greatly outweigh the human need for it to be done. Plants and industries have been able to find successful ways around thermal pollution, but many of them are not practicing it because it’s simply easier to work from the traditional model. If we want to promote the thriving environment that surrounds marine biology, then the attitude around thermal pollution needs to take a drastic turn. By being aware of the causes and effects, you can have a significant impact on how these plants choose to operate and you can opt to make change. It is far easier-and more realistic-to predict the disruption and possible demise of globalization than to devise strategies to cope with the environmental upheavals to come. Presumably, physical environmental changes, including increases...
in atmospheric carbon dioxide, changes in temperature, melting of permafrost and oxidation of boreal peat deposits, changes in the distribution and abundance of rainfall and storm events, sea level rise and changes in the ozone shield will have to be dealt with primarily on an ad hoc basis, to the limited extent possible.

Acknowledgements:
I thank Dr Parag Khadake for his encouragement in the preparation of this manuscript, Dr Waghmare H.A. for her critical reading and advice, and an anonymous reviewer for helpful suggestions.

References:
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Abstract

Ambegaon talsil is located in North-West part of Pune district. It is included in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra. Western Ghat is one of the twelve megabiodiversity hotspots in the world. A site for ex-situ conservation of endangered plants was selected on the Eastern side of the water reservoir in the campus of Annasaheb Awate College, Manchar. The total area of the project is one acre. The land was leveled in the month of May, 2009. Pits were dug at the distance of 10 x 10 ft of size 3 x 3 x 3 ft. These pits were filled with a mixture of clay soil and vermicompost (3:1). The propagules of endangered plants were collected from Bhimashankar forest, Jambhori, Kalwadi, Varsi sacred groove, Sagdara sacred groove & Awasari Ghat etc. The collected propagules were planted in the filled pits at the onset of the rainy season in the month of June, 2009. The weeding was regularly done at an interval of two months. The fertilizer mixture "Sampurna" (15:15:15) was supplied in the month of August at the rate of 100 g/plant in the diameter 2 ft. These plants were regularly sprayed with a mixture of 0.1% Bavistin and 0.15% Endosulphan at an interval of 15 days. The growing plants were regularly irrigated at an interval of 6 days after August to January, 2009 and of 4 days after the February, 2009. These plants are now luxuriantly growing in the field.

Introduction:

Forest is the natural reservoirs of medicinal plants. About 96% of medicinal plants are obtained from the forest. Due to a large forest cover in our country, India is one of the important countries supplying raw material for the production of Ayurvedic medicines. India stands second highest in the world for the production of Ayurvedic drugs. In the year 2008-2009, India has exported Ayurvedic drug of Rs. 594.77 crores. A reputed institution in India has enlisted 800 endangered plants. There are natural and manmade reasons for making plants endangered. In United States, farmers are still cutting trees to clear land at an alarmingly high rate. There are 150 industries in the Pune district producing Ayurvedic drugs. Pune district has lost 1% forest for developmental activities.

Material and Methods:

1) A site ex-situ conservation of endangered plant was selected on the Eastern side of the water reservoir in the college campus.
2) The land was leveled; pits were dug out (3 x 3 x 3 ft) and were filled with a mixture of clay soil and vermicompost.
3) The propagules of endangered plants were collected from Western part of Pune district and planting was done in the pits and watered.
4) The weeding, watering and spraying of pesticides was done regularly.
5) A fertilizer dose of 15:15:15 was given in August.

Result and Discussion:

The results of present investigation are shown by the photographs. It was observed that 20% plantlets/seedlings died. These pits will be replanted in the coming monsoon. There is a luxuriant growth of plant due to regular weeding watering, fertigation and pest control practices. Important cultivated endangered plants are as below:

Abelmoscus manihot L., Argeria hookeri Hook, Daemia extensa, Gardenia resinifera Roth, Nothopodites nimmoniana (Grah). Mabb., Oroxylon indicum (L.) Vent., Rauvolfia serpentina (L.) Beth, Saraca asoca (Roxb.) de Wilde, Terminalia cuneata Roth, Aegle marmelos (L.) Corr, Celasia chinensis etc.
Acknowledgement: We gratefully acknowledge UGC, New Delhi for Financial support.

Reference:
Occurrence of an Ascomycetous Fungus *Didymosphaeria* in the Aquatic Habitat of Western Ghats.

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Abstract

While Surveying freshwater red algae along the Western Ghats, the authors came across the specimen of *Didymosphaeria* Fuckel; associated with the species of Batachospermum. Roth in a Swiftly flowing stream in shaded places. The fungus grows on fully submerged dead fallen twigs and wood of an unidentified angiospermic plants and was mistaken in the field for algae owing to its light brownish colour. Critical examination however revealed that it is a fungus belong to class Ascomycotina. (Ainsworth et al 1973).

The fungus resembles to *Didymosphaeria* in the morphology of its fruit body asci and ascospores and hence it is considered as a species of *Didymosphaeria*. However it is unique because of its aquatic habit and sub-microscopic upper extracellular reproductive mycelium with perithecioid pseudothecia.

All the earlier reports on the genus *Didymosphaeria* are from terrestrial environments and the present report is the first record of it's kind from aquatic habitat. Besides, the material differs from existing species in its overall morphology dimensions of fruiting body, asci, ascospores and mechanism of spore dispersal. Therefore it is described as a new species *Didymosphaeria* aquatica sp.nov.

Introduction:

While studying freshwater algal diversity from the Western Ghats, the authors came across an interesting aquatic ascomycetous fungus growing on submerged dead wood and dead twigs of an unidentified angiospermic plant. The fungus is a member of family pleosporaceae, order Pleosporales of subdivision Ascomycotina, division Eumycota (Ainsworth et al 1973). The family pleosporaceae is characterised by perithecioid pseudothecia that occur on wood and dead herbaceous stem. The asci are intermingled with pseudoparaphyses.

Western Ghats is one among the twelve major biodiversity hotspot, and it ranges the coastal strip of Western India. The present material is collected during late monsoon from the streams shaded with trees at an elevation of about 9000 meters near Maharashtra – Goa border area.

Material and Methods:

The material collected was examined with the help of hand lens on the spot and kept in the plastic bottles along with the stream water. The pH of the water was 7.8. The material was brought to the laboratory and examined under a sterio binocular microscope to study habit, position of fruit bodies, their gross morphology etc.

Results:

The genus *Didymosphaeria* was erected by Fuckel (1869) *Didymosphaeria* sadasivanii was the first report of the genus by Ramchandra Reddy (1960) from India.

Taxonomy:

*Didymosphaeria* *aquatica* sp. nov.

Mycelia profusely branched, reddish brown attached by base to the substrate and submerged in freshwater. Pseudothecia solitary, short stalked developed on short lateral branches, situated on a peridium, hyaline, pseudoparanchymatous, measure 325 – 335 x 255 – 267 µm in v.s. Ostioles measure 10 -16 µm. Ascii bitunicate, clavate, short stalked eight spored measure 162 – 171 x 36 – 40 µm. Pseudoparaphyses many filiform and colourless. Ascospores, eight, irregularly biseriate, light brown, bicolled and constricted at the septa, measure 49 – 54 x 18 – 23 µm.
Matrix: Dead twigs and dead wood in freshwater stream.
Loc.: Maharashtra Goa border area.
Date: April, 2000
Leg.: BBC/AQ/1/2000

Discussion:
The present material differs from all other reported species in having unique aquatic habit, sub-microscope aerial nature of mycelium and fruit bodies. The fruit bodies are solitary pale brownish and transparent with single layered pseudoparanchymatos wall. It also differs in the measurement of fruit bodies, asci and ascospores. Hence it is considered as a new species and named as D. aquatica sp. nov. This is a first report of genus Didymosphaeria in aquatic habit.

Acknowledgment:
The authors are grateful to Dr. (Mrs.) L. N. Nair, for help in confirming the identification and suggestions and to UGC for financial assistance.

References:
Analysis of Water Quality Parameters in Various Villages in Karad Tehsil

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Abstract
This paper deals with analysis of the various physical and chemical parameters of different samples from Karad Tehsil, Satara District of Maharashtra, India. The parameters are Total hardness, turbidity, pH, conductivity, TDS, Alkalinity, etc within the permissible limits. The results are compared with slandered prescribed values. The contaminated water is unfit for human consumption. Frequent monitoring is essential to provide safe and healthy life for beings.

Key Words- Parameters, permissible limit.

Introduction
Next to air water is most important for existence of life on the earth. India is heading towards fresh water crisis mainly due to improper management of water resources and environmental degradation. During past two decades the water level in several parts of country has been falling rapidly due to an increase in extraction.

Due to increased human population, Industrialization use of fertilizers in agriculture and manmade activity natural aquatic resources are causing pollution. In aquatic environment leading to decline of water quality. Therefore it is necessary that the quality of drinking water should be checked at regular time interval. Due to use of contaminated drinking water hum population suffer from a variety of water born diseases. In present study we have studied various physicochemical parameters of fresh ground water in various villages of Karad Tehsil.

Materials and Methods
Samples are collected from different regions at Karad Tehsil. Samples are collected from populated area, industrial area, agricultural and residential colonies. Samples from open dug well, bore well, hand pump, also taken. Samples are collected in clean polythene bottles. Preservation and transportation of the water samples to the laboratory can be done as per slandered methods. pH, conductance are measured by pH meter, conductometer. Other parameters such as TDS, alkalinity, Hardness, chlorides, phosphate, free CO$_2$, DO were estimated in the laboratory by slandered methods as prescribed.

Results and Discussions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>pH</th>
<th>Conductance</th>
<th>TDS mg/lit</th>
<th>Alkalinity mg/lit</th>
<th>Hardness mg/lit</th>
<th>Chlorides mg/lit</th>
<th>Phosphate mg/lit</th>
<th>Free CO$_2$</th>
<th>DO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>1.24x10$^{-3}$</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>130.6</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>2.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>0.96x10$^{-3}$</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>3.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>0.45x10$^{-3}$</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>31.42</td>
<td>0.026</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>0.87x10$^{-3}$</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>96.56</td>
<td>0.052</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>0.92x10$^{-3}$</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>3.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) pH :- The pH is scale of acidity and alkalinity which defines the medium of sample. All water sample show high pH that is above 7.

2) Conductance: - Electrical conductivity in water is present due to various ions present in it. It is defined as the measure of ability of aqueous medium to carry an electric current. The minimum EC was recorded for sample is in the range 0.45x10$^{-3}$ mho/cm.

3) Total dissolved solids (TDS) – TDS is calculated by using TDS meter. In the present study the lowest TDS value is 210 mg/lit and maximum value is 570 mg/lit.
4) Alkalinity: - The neutralizing capacity of strong acid is defined as alkalinity of water. The presence of carbonates, bicarbonates affects the alkalinity of water. Water may contain phosphates, silicates, borates which contribute to impart water alkaline in nature. In the present study the lowest value is 300mg/lit, 

5) Total Hardness of water: - The total hardness of water was determined by complexometric titration with EDTA using Erichome Black T indicator.
In the present study the lowest value is 172mg/lit and highest value is 460 mg/lit.

6) Chloride content (salinity):-
Chloride ions are present in water sample usually as CaCl₂ MgCl₂ and NaCl. It enters in H₂O by polluting materials, wastes, salts present in soil. Chloride content above 250 ppm imparts unacceptable taste to drinking water. The minimum chloride content is 96.56 mg/lit and maximum chloride content is 639 mg/lit.

7) Phosphorous Content: - The phosphate is considered as the critical nutrient for growth of algae in water. The most important source of phosphate is the discharge of domestic sewage, detergents and agricultural runoff.
The minimum phosphate content is 0.026mg/lit and maximum content is phosphate 1.30 mg/lit.

8) Free carbon Dioxide in water :- Free COD can be easily determined by reacting the water sample with NaOH. The minimum COD is 22 ppm and maximum COD 110 ppm.

9) Dissolved Oxygen in water: - Dissolved oxygen in water is determined by Winklers iodometric method. The minimum DO is 2.80 mg/lit and maximum DO is 5.3 mg/lit.

Conclusion: - 
Contaminated water is unfit for human consumption. Frequent monitoring is essential to provide a safe and healthy life for human beings by providing them clean, disease free and nutrient rich water. Water should be tested immediately if it suddenly develops any unusual color, taste or odor.

References:-

Allelopathic Effect of Gymnema Sylvestre (Retz.) Leaf Leachates on Germination And Growth of Trigonella-Foenum Garecum L.C.V.Lam Selection-1

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Introduction:

The presence of neighbouring plants species can have a significant influence on seed germination, growth and yield of crop plant (Rice, 1974). Olofsdotter et. al. (1995) stated that, the Allelopathy as the direct influence of chemicals released from one living plant on the development and growth of another plant. Putnam (1985) described the phenomenon of auto toxicity as a special form of Allelopathy that occur when chemical substances released from one plant inhibit or delay germination and growth of same or different plant species.

The influence may be either positive or negative depending upon the nature of allelochemical released by the Allelopathic plants. Such Allelopathic effect will become more prominent to future agricultural systems.

In the present investigation deals with the study of significant Allelopathic effects of Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) leaf leachates on the germination and growth of Trigonella foenum-graecum L. c.v.Lam selection-01

During the experimental period Environmental temperature of Konkan region ranging from 10°C to 34.87°C and Relative humidity at morning period ranging from 87% to 98%.it was maximum during monsoon and decreased during post monsoon period weather condition prevailing during experimental period.

Key Words: Allelopathy, Gymnema sylvestre (Retz.) , Konkan.

Material and Method:

During the month of September to October, fully growth matured green leaf samples were collected from Kudavle forest area. It is 15 km away from Dapoli tahasil. The collected leaf samples are brought in the laboratory. Then these samples were dried first at 60 °C for two days and thereafter at 80 °C for two days. These dried leaves were grind through two mesh size by electrical grinder to make fine powder. One hundred grams leaf powder of selected plant species were soaked in conical flask containing 200 ml distilled water for 24 hours.

The leaf leachates were filtered and the filtrate made up 200 ml volume by using distilled water. Which were considered as 100% and then diluted with distilled water and prepare solution like as:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T0</th>
<th>- Control Tap water.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T1</td>
<td>- 20 % leachates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2</td>
<td>- 40 % leachates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3</td>
<td>- 60 % leachates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4</td>
<td>- 80 % leachates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T5</td>
<td>- 100 % leachates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The treatment was replicated four times by using R. B. D. design.

Trigonella foenum -graecum L. seeds were treated with 0.1% mercuric chloride and washed thrice with distilled water and dried on sterile absorbent paper to avoid fungal attack. Twenty five seeds of Trigonella foenum-graecum L. were tested for germination in 90 mm diameter petridishes containing germinating paper saturated with above concentration of leaf leachates. The moistened petridishes was maintained by adding 2.5 ml leaf leachates solutions.
The percentage of germination, root and shoot length and biomass production of the seedling was recorded after 3 DAS, 4DAS, 5DAS, 6DAS and 7 Days after sowing.

Data were subjected to statistical analysis for estimating allelopathic effect of different concentration of leachates of forest plant on the field crops. The value of the germination percentage was firstly converted to respective ARAC-SIN value. These ARC-SIN values were used for statistical analysis. The standard error and critical difference were calculated by following method prescribed by Panse and Sukhatme (1995).

**Result And Discussion:**

The different treatment of leaf leachates of various concentrations are significantly affected on germination percentage of *Trigonella foenum-graecum* L at all the stages. The germination percentage, radical length, plumule length was decreased progressively with increase in the concentration of leaf leachates of aqueous solutions. It is depicted in Table No. 1

**Effect of different concentration of Gymnema sylvestre (Rez.) leaf leachates on germination and growth of Trigonella foenum-graecum L (Note: Figure in the parentheses indicates ARC-SIN Values.**)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Germination % Days after soaking</th>
<th>Length of Radicle(cm) Days after soaking</th>
<th>Length of plumule(cm) Days after soaking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T&lt;sub&gt;0&lt;/sub&gt; control</td>
<td>75.00 (60.00)</td>
<td>80.00 (63.43)</td>
<td>80.00 (63.43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt; (20%)</td>
<td>53.33 (46.90)</td>
<td>60.00 (50.76)</td>
<td>61.66 (51.74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt; (40%)</td>
<td>40.00 (39.23)</td>
<td>50.00 (45.00)</td>
<td>50.00 (45.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt; (60%)</td>
<td>33.33 (31.08)</td>
<td>38.33 (31.08)</td>
<td>38.33 (31.08)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T&lt;sub&gt;4&lt;/sub&gt; (80%)</td>
<td>26.66 (31.08)</td>
<td>26.66 (31.08)</td>
<td>26.66 (31.08)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T&lt;sub&gt;5&lt;/sub&gt; (100%)</td>
<td>13.33 (21.41)</td>
<td>20.00 (26.56)</td>
<td>20.00 (26.56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE ±</td>
<td>1.360</td>
<td>1.581</td>
<td>1.721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD at 5%</td>
<td>4.284</td>
<td>4.980</td>
<td>5.421</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similar results were also observed by Gayner (1992), when he studied the effect of different leachates of different tree species on germination of rice and cowpea. The germination of rice was moderately affected with the leaf leachates of *Tectona grandis* L. (Jadhav and Gaynar, 1994), *Casuarina equisetifolia* (Jadhav and
Gaynar, 1995). They observed that the germination of rice was above 80% in leaf leachates obtained after soaking the teak leaves for 24 Hrs.

Meklania (1984) showed the different leaf leachates obtained from different tree species affected differentially the germination of different agricultural crops. Maximum inhibition was recorded for *Scalaria italica* than treated with *C. australis* and *G. Optiva* leachats. The germination of *Glycine soja* seed was least inhibited. Bhatia and *et.al.* (2005) observed the germination percentage of wheat decreased with the increase in rice straw leachates concentration as compared to control.

Rai and Tripathi (1982), reported the leaf leachates from *Eupatorium riparium* Regel. significantly inhibited the radical and plumule length of *E.adenophorum* and *Trifo lium repens*. Rao and *et.al.* (1977) reported that aqueous extract of dry leaves of *Parthenium hysterophrus* L. inhibit the dry weight of plumule and radicals of *Triticum vulgare* L.

From above, similar line of our observations. It was concluded that 100% leaf leachates at 7DAS decreases germination percentage, root and shoot length i.e. 20%, 0.60 cm, and 0.70 cm followed by 80%, 60%, 40% and 2% leaf extract respectively as shown in the aboveTable No.1.

References:
Environmental Remediation: Advanced Approaches

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Abstract: The environmental safety has become severe in the World with the boost of industrialization and urbanization. In this paper, the remediation technologies including physical remediation, chemical remediation and biological remediation are focused. The mechanisms of remediation, strengths and drawbacks, developing trend were reviewed in order to supply reference to the study in this field.

Introduction:

Pollution of ecosystems or in broadly meaning environmental pollution is an integral part of modern society development. All over the world the contaminated sites are a wide environmental problem. The 1960s can be supposed as a keystone in environmental thinking – to comprise such development that has to be based on environment and industry coexistence. In general, the origination of polluted sites can be divided into two periods [1].

The first, historical pollution that involves polluted sites arose particularly in the period from the World War II to the 1960s. In this period dominated thinking, which overplays ability of ecosystems to eliminate man produced pollution. Thereof industry and agriculture experienced rapid growth. Lack of environmental management causes historical pollution (dumping, poor storage, uncontrolled release of chemicals and others). Besides, this period is characterized by absence of comprehensive environmental knowledge. The second period (from the 1960s to nowadays) comprises the concept of sustainable development with emphasis on environmental preservation and protection, agreements, strategies, and action programs in international, regional, national, and sub national levels, advancement of environmental knowledge theory and practice, and interchange of viewpoint on nature capacity to receive pollution. Nevertheless, development of the best available techniques, environmental technologies, environmental management, legal acts on the one hand and ongoing environmental pollution e.g., oil spills, industrial accidents, military operations, inobservance of environmental protection and safety legal acts and measures on the other hand are a relevant characteristic of the second period. At present developed remediation technologies can be considered as a response to previously and nowadays advisedly or unawares created pollution. Now development of economics has a tendency toward pollution prevention that is more effective than remediation activities.[1]

Water remediation with iron nanomaterial:

A common system that has been developed over the years to remediate water is known as a ‘pump and treat’ system. The system in Figure (a) is meant to pump water from the soil to the surface, to handle it and then to inject it back into the ground. This treatment can be used to clean up pollutants such as chlorinated hydrocarbons, aromatic nitro compounds, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides and chromate compounds. The PRB method (b), which is expected to replace the pump and treat method, has some disadvantages, such as its cost (it is very
expensive) and there is no definite time of replacement. Sometimes the reactivity of iron is reduced due to the presence of impurities in the form of metal hydroxide and metal carbonate compounds.\[2\]

Nanotechnology for clean water:
Only 30\% of all water on the Earth is not trapped in the ice or glaciers and only 0.08\% of it is clean water, an analogy of 1 teaspoon of water versus a 5 liter container of water. In recent years, water has become an important issue, and it is quite difficult to solve the associated problems. The development of nanotechnology can be used to improve water quality. Several methods that can use nanotechnology use reactive media for separation and filtration, bioremediation and disinfection. Remediation is the process to remove, minimize or neutralize the water contaminants that can damage human health or ecosystems. Remediation technologies can be divided into three categories, namely (1) thermal, (2) physicochemical and (3) biological methods. Most traditional methods such as extraction, adsorption and oxidation. \[2\]

Remediation of Air Pollution:
There are three major ways in which nanotechnology is being used to treat and reduce the different air pollutants; adsorption by nano-absorptive materials, degradation by nanocatalysis, and filtration/separation by nanofilters.

a) Adsorption by nano-adsorptive materials:
Nanoscience and nanotechnology supposed that many of the present problems including air quality can be solved or greatly ameliorated using the nanoscale adsorbents, called nanoadsorbents. Carbon nanostructures have extremely physical properties like average pore diameter, pore volume, and surface area making them significant for industrial application as nanoadsorbents with high selectivity, affinity, and capacity. There are four examples of carbon nanostructures: fullerene (0D), carbon nanotubes (1D), graphene (2D), and graphite (3D) \[1\]

b) Filtration/separation by Nanofilters
Another approach for air pollution control is nanostructured membranes that have pores small enough to separate different pollutants from exhaust. Research focuses on the improvement and optimization of nano-structured membranes to capture several gas pollutants. Nanofibre-coated filter media are used for air filtration (e.g. dust removal) at industrial plants and for filtration of the inlet air for gas turbines). In particulate, filtration by nano-structured membranes is suitable for several VOCs vapors. For example, formaldehyde (HCHO) imposes great challenges for its removal. \[1\]
Phytoremediation technology for reclamation of Heavy Metals-polluted soil and water

Phytovolatilization
During Phytovolatilization, the soluble contaminants are taken up with water by the roots, transported to the leaves and volatilized in to the atmosphere through the stomata. Vitalization of many metals like selenium, arsenic and mercury by plants has been reported.\textsuperscript{[3]} Phytostabilization

Phytostabilization is a mechanism that immobilizes contaminants mainly metals within the root zone. Thus limiting their migration. Immobilization contaminants can result from adsorption of metals to plan roots, formation of metal complexes, precipitation of metals (Due to a change in PH), Or a change to less toxic redox state which causes a decrease in the mobility and bioavailability of metals. Another similar phenomenon called phytosequestration.\textsuperscript{[3]} Phytoextraction

Phytoextraction may be defined as the extraction of metals from soil or sediment by metal accumulating vascular plants. These plant take up the metals from the external medium and translocate them to the roots and shoots.\textsuperscript{[3]}

Conclusion
Nanotechnology has been developed to achieve the purpose of maintaining environmental sustainability. In this case, environmental sustainability is not limited to human environmental issues, but also human health problems. Technologies that have been developed include technologies which can enhance and improve the conventional technological capabilities and new technologies which replace the Conventional technologies. Nanotechnology can also be applied to clean the air from toxic gases such as CO, VOCs and dioxins using CNTs, gold nanoparticles and other adsorbents. The application of nanotechnology in the environmental field is not limited to the conditions where environmental contamination has occurred. Nanotechnology can also be applied to prevent the creation of pollution. Its applications include the synthesis of green materials, coatings and biocides to prevent the release of hazardous substances into the environment. Although nanotechnology has many applications in the fields of environmental technology, it needs to be studied further to assess its risk. This is in accordance with the principle that the more sophisticated the technologies, the greater the risks they pose.

References:

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4) Rasel Das,a,* Chad D. Vecitis,b Agnes Schulze,a Bin Cao,c Ahmad Fauzi Ismail,d Xianbo Lu,e Jiping Chene and Seeram Ramakrishnaf, Recent Advances in Nanomaterials for Water Protection and Monitoring.
Effect of Varying Levels of *Asparagus Recemosus* on Growth And Feed Utilization of An Indian Major Carp, *Cirrhinus Mrigala* (Ham)

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Dr. D. V. Muley  
Department of Zoology,  
Shivaji University, Kolhapur

Abstract:

A 120 days feeding trial was conducted to evaluate the potential of *Asparagus racemosus* root meal as dietary protein source in the diet of *Cirrhinus mrigala* fingerlings. Six experimental diets were formulated to contain 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60% and 70% *A. racemosus* leaf meal to partially replace other protein ingredients in the *C. mrigala* diet. The diet containing 0% leaf meal served as the control. The results of the growth and feed utilization responses show that there were no significant differences among the fish fed diets 1–3 but were significantly different from fish fed on diet 4 which had lower growth and feed utilization values. The present findings show that *A. racemosus* root meal has good potential for use as one of the protein sources in *C. mrigala* diet up to 30% level without compromising growth.

Keywords: *Asparagus racemosus*; *Cirrhinus mrigala*; growth; feed utilization.

Introduction:

The success of fish farming depends to a very large extent on the provision of adequate quantities of nutritionally balanced feeds in a form in which fish can utilize. Even when the natural feed forms the main source of nutrition, supplemental feeding with artificial feed is necessary to obtain increased production in ponds. In most cases, the formulations are too expensive for use in developing countries. The high cost of some feed ingredients like fish meal has been a problem to use it in formulated diet. Considerable research is now underway to find suitable substitutes in order to formulate cheaper feeds.

The uncertain supply, high price and large demand of fishmeal lead to shortage of fishmeal. To sustain the fish growth it is needed to search alternative fish feed sources. Work on formulation, preparation and testing of feeds based on locally available ingredients is being investigated towards alternative inexpensive protein sources for fish feeds.

There is a developing interest in using medicinal herbs as a kind of dietary supplement in aquaculture and in showing the positive effects on growth and the immune response. Medicinal herbs can improve the quantity of micro-flora in the intestine by increasing some good microbes and inhibiting increased digestion capacity (Liu et al., 2004).

Many nutritionists tried to incorporate medicinal herbs in fish diet. They showed the positive results regarding growth performance and feed utilization of fish. Inclusion of medicinal plant material in fish diet showed better protein and lipid contents after long term feeding. Various medicinal plants like, Chinese herb (Wang et al., 2006), *Quillaja* (Francis et al., 2005) and *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (Kumar et al., 2007) were used in fish feed formulations.

In the present work we used a medicinal plant, *Asparagus racemosus* as a protein source in formulation of fish feed to assess its potential in fish growth.

Materials And Methods:

The feeding experiment was conducted in triplicate for 120 days. Fingerlings of *Cirrhinus mrigala* were used for the experiment. Six types of pelleted feeds were formulated using different ingredients such as rice bran, groundnut oilcake, fishmeal, guar gum binder, Vitamin – Mineral mixture, fine leaf powder of *Asparagus racemosus* in different proportions. A diet with all above ingredients except leaf powder is kept as control (Table 1). The diets were analyzed for their proximate nutrient composition.
Fish were fed at the rate of 5% body weight in two equal rations daily. At fortnightly intervals a minimum of 50% of fishes were sampled to record the growth. At the end of experiment, the growth parameters like mean body weight, specific growth rate (SGR), feed conversion ratio (FCR) and protein efficiency ratio (PER) were estimated. Difference between means of treatments was tested to find out the level of significance by ANOVA.

### Table 1: Formulation and proximate composition of fish diets containing increasing levels of Asparagus racemosus root meal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diet</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>50%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>70%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ingredients (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnut oilcake</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rice bran</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fishmeal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>09</td>
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<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guar gum Binder</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mineral – Vitamin mixture</td>
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<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
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<td>01</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. racemosus root powder</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrient content (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Moisture</td>
<td>7.05</td>
<td>8.48</td>
<td>7.21</td>
<td>7.30</td>
<td>7.17</td>
<td>6.36</td>
<td>6.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Ash</td>
<td>12.13</td>
<td>6.82</td>
<td>7.61</td>
<td>7.48</td>
<td>7.13</td>
<td>7.93</td>
<td>8.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fat</td>
<td>3.81</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>3.86</td>
<td>4.72</td>
<td>5.38</td>
<td>6.19</td>
<td>6.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibre</td>
<td>10.54</td>
<td>10.32</td>
<td>12.58</td>
<td>14.58</td>
<td>16.52</td>
<td>17.20</td>
<td>17.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Results And Discussion:

The growth performance and feed utilization in terms of body weight gain (WG), specific growth rate (SGR), feed conversion ratio (FCR) and protein efficiency ratio (PER) of *Cirrhinus mrigala* fed with different levels of asparagus diets are presented in table 2.

Fish fed with 30% asparagus diet showed better growth. The 30% diet group showed highest final body weight (23.40 ± 0.67 gm), weight gain (21.10 ± 0.60 gm), SGR (1.06 ± 0.03) and PER (1.16 ± 0.03). The lowest growth and feed utilization was recorded from 70% diet group. The lowest final body weight (11.85 ± 0.34), weight gain (9.65 ± 0.27), SGR (0.78 ± 0.02) and PER (0.42 ± 0.01) was recorded in 70% asparagus diet. Most of the growth parameters showed their peak for 30% diet group except FCR (Fig. 5). The highest FCR value was observed for 20% diet group (2.54 ± 0.07), which is non significant with control. The lowest FCR value was associated with 30% diet group (1.73 ± 0.04).

### Table 2: Growth performance and feed utilization in *Cirrhinus mrigala* fed diets containing Asparagus racemosus root meal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>50%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>70%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial body weight</td>
<td>2.1 ± 0.05</td>
<td>2.4 ± 0.02</td>
<td>2.3 ± 0.06</td>
<td>2.3 ± 0.05</td>
<td>2.1 ± 0.04</td>
<td>2.2 ± 0.05</td>
<td>2.2 ± 0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(gm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final body weight</td>
<td>14.64 ± 0.42</td>
<td>16.36 ± 0.47NS</td>
<td>23.40 ± 0.67***</td>
<td>20.62 ± 0.59***</td>
<td>18.20 ± 0.52**</td>
<td>14.09 ± 0.40NS</td>
<td>11.85 ± 0.34*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(gm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight gain</td>
<td>12.54 ± 0.36</td>
<td>13.96 ± 0.40NS</td>
<td>21.10 ± 0.60***</td>
<td>18.32 ± 0.52***</td>
<td>16.10 ± 0.46***</td>
<td>11.89 ± 0.34NS</td>
<td>9.65 ± 0.27**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific growth rate</td>
<td>0.89 ± 0.02</td>
<td>0.89 ± 0.02NS</td>
<td>1.06 ± 0.03**</td>
<td>1.01 ± 0.02*</td>
<td>0.99 ± 0.02NS</td>
<td>0.86 ± 0.02NS</td>
<td>0.78 ± 0.02NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SGR) % day⁻¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Food conversion ratio (FCR)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2.49 ± 0.07</th>
<th>2.54 ± 0.07</th>
<th>1.73 ± 0.04***</th>
<th>2.10 ± 0.06 **</th>
<th>1.87 ± 0.05***</th>
<th>2.37 ± 0.06 NS</th>
<th>2.27 ± 0.06 NS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Protein efficiency ratio (PER)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0.65 ± 0.01</th>
<th>0.70 ± 0.02 NS</th>
<th>0.97 ± 0.02***</th>
<th>0.79 ± 0.02 **</th>
<th>0.69 ± 0.01 NS</th>
<th>0.49 ± 0.01 **</th>
<th>0.42 ± 0.01 NS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

(Change expressed is mean of n (n=3); ±: SE)  

*P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001, NS – Non Significant

There was an inverse relationship between the growth of fish and dietary inclusion level of plant meal in fish diet. This trend was observed in present study. The increasing incorporation of asparagus in diets showed increasing growth in *C. mrigala* up to 30% inclusion level and beyond that the fish growth showed progressive decrease. The degree of fishmeal replacement with plant or animal proteins in the diet of fish hampers the growth. For each species of fish, inclusion of plant protein lies within the specific range.

Most of the fish species tolerate the replacement or inclusion level of plant protein below 50%. Above this limit the growth retardation started due to low acceptance of feed, digestion related problems and effect of anti-nutritional factors on growth.

In the present study, the plant sources used in feed formulation proved to be a supplementary ingredient up to a remarkable level solely or in combination for selected fish species, i.e. *C. mrigala*. It is evident from this study that, asparagus meal could be incorporated up to 30% level in formulated diets for *C. mrigala* without affecting fish growth and biochemical composition. Above the said limit the reduction in fish growth was observed.

The data of the present study agree with the finding of Pereira and Oliva-Teles (2003), who reported that significant decreases were found for both, growth and feed utilization with the highest replacement levels of dietary fish meal with plant proteins for gilthead sea bream. There are many evidences, which support the results of present study. The increased incorporation of grass pea above 40% resulted in reduced growth of *Labeo rohita*. Gomes et al. (1993) and Fontainhas–Fernandes et al. (1997) also support the negative growth of fish with higher inclusion of plant sources in fish diets.

References:


Abstract:
This paper discusses biomass as renewable energy source. Biomass is energy source to replace fossil fuels. Biomass power technologies convert biomass fuels to heat (direct combustion) and electricity. The biomass is easily available, the dry wastes i.e. solid wastes of municipal, used for proposed modified cross draft gasifier.

Keywords : Biomass, Municipals solid waste (MSW), Renewable energy, Cross draft gasifier.

Introduction:
Biomass is probably our oldest source of energy after sun. Biomass gets its energy from the sun. All organic matter contains stored energy from the sun. Biomass as a sort of natural battery for storing solar energy.  

\[
\text{Photosynthesis (} \lambda = 700 \text{nm)}
\]

\[
\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightleftharpoons{\text{Burned}} 1 \text{ Carbohydrates} + \text{O}_2
\]

Renewable energy is generated from organic material plant or animal waste, which is burned to provide energy eg. Heat and electricity.

Biomass resources (any organic matter) such as (i) Agricultural crops and residues. (ii) Sewage (MSW) (iii) Animal residues (iv) Industrial residues (Bagasse, Saw dust) (v) Forestry crops and residues.

We use four types of biomass today (i) wood or agricultural products (ii) Solid waste (iii) Landfill gas and biogas (iv) Alcohol fuel (like ethanol or biodiesel) for Biomass energy.

Wood (biomass) is the most common source of fuel used for cooking. In India cow or buffalo manure is converted to methane (Biogas plant). The methane gas used to produce electricity. Methane gas can also be converted to methanol (a liquid form of methane). The 4.8% energy consumption from biomass today.

Gasifiers can be classified based on the density factor which is a ratio of the solid matter (the dense phase) a gasifier can burn to the total volume available. Gasifiers can be (a) dense phase reactors : (i) Downdraft (ii) Updraft (iii) Cross draft gasifier (b) lean phase reactors : (i) fluidized bed gasifier (ii) Entrained flow gasifiers.

Result and discussion: Biomass energy is an abundant, secure, environmental friendly and renewable source of energy. Biomass does not add CO\(_2\) to the atmosphere. Biomass energy is not associated with environmental impacts such as acid rain mine spoils, open pits, oil spills, radioactive waste disposal or the damming of rivers.

Gasifier is equipment in which solid or liquid biomass is converted to a gaseous fuel.

Gasification is Process that exposes a solid fuel (MSW) to high temperature and limited oxygen to produce a gaseous fuel (fuel gas). The gas produced by the process is mixture of gases such as CO, H\(_2\) (water gas) CO\(_2\), N\(_2\) (Producer Gas). The methane, methanol synthesized from Carbon monoxide and hydrogen (combustible gases). The mixture of gases 19-22.8% CO, 18-20% H\(_2\) 9.2 to 13% CO\(_2\), 45-50% N\(_2\) 2-4% methane, 0.5% O\(_2\), 0.9% hydrocarbons / tar, 0.005% charcoal generated in gasifier. 

The reactions occur inside a biomass gasifier:

1. Drying biomass fuel: when biomass is heated to about 100\(^\circ\) C (110\(^\circ\) - 200\(^\circ\)C) the fuel containing moisture (10-35%) is converted into steam.
2. Pyrolysis: Pyrolysis is the thermal decomposition of biomass (burning of biomass) in absence of oxygen (without supply) pyrolysis which takes place between 280\(^\circ\) to 500\(^\circ\)C. On heating Volatile matter (methyl alcohol) formed and leaving behind the charcoal (tar). The collected volatiles produce gas which rich in hydrogen (a potential fuel) and carbon monoxide.
(3) Combustion (Oxidation): Air is introduced into the gasifier after the decomposition process. Oxidation take place at 700-1400°C. The charcoal or the solid carbonized fuel (Carbon) reacts with the oxygen \( \text{O}_2 \) in the air to produce carbon dioxide and heat. (exothermic reaction) \( 2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \) (endothermic reaction)

(4) Reduction: At higher temperatures and under reducing conditions that when not enough oxygen is available, following reduction reaction take place.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{C} + \text{CO}_2 & \rightarrow 2\text{CO} \quad \text{endothermic} \\
\text{C} + \text{H}_2\text{O} & \rightarrow \text{CO} + \text{H}_2 \quad \text{endothermic} \\
\text{CO} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} & \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2 \quad \text{endothermic} \\
\text{CO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} & \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2 \quad \text{exothermic} \\
\end{align*}
\]

The Temperature in reduction zone drops.

Figure: Modified Cross Draft Gasifier (Proposed)

Advantages:
1. High charcoal burnout—low tar produced.
2. High fuel to gas conversion efficiency.
3. Best option for uses in gas engines.
4. Low amount of ash and dust.
5. Use of clay fire bricks so low investment.
6. The method of power production is relatively low polluting.
7. Collection and transportation of biomass i.e. MSW is part of Swachata.Abhiyan.

Disadvantage: Extensive gas cleaning required if used for power application because gas stream contains fine particles of dust.

Conclusion:
Biomass fuel is renewable, sustainable and clean energy for communities. Biomass fuel is significantly cheaper is used as fuel, reduces need for fossil fuels for the production of heat, steam and electricity.

References:
1. Nisha Sriram, Member IEEE and Mohammad Shahidpour fellow IEEE electric power and power electronics center Illinosis Institute of Technology Chicago. Illinosis60616 ‘Renewable Biomass Energy’.
Studies on Physico-Chemical Parameters And Zooplankton Diversity of Manoli Dam, Tal-Shahuwadi, District, Kolhapur (Ms)

Dr. N.K. Kamble
Department of Zoology, Rayat Shikshan Sanstha’s, Prof. Dr. N.D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur-Perid, Maharashtra, India.

Abstract
Most of the man made water bodies are being used for agricultural use also used by the local residents for their daily purposes. The present study is carried out to understand the scientific knowledge about the physico-chemical and zooplankton diversity at Manoli Dam Tal-Shahuwadi, Dist-Kolhapur. The study was carried out during the period of one year from June 2016 to May 2017. For analysis of physico-chemical and zooplankton diversity the samples from study area was collected twice in month. The analysed samples indicate that the water quality of Manoli Dam is suitable for aquaculture and agricultural uses. The present study reveals the fact that, how changes in physico-chemical parameter influences the Zooplankton diversity. Rotifers play an important role (as bio-indicator) to know the water quality of studied perennial water bodies.

In the present study various physico-chemical parameters such as Temperature, TS, pH, total hardness, free CO2, DO, BOD, COD, were analyzed for the period of June 2016 to May 2017. Correlation between the physico-chemical and zooplankton diversity at Manoli Dam showed good relationship.

Key Words: Physico-chemical Parameters, Zooplanktons, Diversity, Manoli Dam

Introduction
Fresh water man made reservoirs are most precious to earth as they are the basic ingredient to life. These reservoirs are used for agriculture, manufacturing and other human activities. The man made reservoirs has impact on socio-economic activities, urbanizations, industrial operations and agricultural production. Man made freshwater habitats are like lakes, ponds, dams, reservoir are known as lentic habitats. The present study involves understanding the functional aspects of freshwater environments. The present study plays an important role in the decision making processes for fish culture and aquaculture practices. Water resources support rich in zooplankton biodiversity. The man made reservoirs are highly productive areas with rich biodiversity, they used as a spawning and culture ground for fishes. Zooplankton plays an important role in aquatic food web. They form a major aquatic food for fishes and other aquatic invertebrates. Zooplankton diversity is sensitive to environmental variations. The objectives of the present study includes to identify zooplankton biodiversity of Manoli Dam.

Study Areas
The Manoli Dam is situated near Amba Ghat at Manoli village at about 20k.m. from Shahuwadi Tehsil.

Materials and Methods
Collection of samples:
Two sampling sites were selected as sites- I and II located in different places of the Manoli dam was selected. The water samples were collected from these selected sites from June 2016 to May 2017. Water Samples were collected twice in every month during morning hrs between 9.00 and 10.00 A.M. and evening hrs between 6.30.00 and 8.00 P.M. The 100 liters of surface water was filtered through standard plankton net (Mesh size30 Micron). The plankton samples was collected in to polyethylene bottles and preserved with 4% formalin.

Biological analysis:
For zooplankton analysis, sample of zooplankton were taken into Sedgwick Rafter Cell and counted out following the work of Edmondsson, APHA, AWWA and WPCF. Zooplanktons were studied under microscope and identified with the help of standard references (Adoni et al.,1985; Agarker et
al., 1994). Quantitative analysis was made using plankton-counting cell (Sedgwick rafter). Zooplankton species richness, diversity and evenness were carried out using the method of Ludwig and Reynolds (1988) and Ismael and Dorgham (2003).

Physico-chemical analysis:

The physico-chemical analysis of water samples were carried out by standard methods suggested by APHA and IAAB. Temperature (air and surface water) was recorded on the spot using Centigrade thermometer. The pH of the water samples was measured by using the electric pH meter on the spot. For the analysis physico-chemical parameters like Temperature, TS, pH, total hardness, free CO2, DO, BOD, COD, Alkalinity of the sample was done according to standard methods (APHA, 1988).

Table 1: Monthly variation in physicochemical and zooplanktons in Manoli Dam from June-2016 to May-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Tem.0°C</th>
<th>Total Solids mg/lit</th>
<th>Dissolved Oxygen mg/lit</th>
<th>pH</th>
<th>Free Corbondioxide mg/lit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Site I</td>
<td>Site II</td>
<td>Site I</td>
<td>Site II</td>
<td>Site I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 16</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>29.00</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July-16</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.-16</td>
<td>26.00</td>
<td>26.00</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>5.7</td>
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<td>Sept.16</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>6.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct.-16</td>
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<td>28.00</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>7.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov.-16</td>
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<td>24.00</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>8.00</td>
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<td>Dec.-16</td>
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<td>160</td>
<td>130</td>
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<td>Jan.-17</td>
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<td>25.00</td>
<td>160</td>
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<td>Feb.-17</td>
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<td>Mar.-17</td>
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<td>32.00</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>6.4</td>
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<td>Apr.-17</td>
<td>34.00</td>
<td>34.00</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>6.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>May-17</td>
<td>36.00</td>
<td>38.00</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Monthly variation in physicochemical and zooplanktons in Manoli Dam from June-2016 to May-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>BOD mg/lit.</th>
<th>COD mg/lit.</th>
<th>Total Hardness mg/lit</th>
<th>Alkalinity</th>
<th>Zooplanktons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Site I</td>
<td>Site II</td>
<td>Site I</td>
<td>Site II</td>
<td>Site I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results And Discussion

The main objective of the present study is to investigate physicochemical along with zooplanktons of the Manoli reservoir. Quantitative study of the zooplankton we can find out what type of exotic fishes are to be cultured in the reservoir and in future we can utilize the Manoli Dam for successfully fish culture and production. Variation of physicochemical parameters and zooplanktons for the period of June-2016 to May-2017 are represented in table no. 1 and 2. Physico-chemical characteristics of an aquatic system reflect the quality of aquatic ecosystem.

Water Temperature

Water temperature is an important physical parameter in aquatic ecosystem, because it influences photosynthetic activity water body and affects activities like behavior, respiration and metabolism of aquatic animals. It is necessary to study temperature fluctuations in of man-made reservoirs, because, dissolved oxygen content and temperature are related. Fluctuations in temperature indirectly affects photosynthetic activity of water body and respiration of the aquatic animals.

The highest Temperature was recorded at site I was 36.0°C in the month of May 2017 and lowest was recorded as 22.0°C in the month of December 2017. At the site II the maximum temperature was recorded as 38.0°C in the month of May 2017 and minimum 22°C in the month of December 2017. Water temperature is being higher in summer and lower in winter. The high temperature results in decomposition of bottom deposit result in fall in oxygen content and rise in carbon dioxide content in pre-monsoon period. Fall in temperature during winter season may be result the shorter photoperiod and decreased atmospheric temperature (Kant & Raina 1990).

pH (Hydrogen Ion Concentration)

In the present study, the obtained values of pH from June 2016 to May 2017 shown in Table No 1. During this study, at site I the highest pH value was recorded as 8.5 in the month of March 2017 and lowest was recorded as 7.00 in the month of June 2016 and at site II the maximum pH 8.6 was obtained in the month of March 2017 and minimum 7.0 in the month of June 2016. The highest values of pH during summer prepared to be influenced by low water level, number of phytoplankton and the highest value of oxygen. The low value of pH during monsoon might be due to elevated water temperature and also due to dilution caused by the rainwater during monsoon. Rajashekhar et al and Vasumathi et al and Gayathri et al. According to Manawar the hydrogen ion concentration of natural water is an important environmental factor.

Total Solids

In the present study the obtained values of Total solids are shown in Table 1 for the period from June 2016 to May 2017. During this study, the highest Total solids at site I were recorded as 196 mg/lit. in the month of May 2017 and lowest was recorded as 140 mg/lit. in the month of June 2016 and at site II the maximum Total solids was obtained as 185 mg/lit. in the month of July 2016 and minimum 140 mg/lit. in the month of June 2016. The total solid in water due heavy rain results in erosion of soil and mixed with rain water. In water body’s total solid, total dissolved solids are composed mainly of carbonate, bicarbonate and chlorides, sulphate, phosphates and organic matter.

Dissolved oxygen

In the present study the obtained values of Dissolved oxygen the highest Dissolved oxygen at site I was recorded as 8.0 mg/lit. in the month of November 2016 and lowest was recorded as 5.0 mg/lit. in the month of June 2016 and at site II the maximum Dissolved oxygen was obtained as 8.0 mg/lit. in the month November 2016 and minimum 5.3 in the month of August 2016. The dissolved oxygen is essential in aquatic ecosystem it brings various biochemical changes in water body and it affects on metabolic activities of organisms. The dissolved oxygen was found higher in winter season and lower in summer season. Dissolved oxygen is essential for growth and fish production. The dissolved oxygen is seen higher concentration during
winter. The higher value of dissolved oxygen during past monsoon might be due to lower temperature and photosynthesis activity. The same result shown maximum DO in winter in previous studies reported by Manwar and Gayathri.

**Free Carbon dioxide**

In the present study the values of free Carbon dioxide are shown in Table 1 for the period from June 2016 to May 2017. During this study period, the highest free carbon dioxide at site I was recorded as 7.8 mg/l in the month of October 2016 and lowest was recorded as 5.5 mg/l in the month of November and at site II the maximum free carbon dioxide was obtained as 8.00 mg/l in the month of December 2016 and minimum 5.5 mg/l in the month of November 2016. Free carbon dioxide and water temperature varied independently with low value of free carbon dioxide when aquatic vegetation was more abundant & high value of free carbon dioxide when water inflow to the reservoir was greatest. Photosynthesis may results in presence and absence of the free carbon dioxide in the surface water due to utilization by algae and its diffusion from air.

**Total Hardness**

In the present study the obtained values of Total Hardness are, the highest Total Hardness at site I was recorded as 150 mg/l in the month of December 2016 and lowest was recorded as 120 mg/l in the month of March 2017 and at site II the maximum Total Hardness was obtained as 165 mg/l in the month of October 2016 and minimum 110 mg/l in the month of May 2017. The hardness concentration expressed in terms of CaCO3. Hardness increase in water in presence of aquatic plants and several chemical substances such as dissolved gasses like oxygen, CO2, inorganic salts and nutrients.

**Biochemical oxygen demand**

In the present study the values of Biochemical Oxygen demand shown the Maximum value of Biochemical Oxygen demand at site I was recorded as 9.9 mg/l in the month of January 2016 and -8.8 in the month of October 2016 and lowest was recorded as 5.6 mg/l in the month of June 2016 and at site II the maximum Biochemical Oxygen demand was obtained as 8.9 mg/l in the month of October 2016 and minimum -5.8 mg/l in the month of June 2016. The biochemical oxygen demand indicates the amount of organic matter present in the water that can be decomposed by bacteria under aerobic condition.

**Chemical oxygen demand**

In the present investigation values of Chemical Oxygen demand shown in Table No.2. The Maximum value of Chemical Oxygen demand at site I was recorded as 8.8 mg/l in the month of June 2016 and October 2016 and lowest was recorded as 6.5 mg/l in the month of July 2016 and December 2016 and at site II the maximum Chemical Oxygen demand was obtained as 8.9 mg/l in the month of March 2017 and May 2017 and minimum 7.4 mg/l in the month of June 2016. Chemical oxygen demand is a measure of the equivalent of organic matter. The COD of water increases with increasing organic matter concentration. The minimum value during winter month may be due to decreasing biochemical oxygen demand value. The high temperature and rapid evaporation of water may results in higher value of chemical oxygen demand.

**Zooplankton**

In the present study obtained values of Zooplankton are shown in Table 2. The Maximum value of Zooplankton at site I was recorded as 28/lit in the month of September 2016 and 27/lit in the Month of November 2016 and lowest was recorded as 16/lit in the month of March 2016 and 17/lit. in the month of May 2017 and at site II the maximum Zooplankton was obtained as 29/lit. in the month of September 2016 and 28/lit in the month of October 2016 and minimum 20/lit. in the month of March 2017. In present study the zooplanktons was observed about four group i.e. Rotifera (6 Species), Cladocera (9 Species) Crustacea (10 Species) and Ostracoda observed (6 Species). The maximum zooplankton was found during summer followed by winter. The maximum value of zooplankton during summer may be due to optimal temperature and...
nutritional condition and higher concentration of oxygen. The lowest zooplankton recorded during winter may be related to low temperature.

Conclusion

In the present study the physico-chemical parameters was analyzed and are observed in the range of parameters within the prescribed limit of WHO. The range of physico-chemical parameter and density of zooplankton is suitable for the fishery activities.

References

Green Nanotechnology: A Need of Time

Mr. Pramod D. Kumbhar
Asst. Prof. in Chemistry
Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur-Perid

Abstract:
Nanotechnology offers immense promise for developing new technologies that are more sustainable than current technologies. Green nanotechnology involves deliberate efforts aimed at developing meaningful and reasonable protocols for generating products and their associated production processes in a benign fashion. The goal is a conscious minimization of risks associated with the products of nanoscience. The green products of nanotechnology are those that are used in either direct or indirect environmental applications. The current article deals with use of Green nanotechnology in various areas of human life. The use of Green nanotechnology in the area of environment, drug delivery, medicines, food and nutraceutical, agriculture and energy discussed in this article.

Key words: Green nanotechnology, environment, drug delivery, energy etc.

Introduction:
Nanomaterials, with its characteristic dimension at the range of 1–100 nm, are at the leading edge of nanoscience and nanotechnology. In recent years nanomaterials, specifically metal nanoparticles, have received particular interest in diverse field of applied science ranging from material science to biotechnology. Optimizing the nanomaterial synthesis has now become a prolific area of investigation. The biosynthesis of clean, biocompatible, non-toxic and environment-friendly nanoparticles produced both extracellularly and intracellularly deserves merit. There is an unusual opportunity to use science, engineering and policy knowledge to design novel products that are benign as possible to human and environmental health. Recognition of this opportunity has led to the development of the “green nanoscience” concept. Green nanotechnology has drawn on the field of green chemistry, and the framework of the Principles of Green Chemistry (Anastas and Warner, 1998) features significantly in work to design new nanotechnologies for joint economic, social, and health/environmental benefit (Hutchison, 2008). Nanotechnologies will not just initiate the next industrial revolution; it will also offer technological solutions.

Green nanotechnology for Environment
The development of efficient photocatalysts active under visible and solar light is in great demand to supply potable water purification systems. There are several proposed remediation techniques that use nanotechnology. For example, solar photocatalysis using titanium dioxide nanoparticles can degrade pollutants like volatile organic compounds and nitrous oxides and consequently has been used in cement and commercial plants. Paints enriched with nano titanium dioxide, replacing organic biocides, are used to keep the surfaces of buildings clean. Soil remediation of abandoned and old military and industrial sites has become a great challenge in industrialized nations. Trials have been set-up using nano zero-valent iron and iron oxides and the results have been quite promising. [1]

Green nanotechnology for drug delivery
Nanoparticles facilitates formulation of hydrophobic drugs to improve solubility and efficacy mainly through nanosuspension approach. Nanosuspensions are submicron colloidal dispersions of pure drug particles, stabilized by surfactants. This nanobiomedicine delivery system is simple and advantageous compared to other strategies. Techniques such as media milling, high-pressure homogenization, and use of...
microemulsion as a template have been used for production of nanosuspensions. This green nanobiomedicine can be delivered by various routes, such as oral, parenteral, pulmonary, and ocular systems. It is also possible to convert nanosuspensions to patient-acceptable dosage forms like tablets, capsules, and lyophilized powder products. Nanosuspension technology has also been studied for active and passive targeted drug delivery systems. An increased awareness in patients not willing to suffer from unnecessary side effects will lead to an increased number of products using nanosuspensions to reduce these risks. By modifying the nanocrystal surface it is possible to achieve a prolonged or a targeted release. This will be an important part of the work for the nanoparticles in future. [2]

**Green nanotechnology for Medicines**

Biological naturally occurring nanoparticles (nano clay, tomato carotenoid lycopene, many chemicals derived from soil organic matter, lipoproteins, exosomes, magnetosomes, viruses and ferritin) have diverse structures with wide-ranging biological roles. Biological nanoparticles are often biocompatible and have reproducible structure.

Potential biomedical applications of natural and modified biological nanoparticles have been reported. Green Nanotechnology, as conceived by Professor Kattesh V. Katti, utilizes the strong antioxidant capacity of various phytochemicals to convert gold precursors into their corresponding nanoparticles without the intervention of any toxic chemicals. Typically, mixing aqueous solution of gold salt with tea leaves (or Soy seeds) produced gold nanoparticles with a coating of various phytochemicals on to the nanoconstructs. [3]

**Green nanotechnology for Food and nutraceutical**

In food engineering field, two major applications related to nanotechnology, that is, food nanosensing and food nanostructured ingredients are being expected. In the former field, better food quality and safety evaluation can be achieved by using nanotechnology [3]. Advances in technologies, such as DNA microarrays, microelectromechanical systems, and microfluidics, will enable the realization of the potential of nanotechnology for food applications. In the latter, food processing can be largely improved in the aspects of smart delivery of nutrients, bioseparation of proteins, rapid sampling of biological and chemical contaminants, nanoencapsulation of nutraceuticals, solubilization, delivery, and color in food systems; these being some of the emerging topics of nanotechnology for food and agriculture[4].

**Green nanotechnology for Agriculture**

Delivery of fertilizers Enormous amounts of fertilizer in the form of ammonium salts, urea, and nitrate or phosphate compounds have increased the food production considerably, but they have many harmful effects on the beneficial soil microflora. Most of the fertilizers are not available to plants due to run-off and cause pollution.

Fertilizers coated in nanomaterials can solve this problem. Nano materials have potential contributions in slow release of fertilizers as nanoparticles hold the material more strongly from the plant due to higher surface tension of nanoparticles than conventional surfaces.
Moreover, nanocoatings provide surface protection for larger particles. The nanoparticles with natural biofertilizers such as Pseudomonas fluorescens, Bacillus subtilis and Paenibacillus elgii have shown very good growth promotion under in vitro conditions. Nano-biosensors provide a very precise tool that can be used to prevent pest outbreaks and monitor soil quality, which enhances quality and quantity of yields. Nanoparticles loaded with garlic essential oil proved effective against Tribolium castaneum Herbst.51 The use of amorphous nanosilica as biopesticide has been reported. Nanocopper particles suspended in water have been used since at least 1931, in a product known as Bouisol as fungicide in the growing of grapes and fruit trees. [5]

Green nanotechnology for Energy
A recent report lists five areas where nanotechnology can make a difference: fuel additives to increase the efficiency of diesel engines; photovoltaic technology for solar cells; the hydrogen economy and fuel cells; batteries and supercapacitors for energy storage; and improved insulation for houses and offices Nanotechnology offers the promise of better solar cells. In fact, based on a process mimicking natural photosynthesis in plants that separates the reaction centers of light absorption and charge transport/storage processes, easily processable and cost-effective solar cells (dye-sensitized solar cells-DSCs) can be developed, based on the dye-sensitization approach. In this device, the active photoelectrode consists of a thin layer of mesoporous nanostructured wide band-gap semiconductor (TiO2 has been almost exclusively used as a semiconductor in high performance DSCs) deposited onto a conducting substrate and a monolayer of a visible light-absorbing dye chemically adsorbed onto then a nanoparticles of the semiconductor. This new type of nanotechnology-based third generation photovoltaic (hybrid organic-inorganic) currently presents power conversion efficiencies (η) of the order of 12% Coordinated efforts including the participation of partners from both academia and private companies are now under intensive investigation at a global level, in order to endow the device with a solid character as well as with enhanced life time and stability, features that make this technology a very promising alternative to classical solid state PVs.[6]

References:
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Applications of Mathematical And Statistical Formulae In Biodiversity Analysis

Mr. Vilas S. Thorat
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Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur -Period

Abstract:
Day by day a vast majority of discrete data from the department of fisheries, poultry science, forest and animal husbandry has been accumulated at different research centre. The application of simple formulae and significant finding is quite necessary. In this paper mathematical and statistical formulae are applied for biodiversity analysis.

Key words: Formulae, analysis, consistency, deviation, classification etc.

Introduction:
Gathered data is frequently not in a numerical form allowing immediate appliance of the quantitative mathematical-statistical methods. The transformation of qualitative data into numeric values is considered as the entrance point to quantitative analysis. Use of statistical methods are constantly increasing in biological theories are closely associated with statistical methods Heredity, one of the recent branches of biology is mainly based on biostatistics. Therefore, for the students of biology, the knowledge of biostatistics is must. Students of Life sciences often felt difficulty in Analysis of sample data, It’s treatment for Diagrams and Bar diagrams, Pie diagrams, frequency polygon and frequency Curve, Measures of dispersion (S.D.), and Carl Pearson’s coefficient of correlation and Spearman’s Rank correlation coefficient. Even methods for analysis of Microbe–Population. Dynamics of population is also tested for their significant increase or decrease or variation as such therefore, It is a prime need to supplement the mathematical formula and statistical methods for easy laboratory work.

Biostatistical Methods:
1] Classification:
The data can be classified using one of the following basis.
   i) Geographical or Spatial classification
   ii) Chronological or historical classification
   iii) Qualitative classification
   iv) Quantitative classification
Above methods can be used for analysis of fish catch, quality and quantity, same classification methods could be used in poultry, following plants etc.

2] Diagrams and Graphs –
   i) Histogram
   ii) Pi – diagram
   iii) Frequency Polygon and curve

3] Majors of dispersion –
   i) Range
   ii) Quartile deviation
   iii) Standard deviation

4] Co-relation analysis –
   i) Scattered diagram
   ii) Karl Pearson’s product movement coefficient of co-relation.
   iii) Spearman’s rank co-relation coefficient.

Statistical Methods
Raw data were obtained in a biological experiment rate of reproduction (fecundity) of 45 fishes. From the raw data we see that the rate of reproduction of the given species of fish ranges between 2 and 80. We take the width of class interval 10 the range of first class interval will be 0 – 10, 2nd class interval will be 10 – 20 and so – on. A Histogram was drawn, frequency polygon and frequency curve with the help of data obtained.
Mathematical Formulae

Worked Example: 1) Raw data of egg laying birds in the period of 10 years was obtained. The number of eggs laid near year by two birds during the last ten years is as follows:

First bird – 12, 115, 6, 73, 7, 19, 119, 36, 84, 29
Second bird - 47, 12, 76, 42, 4, 51, 37, 48, 13, 0

Using mathematical formulae of Coefficient of variation it is found that coefficient of variation is less (70.81) in the case of Second Bird as compared to First Bird (83.66). Therefore Second Bird is more consistent in laying eggs.

Worked Example: 2) The length (cm) and weight (gm) of 10 fishes are as follows. Find the correlation coefficient of the two variables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length (X)</th>
<th>32</th>
<th>38</th>
<th>48</th>
<th>43</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>22</th>
<th>41</th>
<th>69</th>
<th>35</th>
<th>64</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weight (Y)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a strong positing correlation between the length of body of studied species of fish. Calculated value comes to 0.96. Calculated vale of r is very high, therefore, both variables are highly correlated.

Summary and Conclusion

The mathematical formulae and statistical methods play crucial role in shaping the Biodiversity. The author has visited several poultry firms, fish markets at Karad, Sangli and even flow of Shivasagar and found that the sampling of fishes, classification their consistency in polluted of no polluted water become the subject of statistical variations. During the study tenure the following methods were applied namely Histogram, frequency polygon, frequency curve, standard Deviation. Coefficient of variation Karl Pearson’s correlation coefficient, Spearman rank correlation coefficient.

The author had tried for line transect method for distribution of bird variety, flowering plants such a line transects are in abundance is college vicinity but due to time limit and financial limits the study has been performed at primary level. The coloured and special pointing in Histograms, Pie diagrams shall highlight quality display of numerical statistical data baled on the Biodiversity.

It should be compulsory whenever researcher dealing with preparation of table it should properly treated for significant standard deviation. The frequency polygon and frequency curve how should be finished and made easy to understand. The efforts have been made at primary level. Result should be cross tested for Chi square test and chi student test.

Future Scope

1. The study has vast future scope because computational Biostatistics, The application of formulae for significant Analysis is most necessary.
2. The chi square test, student test and topics on correlation are most necessary for studying the population distribution in aquatics eco systems.

The application of Bio diversity is most deserving in polluted and non polluted research sources. Such type of study is useful in conservation of different organisms and testing the productivity.

Acknowledgement

Author is thankful to University Grant Commission, New Delhi and Western Region office, Pune.

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A Vertical And Horizontal Distribution Of Soil Parameters In Intensive Agriculture Zone At Catchment Area Of Krishna River And Effect On Fertility Of Cane

Dr.V.A.Kalantre, Dr.B.S.Khandekar, Mr.A.S.Jagtap, Mr.V.R.Kadam, Mr.A.R.Kamble

Abstract:-

Western Ghats contains rich quality of soil towards the fertility of land. Krishna river provide a good quality of soil in its catchment area. The region around the river having land which contains different amount of OC, N, K, Ca, S and P. They are participated in the fertility of soil. The objective of this study was to determine such a parameters using different analytical instruments such as pH meter, conductometer, visible spectrophotometer, and S.T.F.R.T. instrument. From those results, it’s observed that it needs to increase soil fertility for to increase the crop yield like the cane, rice, and groundnut etc. Our work is very important for farmers residing in this area to improve their soil quality and fertility.

Keywords:- Soil, Parameters, Fertility, Quality, Instruments.

Introduction:

Soil is the uppermost layer of variable depth of the earth consisting of loose material, which is the main support for natural vegetation and other life forms of our planet soil is ‘a natural surface layer containing living matter and supports various tissues’ . Soil is composed of different sized inorganic particulars, reactive and stable forms of organic matter, a myriad of living organism, water and gases. Soil organic matter is an important factor in evaluating management system of the forest soil fertility [1]. The forest soil vary unphysical- chemical changes with time and space resulting in variation among topography, climate, weathering processes, vegetation cover and microbial activities and also biotic and abiotic factors [2]. The Western Ghats comprises and area of around 160000 km2, with and elevation ranges from 300-2700 m mean sea level. It covers 34 biodiversity hotspots of the world and are a chain of mountain ranges stretching north to south along the western peninsular India.

The Western Ghats of Maharashtra lays in middle states of India covers 20% of its geographical area. Maharashtra is biodiversity rich region which has one of the mega diversities of the world, which comprises of climate, topography and soil. The Western Ghats of Maharashtra is also known as “Sahyadri.” The soils have rich sources of nutrients and help to serve as media for forest trees and thus aid for evaluating the fertility status. The types of soil present in Western Ghats of Maharashtra are red, red sandy, black soil and laterite soils. The castor is primary food plant of eri silk worm, besides play an important role in oil, seeds production in the world.

Materials and Methods –

Study area:
The study area consist of eight selected regions of Western Ghats of Maharashtra in Karad Tahasil comprising Khubi, Rethare bk, Rethare kh, Gondi, Shere, Malkhed, Saidapur, Karad, at the catchment area of Krishna comparison [ fig -1]

Collection of samples:
The soil samples were collected from 5-6 spots from each region at a depth of 45cm with V shape pit by scraping the sides to collect 250 to 500 gm of soil from each spot. The collected samples were mixed thoroughly an removed unwanted materials and pebbles. Further, composite samples of 250 gm was collected from each region by adopting quadrant technique and were shade dried for 2-3 days and sieved with sieve plate of 2mm size and kept in air tight container. The soil samples were used for analyzing the following chemical properties.

Soil Analysis Terms:

A) Soil pH :
The soil pH measures active soil acidity or alkalinity. A pH of 7.0 is neutral. Values lower than 7.0 are acid; values higher than 7.0 are alkaline. Usually the most desirable pH range for mineral soil is 6.0 to 7.0 and for organic soil 5.0 to 5.5. The soil pH is the value that should be maintained in the pH range most desirable for the crop to be grown.

B) Phosphorous :
The Phosphorous test measures the available phosphorous to the plant. The optimum level will vary with crop, yield and soil physical conditions, but for most field crops a medium to optimum rating is adequate. For soils with pH above 7.3 the sodium bicarbonate test will determine the available P.

C) Potassium :
This test is measures available potassium. The optimum level will vary with crop, yield, soil type, soil physical condition and other soil related factor. Generally high level of Potassium are sandy and low in organic matter. Optimum level colored. Coarse-textured soils, any range from 90 to 125 lbs/acre. On dark colored heavy textured soil level ranging from 125 to 400 lbs/acre may be required.

Determination Of Soil pH

Acidity and Alkalinity:
1) Take the clean beaker and add 20gm of soil sample.
2) Then add 100ml of distilled water and stir the solution and immediately measure the pH

Results And Discussion:
Soil pH: The soil pH influences the rate of nutrients release through its influence on decomposition, carbon exchange capacity and solubility of materials. Further, soil pH influences plant growth by way of improving the soil physical condition and nutrients availability, whereas, high or low pH of nutrient medium as adverse effect on plant growth. In the study, soil pH in the selected regions of Western Ghats of Maharashtra registered greter amount of non- significant relationship with other chemical properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Khubi</th>
<th>Rethare bk</th>
<th>Rethare kh</th>
<th>Gondi</th>
<th>Shere</th>
<th>Malkhed</th>
<th>Saidapur</th>
<th>Karad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>8.42</td>
<td>8.47</td>
<td>8.50</td>
<td>7.04</td>
<td>7.57</td>
<td>7.23</td>
<td>8.67</td>
<td>8.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Graph showing pH values of different villages]
Electrical Conductivity [EC]:

The measure of electrical conductivity shows the total amount of soluble salts present in the soil. It is the most common measure of soil salinity. The variations found in respect of electrical conductivity among the soil of the selected regions of Karad Tahasil were significant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Khubi</th>
<th>Rethare bk</th>
<th>Rethare kh</th>
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<th>Shere</th>
<th>Malkhed</th>
<th>Saidapur</th>
<th>Karad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>0.149</td>
<td>0.226</td>
<td>0.069</td>
<td>0.242</td>
<td>0.330</td>
<td>0.416</td>
<td>0.147</td>
<td>0.142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Organic Carbon [%]:

**Procedure :-**
1) Take 1.5gm of soil sample
2) Then add 10ml of potassium (K₂Cr₂O₇).
3) Again add 20ml of H₂SO₄ solution
4) Then add 200ml d/w.
5) Again add 10ml of Orthophosphoric acid
6) 0.5 gm of Sodium Fluoroide [NaF]
7) Then add 1ml of Diphenyl Amine indicator and these solution is titrate against 0.5 N Ferrous Ammonium Sulphate[FAS].
8) The end point is Blue to Green then record the burette reading.

**Results And Discussion:**

The level of soil organic matter determines the multiplication of microorganisms and makes the system more dynamic. The organic carbon content in the soil samples draw form eight different region of Western Ghats of Maharashtra showed significant differences in their values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Khubi</th>
<th>Rethare Bk</th>
<th>Rethare Kh</th>
<th>Gondi</th>
<th>Shere</th>
<th>Malkhed</th>
<th>Saidapur</th>
<th>Karad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OC</td>
<td>0.405</td>
<td>0.525</td>
<td>0.855</td>
<td>0.285</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.705</td>
<td>0.453</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Organic carbon contain was found with Rethre kh region [0.885] Organic carbon content in soil can be taken as an index for available nitrogen content in soil as highly significant relationship existed between them [r =0.885at p<0.01] . However, organic carbon content of soil showed positive non significant relation with, while it was negatively non- significant association with electrical conductivity, available phosphorous and available potassium contents of soils .The soils of upland areas showed a regular decrease of organic carbon content with depth of soil, while the soil in interhill valleys exhibited in irregular trend with depth.

Available Nitrogen [N] :

Nitrogen is an important factor affecting decomposition and this has confirmed. The availability of nitrogen is due to the regular addition of plant residues on the soil and decomposition. The organic compounds are converted into inorganic nitrogen by certain bacteria, which can be absorbed by the plants . In total cycle, about 4-7 tons of nitrogen/ha is added to the soil each year. The composite soil samples of the selected regions of Karad Tahasil were processed for estimating the available nitrogen content; the values being higher for Rethre kh region [383kg/ Ha].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Khubi</th>
<th>Rethare Bk</th>
<th>Rethare kh</th>
<th>Gondi</th>
<th>Shere</th>
<th>Malkhed</th>
<th>Saidapur</th>
<th>Karad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Graph](image)

Available Phosphorus [P]:

**Procedure:-**
1) 2.5 gm of soil sample and add one spoon charcoal powder and add 50 ml NaHCO₃.
2)Then 30 min shake the solution and filter.
3)Then 30 ml of filtrate and add 10 ml D/W then one drop of Nitro- Phenol indicator.
4)Then add 2.5 ml of H₂SO₄ solution, then solution is colourless then add 8.0 ml off Marfi solution.
5)Then above solution is dilute to 50 ml of volumetric flask with distilled water.
6)After 15 min measure the absorbance using visible spectrophotometer at 565 nm it is fixed wavelength.

**Results And Discussion:**

Phosphorus is an essential constituent of protoplasm .It does not move radially through the soil and is not reached by rain or watering . Phosphorous is absorbed by the plants as H₃PO₄ or PO₄ depending upon soil pH Most of the total phosphorous is tied up chemically in compound of limited solubility. The available phosphorous content in the collected soils of selected regions of the Western Ghats of Maharashtra in Karad Tahasil showed 0.5ppm 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Khubi</th>
<th>Rhethare Bk</th>
<th>Rethare kh</th>
<th>Gondi</th>
<th>Shere</th>
<th>Malkhed</th>
<th>Saidapur</th>
<th>Karad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P[ppm]</td>
<td>0.112</td>
<td>0.118</td>
<td>0.039</td>
<td>0.250</td>
<td>0.105</td>
<td>0.181</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>0.088</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Available Potassium [K]:

**Chemicals:**
A) 30 gm of PSX₁ and add 10 gm of PSX₂ dissolve in 200 ml of distilled water.
B) These solution in known as PSX solution.

**Procedure:**
1) Take 2.5 gm soil sample in conical flask then add 15 ml of PSX solution and 0.3 gm of charcoal Powder.
2) Then stir the mixture for 30 min. Then filter the solution using Whatmann Filter Paper No.1.
3) Take 1 ml of filtrate (For blank 2 ml.)
4) Then add 1 tube PT₁ solution.
5) Again add 11 drop PT₂ solution.
6) Still wait for 3 min.
7) Add 3 drop of PT₃ solution then wait for 1 min.
8) Measure the absorbance using S.T.F.R.T. instrument.

(Note- we have first measure the absorbance of blank solution)

**Results And Discussion:**
Potassium is an activator of dozens of enzyme responsible for energy metabolism starch synthesis, nitrate reduction and also plays a major role in protection against diseases by thickening the other cell walls of plant tissues. In the study, significantly highest available potassium content was recorded in Khubi [662.6].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>Khubi</th>
<th>Rethare Bk</th>
<th>Rethare Kh</th>
<th>Gondi</th>
<th>Shere</th>
<th>Malkhed</th>
<th>Saidapur</th>
<th>Karad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>662.6</td>
<td>641.7</td>
<td>388.1</td>
<td>579.0</td>
<td>617.7</td>
<td>344.1</td>
<td>621.3</td>
<td>614.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From above things we can also calculate the values of Phosphorous, Calcium, Sulphur.
Mean values of chemical properties of soils Parameter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Village</th>
<th>pH</th>
<th>OC [%]</th>
<th>EC [mmhos]</th>
<th>N [Kg/ha]</th>
<th>P [PPM]</th>
<th>K [Kg/ha]</th>
<th>Ca [%]</th>
<th>S [%]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KHUBI</td>
<td>8.42</td>
<td>0.405</td>
<td>0.149</td>
<td>181.00</td>
<td>0.112</td>
<td>662.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>36.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RETHARE (bk)</td>
<td>8.47</td>
<td>0.525</td>
<td>0.266</td>
<td>235.00</td>
<td>0.118</td>
<td>641.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>38.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RETHARE (kh)</td>
<td>8.50</td>
<td>0.855</td>
<td>0.069</td>
<td>383.00</td>
<td>0.039</td>
<td>388.1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>39.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>GONDI</td>
<td>7.04</td>
<td>0.285</td>
<td>0.242</td>
<td>127.00</td>
<td>0.250</td>
<td>579.0</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>39.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHERE</td>
<td>7.37</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.330</td>
<td>268.00</td>
<td>0.105</td>
<td>617.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>42.79</td>
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<tr>
<td>MALKHED</td>
<td>7.23</td>
<td>0.705</td>
<td>0.416</td>
<td>315.00</td>
<td>0.181</td>
<td>344.1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>39.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAIDAPUR</td>
<td>8.67</td>
<td>0.453</td>
<td>0.147</td>
<td>201.00</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>621.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>30.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KARAD</td>
<td>8.43</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.142</td>
<td>349.00</td>
<td>0.088</td>
<td>614.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>39.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Graph of chemical properties](image-url)
Conclusion:

The result of the study revealed that, the potassium content is medium; for the fertility of the soil for cane land required more percentage of potassium. Land of Khubi Village is good for cane and nitrogen percentage is also medium which give good parametric value for cane. The lands of Rethare kh, Gondi and Shere Villages are good for rice. In general the dose required for cane is 400:170:170.

Acknowledgements: We are very much thankful to Department of Science and Technology, Delhi for providing instruments and computer facilities which are purchasing from DST-FIST grant.

References

2. Paudel S and Sha JP; Physio – chemical characteristic of soil in tropical sal (Shorea robusta Gaertn.) forest in eastern Nepal Himalayan J.Sci; 2003, 1 (2) : 10
Traditional Methods of Fishing In Kolhapur District, Maharashtra, India

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Abstract:
Fishing and hunting are the oldest activity of human both as a source of food and for recreation. A study was carried out to examine the effect of local fishery on environment and protection of traditional fishing practices. A total 9 traditional fishing methods were recorded during study periods.

Key Words: Traditional Fishing Methods, Kolhapur

Introduction:
Fishing and hunting are the oldest activity of human both as a source of food and for recreation. The food problem for an overgrowing mass of humidity had never been so acute in the part as in recent years due to alarming storage in food production underdeveloped countries of the world like India.

The magnitude of this problem can be viewed from the fact that every minute 3,000 human being are borne. In 1960, 50 million people are added to the world population. This is over 3 billion at present. It has doubled in last sixty year and 39 to double again in less than forty years. The people of Asia and Africa comprising nearly two-third of the world population and sharing about one-third of the total world food output are still underfed, but never in the history of our civilization, have we been able to produce enough food to provide all with the minimum no. of 2,750 calories required daily for the average human being. The fishery products today supply measure 10 calories a day to the average world citizen.

It may be significant to note that the average per capita production by fisherman is much more than an agriculturist. We will see about world fishery production. The total world fish production has expanded from 3306 million metric tons in 1957 to 52.4 million metric tons in 1965 and is likely to reach 100 million metric tons by the year 2000 A.D. (Fishing Gear Technology By K.B.U (1996)

Dr Francis Day, the First Inspector General of Fisheries in India, stated: "Our fishermen are a very miserable lot of people and extremely poor." This view is no longer tenable as Koli community has certainly advanced a great deal although it is not up to the mark (Patil, 1984).

Aims And Objectives:
- To encourage the protection of traditional fishing practices.
- To find out the local resources of fishery and its traditional tools for local fishery.
- To find the effect of local fishery on environment.
- To find the economy of fishery as a traditional earning source and its impact on environment.

Materials And Methods:
Kolhapur district was selected as a study area for tradinational fishery of the state of Maharashtra. 4 Talukas i.e. Karveer, Radhanagri, Kagal, Bhudhargaud was selected for the study. The survey was made from Aug. 2016 to Jan 2017 and the data was collected was represented in a tabular form. The data obtained were analyzed. For the acceptance or rejection of the data the interviews were conducted to find out the impact of local fishery as a traditional method for the self and globe as a whole. The Study was carrying out in 15 villages (Murgud, Gargothi, Saravade, Radhanagri, Undarwadi, Akurde, Shengaov, Karadwadi, Piral, Savarde, Nandavad, Bannobatwadi, Bidri, Boravade, Phijewade). Altogether 45 fishermen were interviewed to collect the fishing methods information. The traditional fishing method and relevant information were collected from the fisherman's by conducting the personal interviews and group discussions. The information collected from the interview was put in the form of Photos, tabular form etc.

Results:
Fishing Methods:The fishing methods were used by the fisherman's in Kolhapur district for fishing are:
1. **Hooks and Lines**: In this method, rod is tied with indigenous fiber or cotton thread or nylon twine and is fixed to a hook. The bait used to attract the fish may be earthworm, nymph of beetles, smaller fish or small frogs, or artificial bait made up of rice bran or wheat flour. The line may be indigenous fiber or cotton thread or nylon threaded. This line may be pole (pole and line), which is generally bamboo 01 other locally available twinge. If there is no pole then it is called hand line. A sinker or float may or may not be there are many types of hooks lines like short hand line, long hand line, pole and fine; etc. The method is generally practiced as a leisure time hobby by most local individual most of the rivers.

2. **Smaller Dams**: This method is mostly used when there is shallow water with a slow flow. Usually fisherman’s use to construct a small size obstacle in the range of 20 to 30 m long an or a smaller dam in the water These small dams were made up of clay and stones. After constructing the small dams, water is removed via a small tunnel. At the mouth of tunnel a small size net with 1cm mesh being fixed and by removing the water, fishes were caught by simple handpicking method. A team of 5 to 6 peoples are required for the job. This type of fishing is usually done in between September to January.

3. **Using Juveniles**: This method is used since ancient period. This is an old method in Kolhapur District. A knife is tied very tightly at one end of a 5 to 6 feet long stick. This method is often used at night, during night time batteries and lanterns are being used as a source of light, for such type of fishing operation of the above type generally 2-3 peoples are required.

4. **Bamboo Sticks**: The bamboo used should be hollow and closed at one end and, one end should be open. As well it should not have length more than 2-3 feet. Usually 12-15 bamboo's are assembled in the water current like breeze or river. After 2-3 days fishing is done.

5. **Bamboo Basket**: The basket is made up of bamboo. The basket is narrow at both ends and broad at its middle portion. This looks like a rat cage. Mouth of the bamboo basket is looks like a tube which is open at both the ends. One end is found to be narrow as compared with the opposite end. It is in running water for about 5-6 hours to catch the fishes.

6. **O Method**: A Smaller dams were built in water stream, below of which hollow bamboo were arranged to remove water. At the other end of dam, the falling water from that of the hallow bamboos is allowed to fall on the mesh network. So, that small fishes those passed from the hallow bamboos can be caught. 5-6 people are required for this type of fishing. (Plate rio.3)

7. **Sari**: This method is used in swallow water bodies. One edge of the sari is use to catch the fishes where as other edge of the sari gets entangle with the body. Minimum of 2 women are required for this kind of operation.

8. **Bow and Arrow**: An Arrow is tied with a long thin thread, and then arrow is thrown to killed the fishes.

9. **Poisoning**: This is a common method for fishing. This method is very rear in the Kolhapur region. The poison were used may be of plant derivatives or synthetic chemicals. The fishes were killed by these operations are said to be fit for human consumption.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Methods</th>
<th>Area of Operation</th>
<th>Material Used</th>
<th>Manpower Required in No</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Bait Used</th>
<th>Species Caught</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hooks and Lines</td>
<td>Lake, river Pond and well</td>
<td>Nylon and Silk thread</td>
<td>one</td>
<td>Throughout The year</td>
<td>Earthworm, nymph of the beetles, rice bran or wheat flour, smaller fish</td>
<td>IMC, Wallago or lanchi, bata and Fresh water gobi etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constructed by Smaller Dams</td>
<td>Canal and River</td>
<td>Stones, Mud and twigs</td>
<td>6 to 8</td>
<td>Winter and Summer</td>
<td>No used</td>
<td>IMC, orange fin fish, Rita Bata, Fresh watergobi, Greatsnake headed, Dwarf snake headed etc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusion: From the above data represented in the subsequent project work showed some interesting inferences.

The traditional methods of fishing with respect to fresh water fishery showed there is limited number of fishes found in Kolhapur District, are Indian Major Carps, Orange fin fish, Rita ghagra, Labeo bata, Fresh water gobi, Great snake headed, Dwarf snake headed. Among all those fisheries there are limited encashment areas and also have limited earnings for these fishery. It was also observed that while fishing the quality of water gets disturbed. It was also observed that after fishing the fisherman’s were least bother about the environmental desecration.

So in view of the above certain major stapes should be undertaken to protect the environmental desecration. As well as it is very important to educate the fisherman's so that they were aware about the environmental desecration. Training programs should be arranged so that the fisherman's would get the technical knowledge of fishing to improve the earnings.

References:


Using Javelin
- Canal, River and streams
- Javelin and Lalten
- 1 to 2
- Throughout The year
- No used
- Wallago or Lanchi, Bata, Fresh water Gobi, Great snake headed, Dwarf snake headed etc

Bamboo Sticks
- Canal, River and streams
- Bamboo Sticks
- 1 to 2
- Winter and summer
- Earthworm
- Great snake headed, Dwarf snake headed etc

Bamboo Basket
- Streams And waterfall
- Bamboo Basket
- 1 to 2
- Monsoon and winter
- No used
- IMC, orange fin fish, Rita ghagra Bata

Q method
- Steams Canal And River
- Stones, Mud, Twigs And Bamboo
- 5 to 6
- Monsoon and winter
- No used
- IMC, Wallago or lanchi, Bata, Fresh water gobi, orange fin fish Rita ghagra

Sari
- Steams Canal And River
- Sari
- One (Women)
- Winter and summer
- No used
- Dwarf snake headed, Wallago or lanchi, Bata, Fresh water Gobi

Bow and Arrow
- Steams Canal And River
- Bow and Arrow
- One
- Throughout The year
- No used
- Orange fin fish, Rita ghagra, Bala

Poisoning
- Steams Canal And River
- Plant derivatives or synthetic chemicals
- 2 to 3
- Winter and summer
- No used
- IMC, Wallago or lanchi, Bata, Fresh water Gobi
Estimation of chlorophyll and carotenoid content in two species of *Allophylus* - *A. serratus* and *A. cobbe* (family Sapindaceae)

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*Assistant professor, Dept of Botany, Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur-Perid. **Professor and Head, Department of Botany, Shivaji University, Kolhapur (MS), India*

**Abstract**

*Allophylus* (L.) (family Sapindaceae) has a ethnopharmacological background and medicinally important genus. The two species of *Allophylus* - *A. cobbe* (L.) Raesusch, and *A. serratus* Roxb. (Kurz.) are used by local inhabitants in India against bone fractures, bone dislocations, wounds, cuts, ulcers and diarrhoea. In the present investigation, young and mature leaves of *A. cobbe* and *A. serratus* were evaluated for chlorophyll ‘a’, ‘b’, total chlorophyll content and carotenoid content. Content of chl. ‘a’ and ‘b’ was higher in mature leaves of *A. serratus* and young leaves of *A. cobbe* while total chlorophyll content and chl. a/b ratio was found higher in mature leaves of *A. serratus* and young leaves of *A. cobbe* which exhibits that mature leaves of *A. serratus* and young leaves of *A. cobbe* are photosynthetically more efficient. Mature leaves of both species have higher carotenoid content than those of younger leaves. Thus, the mature leaves of *A. cobbe* and *A. serratus* can enhance the nutritional value of food if included in diet.

**Key words:** *Allophylus cobbe*, *Allophylus serratus*, chlorophyll content, carotenoid content

**Introduction**

*Allophylus* commonly known as Tit-berry is an important genus of the family Sapindaceae, found to grow on upline edges of hills in Western Ghats as well as mangrove associate at West Coast of India. In Maharastra, the occurrence of two species of this genus, namely *A. cobbe* (L.) Raesusch, and *A. serratus* (Roxb.) Kurz. is reported by Singh and Kirthikeyan (2000). These two species are useful in traditional medical system and carry strong ethnopharmacological background. *A. serratus* is used against bone fractures (Yadav and Sardesai, 2002). Leaves of *A. cobbe* are used by local people against bone fractures (Yadav and Sardesai, 2002), rashes (Selvam, 2007), cuts and wounds (Hegde et al., 2008) and stomach ache (Selvam, 2007). GC-MS analysis of young leaves of *A. cobbe* and *A. serratus* exhibited presence of 3-methyl butanol, 2-propenoic acid, 2-(dimethylamino) ethyl ester, phytol in AS whereas 1,1-diethoxy ethane, amyl nitrite (used against heart disorders like angina), phytol (known antioxidant and anticancer), hexanoic acid in *A. cobbe* (Chavan and Gaikwad, 2018).

Chlorophylls occupy a unique place among all plant pigments due to their role in harvesting the solar energy and acting as an ‘electronic gun’ in photosynthetic plants. Photosynthetic apparatus in green plants constitutes chlorophyll ‘a’ and ‘b’. Goldbeck (1992) opined that the inhibition of the photochemical charges takes place by the absorption of photon by one of the 200 antenna chlorophyll molecules associated each with PS-I reaction centre which resides as a membrane bound pigment protein complex in the thylakoid membranes of higher plants. Out of the two photosystems in photosynthesizing plants, PS II acts as a light dependant plastoquinone oxidoreductase. Chlorophyll ‘a’ is found in all reaction centre complexes and antennae whereas chlorophyll ‘b’ is found only in antennae complexes. Chlorophyll ‘a’ and ‘b’ bound to specific chlorophyll binding proteins. The photosynthetic efficiency of plants is correlated with the state and content of pigments in it, as the chlorophyll pigments play a key role in light reaction of photosynthesis.
Carotenoids are widespread in photosynthetic organelles which fulfill critical structural and functional role in photosynthesis. Carotenoids have photoprotective functions within the multisubunit photosystem complexes. They constitute accessory pigments which capture channel energy from light to chlorophyll for the oxidation of water in the Hill reaction of photosynthesis. Carotenoids have a key role in maintenance of the three dimensional integrity of the photosynthetic complexes and their architecture within the thylakoid membrane of chloroplast. According to Horton et al. (1996), the arrangement of the individual components in the supramolecular PS structure is designed to facilitate a flexible compromise between maximal photosynthetic efficiency and minimal photo-oxidative damage.

Hence, it is necessary to understand the status of these important metabolites in medicinal plants.

**Material and Methods**

Chlorophylls were estimated by method by Arnon (1949) while the method by Kirk and Allen (1965) was followed for estimation of carotenoids.

The healthy branches with young and mature leaves were separated and washed with water to remove dust particles and other contaminants on the surface of leaves followed by distilled water wash and blotted to remove water remnants. Exactly 500 mg of leaves were extracted in 80% chilled acetone. The extracts were filtered through Buchner’s funnel with Whatmann No.1 filter paper and suction was applied. Final volume of extract was adjusted to 100 ml with chilled 80% acetone. These filtrates were transferred into conical flasks and wrapped by black papers to prevent photo-oxidation of chlorophylls. Absorbance of these extracts was measured at 663 and 645 nm for chlorophyll a and b respectively, on a Shimadzu double beam spectrophotometer. The blank used was 80% acetone.

The extract prepared for chlorophyll estimation was used for estimation of carotenoids. The absorbance of extract was measured at 480 nm. The total carotenoids were calculated using the formula:

\[
C = D \times V \times F \times \frac{10}{2500}
\]

where, C=total carotenoids in mg/g f.w.

D=Optical density

V=Total volume in ml

F=Dilution factor

2500=Average extinction

**Results and discussion**

The content of chlorophyll ‘a’, ‘b’, chlorophyll a/b ratio and total chlorophyll content of young and mature leaves of *A. serratus* and *A. cobbe* are depicted in figures 1, 2, 3,4 and 5 respectively. It is noticed from figures that chlorophyll a and b are lower in the young leaves of *A. serratus* while the level of chlorophyll a and b is more in mature leaves in *A. cobbe*. The chlorophyll a/b ratio is higher in the leaves of *A. serratus* than that in *A. cobbe*. The total chlorophyll content of mature leaves of *A. serratus* is more than of young leaves while the young leaves of *A. cobbe* show higher total chlorophyll content.
In view of Rosenow et al. (1983) and Reddy and Prasad (1999), photosynthetic efficiency of plant is dependant on the chlorophyll content. According to them, higher the chlorophyll content, higher the photosynthetic rate leading to enhanced leaf area index resulting higher yield. Various endogenous as well as environmental factors influence the level of chlorophylls in the leaf tissue. Leaf age influences chlorophyll content and it is used as criteria for the assessment of speed of leaf senescence in many experiments. Sangeetha and Ramarethinam (2000) studied composition of leaf during growth and developmental phases of Mulberry (variety MR2). They found that the level of chlorophyll ‘a’, ‘b’ and total chlorophyll showed an increase from tender leaves to mature leaves. Desai (2010) estimated chlorophyll content in young and mature leaves of Morinda citrifolia and Morinda pubescens. He found elevated level of chlorophyll a, b in mature leaves than young leaves of both the species while chlorophyll a/b ratio was higher in leaves of M. citrifolia than M. pubescens. In the present study, in young and mature leaves of A. serratus exhibits a similar trend exhibiting higher photosynthetic efficiency than A. cobbe. Carotenoid content in leaves of A. serratus and A. cobbe is represented in figure No.5 which exhibits that mature leaves of both species have higher level of carotenoids than younger leaves. A. serratus have two-fold higher values of carotenoid content than A. cobbe. Carotenoids harvest light of wavelength which is not efficiently absorbed by chlorophylls. This harvested energy is instantly transferred to the chlorophylls, P 680 in PS II reaction centre. Excited state of P 680 or singlet state is rapidly quenched during the oxidation of water to oxygen (O2). The plants are getting more light and also harvest more light and convert it into chemical energy. Under this situation, P 680 transfers electrons directly to O2 and generate reactive oxygen species (ROS). ROS are very harmful to plants as they cause extensive damage to photosynthetic
membrane. Carotenoid plays a vital role in protection against photo-oxidative damage by ROS. According to Pallett and Young (1993), carotenoids especially β-carotene can directly quench ROS as well as singlet chlorophyll. Zeaxanthin and atheraxanthin are generated by oxidation of violaxanthin. The lower energy status of zeaxanthin and atheraxanthin allows energy transfer from chlorophylls to the carotenoids and this energy is dissipated as heat (Demmig Adams and Adams, 1996). This leads to accumulation of zeaxanthin in high light known as xanthophylls cycle (Demmig Adams and Adams, 1996).

As carotenoids have capability to inactivate reactive oxygen species (ROS) and may therefore help to delay or prevent oxidative damage. Various in vitro experiments have provided insights into the mechanism of their antioxidant action and the interaction of carotenoids with ROS and coantioxidants (Young and Lowe, 2001). The ROS scavenging activity of carotenoids is associated with minimized risk in development of certain chronic diseases including cancer (Giovannucci et al., 2002 and Keleman et al., 2006), cardiovascular disease (Arab and Steck, 2000) and osteoporosis (Rao et al., 2007). Sommerburg et al. (1998) have reported that the xanthophylls carotenoids luetin and zeaxanthin found in dark green or yellow vegetables exist naturally in high concentrations in the macula. Carotenoids have a protective role against the development of age related macular degradation whereas Calvo (2005) reported its role in cataract formation. As awareness of health benefits of carotenoids increases, there has been an amplified interest in determining bioaccessibility and bioavailability of these compounds from foods. According to O’Connell et al. (2007), the efficiency of micellarization (bioaccessibility) of carotenoids during simulated in vitro digestion of plant foods can be used as an effective tool for the initial screening of the relative bioavailability of these compounds.

Several workers have reported the presence of carotenoids in the fruits (Jayaweera, 1982, Wilberg and Rodriguez-Amaya, 1995, Hedren et al., 2000, van Lieshout et al., 2001). Wilberg and Rodriguez-Amaya (1995) reported that carotene is present in cruciferous vegetables (broccoli, capsicum, carrot, chilli, pumpkin, sweet potato and fruits like guava, apricot. The leaves of A.cobbe and A. serratus are used in traditional medicines as plant beverages (Jayaweera, 1982, Kumar and Rao, 2001). In the present investigation, we noticed that 15 mg/100g carotenoid in A. serratus leaves which are in the range of total carotenoid content (1.4 to 19.8 mg/100g edible portion) of underutilized tropical fruits. Thus, it is evident that the leaves of A.cobbe and A. serratus are rich in the total carotenoid content which indicates that the leaves of A. serratus is exhibiting bioavailability of the provitamin-A carotenoids as indicated by van Lieshout et al. (2001) and Hedren et al.(2000).

Thus, carotenoid rich mature leaves of A. cobbe and A. serratus can enhance the nutritional value of food if included in diet.

References


Problems And Prospectus Of Co-Operative Societies In India

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India has basically an agrarian economy with 72% of its total population residing in rural areas. The rural people need a lot of services in daily life which are met by village co-operative societies. The seeds of cooperation in India were sown in 1904 when the first Cooperative Societies Act was passed. Since then, the cooperative movement has made significant progress. Cooperatives have extended across the entire country and there are currently an estimated 230 million members nationwide. The cooperative credit system of India has the largest network in the world and cooperatives have advanced more credit in the Indian agricultural sector than commercial banks. The village cooperative societies provide strategic inputs for the agricultural sector, consumer societies meet their consumption requirements at concessional rates; marketing societies help the farmer to get remunerative prices and co-operative processing units help in value additions to the raw products etc. In addition, co-operative societies are helping in building up of storage go-downs including cold storages, rural roads and in providing facilities like irrigation, electricity, transport and health. Various development activities in agriculture, small industry marketing and processing, distribution and supplies are now carried on through co-operatives. In fertiliser production and distribution the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative (IFFCO) commands over 35 percent of the market. In the production of sugar the cooperative share of the market is over 58 percent and in the marketing and distribution of cotton they have a share of around 60 percent. The cooperative sector accounts for 55 percent of the looms in the hand-weaving sector. Cooperatives process, market and distribute 50 percent of edible oils.

Meaning of Co-operative Societies:

The term co-operation is derived from the Latin word co-operari, where the word co means ‘with’ and operari means ‘to work’. Thus, co-operation means working together. So those who want to work together with some common economic objective can form a society which is termed as “co-operative society”. It is a voluntary association of persons who work together to promote their economic interest. It works on the principle of self-help as well as mutual help. The main objective is to provide support to the members. Nobody joins a cooperative society to earn profit. People come forward as a group, pool their individual resources, utilise them in the best possible manner, and derive some common benefit out of it.

"Co-operation is only one aspect of a vast movement which promotes voluntary association of individuals having common needs who combine towards the achievements of common economic ends."

MI-. H. Calvert defined co-operation "as a form of organisation, where in persons voluntarily associate together as human beings, on a basis of equality, for the promotion of the economic interests of themselves"

Types of Co-operative Societies:

Types of co-operative societies although all types of cooperative societies work on the same principle, they differ with regard to the nature of activities they perform. Followings are different types of co-operative societies that exist in our country.

1. Consumers’ Co-operative Society:

These societies are formed to protect the interest of general consumers by making consumer goods available at a reasonable price. They buy goods directly from the producers or manufacturers and thereby
eliminate the middlemen in the process of distribution. Kendriya Bhandar, Apla Bazar and Shetakari Bhandar are examples of consumers’ co-operative society.

2. **Producers’ Co-operative Society:**

   These societies are formed to protect the interest of small producers by making available items of their need for production like raw materials, tools and equipments, machinery, etc. Handloom societies like APPCO, Bayanika, Maharashtra Handloom, etc., are examples of producers’ co-operative society.

3. **Co-operative Marketing Society:**

   These societies are formed by small producers and manufacturers who find it difficult to sell their products individually. The society collects the products from the individual members and takes the responsibility of selling those products in the market. Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation that sells AMUL milk products is an example of marketing co-operative society.

4. **Co-operative Credit Society:** These societies are formed to provide financial support to the members. The society accepts deposits from members and grants them loans at reasonable rates of interest in times of need. Village Service Co-operative Society and Urban Cooperative Banks are examples of co-operative credit society.

5. **Co-operative Farming Society:** These societies are formed by small farmers to work jointly and thereby enjoy the benefits of large-scale farming. Lift-irrigation co-operative societies and pani-panchayats are some of the examples of co-operative farming society.

6. **Housing Co-operative Society:** These societies are formed to provide residential houses to members. They purchase land, develop it and construct houses or flats and allot the same to members. Some societies also provide loans at low rate of interest to members to construct their own houses. The Employees’ Housing Societies and Metropolitan Housing Co-operative Society are examples of housing co-operative society.

**Table No-1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share of Cooperatives in National Economy Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rural Network (Villages Covered):</strong> 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Agricultural Credit Disbursed by Cooperatives:</strong> 16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short Term Agricultural Credit Disbursed by Cooperatives:</strong> 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kisan Credit Cards Issued (43.66 Million up to 31st March, 2012 since inception):</strong> 38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fertiliser Distributed</strong>: 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fertiliser Production (4.598 Million MT for the year 2009-10):</strong> 28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Installed Capacity of Fertiliser Manufacturing Units (31.69 Lakh MT, N Nutrient, As on 31.03.2010):** 26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Installed Capacity of Fertiliser Manufacturing Units (17.13 Lakh MT, P Nutrient, As on 31.03.2010):** 30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** Installed Number of Sugar Factories (324 as on 31.3.2012):** 48.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sugar Produced (9.304 Million Tonnes as on 31.3.2012):</strong> 39.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capacity Utilisation of Sugar Mills (As on 31.3.2012):</strong> 44.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wheat Procurement (9.440 Million Tonnes during 2012-13):</strong> 24.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paddy Procurement (5.518 Million Tonnes during 2011-12):</strong> 14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retail Fair Price Shops (Rural + Urban):</strong> 20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Milk Procurement to Total Production:</strong> 7.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indian Cooperative Movement - A Statistical Profile 2012
Characteristics of Co-operative Societies:

A co-operative society is a special type of business organisation different from other forms of organisation you have learnt earlier. Let us discuss its characteristics.

1. **Open membership:** The membership of a Co-operative Society is open to all those who have a common interest. A minimum of ten members are required to form a cooperative society. The Co-operative societies Act do not specify the maximum number of members for any co-operative society. However, after the formation of the society, the member may specify the maximum number of members.

2. **Voluntary Association:** Members join the co-operative society voluntarily, that is, by choice. A member can join the society as and when he likes, continue for as long as he likes, and leave the society at will.

3. **State control:** To protect the interest of members, co-operative societies are placed under state control through registration. While getting registered, a society has to submit details about the members and the business it is to undertake. It has to maintain books of accounts, which are to be audited by government auditors.

4. **Sources of Finance:** In a co-operative society capital is contributed by all the members. However, it can easily raise loans and secure grants from government after its registration.

5. **Democratic Management:** Co-operative societies are managed on democratic lines. The society is managed by a group known as “Board of Directors”. The members of the board of directors are the elected representatives of the society. Each member has a single vote, irrespective of the number of shares held. For example, in a village credit society the small farmer having one share has equal voting right as that of a landlord having 20 shares.

6. **Service motive:** Co-operatives are not formed to maximise profit like other forms of business organisation. The main purpose of a Co-operative Society is to provide service to its members. For example, in a Consumer Co-operative Store, goods are sold to its members at a reasonable price by retaining a small margin of profit. It also provides better quality goods to its members and the general public.

7. **Separate Legal Entity:** A Co-operative Society is registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. After registration a society becomes a separate legal entity, with limited liability of its members.
Death, insolvency or lunacy of a member does not affect the existence of a society. It can enter into agreements with others and can purchase or sell properties in its own name. Co-operative Society

8. **Distribution of Surplus**: Every co-operative society in addition to providing services to its members also generates some profit while conducting business. Profits are not earned at the cost of its members. Profit generated is distributed to its members not on the basis of the shares held by the members (like the company form of business), but on the basis of members’ participation in the business of the society. For example, in a consumer co-operative store only a small part of the profit is distributed to members as dividend on their shares; a major part of the profit is paid as purchase bonus to members on the basis of goods purchased by each member from the society.

9. **Self-help through mutual cooperation**: Co-operative Societies thrive on the principle of mutual help. They are the organisations of financially weaker sections of society. Co-operative Societies convert the weakness of members into strength by adopting the principle of self-help through mutual co-operation. It is only by working jointly on the principle of “Each for all and all for each” the members can fight exploitation and secure a place in society.

**Problems of Co-operative Society:**

Besides the above advantages, the co-operative form of business organisation also suffers from various limitations. Let us learn these limitations.

A. **Limited Capital**: The amount of capital that a cooperative society can raise from its member is very limited because the membership is generally confined to a particular section of the society. Again due to low rate of return the members do not invest more capital. Government’s assistance is often inadequate for most of the co-operative societies.

B. **Problems in Management**: Generally it is seen that co-operative societies do not function efficiently due to lack of managerial talent. The members or their elected representatives are not experienced enough to manage the society. Again, because of limited capital they are not able to get the benefits of professional management.

C. **Lack of Motivation**: Every co-operative society is formed to render service to its members rather than to earn profit. This does not provide enough motivation to the members to put in their best effort and manage the society efficiently.

D. **Lack of Co-operation**: The co-operative societies are formed with the idea of mutual co-operation. But it is often seen that there is a lot of friction between the members because of personality differences, ego clash, etc. The selfish attitude of members may sometimes bring an end to the society.

E. **Dependence on Government**: The inadequacy of capital and various other limitations make cooperative societies dependant on the government for support and patronage in terms of grants, loans subsidies, etc. Due to this, the government sometimes directly interferes in the management of the society and also audit their annual accounts.

**Important suggestions for progress of co-operative Societies:**

1. To arrange co-operative education and training programme.
2. To Adequate Arrangement of Finances.
3. Publicity of co-operative Education.
4. To create effective and efficient leadership.
5. To available proper and sufficient storage facilities.
6. To arrange continues inspection, auditing and supervision programme.
7. To check government interference.
8. To change the policies and methods.
9. Follow up co-operative principles.
10. Mutual cooperation among members.

Conclusion:
Co-operation can be successful instrument provided the co-operation of all is sought. It should be considered an integral part of our social and economic life who can provide the social equality, justice, and free from any sort of exploitation of the poor. It will be a panacea to all evils in the Society. The Cooperatives can ensure the fullest possible participation in the economic and social development of all people. It should be considered as a powerful business model in the developing country like India. It might be a strong tool for poverty reduction in the ground level of mass people. The government should ensure that the concerned authority is performing their role to develop this sector in giving priority.

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Globalisation Boon or Bane For Indian Economy

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Introduction:

Globalization means different things to different people. It can be defined simply as an expansion of economic activities across political boundaries of nation states. More importantly it refers to a process of deepening economic integration, increasing economic openness and growing economic interdependence between countries in the world economy. It is associated not only with a phenomenal spread and volume of cross-border economic transactions but also with an organization of economic activities which straddle national boundaries of the world. Globalization in India is generally taken as integrating the economy of the country with the rest of the world. This in turn implies that opening up the economy to foreign direct investment by providing facilities to foreign companies to invest in different fields of economic activities in India; removing constraints and obstacles to the entry of MNCs; allowing Indian companies to enter into foreign collaborations in India and also encouraging them to set up joint ventures abroad; carrying out massive import liberalization programmes by switching over from quantitative restrictions to tariffs in the first place, and then bringing down the level of import duties considerably; and instead of plethora of export incentives opting for exchange rate adjustment for promoting exports. Whether seeds of globalization sown in pre-reform period as many concessions were granted to foreign capital, MNCs were allowed to enter a number of crucial sectors to which their entry was previously restricted and banned. The study is purely based on secondary data. It will have a discussion on negative and positive impacts of globalization on Indian economy.

The real thrust to the globalization was provided by the economic reforms of 1991 initiated by Government of India. The period 1980-81 was marked by severe balance of payment difficulties. The second oil shock rose to astronomical heights. During seventh plan, private remittances also showed a tendency of flattening out. As a result, net invisibles could finance only 24 percent of trade deficit in the seventh plan. The problems were compounded by gulf war in 1990-91. The trade deficit in this year soared to Rs. 16,934 crore and invisibles also recorded negative earnings. Therefore, current account deficit was as large as Rs 17,369 crore in 1990-91. The problem got further accentuated by India’s increased reliance on high cost external commercials borrowings and non-resident deposits all through the 1980s as the flow of concessional assistance was considerably less than the requirements. Capital was flowing out of the country and country was close to defaulting loans. Along with these bottlenecks at home, many unforeseeable changes swept the economies of nations in western and Eastern Europe, South East Asia, Latin America and elsewhere around the same time. Indian economy had experienced major policy changes in the early 1990s. The new economic reform popularly known as Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG), aimed at making the Indian economy as fastest growing economy and globally competitive. The series of reforms undertaken with respect to industrial sector, trade as well as financial sector aimed at making the economy more efficient. With the onset of reforms to liberalize the Indian economy in July of 1991, a new chapter has dawned for India and her billion plus population. This period of economic transition has not only had tremendous impact on the overall economic development but also on the mindset of Indian people who could get rid from traditional, stubborn thinking, superstition, and illiteracy.

A. Globalization as a Boon

1) The growth rate of GDP of India has been on the increase from 5.6 percent during 1980-90 to 7 percent in the period of 1993-2001. In the last fifteen years except two or three years, rate of GDP
growth was more than 7 percent. It was 9.2 percent in 2006-07. At present in 2016 GDP is growing at 7.4 percent shown by union budget 2016-17.

2) The foreign exchange reserves were $39 billion (2000-01), $107 billion (2003-04), $145 billion (2005-06), and $180 billion in 2007. According to reserve bank of India, India’s foreign exchange reserves are $351.83 billion as on 19 Feb, 2016.

3) The cumulative FDI inflows from 1991 to 2006 were Rs. 81566 crore ($43.29 billion). The sectors attracting highest FDI inflows are electrical equipment including computer software (18 percent), Service Sector (13 percent), Telecommunications (10 percent), and Transportation industry (9 percent) etc.

4) In 2010 India’s share was 55 percent in Global Outsourcing market.

5) India’s rank was fourth in market capitalization in 2005, it was preceded by USA, Germany and China. But at present its rank is ninth, it means it is now preceded by eight countries and India’s position has worsened but India was able to join trillion dollar market by going through all ups and downs. India’s market capital is $1.6 trillion and it is 2.5 percent of world’s capital market.

6) As per the Forbes list 2015, India has 100 billionaires. There were only 40 billionaires in India as per forbes 2007 list. The assets of these 100 billionaires are more than cumulative investment in the 91 public sector undertakings by the central government of India.

B. Globalization as a Bane

1) India is home to the largest number of child labourers in the world. The census found an increase in the child labourers from 11.28 million in 1991 to 12.59 million in 2001. M.V. foundation in Andhra Pradesh found nearly 40,0000 lakh children mostly girls between 7 and 14 years of age, toiling for 14-16 hours a day in cottonseed production across the country of which 90 percent are employed in Andhra Pradesh. Poverty and lack of security are main causes of child labour. Post reform period has witnessed drastic increase in child labour because due to LPG policy the role of public sector was reduced. Therefore corporates are working for profit motive only.

2) Agriculture sector is the backbone of the Indian economy. Above 50 percent people are working in agriculture sector. This sector has been neglected by government in post reform period and share of agriculture has decelerated continuously. At the time of independence, agriculture was contributing nearly half of the GDP but now its share is only 14 percent in total GDP of country. Reasons for backwardness of agriculture are lack of public investment, indebtedness of farmers and presence of intermediaries between sellers (farmers) and buyers.

3) Job and social insecurity: globalization has generated problems like job and social insecurity. Public sector provides jobs along with social as well as job security and other benefits also. But in the modern era a person can get a job but neither he would get a neither secure job nor social security. Therefore, increasing insecurity in society is perpetuating other social evils like dowry system, crimes, unemployment etc.

4) Poverty and unemployment: as per the Forbes list 2015, India’s number of billionaires has crossed 100 and the wealth they possess is more than the investment in public sector undertakings by central government. This has led to wide range of inequalities of wealth among Indian people. Some people are such who dying from starvation and some are dying due to consumption of excessive food in our country. Consequently, Malnutrition, child labour, and crimes are on the rise. Still a large proportion of people in India living below poverty line even India has been unable to achieve millennium development goals in case of many indicators. Whether India’s present generation is education but Indian youth is suffering from unemployment and they have to survive
on subsistence wages. Seasonal, underemployment and structural unemployment are found in India.

C. Policy Implications/Suggestions

1) In the case of agriculture, if the FDI is allowed 100 percent in multi-brand retail sector, then farmers can get remunerative prices for their crop. Farmers are getting meager prices for their produce due to many types of intermediaries between sellers (farmers) and buyers.

2) UNCTAD had underlined the large amount of losses to the exchequer of developing countries ($100 billion a year) due to the routing of FDI through tax havens therefore early implementation of GAAR (General anti avoidance rule) is required which has been delayed by present government. Policy makers need to take cognizance of the fact that it is domestic investment which has provided an overwhelmingly large share of India’s capital formation should not be neglected because of foreign phobia.

3) Communal disharmony has been the issue of debate for present government. Whether India’s ease of doing business rank has improved to 34 but due to violence, riots and strafes at domestic level India has lost its international reputation. Recently agitation by jets in Haryana for reservation was so horrible that shops, malls were set afire. After the withdrawal of protests when owners were advised to start their shops and malls along with financial help they refused to do so. Reason is that they are feeling insecure in such environment. Therefore, communal harmony is must to attract foreign as well as domestic investors.

4) To attract investors from different countries infrastructure, Social as well as physical should be improved. Social infrastructure includes education and health on the other hand physical infrastructure includes transportation, energy, banking services etc. A good and efficient infrastructure can play a vital role in the augmentation of globalization process.

5) The government has already set the ball rolling. It has relaxed FDI norms to encourage both domestic and foreign companies to manufacture in India sell their products abroad. Indian population has poor skill or they don’t have skills at all. The Indian employers have been struggling with acute shortage of skilled manpower despite India having the largest pool of young population in the world. Reason: Lack of required expertise for specific jobs. As per the labour bureau report 2014, the current size of India’s formally skilled workforce is only 2 percent. This apart there is also challenge of employability of large sections of the conventionally educated youth. The Indian education system has been churning out brilliant minds but lacking in the skills sets required for specific jobs. Therefore, there is need for appropriate and adequate skill development and training which can convert this force into the largest source of technically skilled manpower. The skill India mission launched by government is pertinent initiative to provide solution to the problem. Only a job ready and skilled workforce can reap the benefits of foreign direct investment.

D. Concluding Remarks

Globalization has its own negative as well as positive impacts in modern era. Our policy implications have been against common man. It is the government which can reap the benefits from globalization if it prepares and implement pro-people policies to attract foreign direct investment. There is example of many developed as well as developing countries such as south ASEAN countries like china, who have yielded a lot from globalization by trading all over the world. Our policies are influenced by big corporates and elites it is proved by the increasing number of billionaires in India as per Forbes list. Even our elections are financed by corporates so it is obviously that government policies are too influenced by corporates to fulfill their own personal interests. It is the policies of china and Russia who have utilized the foreign direct investment to
elevate masses above the poverty line. Such policies and attitude should be adopted by India towards globalization. Only pro-poor policies and workforce ready for jobs will be beneficial for government who believes the theory trickle-down effect. Hitherto that trickle-down effect has not been seen by Indian people. Indians are still waiting for good days.

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Demonetization and Its Impact on Cooperative Rural Economy

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Introduction:
The Analysis seeks modern infrastructure in the rural sector to boost the consumption and growth. The paper analyses the effect of recent demonetization on cooperative rural economy and for country as a whole. This work attempts to establish the fact that loss in consumer spending and decrease in wage rate in rural sector by demonetization effect have to be handled with proper care with modern infrastructure along with proper allocation of MNREGA and agri-credit and higher agricultural insurance benefit. Indian economy is based on agriculture. About 70% of Indian population directly or indirectly depends upon agriculture. Which related to co-operative sector in finance, production, marketing etc. for the following reason:

1. Largest contribution in national income
2. Largest employment providing sector. Nearly 52.1% of working population is in agricultural sector.
3. Source of industrial development: Industries get basic raw materials from agriculture like textile, sugar, oil processing etc.
4. Development of tertiary sector also happens because of growth of agriculture and industry. Tertiary sector provides helpful services to agriculture and industry like banking, warehousing etc.
5. Contribution in foreign trade: International level: Agriculture plays an important role in international trade. Jute, Tea, Coffee and Spices are the well known country’s export.
6. International importance in cooperative sectors: India is the largest producer of coconuts, mangoes, bananas, milk and dairy Products.

On November 8, Indian Prime Minister Mr. Narandar Modi announced in a broadcast to the nation that Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 currency notes would no longer be recognized legally as currency. The total currency in circulation in India was Rs. 16.42 lac crore (US$240 billion) of Rs. 1000 and Rs. 500 notes. The government believe that this demonetization is required for the four main reasons first reason is for stopping the funding of terrorism, second reason for facing the problem of fake Currency, Third reason for making the black money worthless and fourth reason for reducing the corruption, etc.

Review of Literature:
Plenty of literature is available in newspapers, magazines, internet and other platforms of social media about the impact of demonetization on various sectors of the economy and in particular to agriculture. However, barely any empirical evidence justifying the impact of demonetization on farming and related activities is available. A preliminary study was conducted by Bisen, et al. (2017) to analyze the impact of demonetization on various stakeholders such as farmers, traders and consumers. They found that, due to demonetization small and marginal farmers were most affected in contrast to large farmers in case of sowing, purchase of inputs and sale of agricultural commodities. Among commodities, farmers dealing with perishables were more affected than farmers dealing with grains. However, wholesalers were most affected in grain markets and retailers in fruits and vegetable markets. Consumers have used more than one mode of payment to deal with cash crunch situation but, the lower income class people and those who did not use alternative payment methods (e-payment) were the most affected.
Objectives of Paper:

• To study the impact of demonetization on rural person of India
• To study the impact of demonetization on co-operative agricultural sector and farmers of rural India.
• To study the impact of demonetization on economy of India.

Methodology:

The paper is mainly based on the secondary data published in various forms. The data were collected from internet, articles from newspapers published in different forms. It has also analyzed some observations and interactions with rural people at various places on the issue of demonetization and its impact on them.

Findings and Analysis:

Demonetization and its Impact on Rural Economy:

In India 70 percent (83.3 crore out of total 121 crore) population live in rural areas and depend on agriculture, while 37.7 crore live in urban areas (Census, 2011). Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy and is primarily a cash based sector with large capital input. The agricultural and allied sector accounts for 17 percent of the GDP and employ about 49 percent of the total workforce (Planning Commission of India, 2014). It is the largest employment source and important piece of the overall socio-economic development.

The fact is that in rural areas cash dominates in terms of transactions viz. sale, transport, marketing and distribution. There has been almost no use or very little intrusion of the use of credit (Kisan) and debit cards and ATMs, which are very popular in Urban India. People in rural areas who had a significant number of Rs.1000 and Rs.500 notes faced a lot of problems due to the nonavailability of new currency notes. Most of the rural population did not have even the slightest idea of banking which indirectly affected them. Demonetization affected every Indian, but it hit the agricultural sector badly. Farmers suffered a setback due to nationwide cash shortage and a fall in the demand for vegetables in wholesale markets. Some of the farmers sold their crops at cheaper rates and others faced lot of problems as they could no longer afford to sell their Kharif crop harvest involving rice, soybean, cotton, maize, sugarcane or sow Rabi crops.

Around 263 million of Indian farmers are dependent on cash transactions for buying seeds, fertilizers, and fuel for Rabi season (Kohli, 2016). Since Rabi seeds are usually self-pollinated, farmers need not buy seeds every year.

The government took many measures to ease the woes of the farmers. Firstly, the limit for withdrawal was set up to Rs.25,000 per week against crop loans sanctioned and credited to their accounts subjected to loan limits. As an extended relief, the government allowed the farmers to use the old Rs.500 notes for purchasing seeds from any state or central government outlets as well as any agriculture studies institute.. The rural bank NABARD had announced to disburse $3.07 billion (Rs.19680 crore) through cooperative banks so as to help the farmers sow winter crops. Also, 250 local wholesale markets in 10 states adopted Electronic National Agricultural Market (ENAM) platform to sell the produce by accepting cheque payment (Srinivas, 2016). But this did not solve the problem as rural banks were already overloaded with responsibilities of exchange. Many people simply did not have active bank accounts and even ATMs were working under capacity. A lot of Assessing the Impact of Demonetization on Rural Economy 7315 housewives, artisans and workers had cash lying with them at home. This wasn’t a part of hoarded illegal money but a traditional way of saving money for women without seeking permission from husband or other family members.

Advantages of Demonetization:

Demonetisation also had a positive impact in rural sectors eventually. Initially, rural people faced difficulties in getting cash as trading of high-value notes were banned and a limit was imposed by the
government on withdrawal of the cash from the ATM and banks. This reduced liquid cash with people and thus their expenses were reduced. As Indian GDP is consumption driven, demonetization impacted GDP of the country. People owing black money deposited their cash in banks and had to pay taxes to the government which led to increase in government savings. So the liquidity with banks was increased and they were able to lend more money in the market. Eventually supply of money in the market increased and hence interest rates were reduced which were predicted to boost investment in agriculture in the country. It was assumed that as the investment will increase, production of crops will also increase, which will lead to growth in the employment and hence income of the people will finally increase.

Case Study - 1

Life was good for Mitharam Patil, a wealthy money lender in a small village of Maharashtra. Patil would typically lend cash to farmers and traders every day, providing a vital source of funding for a rural economy largely shut out of the banking sector, albeit at interest rates of about 24 percent. Patil was stuck with Rs. 700,000 of worthless cash. He could only withdraw up to 24,000 rupees from his account every week, barely enough for his own personal needs as he also works as a farmer. Demonetisation brought bad news for small farmers and traders who depended on Patil, despite his high interest rates, given that bank branches are located far from the village, while the process to obtain loans is long and cumbersome (Choudhury & Jadhav, 2016).

Conclusion:

Problems of loss in consumption due to several problem common in agricultural economy can’t be solved only by demonetization. Only black money can be controlled with the help of demonetization. Decrease in crop production in rural sector can best be tackle by the following

- **Higher agricultural credit** will improve the safety net and hopefully catalyse rural spending. Companies with strong rural presence will get benefit if agricultural output increases. If farmers get cheap easy credit from financial institution they will not depend upon village money lender and will not be trapped in high debt.

- **Agricultural Insurance** Indian farmers are suffering from huge loss during natural calamities which can be tackle effectively by agricultural insurance. Insurance is the one of the best way to protect the farmers from such damage. By paying insurance premium farmers can recover their loss from damage in natural calamities. In rural sector it is very critical to make investment in road transport and airways for reducing cost of movement of goods and people. It will improve the economy’s overall competitiveness and growth and will increase capacity utilization. The Some of important measure taken by Indian government to boost agricultural growth.

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The Impact Of Globalisation On Agriculture Co-Operatives In India

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Prologue

Globalization is not new to Indian agriculture Co-Operatives. Since, 1991s farmers’ income have been heavily dependent on Global Trade and their success in selling products in global markets. More recently the development of agreements such as GATT and LPG have been the important point of much of the globalization discussion, with the emphasis on wider access to world market, expanding exports of agricultural commodities and particularly, further processed agricultural and food products. India is Large Experience of Co-operation experiencing rapid economic growth, but during the latest years, agriculture Co-Operatives have been suffering rapid structural development in which growth, merging and especially globalization have been significant trend. In the agriculture Co-Operatives sector there is sufficient of room for improvement. Certainly, there are several Indian agriculture problems that pose a current threat to the food supply of the country.

Objectives of the Study

1. To define the major hazards of the agriculture Co-Operatives.
2. To study the impact of Globalization on agriculture Co-Operatives.
3. To define the solutions of the problems of agriculture Co-Operatives.

Methodology

It was difficult to find the collective farming enterprises working for long time in India. Therefore it was decided to use the secondary data for the further study.

Outcomes

1. Profit seeking: In India agriculture Co-Operative’s are do not operate according to normal commercial and economic business principles. The observation may be that the objective of agriculture Co-operatives is not only to maximize incomes, but that there are a number of non-economic objects for co-operatives. The awareness also is that, agriculture Co-operatives do not seek to achieve the probable economic benefits created by globalization and thus there may be a barrier to agriculture Co-operative’s in the globalization procedure.
2. Problem of Management: Agriculture Co-Operatives fail because the members of the Co-operatives do not have the best authority and capability to make the necessary decisions. This unique pattern may be an important barrier to the development and globalization of agriculture Co-Operatives.
3. Globalization of Capital: Largely through foreign direct investment, acquirements, etc. - is capital intensive. At the same period the equity ratio in Agriculture Co-Operatives in agro-and food business is temperately low. As farmers’ supply promise in several places has been weakened and in line with the rising demand for capital for product expansion, savings, achievements, etc., the relatively small equity ratio in the Agriculture Co-Operatives will, however, will be a noticeable barrier to the globalization of Agriculture co-operatives. Furthermore, it is a fact that globalization increasingly takes the form of foreign investment and to a lesser extent in the form of exports from the domestic market. And this shift will also increase the capital requirement.

Conclusions

Globalization has been growing more than 27 years, and despite economic crises and recession in India, the globalization trend is likely to continue although with less force than before. Globalization will
therefore be one of the most important parameters in India to the planned development of Agriculture Co-Operatives in the next period.

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Role Of Co-Operative Marketing In Rural Development Of India  
(Special Reference To Regulated Market)

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Introduction

In our country over seventy percent of population lives in villages. Agriculture and agricultural related activities continue to be the major sources of income in rural area. Example – cotton and sugarcane etc. the farmers are disorganized at village level have low bargaining power and these are the main disadvantage against the traders. Agricultural marketing in India is riddled with various malpractices such as arbitrary, deduction of the price of the produce, manipulation of weights and scales, collusion between the workers and the Buyers, In such circumstances, co-operative marketing helps to reduce the malpractices to a greater extend.

Keywords:- Malpractice, bargaining, arbitrary, Produce

Factors Influencing Agricultural Prices

1) Uncertainty of supply  
2) Financial problems  
3) Perishable commodities  
4) Superfluous middlemen  
5) Variation in quality and quantity  
6) Inadequate storage facilities  
7) Improper weights and measures  
8) Lack of market information

Considering the above problems faced by the farmers, the government, co-operative and private sector have initiated several measures to improve the system of agriculture marketing in our country and the important ones are given below:

1) Establishment of regulated markets.  
2) Standardization of the weights and measures  
3) Standardization of contract  
4) Transportation facilities  
5) Ware housing.  
6) Provision of grading and Standardization of produce  
7) Provision of marketing news  
8) State trading (agricultural commodities)

Regulated Markets

Regulated markets have been established to protect the farmers from the clutches of sellers and brokers and price, quality and trade terms are regulated under legal framework. Market committee, consisting of nominees from state government. Local bodies, traders, and farmers dose the management of such market thus, all interest are represented in the committee. The committee formulates rules and regulation for all business transactions conducted within the market area. The committee fixes the charges, allowances and deductions that can be levied. Any dispute between the seller and buyer is settled through dispute sub-
committee. The finance of the marketing committee is obtained from government grants, market fees, license fees, and rent of godowns the market fees varies between 0.5% to 2%.

**Objectives of Regulated Market (APMC)**
1) Ensure a fair price to the farmers
2) Provide congenial environment for business transactions by prohibiting malpractices in market
3) To Stabilise the prices of the agricultural produce
4) Provide a common place for buyers and seller to meet and undertake buying and selling activities

**Advantages of Regulated Markets**
1) Ethical practices in selling the produce through tender system, open auction an open agreement.
2) Unnecessary market charges have been removed.
3) It has removed malpractices in weighing the produce.
4) Use of certified weights & measures.
5) It has overcome adulteration.
6) Machinery for settlement of disputes.
7) Provide facilities for grading & storage.
8) Quick settlement of disputes.

**Benefit to The Farmers**
1) The famers get fair price for the produce, as the intermediaries are not able to indulge in malpractices.
2) Correct weighing of the produce.
3) Storage facilities for agricultural produce.
4) Ethical practices in selling the produce i.e., open auction and open agreement.
5) Immediate payment after disposal of the produce.

**Benefits to the Consumers**
1) He gets a fair price & good quality produce.
2) Adulteration is practically nil.
3) Correct weights & measures are used.

**Problem of Regulated Markets**
1) Location: The regulated markets are situated in district/taluka headquarters & therefore they are not easily accessible to the farmers.
2) Delay in receiving the payment after disposal of the produce.
3) Higher commission of middle men.
4) Consumption of time.
5) Lack of information: many small & marginal farmers are not aware of the existence of regulated markets.
6) Incentives: Many farmers are not aware of the incentives, concession, subsidies provided to them by government.
7) Expensive
8) Grading problem.
9) Administration: Many regulated markets are not administered democratically, as elections for their market committees have not been conducted for long.
10) Market information: The market information collected by these have only limited used for the sellers as the information is not wide & through.
11) Malpractices: Number of these markets does not seem to have observed the financial discipline on them. There is rampant corruption among their officers & employees.
12) **Management:** Management of some of these markets is unscientific & has favored more powerful section of the population.

**Measures To Remove The Deficiencies In The Working Of Regulated Markets**

1) **Publicity:** The farmers should be made aware of the existence of regulated markets & the benefits offered in the market through village level publicity campaign.

2) **Commission agents:** The committee should abolish the presence of commission agents in the market.

3) **Payments:** The farmers should get immediate payment for the produce sold.

4) **Effective supervision:** The official should increase their involvement in the working of the regulated market & ensure effective supervision of the activities. Political interference should be avoided.

5) **Information:** The regulated market should work throughout the harvesting season & should send out detail of the prices of commodities to all the villages.

6) The regulated market should consider use of IT & internet for providing cost effective & commercially viable information to farmers.

**Conclusion:**

The Government, Co-operative and private sectors have initiated a number of measures to improve the system of agriculture marketing in India. This includes use of Information Technology for providing cost effective and commercially viable information to both farmers and traders.

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Non Agricultural Financial Needs and it’s Sources of Farmers in Uchat Village, Through co-operative societies

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Prof. N. D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur-Perid.
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Introduction

Agriculture is main sector of Indian Economy. It still occupies important place in form of rural economy of India. It provides maximum employment in total work-force. Agriculture provides major share of income in total gross domestic product in Indian Economy. Indian Agriculture is source of raw material to industries like sugar, cotton, flour mills. It also plays important role in the field of international trade in form of export of cloths, sugar and fruits funding through co-operatives societies is important. Good crops in agriculture improve and increase the purchasing power of farmers and it creates more demand of other industrial product. It means that development or growth of industries depend upon growth of agriculture. Bad crops tend to depression in business particularly in overall economy. General economic development requires sustainable development in agriculture. Any change either positive or in negative affect entire economy.

Present status of Agriculture:

Green Revolution in India is role-model for many developing countries. India becomes self-sufficient in food grains. Expansion of irrigation facilities, land reforms and utilization of fertilizers are major factors responsible for the change. In spite of an above success still Indian agriculture has to face number of problems.

Problem of farmers:

Farmer have to face many types of problems like drought, unseasonable and heavy rain, no organization support to small farmers, lake of storage facility. Cost of production is higher than minimum support price therefore constantly there is increase in indebtedness among farmers. Therefore it is essential to know how the farmers fulfill their non-agricultural financial needs and what the sources are and how can government may come to his help.

Purpose of Loans:

Rural credit and rural debt mean same but it is necessary to classify why the farmer borrows and why he is indebted. The farmer borrows for production purposes, household expenditure and for other purposes, other purposes mean non agricultural financial needs other than household. i.e. day to day expenditure, construction of house, repair of house, wedding, medical treatment, purchase of two-wheeler etc.

Size of Farms and Productivity:

Suitable unit of cultivation to each farmer is indication of equity social justice in land distribution. But scope of land reforms in this respect is limited. That is abolition of intermediaries, tenancy reforms, consolidation of holding to improve the size, development of public land etc. There is no social justice by implementation of land reforms because of lack of political will, initially it was started with thunderous enthusiasm but later on implementation become a very tame affair.

Origin of the research problem:

Indian economy is predominantly agriculture economy. Compare to industrial and service sector with agricultural economy, it seems that large number of peoples are engaged in agricultural sector with less share in total national income of the economy than these two. Basic problem of Indian Agriculture system is dependence on monsoon. Since, independence of the country steps has been taken for development of agriculture sector by providing heavy amount of funds at various five-year plans. It is finds that still these
funds are insufficient for the infrastructural development in agriculture sector.

**Economic Status of Farmers and Non Agriculture Financial Needs**

The main source of income to farmers is income from agriculture. It is important to know level of income of farmers by this source as well as from other source to fulfill various non-agricultural financial needs.

**Farmers Engaged in other Employment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Size of land holding</th>
<th>No. of Farmers</th>
<th>Farmers not engaged in other employment</th>
<th>Farmers engaged in other employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>below one acre</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>above one acre up to two</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>above two acres up to seven</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source- Field survey-Jan-2018

The above table shows that farmers who have below one acre land 69% farmers in this category has no other source of income and 31% farmers in this category engaged in other employment because of surplus manpower in their family. It is also finds that the same situation in case of farmers who have more than one acre up to two acres landholding. But in case of last category it is find that 78% of farmers have other source of income because of more than 7 working family members in their family. Employment in other sector means shifting of more than 50% of family members in farmer's families to either Kolhapur, Sangli or particularly to Mumbai. It is clear that out of 100, 55% family has no source of income other than agriculture income. It is also necessary to know the level of income among the farmers.

**Non-Agricultural Financial Needs & Source of Income**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Income</th>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Types of Needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construction of house</td>
<td>Repair of house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;30000</td>
<td>owned</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>loaned</td>
<td>50000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>owned</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>loaned</td>
<td>75000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40000 to 50000</td>
<td>owned</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>loaned</td>
<td>75000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50000 to 60000</td>
<td>owned</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>loaned</td>
<td>1000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60000 to 70000</td>
<td>owned</td>
<td>15000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>loaned</td>
<td>125000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70000 to 80000</td>
<td>owned</td>
<td>15000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>loaned</td>
<td>125000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80000 to 90000</td>
<td>owned</td>
<td>20000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>loaned</td>
<td>125000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90000 to 100000</td>
<td>owned</td>
<td>20000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>loaned</td>
<td>150000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source- Field survey-Jan-2018

The above table shows that farmer below the level of income from Rs. 30000 upto Rs. 50000 can provide Rs. 5000 to 10000 from their owned source of income and takes Rs. 50000 to 75000 from loaned source. In the same ways farmer in level of income Rs. 50001 to 100000 takes loan Rs. 100000 upto Rs. 150000. Average amount for repairs of house Rs. 10000 as from loaned source by the farmer in the income level Rs. >30000 to 40000. Farmers in the remaining level of income fulfill the need of repairs the house by partly from owned source and partly from loaned source of income. It is also clear that maximum number of
farmers have taken loan for wedding, for purchase of two wheeler, medicinal surgery. It has been observed that farmers use to sell their live stock and mortgage jewellery and land to pay medical bill in private hospitals at the time of minor & major surgery.

**Indebtness of farmers engaged in other employment with agriculture**

**Table No. 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level/ Range of Income</th>
<th>No. of Farmers</th>
<th>No. of Farmers not taken loan</th>
<th>No. of Farmers taken loan</th>
<th>Avg. amount of loan</th>
<th>Types of mortgage given to Bank &amp; Patsanstha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 40000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>Jewellary &amp; house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40001 to 50000</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>Jewellary &amp; house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50001 to 60000</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>150000</td>
<td>Salary Cert. &amp; Jewellery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60001 to 70000</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>Salary Cert. &amp; Jewellery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70001 to 80000</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>Salary Cert. &amp; Jewellery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source- Field survey-Jan-2018

It finds that by analysis of above table- 45% farmers whose family members engaged in other employment along with agriculture, 20% of them have not taken loan because of limited numbers in their family. Therefore fulfill their non agricultural financial needs out of their earning. Out of 45% in total 80% of farmers have taken loan. Of these 80% farmers 25% farmers have taken loan up to Rs. 100000 and 28% among these 80% (i.e. 36) are indebtedness up to Rs. 200000. Only 14% farmers are in indebtedness of Rs. 250000. Maximum number of farmers who have taken loan provided salary certificate and jewellery as a security for loan. Farmers or his family members engaged in other employment means engaged in private or co-operative sector at a local place or at Mumbai.

**Conclusion and Suggestions**

Farmers in Uchat village of Shahuwadi Taluka in Kolhapur District is an example of economic sceniories of Indian agricultural system with the following findings.

**Conclusions:**

- Division of land holding among the farmers is question of equitable distribution of land.
- Division of land holding among farmers on the basis of caste and class is another question of social equity.
- Per capita income of farmers who have less than 1 acre land has no economic and social security in sense of fulfillment of non agricultural financial needs of his family. i.e. Construction of house, medical treatment for minor and major surgery etc.
- There is no agro based industrial development at all, to shift surplus human capital from agriculture.
- There is under development of farmers in all sense like economic, social, and educational because of low per capita income from agriculture and no supplementary source of income.

**Suggestions:**

**Land ceiling:**

For equitable distribution of land holdings it is necessary to take steps for nationalization of surplus cultivable land in the hands of cream class of farmers. It is to be distributed to landless labours and marginal farmers.

**Improvement in mechanization of agriculture prices:**

It is necessary to modify the existing system to pricing the agriculture product, which can help the farmers to increase their bargaining power.
Finance policy to agriculture sector:
There are three type systems to provide loan to agriculture sector. It is necessary to modify in such a way like direct credit to the account of farmers from state co-operative bank to co-operative credit societies members account. It is necessary to provide mid-term and long term loan facilities to farmers to fulfill their non-agricultural financial needs on the basis of valuation of lands instead of valuation of per annum production.

Sustainable agro-based economic development policy:
To transfer surplus human capital in agriculture, it is necessary to frame agro-based industrial development policy of rural area.

Marketing of agriculture product:
Existing mechanism of agriculture marketing is to be improving by amendment of law in state and central government. There is necessary to eliminate mediators and commission agents to sell agriculture products. The system should be monitorised by representatives of farmers at a district level.

Personal loan system:
It is necessary to provide personal loan at least 30% of valuation of land at a lower rate of interest for the construction of house, wedding and for medical treatment of family members to improve living standard and to bring their dreams in reality.

Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas:
To bring the above slogan in practice overall development of all sections of society, fruits of development should be distributed equitably and government schemes for farmers should be implemented effectively.
Problem of Co-operative Movement after Globalization

Introduction

Society has been affected by globalization in a new way. Globalization has changed the face of the society and now the people are not just focusing on their own lives but are also thinking about the well-being of others. This has led to the growth of co-operative societies.

Meaning of Globalization

Globalization is the process of interconnectedness of the world. It has brought the world closer and has made it a global village. This has led to the growth of co-operative societies.

Meaning of Co-operation

Co-operation is a process where people work together for a common goal.

Definition of Co-operation

Co-operation is a process where people work together for a common goal.

Saharakar Chithavadi Samhitar Samvad

(Problem of Co-operative Movement after Globalization)

Pr. Satyavata Pundlik Bhalote

Aryabhat Samiti Samiti

Pr. Dr. N.D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur (Perid)

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Page No.342
### (Types of Co-operative Society)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Cooperative Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sahkariki Sahkar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Dusha Sahkariki Sahkar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Najarli Sahkariki Sahkar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Vile Madyabari Sahkariki Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Raja Sahkariki Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Pradhikshak Kuri Sahkariki Patrur Varta Sahkar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Sahkariki Vignan Sahkar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Sahkariki Shethi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Prakh Sahkariki Sahkar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Sahkariki Guhahetan Sahkar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Meru Sahkariki Sahkar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Prakrit Sahkariki Sahkar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (Problem of co-operative Movement)

1947 मध्ये नवीन घोषणाच्या अंतर्गत जागतिकील घोषणाच्या स्थिती करण्यासाठी आपल्या माहितीपत्राच्या विषयात भारतात आल्याची आहे. कारण अंग्रेजी मध्ये प्रचंड भांडवल उत्तर तंत्रज्ञान व व्यवसायी वैज्ञानिक ह्यांपर्यंत आला हे. सहकारी संस्थेच्या अवस्थेत आहे माहितीपत्राची तीन स्थऱ्यांची कारकी लागत आहे.

2. भांडवल उपरांती स्थऱ्यांसाठी :-

माहितीपत्राच्या प्रागत देशातील बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी मोठ्या प्रमाणात भारतात आल्यांची आहे. कारण अंग्रेजी मध्ये प्रचंड भांडवल उत्तर तंत्रज्ञान व व्यवसायी वैज्ञानिक ह्यांपर्यंत आला हे. सहकारी संस्थेच्या अवस्थेत आहे माहितीपत्राची तीन स्थऱ्यांची कारकी लागत आहे.

3. उपस्थित स्थऱ्यांसाठी :-

भारतात १९०७ मध्ये सहकारी चलवठ खंड अपने सुरु झाली. स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक चलवठ ब्रिटिश सरकारने सहकारी चलवठाच्या बिवासासाठी प्रवर्तक केले. स्वतंत्रतेला कामास सरकारने वा चलवठाचा नियोजनवेद विकास हडळून आणला. आज चलवठात देशातील कानोक्यपथ पोलोच्याळ आहेत. नेत्र, उद्योग, बैंक व व्यापार यांसारख्या क्षेत्रांमध्ये चलवठ पोलोच्याळ आहेत. सहकारी चलवठाच्या बिवासासाठी समाजसहभागीता दुःखांना व गिरीच व्यक्तीसाठी पार मदत झाली. सहकारी उद्योग व प्रक्षेत्रांसारख्या ग्रामीण विकासाला गडीदारी आहे. सहकारी प्रचंड आर्थिक विपणन कमी होण्यास मदत झाली. सर्वसाधारण व्यक्तीसाठी आर्थिक कल्याणात वाढ झाली.
4 ग्राहक वर्गचे समाधान :-

व्यवस्थापन कंपन्य ग्राहक वर्गाची जेवढी काळजी देतात आणि त्यांना ग्राहक मार्गांना लाव मिळवून देतात. असा प्रयत्न सहकारी संस्थांच्या होत नाही.

5 अनिष्ठा प्रमुखी वाढ :-

जागतिकीकरणाच्या अनिष्ठ आणि चुकीच्या व्यापारी प्रश्नांचा वापर वाळला आहे. त्याच्या परिणाम सहकारी संस्थावर होत आहेत.

6 व्यवस्थास्थान :-

बुधराजपणी कंपन्याच्या उद्देश्यानुसार उपयोग कसल्या होता व गुणवत्ता वाढवितात मात्र सहकारी संस्था याकडे दुर्लभ करतात.

7 अनुवादे व सरकारी मूल्य २०१६ :-

जागतिकीकरणाच्या सरकारी केंद्रीय आयोग सहभाग कर्मचारी कसल्या होते आहेत. सरकारी अनुवाद व मूल्य तपासण्यांना रुद्र केली जाते आहेत. याचा फायदा सहकारी संस्थांच्या वाढगणना आहे.

8 जागरूकता आयोग :-

बुधराजपणी कंपन्याच्या चुकीच्या विक्रेताची मोठी यथार्थता जागरूकता करत आहे. परंतु सहकारी संस्था जागरूकतीवर फक्त खरेस कसल्या होता आहेत. त्यामुळे लाठ बाजारपेटा मिळविणे अवघड जाते.

9 व्यवस्थापकीय समस्या :-

जागतिकीकरणाच्या सहकारी संस्थांमध्ये तब, कुकुट व अनुभव कर्मचारी वेद नाहीत ते बुधराजपणी कंपन्यांच्या आर्थिक होतात त्यामुळे सहकारी संस्थांचे व्यवस्थापन योग्य होत नाही.

10 बलात्मक सरकारी धोरण :-

सरकार सहकारी संस्थांच्या संवृत्तीले आपले धोरण बदलत आहे. त्यामुळे सहकारी संस्था अडचणीत सापडल्या आहेत.

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Abstract:

In most of the acid-base titrations indicator is used of synthetic. These synthetic indicators are prepared from various types of chemicals. The preparation process for synthetic reagents causes hazardous effects on the environment. Now a days environmental awareness is increased and worldwide researchers are finding eco-friendly alternatives for the synthetic chemical reagent. In this work natural indicators are prepared from flowers of Cassia grandis, this indicator gives very sharp color change at the equivalence point of the acid-base titration. The whole process for this natural indicator is eco-friendly, economically cheap and materials for process are easily available.

Key Words: Cassia grandis, Acid base titrations, indicators.

Introduction:

In 1964 Robert Boyle gave the information on the uses of natural indicator in acid-base titration in his book ‘Experimental History of colors’. Colorant extraction of the various plant materials has ability to change their color in acidic or basic solution. Due to the presence of organic pigment like Anthocyanins gives different types of color to the parts of the plant and this color is changes with pH.[1-2]

To determine the unknown concentration of solution by treating with exact known concentration of another solution, this method is called titrimetric analysis. There are various type of the titrations such as acid-base titration, redox titration, complexometric titration and precipitation titration in titrimetric analysis. At the end point of titration analysis is determined by using reagent which changes the color at this changes the color at this stages is known as indicator. In acid-base titrations usually pH indicators are use, which are weak organic acids or bases. It shows the color change at different pH range of the solution. Some standard indicators use such as phenolphthalein, methyl red and methyl orange. [3-5]

Flowers of cassia grandis used for preparation of natural indicator, this plant are belongs to fabaceae family. It is ornamental plant. The color of flowers are pink. It is also known as pink shower tree. The genus cassia plants contains flavanoids chemical constituent which are pH sensitive, show color change at acidic or basic solution. Using this natural indicator, can be made pH paper alternative for litmus paper. Preparation of such type of Natural indicators we have been reported earlier. [6-7]

Material and Methods

Fresh flowers of cassia grandis were collected from the local gardens of Kolhapur regions, Maharashtra, and they were authenticated from R. C. Shahu college botany department, Kolhapur. All other ingredients were of analytical grade and purchased from Loba Chemie Pvt Ltd, Mumbai. Reagents and volumetric solutions were prepared as per standard books[8-9]. The flowers were cleaned by distilled water and Petals cut into small pieces and macerated for 20 min. in 25ml of water. The extract was preserved in tight closed container and stored away from direct sun light. The experiment was carried by using the same set of glassware’s for all types of titrations. As the same aliquots were used for both titrations i.e. titrations by using standard indicators and flowers extract, the reagents were not calibrated. The equimolar titrations were performed using 25 ml of Titrand with three drops of indicator. All the parameters used for Analysis and the Comparison of Color Change are given in Table 1. A set of three experiments each for all the types of acid base titrations were carried out. The mean and standard deviation for each type of acid base titrations were calculated from results obtained.

Titrations

The developed indicator tested for all three types of acid base titration viz. strong acid vs. strong base (HCl Vs NaOH), weak acid vs. strong base (CH₃COOH Vs NaOH) and strong acid vs. weak base (HCl Vs. NH₄OH). The sharp end point was observed for all types.
Result and Discussion:

The flower extract was screened for its use as an acid base indicator in various acid base titrations, and the results of this screening were compared with the results obtained by standard indicators methyl red and phenolphthalein. The results of these titrations are given in Table 2.

The floral extract of *cassia grandis* was found to have anthocyanins and is pH sensitive. The results of pH changes in various acid base titrations of this floral indicator are shown in Table 1. The pH value checked for the flower extract of *Cassia grandis* and it was found as pH 7.55. Also the color and pH change observed during acid base titrations is more significant over standard indicator as it gives a sharp color change at equivalence point thus the result obtained showed that the routinely used indicators could be replaced successfully by flower extract as they are simple, accurate, economical and precise.

Table 1: Parameters Used For Analysis and the Comparison of Color Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Titrant</th>
<th>Titrand</th>
<th>Indicator Color Change (Phenolphthalein) (pH range)</th>
<th>Indicator Color Change (Methyl red) (pH range)</th>
<th>Indicator Color Change (Flower Extract) (pH range)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCl</td>
<td>NaOH</td>
<td>Pink to Colorless (13.10 -7.80)</td>
<td>Pale yellow to Brown (13.10 -7.21)</td>
<td>Yellow to Colorless (13.00 to 7.70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCl</td>
<td>NH₄OH</td>
<td>Pink to Colorless (10.40 -7.81)</td>
<td>Yellow to Brown (10.40 -7.22)</td>
<td>Yellow to colorless (10.06 -7.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH₃COOH</td>
<td>NaOH</td>
<td>Pink to Colorless (13.05 -7.70)</td>
<td>Yellow to Brown (13.15 -7.24)</td>
<td>Yellow to colorless (13.02 -7.41)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table 2: Results of Screening.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Titration (Titrant v/s Titrand)</th>
<th>Strength (Moles)</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Mean (ml) S.D. (±)</th>
<th>Color change (pH range)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NaOH V/S HCl</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Methyl red Flower extract</td>
<td>25.0 ± 1.100, 25.1 ± 1.730</td>
<td>Yellow to Red (12.25 - 6.97), Yellow to color less (13.22 - 6.21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Methyl red Flower extract</td>
<td>25.2 ± 1.496, 25.1 ± 1.296</td>
<td>Yellow to Red (12.90 - 5.55), Yellow to color less (12.15 - 5.89)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Methyl red Flower extract</td>
<td>24.6 ± 1.173, 24.9 ± 1.191</td>
<td>Pale yellow to brown (13.03 - 6.96), Yellow to color less (13.10 - 6.23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Phenolphthalein Flower extract</td>
<td>25.0 ± 1.192, 25.1 ± 1.294</td>
<td>Pink to color less (12.76 - 7.34), Yellow to color less (13.02 - 7.81)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Phenolphthalein Flower extract</td>
<td>24.8 ± 1.729, 25.1 ± 1.196</td>
<td>Pink to color less (13.53 - 7.23), Yellow to color less (13.05 - 5.89)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Phenolphthalein Flower extract</td>
<td>27.6 ± 1.173, 27.9 ± 1.122</td>
<td>Pink to color less (13.02 - 7.74), Yellow to color less (12.05 - 6.23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>HCl V/S NH₄OH</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Methyl red Flower extract</td>
<td>24.8 ± 1.730, 25.1 ± 1.927</td>
<td>Yellow to Red (10.70 - 6.45), Yellow to Color less (11.63 - 7.04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Methyl red Flower extract</td>
<td>24.9 ± 1.838, 25.2 ± 1.833</td>
<td>Yellow to Red (10.06 - 6.09), Yellow to Color less (11.09 - 6.19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Methyl red Flower extract</td>
<td>24.9 ± 0.132, 24.8 ± 0.122</td>
<td>Yellow to Brown (10.58 - 6.35), Yellow to Color less (10.68 - 5.75)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Phenolphthalein Flower extract</td>
<td>25.1 ± 1.296, 24.9 ± 1.197</td>
<td>Pink to color less (10.05 - 7.70), Yellow to color less (10.90 -7.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Phenolphthalein Flower extract</td>
<td>25.0 ± 1.292, 24.8 ± 1.200</td>
<td>Pink to color less (11.91 - 8.11), Yellow to color less (11.27 - 6.57)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Conclusion:**

For all types of titrations equivalent point obtained by the flower extract either exactly coincide or very close with the equivalent point obtained by standard indicators. Thus natural indicator employed in the acid base titrations was found economic, safe and an efficient alternative for traditional indicators. In comparison to this, chemical indicators were found more expensive and hazardous, which proves that floral extract of *cassia grandis* as a natural indicator is more worthy.

**Acknowledgements:**

The authors express their sense of gratitude towards Prin. Dr. C. J. Khilare, Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College Kolhapur. For scholarly encouragement of our academic Activities and providing all obligatory facilities necessary to carry out present research work.

**Reference:**


7) Study of cassia siamea as natural, economic and effective alternative for synthetic indicators in 21st Century. *World journal of pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences* volume 5, issue 5, Pages 1578-1581


| CH₃COOH | NaOH | 0.1 | Methyl red | Flower extract | 24.7 ± 1.241 | 24.9 ± 1.194 | Yellow to Red (11.64 - 6.04) | Yellow to colorless (11.78 - 6.15) |
| Ch₃COOH | NaOH | 0.5 | Methyl red | Flower extract | 24.6 ± 1.171 | 24.9 ± 1.194 | Yellow to Red (11.55 - 6.30) | Yellow to colorless (12.07 - 6.58) |
| CH₃COOH | NaOH | 1.0 | Methyl red | Flower extract | 25.5 ± 1.121 | 25.2 ± 1.141 | Yellow to Brown (11.77 - 7.23) | Yellow to colorless (11.79 - 6.80) |
| CH₃COOH | NaOH | 0.1 | Phenolphthalein | Flower extract | 24.9 ± 1.516 | 24.2 ± 1.284 | Pink to colorless (10.05 - 6.45) | Yellow to colorless (11.78 - 6.45) |
| CH₃COOH | NaOH | 0.5 | Phenolphthalein | Flower extract | 24.1 ± 1.586 | 24.2 ± 1.360 | Pink to colorless (11.55 - 7.07) | Yellow to colorless (11.57 - 6.52) |
| CH₃COOH | NaOH | 1.0 | Phenolphthalein | Flower extract | 25.1 ± 1.112 | 25.3 ± 1.141 | Pink to colorless (11.83 - 6.07) | Yellow to colorless (11.79 - 6.80) |

S.D. (±) - standard deviation
Hydrobiological Properties of Water From Different Part of Pravara River in Ahmednagar District

*Prof. Kalunkhe B.N., **Chavan B.S., ***Wandhekar D.A.
Asso. Prof. and HOD (Zoology) R.B.N.B.College, Shirirampur.

Abstract:
Hydrobiology is the science of life and life processes in water. Water quality has become a major concern due to ever increasing human developmental activities that over exploit and pollute the water resources. The physico-chemical analysis of water samples was done at two sampling sites, by standard methods. The physico-chemical parameters like pH, EC, DO, BOD, hardness, calcium and magnesium were analyzed during January 2017-December 2017. A study on physical, chemical and biological characters of River water and its suitability for drinking purpose was carried out from reservoir water of Pravara river and its reservoir. Hydrobiological assessment is useful for assessing the ecological quality of aquatic ecosystem. Since biological communities integrate the environmental effects of water chemistry. The results of the present study have been discussed it is clear that the water is not highly polluted and variations in physicochemical parameters were observed in different seasons. The recorded range of physicochemical parameters was within the maximum permissible limit.

Keywords: Hydro biological, Belapur, Pachegaon, Physicochemical, Pravara river, EC, Fresh water etc.

Introduction:
The Pravara river origin is eastern slope of Sahayadris between Kulgand & Ratangad mountains in the Ahmednagar districts of Maharashtra. It is life line of Ahmednagar. Close to its origin the river flows into the town of Bhandarara. Here, the Bhandarara Dam is constructed across the river forming the Arthur Lake. Water is the base of life and development. The wetland forms unique biological fresh water ecosystem on the planet earth. Water bodies store the freshwater from adjoining are during rainy season. It plays an important role in any ecosystem, hydrology of area and economy. They provide the habitats for migratory birds, aquaculture, plants, animals and microbes. Water is one of the major components of environmental resources. The environmental. Pollution affects the general quality of our health. Several studies have been made on the limnology of fresh water bodies in India. Water resources in India have reached a point of crisis due to unplanned urbanization and industrialization. Urbanization has directly negative impacts on water bodies.

Therefore now a day’s freshwater has become as care commodity due to over exploitation and pollution. River water is one of the most important and widely distributed natural resources which are considered as supplemental resource to meet the domestic, agriculture and industrial requirements. The present work is aimed in assessing the reservoir water quality with respect to drinking purpose and also with respect to some aquatic animals. A complete assessment of water quality is based on appropriate monitoring of these components.

Water bodies can be fully characterized by the three major components: Hydrology, Physicochemical, and biology etc. All freshwater bodies are inter-connected, from the atmosphere to the sea, via the hydrological cycle. Thus water constitutes a continuum, with different stages ranging from rainwater to marine salt waters. The parts of the hydro-logical cycle which are considered in this book are the inland freshwaters which appear in the form of rivers, lakes or ground waters. The river flow is highly variable in time, depending on the climatic situation and the drainage pattern. In general, thorough and continuous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>About the river</th>
<th>Cities : Sangamnaer, Newasa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country : India</td>
<td>Landmark : Bhandarara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State : Maharastrha</td>
<td>Source : Sahayadris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distrcit : Ahmednagar</td>
<td>Elevation 750m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tributaries</td>
<td>Coordinates 19º31’ 45 N 73º 45’ 5’ E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left : Waki &amp; Mahalungi</td>
<td>Length : 208 km (129 mi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Right : Mula</td>
<td>Basin : 6537 km² (2524 sq mi)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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vertical mixing is achieved in rivers due to the prevailing currents and turbulence. Physical and chemical properties each freshwater body has an individual pattern of physical and chemical characteristics which are determined largely by the climatic, geomorphologic and geochemical conditions prevailing in the drainage basin and the underlying aquifer.

Study Area:
The Pravara river is life line of Ahmednagar Dist and origin is eastern slope of Sahayadris between Kulang & Ratangad Mountains in the Ahmednagar districts of Maharashtra. With respect of title of our project we are decide two region of Pravara river.

A) Belapur:
It is situated Tal Shrirampur, in District Ahmednagar and between 19.574869Latitudes And 74.645897 longitudes. The Belapur is away from R.B. Narayanrao Borawake college, Shrirampur is 7 km.

B) Pachegaon:
It is in Tal Newasa, District Ahmednagar and situated between 19.551146 Latitudes And 74.928162 longitudes and at 25 km from R.B. Narayanrao Borawake college, Shrirampur.

Materials & Method:
Collection of water:
The present study deals with some physical and chemicals parameters of the water to check the present status of water quality of both sampling site. The study was conducted during January 2017 to December 2017. For water sample collection used plastic sample bottles having capacity of one litre. Sample was collected from surface (1-2 cm) and bottom also after collection of sample we labelled them and reach our laboratory as much as possible. For DO and BOD analysis were collected from surface from both sampling site in separate BOD bottles. Two separate bottles were used for each sample. one was analysis immediately at the spot after the collection of water sample as Winkler methods.

Water analysis methods:
The physical and chemical analysis of water sample was done according to Standard Methods as per APHA, Trivedi and Goel. The values obtained were compared with standards prescribed by WHO and BIS. Few parameters such as temperature, pH and Electric Conductivity were recorded on the site by their respective probes. Chemical parameters such as Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Solid, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Hardness, Calcium, Magnesium and Free CO2 were then dealt in the laboratory. The following table reveals the parameters, their units and the methods used for their analysis.

Result:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Monsoon</th>
<th>Winter</th>
<th>Summer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>pH</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>BOD (mg/lit)</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>2.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Free CO2 (mg/lit)</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Total Hardness (mg/lit)</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Electric Conductivity(µm)</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dissolved Oxygen (mg/lit)</td>
<td>7.09</td>
<td>6.93</td>
<td>6.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Total solid (mg/lit)</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Total Dissolved solid (mg/lit)</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Total suspense solid (mg/lit)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>++++</td>
<td>++++</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Observation Table at Belapur:
Observation Table at Pachegaon:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SR NO</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Monsoon</th>
<th>Winter</th>
<th>Summer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>pH</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>BOD (mg/lit)</td>
<td>2.52</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>3.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Free CO₂ (mg/lit)</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Total Hardness (mg/lit)</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Electric Conductivity(μm)</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dissolved Oxygen (mg/lit)</td>
<td>8.03</td>
<td>7.21</td>
<td>7.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Total solid (mg/lit)</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Total Dissolved solid (mg/lit)</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Total suspend solid (mg/lit)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>+ + +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
<td>+ +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion and Discussion:

During the monsoon the color of Pravara river water was turbid and quite muddy. After that, it becomes clear in a few days after monsoon. This was the period when algal growths, especially benthic algae, become visible giving a greenish appearance to water. In overall observations, color of Pravara river water, varies clear at upstream to yellowish green at downstream. Water becomes clear, attending maximum transparency in the winter season. Decrease in transparency after winter, indicates increase in population of organism. Water parameter shows variations among estuarine and riverine side because the accumulation of artificial and natural calamities.

Monthly fluctuation of pH was noted at all two sites of river Pravara. Average values ranged between 6.7 to 7.2. i.e. pH values shows, slightly alkaline nature of river water at all the station. It is within the limit of drinking purpose.

The maximum concentration of TDS (462 mg/L) was recorded during summer, increase in TDS, and increases hardness of water. Present study showed maximum values of DO (8.03 mg/L) during Monsoon, increase in DO is obviously related to decrease in temperature.

Gradual increase in BOD values toward the downstream is due to additional load of organic matter. High values during summer months may be due to high temperature and higher organic load associated with reduced river flow.

The range of CO₂ values was quite wide. The analysis of physico-chemical parameters has indicated the wider human activity and influx of domestic waste in river, which causes the Eutrophication. The phosphorous and nitrogen are supposed to be the most important nutrient controlling growth of aquatic organism.

References:


Synthesis of Silver nanoparticle from Arka Plant flower extract as pro-fertilizer for seed germination of dicot seeds

* S. V. Nipane*, **V. M. Desai**


**Abstract:**

The utility of part of plant extract has emerged as a novel technology for the synthesis of various nanoparticles. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the effect of flower extract of Arka plant synthesized silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) as pro-fertilizer for seed germination of dicot seed Pulse in aqueous medium. Silver nitrate is used as Silver source and Ag⁺ ions were reduced by using Arka Plant extract. The reaction is carried out at moderate temperature to prevent oxidation. The Silver nanoparticles so formed were characterized by UV-VIS, FT-IR, DLS spectroscopy and TEM analysis. As Silver plays significant role in many biological activities along, we observed the effect of Silver nanoparticles on seed germination of dicot seed Pulse comparing with control as urea. This experiment was designed to study the effect of AgNPs on germination percentage, germination rate, mean germination time, root length and fresh and dry weight of seedlings for Pulse Seed. In presence of AgNP the germination rates of the Pulse seed were enhanced. Significant enhancement of the germination percentage values was observed after treatment of the Pulse seed with AgNPs in comparison with untreated seeds and control urea.

**Keywords:** Biomaterial, nanoparticles.

**Highlights:**

1. Arka flower extract stabilized Silver nanoparticle was synthesized by green biogenetic method.
2. The nanoparticles shown 10 nm. Mean crystallite size on the basis DLS and TEM analysis.
3. The phytotoxicity of silver nanoparticles was determined on the basis of seed germination effects on dicot seeds compared with urea.
4. The nutrient property and cell wall loosen properties of iron nanoparticles for seed germination determined by seed viability index.

**1. Introduction:**

In recent years, metal nanoparticles received much importance in the nanotechnology field due to their noteworthy properties such as optical, magnetic and catalytic activity. Nanosensors, optoelectronics, nanodevices, absorbents, information storage, biolgical are the key areas for the application of metal nanoparticles [1, 2] Metal nanoparticles can be synthesized by various methods such as electrochemical, sonochemical, chemical reduction, microwave irradiations [3,4].

Lead to environmental pollution use of toxic chemicals as reducing and capping agents in chemical synthesis restricts the use of metal nanoparticles in direct application in aqueous media due to discharge of wastes may. In synthesis of Metal nanoparticles, most of the synthetic physicochemical methods reported by using organic solvents and toxic reducing agents like thiophenol, mercapto acetate, sodium borohydride [5-8].

Through environmental and biological risks, most of these chemicals are highly reactive and pose potential. With increasing awareness in green chemistry, synthesis of metal nanoparticles through green approach process has bee adapted by the scientific community and focused on development of ecofriendly and biocompatible nanoparticle synthesis methodologies. Microorganisms, plants and enzymes are employed as environmental benign materials for synthesis of biocompatible, non-toxic synthesis of metal nanoparticles [9, 10].

Synthesis of metal nanoparticles using part of plant extracts was found valuable process as compared to microbes due to several advantages viz. simple process, easily available, safe to handle and easily scaled up. Therefore, biological approach has several advantages over physicochemical methods because of its clean, non-toxic chemicals, environmentally benign solvents, and user-friendly nature [11-14].

Now a days, plant (leaf, flower, seed, tuber, and bark) extract mediated biological process for the synthesis of silver nanoparticles has been extensively explored and compared to other bio-inspired processes [15-16]. The *Arka Palnt*, is a desert plant known as Madar in Greeco Arab medicine. This plant is widely distributed in tropical and subtropical Africa and Asia. The different parts of the plant are used in Indian
traditional medicine for the treatment of painful muscular spasm, dysentery, fever, rheumatism, asthma and as an expectorant and purgative. *Ark Plant,* is with good enough quantities of latex i.e. milky liquid, when any mechanical damages, their tissues are broken and secrete the milky latex, consisting of several biologically active compounds, including proteins, amino acids, carbohydrates, lipids, vitamins, alkaloids, resins, and tannins. Predominantly, milky latex contains several alkaloids of interest such as calotropin, catotoxin, calcilin, gigatin etc [14, 17-18]. In this paper, through biological approach using milky latex of *Ark Plant flower* has been used as a reducing material as well as surface stabilizing agent for the synthesis NPs.

The silver nanoparticles synthesis processes has play a major role in the control of their size and shape, thus wide range of physical, chemical, as well as biological methods have been established and reported. Among them, biological processes that are based on part of plant extracts are extensively investigated due their eco-friendly protocol and better morphological control. Using “green” methods in the synthesis of silver nanoparticles has increasingly become a topic of interests as conventional chemical methods are expensive and require the use of chemical compounds/organic solvents as reducing agents [19]. The present study attempts to utilize for the *Ark Plant flower* extract as reducing agent to synthesis silver nanoparticles (AgNPs). Characterization of synthesized AgNPs was done by UV–Vis spectroscopy, DLS, IR and TEM analysis.[14] We found that latex of the plant *Arka,* a multifarious plant having many remedial properties, can act as both reducing and capping agent in the NPs synthesis. This motivated us to further explore the synthesis of AgNPs using Arka Plant flowers. We found remarkable shortening in the reaction time and NPs of reduced diameter as compared to conventional heating method. The approach is a green route for the rapid Arka Plant flower stabilized AgNPs synthesis as no hazardous chemicals as a reducing or capping agent are used.[14]

The interactions of nanomaterials with plants have not been fully elucidated. There have been different and often conflicting reports on the absorption, translocation, accumulation, biotransformation, and toxicity of nanoparticles in various plant species. The effects of silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) are still under investigation [20], [21]. The impact of AgNPs on higher plants appears to depend on the species and age of the plants; the size and concentration of the nanoparticles; the experimental conditions, such as temperature; and the duration and method of exposure.[22]

With the provoking development of agricultural nanotechnology, zerovalent iron nanoparticles have been used mainly in multiple industrial, and biomedical applications to benefit the society. Limited studies have investigated the phytotoxicity of zerovalent iron nanoparticles. Germination, shoot and root growth tests are often used in these studies to determine the impact of iron nanoparticle exposure to different types of monocot and dicot seeds. The study by Kim [23] showed that exposure of plants to 500mg/L iron nanoparticle can enhance root elongation because iron nanoparticle can induce cell wall loosening and increase turgor pressure in cells. As zerovalent iron nanoparticles behave as Fenton like reagent producing $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ in biological fluids, in the plants OH radicals can be produced by iron nanoparticle. The OH radicals may trigger cell wall loosening in roots and increase turgor pressure and also degrade pectin polysaccharides in cell walls. These effects causes fast growth of roots and root elongation of seeds to increase seed germination rates. Here in this paper we have demonstrated the effects of iron nanoparticle as growth nutrient for seed germination and root, shoot elongation of dicot seeds.

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2. Experimental Methods:

Reagents

All chemical reagents were of analytical reagent grade and used as received without further purification. The metal salts AgNO₃ used were purchased from S D Fine-Chem. Arka Pant flower, Puls seed. Doubly distilled water was used throughout the experiments.

Biogenic green synthesis of Silver nanoparticles:

The experimental procedure for the preparation of silver nanoparticles includes use of the *Arka plant* flowers.[14] The purpose of using flowers of *Arka Plant* is to stabilize the prepared nanoparticles in aqueous solution which could be useful to explore its use in seed germination of dicot seed. About 20g *Arka Plant* flowers were taken washed thoroughly with double deionized water and boiled in beaker containing 100 ml double distilled water for 10-15 min. The hot solution was kept at room temperature to settle down and was filtered through Whatmann No.1 filter paper. The obtained filtered solution was diluted to 250 ml and stored it in a refrigerator. 10 mL of the flower extract was injected in 100 ml of 1 mM AgNO₃ solution and kept stirr for 12 hours. The change in color was noted and which was preliminary test toward formation of *Arka plant* flower stabilized silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) solution. The resultant aliquots were stored in a freezer at 4°C to avoid aggregation of nanoparticles into larger size.

Physicochemical and morphological characterization of Silver nanoparticles:

Exposure of AgNPs to germination of dicot pulse seed:

The dicot a pulse seed were soaked in 50 ml. suspensions of the 100, 50 and 10 ppm. of AgNps and urea, Arka Flower extract as a control. At these three concentrations of nutrients the rates of growths of roots and shoots of seeds were analyzed. The seed viability indexes were determined and compared by measuring the lengths of roots and shoots of embryo and plants using Image j software.[25]

3. Results and Discussion:

Morphological and structural characterization of nanostructures:

UV-visible spectra Fig. 1 shows that Arka Plant stabilized silver nanoparticles AgNPs. The colour change in the reaction mixture was responsible for the bio reduction process of silver ions in aqueous solution resulting in AgNPs. The UV-Vis spectra of prepared AgNPs shows broad absorption band peaking at 450 nm. The color of solution supports the absorption wavelength in the visible range.

![Fig. 1: UV-visible absorption spectrum with maximum wavelength 450 nm of synthesized AgNPs in aqueous solution](image-url)
The typical size and particle size distribution shows Fig. 2 of the synthesized AgNPs measured using Dynamic Light Scattering equipment. The average hydrodynamic diameter of well-dispersed AgNPs is seen to be of 37 nm shows monodispersivity in aqueous solution.

**Fig. 2:** Particle size distribution of AgNPs obtained using DLS equipment

The particle size distribution and size of AgNPs obtained from the Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM) technique shown in **Fig. 3** supports the results obtained in DLS technique.

**Fig. 3:** Microphotograph of AgNPs obtained by TEM

In FTIR spectra **Fig. 4** of AgNPs recorded by KBr pallet technique on Perkin Elmer series spectrometer , FTIR spectra of water dispersible Spinach synthesized and stabilized AgNP nanoparticles reveals the peak at 500 cm$^{-1}$ for Ag-Ag stretching. Other peaks were observed for –OH, -NH$_2$, -groups of Spinach extract and spinach flavonoids adsorbed on Ag Nanoparticles nanoparticles.[24]
Effects of AgNPs and urea as nutrients on Pulse Dicot seed:

Seed Germination Measurement

The final germination percentage was calculated based on the total number of germinated seeds at the end of experiment. The measurements were carried out according to the International Rules for Seed Testing. Germination parameters were calculated using the following equations [22].

Germination Percentage (GP %) = (Gf/n) × 100

where Gf is the total number of germinated seeds at the end of experiment and n is the total number of seed used in the test and

Vigor Index = Germination % × Seedling length

The increasing nanoparticles use in daily products is of great concern, particularly when the positive and negative impacts of nanoparticles on the environment are not known.

Fig. 5: A) only Extract , B) Silver Nanoparticle and C) Control

Hence, in this paper, we investigated the impact of AgNP application on the seed germination and seedling growth on Pulse seed. As shown in above images and tables it is clear evidence that, AgNPs increases roots of dicot seeds as compared to urea , pure arka plant extract.
**Table-1**: Effect of AgNps and Control Urea, Extract of pure Arka Plant floer on Germination and elongation of *Pulse* dicot seed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root lengths of Pulse seed</th>
<th>Angle in degree</th>
<th>Length in cm</th>
<th>Germination percentage</th>
<th>Vigor Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ag nano (10 ppm)</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ag nano (50 ppm)</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ag nano (100 ppm)</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>455.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control (Urea)</td>
<td>45.515</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>386.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extract</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The germination rate of *Pulse* seeds significantly increased after treatment with higher AgNP concentrations, whereas no significant effect was found on the corn germination percentage or mean germination time. The highest germination percentage of dicot seed pulse in table 1 was observed for AgNPs at 100 ppm concentration which is 99%. So Silver nanoparticles AgNPs are better options for urea as nutrient for seed germination and growth of dicot seed plants. The synthesized nanoparticles increases the root lengths with higher rates within short time span, probably due to cell wall loosening of dicot seeds and faster movement of water and nutrient inside seed cells at germination.

4. Conclusion:

Exposure to nanoparticles can encourage earlier plant germination and improve plant production. Our results indicated that exposure to AgNPs had significant effects on the seed germination and seedling growth of dicot seeds. The better crop yields, seed vigor and viability may take place with strait roots with high lengths and minimum angles of roots. Hence for best seed germination and good vigor index, the roots have low angles and high lengths. Hence AggNPs act as a better nutrient for seed germination of dicot seeds comparable to urea.

5. Acknowledgements: The corresponding author is thankful to SAIF center, IIT, Mumbai, India for providing TEM characterization facility and to Biotechnology department of K.W.College, Sangli for providing the seed germination facilities.

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Codiaeum Undulatum Leaves Extract Herbal Alternative to Synthetic Acid Base Indicator

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Abstract:
Synthetic indicators had perpetually been an alternative choice for all types of titration since long time. However price had always been a tangle. Therefore development of an indicator from natural source i.e. from the leaves extracts had been the main aim of this present research work. To minimize the pollution generated due to synthetic indicators there should be herbal and effective alternative to it. In present work the ornamental plant Codiaeum undulatum leaves extract is developed as natural indicator. The leaves were extracted with ethanol and water in various ratio and 1:1 ratio was found more effective. The results were compared with synthetic indicator like Phenolphthalein and methyl orange which were found surprisingly accurate and precise. There some elements were considered from each block from periodic table and find out its tolerance limit regarding to this titration. Finally it may conclude that Codiaeum undulatum is effective, economical and eco-friendly indicator for regular titrations.

Key Words: Codiaeum undulatum leaves extract, herbal indicator, natural indicator

1. Introduction:
The chemistry is mother of many amenities. Chemistry raised our day today life expectations by affording inventions related with chemicals. We use synthetic indicator for regular acid base titrations and for primary pH determination, we use litmus paper. An indicator is a substance that reveals through characteristic colour changes, the degree of acidity or basicity of solutions. Almost any flower or leaf, for example, that is red, blue, or purple in color contains a class of organic pigments called anthocyanin or chlorophyll that change color with pH. The use of natural dyes as acid-base indicators was first reported in 1664 by Sir Robert Boyle in his collection of essays experimental History of Colors. Indeed, Boyle made an important contribution to the early theory of acids and bases by using indicators for the experimental classification of these substances [1]. The indicator causes change in the colour of the solution depending on the pH [2]. The change in color at a marginal range is attributed to their acidic or basic properties [3].

Presently available acid base indicators like phenolphthalein and methyl orange are synthetic indicators, which produce chemical hazards, [4, 5] and their high cost. Anthocyanins show remarkable change in color with the change in pH due to this property it gives an opportunity to use it as an acid base titration indicator rather than the conventional indicators like Phenolphthalein and methyl orange which are chemical based and may cause health hazards. The ethanolic extracts of narium flower petals can be used as indicators in acid base titrations [6].

As we reported narium flower petal extract [6] as herbal indicator some other researchers also reported like as methanolic extract of the flowers of Tagetes erecta[7], petal extract of Rosa hybrida cv. Menu Pearl and cv. Cri Cri [8] fresh flowers of Dianthus plumarius and Antirrhinum majus [9], Morus alba [10], Methanolic extract of Rosa indica [11], Methanolic fruit extract of Puncia granatum [12], Hibiscus rosa sinensis [13], Napoleonia Vogelli [14], methanolic extract of Catharanthus roseus and Hibiscus rosa-sinensis [15], Dahlia pinnata[16], Rosa damascena mill L. commonly known as rose [17], Butea monosperma [18], Boerhavia erecta L [19], Fresh flowers of Thespesia populnea Sol., Thumbergia alata Bojer, Helianthus annus Linn. [20], Hibiscus sabdariffa [21].

In present work we have developed the natural indicator for acid base titration of all type. The indicator was developed with leaves of ornamental plant Codiaeum undulatum, Which ethanolic extract was applied as effective and economical green indicator. The best thing of indicator is as the type of indicator was changed we have to change the indicator but this indicator was given surprisingly accurate and precise readings for all types.

2. Experimental:
2.1. Preparation of Codiaeum undulatum leaves extract indicator
The Codiaeum undulatum leaves were collected from campus garden and air dried. Then these leaves were crushed and grinded. The grinded powder was dissolve in ethanol. The extract was stirred for few minute
and filtered with muslin cloth and then with Whatman filter paper number one. The extract was then diluted with ethanol and the indicator is ready to use.

3. Result Dissuasion:

3.2. Solvent study

The Codiaeum undulatum was extracted with various solvents which are water miscible as we prepare acid base indicator for regular laboratory titration. To investigate the effect of solvent, we studied solvents like ethanol, methanol, acetone, distilled water and ethanol:distilled water(1:1). To this parameter, we got the result to all solvents but ethanol was finally confirmed better solvent to all extraction as it gave maximum absorbance at various λ values with spectrophotometer.

3.3. Color change at various pH

The color change has invented for pH range from 2 to 12 (Fig. 1). The color change has differed λ values. Mainly at acidic range it showed λ values 400 to 420±5nm while basic pH range showed λ value 580 to 620 ±5nm. As per change in pH the color was change it is indication of sensitivity and selectivity regarding pH which give easy interpretation for general appearance of pH. Its spectrum has been taken with UV-VIS spectrometer (Analytik Jena Specord 210 plus) is given in Fig. 2. The color change in various media is given in table 1. The colour change can observed with naked eye only, which may reveals indicator sensitivity towards pH.

3.4. Titrations

The developed indicator tested for all three types of acid base titration viz. strong acid vs. strong base (HCl Vs NaOH), weak acid vs. strong base (CH₃COOH Vs NaOH) and strong acid vs. weak base (HCl Vs. NH₄OH). The sharp end pint was observed for all types. The reading were compared with phenolphthalein and methyl orange indicators and amazingly found accurate and precise. These results may be enhancing the use of this natural indicator in labs which may reduce the pollution up to some extent.

3.5 Divers Ion Study

The titration has been conducted in presence of foreign ions. The tolerance limit was studied each element from each block of periodic table as representative. The utilized salts as precursor for each element has its own acidity and basicity but still they are up to some extent found tolerated for the titration viz. strong acid (HCl) and strong base (NaOH) (Table 2). The elements studied for tolerance limit was Na⁺, K⁺, Cu²⁺, Ca²⁺, Co²⁺ and Al³⁺. From the table it was clear that the indicator has greatest limit for K⁺ ion while in presence of Al³⁺ it was hard to determine end point, means affected the end point readings.

4. Conclusion

The Codiaeum undulatum may be concluded as effective and economical green alternative to the synthetic phenolphthalein and methyl orange indicator. The readings were more truthful and defined. The color change as per pH may indicate that the indicator is sensitive and selective for each pH. The color change was confirmed with spectrophotometric study. The tolerance limit was studied in presence of various elements which was higher for the K⁺ ions. Finally it may concluded that the reported herbal indicator was effective, economical and green also gives the accurate and particular readings for all three types acid base indicators.

References:


Figures:

Fig. 1. Color change with respect to pH of Codiaeum undulatum leaves extract indicator
Fig. 2. UV-Vis Spectrum for various pH range Codiaeum undulatum leaves extract indicator

Table 1 Color change at various Codiaeum undulatum leaves extract indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Nature</th>
<th>Original Color</th>
<th>After extract addition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 M HCl</td>
<td>Acidic</td>
<td>Colorless</td>
<td>Pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 M NaOH</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Colorless</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Vinegar</td>
<td>Acidic</td>
<td>Colorless</td>
<td>Pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial baking soda</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Colorless</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Colorless</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Tolerance limit for diverse ions in HCl Vs. NaOH titration in presence of Codiaeum undulatum leaves extract indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Salt</th>
<th>Ion</th>
<th>Tolerance limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>NaCl</td>
<td>Na⁺ (Alkali Earth Metal)</td>
<td>5 mg/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>KCl</td>
<td>K⁺(Alkali Earth Metal)</td>
<td>20 mg/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>CuCl₂₂H₂O</td>
<td>Cu²⁺(d block transition Metal)</td>
<td>5 mg/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>CaCl₂₂H₂O</td>
<td>Ca²⁺(Alkaline Earth Metal)</td>
<td>5 mg/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>CoCl₂₆H₂O</td>
<td>Co³⁺(d block transition Metal)</td>
<td>1 mg/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>AlCl₃</td>
<td>Al⁺⁺⁺(p block Metal)</td>
<td>1 mg/ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Studies on New Species of Cestode Parasite Flapocephalus Zugeii Sp. Nov. (Cestodea: Lecanicephalidae Braun, 1900) of Trygon Zugei From Mumbai Coast of Maharashtra

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Abstract:

The present communication deals with a new species of the genus Flapocephalus i.e. F. zugeii sp.nov. at Mumbai coast, M.S. India. A new species of the cestode Flapocephalus zugeii obtained from the host Trygon zugei is described. A detailed examination of specimens has allowed us to erect a new species Flapocephalus zugeii to accommodate the worm. It shows remarkable differences from other known species of Flapocephalus. The scolex is small in size, globular in shape. The scolex is divided two regions, anterior region is small, oval having two globular flaps. The posterior region is medium, almost cushion like structure, bearing medium accessory suckers at anterior part. The flaps are small, globular. The accessory suckers are medium in size round in shape. The scolex is followed by short neck. The genital pores are medium in size, oval. The vitellaria are granular, on each lateral side and from anterior to the posterior margin of the segments. The longitudinal excretory canals are medium.

Keywords: Cestode parasites, Flapocephalus zugeii, Trygon zugei, Mumbai coast.

Introduction:

The genus Flapocephalus is erected by Deshmukh, 1977 as a Flapocephalus trygoni from Trygon sephen Cuvier, (1871) at Ratnagiri. Later on Shinde and Deshmukh added one more new species as a Flapocephalus saurashtrii from Trygon sephen Shinde and Deshmukh, (1979) at Ratnagiri,M.S. India.

Materials And Methods:

These cestodes were flattened in 4% formalin, passed in alcoholic grades, stained with Borax carmine and mounted in D.P.X. and whole mount slides were prepared for further anatomical studies.

Description:

The scolex is small in size, globular in shape, distinctly marked off from the strobila, narrow anteriorly, broad posteriorly and measures 0.873 (0.849-0.897) in length and 0.737 (0.840.897) in breadth. The scolex is divided into two regions. The anterior region is small in size, oval in shape, represented by two globular flaps, flaps are thickly muscular with fanwise arrangement of muscle 106 and measure 0.704 (0.693-0.715) in length and 0.181 (0.170-0.193) in breadth. The posterior region of the scolex is medium size, almost cushion like structure, bearing medium accessory suckers at anterior part of the scolex and measures 0.749 (0.738-0.761) in length and breadth respectively. The flaps are small, globular. The accessory suckers are medium in size round in shape and measures 0.048 in diameter. The scolex is followed by short neck, thin, narrow anteriorly, slightly broader posteriorly and measures 0.211 (0.208-0.213) in length 0.0145 (0.0140-0.0148) in breadth. The mature segment are longer than broad, tapering at the anterior end and measure 0.614 (0.606-0.621) in length and 0.232 (0.222-0.242) in breadth. The testes are medium in size, oval in shape, 77 (75-80) in number, preovarian and measures 0.033 (0.014-0.019) in length and 0.004 (0.007-0.0014) in breadth. The cirrus pouch is large size, almost oval in shape, slightly anteriorly directed, placed almost 1/3rd from the anterior margin of the segments and measures 1.703 (1.640-1.766) in length and 1.804 (2.187-1.421) breadth. The cirrus is wide, slightly coiled, thin, curve anteriorly, contained within the cirrus pouch and measures 0.035 (0.022 -0.048) in length and 0.036 (0.024-0.048) in breadth.

The vas deferens is anteriorly directed, thin and measures 0.035 (0.022-0.048) in length and 0.036 (0.024-0.048) breadth. The ovary large in size, U shaped in appearance indistinguishably bilobed, near the posterior margin of the segments, lobes extends anteriorly and measures 0.123 (0.121-0.126) in length and 0.0121 (0.097-0.0145) in breadth. The vagina is wide, starts from the genital pores, posterior to the cirrus pouch, runs for a short distance, enlarges and forms the receptaculum seminis of the ootype and enormous size, which turns posteriorly and open into and measures 0.844 (0.834-0.854) in length and 0.0227 (0.0121-0.0242) in breadth. The receptaculum seminis is medium in size, oval in shape, and measures 0.243 (0.0194-0.0292) in length and
The genus *Fl apocephulus* was erected by Deshmukh, (1977) with its type sp. *Fl apocephulus trygoni* from *Trygon sephen* Cuvier, (1871) at Ratnagiri, M.S. India. Later on the following species are added to this genus:


The present communication deals with a new species of the genus *Fl apocephalus* i.e. *F. zugeii* sp. nov. at Mumbai coast, M.S. India.

The worm under discussion, the scolex is small in size, globular in shape, the scolex is divided into two regions, anterior region is small, represented by two globular flaps, thickly muscular with fan wise arrangement of the muscles. The posterior region of scolex is medium in size, almost cushion like structure, small, rounded accessory sucker, neck short, the mature segments are longer than broad, testes 77 (75-80) in number, preovarian, ovary large, almost ‘U’ shaped, near the posterior margin of the segments.

1. The worm under discussion, in having scolex is globular in shape, differs from *F. trygoni*, which is having cushion like shape.
2. The present cestode parasite, in having globular flaps, differs from *F. trygoni*, two semicircular flaps.
3. The present tapeworm, which is having mature segment longer than broad, differs from *F. trygoni* in having longer than broad.
4. The present worm, which is having testes 75 - 80 in number, differs from *F. trygoni*, 17 - 20 in number.
5. The present cestode, which is having vagina posterior to the cirrus pouch, differs from *F. trygoni*, anterior to the cirrus pouch.
6. The present parasite, which is having ovary bilobed, differs from *F. trygoni*, single mass, elongated, band like, compact.
7. The worm under discussion, in having scolex is globular in shape, differs from *F. saurashtrii*, which is having large globular.
8. The present cestode parasite, in having globular flaps, differs from *F. saurashtrii*, which is having two irregular flap.
9. The present tapeworm, which is having mature segement, larger than posterior, differs from *F. saurashtrii*, in having broader than long.
10. The present worm, which is having testes 75-80 in number differs from *F. saurashtrii* in having 85 - 95 in number.
11. The present cestode parasite, which is having vagina, posterior to the cirrus pouch, differs from *F. saurashtrii* in having posterior to the cirrus pouch.
12. The present parasite, which is having ovary bilobed from *F. saurashtrii* in having single mass elongated compact.

The above noted characters are enough, to erect a new species, to accommodate these worms and hence the name *Flapocephalus zugeii* sp. nov. is propose after the species name of the host.

**Conclusion:**

By observation noted characters, it is desirable to erect a new species, to accommodate these worms and the name *Flapocephalus zugeii* sp. nov. is proposed after the species name of the host

**Type species:** *Flapocephalus zugeii* sp. nov.

**Host:** *Trygon zugei*

**Habitat:** Spiral valve

**Locality:** Mumbai coast, India.

**References:**

Study of Physiochemical Properties and Cholesterol Content in Crude Sunflower and Groundnut Oil, collected from local farmers in the rural area from Kolhapur District in Western Maharashtra

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Department of Chemistry, Smt. Kasturbai Walchand College, Sangli a,b

Abstract:
The quality of oil and its price is dependent on the physicochemical properties such as sap value, acid value, free fatty acids (FFA) content, iodine value, and cholesterol content and hence in our investigation, an attempt has been made to find out these physicochemical parameters of edible oils such as sunflower oil and groundnut oil which is collected from local farmers in the rural area from Kolhapur District in Western Maharashtra. Also, farmers in rural area are unaware of quality of oil and hence this study could be guideline for local farmers, to understand the quality of groundnut oil and sunflower oil. The determination of sap value by reflux back titration method, iodine value determination using Hanus solution by iodometric titration method and cholesterol content using Liebermann-Burchard reagent by colorimetric method, revealed that all physicochemical Properties of groundnut oil excluding iodine value is higher than that of sunflower oil. Sunflower oil contains more amount of cholesterol content as compared to groundnut oil.

Introduction:
Kolhapur district is the southernmost district of Maharashtra and is one of the industrially and agriculturally developed district. The present study was conducted in Kolhapur district which covers nearly about 57,820 ha. area [1] under groundnut and sunflower in which Karveer Tahsil [2] was selected on the basis of maximum area under cultivation.

Oil and fats form an essential part of human diet, as well as serve as an important material for manufacture of soaps, paints, varnishes, hair oils, lubricants, textiles auxiliaries and pharmaceuticals etc. Oilseeds are the second largest agri-commodity after cereals and value about 05.00 per cent of gross national product and nearly 10.00 per cent value of all agricultural products put together.

Worldwide groundnut or peanut (Arachishypogaea, Linn) is one of the important oilseeds. It is the second largest source of vegetable oil in the world. India is rated as the third largest producer of groundnut in the world with annual production of over 5-6 million tons.[1] Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are the leading producers in the country and accounts for nearly 75% of the total output. Groundnut contributes to nearly 25% of total oil seed production in the country. Nearly 75% output occurs in June-September and the rest during November-March known as khariff and rabi seasons respectively. Groundnut tubers are high in starch and protein; in fact, on a dry weight basis, groundnut tubers have three times the protein as potatoes. The nuts are enriched with many noteworthy health-benefiting nutrients that are essential for optimum health. They are actually legumes but have almost all the qualities that true nuts like Almonds. Groundnut contains on an average 50.00 % of oil, 40.10 % of fat and 25.30 % of protein and is a rich source of calcium, iron and Vitamin-B complex like thiamine, riboflavin, niacin and Vitamin-A. The nuts are an excellent source of Vitamin-E (α-tocopherol); containing about 8 g per 100 g. Vitamin-E is a powerful lipid soluble antioxidant which helps maintain the integrity of cell membrane of mucus membranes and skin by protecting from harmful oxygen free radicals. Groundnut oil is traditionally used for deep frying, as it preserves the natural aroma of food. A crystal clear oil is light, easy to consume and is the preferred oil for many consumers. Filtered Groundnut Oil comes with the goodness of unique high smoke point which makes it best option for sautéing and frying. Which means that the food cooked in it absorbs less oil.

Groundnut Oil contains the goodness of monounsaturated fats (MUFA) and polyunsaturated fats (PUFA), which improves blood cholesterol levels, can decrease the risk of heart related diseases. It also helps to control insulin levels, blood sugar levels and can be especially helpful if you have type 2 diabetes. One type of polyunsaturated fat, omega-3 fatty acids, may be especially beneficial to your heart. Omega-3s, found in some types of sources of food, appear to decrease the risk of coronary artery disease. They may also protect against irregular heartbeats and help lower blood pressure levels.

Sunflower oil is the non-volatile oil compressed from sunflower seeds (Helianthus annuus). Sunflower oil is commonly used in food as frying oil, and in cosmetic formulations as an emollient. The
versatility of this healthy oil is recognized by cooks internationally. Sunflower oil meets the needs of consumer and food manufacturers alike for a healthy and high performance non-transgenic vegetable oil. Sunflower oil is a monounsaturated (MUFA)/polyunsaturated (PUFA) mixture of mostly oleic acid (omega-9)-linoleic acid (omega-6) group of oils. The oil content of the seed ranges from 22% to 36% (average, 28%); the kernel contains 45–55% oil [2]. The expressed oil is of light amber color with a mild and pleasant flavor; refined oil is pale yellow. Refining losses are low and the oil has good keeping qualities with light tendency for flavor reversion. The oil contains appreciable quantities of vitamin E, sterols, squalene, and other aliphatic hydrocarbons. Sunflower oil is valued for its light taste, frying performance and health benefits. Sunflower oil is light in taste and appearance and supplies more vitamin E than any other vegetable oil. It is a combination of monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fats with low saturated fat levels. It supplies more vitamin E than any other vegetable oil. Vitamin E is a powerful antioxidant that protects cells against the effect of damaging free radicals. With zero percent cholesterol levels, it offers a cooking medium that is ideal for the health conscious. As frying oil, sunflower oil behaves as a typical vegetable triglyceride. In cosmetics, it has smoothing properties and is considered non comedogenic. Sunflower oil is also used as an ingredient in sunflower butter.

Saponification value was determined according to titrimetric method discussed by Pearson [3-7]. The saponification value is the number of mg of potassium hydroxide required to neutralize the free acids and to saponify the esters in 1g of the substance. The smaller the saponification value, the larger the average molecular weight of the triacylglycerols present i.e. Saponification value is inversely proportional to the mean molecular weight of fatty acids (or chain length).

Acid value (AV) is the number that expresses, in milligrams the quantity of potassium hydroxide required to neutralize the free acids present in 1g of the substance. The acid value may be overestimated if other acid components are present in the system, e.g. amino acids or acid phosphates [3,8,9].

Iodine value (IV) of an oil or fat is defined as the grams of iodine absorbed by 100g oil sample. The iodine value is an identity characteristics nature of oil. As the iodine value is a measure for unsaturation [9-12] of the fatty acids in the fat, the number of double bonds of a pure substance is:

\[
\text{Double bonds} = \frac{\text{Iodine value} \times \text{Molecular weight of oil}}{253.84 \times 10^3}
\]

One of the most commonly used methods for determining the iodine value of oils is "Hanus method". The oil to be analyzed is weighed and dissolved in a suitable organic solvent, to which a known excess of iodine chloride is added. Some of the IBr reacts with the double bonds in the unsaturated lipids, while the rest remains:

\[
\text{R-CH=CH}_2 + \text{IBr}_\text{excess} \rightarrow \text{R-CHI-CHBr}_2 + \text{IBr}_\text{remaining}
\]

The amount of IBr that has reacted is determined by measuring the amount of IBr remaining after the reaction has gone to completion (IBr_\text{reacted} = IBr_\text{excess} - IBr_\text{remaining}). The amount of IBr remaining is determined by adding excess potassium iodide to the solution to liberate iodine, and then titrating with a sodium thiosulfate (Na_2S_2O_3) solution in the presence of starch to determine the concentration of iodine released:

\[
\text{IBr}_\text{remaining} + 2KI \rightarrow \text{KBr} + \text{KI} + I_2
\]

I_2 + starch + 2Na_2S_2O_3 (blue) \rightarrow 2NaI + starch + Na_2S_2O_3 (colourless)

The present investigations also include determination of cholesterol content in sunflower and groundnut oil using UV-visible spectrophotometer by Liebermann-Burchard [13-14]. In Liebermann-Burchard test, acetic acid reacts with cholesterol in oil sample and gives a green colour whose absorbance, can be determined by UV-visible spectrophotometer at 640 nm.

**Materials And Methods:**

1. **Oil Sample Collection:** The samples of crude sunflower and groundnut oil (500mL per sample) were obtained from local farmers in the rural area from Kolhapur District in Western Maharashtra. These samples were stored in air-tight plastic containers and kept at room temperature.

2. **Hanus solution** [3] was prepared by dissolving 1.82g of iodine in 100ml of glacial acetic acid and then 1ml of bromine water was added for increasing the halogen content.
3. Libermann-Burchard reagent [13-14] was prepared with 7ml concentrated sulfuric acid and 5ml glacial acetic acid and was covered with black paper and kept in ice-bath in dark place. Standard cholesterol solution used was 2mg/ml as stock solution.

4. Sample Collection and preparation std. solution of Cholesterol [13-14]: Oil samples were weighed to 1gm, dissolved in chloroform to 10ml and further diluted to 10 times. 3ml of diluted sample solution were mixed with 2ml of Liberman-Burchard reagent and 6ml of chloroform. The test tubes were covered with black carbon paper and kept in ice-bath in dark place for 15 min. Liberman-Burchard reagent react with the sterol to produced characteristic green colour, their absorbance were determined on spectrophotometer at 640nm.

**Methods:**

1. Determination of Saponification Value by reflux and back titration method [3, 5-7]:
   Each oil sample (W=1.0g) was weighed into different marked volumetric flask and 25ml of 0.5N alcoholic KOH solutions was added by pipette. Then this solution is refluxed on water bath for completion of hydrolysis for about one and half hour using water condenser. The flask and the condenser were then cooled and mixture was diluted to 100ml using distilled water in a volumetric flask. 25ml of this diluted solution was then titrated against 0.1N HCl using phenolphthalein indicator until the pink colour just disappeared. A blank determination was conducted simultaneously without sample. The saponification value was calculated using the formula below:

\[
\text{Saponification Value} = \frac{(\text{Blank} - \text{Back}) \times \text{Normality of alkali} \times 56.1}{\text{Weight of oil sample in gm} \times (X-Y) \times 0.5N \text{KOH} \times 56.1} = \frac{28.05 (X-Y)}{W}
\]

2. Determination of Acid value by titrimetric method [3]:
   Each oil sample (W=1.0g) was weighed and dissolved with 50ml of ethanol in a conical flask. The flask was then heated on water-bath for 30min. Two drops of phenolphthalein indicator were added after cooling and titrated to pink end point (which persisted for 15min) with 0.1N KOH. Acid value was calculated by using formula;

\[
\text{Acid Value} = \frac{56.1 x Y \times N}{W}
\]

Where,

- 56.1 = Equivalent weight of KOH,
- ‘V’ = Volume in ml of standard volumetric KOH solution consumed during titration,
- ‘N’ = Normality of KOH solution used
- ‘W’ = Weight of oil sample

3. Determination of Ester value, % Free Fatty Acid (FFA) and % of Glycerin [3-10]:
   The ester value is defined as the mg of KOH required to react with glycerin (or glycerol) after saponify one gram of fat or oil. It was calculated from the saponification value (SV) and the acid Value (AV) as Ester Value (EV) = Saponification Value (SV) - Acid Value (AV)

\[
\text{% FFA and % of Glycerin} = \frac{\text{Acid Value (i.e. AV) x 0.503}}{\text{Ester Value x 0.054664}}
\]

4. Determination of Iodine value using Hanus solution by iodometric titration method [3]:
   Each oil sample (W=0.25g) was weighed and dissolved in 10ml of chloroform & then 30ml of Hanus solution was added into each oil sample taken into two different 250ml iodine/stoppered flask. Then flask was closed and kept in dark for 30minutes. 10ml of 10% KI solution was added into each flask after 30minutes and immediately liberated iodine was titrated against 0.1N Sodium thiosulphate solution using freshly prepared starch indicator by iodometric titration method. Iodine value was calculated by using formula;

\[
\text{Iodine Value} = \frac{(X-Y) \times \text{Normality of Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \times 0.127 \times 100}{\text{Weight of oil sample in gm}}
\]

\[
\text{Iodine Value} = \frac{(X-Y) \times 0.1 \times 0.127 \times 100}{W} = \frac{1.27 \times (X-Y)}{W}
\]
5. Determination of Cholesterol content using Liberman-Burchard regent [13-14] by colorimetric method:
For preparation of various known concentration of Standard cholesterol solution, the volume of standard cholesterol solution (2mg/ml) was taken as 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.2 ml in five test tubes whereas one test tube was kept blank and marked as S₁, S₂, S₃, S₄, S₅ and S₀ respectively. Then, 2 ml of the Liberman-Burchard regent was added to all six tubes and final volume was made equal (10ml) in each test tube by adding chloroform as shown in Table no. 2. The test tubes were covered with carbon black paper and kept in dark for 15 minutes in ice-bath. The absorbance of all standards (six tubes) was determined on spectrophotometer at λ max 640nm and standard graph was plotted.

Result and Discussion:
1. Determination of Physiochemical Properties of Groundnut and Sunflower oil:
The analytical data for saponification value, acid value and iodine value of Groundnut and Sunflower oil are shown in table-1.

Table-1: Study of Physiochemical Properties of Groundnut and Sunflower oil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physiochemical Property</th>
<th>Groundnut oil</th>
<th>Sunflower oil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Sap value</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Acid value</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>1.866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 % FFA</td>
<td>1.106</td>
<td>0.935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Ester Value (EV)</td>
<td>188.54</td>
<td>186.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 % Glycerin</td>
<td>10.30</td>
<td>10.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Iodine value</td>
<td>91.95</td>
<td>138.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this observed analytical data, it is clear that all physiochemical Properties of groundnut oil excluding Iodine value is higher than that of sunflower oil. Sap value is also used in checking adulteration and predicts quality of oil. The higher the sap value of groundnut oil as compared to sunflower oil, the better the soap making ability of the groundnut oil. Higher sap value for triglyceride indicates higher medium chain fatty acids. Saponification value for crude vegetable oils may also be affected by the compounds in the non-saponifiable fraction [3]. Acid value is often a good
measure of the breakdown of the triacylglycerols into free fatty acids, which has an adverse effect on the quality of much lipids. Acid value, is the measure of hydrolytic rancidity. In general, it gives an indication about edibility of the lipid i.e. oil. Edible oil must contain <2% acid value [3-5].

Iodine value or iodine number is the generally accepted parameter expressing the degree of unsaturation, the number of carbon-carbon double bonds in fats or oils [3, 6-8]. The higher the amount of unsaturation, the more iodine is absorbed. Therefore, the higher the iodine value of sunflower oil as compared to groundnut oil indicates the greater the degree of unsaturation in sunflower oil. This value could be used to quantify the amount of double bond present in the oil which reflects the susceptibility of oil to oxidation. The iodine value (IV) of free fatty acids is higher than that of glycerides. For each %FFA the IV increases by 0.00045×IV [14]. Also higher iodine values are evidence that sunflower oil could be used in the manufacture of cosmetics, oil paints and vanish, as well as nutritional purposes.

2. Determination of cholesterol content using Liebermann-Burchard reagent by colorimetric method

Table-2: Preparation of Standard cholesterol solution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reagents</th>
<th>S₀</th>
<th>S₁</th>
<th>S₂</th>
<th>S₃</th>
<th>S₄</th>
<th>S₅</th>
<th>S₆</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volume of std. cholesterol solution</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liebermann-Burchard reagent (in ml)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solvent Chloroform (in ml)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentration of std. cholesterol solution</td>
<td>Blank</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>Blank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-3: Absorbance of standard cholesterol solutions for calibration curve at different concentrations at 640nm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Concentration of std. cholesterol solution (mg/L)</th>
<th>Absorbance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S₀</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S₁</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S₂</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0.298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S₃</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>0.462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S₄</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S₅</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>0.902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0.674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>0.435</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cholesterol content also has essential functions in the body such as providing essential components of membrane and serving as a precursor of bile acids, steroid hormones and vitamin-D. Consuming cholesterol in our diet increases the level of low density lipoproteins (LDLs) [13-14]. There are so many different varieties of vegetable oil brands in our markets and all of them claim to be cholesterol free. Due to increasing awareness on the health implications of high cholesterol in the diets, most people now prefer to purchase cholesterol free vegetable oils. The observed Cholesterol content in crude Groundnut oil and Sunflower oil is
150.65mg/L and 206.85mg/L respectively. However, quality of oil further depends upon HDLs (High Density Lipoproteins) and LDL (Low Density Lipoproteins).

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In the realm of literature, Indian English literature is also nevertheless a gala of the transcended modern India reflecting the various shades of globalization. Of late, the realistic, modernistic, pessimistic, mode of the first three decades of post-independence writing is giving way to a non-representational, experimental, self-conscious and optimistic literature (i). The literature produced in neo-colonial era popularly termed as Pop-literature or Call Centre literature, which respectfully bows down to the overarching presence of both prolific Indian writers of international repute such as Chetan Bhagat and Arvind Adiga. Chetan Bhagat has shared his experiences through literary pieces including six famous novels and a prose work. His attendance at over a hundred of events in more than seventy-five cities has made him a global figure. Hence, a humble attempt is made through this paper how Chetan Bhagat’s seminal prose work, What Young India Wants: Selected Essays and Columns (2012) explicitly acknowledges the young India with the constructive nature of globalization.

The globalization is an inevitable phenomenon. It has many connotations. Dr. Cairo defines it as: “Globalization is a complex web of social processes that intensify and expand worldwide economic, cultural, political, and technological exchanges and connections” (ii). It can also be thought of as flow of ideas exchanged worldwide through the various mediums like literature, technology and multinational corporations into the non-Western world. The process of globalization began with the expansion of Western industrial societies into the non-Western world through colonialism. It characterizes as our development era, a phenomenon that the human society is forced to understand, because for the first time, it questions the surviving and evolution of the human society.

Bhagat’s experiences at multinational corporations realized him about the want of his young Indians, even though their regional cultures are different, – a better life in a good society. This made him to exchange his mutual ideas; and understand politicians including MPs and Ministers to explain his thoughts to them about the betterment of India and its youth. Donald Greenless claims: “Chetan Bhagat might not be another Vikram Seth, Salman Rushdie or Arundhati Roy, but he has authentic claims to being one of the voices of a generation of middle class Indian (New York Times). (iii) Being a multinational personality, Bhagat does not mean to deprive off the traditional cultural values completely, which are constantly in flux due to globalization, but he wants to add some new ideas; values brought through his experiences from China, Singapore, Malaysia, etc. Hence, he compares India with Hong Kong as: “The world was much richer, smarter, fairer and … happier. All our spirituality, diverse cultural identities, policies had brought us nowhere” (p.xii).

Through his illustrious work What Young India Wants: Selected Essays and Columns, Bhagat analyses some of the complex issues those are facing modern India and also offers solutions and even invites discussion on them. Though this book is divided into four major parts prefixed with My Journey, including Our Society, Politics, Our Youth and Two Stories; the fourth part does not come into the purview of this study. Throughout his essays, Bhagat raises certain issues, poses some related questions and offers solutions in the end. He has presented the scenario of his contemporary Indian society very genuinely. In his own words: “I have written them in various states of mind-anger, anguish, frustration, sadness or hope. In these pages, you will find not only the India of now, but also the India of my dreams” (vii).

His essay entitled Our Society underlines true facts about rural poverty, corruption, political instability, lack of moral values, typical psyche of people; and economic condition in a globally recognized India. He presents the cultural, social and economical aspects of society. He opines: “For any lasting change to happen in the country, society has to change in terms of its behavior, attitudes and values” (p.1). By values, he means the implicit rules made by Indian culture through which people live in. In his view, one should value to democracy, honesty, community; and being part of India, value to nation. A clear set of values
integrate the society and the satisfaction to the people. But the lack of a set of good values leads society to scams, nepotism and bad governance. He says that greed is even good. He compares Americans with Indians. America, despite of its relentless greed, materialism and consumerism, the Americans have developed a system in which wealth is created with hard work, innovation, talent and enterprise. Their innovative work in global corporations has created better prospectus without government connection, though they may have a hundred flaws, they are extremely protective of their system. Because anyone who tries to break it to come up in life in America using unfair means is punished severely. On the other hand, in India, we don’t have good laws or such severe punishment that to prosecute the blatantly corrupt. As we can’t generate wealth, it kills innovation and keeps the powerful as rent-seeking controllers of recourses. Innovation will rule the world; and the Indians will be left to serve them. Hence, in the globalized world, India may not get colonized politically, but economically.

Bhagat underlines meaning of true wealth. It provides stature and security, a genuine benefit. They are constructs of mind. Politicians loot money to raise their party fund to fight the next election. The corrupt people keep the money hoping that it will give them a better place in life. However, he views: “Since they have stolen, not earned, the wealth, the crime gnaws at them from within and they can never be at peace” (p.14). Hence, Lakshmi (wealth), which is accumulated through honest and fair means, brings peace and happiness to the person, who earns it. He confers idea of talent, which is much celebrated in America. On the other hand, India celebrates success of businessmen. Even they are awarded, ranked and treated as role models for the youth; Government does not see whether they have followed the proper procedure of obtaining the permission, use of agricultural land for proper purposes, obtained licences to open a business. But the ordinary Indians never be able to. That is why; very few Indian companies make money from rent-seeking behavior, creating artificial barriers of access to regulators, thereby deriving our startups of wealth-generating opportunities. None of the recent technological sector has changed the world and created the wealth out of India. Even, the international investors, though, they already know about India’s potential, they understand that the Indian corporate-political nexus is actually keeping the country poor, not making it rich (p.17). If we want to set it right, the corporate houses, the government and the individuals should play their role as: “First, the few corporations who really care have to form a cartel against corruption and nepotism. Second, the government has to understand the meaning of protecting Indian industry, and third, we, as individuals, have to stop admiring and glorifying the parasitic billionaires of India” (p.18).

To change this scenario, Bhagat focuses on the psychology of Indian people. In his view, there are three traits of psyche that is not good for the country and its people. The first trait is servility. At school, education system hammers out individual voices and kills natural creativity, turning into servile and course-material slaves. The second is numbness to injustice, which comes from environment. We are exposed to corruption from our childhood. The third is divisiveness, which is taught at home, where the differences amongst people are learnt from family members and relatives. Finally, he suggests the mass self-psychotherapy and do change one thing the mindset. Further, he exposes that despite of internal conflicts, and religion, caste, regionalism-based violence in the country; India is touted to be one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Added to this, he says that poor education, archaic caste-based social discrimination, poorly implemented social policies; and lack of job opportunities lead Indian youth to passive frustration. To infuse modern values in students, he suggests exchange between urban and rural colleges – where every city student will spend time in rural colleges and vice-versa, will help a lot.

As India is the agricultural country, farmers need nourishment rather than subsidies, loan, etc. which will not create real progress. Agriculture can be India’s competitive strength globally, if the government ensures to nourish the nourishers. Further, Bhagat adds that there is a needless uproar about FDI. When many sectors like Telecom, insurance, software opened to FDI, where service quality is improved, the domestic industry is survived. The FDI investor makes return, takes risk. Only in business, it has become sensitive issue that it will kill domestic small-scale retail sector. But FDI will create jobs, treat its employees better than Kirana owner; and have employee welfare policy. He opines that the common man’s life is more important than a company’s profit. He cites example of Bhopal poisonous Gas event in which thousands of people died but the CEO of the company has to pay compensation of just Rs. 25000/- where as in USA, the government compensates the company with billions of rupees. He adds further German Bakery event held at

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**Interdisciplinary National Level Conference 17th Mar.2018**

**Special Issue On Impact of Globalization on Language, Literature, Education, Social Sciences, Library, Environment, Sports And Games**

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Page No.373
Pune. Try finding RDX in China; one will be in jail before in acronym but in India it doesn’t. Hence, he suggests to value for the life of every citizen. He ends his essay inspiring Indian women not to worry but be happy.

Bhagat’s essay entitled ‘Politics’ focuses on Indian politics and the politicians, their role in building democratic nation India. He says: “If you want to change things in a democracy, you cannot stay away from politics” (p.55). In the past, India had dynasty politics and still it continues as politicians use people on the basis of caste and religion to save their vote bank. They use divide and rule policy so that they can use minority people. They claim to be their saviors and in return ask for vote. They keep debate between Hindu and Muslim rather than building proper infrastructure, irrigation facilities, enough schools, colleges or healthcare facilities to make sure citizen enjoy a respectable life.

Bhagat suggests that in India, the land is a huge asset which government can unlock its value as it is used by politicians in super prime city areas. In his view, non-essential government offices, a portion of government housing; and the think-tank should move out of super prime areas to places like Gurgaon or Noida, which are considered part of the National Capital Region. He feels that the voters view in choosing political leaders must be rational. It is an important choice for country. Yet, in India no such educational institution is there, which groom political talent of the youth. On the other hand, the Georgetown University in the US, for example, actually trains students for political career. Hence, in India there is a lack of political awareness. Still, the economically crippled section of the society does not understand the power of democracy.

While asserting on various scams, Bhagat blames two parties Congress and BJP respectively for their dishonesty towards country. Because they know that public memory is very seasonal. He also blames Congress for proclamation of Muslim quota within the OBC quota. Both the actions had devastating effect as those focus on the attitude of Indian people that they do not value honesty above community and the sins like corruption can be pardoned. To change this attitude, Bhagat appeals the Indian youth otherwise, it will even be more difficult to get good education and good jobs to the young generation.

Bhagat compares new-age politicians with former. In his view, the new-age politicians are bolder than before as they think that silence is no longer golden because their tendency was let’s get on with it. For instance, P. V. Narsimharao, Dr. Manmohan Singh kept quiet or, when forced to talk, they behaved in a diplomatic manner to the point of avoiding the issue altogether. He appeals that we need aggressive leaders, who need to have an agenda, a point of view, drive and most importantly a willingness to talk to people about issues (p.79). Further Bhagat flashes on the important issue the then Lakpal Bill raised by Anna Hazare and team. He tries to bring both sides in the Bill agitation; civil society and the government together. Anna was criticized from certain sections of the English speaking intellectual circles with the argument that Parliament cannot and should not be subverted. However, Parliament and Constitution work on a basic assumption – confidence of the people. And that is what not restored. Anna’s movement became nation’s movement. Feeling insult, Anna’s version of draft, which was designed to truly check corruption, government threw it and came up with its own, which was passed in the Lok Sabha but rejected in Rajya Sabha.

Bhagat’s views about Defence are significant. He says: “Money spent on bullets, gives no returns; money spent on better infrastructure does” (p.88). Despite Mumbai terror attack by Pakistan, he says that every single Indian’s future is linked to Pakistan because of our defence budget, a fair bit of which is spent on account of Pakistan. He suggests three areas to think over: Foreign policy, Strategic defence alliance; and Good old-fashioned peace. While discussing Foreign policy, he raises Kashmir issue and resolves asking certain questions as: government doesn’t have unlimited money, so what is better? Keep the fight going – or use the money to build a stronger nation? He lets the readers decide. The new globalized world has interlinked economics, he asserts in Strategic defence alliance. Every nation has to take help of other nation to protect the borders of own. Even, to give some access to other country by means of defence as well as market is significant in respect of protecting one’s own country. Finally, he stresses on peace that seems to be lost in the technical world. He underlines the need of peace as it is not affordable to get fight or stay prepared for next twenty years. Thus, he concludes saying: “We must give peace a chance for the nation to progress” (p.92).
The essay, ‘Our Youth’ deals with the Indian youth and his problems. As India is the youth, the median age of Indian youth is twenty-five and seventy-five percent of the population is below thirty-five. However, despite these claims, Bhagat points out that the role of youth in the main stream of nation is significant. Through this essay, he talks about Indian education system, what the youth might say to the most powerful person in the country; and the current situation of India. He underlines the importance of student’s life so that s/he should not be frustrated or commit suicide thinking about future. Because everybody has some or other kind of spark. He puts his ideas about education as: “If India’s population is not trained to face the globalized world…we will become a nation of servants and clerks” (p.110). He gives five reasons of this educational decline. Those are – terrible condition of schools, lack of absolute curriculum in concern with professional world, massive inflations, which has made life extremely difficult for people with low income; and the hidden benefit of illiteracy to politicians. He also underlines the importance of English to Indian youth as it helps to access the world. He says: “As a developing nation, English is one of the few tools available to make Indians take their rightful place in the world” (p.118). He talks about the need of 10 lakh A-class institutions in concern to population. He says that Indians spend Rs.30,000/- crore as outward remittance for Indian students studying abroad. Part of that money would be diverted inwards if good colleges were available here. He blames Indian education and the aspirants to their intention of learning for the sake of job and not for knowledge. He regrets that innovation, imagination and creativity, crucial for the country have no place in Indian education system.

A young person through his letter to Gandhi (Bapu) talks about the attitude of old generation towards young generation that they think; the young generation is materialistic in nature. He says: “The older generation takes the moral high ground – slowness in work is termed patience, non-stop discussion and no action is called careful consideration and lack of improvement in standards of living is countered with claims about the need to live with austerity” (p.128). This school of old thought is the real enemy of the country.

Instead of discussing historical events in the book like Jinnah; India Partition Independence by Jaswant Singh, the leaders in Parliament should think about nation building, says Bhagat. He imagines what the youth might say to the most powerful person like Sonia Gandhi about corruption and marks at her pivotal role in implementing it. He points out the statement made by her son as: “Corruption prevents the benefits of globalization from reaching the common man…In fact, it not only cuts existing benefits, it cuts out future opportunities for the young” (p.139). Further, he compares corruption with terrorism and points out that both are harmful to innocent lives. He asks Sonia to pass a “Political Accountability Bill” in Parliament to finish the disease that the politicians have. He also suggests setting up an Independent Council against corruption as almost all ‘first-world’ countries have this. Only wonderful speeches are of no use. Hence, there is need to change things. Bhagat says: “Talent is the most precious national resource, we must nurture it” (p.143). He brings forth the fact that the system designed by the people never takes the talent into account. While talking about this attitude, he marks at the talent that conflicts with traditional Indian caste system, it zooms past and people of genuine merit are criticized. Thus, if India became a talent-driven country, India will become progressive nation.

Despite of all the degradations in the contemporary Indian society, someone like Chetan Bhagat came to the frontier and attracted the attention of the Indian people, researchers, critics; and the world towards the role of youth in the main stream of building nation very positively. His ideas imparted in this book are thought provoking. He has touched almost all the sectors of Indian society. Finally, he appeals: “Just like freedom fighters, who made sacrifices for us, let us join hands to make India a better place” (p.180).

References:
Sri Aurobindo on Poetry: A Study of The Sources of Poetry

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‘The Sources of Poetry’ is taken from Sri Aurobindo’s *The Harmony of Virtue*. It was published in 1897. The ideas expressed in the present essay belong to a poet involved in writing a highly experimental kind of poetry. They are neither derived from the West nor from Ancient India. The ideas contained in the criticism of Sri Aurobindo represent the romantic mood in Indian literature of the early twentieth century.

Aurobindo explains the process of poetic inspiration in a very novel way. He writes that the swiftness of the muse has been embodied in the image of Pegasus. Pegasus is the heavenly horse of Greek legend. By comparing the poetry to Hippocrene, he says that the water of Poetry flows in a current and if there comes a pause or a denial that serves as a sign of hindrance in the stream. Aurobindo explains this poetic process by using the allusion of Saraswati from Indian mythology which means the stream or flowing motion. But even she is only an intermediary. The real mother of inspiration is Ganga that flows impulsively down from the head of Mahadev. All poetry is an inspiration. The inspiration perceives the right expression. As the ancients knew the truth that the poetry is a revelation, they used the same word for poet and prophet, creator and seer, sophos, vates, kavi.

There are differences in the manifestation. The greatest motion of poetry comes when the mind is still and the ideal principle works above and outside the brain. Veda is revealed as the perfect substance and expression of eternal truth. The action of the revelation and inspiration is reproduced by a secondary, diluted and uncertain process in the mind. But the secondary and inferior action is so great that it can give us Shakespeare, Homer and Valmeki, says Aurobindo. There is also a tertiary action of the inspiration. The heart, the observing and reasoning intellect, and the intuitive intellect are the three mental instruments of knowledge. In the intuitive intellect, the ideal principle transmits its inspirations when the greatest poetry is written. But if the intuitive intellect is not strong enough to act habitually, the poetry descends into the heart and return to the intellect filled and coloured with passion and emotion.

Aurobindo asserts that the poetry written from the reasoning intellect consists of inspired conceits, reason, argumentation, rhetorical turns, ornamental fancies, learned and imitative echoes. This is sometimes called classical poetry which is vigorous and excellent but unemotional and unuplifted poetry like that of Pope and Dryden. It has its inspiration, truth and value, but it is great only when it is elevated out of itself into intuitive writing or else occupied by the heart. To be great, poetry must have enthusiasm or ecstasy.

The poetry that comes from the heart is usually a disorganized stream. Our restless ideas and imagination mix with the pure inrush from above and turbulent uprush from below. Our enthusiastic emotions seek an exaggerated expression. Our aesthetic habits and preferences busy themselves to demand more satisfaction. Such poetry may be inspired, but not suitable or inevitable. There can be the higher or ecstatic and the lower or emotional inspiration. The lower inspiration disturbs and drags down the higher. Here comes the romantic or excessively high-spirited poetry which is rich in expression. The best poetry coming straight from the right centres may be bare and strong, undaunted and lofty, rich and splendid. It may be at will romantic or classical.

According to Aurobindo, there may be defects in the inspiration which results in a dullness of perception. It says the thing not in the way in which it should be said. This tasmic or clouded stimulus is active and full of unenlightenment and self-ignorance. When the experience is accompanied with the inspired expression, it would make very noble poetry. Aurobindo says that Wordsworth is the most characteristic and interesting victim of tasmic stimulus. Other great poets have also fallen a prey to it, but that tremendous and unperturbable self-satisfaction under the infliction is his alone. There is another species of tasmatic stimulus which transmits an inspired and faultless expression. A good deal of Milton comes under this category. In both cases the inspiration or the revelation is active, but it is not associated in the work.

It is when the mind works at the form and substance of poetry without the revelation or inspiration for the production of poetry such as judgment, memory, language and imagination. Doggerel and bastard
poetry take birth in the observing intellect and the sensational mind or the passive memory guided only by the mere physical pleasure of sound and emotion. It is bold, blatant, external, imitative and vulgar. The range of its intellectuality and imaginativeness cannot go beyond the vital impulse and delight. But still there is the possibility of a remote action from the ideal self in the sensational mind. Under such circumstances even bastard poetry may have a kind of worth and inevitability. The poet in the sensational man may be entirely satisfied and delighted. The best ballad poetry and Macaulay’s lays are instances in point. Scott is a sort of link between sensational and intellectual poetry. While there are men mainly sensational, secondarily intellectual and not at all ideal, Scott will always be admired.

Another kind of false inspiration according to Aurobindo is the rajasic or fiery stimulus. It is hasty, impatient and vain. It is eager to avoid labour by catching at the second best expression or the incomplete vision of the idea. Rajasic poets though feel the defect in what they have written, hesitate to sacrifice it because they are attached to what is valuable in it at the time of its creation. If they find a better expression, they repeat idea rather than striking out the inferior one. Sometimes, drifting or struggling helplessly, they harp on the same imagination without any final success in expressing it. Examples of the rajasic stimulus are commonest in Shelley and Spenser, but few English poets are free from it. This is the rajasic fault in expression. But the fiery stimulus also distorts or hampers the substance. An absence of self-restraint, an unwillingness to restrict and limit the ideas and imaginations is a sure sign of a rajasic ideality. There is an attempt to use all the possibilities of the subject to expand and multiply thoughts and imaginative visions beyond the bounds of the right and permissible. Otherwise, the true idea is rejected or seriously projected by another which seems to be more catching and boldly effective. Keats is the principal exemplar of the first tendency, and the Elizabethans the second. The earlier work of Shakespeare abounds with classical instances, thinks Aurobindo.

The perfect inspiration in the intuitive intellect is the sattwic or luminous inspiration. It is disinterested, self-contained, noble, rich or vigorous. Its eye is only on the right thing to be said and the right way to say it. It does not allow its perfection be obstructed by emotion or enthusiasm but this does not shut it out from ecstasy and acclamation. On the contrary, its delight of self-enjoyment is a purer and more exquisite enthusiasm than that which attends any other inspiration. Aurobindo further adds that it commands and uses emotion without enslaving itself to it. There is indeed a sattwic stimulus which is attached to its own glow, limpidity and steadiness. It avoids richness, force or emotion of an emotional character even when these are needed and appropriate. The poetry of Matthew Arnold is often thought not always of this character. But this is a limited inspiration. Sattvic as well as rajasic poetry may be written from the uninspired intellect, but the sensational mind never gives birth to sattvic poetry.

Aurobindo is of the opinion that a poet need not be a reflective critic. He need not have the reasoning and analyzing intellect. He need not dissect his own poetry. But few things are essential in him. He needs to have intuitive judgment to show himself at a glance whether he has got the best or the second-best idea, the perfect or the imperfect expression and rhythm. Secondly, his intuitive reason will show him without analysis why or wherein it is best or second-best, perfect or imperfect. These four faculties, revelation or prophecy, inspiration, intuitive judgment and intuitive reason are the perfect equipment of genius doing the works of interpretative and creative knowledge.

Inspiration and revelation play a major role in the formation of poetry. The three types of stimulus bring the poetry into existence. They are: tamasic, rajasic and sattvic. Revelation or prophecy, inspiration, intuitive judgment and intuitive reason are the perfect equipments of a genius doing the works of interpretative and creative knowledge.

Bibliography
Neo-Colonization in the Post-Colonial World: A Study of Ngugi WaThiongo’s *Petals of Blood*

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**Abstract**  
NgugiWaThiongo's *Petals of Blood* (1977) focuses on the neo-colonial aspect of Kenya in the post-colonial global situation. During the colonial era, many nations across the world suffered, which in turn affected its native culture, social systems and their traditions. In the neo-colonial context, the colonial system enters with a new avatar, thus prompting difficulties for the marginalized communities. The leaders fail to deliver and the society remains broken and directionless. Even religion seems unresponsive and defunct. This leads to overall pessimism of a nation. Thiongo presents the problems and suggests possible solutions to these problems.  
**Key words:** Neo-colonization; History; Religion; Colonial; Pessimism.

**Introduction**  
NgugiWaThiongo is a well-known novelist, playwright, essayist, journalist, film maker, political thinker and an academician. Ngugi writes in the preface to *Secret Lives* (1975), “[M]y writing is really an attempt to understand myself and my situation in society and history”(1). His writings focus on the process of cultural and linguistic colonisation in the third-world countries by the neo-colonial forces and International Capital working within the system to destabilise the cultural and social homogeneity of a community. Moreover, his writing is a sharp critique against such hegemonic forces. The works of Thiongo bring out the consequences of the colonial cultural depreciation, the neo-colonial economic exploitation and the disillusionment among masses in the post-independence era. He switched from English to his mother tongue Gikuyu, so that his works may be read and appreciated by the Kenyan peasantry.

**About the novel:**  
NgugiWaThiongo’s novel *Petals of Blood* (1977) focuses on the bond that an individual has with his/her native land and its surrounding, the history or the past, and the issue of the present including the question of livelihood. In his view, the past, present and the future are always present in any context, hence any change is always cyclical in nature. *Petals of Blood* encompasses the historical past of the African nations right from the early stage of the evolution of the native society to the shifts in predicaments which lead to colonisation, the subsequent war of independence followed by the liberation from the foreign rule. But, ironically the result was of neo-colonisation and/or internal colonisation, whereby the system remained the same, although the people changed. The struggle for independence was fought to reclaim the identity and the land. However, colonial encounter bred the seeds of urban-rural divide, systematically broke the traditional systems, the religion of the colonisers was imposed on the natives and the worst was the creation of ‘hybrids’ who could carry on the legacy of the colonisers even after their departure.

**Understanding neo-colonisation:**  
The *Cambridge Encyclopedia* defines Neo-colonialism as “[…]where certain countries are subjugated by the economic power of developed countries, rather than through direct rule”(557). NgugiWaThiongo in *Decolonising the Mind* (1986) refers to it as the rule of finance capital with certain consequences for the people in the areas of economic, political, cultural and psychological spheres and it continuously exerts at subduing the African Culture. Anthony Appiah (1991) describes neo-colonialism in Africa as […] the condition of a comprador intelligentsia, a relatively small western-styled, western-trained group of writers and thinkers who can mediate the trade in cultural commodities at the periphery. (17)
The Post-colonial and Neo-colonialism were brought into effect simultaneously. Mala Pandurang (1997) in Post-colonial African Fiction defines neo-colonialism as, “[…] the high degree of economic and technological influence over a former colony's economic affairs and economic policy by business interests” (5).

**Petals of Blood as a critique of Neo-colonialism**

The novel Petals of blood especially looks at the three phases in Kenya’s history, namely pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial. As seen from a post-colonial perspective, it is relevant to analyse the issue of neo-colonialism.

*Petals of Blood* runs like a detective novel but with a strong undercurrent of political outlook. The novel begins with the murder of three Kenyan businessmen. There are four suspects who are taken for interrogation, namely, Karega, Munira, Abdulla and Wanja. Karega is a trade unionist, Munira a frustrated school teacher, Wanja a village girl who becomes a prostitute and Abdulla, a lame person, who once was a member of the Mau-Mau movement.

*Petals Of Blood* discusses the following issues involving shared concerns, namely, killings and decimations of local populace, religious conversion by the Christian missionaries, the issue of foreign settlers, black African bonded labours, exploitation of local territory, the erosion of traditional faith, disruption of social life, colonising of the African mind, attack on the native languages, customs and traditions, the urban-rural divide and most importantly the change observed in the value system of the native society. With the collective history of Africa as the backdrop, it is easy to understand why the author is preoccupied with the above listed issues, as seen from the depiction in the novel.

**Failed leadership in the neo-colonial phase in Petals of Blood**

This novel looks at varied leaders who summarily fail to deliver. The leaders like Chui, NderiWaReira or Kimeria are self-centered, power-hungry and corrupt. They are, what Franz Fanon (2001) refers to as, “[S]poilt children of yesterday’s colonialism and of today’s national governments, they organize the loot of whatever national resources exist”(37). The upcoming leadership in the form of Wanja, Abdulla, Karega and Munira are pushed back by the economic power of the neo-colonial forces of the comprador. The mass leadership as seen in the form of Nyakinyua, has died a peaceful death. The lawyer, who wants to lend a helping hand, is murdered by the politically powerful forces. In all, the leadership is fractured, thus the whole community is equally directionless, hence vulnerable to neo-colonial forces.

**Popular leadership and the process of neo-colonisation**

Neo-colonisation is continuing the work of colonisers by following the same policies as adopted by the colonisers. The novel Petals of Blood looks at the issue of neo-colonialism in Kenya. The case may be compared to any other third-world country that faced colonisation and presently faces the problem of neo-colonisation.

One of the reasons for continuing the anti-native policy of the colonial enterprise is the weak leadership among the native which has failed to perform and deliver up to the expectations of the masses. Hence, as many other African nations, the common people in the present novel reach a state of despair, betrayal and feel robbed of their dreams.

Different leaders in Petals of Blood who fail to deliver or betray the public are NderiWaReira, Kimeria, Mzigo and Chui who would have been exceptionally talented and capable leaders. But they have compromised national interest for their personal benefit and economic profit, unconcerned by the pathetic condition of the public. NderiWaReira, the local Member of Parliament (MP) is corrupted by power. He visits his constituency only during the elections, pleading for votes, or sometimes to gather funds. But once elected, he does not bother to visit the people.

In the neo-colonial context, the livelihood has become a ‘grab and take’ affair. Without one’s own resources in hand, how can one think of one’s livelihood and future. The resultant effect is the competition and those who cannot compete are left as derelict and unproductive. The competition is unfair, and Thiongo paints the bleak picture of Kenya’s economic turmoil. Wanja in one of her lengthy talk retorts, “This
world[…] this Kenya[…] this Africa knows only one law. You eat somebody or you are eaten. You sit on somebody or somebody sits on you” (POB 291). This process is neo-colonisation. It is a feeling of powerlessness and inability to take any decisions either about one’s own life, the village or the community. The center of power lies somewhere else. Nyakinyua thinks thus, “[…] it seemed that authority, power, everything was outside Ilmorog[…] out there[…] in the big city’ (POB 116).

The political leadership and the administration is more concerned with the city or the urban area, which represents the neo-colonial attitude. At independence, the Kenyan government, politically, economically and socially inherited the colonial structure. Thiongo laments at the inability to dismantle the colonial shackles even after gaining independence. This has resulted in the birth of neo-colonialism with its flawed and unempathetic leadership.

**Afro-pessimism in Petals of Blood**

The novel in fact presents the Afro-pessimistic perspective. The word Afro-pessimism refers to a sense of pessimism and negativism about Africa’s ability to overcome the problems faced by it. In the context of the novel, the problems include poverty, urbanization, and lack of social well-being, economic instability and above all the impact of neo-colonisation.

The novel projects violent means as a solution to the socio-economic problems of the oppressed and the downtrodden. The novel seems to suggest that the emancipation of the downtrodden cannot be achieved through the values based in religion, commerce or civilization. No doubt, the coloniser had brought in such values to the colonised. The reverence to natural forces was the core of religious practices and traditions, which were mutilated in the name of "civilizing the natives". Important means used for the purpose were Religion, Commerce/Trade and civilization. The missionary had crossed the oceans, the forests, for the sake of profit that was his faith and light, and the guns were his protection. The white coloniser carried the Bible; the soldier accompanied them carrying the weapon and the administrator and the settler carried the coin. “Christianity, Commerce, civilization: the Bible, the Coin, the Gun: Holy Trinity” (POB 88).

As a consequence of such a realization, in neo-colonial Kenya, the religion has become corrupt and defunct. In *Petals of Blood*, the incident of the group visiting the farmhouse of Rev. Jerrod Brown is a critique of the religious bigotry, un-empathetic and inhuman approach. The men visit his farmhouse seeking some food and also medical assistance to the young Joseph, who is suffering from fever. The road from the gates leading to the house of Rev. Brown passes through the neat and well-trimmed trees and lawns. Karega reflects over this as, “A well finished application of sweat, art and craftsmanship over a number of years, so much energy and brains wasted on beautifying trees[…]” (POB 146). The members are nearly attacked by the barking dogs and at last they meet Rev. Jerrod Brown, who is not a white man but a Black man. He is the most respected man in the Anglican hierarchy, perhaps the candidate to be the next bishop. He was earlier known as Rev. Kamau, but has changed to the Christian name. Rev. Brown is least concerned about their difficulties. Karega jokingly puts it thus, “...the Reverend holy bastard could only offer us the food of the spirit, the breads and fish of Jesus?” (POB 149).

**Conclusion:**

*Petals of Blood* looks at the post-colonial perspective as the society has entered in a phase of neo-colonial activity. The age-old heritage of the community is lost and the society cannot be reversed back to the olden days. The country has moved from colonial to neo-colonial phase. This has resulted in westernization of the neo-colonial forces, and encouraged mindless urbanization of a devouring capacity. This in turn has led to spiritual barrenness and immorality of the ‘comprador’. NgugiWaThiongo time and again points at failure of the intelligentsia in writing and propagating correct history among its countrymen. The novel hints at violent reaction in order to break the shackles of neo-colonialisation.

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The Impact of Globalization on Multicultural Society of India

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Abstract:-
In today’s world globalization has become a worldwide phenomenon. In India it became an ever growing force since 1991 when on India became a liberal economy. Ever since it had many fold effects on Indian economy as well as on Indian society. Indian society is a multicultural society. People of multiple religions and ethnicities have always been an undividable part of Indian society. Globalization affected Indian society in many ways. Where it made new ways for Indian economy to prosper it also threatened the cultural identity of this multicultural society when it started to affect various elements of this culture. This paper provides comprehensive overview of the impact of globalization on multicultural society of India in terms of language, thought, behaviour, eating habits, ways of life etc.

Key Words: - globalization, liberal economy, multicultural society, cultural identity.

Introduction:-
In today’s world globalisation has become a worldwide phenomenon. It has a very long history. It existed in the past too, but today it has been practiced on a very large scale. Globalisation is a process in which people from various distant nations comes in contact with each other. The primary purpose of globalisation was the development of trade on an international level. The developing transportation and communication technology aided the process in last few decades.

The revolution that took place in the field of Internet and gadgets of communication technology like smartphones made it easy for people from various distant countries and communities to come in contact with each other. Social media applications like facebook, twitter and communication facilities like Whatsapp, E-mail, and Hike Messanger etc. helped people with similar interest come closer from around the globe.

‘Economic Globalisation’ is a word particularly used for a process when a country opens its economy for global trade and foreign investment by relaxing rules, taxes and import- export duties to encourage international trade. It is also called economic liberalisation too and in India it was initiated in 1991 when India changed its economic policies. Indian people are cautious about international trade as a result of English colonisation which came in the guise of international trade. But things started to change since 1991. From then on India always tried to encourage international trade. In 2014 Indian Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi announced the campaign ‘Make in India’, which facilitated the way for transnational companies to set their manufacturing plants on Indian soil by relaxing the conditions for the process. It proved to be a major step forward in the process of globalisation.

What globalisation does is it brings people together from many parts of the world with different languages, cultures, traditions and thoughts. Sometimes the difference between the local community and the newly migrated community becomes the root cause of violent clashes among them. There are many such instances of such cases happening around the world. This process of globalisation gradually results in a multiculturial society. Multicultural society is a society consisting people of various cultures, ethnicities and races.

India is a widely spread country with 29 States and 7 Union Territories. There lives people of various religions, casts and ethnicities in India, hence multiculturalism is not a new phenomenon to Indian people. In the past people of different communities from various parts of the world have came here for trade, to take refuge and to plunder. Many times they invaded and ruled the country and became a part of this multicultural society by settling here for ever. The Pathans of Afghanistan and Mongols Mongolia provides a good example of this. They brought with them their religions, traditions, cuisines and languages. Today they have become an undividable part of the Indian society. British came to India for trade purposes and colonised it and ruled it for a long period of more than 150 years. During this period they tried to convert local people to Christianity. They brought with them their language, Christian traditions, manners and thought which affected this multicultural society too deeply that after independence English acquired the state of second national official language in India.
According to 2011 census 73.8% Indian population is Hindu, 14.2% is Muslim and remaining population belongs to various religions like Sikhism, Buddhism, Christians etc. Almost all of these communities have their own languages. In fact the most of the Indian states are formed on the basis of languages spoken by the local communities. Every community has its own unique traditions, festivals, dance and music styles. Sociologists considers language as the most important part of any culture. Social values of a community are transferred from one generation to the other through the medium of the language of that particular community. When people of different cultures comes in contact with each other there comes different languages in contact with each other. In this way there arises a group of people who can speak two or more languages with various degree of fluency. A person who can speak two language is called as bilingual and a person who can speak more than two languages is called as multilingual. Some creoles and pidgins takes place in the process too. In states like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka etc. Hindi is not a local language usually three languages are taught in the schools and the colleges. One has to learn Hindi as the national language, English as the global language and the local language. So bilingualism and multilingualism are parts of Indian linguistic scene. As Hindi is the national language as well as the language of the Bollywood (Indian Hindi- language film industry) the most of the Indian population is familiar with it, which made it a dominant language.

In such a multicultural society as India when people of two different community interact with each other there arises a possibility of one language affecting the other one. India was under British rule for more than one and a half century. As English was the language of the rulers it acquired special status among Indian communities. With globalisation, Internet and communication facilities English acquired special status. It is the most dominant language on the Internet. English is the medium through which most of the scientific and technological knowledge is available. There are so many scientific and technological terms in English language that has no parallel words in local languages. Hence there are so many English medium schools in India.

Though this multicultural society lives in harmony there are some violent exceptions to it too. Almost 80% of Indian population practices Hinduism and Hindus are also divided into many castes. There are many instances of communal riots which include Anti- Sikh riots of 1984, Hindu- Muslim riots of 1992, 2002 and the recent riots of Muzafarnagar of 2013. There were many social media apps to worsen the situation.

Globalisation came with so many good opportunities and aspects too. In India globalisation created many job opportunities for both men and women, which helped to brought gender equality to some extent in the Indian society. Women are now allowed to go out to do job which was regarded as a taboo some decades ago. The percentage of women in literacy and in Government as well as private sector jobs is increasing day by day which brought a change in Indian traditional patriarchal society in which today women’s opension is started to be counted because of the financial freedom provided to them by their jobs.

Through liberal economical policy and campaigns such as ‘Make in India’, Indian Government encouraging foreign multi- national companies to make production and invest in India. In response immigration of skillful labour followed from places where job opportunities are comparatively less to the places where there are more job opportunities, which in turn forced people of different background and culture to come in contact directly. There is a considerable growth in Indian students going abroad for educational purposes as well as in non- resident Indians. When such people comes back the impact of foreign culture, thought, manners and tradition on them can be easily noticed.

Joint family system is among many specialities of Indian culture, but recently more and more people settling away from their families for various purposes such as job, education etc. which makes it look like this tradition of joint family is slowly but surely vanishing.

Internet, Television and mobile communication technologies made it easy for people from distant places to communicate. The impact of foreign language, thought, traditions and manners can be easily noticed in the today’s educated generation. Arranged marriage system is a part of Indian tradition and culture and only few decades ago love marriages, inter- cast and inter- religion marriages were considered to be taboo. But now a days there is a considerable growth in the occurrences of love marriages, inter- cast and inter- religion marriages which makes it look like the traditional taboo on such practices has been lifted to some extent.
Thus people are accepting ways of life of western culture and behaving accordingly. Another impact of western culture is the occurrences of the divorces are going high. Along with Indian festivals western festivals such as Valentine’s day, Friendship day, Christmas are being celebrated all around India. There is a considerable decrease in the use of traditional Indian dresses by Indian people as an effect of the globalisation which have put their cultural identity in danger. Men have started wearing western dresses like pants, shirts, jeans, T-shirts, jackets, blazers and hats and shoes of various kinds instead of wearing traditional dresses like kurta, pajamas, dhoti, lungi, Gandhi cap, pagdi etc. women are also wearing western dresses like jeans, pants, T-shirts, shirts, gowns instead of wearing traditional dresses like sari, choli, salwar kameez, ghagra choli, chudidar dupatta, lehenga, ghoonght etc. They only wearing traditional dresses on traditional festivals. This once again puts their cultural identity in danger.

Another impact of globalisation can the habit of eating out. Today foreign food items like pizza, burger, pasta, carbonated cold drinks, ice cream, cheese, wine, noodles, biscuits, cakes are easily available in India and have become a part of local diet. Even traditional festivals are celebrated in non-traditional ways. The use of firecrackers and decorative electric lights on festivals like Diwali can be a good example of it.

In this way globalisation has affected Indian multicultural society in various ways. According to sociologists this phenomenon having negative effect on local culture. But let’s see what culture is. People of the same ethnicity or group made some rules so that all the members of the group could live in harmony. They made these rules according to their perception of life, the environment they lived in, their beliefs and the values of life they believed in. When practiced for a very long period these rules became traditions. Later on these traditions are passed from previous generation to the next one. After so many generations these rules are came to be known as culture. Let’s take an example of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Jayanti ( a celebration of the Hindu warrior King Shivaji Bhosle's birth which dates back to 1630 according to some sources). Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Jayanti is an undividable part of present Maharashtrian Hindu tradition and culture. But it was not a part of Maharashtrian Hindu tradition and culture before 1630.

So my point is that, after few centuries the effects of globalisation will become integral to the culture of Indian multicultural society and then it will become the cultural identity of the then generation. What we perceive today as the bad effects of globalisation on multicultural society of India may be proved as only our point of view in future. And there is a possiblility that points of view being wrong. After all there is not set definition of what is good and what is bad. So we should accept this change because there is simply no point in resisting it. It’s unavoidable. It’s the future that after few millenniums all humanity will become one culture.

Conclusion:-
Globalisation have affected the multiculturalism of India in various ways in terms of traditions, languages, cuisines, apparels, manners, habits etc. It is something new for all of us. New things can’t always be good. But they can seem to be bad even if they are good because they contradict our present opinions and view of life. So we should give it a try.

References :-
Globalisation and Degeneration of Life in Chetan Bhagat’s One Night at the Call Center

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Abstract:
Globalisation is the process whereby individual lives and regional communities have been affected by economic and cultural forces that operate world-wide. In effect it is the process of the world becoming a single place. Globalisation has been a catchphrase in academic world since 1990s. The term has various aspects and branches and though it is mostly described and viewed from economic perspectives, it has become one of the most debated issues of the previous and present centuries in many areas of human knowledge such as social, political, cultural and literary studies. The presents study attempts to show the impact of globalisation on human society, culture and individual that is explored in Chetan Bhagat’s One Night at the Call Center.

Keywords: Commodification, Ambivalence of Identity, Americanization, Anglicization, Westernization etc.

Introduction:
This research paper tries to show the impact of globalisation reflected in Chetan Bhagat’s One Night at the Call Center. It constitutes the impact of global culture on the indigenous culture. There is positive and negative effect of the globalisation. The novel deals with the theme of globalisation embodying with the example of world of global culture. Due to globalisation, life becomes full of challenges where there is a growing conflict with self, with family and with society as a whole.

Chetan Bhagat’s One Night at the Call Center is set up in the metropolitan city, Kanpur. This city is structured with global ideological state apparatuses (culture). It is portrait gallery of Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sectors, multinational companies. The work-culture has got a quintessential role. The characters represented in this novel are career-oriented, techno-oriented and workaholic. They want to live with successful life; however they forget to live with meaningful life. The modernization, urbanization imposed them to set up hardware and software industries. Men and women for economic gain (wellbeing) attracted towards the cities. They engaged their life in the work for financial gain. This has made them more time-bounded, mechanical, practical, narrow-minded and self-centered. The characters furthermore neglected their personal and family life. They were alienated with their national identity, patriotic feelings and social welfare and material covetousness embraced them.

Objectives of the Study:
This research paper is carried out with specific objectives:
1. To identify the concept of globalisation in general.
2. To observe the impact of globalisation represented in the novel.
3. To reveal the literary imagination of contemporary writers in English been shaped by the effects of globalisation.
4. To interpret the positive and negative side of globalisation.

Hypothesis:
The research work is based on the following empirically verified assumptions:
1. Globalisation proves itself dominant in the economic and material development of human being.
2. Globalisation aspires and enforces to go for skill based technical education.
3. Globalisation makes cultural and ethical degeneration.
4. Globalisation creates the hybrid and multicultural society.
5. Globalisation creates ambivalence of culture and identity.
Significance of the Study:

The present research paper proves significant in understanding the world of globalisation and its impact on the human being and the environment. This will prove to be significant and noteworthy to change the ideology of mankind. This research will be helpful to the mankind to be aware of the effects of the globalisation. The study also concentrates the preservation of the cultural, conventional values.

Methodology:

The study intends to analyze and evaluate the primary texts by using various ideological and technical concepts. The topic of the research being thematic, it also claims for various research methods and techniques that would be applied to analyze the selected novels and bring out the real value of the research. Hence, the research is analytical, descriptive and interpretative in nature.

Analysis:

This novel basically projects the life of people who work in the call centers. The environment in the call center is completely affected by the global situations like blending of cultures, multicultural situation, cultural globalisation and hybridity: the third space. The life of call Center is more mechanical and terse rather than fresh and healthy. The world in call center reoffers as third space where all migrated people work together in multicultural background.

1] Anxiety, Fear and Stress:

This novel talks about the anxieties, fears, and stress of call center employees. In this novel we get rising anxieties, fear and stress in these six characters in call center are constantly under pressure. They themselves are to be blamed for it but one cannot deny that globalisation is also responsible for it. Due to slack in software industry the call center wanted to cut down the number of employees in its main bay and that brings all the people under pressure. Throughout the novel Bhagat offers modernity like smoking is the contemporary metaphor of melancholic state of being depression, stress, feel bad. Vroom is badly addicted by the cigarettes. Vroom, who works in the call center, always tries to solve his problems with burning cigarettes while working. This is real impact of the globalisation. The workaholic people like Vroom be the victim of the addiction and be the part of constant worry, anxiety, strain and pressure.

2] Globalisation and Work Culture:

In the era of globalisation, the number of men and women working the night shift is increasing with call focuses and export oriented companies located in the Export Processing Zone employing men and women in large numbers during the night shift, without providing proper protection or transport facilities to them. This is perfectly shown in the novel. The younger generation devote themselves to the work by disregarding their personal and family life. Due to globalisation, night duty turn into mandatory, this created the more stress level in men and women represented in the novel. Besides even though night work will help to usher gender-parity in the work force, the apprehensions about incidents of sexual abuse are a matter of concern.

Priyanka's sudden engagement to a Microsoft-man she is never seen stirs things up and each of the characters has his or her own story which Bhagat at least offers a glimpse of. He is at his best in describing the workplace-silliness -- dealing with customers and bosses -- though not particularly creative or imaginative.

3] Commodification and Ambivalence of Identity:

This novel has profound concern for the identity crisis because of globalisation. The characters lose their identity by changing their names and surnames. They lose their indigenous distinctiveness by changing their dress, inherent beauty, talent. The language they speak is English and they become more anglophile, praising English culture and custom. Here the example that shows how they metamorphosized themselves.

In this novel the workers forced to change their names to Western one: ShyamMehra as Sam Marcy, VarunMalhotra as Victor, RadhikaJha -- Regina Jones, Esha Singh -- Elina. This anglicization of the names deeply associated with colonial policy. Shyam says:

By the way, hi. I am ShyamMehra, or Sam Marcy as they call me at my workplace, the Connexions call center in Gurgaon. (American tongues have trouble saying my real name and prefer Sam. If you want, you can give me another name too. I really don’t care.) (One Night at the Call Center, 9)
This is in real sense a globalisation of culture. Indigenous culture is in the control of one dominant culture. Everything is Americanized and made the Commodification of the names and surnames.

4] Self-Metamorphosis: From Indigenous Self to Global Culture:

The novel reoffers a character Bakshi who self-transformed with new terms of call center. Bakshi was around thirty but looked forty and spoke like he was fifty. He had worked in Connexions for the past three years. Before that, he did an MBA from some unpronounceable university in South India. He though he was Michael Porter or something (Porter is this big management guru—I didn’t know either, but Bakshi told me in an FYI once) and loved to talk in manager’s languages or Managese, which is another languages like English and American. (32). Bakshi even alters the language of himself in the call centers.

Esha wants to become a model, but unfortunately she cannot become a part of the fashion show. Even then she tries to become a model by hook or crook. She even demoralizes her character by sleeping with Vroom. In this novel beauty of the woman is commodified and sublimated.

People come to call focuses to set them up in the financially. Even Military Uncle comes to gain something to for his financial wellbeing.

Bhagat has a self-righteous and important streak that undermines much of his possibly valid social criticism. Claims of intellectual superiority hardly mask the pathetic inferiority complex they all seem to suffer from.

5] Brain-Drain and Loss of National Identity:

Nationalism involves national identity, by contrast with the related construct of patriotism, which involves the social conditioning and personal behaviors that support a state’s decisions and actions. One Night at the Call Center introduces a young India and the problems of six characters such as Shyam, Radhika, Esha, Priyanka, Vroom, and Military uncle of the novel they facing problems because they are working in the call center. Once they receive call from the God to solve problem and the novel also about to call to make conscious to India to the young people within it.

They neglect their family and personal life and become alienated with the society and the nation. The values of nation, nativity, caste, religion, ethnicity, patriotism were endangered by globalisation. Indigenous life is forcefully converted into the globalisation.

6] Mechanical Life:

Life due to globalisation has become mechanical, perfunctory and unthinking. All of them work in a call Center in Gurgaon called Connexions. Shyam is their ad hoc team leader. Their shift starts from 10:30 pm and ends at 6:30 am. A cab comes to take them and the writer introduces each character in comprehensive. That night all the employees experience a troublesome shift.

The story is about thwarted ambitions, lost love, absence of family affection, pressures at home and the work environment at a call Center. Shyam is very upset to know that his ex-lover Priyanka, a colleague is going to get wedded to a man called Ganesh Gupta who works for Microsoft in the US. He and his colleague Vroom are horrified to know that their boss Bakshi had cheated them by submitting the troubleshooting to headquarters without crediting them. Bakshi had plans to lay off a lot of call Center workers and so they are all worried about their jobs. There are many other stories associated with each of the characters and then a phone call comes from God. God gives them advice on improving their lives, both long term and the immediate danger. The conversation with God motivates the group to such an extent that they get ready to face their problems with utmost determination and motivation. They sit together and chalk out plans to get rid of the problems in their lives. Priyanka dumps her fiancé and marries Shyam. They trap Bakshi and save their own jobs. The most catching thing in this book is when the writer finds out who the lady in the train really was.

7] Domestic Degeneration:

Globalisation violated the Indian domestic system which was integrated and homogeneous earlier. The software companies created commotion the kinship relationship. No intimacy was remained in the characters about their relationship. The intimacy, carefulness, and unconditional love were turmoiled with the effect of globalisation.
One Night at the Call Center by Chetan Bhagat is a story about the lives of six people culturally and linguistically diverse families came for working together in a call center. They search the material pleasure and strive for job satisfaction throughout the novel.

Shyam is separated from the family life. He is also failure in having a good faith and relationship with Priyanka. But unfortunately at the end, establishes a well-sourced software company with Varun (Vroom). Finally he becomes successful in his career, instead failure in maintaining the worth family life. For Shyam, Priyanka who was his girlfriend as well as a colleague is the most important person in the whole story. Throughout the novel we see Shyam narrating his past dates with Priyanka with whom he has had a break up. He is a person who lacks self-confidence and therefore he is unable to achieve his girlfriend as well as a good position at his work place. He is extremely talented and efficient. Towards the end we see how he transforms himself into a completely new person and achieves whatever he wants in his life. It is because of call center, Shyam does not attend the wedding of nearby relatives. His work culture is spoiling his individual or personal culture. His family indigenous life is connected with sensibility.

On the other hand we see Priyanka an intelligent and a practical girl who is too pre-occupied with her mother who was an extremely important person to her. For her mother’s sake she had decided to break up with her boyfriend Shyam and marry NRI Ganesh. Further things turn out to be different in the end and Priyanka selects he love over her mother’s desires for the sake of her own happiness.

Vroom (Varun Malhotra) who loves speed and wheels. He stays with his mother who has separated from his father who was a businessman. He is the most carefree person in the book. He has a soft corner for his colleague Esha, but she has never taken him seriously till now it seems. He is a very good friend of Shyam and helps him to get back with Priyanka. Vroom is the one who saves ‘Connextions’ call center from a major problem using his skills. In the end he gets along with Shyam and starts his own web based company.

Lastly we have the character of Military Uncle who stays alone, away from his son and grandson since they got separated from him and left for the US. He works at the call center to earn some extra money apart from the pension that he gets. He had some misunderstanding with his Son and daughter-in-law but in the end he realizes his mistake and decides to apologize and go back to them.

Hence the book One Night at the Call Center in one way or the other relates to every human being who is so busy in the worldly pleasures that he doesn’t have time to think about himself on his own. He looks for the solution of his problems outside whereas the truth is that it lies within himself. So the novel foregrounds the life of people in the globalised world is scattered and fragmented and falling towards the unsuccessful family life.

8] Self-realisation:

The novel is full of drama with pleasant and unpleasant things happening to all the six leading characters. Ultimately, they get a phone call from God which alters their life. You will getin this novel many aspects of modern life in India like anger of lost love, thwarted ambitions, lack of family affection, pressures of a family, and the work environment in a call center. It is a very interesting tale of Urban India nights and believe me once you start this novel, you will definitely complete it in single sitting.

Shyam, the main character of the movie or novel is a call center employee. He is on the verge of losing his girl-friend, Priyanka, who is going to marry an NRI working in Dell. Another character, Esha, is hoping for the break as a model. Radhika, who is a housewife, is not happy with her family life. Military Uncle has been barred from meeting his grandchild. Bakshi is the big boss, the manager of the company. Suddenly there is twist in the story when these call center workers receive a call from God.

The entrance of God in the call center is just epiphany or self-manifestation of all the characters. Everyone put their own problems and twists from their life. Vroom is fed up with his job in the call center which is meaningless and wearsome. He realizes call center is a money-making job and not a meaningful one to live a life.

Esha wants to quit up her modeling and Priyanka wants to live with her parents and make them happy, Military Uncle wants to live with his grandchild. All these wishes are not fulfilled by the God. He says that to realize the problem and try to solve them. God puts forth four points to be successful in the life: intelligence bit of imagination, self-confidence and failure. Men and women possess all these qualities; instead they have
not been used to be a successful person in their life. God insists everyone to peep into the inner world and then they will be happy.

God says that man has lost his faith because of losing the four things such as intelligence, imagination, self-confidence and a failure to digest. These are the four assets of in the era of globalisation.

This paper also makes a concern for the life of person in the metropolitan cities where the people are drawn from the diverse migrated situations. This creates a multicultural hybrid situation. The nature of this world is quiet complex because it is not projecting only one community with homogenous culture, race, caste and creed. Instead the world constitutes global culture with multinational companies and their codes and conducts as well as regional diverse indigenous cultures with diverse religions, languages, traditions and customs. The novel deeply records the world of image in which it opens up with the nature of the same age. It basically concentrates of cyber-culture where the life of employees connected with the complex work environment. The environment at the work is rather perplexed with the hybridity of the culture. The paper also tends to show the cultural commodification and commercialization of education, material covetousness, sublimation and commodification of beauty of woman, brain-drain of intellectuals, monocultural hegemony.

Findings:
The following findings are drawn after carefully analyzing Chetan Bhagat’s One Night at the Call Center.
1. The novel powerfully represents globalisation and its impact on the indigenous society.
2. The above novel proves how globalisation provides number of opportunities to the jobseekers in the private sectors.
3. The novel also projects the disintegration of families and loss of ethical values in the era of globalisation.
5. The novel projects globalisation that makes the commodification of human emotions and cultures.
6. The novel represents pain of migration or exile, homelessness, displacement, and lack of belongingness in the age of globalisation.
7. Globalisation abolishes the regional and indigenous cultures.
8. Globalisation makes spiritual degeneration, mental unrest and discontentment.

Conclusion:
Globalisation has certain positive and negative impact on education, society, culture and language. It is worth to say that this research will prove itself in developing the perception of globalisation with deep and abiding consideration. This chapter tries to show the impact of globalisation on the social and cultural environment of India. It shows how Indian families suffer from alienation, hybridization. After becoming anglophile, the characters in the novel deeply suffer from the rootlessness. The novel simply narrates story of colonized people in beautiful way.

References:
Reflections of Globalization in the Select Plays of Mahesh Dattani

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Abstract:
The effects of globalization can be seen in the literature of Indian English writers too. The contemporary Indian English Drama has now moved to capture the new tremors caused by the overwhelming influx of the global capital and policies of free trade after 1991, which are restructuring every aspect of the Indian life with increasing intensity. The drastic economic changes and policies brought about by the globalization in India have changed the life of people especially in the urban areas. India has a rich cultural tradition which is well known to the world. Globalization has westernized India and the Indian culture has also spread its impact globally. Mahesh Dattani is the foremost and the first contemporary Indian playwright to be awarded the Sahitya Academy Award. The dramatic canvas of Dattani is colored with real life conditions and grim experiences related with urban cosmopolitans and middleclass Indians. He has successfully managed to grab a very supportive audience worldwide, amongst the Indian diaspora or even amongst the marginalized audiences who seem to find a voice through his plays. The researcher aims at examining the reflections of these changes generated by the process of Globalization in the plays of Mahesh Dattani.

Introduction:
Many Literary persons and critics believe that literature is a mirror that reflects society. The statement carries deep meaning. History may give us all information about the outer life of the country or the world its events, important dates, etc. but to know about the inner life of the people, their thoughts and tendencies, one has to go through the literature of that society. Knowledge of a particular culture in a particular age can be traced through literature. Thus, literature has the historical value as the writer is well-connected with his society.

The term ‘Globalization’ appeared in the 1960s. Since then it has been used in literature to describe a process, a condition, a system and also an age. It can be viewed as the process of transformation of local or regional phenomena into global ones. It bears varying levels of significance and different meanings with diverse functionality. When we saw an earlier wave of ‘globalized’ writing, European writers travelled to foreign places and they put up the people and places generally through the eyes of the home nation. In the 1960s and 1970s with the rise of anti-imperial movements, with the rise of feminism and all sorts of identity politics; there was a sudden awareness of empire as a problem of racism, as a problem of sexism, as a problem in ways that were different from before. Previously also it was happening slowly but the scale really changed with the wave of decolonization. That enormous shift has a profound effect on writing of all the writers across the globe.

India has a rich cultural tradition which is well known to the world. Globalization has westernized India and the Indian culture has also spread its impact globally. Culture and tradition of any geographical region holds a special significance with respect to their distinctiveness that differentiates a population within a geographical boundary. This distinctiveness and individuality has been disturbed in different degrees in the process of globalization. Globalization is a part of westernization and modernization. In a way, globalization is changing the social aspects of modernity, spreading world-over normally destroying pre-existent cultures and traditions. Writers are convinced of the fact that international companies have taken up the place of colonizers. They have spread their branches into the economies of the nations.

Globalization in Mahesh Dattani’s Plays:
Born on 7th August, 1958 in Bangalore, Dattani studied in Baldwin High School and St. Joseph College of Arts and Science, Bangalore. His academic career marks a blending of contradictions and it seems to have no direct relationship with his theatrical art. He is a graduate in History, Economics and Political Science. His post-graduation is in Marketing and Advertisement Management. His sensitive dramatic self is a fine synthesis of a dancer, director, actor, playwright, audience and commentator moving collectively towards a single direction. His international reputation is based on his writing credentials which include many plays.
like Where There’s a Will, Tara, Bravely Fought the Queen, Final Solutions and On a Muggy Night in Mumbai.

Most of the issues taken up by Dattani in his plays are radical, unconventional and contemporary. Homosexuality, lesbianism, child sexual abuse and gender discrimination are some of his favourite subjects. He wrote for a specific realism on the lines of Ibsen and Shaw. For him man is an integral part of society and consciously or unconsciously the creeping influences of globalization i.e. the changing societal set up, determine the fabric of relationship around him. The researcher in this paper aims at presenting Mahesh Dattani’s plays in the light of the concept of globalization and its effects on them.

His play Tara throws light on the anguish of gender discrimination in society. The plot of the play revolves around the family of Mr. Patel. It is related with the life of congenial twins one girl and one boy, who are joined together at the hip. Chandan is the son and Tara is the daughter. They are to be separated through a surgical operation which will mean the danger to life of one of them. In this operation mother prefers that male child should be stronger. The operation was arranged in such a manner that Chadan got the two legs on his part and poor Tara was left cripple. In fact, the third leg was anatomically fit on Tara’s body. It could not suit on Chandan. After operation not only the mother but Chandan also suffers for the conscious injustice done to Tara. To get rid of the horrible memories, Chandan decides to escape to London. The issue of gender discrimination and the corruption in medical profession is exposed along with concern for the deterioration of cultural values which is a part of the impact of globalization.

Bravely Fought the Queen was written in 1991. The play is set around an Indian family in which the male authority is represented by two sons Jiten and Ninin, the co-partners of an advertising agency. The two sisters Dolly and Alka, married to two brothers manage household affairs and look after their aging mother-in-law, Baa. They are the silent sufferers for the wrong doing of their companions. The games with gender identity in this play are not simply a matter of male and female identities within India; they also affect the broader identity of entire culture. Michael Walling, the artistic director of the multi-cultural theatre company Border Crossing aptly says, “During the colonial period, there was a sense in which India became feminized in both India and Western discourses; the nation was pictured as “Mother India”, associated with softness, fluidity, jewellery, silks and make-up”.1

However, Dattani’s gender games are more radical than they may appear due to his globalised perspective.

Dattani recurrently portrays the traditional mother figure with some degree of contempt. Sometimes it is Sonal, in Where There’s a Will, sometimes it is Prema, Gowda in Do the Needful, sometimes it is Baa in Bravely Fought the Queen, Aruna in Final Solutions or Bharati in Tara. The younger women are seen as trouble shooter as Lata in Do the Needful, Ratna in Dance Like a Man, Dolly and Alka in Bravely Fought the Queen, and others. He uses his marginalized characters to discuss a host of taboo topics and place them at the forefront for public discussion. The gays in his play, On a Muggy Night in Mumbai represent the varied faces of the homosexual community which invariably move towards death, isolation, or a sham heterosexual marriage. Dattani, through such plays lifts the veil of secrecy that covers over the marginalized cultures, sexualities and lifestyles. As Asha Kuthari Chaudhuri puts it,

“The play is the first in Indian theatre to openly handle gay themes of love, affiliation, trust and betrayal, raising ‘closet’ issues that remain generally invisible”.

In short, the main themes of Dattani’s work encompasses issues of the everyday- of learning to live with individual demons as well as those which are fostered by society- including communalism, personal prejudices, identity crises, domestic abuse, gender discrimination in contemporary Indian society. Through these themes we can trace the footprints of globalization in every field of life. There are reflections of exchange of world views and ideas as well as the transformation of the standards of living globally.

Conclusion:

Mahesh Dattani has successfully managed to grab a very supportive audience worldwide, amongst the Indian Diaspora or even among the marginalized audiences who seem to find a voice trough his plays. The BBC Radio frequently commissions his plays and he was one of the two Indians asked to contribute for the
celebrations on Chaucer’s six-hundredth anniversary. Dattani’s plays are potent combination of Indian and Western theatre. It shocks and disturbs through its accuracy with the ability to approach a subject from multiple perspectives. Post-colonial India and multi-cultural Europe, both have an urgent need of a cultural expression of the contemporary. Through his plays Dattani creates a space of mingling of Eastern and Western influences which is the main part of the process of the globalization.

Dattani’s plays are being staged, published and translated in India and abroad. He pushes the ‘invisible’ issues to the centre, as he believes that ‘mainstream’ society lives in a state of ‘forced harmony’, out of a sense of helplessness or out of a lack of alternatives. Women in his plays are marginalized but they fight back.

Globalization has changed the current social conditions and contributed to the deteriorating of nationality which is reflected through the presentation of gay culture prevalent in the urban area. Nevertheless, there is a process of international integration arising from the interchanging of world views, products, ideas and other aspects of culture. Dattani’s plays are performed worldwide and they communicate and travel internationally. Globalization has not only changed our current social conditions but also it has westernized it. The Indian culture has also spread its impact globally through the plays of Dattani. Culture and traditions of India hold a special significance of India’s distinctiveness and individuality which has been reflected in a disturbed condition.

In a sense, the plays of Dattani are the reflections and responses to the process of globalization. They are developed into a stage for supporting, evoking and interpreting different social, cultural, sexual and political concepts within the globalized realms. It is a process of hybridization of Western and Indian traditions both linguistically and thematically. Dattani is hailed internationally as a global playwright. He has been far more controversial in India. He is not studied in India as much as he should have been. However, Dattani is successful in communicating with outside world, retaining a homegrown sense of his plays. As a multi-cultural citizen in the globalised world, Dattani puts his strong cosmopolitan outlook in his writings creating multiple identities of his characters. Reflections of globalization in his plays win the worldwide acclaim. The local and the culturally specific co-exist with the trans-local through the bold assertions in his plays.

References:

Impact of Multiculturalism on Indian Diaspora Novels in English

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Abstract:
These days, globalization and multiculturalism have affected all aspects of the human life. In the process of human development, these phenomena have affected not only communication among the people but also the ways of cultures of the different communities. The literatures, in the different languages, developed by the scholars and intellectuals from these communities and societies have also been affected immensely by these two concepts.

Diaspora novels in Indian English literature have made their mark on the arena of international level. It is the form of literature that has widened its scope and reputation all over the world. The writers, especially, diaspora having grown in the two displacements come directly in the contact of two or many cultures. They are the child of two nations-motherland as well as dreamland. Their writings emerge from the different aspects such as cultures, conflicts, different identities, hybridity, diversity and assimilation etc. These aspects have been aroused from the globalization and multiculturalism which are the widen pattern of the third world concept developed in the twenty first century and the post-colonial literature.

The present paper deals with some aspects of multiculturalism noted during the research work in the area of multiculturalism and Indian Diaspora Novels in English.

KeyWords: Multiculturalism, Globalization, hybridity, conflict, and assimilation etc.

Introduction:
These days, globalization and multiculturalism have affected all aspects of the human life. In the process of human development, these phenomena have affected not only communication among the people but also the ways of cultures of the different communities. The literatures, in the different languages, developed by the scholars and intellectuals from these communities and societies have also been affected immensely by these two concepts.

Diaspora novels in Indian English literature have made their mark on the arena of international level. It is the form of literature that has widened its scope and reputation all over the world. The writers, especially, diaspora having grown in the two displacements come directly in the contact of two or many cultures. They are the child of two nations-motherland as well as dreamland. Their writings emerge from the different aspects such as cultures, conflicts, different identities, hybridity, diversity and assimilation etc. These aspects have been aroused from the globalization and multiculturalism which are the widen pattern of the third world concept developed in the twenty first century and the post-colonial literature.

The present paper deals with some aspects of multiculturalism noted during the research work in the area of multiculturalism and Indian Diaspora Novels in English. This paper refers to the writers-V.S. Naipaul, Amitav Ghosh, Rohinton Mistry and Bharati Mukherjee as the prominent diaspora writers and their select novels.

What Is Multiculturalism?
Multiculturalism, as a recent term literally refers to the state of coexistence in a society of multiple cultures of race, ethnicity, religion, gender and sexuality. Multiculturalism is based on ideas of cultural pluralism that flourished during the twentieth century in European socio-political thought. It is a recent coinage and body of thought in political philosophy about the proper way to respond to cultural and religious diversity and a philosophy that appreciates ethnic diversity within a society and that encourages people to learn from the contributions of diverse ethnic backgrounds.

P.C. Chakraborty in his book, ‘Critical Approaches to Multiculturalism’ (2010) points out that, ‘Multiculturalism is a wide-ranging and brain teasing theme, not a recent trend in the study of literature and society. The major concern of multiculturalism is that we find in world history, and particularly Indian history, which traces cultural pluralism and cultural assimilation on the broad level. This phenomenon is also involved in the study of diasporic literature which is widening its scope in the literary genre. E.D. Hirsch, in his
Multiculturalism in Amitav Ghosh’s “The Hungry Tide” (2011) says, ‘The term ‘multiculturalism’ generally refers to a state of racial, cultural and ethnic diversity within the demographics of a specified place. It aims at recognizing, celebrating and maintaining the different cultures or cultural identities within that society to promote social cohesion. In this context, multiculturalism advocates a society that extends equitable status to distinct cultural and religious groups, with no one culture predominating (103). ‘Multiculturalism’ according to Chasker, ‘is not an intellectual discipline but a movement for social change. It is about respect, recognition, tolerance and protection to all cultures and subcultures. Multiculturalism is not merely an issue of academic debate and discussion but an invitation to dialogue for social cooperation. Thus multiculturalism, as a principle to be acted upon, requires from us all receptivity to difference, an openness to change, a passion for equality, ability to recognize our familiar selves in the strangeness of others. The impact of multiculturalism, thus, can be seen in the diverse fields like trade, industry, commerce, politics, education and literary studies. Thus multiculturalism, mirrored in the literary texts, can be considered as a call for dialogue between groups, cultures and religions’ (101).

The Diaspora:

‘Diaspora’ is a term used by historians to refer to those settlements inhabited by the Jews in all parts of the world outside the state of Israel. The Diaspora, as the term now used, has come to mean any sizable community of a particular nation living outside its own country and sharing some common bonds that give them their ethnic identity and consequent bonding. Today, there are over twenty million people of Indian origin spread across a hundred and ten countries. These people, originally hailing from the Third World countries and now free in the First world, were not forcibly moved from their locations (Anand 160).

In the post-colonial era, Indian diaspora has become an important place in the world of politics, culture, and especially in the field of literature. In the Indian context, the postcolonial writers, especially, diasporic writers have gained their position by writing on the various issues like culture and multiculturalism. One of the most striking things about such post-colonial multicultural literature is many Indias they represent. Jaidev Anupama (2006) writes, ‘The diaspora writers have emerged as a significant presence in the international literary arena during the last three decades. And they have indeed been alternatively lapped up by the academia for various reasons. For one, question of identity, politics and legitimacy which have always been crucial to the diasporic discourse, do increasingly command serious attention in our fast changing, increasingly alienated and volatile world (72).

The theme of multiculturalism occupies a significant place in the contemporary literature. The problems encountered by these immigrants are realistically presented in the contemporary literature. The writers of Indian origin migrated to Canada, America and other countries keenly observed the changes that took place in the immigrants. They recorded these changes and resulting pains in their writing which is popularly known as ‘Diasporic Writing’. It includes the issues like sense of belongingness, feeling of “other”, cultural conflict and multiculturalism (Kousadikar 41).

The Indian Diaspora fiction in English forms the major volume of Indian English writing. The various issues relating to immigration like culture, multiculturalization, transformation and marginalization are the central aspects of the diaspora writings that are gaining tremendous popularity among the lovers of literature. Multiculturalism in its different aspects has become the culture of the day particularly, that of the diaspora world. It is one of the important social and literary issues in the study of post-colonial and diaspora literature on the broad national and international levels.

Subrata Biswas in her paper, ‘Diaspora’ (2010) highlights the fact that, ‘in the context of diaspora study it must be remembered that diaspora study refers to a subcategory of social studies. So, this academic field of study includes social and ethnic history more than literary history and literary traditions of treating the motif of diaspora. The demand for the further in-depth studies of diaspora is reinforced by the recent changes toward diaspora politics and simultaneous processes of globalization, increasing international immigration and consciousness of minority and political rights’ (83).
The emergence of globalization and internet superhighway coupled with liberalization of economy has accelerated the attraction of diaspora life. Consequently, the present picture of Indian English literature is far away from its earlier images of being ‘derivative’ and ‘imitative’. Especially, the migrant writers, claiming to be Indians or included in the Indian English literature, have settled somewhere else, away from their homeland or prefer to be divorced from their ancestral being, and yet their works have deeper links with their roots. Indian writers grouped under ‘expatriate’, and ‘diaspora’ have undergone a sea-change with its expectation and reinterpretation as ‘common phenomenon’ all over the globe. Doasporic writings raise questions regarding the definition of ‘home’ and ‘nation’. Schizophrenia and/or nostalgia are often preoccupations of these writers as they seek to locate themselves “in new cultures”.

Diaspora literature produced by the diasporic writers of such diversity as V.S. Naipaul, Salman Rushdie, Bharati Mukharjee, RohintonMistry, Chitra Divakaruni, Meena Alexander, Jhumpa Lahiri, Iqbal Ramoowalia, Vikram Seth, Amitav Ghosh and many others, explore problems and possibilities engendered by the experience of migrancy and diaspora life. In the process of engaging and negotiating notions of history, identity, gender, culture and racial purity, the works of these writers graphically portray their ethnic, cultural and religious experiences in the era of globalization.

Indian Diaspora Novels: Multicultural Impact

The Indian diaspora novels in English and the novelists are on the arena of internationalism due to multicultural and global aspects in their novels. The novelists- V.S. Naipaul, AmitavGhosh, RohintonMistry and Bharati Mukherjee are well reputed diaspora who have emerged as the exponents of two nations--their homeland and dreamland cultures. Their characters remain in the midst of multiculturalism whichreflects the respect and existence of different cultures of different communities in the nation-state.


The story of Willie is set in post-independent India, in London and then he travels to a pre-independent African country which is closely modeled on Mozambique, and then for a brief period, in Berlin. There are three important phases in the novel. The first phase is about Willie’s father. The second phase deals with Willie’s struggle for existence in London and the remaining part is about Willie’s life in Africa. Overall, his traveling brings him in contact with many characters and diverse cultures which lead a half-life as exiles. (Choubey 2)

The novel, The Shadow Lines (1988) by AmitavGhosh is a remarkable novel of the cultural diversity. It is a novel at the service of a narrative in which time and space is fluid and constantly shifting from one location to another and from one given moment to another without any forced transitions. This fact of changeability of location, its influence on larger historical forces, and public events are the instances of cultural diversity. These also confirms an aspects of multiculturalism and globalization. The characters-Tridib and Ila represent an instances of multiculturalism especially their behavior and acceptance of cosmopolitan culture.

Rohinton Mistry’s Such a Long Journey(1991) presents a picture double diaspora,a notable aspect of multiculturalism. The Canada resident writer depicts his protagonist Gustad Noble, a Parsi who sustains his inclination with many cultures of his friends. The novel is an ideal presentation of different cultures. The wall painted by a street artist in the novel is one of the most important metaphors, in which different cultures and cultural diversity exist significantly. On asking by Gustad, a street artist paints deities from a variety of religions--Hindu, Sikh, Judaic, Christian, Muslim, Zoroastrian, Buddhist, Jainist-etc. wishing to promote “tolerance and understanding in the world”(182). This multicultural mosaic entails a juxtaposition of various religious markers.

Bharati Mukherjee’s Jasmine(1989) is a novel of cultural transformation, assimilation and hybridity. The novelist, as her heroine Jasmine assimilates completely in the American culture. She had accepted
American identity and culture which are her dreams like Jasmine. This multicultural mosaic entails a juxtaposition of various religious markers. The issues concerning cultural differences and diversities between the ancient Eastern and modern Western culture are the noteworthy aspects of the novel *Jasmine*.

Along with the multicultural impact on the select novels, the writers also go for depicting the major themes such as diversity, hybridity, conflict and assimilation. These themes are well considered as the aspects of multiculturalism and globalization.

**Conclusion:**

The Indian diaspora novelists of Indian English have really an impact of multiculturalism which is an integral aspect of globalization. The select novels and the novelists depict the multiculturalism in the form of describing different characters belonging to different communities. The diversity, hybridity and assimilation among the people are the global phenomena of globalization to which the diaspora and other novelists have made their mark. The importance of multiculturalism as a social movement is recognized everywhere. The focus of it as a movement is to protect the marginalized groups against imposition of the dominant groups. As a movement, multiculturalism aims at the empowerment of the weaker sections of society.

**Work Cited:**

Introduction

African writing in English evolved primarily as a result of the Euro-African colonial encounter and its aftermath. But new African literature will put forth many unsuspected gifts, hidden history, and wonderful surprises to the world in the fullness of time. African literature in English is essentially a creation of 20th century. Modern African writing has been concerned almost exclusively with the reality of African life and few African writers in English have found their thematic material outside Africa. Africa is a challenge to the humanity to see her without prejudice because it has so many traditional practices, new moods, possibilities, philosophies. Though literature of Africa has been kept at the margins, new African literature will bring to surface many unsuspected gifts, hidden history, and wonderful surprises to world. Most of the African writes have brought before the world the problems faced by the natives through literature.

Achebe’s short stories are not broadly studied as his novels and Achebe himself doesn’t consider them as major part of his work. In the preface for “Girls at war & Other Stories”, He writes: ‘A dozen pieces in twenty years must be accounted a pretty lean harvest by any reckoning’. Like novels, the short stories are heavily attracted by oral tradition. And like the folktales they follow; the stories often have morals emphasizing the importance of cultural traditions.

The collection of short stories “Girls at war and Other Stories” depicts daily in post-colonial Africa and portrays the social and political stress of newly independent societies attempting to find a balance between ancestral traditions and demands of modern life. It also deals with the marginalized, the person on the periphery, Igbo culture’s contested site, cultural conflicts, hybrid identities, and multitude of problems related to the Nigerian Civil War and its aftermath. Chinua Achebe brought before the world the new identity of Africa. He tried to awaken the African people to the need to free themselves of complexes by rejecting blind imitation of the white man’s values. He emphasized the need to resurrect their self-respect and dignity as a mean of taking their country from darkness to light.

The word ‘Hybridity’ that originated from biology and was subsequently applied in linguistic andracial theory in 19th century. But the term ‘hybridity’ is commonly used to refer to any kind of mixing between East and West. It has acquired importance in the discussion of mixed identities in the field of cultural studies. The term is generally deployed in the context of Indian and African societies that take on influences from the West.

The term ‘Cultural hybridity’ is used to describe societies that emerge from different cultural contacts. The principal theorist of Hybridity are Homi Bhabha, Nestor Garcia Canclini Stuart Hall, Gayatri Spivak and Paul Gilroy. Their contribution helped to create multicultural awareness in the early 1990s. Hybridity progressed to challenge essentialism. Cultural differences emerge from biological differences between races, genders, etc. Cultures have practiced exchange of values, customs or material goods for years uncounted.

Homi Bhabha in his famous text ‘The Location of Culture’ (1994) explains the liminality of hybridity as a paradigm of colonial anxiety. His focus is that colonial hybridity, as a cultural form, produced ambivalence in the colonial masters and as such altered the authority of power. He is well known for his explanation of theory of cultural hybridity in “Signs Taken for Wonders”. According to him, hybridity results from various forms of colonization, which lead to cultural collisions and interchanges. “The trace of what is disavowed is not repressed but repeated as something different – a mutation, a hybrid.” (1994:111)

The term “Cultural hybridity” is also extremely widespread today. Incultural semiosis, all signs are hybrid to our understanding. Cultural Hybridity thus means that “signs are generated from varying sources, codes or times”. Integration, the diffusion of codes in favor of the whole is what is at the core of cultural hybridity. In the cultural hybridity, it is very difficult for Africans subjugated to the European rule to adopt manners or cultural values from the European rule without in some sense suppressing his or her own traditional cultural setup. Christianity as well as Western education have major bearing on African natives.
Once colonialism ends, cultural hybridity becomes a creative way of expressing cosmopolitanism and eclecticism. Many people celebrate cultural hybridity as a way of developing new ideas, customs, etc. The colonial experience has affected the colonized to perceive them as inferior to the colonizer. Colonial education and cultural colonization have presented European world with its culture, as a world of order. The colonized were imposed by European culture. As a result, the natives considered their own culture, customs, religion, and race to be inferior to the European. Their own original traditions and religions became meaningless to them.

In thinking about religious hybridity, it is of prime importance to see how a person with different belief systems interacts with his traditional and local religious setup. Most of the African people converted to Christianity. But, they could not leave their traditional customs and manners. Those who have converted to Christianity might be seen as hybrids. In fact, religious traditions of Africans were heavily influenced by the encounter with the Christian Missionaries under colonialism. In short, after the Independence, the lifestyle of Africans reflected a certain amount of “cultural hybridity”.

Especially in Igbo culture, the society has always been highly egalitarian and democratic. The traditional Igbo philosophy of life was highly well-integrated. Igbo is a society tolerant of diverse points of view as a result of its valuing of individuals. Individuals who follow the social norms are regarded as worthy persons. The African literature of the Modern Age contains a lot of emphasis on the traditional family structure. Individual’s views are appreciated and respected by the society. However, no man can transgress the established values and code of conduct. The true worth of a person is not decided by himself, but by the society.

As Clement Okoro states that The Igbo people “live righteously by conducting their lives in accordance with the ethics of the community and avoiding social taboos”(69). The Igbo people never disrespect their traditional gods and goddesses. Though, if anyone inadvertently disrespects a deity, disaster may befall not only himself but the whole community. Traditional Igbo political system was established on a quasi-democratic republican system of government. Igbo communities were usually governed and administered by a group of elders. But after the independence, the picture of Nigeria was totally changed. The majority of the Igbo people were converted to Christianity. The Igbo people believe in reincarnation. People are believed to reincarnate into families that they were part of while alive. A diviner can help in detecting who the child has reincarnated from. It is considered an insult if a male is said to have reincarnated as a female. Igbo people practiced polygamy. Men sometimes married multiple wives for economic reasons. In Nigeria, though many Igbo languages are dominant, English is widely spoken by many people.

Igbo culture was imposed by Western culture. The British stepped into Igbo land and changed the scenario of Nigeria lifestyle and culture. The traditional administration system of Igbo was replaced by the British administration policy. The Whites, by converting Igbo people into Christianity, cultivated their own system of government in Nigeria. Moreover, the British rule established a new system of education for the Igbos. The Western education taught the Igbos (pseudo) civilized ways of living, and robbed them of their dignity and pride.

Europeans didn’t accept the blacks (Africans) as humans equal to themselves. Rather, they regarded Africans as sub-humans or others who were in great need of western civilization. The intrinsic nature of African cultural identity was destroyed. The erosion of the foundation of the African cultural identity was accomplished by colonialism. The result of this erosion is the alienation of Africans (Igbo) from themselves and their world. Consequently, the individual was negatively affected and was deformed by an inferiority complex. The repercussions of the breakdown of the institutions of native culture were horrible. From this period, the African understood himself differently in relation to the Europeans and fellow Africans.

The short story ‘Uncle Ben’s Choice’ was an episode that happened at New Year’s Eve in 1919, was narrated in first person relates in the form of flashback. The narrator tells how, at a much younger age, narrowly escaped from the shackles of Mami Wota the lady of the River, Niger. Achebe has tried to reflect how the traditional Igbo cultural concepts confronted with the Christian culture through the example of Jolly Ben. Jolly Ben, being educated in European schools, works as a clerk in the Niger Company. Naturally, he came in contact with the European lifestyle. He has conformed to the Europeans. He states: “Like all progressive young
men I joined the African Club. He played tennis and billiards. Every year we played tournament with the European club.”(75)

Ben has purchased a Raleigh bicycle. Being young, he has become centre of attraction especially for women. But, he never showed any kind of interest in them. The only whom he got acquainted was Margaret. He was attracted towards the beauty of Margaret. But she accepted Christianity. So “she wanted to convert me to Roman Catholic.”(76) This is the best example which shows the cultural encounter between the traditional Igbo and Roman Catholic (Christianity). Ben has much bearing of Christianity. As he had been in the club to celebrate Christmas Eve. He had come at the club enjoy fully.

“You know New Year can pass Christmas for jollity, for we end- of –month people .By Christmas Day the month has reached twenty hungry but on New Year your pocket is heavy .So that day I went to the Club.”(76-77) On the Eve of Christmas, Ben drank a bottle of White Horse and went home “about three o'clock that night”(77). He found a woman in his bed. At first he thought that “it was Margaret .So I began to laugh and touch here and there. She was hundred percent naked………….. But when I touched the hair and it was soft like the hair of a European my laughter was quenched by force”. (78)

This also shows how Jolly Ben was adopted to the European culture. He had a high impact of European lifestyle. He had conformed to “the white ways to shoe his status. But at the end of the story, he narrowly escaped through the traps of MamiWota. He didn’t become the prey of materialism and of acquisitiveness which were prevailed among Europeans. He was saved by the traditional Igbo principles. This highlights how natives like Ben were encountered with the superficial European cultures. It has been an attempt by Achebe to disclose the reality of African culture as well as the primacy of the traditional Igbo culture. He conveys to the young generation to adhere the traditional Igbo principles. On the contrary, he shows the hollowness of European culture. He warns all the young Nigerian people from the dangers of colonialism.

Matthew, being a friend of Ben and also the representative of traditional Igbo culture advises him, “Our fathers never told us that a man should prefer wealth instead of wives and children.”(80) This shows the greatness of Igbo culture. However, there is other side also reflected by Chinua Achebe. Through Ben, Achebe has depicted the patriarchal approach of contemporary Nigerian culture; Women were always considered as inferior and regarded as a menace for family.

“The women of Umuru are very sharp…………………..I never showed any of them the road to my house and I never ate the food they cooked for fear of love medicines” (76). Moreover, in contemporary West African society, polygamy was a prevalent custom. Ben also has reflected it when he says, “Today whenever my wives make me vex I tell them”. (80) Ben was highly engrossed in the materialistic world prevalent in the European culture. It is highlighted when he himself talks about gramophone, He states: “One Sunday morning I was playing my gramophone, a brand –new HMV Senior. (I never believe in second hand –things .If I have no money for a new one I just keep myself quiet; that is my motto)”(76)

Conclusions:

Through this short story, Achebe has tried to portray the African predicament through the presentation of individual African and non-African characters. Materialism and hypocrisy remained among European people. The real picture and cunning purposes were disclosed before the world. And it also affected to some extent the native African people. Materialism refers to the tendency of human beings to be more interested in physical comforts and material possessions. Like Dr. J. M. Stuart–Young, Ben didn’t succumb to the temptations of the MamiWota. Thus he was escaped from the spell of MamiWota and subverted all the plans of MamiWota. Here, the traditional African culture triumphed over all such temptations i.e. western culture. Cultural impact could not affect Uncle Ben’s firm determination. Though, many Africans were influenced by the western education and lifestyle, the traditional African values, and beliefs were preserved by the natives during the colonial period. Cultural hybridity became unsuccessful in changing native attitude of the Africans. Through this story, Chinua Achebe has brought before the world the primacy of the traditional African culture.
References:-
The Impact of Globalization on Higher Education

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Abstract

The present paper investigates the impact of globalization on higher education. The study uses qualitative analysis as a result of this technique that the researcher feels similar to analyze the impact of globalization on higher education. The data and sources are gathered from necessary books, journal, articles, and net sources from the library.

Globalization in India is mostly taken to mean ‘integrating the economy of the country with the world economy. For centuries acquisition of knowledge and education has been looked upon as a noble pursuit within the social and cultural lifetime of Indian people. Globalization has resulted in higher education or as a commercial product, with dealings in it being ruled primarily by market forces and therefore the principles of marketplace. Globalization of Indian higher education involves a super nationalism that straddles national boundaries, ignoring cultural identity.

Globalization is radically changing the inner power structures of the nation states and their connectedness and interdependence. Globalization of higher education poses first and foremost a challenge to nation states and higher education institutions themselves. Globalization has contracted the globe into a world village and there is a requirement that the upper education needs to evolve into a lot of substantive to fulfill the new challenges. Economic process is anticipated to own a positive influence on the volume, quality and unfold of knowledge through multiplied interaction among the various states.

Key words: globalisation, industrial product, diversity, manifestation

We live within the era of economic process and easement. Economic process in its totally different manifestations has encapsulated most aspects of life within the gift era. Per Knight and First State Wit the economic process is that the flow of technology, economy, knowledge, people, values, concepts across borders. Economic process in Asian nation is usually taken to mean ‘integrating ‘the economy of the country with the globe economy. This suggests gap up the economy to foreign direct investments by providing facilities to foreign firms to take a position in numerous fields of economic activities in Asian nation.

The term ‘globalization’ sometimes evokes up to date extensions of international and multinational exchanges round the world, as a consequence of quick, without delay obtainable means that of transportation and communication. Suarez- Jose Orozco and Qin- Osler and Starkey (2006) state that interest in education for democratic citizenship at world level has enhanced as a results of a) considerations regarding global inequalities underscored by terrorist movements, b) efforts to balance diversity and unity at intervals nation-states, c) the need to encourage political engagement, notably among the young, d) the requirement to curtail youth violence and anti-social behavior, e) the would like to introduce democratic ideology and practices to freshly established nation states, and f) efforts to discourage racism and exponent thinking.

Economic process is secondary economic development that brings the producers and shoppers of various continents and regions into practical relationship through the free exchange of products, services and capital. Three factors area unit chiefly accountable for convergences the world:

- First, the introduction of scientific and technological innovations within the field of communication has removed all the boundaries that earlier blocked the method of returning nearer of the nations of the globe. Data technology has already taken the globe by storm and would still have an effect on all aspects of human life. Biology and gene-splicing area unit revolutionizing science.

- The second factor, which has brought radical changes for globalization, is the dismantling of the Eastern Bloc and the emergence of new regional economic blocs like the ASEAN, the EU and SAARC.

- The third is the dominance of an ideology of market-led regulation, at first applied to economic and monetary exchanges, and currently applied to a spread of alternative sectors of human activities as well as health and education.
Today, most of the developing countries are stricken by a number of economic still as socio-political maladies appreciate state, low earnings, inflation, corruption, exploitation, fast growth and, above all, political instability ensuing from low acquisition rate. Education is believed to be a good remedy that a rustic will apply to cure its economy and eradicate social evils. Within the gift era of competition, survival has progressively become discouraging challenge. Solely those nations and people will with success meet the challenges of economic process World Health Organization have vision and might translate it into action. Acquisition of skills and ability allows the manpower to handle complicated things. Studies have shown that such ability and skills are additional promptly non heritable if students get a chance to undertake out and develop their skills by turning into concerned in sensible work.

For hundreds of years acquisition of data education has been looked upon as noble pursuit within the social and cultural lifetime of Asian individuals. Confucius thought that man may acquire perfection through education, particularly through his own effort at self-education, however conjointly through the emulation of model individuals. Operating Asian mothers had continuously enshrined hope in their hearts to preserve their youngsters through education from the economic condition that had afflicted them. Each Japanese mother regarded education of her youngsters her prime duty. It's aforementioned that a Chinese mother traveled long distances to require evening categories for years on behalf of her a disabled son then educated the boy together with her notes taken within the category. Korean mothers would sell their cows to pay money for their children's education. Of these instances illustrate the high price connected to education in Asia. Several East Asian countries are heavily influenced by the Japanese model of education. Education is that the most vital issue that plays a number one role in human development. It promotes a productive and aware grouping and creates opportunities for the socially and economically underclass sections of society. Economic process has created economic life additional competitive and tightened, creating human experience development additional important. Solely as educated manpower equipped with fashionable skills will contend and get pleasure from exploiting the opportunities created by economic process.

The advent of western education in those nations, mainly within the sub-continent turned into resented on grounds that contemporary training supposed that the knowledgeable elite changed into extra steeped in Christian theology, history, literature and way of life than in technological know-how and era. However, south Asian nations as an entire did not develop their personal device to guard their own way of life and values, and to compete globally. No longer only has education in these countries retained its colonial machine and structure, but it has also remained noticeably distinct. Very few nearby countries have attained number one training for all, no matter the fact that they have been impartial for greater than fifty years. In step with state-of-the-art estimates, common literacy rate of south Asia is forty three percent, well under the sector common of 60 percentages. Schooling structures have did not bring about the perfect transformation either within the well-known social milieu or within the behavior and outlook of people. The present day educational gadget is producing human beings with talents that are not directly applicable to the desires of cutting-edge society.

Satirically, education stays a key component in a globalized economic system, but its reason, framework, and issuer exchange. Castells (2000), has pointed out that "superior educational studies and precise educational systems are necessary however not sufficient conditions for countries, firms, and individuals to enter the facts paradigm". Despite the fact that globalization shapes educational practices, the way in which training is being configured guarantees that education’s reason will now not form the globalization debate. Or as a substitute, training will shape globalization’s practices in a manner in line with the ones companies who stand most to gain from globalization. Hence, training’s function is one that stabilizes inequality and decreases the probabilities for participation inside the democratic sphere at the part of individuals who are the least powerful.

Globalization has ended in better training or as a industrial product, with dealings in it being ruled essentially by way of marketplace forces and the concepts of market. Globalization of Indian higher education involves a first-rate nationalism that straddles national limitations, ignoring cultural identity. Era regularly goes in hand with are classified into 5 classes, and trade in those may be performed below four modes. Classes of training offerings as of now fall in five foremost classes that in accordance with UN provisional vital product classification (UNPCPC) are:
i. **Primary training offerings:** these encompass services associated with number one training and preschool education but exclude those associated with infant day-care and grownup literacy programmes.

ii. **Secondary education offerings:** those covers high school training, first-level technical and vocational training, and education for handicapped students,

iii. **Better education offerings:** these cover two awesome varieties of sports. The first relates to teaching realistic skills (ruining) in submit-secondary, but sub-degree, technical and vocational schooling establishments, the second relates to conventional schooling supplied by means of the universities, the schools affiliated to them, and the specialized professional establishments diagnosed to be university stage institutions.

iv. **Person and continuing education services:** these relate to training furnished to grownup beginners and consist of lifelong schooling programmes, together with the ones of extra mastering in popular and vocational subjects, and additionally refresher or retraining programmes.

v. **Other schooling offerings:** those cowl other kinds of schooling, which are not exactly described by means of degree binding have ultimate price in them of getting to know and training. It for that reason consists of unique training programmes carried out by using industries and organized training lessons, but excludes programmes associated with endeavor and education services supplied through governnesses and tutors at home.

Education is crucial to the human resources development and empowerment in any us of and the first-class of education is judged by way of the form of humans it produces. Education is the approach whereby adults pass on to children their beliefs, values and desires for the destiny. Something is completed in training represents a philosophy and a machine of values- our ideals concerning the best, the real and the beautiful.

Diversity in training ought to be contemplated inside the selections made with appreciate to the balance amongst knowledge, information, knowledge and character. Higher training is identified as a critical investment in human capital this is crucial to financial increase. It is diagnosed as an essential channel for upward social mobility for the lower and center lessons. Enlargement in better education will provide extra get right of entry to and greater same academic opportunities to the underneath-privileged and will consequently lessen social inequality. It’s far vitally vital to all countries, given the important role of training in monetary, cultural and social development. The present exponential fee of exchange in society has notably diminished predictability and multiplied uncertainties.

The jobs of education have been closely related to the social development and democratic empowerment of societies. The end result of schooling occurs within the destiny. A great gadget for the management of education demands a protracted-range angle. Long range planning requires consistency of purpose, communicated to all through a vision of what the enterprise ought to be. The objective of every university must be to offer, for each scholar, possibilities to develop in four categorie.

Globalization is noticeably converting the inner power systems of the nation states and their interconnectedness and interdependence. Globalization of better education poses first and primary a challenge to nation states and higher schooling institutions themselves. We inherited an educational device devised with the aid of the British for developing clerks to healthy the wishes of the empire. Human beings from the villages of south discovered the art of typewriting and shorthand and got here to Bombay and Calcutta to grow to be typists. The trend is no exceptional even now. Education at the higher level must liberate the mind from all forms of inhibitions and creativity and synthesis of thoughts have a more role to play. For each quantitative expansion and improvement in high-quality, the gadget requires huge additional resources that want to be supplied.

Globalization has shriveled the arena into an international village and there may be a want that the higher education has to conform into more meaningful to fulfill the brand new challenges. Globalization is expected to have a tremendous have an impact on the extent, excellent and spread of knowledge through
elevated interplay many of the numerous states. Globalization of better training represents a large hazard as well as a tremendous opportunity to the economies and academic structures. It has a wide ranging potential to persuade all sectors of development. The expertise acquisition technique is converting from coaching to mastering and from study room mastering to mastering on demand. One of the manifestations of globalization is the emergence of the digital university. Inside the fingers of able instructors, the web can play an outstanding function in fostering development of these abilities in college students. Digital college gives e-mastering, online check and evaluation and all different functions provided by using the university over the net and give a framework for distance schooling that is need-based training programs from a range of international-class vendors.

To summarize, Indiacannot be successful in the globalized competitive global, if it does now not produce qualitative and worthwhile know-how. However know-how is produced via capable and committed process simplest. One Abdul Kalam is not sufficient for our U.S.A. There is need to supply such gentleman and girls of exceptional visionary energy. In the beginning the ‘expert’ passing out from the instructional institutes have to be capable of understand and reap the technological vision of Dr. Kalam as out covered in India 2020.

References

The Impact of Modern Globalization on Women

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Abstract
After the independence gradually globalization has been grown, time changes modern globalization come into existence and slowly we find gender equality. Globalization is known economic reforms, structural adjustment programs, New World trade and the opening up of the commercial markets and the global communication village and the world becoming similar and smaller. In the context of women this would mean a better social and economic status. But question remains that does a growing independence necessarily lead to women’s development? The globalization is tremendously increasing and women taking advantageous of the globalization in every field all over the world. The village women are working in good company. Gender is an expression of power in social relationship between men and women. It as a power relation derives from institutional arrangements which provide men of a given social group, with greater capacity than women from that social group to mobilize institutional rules and resources to promote and defend their own interest. The women taking education, working in different sectors but they are not completely globalized. Modernization and mechanization has brought many paradoxical situations for the poor household women. For example, the woman of farmer’s family works whole day in the field earns money and continually working in whole year, but it does not mean she is thoroughly globalized. The point is both gender economically must be strong and then the country and gender equality will develop over the world. My paper is an attempt to see globalization and its impact on entire economy and society but with a perspective of women’s need and conditions because she is the half part of population of the world.

Keywords: Gender, globalization, woman, modernization, economy

Introduction
First of all we have to understand the term of globalization, it means the global integration of international trade, investment, information technology (IT) and cultures. It is conducted by government policies designed to open up economics, domestically and internationally to boost development in poorer countries and raise standards of living people. It is a process of increasing interdependence, interconnectedness and integration of economics and societies to such an extent that an event in one part of the globe affects people in other parts of world. We often listened economy is developed but the process is not consistent throughout the world, it leads conflict and controversy. The effect of globalization on women is adverse especially in developed countries. Women are consumers and they are facing consumer cultures which reduce their in commodities and as producers. Women are exploited on many places; they are exposed to work exploitation and occupational hazards. They played many roles such as mothers who are responsible for the health of their children and families, as working women at home and outside they are major consumers of health products. Recently, one thing is cleared that many products are related to women’s health, found to be dangerous in developed countries and totally banned. If women worked as producers, they also have to suffer exploitation, in terms of low wages, poor working, environment, unemployment and other things.

The impact of globalization on women in Developed countries
In modern age the impact were great on women and men also because women were concentrated in different professions like industries, teaching field, business even labouring and mostly affected by foreign competition. Everywhere women are fighting at all levels for stabilization in business even film industry also. They give priority to self-empowerment. Women are working as bus driver, rickshaw driver, conductor even at petrol pump in India, America, and England and so on. Now, for the sake women some international agencies are working for the development of women. Globalization is multidimensional process of economic, political, cultural and ideological. In India every state is become welfare state because of women position which thoroughly changed because aspect of globalization have provided women increasing opportunities to work at regional, national, international levels to demand their rights. The intention is to promote positive aspect of globalization in case of women’s right and gender equality. Male-dominated society is now destroyed and gender equality is spreading gradually even now if we see girls are getting more percentage
than boys. They are achieving jobs in different sectors like IT, government, they settled in foreign countries and conducting the occupations. In this way, progress of women is going on at best. This impact on women is happening over the world and they become confident to handle any type of business not only in India but abroad.

Research Methodology

The methodology is used for this paper some Marathi and English language books on globalization from Marathi Vishwakosh, Wai. Books on Gender Equality from Tilak Library, Wai. Questionnaires are studied in a proper way from the collection of research scholars. Books on higher economy in India taken as a source of primary data from British library, Pune.

Comparison of Women business in India and Abroad

If we compare business of the nations we seem in Brazil, Mexico and Thailand women were in business with lower brawn requirements than at the beginning of the period whereas in India brawn requirements were similar for women and men because of women’s heavy presence in a agriculture. Gradually, in Brazil, India and Thailand brain requirements increased faster for women than for men. In contrast, in Mexico the growth of low-skill female employment declined and brawn requirement increased among women. In the field of IT the knowledge of computer achieved by women in India and other countries. They run the big companies in India and abroad for example Infosys by Sudha Murthy who is the founder of the company and good housewife also.

In 1999 Human Development Report found that we have to support the issue of increasing women’s participation in creating knowledge, using it and reaching it.

International Investment

Women helped in spreading the concept of gender and focused on businesswomen and the participation of women in the information and communication sector and female decision makers in different sectors. Women are become expert in research such as scientific, social and historical. The impact of international market investment on women is crucial one. Globalization is the flow of international capital technology, labour information and increasing international economic relations at all levels. Foreign investment plays an important role in these flows and relation. Women are the pioneer in the international investment. Men and women are affect investment activities in the country and affected by it, whether they are consumers, producers, workers or income earners.

Conclusion

In this way, the impact of international market, investment, business is tremendous on all women. In most countries women and men are distributed differently across manufacturing sectors, between formal and informal sector and within agriculture. The impact of globalization by sector has been gender- based effects. These may include increased female employment in different sectors. This is the modern impact of globalization on women. Gender equality come in business, economical sectors in India and abroad.

References

Globalisation And Loss Of Human Values In Arundhati Roy’s *The God Of Small Things*

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**Abstract:**
This research paper tries to show the globalisation and its crash on the indigenous society and culture that is represented in Arundhati Roy’s *The God of Small Things*. Globalisation can be described as the process whereby individual lives and local communities are affected by economic and cultural forces that affect worldwide. It is the process of the world becoming a single place. The novel also attempts analyse and interpret the loss of values represented in Arundhati Roy’s *The God of Small Things*.

**Key Words:** Cultural Hybridisation, Globalisation, Anglophilia, Rootlessness etc.

**Introduction:**
Generally, globalisation has been described as the process of rapid integration of countries and happening through greater foreign trade and foreign investment. In essence, it refers to increased possibilities for action between and among people in situations irrespective of geographical considerations as per the definition of social theorists.

Globalisation can be described as a complex economic, political, and geographic process in which the mobility of capital, organizations, ideas, discourses, and people has taken a global or transnational form. Developed countries have been trying to pursue developing countries to liberalize the trade and allow more flexibility in business policies to provide equal opportunities to multinational firms in their domestic market. Although it is boon for the Indians but it has some drawbacks which pull Indians aback. Its consequences are pervasive.

**Objectives Of The Study:**
This research paper is carried out with specific aims and objectives.
- To identify the basic tenets of globalisation.
- To understand the impact of globalisation represented in the novel.
- To analyse the nature and effect of globalisation explored in the novel
- To interpret the positive and negative side of globalisation

**Hypothesis:**
The research work is based on the following empirically verified assumptions:
- Globalisation proves itself dominant in the economic and material development of human being.
- Globalisation makes cultural and ethical degeneration.
- Globalisation creates the hybrid and multicultural society.
- Globalisation creates ambivalence of culture and identity.

**Significance Of The Study:**
The present research paper proves significant in understanding the world of globalisation and its impact on the human being and the environment. This will prove to be significant and noteworthy to change the ideology of mankind. This research will be helpful to the mankind to be aware of the effects of the globalisation. The study also concentrates the preservation of the cultural, conventional values.

**Analysis:**
This paper gives attention towards the Roy’s engagement with the public voice of India’s anti-globalisation movement outside. She is most important India’s leading globalisation critic. According to Roy globalisation is one of the major questions in the current era. Though globalisation would help the nation to develop economically but its trend would impact on our language, social and cultural systems, caste, class, race, rituals, festivals and beliefs. It has both positive and negative impacts on indigenous life. The positive
The important fact in this novel is that the contamination of the colonized is not their admiration for the English or their efforts to imitate them, but their inability to belong to neither the culture of the colonized nor that of the colonizer and they experience an identity problem. For Roy in her story offers perfectly her twin protagonists Rahel and Estha as two hybrid characters. Although the twins, try not to imitate the English values and language, but they cannot escape from feeling inferior when they compare themselves to their half English cousin, Sophie Mol, since they are just the imitation of English, not real ones. Roy depicts the difference between the twins and Sophie Mol throughout the novel. She describes Sophie Mol as one of the ‘little angles’ who ‘were beach colored and wore bell bottoms’, while Rahel and Estha are depicted as two evil where we are told:

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<th>Side of Globalisation</th>
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<td>It can demolish all the rigid, uncivilized, authoritative and discriminative indigenous social systems. The negative side of the globalisation is that it forcefully abolishes the language and culture.</td>
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Arundhati Roy’s *The God of Small Things* offers an interesting overview of the ways in which the world is structured in the era of globalisation in new forms of imperialism. It concentrates on the accumulation of wealth by neglecting social, moral, ethical and personal aspects.

This paper discusses step by step the various issues of globalisation explored in the novels. It projects the life of characters by using the themes such as forms of manipulation, loss of identity, neo-liberalism, power politics, rootlessness, migration, nostalgia, class conflict, insecurity of life and degeneration of social life and family relations. This paper attempts to analyse and interpret the world of globalisation that is explored by Arundhati Roy’s *The God of Small Things.*

1] **Anglophilia and Loss of Culture:**

The novel deals with the structure of global society or *third world* society which is ambivalent in nature. Most of the characters are *anglophiles* who are highly affected by English language and culture. This is colonial and global impact. However these characters are torn between two cultures one is colonial and global culture and the other is indigenous culture. They are neither on western side nor on indigenous side. The important fact in this novel is that the contamination of the colonized is not their admiration for the English or their efforts to imitate them, but their inability to belong to neither the culture of the colonized nor that of the colonizer and they experience an identity problem.

2] **Cultural Hybridisation and Ambivalence of Identity:**

The colonized is alienated by imitating the culture of the colonizer from their own culture and at the same time the skin color and national origin of the colonized estranged them from the English culture. Thus, they gain a *hybrid identity*, a mix between native and colonial identity, neither fully one nor the other. Most of the problem about hybrid identities lies in its existence, which is, as Bill Ashcroft highlights the cross-breeding of the two species by grafting or cross-pollination to form a third, ‘hybrid’ species.

Roy’s protagonists, Rahel and Estha are suffering from the great admiration of their family for the English language and culture. They obtain their love of the family if they behave in English manners and hold English values. They are the children who are forced to neglect their own language and does not have any importance, and who had to sing in English in obedient voices. Baby Kochamma, the twin’s aunt corrects Estha when he makes a mistake in pronouncing an expression where he say ‘Thank God,’ (*The God of Small Things*, 154). For Rahel and Estha speaking in English is a kind of obligation. They have been deprived of their own history, culture, values and language for many years by the colonizers, and they cannot survive themselves from the facts of colonialism. The twin’s aunt always forces them to talk in English. Roy narrates this situation as the following:

In other words, this *ambivalent cultural identity* does not belong definitely to the world of either the colonizer or the colonized. It is presented an ‘other’ from both cultural identities. This mixed identity, hybridity, has been recently associated with the work of Homi Bhabha, whose analysis of colonizer/colonized stresses their interdependence and the mutual construction of their subjectivity. Bhabha maintains that all the cultural statements and systems are structured in a space that he names third the third space of the enunciation. Cultural identity always comes out in this contradictory and ambivalent space which for Bhabha constructs the argument to a hierarchical ‘purity’ of cultures. Bahaba puts this in this way:

Roy in her story offers perfectly her twin protagonists Rahel and Estha as two hybrid characters. Although the twins, try not to imitate the English values and language, but they cannot escape from feeling inferior when they compare themselves to their half English cousin, Sophie Mol, since they are just the imitation of English, not real ones. Roy depicts the difference between the twins and Sophie Mol throughout the novel. She describes Sophie Mol as one of the ‘little angles’ who ‘were beach colored and wore bell bottoms’, while Rahel and Estha are depicted as two evil where we are told:

Baby Kochamma twin’s aunt also gives an expression on the difference between Sophie Mol and the twins. She describes Sophie Mol as ‘so beautiful that she reminded her of a wood sprite.’

This point maintains that such a great appreciation that they love even their children as long as they imitate the values of the other culture, and dissemble to be a member of that culture. Roy’s another character
who suffers from being a hybrid aspect is Pappachi Kochamma, the grandfather of the twins whom with his strong passion to be an English man in manner and appearance.

Pappachi Ammu’s father is a man who after retiring from Government service in Delhi having worked for many years as an Imperial Entomologist at the Pusa Institute, and who come to live in Ayemenem with his wife, Mammachi, his son Chacko and his daughter Ammu till he dies. Pappachi tries always to imitate the English way of clothing and as Roy illustrates:

It is his strong passion to another culture that makes him dress a suit, not his traditional clothing, mumudu and khaki Judhpurs though he had never ridden a horse in his life. Ammu his daughter in describing such a great appreciation of the other culture where we are told Ammu said that Pappachi was an incurable British CCP, which was short for chhichhi pachh and in Hindu meant shit-wiper. Chacko also as Ammu is aware of how his father is keen on the English culture where Roy reports:

Although Pappachi’s admiration to English culture is great but he is not able to the reality that he is not English in origin. Despite his big endeavor to be similar to English culture, he does it just in appearance, not in his manner, his way of thinking and attitudes. For example, he is against to her daughter’s education where he ‘insisted that a college education was an unnecessary expense for a girl. Thereby, he let his daughter finish her school life the same year that he retires from his job in Delhi and moves to Ayemenem. Regarding to his wife’s, Mammachi’s, during a few month day spend in Vienna, she takes a violin course, the situation is quite similar to that of Ammu’s, teacher, Launksky Tieffethal, made the mistake of telling Pappachi that his wife was exceptionally talented and, in his opinion, potentially concert class. To sum up, Pappachi does not tolerate any kind of success she achieves inching her talent in playing the violin.

Upon Pappachi’s recognition that the jam and pickle is sold quickly and his wife’s business getting better, he becomes irritated; so, he not only prefer not to help her with her works, but also beats her every night. Although Pappachi tries to be appear as a civilized man, he cannot overcome to his other identity which makes him beat his wife, with a brass flower vase every night, and who broke the bow of her violin and threw it in the river. The situation is the same for Chacko, Pappachi’s son, because he also is another character who suffers from the hybridization process in terms of not belonging to either the culture of the colonized or that of the colonizer. Roy in reporting Chacko’s suffering of hybridization states that: ‘our minds have been invaded by a war. A war that we have won and lost. The very worst sort of war. A war that captures dreams and re-dreams them. A war that has made us adore our conquerors and despite ourselves. This point highlights that the colonized always look down upon and scorns their own culture, thereby they are uprooted from their culture and appreciates whatever the colonizer has; therefore, they try to imitate them without being to be a member of it on account of not being European in blood.

Chacko educated at Oxford University, realizes that their country and mind have been captured by the colonizer and he depicts his own people as anglophile a person well disposed to the English. However, he himself is aware of being an anglophile, when he comes to loving something that belongs to the English culture. His anglophile identity is approved when he gets wedded to an English woman. As Ammu, his sister, regards it on as marrying ‘our conquerers’. Chacko like his father’s admiration of the English way of clothing appreciates the manners and attitudes an English woman has. Roy in portraying Chacko’s admiration of his English wife states:

Roy in giving the reason why Chacko admires Margaret, which is a kind of looking up down on Indian women, reports that, ‘He was grateful to his wife for not wanting to look after him. For not offering to tidy his room. For not being cloying mother. He grew too depend on Margaret Kochamma for not depending on him. He adored her for not adoring him’. Although Chacko appreciates his English wife for not wanting to look after him, unlike his Indian mother, the same English woman leaves him just because he is not used to looking after himself, which is quite clear in the following description:

The important point that arises here is that his marriage to a wedded woman becomes successful to the extent that he is able to hide his real Indian Identity and plays his role successfully as the husband of an English woman. The reason their marriage ends in divorce results in the interaction between his own culture as the colonized and the culture of his wife as the colonizer and his belonging to neither of them.

Although Chacko and Pappachi do their best to look like the colonizer both in manner and attitudes, they become the victims of the interaction with the colonizers’ culture that is regarded as superior.
their endeavor to imitate the colonizer, considering their behavior throughout the novel it is impossible for them to escape from their own identity, being Indian in blood, not English. Roy, as a postcolonial writer, in her novel tries to concentrate on the sufferings of the colonized originated from the interaction with the colonizer.

Besides Roy’s hybrid characters which can be understood as an evidence of the contamination arrived with the colonizer, in order to prove how dreadful suffering the arrival of the colonizer has brought to the colonial land, the day on which Sophie Mol come to India is used as metaphorically, and it stands for the coming of the colonizers. Sophie Mol with her English mother Margaret comes from England to India to see her Indian father, Chacko. Her coming to India is important because it stands for that of the colonizer and in what ways it has brought about the sufferings of the people in the colonial territory. Roy explains throughout the novel the great influence of Sophie Mol in disturbing the tranquil situation in India and the destructive effects of her visit. The most shattering effects can be seen in the Estha and Rahel character, both of whom had not seen each other since Estha’s return in a train with his pointy shoes rolled into his khaki hold all. Rahel immediately after separation of Estha from Ayemenem loses her mother Ammu, too. Rahel also loves her Ayemenem and her twin brother and wander from school to school. On the whole, Sophie Mol’s arrival to India changed their faith and caused all these disastrous events. The life in Ayemenem before her arrival was peaceful and tranquil. Roy in illustrating the Ayemenem maintains that here, however, it was peace time and the family in the Plymouth traveled without fear or foreboding. Sophie Mol’s arrival representing the colonizer disturbs the peaceful life in Ayemenem. This is obviously observable when Roy portrays the situation as you couldn’t see the river from the window anymore… and their has come a time when uncles turn into fathers, mother’s lovers and cousins died and had funerals. It was a time when the unthinkable turn into thinkable and the impossible really happened.

The question of identity (‘Who am I?’) is important to all the characters in The God of Small Things, but especially to Estha and Rahel. On one level, they have a very good idea of who they are: they are extensions of one another. When they are together, they are a whole being. Nevertheless, the more Estha and Rahel learn about the world around them, the more we see them taking on alternate identities and imagining themselves as someone else. Ambassador E. Pelvis, Ambassador Stick Insect, and The Airport Fairy are all versions of themselves they make out with in different situations. Part of what makes their reunion in 1993 so important is that for the first time in 23 years they can consider themselves whole again.

The novel shows identity crisis in the following ways. The nicknames are used in the book to make out different aspects of Rahel and Estha’s personality. They lose their identity because of the nicknames people use. Even Sophie Mol is considered as half white and half Indian, rather than being all of one or the other. The downtrodden class is totally ignorant and neglected in the society.

3] Disintegration of Family Life:

The God of Small Things is probably more than anything else a novel about family. It deals with the relationship between brother and sister, mother and child, grandparent and grandchild, aunt and niece/nephew, and cousins. It looks at the ways families are forced to stick together and also how they fall apart. Unconditional family love is a major issue on the table here. Sometimes we feel obligated to love our family members. On the other hand, just because you're related to someone doesn't mean you will love them or that they will have your back. Just like in real life, family relationships in the novel can be complicated, confusing, and frustrating.

The God of Small Things set in the town of Ayemenem, in Kerala, India, the novel unfolds tragically after the premature death of Sophie Mol at the end of the 1960s, which ultimately leads to the disintegration of her extended family. The audience experiences this traumatic event through fraternal twins Rahel and Estha, whose emotional devastation as a result of their cousin’s death is manifested in their estrangement and exile. Twenty-three years after Sophie Mol’s death, Rahel and Estha, still unable to recover from this event and its attendant consequences, are reunited in an inexplicable act of incest. Running through Roy’s narrative is the aftermath of British dominance in India. Indeed, the remnants of British imperialism further worsen the violence that inextricably links the Ipe, Kochamma, and Paapen families. The novel is moving forward and backward in time suggests that what happens to families at the regional level is directly linked to larger political and economic forces at the global level as well. History seems inescapable, even as characters
constantly attempt to adjust their constructed realities to uphold the remnants of British rule and the framework of the Indian caste system. However, it is not these characters that suffer the consequences of their actions; in reality, it is the children, their divorced mother, and the Untouchable worker who are made to suffer for the misdeeds of others. In poetic and yet stark language, Roy demonstrates how these victims are irreparably harmed and, in the case of the worker, at least, killed at the hands of the state. In this thesis the ways in which British imperialism and globalisation affect the world of the novel can be seen in the connections between the regional and the global, the marginalization of the other, and the disappearance of bodies enacted by the state. To start to realize the dire poverty that has surrounded Rahel and Estha for most of their lives, it is instructive to consider the opening lines of the first chapter.

4] Rootlessness:
These new Christians’ loss of geographic identity, erased from official British records, has left them unable to petition the state for recognition and protection. In Networking Arguments, Rebecca Dingo argues that one way to analyze how the language in policy documents affects the rhetoric of globalisation involves seeing how this language circulates at the regional level. Dingo argues: ‘To network arguments, feminist rhetoricians must not only consider the places where rhetorics travel and are deployed but also the external social, economic, and political influences that serve as requirements for particular policy arguments about women.’

Dingo’s explanation regarding the ways in which regional and global policies are enacted offers a productive framework for analyzing the lasting effects of British rule on the citizens of Ayemenem. Considering Dingo’s claim that policy documents suggest ways in which rhetoric circulates from one nation to another, Roy’s observations about the new Christians points to the challenges of using written documents to enact economic alters within the social framework. Roy suggests that Velutha’s forbearers who had become Rice Christians to escape their identity as Untouchables, no longer existed in their own country. If we consider the transformation of the new Christians after India’s independence as an example of the power of language to alter realities, we can start to see how histories and identities are erased.

5] Society and Class Conflict:
The characters in The God of Small Things are constantly coming up against the forces of society and class. Indian society was structured for centuries according to very rigid social classes and boundaries, through what is known as the caste system. Even though the novel takes place after the caste system stopped being a legal social policy, its characters still get themselves limited by what is and isn’t deemed socially acceptable for them. Social rules dictate who can love whom, which occupations people can adopt, and who is considered to be better than whom. Ammu seem to dislike Margaret Kochamma and Sophie Mol, while everyone else fawns over them. Chacko tells the twins that liking The Sound of Music is an example of their Anglophilia. Ammu tell Rahel that she does not want the twins to spend so much time with Velutha. Baby Kochamma tries so hard to impress Margaret Kochamma and Sophie Mol with her knowledge of Shakespeare. These are the examples which show the class conflict and discrimination in the Ayemenem village.

Findings:
1. The general aim of globalisation is expansion of economic freedom, providing equal opportunities, better education, eradicating poverty etc. As a result of this, naturally and obviously cultural and political issues arise. The novels tend to show the cultural and ethical degradation at the cost of economic progress.
2. The novels represent pain of migration or exile, homelessness, displacement, and lack of belongingness in the age of globalisation.
3. Globalisation engenders anglophiles by disregarding their regional and indigenous culture.
4. The novels illustrate Americanization, Anglicization, westernization and anglophile spirit of Indian people who are deeply affected in the process of globalisation. These are the major issues which are deeply associated with globalisation.
5. Globalisation created a new society with multicultural background. This multicultural space is hybrid or third space where indigenous self and personal identity is alienated, uprooted and turn into ambiguous.
6. Globalisation abolishes the regionaland indigenous cultures.
7. Globalisation enforces to human being to go for material pleasure and not in the true sense a real contentment.
8. Globalisation generates capitalist society and demolishes the downtrodden society.

Conclusion:
This chapter tries to show the impact of globalisation on the social and cultural environment of India. It shows how Indian families suffer from alienation, hybridization. After becoming anglophile, the characters in the novel deeply suffer from the rootlessness. The novel simply narrates story of colonized people in beautiful way. The narration is powerful in exploring the untrodden path of life which the common man cannot experience and understand. This novel shows helplessness of the protagonist Rahel who is torn between the two cultures. It shows how the people in Ayemenem forcefully change themselves and gradually lose their selfhood in the storm of globalisation.

References:
The Impact of Globalization on Indian English Literature With Reference to Aravind Adiga’s ‘The White Tiger’

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Abstract:
Globalization is a self-explanatory term. We may call it a international platform for to maintain consistency all over the world in the living mode of the people. This is the means for intermingling of people from different cultures, areas and dialects. Globalization has positive and negative impact throughout the world. Global means a change in ones attitude of looking at life, culture and language. This point has been captured beautifully by Aravind Adiga’s ‘The White Tiger’.

The present paper analyses the impact of globalization on Indian Literature with reference to Aravind Adiga’s ‘The White Tiger’. The impact of globalization can be seen in the Indian literature. 20th century Indian novels has various globalization themes. Globalization has it’s effect on world’s literature. So Indian literature is no exception to this transformation process. The present paper, with special reference to The White Tiger, sheds light on the cultural, economic, social impact of globalization on the people of India. It enhances the gap between upper and lower classes. It has creating two worlds in India; the first one is the world of light and the second is dark world. The White Tiger highlights the core issues of Indian society like cultural discrimination, Identity crisis, class-discrimination, influence of foreign culture, corruption, degradation of traditional values and impact of globalization on Indian societies. It explores the dark side of Indian village life.

Keywords: globalization, cultural, emergence, discrimination, identity

Introduction:
Globalization has helped in westernization of India in every field. All areas like business, trade, literature etc. has impact of Globalization. As Ashcroft say, “in the context of Globalization, analyses of local cultural production and specific social and historical developments are becoming more and more important” 1.

‘Globalization’ refers to the emergence of an international network of economic system. It can be defined as “a process in which more and more people become connected in more different ways across larger distances”.2 It is the process emerging from the interchange of world ideas, products, views and aspects of culture. ‘Globalization has changed our current social conditions and contributed to the deteriorating of nationality and the creation of globality’.3

Impact of Globalization on Indian Literature -

Globalization has its effects on world literature. Indian Literature too affected by Globalization. The economic changes in India have created two countries: the India of Light, which represented by upper class and the India of Darkness, which represented by lower class in India. The New Economic Policy in 1991 has started the process of Globalization in India. The White Tiger studies the contrast between India as a global economic giant and the central character Balram, who comes from poor background. The major theme of the novel is the effects of Globalization on Indian democracy. It talks about upper and lower class and cultural imperialism of western world. Adiga points out the influence of Globalization on language. “Neither you nor I speak English, but there are some things that can be said only in English.4

Aravind Adiga’s The White Tiger -

Aravind Adiga is an Indo-Australian writer and journalist. His first novel is, The White Tiger, won the 2008 Man Booker Prize. He was born on 23 October 1974 in Chennai (Madrass), Tamil Nadu, India. Adiga grew up in Mangalore and studied at Canara High School, then at St. Aloysius College. His other works are Between the Assassinations and Last Man in Tower. Adiga remarks, through the novel, The White Tiger, about the first world influence on the developing countries like India. He highlights the brutal injustices of
Indian society. It is not an attack on the country, it’s about the greater process of self-examination. The main character of the story is Balram Halwai, the story’s narrator. He tells of his rise from village peasant to successful entrepreneur. He has faith in his exceptionalism, thinking of himself as a white tiger. Balram was born in the village of Laxmangarh, into a life he considers miserable. As he progressed through the echelons of the underclass, being hired as a driver by Mr. Ashok and Stork, he developed a searing resentment against the upper classes, which forced him to murder Ashok. Balram says that, “In this country, we have two kinds of men: ‘Indian’ liquor men and ‘English’ liquor men. Indian liquor was for village boys like me – today arrack, country hooch. English liquor, naturally, is for the rich. Rum, whisky, gin – anything the English left behind.”

Balram is the victim of class difference that exists between the rich masters and their poor servants. He robs the money of his employer and finds a new successful life of entrepreneurship in the city of Bangalore – the hub of India’s Globalization.

According to Featherston, the postmodern concept gives importance to “fragmentation against unity, disorder against order, individualism against universalism, syncretism against holism, popular culture against high culture and localism against globalization.”

Globalization creates an American atmosphere in India in terms of party culture and pop culture, influencing the language, lifestyle and dressing of the Indians. The country like India expands the gap between the rich and poor with its free market policies. It has been stated that, “the period since the neoliberal economic reforms were introduced in India has been one of dramatically increased income inequality. This will come as no surprise to most people ………to see the enormous increase in conspicuous consumption by the rich and even the urban upper middle income groups, and also to see side by side how the lives of the poor have become even more miserable and precarious.”

A small village laxmangarh is shown as a village paradise on papers, but in reality the facilities provided by the government like electricity, telecommunications are broken. There is no safe drinking water and nutritious food for the people of the village. This is the world of darkness surrounded with hunger, exploitation and debt. Balram, a poor man was not completed his school education. He was intelligent and known as a ‘white tiger’ – the rarest of animals. First, he became a child labourer. Later on he have a job as a cleaner in tea – shop. He worked as chauffeur for foreign returned Ashok. He re-learnt many things by watching Delhi city from the driving seat. Balram is brought into “the capital of glorious nation.” (P-118). He notes that rich people living in big housing and poor living on the sides of the road. Balram says:

……all the roads looks the same, all of them go around and around grassy circles in which men are sleeping or eating or playing cards and then four roads shoot off from that grassy circle and then you go down one road and you hit another grassy circle where men are sleeping or playing cards… Thousands of people live on the sides of the road in Delhi. They have come from the darkness too – you can tell by their thin bodies, filthy faces, by the animal like way they live under the huge bridges and over passes making fires and washing and taking lice out of their hair. (P-119-120) He observes the realities of Delhi city. The city life symbolizes Balram’s transformation from innocence to criminality. He deceives his master. He transforms from a sweet innocent village fool into a citified fellow fall of debauchery depravity and wickedness (P-197).

In the beginning Balram is a good human being but some sources like the crime magazine murder weekly develop a kind of discontent in him for his master. He have a feeling of hatred towards his master Ashok one incident increases his anger when Pinky, Ashok wife drunken drives and kills a child but Ashok force Balram to confess that he had run over the child. He says, “The jails of Delhi are full of drunks, filthy, faces, by the animal like way they live under the huge bridges and over passes making fires and washing and taking lice out of their hair.” Balram is the victim of class difference that exists between the rich masters and their poor servants. He robs the money of his employer and finds a new successful life of entrepreneurship in the city of Bangalore – the hub of India’s Globalization.
Conclusion:

The poor are always served as slaves and treated like animals by their masters. The white Tiger comments on the increasing global power which have created a gap between the rich and poor and cruelties perpetuated by one class over another throughout the novel, Adiga attacks the entire global economic system. It has moulded various changes in every sphere of Indian life. Adia beautifully represents the impact of globalization on India. Thus, in this paper, I have tried to focus on the impact of Globalization on Indian English literature with reference to Aravind Adiga’s ‘The White Tiger’ which presents the real picture of global India.

References-

Impact of Globalization on Maya Angelou’s Autobiography

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Maya Angelou’s original name was Marguerite Johnson. She was born on 4th April 1928. Her father’s name was Bailey Johnson and a doorkeeper and a ship dietitian. Her mother’s name was Vivian Baxter who after marriage became Vivian Johnson. By professionally she was a babysitter and card deliver. Maya is a second kid of Vivian and Bailey Johnson. Her older senior brother’s name was Bailey who nicknamed Marguerite to Maya.

In the present study, a humble attempt is made to define the term of self. It focuses literary representation of ‘self’ in the serial autobiographies of Maya Angelou. The history of black women’s literature started long before, black women were allowed their right to literacy. It was rooted in and conveyed through storytelling. But oral word was never regarded as literature. When black women finally gained access to the written word their voices were stifled, through difficulties of getting published, and also by critical evaluations of their writings. Despite all such odds, Angelou has tried to present reality from her own point of view and has tried to correct distorted images of the black women.

The present study examines the ways Maya perceives and portrays her diverse and varied experiences as black woman from her own geographical locations. By the exploration of her ‘self’, Maya is concerned with the situation of African-American black women. Through her own experiences, she examines the socio-cultural conditions, practices and beliefs which disadvantage and oppress women. She-challenges, with justification, the secondary status of women in her society. Like many other black women writers, her narratives re-write the lives of black women, thereby revealing the ‘concealed histories’ of women. In exploring personal issues such as marriage and motherhood which are regarded as vital to women’s identity, Maya reveals the complex realities of her life. She is not afraid to expose moments of difference and contradiction in her life. By illustrating her experiences of oppression and marginalization, she shows that these problems are not specific to a particular age, class or situation. In the present study deals with Maya’s ‘quest of identity’.

At the age of eight Maya and at the age of nine her brothers Bailey both were shifted to their Momma Henderson (maternal grandmother) at St. Louis. It was a much heard life to Maya and Bailey. At St. Louis church and different parties affect the children very differently. At certain movement Maya was raped by her mother’s friend Mr. Freeman. He threatened her to dumb the incident otherwise he will kill her brother Bailey. After the trial, Freeman dies after being violently beaten, evidently by Maya’s uncles. Maya is indeed silent, mute. She cannot speak. The silent Maya returns to Momma Henderson, remaining speechless for five years until, she recovers her voice through the patient help of her grandmother’s friend, Mrs. Bertha Flowers. As Maya arises from the traumas of childhood, she gains strength from reading literature, and graduates, with honors from the eighth grade.

Soon after graduation she and Bailey move to San Francisco, where their mother, Vivian, was living with her new husband, Daddy Clidell. There, Maya simultaneously attends George Washington High School and on a part time basis a Marxist labor school.

At the later, she takes courses in dance and theater that will prove invaluable in her career. Maya records her separation from her mother and father, and her strong religious and communal connections, shared with her paternal grandmother.

Maya is southern African-American woman writer who narrates her life as a child, adult and a mother herself. In Maya’s case, the story is told from the unlikely perspective of a Black Southern female whose chances to be someone was dreadfully limited, due to something that limits placed on the lives of African-American people. And yet, she is intelligible and able to express ideas clearly and effectively in writing, sarcastic, upsetting not all the kind of self that a frequent reader of autobiography expects.

From the first moment, she records being under privileged, an undesirable outsider. According to Sidonie Ann Smith, any Black autobiographer will reveal his or her oppression in those earliest moments “in
black American autobiography the opening almost invariably recreates the environment of enslavement from which the black self seeks escape” (1973:367).

Maya feels ugly, awkward, and is poorly dressed throughout the entire first volume, although, she does have flashes of self-pride, for example when she believes that Momma Henderson is rewarding good behavior by putting her and Bailey in the front pew of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, generally, though she considers her Black ‘Self’ to be the cage that catches her.

Similar negative self-perceptions are frequent in Black female autobiography. It is in the raw of the dead-seeming cold rocks, and it is the certain moments which have become a proper guidance to develop her ‘self’. In her evaluation from child to woman, Maya fills the reader’s imaginations as have very few similar characters in American autobiography.

Alfred Kazin (1964) argues that recreating those early years offers the autobiographer the greatest motive childhood. He states, it is the perfect perspective for revealing the ‘self’ in part because the narrator derives pleasure from transferring the informed thoughts of an adult into the imaginative visions of a child. Although, he is not writing about Maya, Kazin’s remarks fit her perfectly.

Maya’s character as a child and young adult, with attention to how she acts and is acted in three specific areas in the family, in the Black community, and in the White community. Maya’s performance in these areas reveals the diversity of her character and gives a sense of the various moods, attitudes, and strategies involved in her survival as a Black child in a world exploited by images of Whiteness.

Autobiography is a genre designed to be a revelation of the ‘self’, as shaped through personal attachments, often with present or absent family members. In I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings, Maya’s interaction with mother, brother, son and grandmother listen to order and set her experiences. Although these are all strong relationships, Maya’s ties with her grandmother are doubtless the most important in forming her character. Of all the Black residents of Stamps, the one person Maya treats with respect is Mrs. Berth Flowers; Maya calls her the “aristocrat of black Stamps” (77).

A self-supporting, independent, graceful woman, Mrs. Flowers gently nurses Maya through her years of silence by reading to her and loaning her books so that Maya’s love of literature makes her want to speak it. Maya has observed a pattern in women’s autobiographies in which another woman a mother, a daughter, a grandmother, a friend helps the subject identify her ‘self’ as a writer.

This pattern certainly holds true for Mrs. Flowers, whose encouragement is a major factor in Maya’s development as reader, autobiographer and poet. A cage, as Georgia Douglas Johnson states that discipline is not only the Black body but also the female Black body. Black woman is doubly portended because of her race and gender. The ‘self’ is a concept, so forceful. It harms the autobiography.

It is portrayed fairly briefly in the text. Maya’s two sexual experiences with Mr. Freeman, both scenes are created in metaphors. She describes her pain without having to directly speak/write about what she feels. Unable to understand the reality of her situation, she discovers comparisons that sound like dirty jokes because they really are dirty jokes, shown by an obstructed father substitute on an innocent girl.

‘Quest for identity’ is a system of thought that is focused on women’s rights. It insists on equality of women in the home, the market place, and in those institutions that control women’s lives, education, medicine, government, and so on. One basic ‘self’ assumption is that women are victims in a patriarchal society, in which power is held by the father or by his male representatives in the community and in which all important decisions are made by men. Women strives those decisions in the quest for social change is ‘self’, whether it identifies with the term or not. Most Scholars trace the origins of feminism to the Industrial Revolution in Europe and America in the late-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

As large groups of working men experienced democracy and freedom for the first time “women began to require similar privileges the rights to vote, to own property, to control their bodies and their minds” (1992: 98-99).

In America, the feminist movement grew and then settled in the 1920s after women won the right to vote. A second wave of feminism began to increase in America in 1970, the year Caged Bird was published. It was called the New Women’s Movement. This growth of feminism was recognized to its grassroots appeal. It is a strategy for social change.
After a number of Black women refused to accept lower positions in SNCC and the CORE the two leading civil rights groups, a separate occurred along gender lines. Many Black women separated themselves from male authority, and formed their own organizations on a certain campus and in the community.

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Study of Human Values in ‘Colours of Magic’ a Postmodern Fantasy Novel by Pratchett Terry

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Abstract:
Present paper addresses the change in traditional or universal Human values because of post modernization. Post modernization is result of Globalization. It affects all kind of ethos. Author believes that any work of art is product of natural scenario in which that artist lives. This is an attempt to find out change in human values. Firstly some of human values are discussed and change in the same values is been discussed with respect to ‘Colours of Magic’ by Pratchett Terry.

Keywords: Globalization, Human Values, Post Modern Literature etc.

It is not easy to define word Globalization, Advance Learners dictionary defines Globalization as the fact that different cultures and economic systems around the world are becoming connected and similar to each other because of the influence of large multinational companies and of improved communication international. It has changed human life totally. In every field there are changes because of technological development. Technological development has brought more closure so there is impact of globalization in every sector of man. Post modernization started with the end of Second World War. In last two decades globalization become dominant, in a sense we can consider is as an extension of post modernization.

It is believed that literature is nothing but presentation of human life or human characters. Aristotle defined tragedy as “A tragedy is the imitation of an action that is serious and also, as having magnitude, complete in itself; in appropriate and pleasurable language;... in a dramatic rather than narrative form; with incidents arousing pity and fear, wherewith to accomplish a catharsis of these emotions”. He was of opinion that human characters in work of art should be superior than actual. He never preferred king as a clown, here clown is not considered from appearance point of view but from abilities also and morals point of view as well. William Wordsworth also preferred presentation of common man because of its originality. He believes that common man us innocent in nature that’s why common and common man’s language is to be preferred for poetry or literature. Here what is meaning if innocent, in this context innocent means the man who is down to earth and has universal human values. It clearly indicates that Human Values are to be preserved or sustained.

Now we will think from different angle regarding formation of work of art. According to some scholars literature is product of social, economical or political condition either favorable or calamities in which work of art is formed. We frequently come across the statement that literature is mirror of society. It is true that literature reflects attitude and perception of the society. Virtues and vices and in the society are reflected in literature. In his ‘Course in General Linguistics’ Ferdinand de Saussure while speaking about signs and symbols he mentions that there are signs and signifiers. When we utter any word we remember that object for which that word is been used. Similarly when we utter word human we remember human qualities. We are going to discuss the same with respect to ‘Colours of Magic’, first Discworld novel by Pratchett Terry.

Sir Pratchett Terry is considered as contemporary author of fantasy novels in English. He was born on 28th April 1948 in Beaconsfield in Buckinghamshire, England. He is best known for his collection of works Discworld series of fantasy novels. His first novel Colour of Magic was published in 1983. He was appointed the Order of British Empire in 1998 and was knighted for his service for literature in 2009. In his early life he read books by H.G.Wells and Arthur Conan Doyle. After Colour of Magic he goes on writing series of fantasy novellas. Till his death in March 2015 he was credited 35 Discworld novels. Now we will discuss fantasy series by Sir Pratchett Terry entitled Discworld. There are some sub series based different patterns that underlies in Discworld novel. In some of novels Rinciwind is main character that series is called as Rinciwind series. This series begins with Colour of Magic. Some of novels has witches as main characters that series is called as Witches series. Many novels havs Death as main character the series is called as Death series. We are going to discuss human values in ‘Colours of Magic’
Plot of Colours of Magic is related to Rincewind, the protagonist involuntarily became a guide to tourist from Agatean Empire, Twoflower. They were forced to flee the city of Ankh-Morpork to escape from terrible fire that was caused because of misunderstanding of the concept of insurance. Their journey was controlled by the Gods playing a board game, and game is supervised by Blind lo. Together with Hrun the barbarian tourists escape from the soul-eater. They nearly go over the waterfall on the edge of the disc. To escape from that place tourist needs a space capsule in order to lunch from that place. Tourist decided to sacrifice Rinciwind and Twoflower, but sea troll hijacked the space capsule as it was attempting to escape. Now we will focus some of actions of characters of which we will discuss from human values point of view.

There is character called President of Assassins, who only looks after professional killings by getting money. To kill someone for money doesn’t fit in human values. At tavern there brawl for treasure from which Rinciwind and Twoflower save themselves. Greed for money, gold or treasure is basic instinct of human being but it doesn’t fit in human values. Alchemist is also in greed of gold, when he come to know that gold coin provided by Twoflower is of superior quality. When we say alchemist then there is image of an aged person who is full of knowledge and knows about all good and bad things. He also knows about does and don’ts of behavior in civilized society.

Liassa is a female character who longs for power, she traps Hrun the barbarian who was strong worrier and perused to fight against her brother. In this duel Hrun killed Lissas brother ant Lissa become the powerful woman. It is morally accepted that if you want power then you should achieve by fair means. Here Lissa wants power by hook or crook, so she sacrifices Hrun the barbarian. In short ethics of Lissa are demoted. During the journey Rinciwind got arrested, but every time he is saved either luckily. No doubt that Rinciwind seems more innocent as compared to other characters, but character of Rinciwind appeals readers because of his human values. He is able to smell danger and tries to save others from it. He was given role of guide for Mr. Twofloer. Rinciwind had affinity with Twoflower. When both of them were tied with shackles in pyramid like construction and code of destruction of the same was number eight, Rinciwind told Twoflower indirectly and suggested not to utter word eight. At the end of the novel Rinciwind and Twoflower found themselves in new colourfull surroundings. We have only two characters in novel to whom reader wanted to save because of their human nature and Human Values. New colourful surrounding is symbolic and its new beginning.

Conclusion:

At the end we can conclude that all bad characters are left behind and only those characters survived at the end of novel. Poetic Justice i.e. virtue is to be rewarded and vice is to be punished. There is no punishment for those characters whose ethics are not human, but good characters are brought to new level by author. Meaning of the same is author wanted to preserve human values for next generation. Most of characters are corrupted in this fantasy fiction but only those who are more human in nature are survived in postmodern world where moral or human values are crumbling. It is hope of author of moral values or human values in postmodern world i.e. world of globalization.

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Greg Egan’s Zendegi: An Optimistic Vision of near-future Iran

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Ask any person what he associates with the term "science fiction", and you're likely to hear him conjure up images of spacecraft, alien monsters, computer intelligence, laser guns, Star Trek, Avatar and The Day the Earth Stood Still. You might get a reference to William Gibson's cyberpunk, Ray Bradbury's lyrical dystopias or the first-contact scenarios of Larry Niven or Jerry Pournelle. You will probably not get a lot of references to current events in post-Revolution Iran. But it is Greg Egan, who boldly going where few SF writers have gone before—namely, into the street demos and sitting rooms of near-future Tehran. His new novel Zendegi offers a glimpse of a city, and by implication a whole country, struggling to shake off its theocratic shackles and come to terms with the realities of the 21st century. Greg Egan is an Australian science fiction writer currently living in Perth. This novel is published in 2010.

Zendegi's first hundred pages scarcely feel like science fiction at all. Although set in the year 2012, the setting is a theocratic Iran that is hardly different from today's country in any recognizable way. Australian journalist Martin Seymour travels to the country to cover the increasing political and social unrest, and gets involved in a number of dangerous scrapes. At least one of these situations involves his friend Omar, a local who winds up on the wrong side of the authorities. Given the nature of those authorities, this is easy enough to do.

In the near future, journalist Martin Seymour travels to Iran to cover the parliamentary elections. Most would-be opposition candidates are disqualified and the election becomes the non-event the world expects. But shortly afterward a compromising image of a government official captured on a mobile phone triggers a revolutionary movement that overthrows the old theocracy. Nasim Golestani, a young Iranian scientist living in exile in the United States, is hoping to work on the Human Connectome Project – which aims to construct a detailed map of the wiring of the human brain – but when government funding for the project is canceled and a chance comes to return to her homeland, she chooses to head back to Iran.

Fifteen years after the revolution, Martin is living in Iran with his wife and young son, while Nasim is in charge of the virtual world known as Zendegi, used by millions of people for entertainment and business. When Zendegi comes under threat from powerful competitors, Nasim draws on her old skills and data from the now-completed Human Connectome Project, to embark on a program to create more lifelike virtual characters and give the company an unbeatable edge. As controversy grows over the nature and rights of these software characters, tragedy strikes Martin's family. Martin turns to Nasim, seeking a solution that no one else can offer, but Zendegi is about to become a battlefield.

Set in a near future Iran (where the theocracy has been overthrown, but where Muslim religion still dominates the culture), an Arab/Muslim focused MMORG gaming companies cutting edge AI software might hold the key achieving 'uploaded consciousness.' Martin is an Australian journalist who covered uprising and overthrow of the Iranian theocracy, and has since 'gone native' with an Iranian wife and child. As tragedy strikes his multicultural family, Martin struggles to maintain his place in his adapted culture, and to provide for his child. Zendegi explores what it means to be human, and the lengths one will go to in order to provide for one’s children. This emotional roller coaster explores a non-Western-European near future that both challenges ideas of global monoculture and emphasizes the humanity we all share.

As controversy grows over the nature and rights of these software characters, tragedy strikes Martin’s family. Martin turns to Nasim, seeking a solution that no one else can offer … but Zendegi is about to become a battlefield.

Zendegi is not really a cyberpunk novel; it’s got a lot of the trappings of that genre (cutting-edge tech, near-future setting, political and social revolutions, and online worlds) but none of its sensibilities. It’s not rebelling, it’s not pushing envelopes, and it’s certainly not dark and gritty. Greg Egan is a computer programmer and it shows, as he devotes a lot of page space to the workings of the online world Zendegi, a sort of full-immersion Second Life using what he imagines technological advances in the next decade or so will
allow. The really speculative elements come into the story when Nasim, an Iranian-born, U.S.-educated neurobiologist, develops the technique of “side-loading” neural maps of human thought and response patterns into software, creating online avatars that are not truly sentient or self-aware, but getting close enough that it begins to make a lot of people uncomfortable. As a work of speculative fiction, it’s quite good, if you enjoy peeks into the near future from someone who actually knows what he’s talking about.

Zendegi also presents what he admits in his afterword to be a purely speculative (and highly optimistic) vision of Iran’s future, when a relatively bloodless coup topples the Ayatollah’s regime and brings Iran into a modern, democratic (but not completely Westernized) age. The book’s strength, besides the cutting-edge portrayal of the online world circa 2025 (so cutting-edge that like the works of William Gibson, Zendegi is going to be pretty dated by then no matter how accurate it turns out to be in its projections) is the human interest angle of the story. This is not a book about fighting mega corporations or tyrannical governments or malevolent computer programs. It’s a book about a researcher who begins to question what the definition of “human” is — if you create a virtual entity that has all the memories and responses of a human being, at what point does it become unethical to simply treat it like a collection of bits that can be rearranged or deleted at will? And it’s about a man who wants to have some say in the raising of his son even after he is gone. Zendegi also presents what he admits in his afterword to be a purely speculative (and highly optimistic) vision of Iran’s future, when a relatively bloodless coup topples the Ayatollah’s regime and brings Iran into a modern, democratic (but not completely Westernized) age. I’ve never been to Iran and don’t speak Persian, so I can’t speak to the book’s authenticity, but nothing struck me as stereotyped, caricatured, or exoticized.

The book’s strength, besides the cutting-edge portrayal of the online world circa 2025 (so cutting-edge that like the works of William Gibson, Zendegi is going to be pretty dated by then no matter how accurate it turns out to be in its projections) is the human interest angle of the story. This is not a book about fighting mega corporations or tyrannical governments or malevolent computer programs. It’s a book about a researcher who begins to question what the definition of “human” is — if you create a virtual entity that has all the memories and responses of a human being, at what point does it become unethical to simply treat it like a collection of bits that can be rearranged or deleted at will? And it’s about a man who wants to have some say in the raising of his son even after he is gone.

While these parts are thoughtful and even touching, Zendegi becomes almost didactic at times. Many sci-fi authors do much worse, so I didn’t feel that Egan was either overloading the reader with techy exposition or pushing the moral dilemmas angle too hard, but these were obviously the elements of the book that he really wanted the reader to think about, and it shows, at the expense of providing much in the way of drama or story. On the one hand, this book is full of SFnal concepts; it’s not a story that could be told stripped of them, whereas many sci-fi novels are just an old familiar story retold with spaceships and aliens. On the other hand, there’s no adventure, not even really much in the way of an antagonist, and thus little to excite someone who reads sci-fi for the spaceships and aliens. Zendegi is a fairly short novel so the pacing doesn’t drag too much.

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Impact of Globalization on the Environment

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Introduction-
Globalization is one of the important issues which has changed our life. One of the most important factors that is influenced by the change that comes with globalization is the environment. Pressures to the environment by globalization threaten the future of all living beings. Globalization can be thought of to be the result of the opening up of the global economy and the concomitant increase in trade between, globalization can also mean that countries liberalize their import protocols and welcome foreign investment into sectors that are the mainstays of its economy. What this means is that countries become magnets for attracting global capital by opening up their economies to multinational corporations.

Further, globalization also means that countries nations. In other words, when countries that were hitherto closed to trade and foreign investment open up their economies and go global, the result is an increasing interconnectedness and integration of the economies of the world. Further liberalize their visa rules and procedures so as to permit the free flow of people from country to country. Moreover, globalization results in freeing up the unproductive sectors to investment and the productive sectors to export related activities resulting in a win-win situation for the economies of the world.

Meaning of Globalization and Environment-
Globalization is a term which may be used broadly to mean doing things as distant people do them, or more narrowly to mean complying to global standards in economy, politics, culture, education, environment or other matters. It describes the way countries and people of the world interact and integrate. Many things have become globalized as people come into contact.

Environment is everything that is around us. It can be living or nonliving things. It includes physical, chemical and other natural forces. Living things live in their environment. They constantly interact with it and adapt themselves to conditions in their environment. In the environment there are different interactions between animals, plants, soil, water, and other living and non-living things.

Impact of globalization on environment-
Globalization is playing an increasingly important role in the developing countries. It can be seen that, globalization has certain advantages such as economic processes, technological developments, political influences, health systems, social and natural environment factors. It has a lot of benefit on our daily life. Globalization has created a new opportunities for developing countries. Such as, technology transfer hold out promise, greater opportunities to access developed countries markets, growth and improved productivity and living standards.

Many and expressions have changed. In addition, the violence and drugs abuse are increased and a lot of deadly diseases have spread under the influence of globalization customs and cultures are disappeared such as traditions clothes and some language. However, although globalization has many disadvantages, we believe that globalization has brought the developing countries many more benefits than the detriments. For example, we can see there is more and a biggest opportunity for people in both developed countries and developing countries to sell as many goods to as many people as right now, so we can say this is the golden age for business, commerce and trade.

Results have pointed out that globalization has led to an increase in the consumption of products, which has impact ecological cycle. Increased consumption leads to an increase in the production of goods, which in turn puts stress on the environment. Globalization has also led to an increase in the transportation of raw materials and food from one place to another. Earlier, people used to consume locally-grown food, but with globalization, people consume products that have been developed in foreign countries. The amount of fuel that is consumed in transporting these products has led to an increase in the pollution levels in the
environment. It has also led to several other environmental concerns such as noise pollution and landscape intrusion. Transportation has also put a strain on the non-renewable sources of energy, such as gasoline. The gases that are emitted from the aircraft have led to the depletion of the ozone layer apart from increasing the greenhouse effect. The industrial waste that is generated as a result of production has been laden on ships and dumped in oceans. This has killed many underwater organisms and has deposited many harmful chemicals in the ocean. The damage caused to ecosystem from the oil that spilled from one of the leaking containers of British Petroleum in 2010 is just one of the examples of the threat globalization poses to the environment.

Due to globalization and industrialization, various chemicals have been thrown into the soil which has resulted into the growth of many noxious weeds and plants. This toxic waste has caused a lot of damage to plants by interfering in their genetic makeup. It has put pressure on the available land resources. In various parts of the world, mountains are being cut to make way for a passing tunnel or a highway. Vast barren lands have been encroached upon to pave way for new buildings. While humans may rejoice on the glimmer with these innovations, these can have long-term effects on the environment. Various studies over the years, have found that plastic is one of the major toxic pollutants, as it is a non-biodegradable product. However, plastic is of immense use when it comes to packaging and preserving goods that are to be exported. This has led to increased use of plastic, causing widespread environmental pollution.

It has made so many changes in our lives that reversing it is not possible at all. The solution lies in developing effective mechanisms that can check the extent to which it can impact the environment. Researchers are of the view that the answer to this problem lies in the problem itself, that is, globalization itself can lend support to building a better structure which is economically feasible and environment-friendly. Globalization is about competition, and if certain privately owned companies can take the lead in being environment friendly, then it will encourage others to follow suit.

Balance between development and environment cannot be achieved under the unavoidable effects of globalization. Cities become consumption centers rather than production. Focusing on more earnings and savings brings about the destruction of the urban environment; it gives irreversible damages to environment. To prevent such a disaster besides legal measures, it is primarily necessary to increase people’s awareness. Environmental education is a very important tool in this movement. It will be possible to change people’s environmental perspective in a positive way with environmental education. People with high levels of environmental awareness can shed light on the solution of environmental problems. Within the scope of this theoretical study that deals with the environmental problems as a reflection of globalization, environmental education activities will be emphasized as a solution proposal.

With the help of technology and science human has transformed and destroyed nature for centuries. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been devoted to improve the quality of the environment and that much more will be spent in the future. Despite these intense efforts expended in ‘saving However as a result of this destruction, serious environmental problems threaten the future of his own future. At this point technology is helpless to save the earth. The deterioration of the environment produced by technology is a technological problem for which technology has found, is finding, and will continue the environment’, it is questionable whether current scientific and technological approaches can be sufficiently effective in solving numerous environmental crisis. Humanity faces a dire and growing crisis in .With the help of technology and science human has transformed and destroyed nature for centuries. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been devoted to improve the quality of the environment and that much more will be spent in the future. Despite these intense efforts expended in ‘saving However as a result of this destruction, serious environmental problems threaten the future of his own future. At this point technology is helpless to save the earth. The deterioration of the environment produced by technology is a technological problem for which technology has found, is finding, and will continue the environment’, it is questionable whether current scientific and technological approaches can be sufficiently effective in solving numerous environmental crises. Humanity faces a dire and growing crisis.

Globalization contributes to economic growth and thereby affects the environment in many ways. It accelerates structural change, thereby altering the industrial structure of countries and hence resource use and pollution levels. All dimensions of globalization adversely affect the natural environment. Globalization aims to convert all kinds of value, cultural and natural assets to money. To evaluate this aspect of globalization as
the main responsible of the ecological changes will not be wrong. The focus should perhaps be on a few natural resources now being rapidly degraded or polluted or at risk of further deterioration: These are land, water, forests, biodiversity, clean air, and climate change and ozone depletion. Land degradation has become a global problem. Nearly 2 billion hectares of cropland, pastures and forests. Biodiversity is another important issue. This is often understood as a wide variety of plants, animals and micro-organisms. But it also includes genetic differences within each species. It provides many goods and services that sustain lives of humans. Pollution from transport is another major concern. There are adverse health effects of exposure to air pollution in urban areas as a result of increasing number of motor vehicles. And there are the effects on global climate change. One of the most important factors that are influenced by the change that comes with globalization is the environment. Pressures to the environment by globalization threaten the future of all living beings. As inevitable results of globalization process; developing industrial sectors, shopping malls, successively established factories and tourism activities cause unavoidable environmental problems. Because of globalization, original local environmental values of cities disappear and become identical. Toxic and chemical wastes of factories and industrial organizations lead to environmental pollution and seriously threaten the environmental health of the cities.

Conclusion-

It is important that we put in some efforts to maintain harmony with the environment. The survival of human on this planet is dependent on the environment to such a large extent that we cannot afford to ignore the consequences race of our own actions. While there is a lot of debate and discussion on this issue, the need of the hour is to have effective policies in place, and implementation of those policies. The people that we have chosen to represent us have the responsibility of ensuring that the extent of damage on environment is curtailed, if not totally prevented. Today human beings need to be conscious about the environment because environmental problems have reached uncontrollable dimensions as a result of unconscious actions and behaviors against nature. Humans shouldn’t forget that they are parts of nature and need it to exist. However nature doesn’t need humans to exist. Humans should learn to live in harmony with nature. Global environmental problems can be avoided with such a measure. In order to instill environmental awareness to the society, all level of educational institutions and local government units in cities should work together to support educational activities. Environmental education is of great importance in raising public environmental awareness and internalizing environmental values.

Creating environmental awareness both through non formal and formal educational activities can provide great benefits for the environment. Especially in city centers seminars, presentations, panels and the other educational activities would be very useful for raising environmental awareness of people. Local governments, universities, non-governmental organizations, formal and informal institutions should work together and support all the activities in this regard. Media has an important role in informing people about the environmental problems. Local environmental problems can be addressed by local television channels and newspapers. Thus people's attention can be drawn to environmental problems. Educational programs for all age groups can be presented on local TV channels. Students in all level of schools from elementary to higher education should be given environmental education. Negative effects of globalization can be cleared only by giving environmental awareness to the people and laws are passed and implemented properly.

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Milestones in Climate Change and Sustainable Developments

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Introduction:

Human life depends on the physical and psychological health or welfare of an individual or a society. Health and welfare in turn, depend on the quantity to which a person's or a society's respective environment keep happy their needs. Climate change is a serious and urgent issue. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is an important management tool for ensuring optimal use of natural resources for sustainable development, and was introduced in India initially for River Valley Projects in 1978-79.

The scope of the EIA has been enhanced to cover other developmental sectors such as industries, mining schemes, energy, etc. We will do this by an examination of the terms: "human quality of life"; "human environments"; "systems goods, services and hazards"; and, "environmental management." The objective of environmental management is improved human life quality. It involves the mobilization of resources and the use of government to administer the use of both natural and economic goods and services. It is based on the principles of ecology. It uses system analysis and conflict resolution to distribute the costs and benefits of development activities throughout the affected populations and seeks to protect the activities of development from natural hazards. Conflict detection is one of the more important tasks in environmental administration planning and the resolution of conflicts is a fundamental part of what makes up "environmentally sound development." Right to sustainable development is a fundamental duty on the state and citizens of India.

Climate Change:

"The Earth’s climate is changing, and the scientific consensus is not only that human activities have contributed to it significantly, but that the change is far more rapid and dangerous than thought earlier (IPCC 2007) The global mean temperature of the earth is rising; it has risen by 0.7°C in the 20th century, and continues on an upward trend. This has already begun to impose costs (e.g., in the form of heat waves, frequency of extreme events, and recession of glaciers), but these are still within the bounds of common experience. The danger is that the mutually reinforcing effects of global warming may take the world to a temperature increase of 3°C or higher, with potentially severe consequences. Consider only the item in the last row of the diagram, “Onset of the irreversible melting of the Greenland Ice Sheet”. The arrow starts at about 1.5°C, changes to orange at 2°C, and is red by the time it reaches 3°C. The implications of such a melting are enormous, including potentially a 7 metre rise in sea level (see Baer 2007). Even though on this issue, as well as on some other projected impacts of climate change, discussions are ongoing about their probability, the events that they relate to are clearly of a magnitude that avoiding them is vital.”

The Challenge of Stabilization:

The main factor in anthropogenic climate change is the increase in the concentration of carbon in the atmosphere over time. This increased concentration has been caused by the emission of GHGs as a result of economic activities, including energy, industry, transport, and land use, many of which rely upon fossil fuels. The most important GHG, carbon dioxide, CO2, currently constitutes 77 per cent of the global warming potential. Other contributors are methane (from agricultural sources), and land use change such as deforestation. Concentration level has increased because emissions during the last two centuries were in excess of what could be absorbed, and the excess GHGs began to accumulate in the atmosphere. The concentration of CO2 alone has increased by 39 ppm over this period (Stern 2006). Current global emissions contribute another 2-3 ppm of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) GHGs per year.

“India’s Conservation Strategy” highlights the need for coping mechanisms, especially in coastal areas. Some CDM projects have been initiated, and substantial research is under way on emissions reduction through the development of energy from sea waves, biomass, or sustainable transport. India has recently established an Integrated Energy Policy providing access to clean energy for the poor and increasing energy
efficiency. The policy is to lead to an estimated reduction in GHG-intensity by 1/3” The United Nations Millennium Project’s task force on environmental sustainability (Melnick et al 2005) recommended a series of imitative measures (such as: investment in cost-effective and sustainable energy technologies, elimination of distorting subsidies favoring fossil fuels at the expense of renewable alternatives, the development of climate-friendly markets—e.g. carbon trading, targets for concentrations of GHGs, rationalized consumption and production patterns). There appears to be scope for strategies and development paths that would potentially lead to gains in terms of development as well as climate change mitigation objectives (Gupta 1997: 69). Examples are the gains from energy efficiency increases, mutual reinforcement in areas such as combating desertification and food security, forestry and sustainable development through ‘payment for environmental services’ schemes. At the domestic or national level, one sees demand for energy and transportation rising fast in many developing countries. Decisions made now on what technologies to deploy may have huge impacts on development paths and associated future emission levels. The point was made earlier that mitigation in developing countries may, by far, be the cheapest way internationally to achieve the UNFCCC climate objectives. IPCC (2001) concluded that “adaptation can complement mitigation in a cost-effective strategy to reduce climate change risks; together they can contribute to sustainable development objectives”. We propose that more involvement of the international community in adaptation is a must, given the inevitability of serious climate change impacts in the decades to come, before any mitigation effort would become effective. This is especially pertinent to least developed countries likely to be more affected by climate change impacts”. The climate crisis needs a similar massive investment in technology transfer, including by upgrading existing institutions of research, education (engineering, science, agriculture, and forestry schools, for example), credit, and policy. It also needs a strong extension network. After decades of awareness-raising, there is very little support, for example, for entrepreneurs who might wish to set up a wind farm in a developing country.

Milestones In Climate Change:

- **Agenda 21 - Climate Change(1992):**
  Agenda 21 stresses, in many sections, the concern about climate change and the different areas affected by this phenomenon. As pointed out in Paragraph 9.6, "Concern about climate change and climate variability, air pollution and ozone depletion has created new demands for scientific, economic and social information to reduce the remaining uncertainties in these fields. Better understanding and prediction of the various properties of the atmosphere and of the affected ecosystems, as well as health impacts and their interactions with socio-economic factors, are needed". The Agenda also takes into consideration climate change in the framework of the management of the marine environment and climate change (17.1e), of the sustainable development of Small Islands Developing States (17.125) as well as the protection and management of water resources (18.1).

- **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change(1994):**
  The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was signed in 1992 with the aim of limiting average global temperature increases and the resulting climate change as well as coping with whatever impacts were, by then, inevitable. New negotiations were launched for strengthening the global response to climate change, when countries realized in 1995 that the provisions adopted in the Convention for emission reductions were too weak. From the new round of negotiations, the Kyoto Protocol was formulated.

- **Kyoto Protocol(2005):**
  Adopted in 1997, but entered into force only in 2005, the Kyoto Protocol commits industrialized countries to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions based on the principles of the Convention, sets binding emission reduction targets for 37 industrialized countries and the European community in its first commitment period. Overall, these targets add up to an average five per cent emissions reduction compared to 1990 levels over the five-year period 2008 to 2012 (the first commitment period). The Protocol is binding only for developed countries since it identifies them as largely responsible for the current high levels of GHG emissions in the atmosphere. Furthermore, the Protocol places a heavier burden on developed nations under its central principle of the “common but differentiated responsibility”. The Second Commitment Period was inaugurated on 1st January
2013, after the Doha amendment to the Protocol adopted in Doha in December 2012 and will be running until 2020.

- **4. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report (2007):**
  Established by UNEP and WMO as a scientific body under the auspices of the UN in 1988, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the leading international body for the assessment of climate change. At the core of its mission there is the review and assessment of the most recent scientific, technical and socio-economic information produced worldwide and relevant to the understanding of climate change. The 2007 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report, in particular, warned of changing weather patterns and rising sea levels due to accelerating GHG emissions from human activities.

- **Integrating Climate Change into NSDS(2007):**
  This Expert Group Meeting on Integrating Climate Change into National Sustainable Development Strategies was organized by the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The Group Meeting convened in order to examine effective ways of addressing climate change through national sustainable development strategies and strengthen the role of sustainable development as the most effective framework within which to tackle climate change.

- **Cancun Agreements(2010):**
  The Cancun Agreements contain the most comprehensive package ever agreed by Governments to support developing States in climate change-related issues. In order to assist them in responding to the most urgent priorities related to climate change and accelerate their transformation in low emission economies, the Agreements set a timely schedule to review the progress they make towards their expressed objective of keeping the average global temperature rise below two degrees Celsius.

- **Durban Climate Change Conference(2011):**
  As the second largest meeting on Climate Change, the Durban Climate Change Conference represented a paramount milestone in the implementation of the Convention of Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol, the Bali Action Plan and the Cancun Agreements. One of the outcomes consisted of the commitment of all the Parties to adopt a universal legal agreement on climate change as soon as possible, but not later than 2015.

- **Future We Want (Paragraphs 190-192)(2012):**
  In the Future We Want, Member States reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of the present and express their concern about the continuous rising of the emissions of greenhouse gases and about the vulnerability of all countries, particularly developing countries, to the adverse impacts of climate change. They also point out the experiencing increased impacts, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, sea-level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification, further threatening food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development. In this context, Member States call for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions. In this context, they recall the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the protection of the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common, but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Furthermore, they recognize the importance of mobilizing funding from a variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including innovative sources of finance, to support nationally appropriate mitigation actions, adaptation measures, technology development and transfer and capacity-building in developing countries and urge parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and parties to the Kyoto Protocol to fully implement their commitments, as well as decisions adopted under those agreements.

- **Warsaw Climate Change Conference (2013):**
  The Warsaw Climate Change Conference established a pathway for governments to work on a draft text of a new universal climate agreement to be reached in Paris in 2015. At this conference, countries agreed to initiate or intensify domestic preparation for their intended national contributions towards that agreement. During the conference, countries also resolved to close the pre-2020 ambition gap by intensifying technical work and more frequent engagement of Ministers. The conference also decided to introduce an international mechanism
to support most vulnerable populations with better protection against loss and damage caused by extreme weather events and slow onset events such as rising sea levels.

- **SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (2014):** The Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States was held from 1 to 4 September 2014 in Apia, Samoa. The overarching theme of the conference was "The sustainable development of small island developing States through genuine and durable partnerships". The SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (Samoa Pathway) adopted at the Conference addresses priority areas for SIDS and calls for urgent actions and support for SIDS’ efforts to achieve their sustainable development.

- **Paris Agreement (2015):** In December 2015, the 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP21/CMP1) convened in Paris, France, and adopted the Paris Agreement, a universal agreement whose aim is to keep a global temperature rise for this century well below 2 degrees Celsius and to drive efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The Agreement recognizes that climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet and thus requires the widest possible cooperation by all countries, and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions.

- **2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goal 13 (2015):** The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes climate change as one of the greatest challenges of the present time and expresses its concerns on how the adverse impacts of climate change can undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development. The Agenda point out that increases in global temperature, sea level rise, ocean acidification and other climate change impacts are seriously affecting coastal areas and low-lying coastal countries, including many least developed countries and small island developing States. The survival of many societies, and of the biological support systems of the planet, is at risk. The Agenda also identifies UNFCCC as the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change and reaffirms the determination of Member States to address the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation. Among the SDGs, Sustainable Development Goal 13 focuses on taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

In September 2015, UN Member States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which gives the GSDR a role in the follow-up and review of the new Agenda (paragraph 83): The high-level political forum will also be informed by the Global Sustainable Development Report, which shall strengthen the science-policy interface and could provide a strong evidence-based instrument to support policymakers in promoting poverty eradication and sustainable development. “Ensuring that no one is left behind” encompasses multiple meanings. For some, it will mean focusing action on disadvantaged groups of society, for example, people living in poverty, women, indigenous people, youth, older people, and persons with disabilities, migrants, or people in conflict and post-conflicts situations. Others will focus on reducing inequalities between countries, including focusing action on countries at the lowest stages of development or facing challenging circumstances. Still others would propose other views and definitions of who those left behind are. Views may also differ on how society can effectively provide opportunities to those left behind. By implication, how different people foresee the timing and sequencing of necessary actions to ensure that no one is left behind might also vary. This has direct implications for how the 2030 Agenda will be implemented”. Ensuring that no one is left behind is at the core of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and is a fundamental guiding principle for its implementation. The pledge that ‘no one will be left behind’ appears at the outset in the second paragraph of the preamble and in paragraph 4 of the 2030 Agenda. In those same paragraphs, the Agenda attributes to all countries and all stakeholders the responsibility to implement the agenda. It emphasizes that goals and targets should be met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society; and highlights the endeavour to reach the furthest behind first. As such, the pledge to leave no one behind relates to the Agenda in its entirety.

**Conclusion:**

There are so many Agendas, plans and policy in management of climate change and sustainable developments. Promises are made to follow and not to break. Words and statements are useless unless it is put
in to an action. Fair procedure in execution of policy and plan of action is the need of the hour. Climate change is an inevitable process so that some important steps must be taken to control the environmental degradation in the world. God is the super power to listen us. Every nation in the world has to be very careful in control and management of climate change. Collective work and collective benefit is the only answer to keep environment under control. Law and Morality are the two sides of same coin in environmental protection and sustainable development.

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1. Assistant professor , Ismailsahеб Mulla Law College, Satara, Maharashtra.
2. The Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR) is a United Nations publication aiming to strengthen the science-policy interface at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development, which replaced the Commission on Sustainable Development after Rio+20 as the main United Nations platform providing political leadership and guidance on sustainable development issues at the international level.
4. The precise statement is that IPCC now has “very high confidence that the globally averaged net effect of human activities since 1750 has been one of warming”.
6. See note 2
7. Major international conferences and summits in 2015 – on financing for development, sustainable development, and climate change – have defined a new sustainable development agenda for the next 15 years. At all levels, from global to local, eyes will now be turned on implementing this ambitious agenda. This is the context in which this year’s Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR) appears. Building upon the 2014 and 2015 reports, the current report responds to the mandate from the Rio+20 Conference to contribute to strengthening the science-policy interface for sustainable development in the context of the high-level political forum on sustainable development (HLPF).
13. Ibid
Use of E-Resources By The Social Science Faculty Members Of Shivaji University, Kolhapur

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Abstract:
Information is a vital component of the modern society. It is the base of the developmental activities of the culture. Library and information centers are the main repositories of information and internet based delivery of information resources are the main services of most of these centers. Traditional libraries are transforming into digital virtual libraries. Hence, modern University Libraries provide the resources such as; book, magazines and journal at par with e-book, e-databases and e-journals to users. This study aims to find out the use of e-resources by the social science faculties of Shivaji University, Kolhapur with a view to examine their exposure to e-resources.

Keywords: E-resources, ICT, E-journals, E-books, E-newspaper

Introduction
E-resources through internet have become a sign of modern age being an individual tool for teaching, learning and research. So the traditional environment has been rapidly changing into an electronic one and the demand for e-resources among the academic and research community has increased in the present decade. Use of e-resources by research scholars, faculty members therefore is an important area of study in today’s information environment.

Types of E-resources:
The major types of e-resources with their description are given below.

- E-JOURNALS:
E-journals are important form among e-resources as these are very much useful which provide scholarly communication. E-journals can be accessed easily by multiple users at their desktops simultaneously with the support of required technology.

- E-BOOKS:
Now the e-books is available in portable form along with IT based access.

“An electronic book is the content of the book made available to the reader in electronic form. According to Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science, electronic book is a term used to describe a text analogous to a book that is in digital form to be displayed on the computer screen electronic books, or e-books, are books in computer file format and read on all types of computers, including handheld devices, designed specifically for reading e-books.”

- E-databases:
With the emergence of computers and communication technologies the strength of research information system in the development of modern databases has taken up a new shape. The holding of the research knowledge resource center database consist of book, periodicals, reports and theses which can be converted into electronic form that allow access for public use through digital networks and browse by database wire.

- Electronic Thesis and Dissertation (ETD):
From the researcher point of view ETD are important. “Thesis is one of the primary documents made available in limited copies to universities and research institutions where the researcher has carried out his research work. However, the academic world believes that the theses should be made available for further researchers easily.

- E-Zine
E-Zine means electronic magazine and it is also called web-zine. The articles that are stored on a file server may be distributed or accessed via a computer network.

- E-News Paper
News paper provides latest happening/covering event and current topic.
“An online newspaper/ E-News paper is the online version of a newspaper, either as a stand-alone publication or as the online version of a printed periodical.

Review of literature for the present study:

- **Uma and Reddy** (2009) the study shows that the academic community is extensively using the e-database of their respective subject and satisfaction was ranked first. The user should conduct user awareness program with coordination from the libraries.
- **Masumesh and Venkatesh** (2010) in the study Electronic journal usage and user studies: A literature review provides a picture of electronic journals usages and user studies. It is value for students, teachers and researchers etc.
- **Sharma** (2010) discussed in the article the electronic resources are the essential part of the any university and research library so present article examines the use and impact of various e-resources among the faculty members of NIT, Kurukshetra.
- **Binder and Maranna** (2012) did a survey which was carried among marine science research scientists, along with observations at the marine science department in south India. Information about the availability and use of electronic resources and services, place and access, the purpose of using e-resources, the rank value of use e-resources in research and teaching, the user visit and time spent and use of e-resources and extent of user satisfaction with e-resources etc, are also covered.
- **Hussain** (2013) in the article Use of electronic information resources and Services among the teachers and students describe examines the use of electronic information resources and service among the teachers and students. This article study elaborates the various aspects of uses of ERS provided by the library user's awareness regarding ICT/Digital Information, frequency and purposes of visit, Linking patterns, type of e-information, uses of popular search engines, user satisfaction within information services, etc. This article provides useful information of the present study.
- **Lalaisangzuali** (2014) in this article Use of electronic information resources by the faculty members of Mizoram University, Aizawal: A study describes use of electronic information among the faculty members. This article study on various aspects studied on the e-resources, computer knowledge and skills, frequency of internet use, use of search engine, purpose of using e-resources, type of using e-resources frequently used, place of access of e-resources, frequency of using e-resources, purpose for which the e-resources are used.

Need of the present study:

This topic is selected because electronic resources are used by many faculty members for achieving their target successfully in teaching, learning and research environment. Hence, it is felt necessary to find out how efficiently faculty members in the field of social sciences are using electronic resources? The reason behind the present study is to find out the actual use of electronic resources and how it has benefited by the faculty members in the field of social sciences at Shivaji University, Kolhapur.

Objectives of the study

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To aware various e-information resources by the University teachers.
2. The purpose of using e-resources by the faculty members of social sciences.
3. To find out how extensively the electronic library services are used by the faculty members of social sciences.
4. To tress out the opinions of users about the use of e-services.
5. To find out extent of use of e-information resources by the faculty members for their academic and research work.
6. To make a comprehensive list of e-information resources in the field of social science.
Research methodology
In this chapter an investigator has adopted standard technique for collecting the data pertaining to her research problem. There are a good number of techniques available to collect the data and depending upon the nature of investigation different techniques of data collection is used.
For the present study researcher used descriptive method of research and questionnaire as a data collection tool.
Scope of the study
The scope this study is limited to the field of social science teachers. It includes faculty members from social science departments of Shivaji University, Kolhapur. The departments under the social sciences are:
1. Departments of Economics
2. Departments of History
3. Departments of Political science
4. Departments of Sociology
5. Departments of Journalism
6. Departments of Mass communication
7. Departments of Library and Information Science
8. Departments of Master of Social Work
As per information collected from various social sciences departments there are 32 faculty members. They are accordingly with their designation listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Department</th>
<th>Professor</th>
<th>Associate Professor</th>
<th>Assistant Professor</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Political Science</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Journalism</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Mass Communication</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Library and Information Science</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Social Work</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>06</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>32</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Analysis:

Table 7.1 Awareness of E-resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Awareness of E-resources</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>96.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table no. 4.5 shows that out of the 25 respondents majority 24(96%) faculty members are aware about e-resources and only 01 (4%) is not aware about e-resources.

Table 7.2 Purpose behind use of E-information resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Level of response</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Academic/Teaching/Learning</td>
<td>Most</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>19(76%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Often</td>
<td>6(24%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sometime</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Least</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>25</strong>(100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interdisciplinary National Level Conference 17th Mar.2018
Special Issue On Impact of Globalization on Language, Literature, Education, Social Sciences, Library, Environment, Sports And Games

Organised By
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha’s 
Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur(Perid)

ISSN 2349-638x
Impact Factor 4.574

2. Research/Consultancy/Project
   - Excellent: 17 (68%)
   - Good: 5 (20%)
   - Satisfactory: 3 (12%)
   - Total: 25 (100%)

3. Current Information/Update in the field
   - Excellent: 11 (44%)
   - Good: 12 (48%)
   - Satisfactory: 2 (8%)
   - Total: 25 (100%)

4. Professional Achievement
   - Excellent: 7 (28%)
   - Good: 12 (48%)
   - Satisfactory: 5 (20%)
   - Satisfactory: 1 (4%)
   - Total: 25 (100%)

5. Higher Education/ further development in the field
   - Excellent: 12 (48%)
   - Good: 8 (32%)
   - Satisfactory: 5 (20%)
   - Total: 25 (100%)

It is found that there are different responses about purpose behind use of e-resources given by the respondent; hence it is presented below:

- Majority respondents 19 (76%) mostly used e-information resource for academic/teaching/learning purpose, while 6 (24%) use e-resources oftenly for academic/teaching/learning.
- 17 (68%) respondents mostly use e-information resource for research/consultancy/project purpose, while 5 (20%) use oftenly & 3 (12%) use sometimes.
- Out of total 12 (48%) respondents oftenly use e-information resource for getting current/updated information in their field, 11 (44%) mostly & 2 (8%) sometime.
- 12 (48%) respondents oftenly use e-information resource for professional achievement 7 (28%) mostly, 5 (20%) sometime & 1 (4%) least use e-information for professional achievement.

Table 7.3 Opinion about E-resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Types of E-resources</th>
<th>Level of response</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1.      | E-Journal            | 8 (32%)   | 14 (56%) | 3 (12%) | -- | 25 (100%)
| 2.      | E-books              | 5 (20%)   | 12 (48%) | 7 (28%) | 1 (4%) | 25 (100%)
| 3.      | E-Magazines          | 5 (20%)   | 16 (64%) | 4 (16%) | -- | 25 (100%)
| 4.      | E-Thesis/E-Dissertations | 1 (4%) | 15 (60%) | 9 (36%) | -- | 25 (100%)
| 5.      | Online Database      | 2 (8%)    | 8 (32%)   | 13 (52%) | 2 (8%) | 25 (100%)
| 6.      | CD ROM based databases | 6 (24%) | 15 (60%) | 4 (16%) | -- | 25 (100%)

It is observed that out of total: 14 (56%) faculty member given ‘Good’ response for access of E-journal, 12 (48%) faculty member given ‘Good’ response for access of E-books, 16 (64%) faculty member given ‘Good’ response for access of E-Magazines, 15 (60%) faculty member given ‘Good’ response for access of E-Thesis / E-Dissertations, 8 (32%) faculty member given ‘Good’ response for access of Online Database, 15 (60%) faculty member given ‘Good’ response for access of CD ROM based databases.

Table 7.4 Reasons for using E-resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Reasons</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The information available in electronic form is easy to search</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The search output is got conveniently in floppy/CD/Print out form</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>To get relevant information which is not available elsewhere</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>08.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>To get latest knowledge in research</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>36.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>More information is available in digital form</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table no. 4.11 shows that out of all majority 9 (36%) respondents are using e-resources because to getting latest knowledge in research, while 06 (24%) are using e-resources because the information available in electronic form is easy to search, 04 (16%) because it convenient for CD & print and more information is available in digital form.
The study shows that majority 20 (80%) faculty members are used e-journal service on web, while 3 (12%) of them are used e-book library services on web & only 1 (4%) used e-database & OPAC.

It is found that majority of respondents 19 (76%) access e-resources from search engine, while 4 (16%) used library website and 2 (8%) used publisher website as an access point to access from database.

It is found that majority respondents 20 (80%) say that the value of e-resources in their study and research is very much important, while 02 (8%) are says that it is less important.

It is found that majority respondents 21 (84%) says that they are satisfied about their information need fulfilled by using e-information services, while 04 (16%) respondents are not agree with this statement.
Table 7.10 Problems in accessing e-information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>No internet Connection</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>28.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Opening web-pages</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Browsing</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Downloading</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>08.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Slow Speed/accessibility</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Academic work</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>No IT information</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>No time</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is found that the majority 08 (32%) respondents expressed that the main problem is slow internet speed, while 7 (28%) says that they have no net connection, 5 (20%) says that they face browsing problem, 3 (12%) faced the problem of opening of web-pages and 2 (8%) faced the problem of downloading.

Conclusion

Information technology (IT) will help to remove barriers of distance and time. There will be no limit of variety of ways in which modern technology is applied in speedy retrieval of information which is most consistently. It is the power and capacity of modern technology that helps every reader to get the information he/she seeks. E-resources play a very important role to facilitate research and academic activities of the teachers. Higher level education students, researchers and faculty members prefer e-resources along with traditional resources of information. E-resources are offering creative possibilities for expanding access as well as changing learning behavior and research activities. Therefore, social science faculty members should accept the change and adapt to new technology for accessing of e-information resources for their academic and research pursuits.

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9. Retrieved on 01, 2018, Time: 2:10 p.m. From http://www.unishivaji.ac.in
**Digital Library: Challenges and Concerns**

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**Abstract:**

This paper introduces the concept of digital library and discussed the various steps, challenges and concerns of the digitization process.

**Keywords:** Digital Library, Digitization

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**Introduction:**

Definition: According to the American Digital Library Federation, digital libraries are organizations that provide the resources, including the specialized staff, to select, structure, offer intellectual access to, interpret, distribute, preserve the integrity of, and ensure the persistence over time of collection of digital works so that they are readily and economically available for use by a defined community or set of communities.

The definition of a digital library can be given as a set of characteristics are as follows. The digital library is a collection of services, collection of information objects, supporting users with information objects, organization and preservation of those objects, availability directly or indirectly, and electronic/digital availability. The primary objective of digital library is to improve the access as well as it also includes the cost saving, preservation, keeping peace with technology and information sharing.

**Steps of Digital Library Creation:**

One of the largest issues in creating digital libraries will be the building of digital collections. Digital imaging is an inter-linked system of hardware, software, image database, and access sub-system with each having their own components. Tools used for the digital library include several core and peripherals systems like hardware (such as scanners, computers, and data storage), software (image capturing and editing), network (data transmission), and display/printing technologies. Some of the important points to be considered in developing a digital library are as follows:

- **Digital collection** - There are essentially three methods of building digital collections: (i) Digitization, converting paper and other media in existing collections to digital form (ii) Acquisition of original digital works created by publishers and scholars. Example items would be electronic books, journals, and datasets. (iii) Access to external materials not held in-house by providing pointers to websites, other library collections, or publishers’ servers.
- **Access to external digital collection** - The digital libraries can obtain access permission to digital collection provided by external sources like institutions, resources of the libraries, electronic journal through on-line access like Elsevier, ACM, etc., which provides their journals on-line through websites.
- **Access to digital information available on the web** - WWW is the repositories of information and one of the important services of the internet. www.edoc.com, mel.library.mi.us, www.inflibnet.ac.in, etc., are the important portal sites or gateways that provide access to electronics resources. In this respect, we can say that digital libraries can provide access to electronic resources through library home page.
- **Conversion of print to digital** - Mainly scanning and use of OCR programs and re-keying of data are the two important methods for converting the print to digital resources. Some of the technical requirements of the digital image processing include hardware (computer, scanner, input/output devices), software (image capturing, data compression/decompression), network (for transferring information for resource sharing), and display technologies. All the above components are the important machines and tools needed for digitization.
The key issues to be considered while developing a Digital Library are:

- The scope of the digital library as to type of publications to be part of Digital Library
- The information content of the digital Library.
- Access levels as to full text or abstract level/access to type of users or privileges.
- Legal aspects i.e. copyright acts.
- Standards
- Sustainability and maintenance
- The appropriate software and funding has to be taken into account before going for institutional

**Digital library challenges**

Creating “effective” digital libraries pose serious challenges for existing and future technologies. The integration of digital media into traditional collections will not be straightforward, like previous new media (e.g., video audio tapes), because of the unique nature of digital information, which is less fixed, easily copied, and remotely accessible by multiple users simultaneously. Some specific challenges are resource

Discovery, digital collection development, digital library administration, copyright and licensing, etc., library of congress specified various challenges for building an effective digital library, which are grouped as broad categories as follows.

The staff of the National Digital Library Program at the Library of Congress have identified ten challenges that must be met if large and effective digital libraries are to be created during the 21st century. In some cases, there may be no technology solution to the challenge, but through sharing of ideas, new thinking may emerge to help institutions such as the Library of Congress formulate policy on these important issues.

The challenges may be grouped under the following broad categories building the resource, interoperability, intellectual property, providing effective access, and sustaining the resource. [1]

1. Develop improved technology for digitizing analog materials.
2. Design search and retrieval tools that compensate for abbreviated or incomplete cataloging or descriptive information.
3. Design tools that facilitate the enhancement of cataloging or descriptive information by incorporating the contributions of users.
4. Establish protocols and standards to facilitate the assembly of distributed digital libraries.
5. Address legal concerns associated with access, copying, and dissemination of physical and digital materials.
6. Integrate access to both digital and physical materials.
7. Develop approaches that can present heterogeneous resources in a coherent way.
8. Make the National Digital Library useful to different communities of users and for different purposes.
9. Provide more efficient and more flexible tools for transforming digital content to suit the needs of end-users.
10. Develop economic models for the support of the National Digital Library.

**Need for skilled staff to manage digital libraries:**

The most crucial component of any digital library is its human resources. Although the endeavor to build a team of knowledgeable and skilled staff who are capable of managing a successful digital library may be a one-time investment, it is bound to be a time consuming project. It has become more essential than ever that librarians understand the general principles of creating and managing Web content, for instance. As digital gatekeepers, the librarians’ expertise must match or even surpass those possessed by the user. We live in an age whereby information users not only have the knowledge but the capacity of generating information on their own, as well. Therefore there has to be a unique set of professionals who are specially trained to distinguish between information that is palatable to any given set of users, from that which is not. Librarians fit this role perfectly and being information gatekeepers and gateways, they already have the know-how of matching user needs with information resources, predominantly in traditional libraries. These are the people
on whom initial attention should be concentrated, by being provided with additional tailor-made training to effectively transform them into digital librarians. Along with that, schools of library and information science should be proactive enough to include the digital libraries module in their respective curricula. This should be done with the view of churning out generations of graduates who are technologically savvy and have the capability to rise up to the occasion when called upon to do so.

Digital librarians are required for the purposes outlined below, among a host of emerging functions:

- To manage digital libraries;
- To organize the digital knowledge and information resources;
- To disseminate digital information from computer-held digital information;
- Provide digital reference services and other electronic information services;
- To provide knowledge mining from the emerging knowledge warehouses;
- To handle the tasks of mass digitization, digital storage process and digital preservation;
- To provide universal access and retrieval of digital knowledge, ultimately access all knowledge resources available in digital form;
- To catalogue and classify digital objects and digital knowledge.

Tennant (1999) also identified several skills that are supposed to personify the digital librarian’s knowledge reservoir. Some of them inevitably coincide with the ones outlined above. [2]

- **Optical Character Recognition (OCR):** Scanning a printed will capture an image but in order to make it searchable, a good knowledge of OCR technology is required.
- **Imaging technologies:** Digital librarians must be aware of the various ways in which surrogates of physical items (for example, journal articles) can be captured. They must be familiar with the typical manipulation required to edit and save it different formats;
- **Markup language:** Digital librarians should have the knowledge of Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) and also a suitable combination of other Web authoring tools (such as SGML, XML, Scripting languages e.g. JavaScript or VBScript, DreamWeaver, Macromedia Flash and so on);
- **Cataloguing and metadata:** Digital objects require organization and description. Digital librarians must understand the ways in which metadata can be captured. They should be familiar with standards such as Machine Readable Catalogue (MARC), Anglo American Cataloguing Rules II (AACR II), Z39.50 protocol, Dublin Core and so on;
- **Indexing and database technology:** Digital librarians must be familiar with a variety of tools from simple and easy indexing and searching tools to complex relational or object oriented database systems;
- **User interface design:** The digital librarian should be able to write the functional specifications and work with other knowledgeable professionals to achieve the desired goal of developing a user-friendly computer interface with the library automation system, in case the library has one;
- **Programming:** Digital librarians need not be full-time programmers, but it would be an added advantage if they were familiar with programming languages such as C, C++ or Java. Knowledge of handling open source software such as Dspace or Greenstone Digital Library would definitely help to manage the process smoothly.

**Conclusion:**

Libraries around the world have been working on set of challenges to develop digital libraries for several years. The library/information center has to overcome the inhibitions and look ahead for the betterment of information services to the user community by successfully adopting the concept 'digital technology - the need of the hour’ and keep pace with world. It seems that the days may not far when the whole world would have digital libraries interconnecting all libraries to meet the academic and research needs within the short time. However, before digital libraries took over the library and information network, the country’s archives laws needs to be changed to meet the current challenges in the areas of copyright protection of data and prevention of corruption of data.
Traditional collections can be maintained with extension of traditional methods whereas maintaining the dynamic and informal documents will be possible only with new technical solutions.

Management of the digitization project entails policy initiation, setting priorities and planning. These are challenging tasks for the management. The library management needs to consult libraries that had digitized their materials so as to learn from their experiences. This will guide a lot while formulating policies on the digital project. Digitization process has to be treated as a priority in libraries that are just starting the conversion of their library resources to digital form. Allocations of sufficient fund, time and human resources have to be devoted to the exercise, as it is very expensive, tedious and time consuming. Special policies and plans have to be formulated to guide the exercise. It is advisable to adopt the committee system for its execution, so as to guarantee efficiency. A committee ought to be assigned to each aspect of the exercise.

References:

A Study on Digital Library Services, Challenges and Opportunities of Academic Libraries in Digital Era

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Abstract:
The paper focuses on the Digital infrastructure service (DIS), opportunities and challenges. The paper reflects on the modern trends of Digital information services. The purpose of this article is to describe basic concepts, processes and services of digital libraries. Libraries as an important social institution have been affected by these changes. Information retrieval, information storage, and information transmission are the competencies of the libraries. Information privacy, copyright, and information security are some of the challenging issues faced by the libraries in digital age.

Keywords: Digital Library, Information Communication Technology, Digital Technology

Introduction:
Libraries are the repositories of the wisdom of ages stored in the form of recorded information for use of present and future generations. Digital technology has made it more easy and comfortable to apply this wisdom and use the collected information for further research and overall development of the society. Earlier the main task of the librarian was just the material selection, but now the same has been extended to the creation and maintenance of web sites, teaching specific reference, fund raising and other task.

Advancement in technology and birth of internet created many opportunities and challenges to modern day libraries and rapid progress in information handling, storing, organizing and communication to users. The emergence information and communication has repositioned the resources, operations and services as well as the expectation of users of an academic library. These days the users prefer to browse through the internet for their information needs rather than visiting the library. It is possible for academic libraries to cope with changing electronic needs of users with traditional collection of print material. Academic libraries should have proper channel of developing electronic resources along with print material, but these libraries face numerous challenges while developing and maintaining electronic resources differ in several ways from conventional print materials.

Objectives:
The objectives of this study research are as follows
- To know different types challenges faced and opportunities available to academic libraries to manage e-resource.
- To highlights strengths and limitation of acquisition of e-resources
- To discover methods used for training of library staff and users
- Strategies uses for user awareness and access to e-resources

Definition:
Digital Library:
According to Lesk (1997)
“Digital libraries are organizing collection of digital information. They combine the structuring and gathering of information, which libraries and archives have always done, with the digital representation that computers have made possible

Digital Library Services:
The following services offered by the digital libraries
- Catalogue Database
- Current awareness Bulletins
- Externally purchased Database
Digital Library Process:

- **Content selection:** The content selection for the DL is depends on the utility, value and rarity of collection. It may be internal or external free or commercial, owned or licensed, print or electronic formats.
- **Content Acquisition:** Digital library acquired content already in digital formats as well as to be converted and they may be loaded in central or distributed sites.
- **Content Organization:** The concept of content management has been around in intellectual organization and physical organization. Intellectual organization consist object description, cataloguing, indexing control and automatic content extraction. Physical organization includes databases, indexes, storage, content granularity, search and retrieval.
- **Content access and delivery:** Access and delivery area of digital library are developing new innovative technologies and process is these areas that will capitalize upon the digitized status of DL content, and allow quicker, easier and cheaper access to content, which in turn will be a powerful justification for your digitization efforts.
- **Access Management:** Access management consist various operation such as access control, content security object identification, ownership establishment, license metering, user ID and password management, proxy/IP authentication management etc.
- **Usage and Monitory:** DL have integrated usage and monitory system that gives answer of such question like that what digital sources are being used, how much and by whom.
- **Networking and interoperation:** Networking enhances digital information services and resource sharing. Interoperation allows to DL users to find out desired information from different system across the word.
- **Preservation:** Digital presentation involves quite different methods, skills and outcome and can complement traditional preservation services, while simultaneously providing unique and dynamic new uses of information.

Software for Digital library:

If we want to create a digital library than we require different software like:

1. Digital library software
2. OCR
3. DOI
4. Image editing software
5. Others software
- Operating system
- Database Management system software
- Programming/ scripting language

Challenges of digital library services
1. **Funding:** this activity stalks the management process of digital libraries
2. Lack of keeping to standards
3. Lack of Acquisition of new skills and training of staff.
4. The challenges of managing the digital libraries
5. Problems of infrastructure
6. Abuse of digital technology
7. Licensing ownership and cost

Conclusion:
Now days it is a basic requirement for any academic library to develop e-resource. Libraries can use different methods and techniques to acquire e-resource depending on their needs and user community to be served. Digital information services are still in the evolutionary stages. With the application of the latest IT technology the service becomes highly reliable. The paper studies in detail the problems and challenges facing the DIS. The digital libraries are today are providing service utilizing ICT facilities and infrastructure. Through they are faced with numerous challenges however the academic libraries could gradually overcome such challenges in the course of time. The most important, libraries should keep themselves abreast to the new technology and skill of the digital environment.

References:
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Use of ICT in Libraries

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Abstract

Innovation and development of information and communication Technologies and its application has created drastic change in the entire library management system. New information technology can potentially support a range of traditional and nontraditional library services. Due to ICT development, the library environment has shifted from traditional model to modern library. The structure, management and retrieval of information are also changed into ICT era. The impact of web based e learning and teaching environment has influenced every facet of library and information services in academic libraries and providing new opportunities and challenges to the library professional for involvement in the knowledge based society including electronic and multimedia publishing, Internet based information services, global networking, web based digital resources etc.

Keywords ICT, Library services

Introduction

Libraries are providing access to information for all, be in written, electronic or audiovisual form. They play a key role in creating literate environments and promoting literacy by offering relevant and attractive reading material for all ages and all literacy levels. Libraries assist in finding, using, and interpreting appropriate information that open up opportunities of lifelong learning, literacy enhancement, informed citizenship, recreation, creative imagination, individual research, critical thinking and ultimately empowerment in an increasingly complex world.

In a changing environment, most of the library services are ICT based and it is important for library professionals to be well informed and updated regarding developments in ICT. The development and changes in the ICT have changed the user’s expectations from the academic libraries in different ways.

Library and information professionals are facing various issues like -

- The transition from paper to electronic media as the dominant form of information dissemination, storage and retrieval,
- Increasing demand for accountability along with focus on customer services, performance measurement, bench marking and continuous improvement.
- Introduction of new forms of work organization such as work teams, job sharing, outsourcing, re-engineering etc.

ICT and Library

There has been rapid development in the field of information technology. The three important elements in information technology are computer, communication technology and internet. Many libraries have been computerized to some extent. The modern librarians have trying to get acquainted and familiar with the new technology which has changed the face and interface of library.

Library cannot depend on printed books alone, but it has to make use of computer technology also. The information atmosphere around the world is changing every minute and growing at a tremendous speed due to the emergence of the web based Information and Communication Technologies, globalization of networks and Internet.

Acquiring and providing access to electronic knowledge resources require library professional to change their role from traditional librarian to information scientist by learning and applying new skills to understand the evolving technologies to manage and provide quality on line information service to the patrons of the knowledge society. Almost all the educational institutions, organizations, universities and academic associations have created their websites with the digital repositories on internet the global networked environment has paved the way and opportunity to e literacy.
Impact of ICT on Library services

Use of ICT has changed the fundamental roles, paradigms and organizational culture of libraries and librarians. ICT offering a vast information source and new modes of information delivery. Three is a continuing evolution of the roles and functions of libraries and librarians, which appear parallel the growth of acceptance of ICT by library professionals.

The library services are basically same in the traditional and electronic libraries. The web sites for libraries are essential in today’s environment. Web site supports library services in a better way. Designing web sites is a more important task depending on the type of library. Some of the issues involved is designing the web sites for libraries, including moving form print design to web design, the use of tools available online. The Information Technology has made its impact on the academic library in recent years in India. The library services are redefined with changing Information Technology environment. The purpose of unlimited potential of IT for modernizing the library services. The computers could make changes in the library services as an administrative tool as a resource for teaching information skill and as part of the library collection in the form of software and databases. The information technology has a positive impact on all the library and information services like library resources to varied services rendered to users.

The following list will give an idea of which various functions of libraries may take advantage from Internet and Web technologies.

- **Acquisition** – Correspondence with Book seller and Publisher, Ordering, Billing, Reminder, Price verification, Online book shops e.g. Amazon
- **Classification** – Dewey Online, OCLC Classify
- **Collection Development** – Subscribe in print or e form, consortia
- **Cataloguing** – Online Catalogues, OCLC, MARC, Metadata standards
- **Circulation** – Remote login, Status check, OPAC access, Reminder to users, User request, Inter library loan
- **Resource sharing** – Union Catalogue, Access, Adding downloading, Reference / Information serves, SDI, Internet sources
- **User Education** – Through email, Through library blog, through web

**Advantages of ICT**
- Speed, Accuracy and reliability
- Reduce the cost through resource sharing
- Control the information explosion through bibliographic control
- Improve the quality of existing services
- Effective control over entire operations
- Avoid duplication of work
- Facilitate wider dissemination of information products and services
- Participate resource sharing

**Role of Librarian**

Librarian is a professionally trained person responsible for the care of a library and its contents, including the selection, processing and organization of resources and the delivery of information, instruction and loan service to meet the needs of its users. In an online environment the role of the librarian is to manage and mediate access to information that may exist only in electronic form. The environment in which librarians work is changing in terms of greater access to a range of information, greater complexity in locating, analyzing and linking information, constantly changing technology and adaptation, lack of standardization of both hardware and software, continuous learning for users and staff, management of financial investment for technology.

Librarians are shifting their roles from facilitator to service provider and information broker supporting to the needs of user. Librarians are handling the information in digital media and using web tools and provide instant access to information available. Use of internet, web tools, portals is properly managed and shares the information which is the present and future need. Librarians educates users in searching information using modern tools and techniques and termed himself as website designer, blog builder, database manager, policy maker, business manager while negotiating with publishers and aggregators. From time to time...
time librarian adapted the technology in the area and supported to the user needs. To cope up with the changing digital and technological environment today’s librarians have to adapt new practices and competencies.

Library staff is undergoing Internet training programmes to keep pace with new technologies and to satisfy the growing complex information needs of users.

Conclusion

The application of information technology in libraries results in increased operational efficiency. The ICT increases productivity of library staff. The new information technology, on one hand facilitates wider access to information for the library users on other hand it facilitates wider dissemination of information products and services generated by the library. ICT has provided new media, new modes of storing and communicating information. It brought many services to library to speed up their activities. Impact of ICT on all spheres of Library House Keeping operations. Technological developments lead to changes in organization of work and required competencies are changing. Gaining in importance are critical thinking, broad competencies, ICT competencies enabling expert work, decision making, handling of dynamic situations, working as member of team and at the time of communicating to others. The availability of networks facilitates resource sharing and high speed communication with other libraries.

References

Knowledge Management & LIS Professional

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Abstract:
Knowledge Management is the key factor in this ICT based environment. It is important to provide quality information to the users through this bulk mass of information available in the cyber space. It is very skillful job to locate, to extract, and to distribute the required information to the dispersed and diversified user community. To perform this task the Library and information professionals should adopt the skills and capability of KM in order provide quality service to the users.

Key words: Knowledge Management, ICT, skill, knowledge repositories, IT etc

Introduction:
Today we are living in knowledge society where knowledge is the primary production resource instead of capital and labour. A knowledge society creates, shares and uses knowledge for the prosperity and well being of its people. In this information society knowledge has become the most important asset for the most economies in the world. The generation and the distribution of knowledge drives all activities of human being around the globe. This process has been accelerated by Information and Communication Technology (ICT) revolution, which has dramatically changed the flow of information. Knowledge-based countries and organizations increasingly encourage their people to pursue life-long learning, investing heavily in research and development and technology to promote knowledge exchange and to drive innovation.

In this changing information environment there is tremendous change in traditional educational system. The graduates and post-graduates in education are not up to their expectations. Still there is a need of change according to change in knowledge environment to achieve the quality in education. The educational institutions are now realizing the growing disparity between what is important to the students and what has been the demand from the employment market. This disparity has posed several challenges before our education.

Knowledge in all fields is now more easily available. It is easy to get lost in such a vast store or information. Therefore the LIS professionals has to come foreword to extract, utilize and disseminate the knowledge in a planned way to ensure optimal utilization of this limitless asset which points towards the Knowledge Management.

What is Knowledge Management?
"Knowledge Management involves binding an institution's internal and external information and turning it into actionable knowledge through technology. Knowledge Management principles recognize that it is important for institution to 'know they know'. All institutions inherently state, access and deliver knowledge in some manner. The question is what value is added to the products and services they deliver by the effective use or knowledge capital.

Definition:
By Bambool:
KM involves the discovery & capture or knowledge, the filtering and arrangement or this knowledge and the value derives from sharing and using this knowledge throughout the organization i.e. effective use or information

Challenges for implementing KM:
1. Employee has no time for implementing the KM
2. Many times institutional culture does not encourage sharing
3. Lack or understanding of KM & benefits
4. Inability to cost benefit of KM
5. Lack of skill for KM: Organization's process are not designed for KM
6. Lack or financial assistance
7. Lack or appropriate technology
8. Lack or commitment for serious management

Steps in implementing KM:
1. Analysis or the existing system
2. Design the KM System Architecture
3. Audit existing knowledge assets and system
4. Design the KM team
5. Create KM Blueprint
6. Develop the KM system
7. Deploy the KM system
8. Manage change organization culture & reward structures for customers & employee
9. Evaluate performance for KM & refine the system

Objectives or KM:
1. To create knowledge Repositories
2. To improve knowledge access
3. To enhance the knowledge environment
4. To manage knowledge as an asset.

LIS Professional & KM:
The LIS professionals should emphasize on the service ideal or providing quality services to support teaching, research and public services activities, to enable our users to become self-sufficient, to make the library both a place & gateway for information by our commitment to the user community or shared sources and equitable access.

- LIS professionals should consider the growth that would improve the information access to our users, as it would facilitate utilization of information sources to fulfill the II and III laws or library science.
- Globalization a reality. So design the library services for global utilization.
- Deliver more information to more users and help them in the art or managing using it better with IT as the enabling power.
- To Build value-based & value-added library & information services and products.

Mission for LIS Professionals:
Mission of the LIS professionals should towards the widening the access via off-site terminals to electronic services. The mission or LIS professionals should enhance the information seeking skills of users. The professionals should facilitate the research effectiveness or post-graduate students and academic staff.

Plan of action:
- LIS professionals should have to change the mindset from working in a traditional library environment to a cyber based, networked digital environment, i.e. shift from document management perspective to a knowledge Management perspective.
- LIS professionals should have to focus on information and knowledge and not its containers.
- Reinvent the role or librarian from collector to integrator or information to researcher, faculty, students creating a new role adjacent to the existing role but not losing tradition techniques.
- Te LIS professionals should have up-grade their knowledge, skill through life long learning process for effective implementation or KM mechanism.
- Formulate a comprehensive and cohesive library policy based on the realities or KM.
• Provide efficient and effective service by-
  a. Existing system analysis.
  b. Adopting measures for library automation to begin with and then provide IT based, Digital services i.e. essential in KM.
  c. A concentrated intellectual commitment on the part or the librarian and to seek also management commitment for the cause or the library.
  d. Use or new technologies with traditional techniques.
  e. Overcome financial shortages by locating sources or increased funding as well as adopting methods or financial resource generation.
  f. Conduct user surveys to identify needs in the new environment, modifying current services and conduct information programmed.
  g. LIS professionals soul adopt different roles at different times. He should be : A gateway to future and past : Teacher & enabler: Individual Information Consultant and the knowledge Manager.

Conclusion:
Knowledge in all fields is now easily available. It is easy to get lost in such a vast store or information. Therefore the LIS professionals has to come foreword with new technology and techniques to extract, utilize and disseminate knowledge in a planned way to ensure optimal utilization or limitless asset. LIS professional need to find ways to respond effectively and innovatively to the different landscape in meeting users expectation for that there must be need to discover, capture, filter, organize and channelize the intellectual resources available in traditional libraries as well as in cyberspace.

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Skills Required For Librarianship In 21st Century

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Abstract:
The present paper discusses the librarianship and the skills required for librarianship in 21st Century. The concerns of the librarianship, characteristics of the profession. The attributes to be possessed by information profession, librarianship and education. Skills to be possessed by information professionals & kindly role of librarian in modern electronic age. Lastly, it concludes that a librarian should be master of one subject but jack of all trades is essential in the 21st century.

Keywords: Librarianship, Profession in 21st century, Concerns of profession, Attributes, Information professionals, Education, Skills, Electronic age etc.

Introduction:
As a result of development in transportation, communication, and new technology, some universities and other institutions of higher learning worldwide have internationalized their curricula for comparative aspects in different subjects. It is through internationalism that extensive borrowing of ideas, activities, and technology occurs from one country to another.

Today, we are living in the age of the electronic era. A large amount of information is being generated every moment through print & electronic media. The ability to collect, store & disseminate this large amount of information needs application of new technologies.

Use of modern technology has a great relevance in the context of fourth Law of Library Science – “Save the time of the reader/staff” in which Dr. S. R. Ranganathan recognized the objective related to the internal efficiency of the library.

Modern Librarianship is changing face with introduction of digital & E-media. Most of the libraries are becoming hybrid in nature. No profession can escape from the e-learning & digital libraries, as well as multimedia resources. To acquire, organize & disseminate these resources is a challenging task.

Librarians need to enhance the skills of Information Technology for gathering, processing & disseminating information available various formats. By accepting the challenges before the profession, librarian has to acquire basic skills required for the profession i.e. struggle for existence.

Librarianship - A Profession:
Librarianship may be regarded as the one as old as the book. But librarianship as a profession is just a little over hundred years old.

The organization of librarianship as a profession stated with the establishment of the ALA American Library Association in 1876.

According to Danton, “Librarianship is that branch of learning which has to do with recognition, collection, organization, presentation and utilization of graphic and printed material.”

“A profession is one in which its members have acquired specialized knowledge which is used either in instructing, guiding or advising others.”

When once librarianship is regarded as profession and one is aware of its set goals, purposes and aims, the responsibility on the part of the librarian is doubled.

Librarianship is a profession rather than a vocation, because it is requires the following notable skill and knowledge as profession.

1. It needs a specialized knowledge – imparted in various library schools/departments.
2. It needs intensive training & continued practice to gain masterly over the skills needed for successful librarianship.
3. A set of Principals or professional ethics have been drawn.
4. A large number of organizations as various levels and of different groups are in existence; and
5. It is service oriented.
   Thus, librarianship refers to the application of knowledge of documents & certain principles, theories and techniques to the establishment, presentation, organization and use of collections of documents and other materials in libraries the extension of library service.

Concerns Of The Librarianship:
Librarianship as a information profession the following ten are important concerns.
1. Service – He should continue to be useful.
2. Communication skills – He must be capable of understanding other people mixing socially and inspiring confidence in short, of communicating.
3. Curiosity – He should be curious to known people, organization, things, facts, ideas and techniques.
4. Adaptability – He must be adaptive & flexible mind.
5. Perseverance and modesty – Information work is always demanding.
6. Judgment
7. Sound theory
8. Education
9. Professional ethics
10. Professional organizations.

Characteristics Of The Profession:
The following eight characteristics of the profession are important -
1. Sound Theory
2. Education for the profession
3. Professional ethics
4. Professional organizations
5. Tasks before the profession
6. Structure of the profession
7. Entry into the profession
8. Areas of specialization

In addition to the above characteristics librarianship should following seven lamps of conduct
1. Service before self
2. Unbiased
3. Split – mind
4. Sympathetic behaviour
5. Tact
6. Industry
7. Scholarship

Attributes To Be Possessed By Information Professionals:
The following fourteen attributes should be possessed by information professionals.
1. Truth fullness
2. Obey the law
3. Be consistent while dealing with others
4. Remove corruptive influence form the work place
5. Listen to others with empathy
6. Look for good in other
7. Review the organizational code of ethics
8. Demonstrate concern for others
9. Cell attention to unethical behavior
10. Reduce ambiguity about self
11. Provide incentive for promoting high ethical behavior
12. Capacity to change
13. Desirability
14. Feasibility

**Librarianship & Education:**
21st century is the knowledge century. As curators, facilitators, skill builder, gateways, mediators, linkers, writers etc. control the totality of knowledge and distributing it to required i.e. why it is essential to be up-to-date. Potential is with librarians change in the situation is essential. Marking and packing is not essential for search engineers. The responsibility of librarians is increasing day by day.

Education is creative, interactive for students. Access to knowledge is important enriched knowledge is reflecting into knowledge is doubled every year which is unbelieving knowledge is power, energy, strength. Librarians community should be universal.

**Skills To Be Possessed By Information Professionals:**
Sathivel Murgan (2001) cited by Rajyalakshimi D. (2004) had given the following skill which would probably require by the information professionals.

**A – Professional Skills:**
- Suitable subject knowledge.
- An understanding of information sources and information flow.
- An awareness of users needs and how to satisfy them. A knowledge relevant legislation.
- Good negotiating and communication skills: including that of repacking of information.
- Training and consultancy skills.
- Knowledge delivery mechanisms.
- Knowledge management.
- Economic aspects of information.

**B – Management Skills:**
- Change management style
- Strategy planning
- Financial
- Communication
- HRM
- Communication
- Marketing
- Liaison and negotiation skills

**C – Knowledge Management Skills:**
- Awareness in subject growth & technology
- Handling of information explosion and
- Technical skills of intellectual protection

In general librarianship professional skills required are

**1. Soft skills:**
- Communications
- Analytical ability
- E-mail
- Team work
- Event/outreach services management

**2. Technical skills:**
- Information sources and databases
- Information searching skills
- Information repacking
- Copyright
- Information management
3. Digital Management:
- Managerial skills
- Communications skills
- Leadership
- Negotiations

Role Of Librarian In Modern Electronic Age:
Today the librarian plays a significant role in information handling and information transfer. He is rightly known as the information officer or information scientists, and is supposed to provide and active service for maximum use of information with minimum cost and time. An information officer is known by his behavior and capabilities of providing right information to right seeker as right time. The role of librarian is information of officer changes with the change in the needs of society of the users. The infinite, continuous, multidimensional and multi-faceted growth of information on one land and the development of technology and their application to storage processing and dissemination of information on other hand have posed great challenges to librarian as an information officer for satisfying the demands of specific information.

The above aspects will result in extending the LIBRARIANSHIP as

He should be
- L - Liberal, learner, listener etc.
- I - Interactive, intellectual, ideal etc.
- B - Bright, beginner, believer etc.
- R - Researcher, recorder, reliable etc.
- A - Appreciator, authoritative etc.
- R - Regular, reproducer, rewarding etc.
- I - Interpreter, increaser etc.
- A - Arranger, assemblage, adjunct etc.
- N - Navigator, noble, etc.
- S - Supportive, sharper, smoother etc.
- H - Handworker, healthy, humble etc.
- I - Investor, informative, etc.
- P - Pursuit, perfection, etc.

He should be master of one but jack of all trades.

Conclusion:
Thus, the modern librarian has to play a vary important role in the process of communication in the contemporary time, for which he must be well educated, highly qualified and professionally competent. In the changing technological environment, the librarian should be highly skilled professional as process or disseminator of the information understanding the requirements of the users. Therefore librarians must need to overhand themselves drastically so as to retain their identity in a rapidly developing information society. Thus today the librarian plays a significant role in information handling. To become an excellent librarian in the modern times one should be full qualified, trained in latest technology, should have the leadership qualities and knowledge of every minute work of the and knowledge of every minute work of the and knowledge of every minute work of the library for the profession i.e. librarianship.
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Digital Libraries: A Challenge For Librarian

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Abstract:

With the advancement of Information and communication technology, the speed of information explosion are increased exponentially. The present era we are living in the age of knowledge based information society considers information as a wealth which should be made available right information for the right user by right way in the right time. The digital library is not merely equivalent to a digitized collection with information management tools. It is also a series of activities that brings together collections, services and people in support of the full life cycle of creation, dissemination, use and presentation of date, information and knowledge.

Keywords: Digital Library, information and knowledge.

Introduction:

With the advancement of Information and communication technology, the speed of information explosion are increased exponentially. The present era we are living in the age of knowledge based information society considers information as a wealth which should be made available right information for the right user by right way in the right time. The digital library is not merely equivalent to a digitized collection with information management tools. It is also a series of activities that brings together collections, services and people in support of the full life cycle of creation, dissemination, use and presentation of date, information and knowledge. The rapid development of the internet in the 1990s and its embrace by the library and information community enabled the concept of the digital libraries (DLs), as a branch of library, research on digital libraries flourished in the mid of 1990s with the advent of the Internet coupled with the need to make information open and easily accessible. A branch is a branch and must have certain properties, whether it is physical or virtual. A digital branch is a branch library, delivered digitally, on the Web. It offers much more than a traditional library website in many ways, because a digital branch has real staff, a real building, a real collection, and real community happening on and around it.

Definition of Digital Library

The DELOS Digital Library Reference Model defines a digital library as:

―An organization, which might be virtual, that comprehensively collects, manages and preserves for the long term rich digital content, and offers to its user communities specialized functionality on that content, of measurable quality and according to codified policies.‖

According to American Digital Library Federation, “Digital Libraries are digital organizations that provide resources to the special staff, choose, structure, intellectual access, define dispense, maintain honesty and secure consistent timing of digital work so that it can be set up by a defined community.

According to Edward A Fox: Digital library is a machine readable representation of materials which might be found in a university library together with organization intend to help users to find specific information.”

Hence digital library is a library which exists solely in the digitized form.

Purpose of Digital Library

1) To provide library and information services to its users anywhere, any time.
2) To preserve the manuscripts the documents digitally.
3) To Increase the access of information through networks.
4) To expedite the systematic development of procedure to collect, store, organize information in digital form.
5) To strengthen the resource sharing networks among institutions.
Function of Digital Library
- Access to large amounts of information to users wherever they are and whenever they need it.
- Access to primary information sources.
- Support multimedia content along with text.
- Network accessibility on Intranet and Internet.
- User-friendly interface.
- Hypertext links for navigation.
- Client-server architecture.
- Advanced search and retrieval.
- Integration with other digital libraries.

Advantages of Digital Library:
- **No Physical Boundary**: The user of a digital library need not to go to the library physically; people from all over the world can gain access to the same information, as long as an Internet connection is available.
- **Round the Clock Availability**: A major advantage of digital libraries is that people can gain access any time 24/7 to the information.
- **Multiple Access**: The same resources can be used simultaneously by a number of institutions and patrons. This may not be the case for copyrighted material: a library may have a license for "lending out" only one copy at a time; this is achieved with a system of digital rights management where a resource can become inaccessible after expiration of the lending period or after the lender chooses to make it inaccessible (equivalent to returning the resource).
- **Information Retrieval**: The user is able to use any search term (word, phrase, title, name, and subject) to search the entire collection. Digital libraries can provide very user-friendly interfaces, giving clickable access to its resources.
- **Preservation and Conservation**: Digitization is not a long-term preservation solution for physical collections, but does succeed in providing access copies for materials that would otherwise fall to degradation from repeated use. Digitized collections and born-digital objects pose many preservation and conservation concerns that analog materials do not.
- **Space**: Whereas traditional libraries are limited by storage space, digital libraries have the potential to store much more information, simply because digital information requires very little physical space to contain them and media storage technologies are more affordable than ever before.
- **Added Value**: Certain characteristics of objects, primarily the quality of images, may be improved. Digitization can enhance legibility and remove visible flaws such as stains and discoloration.
- **Easily Accessible**.

Disadvantages of the Digital Library
The computer viruses, lack of standardization for digitized information, quick degrading properties of digitized material, different display standard of digital product and its associated problem, health hazard nature of the radiation from monitor etc. makes digital libraries at times handicap.
- **Copyright**: Digitization violates the copy right law as the thought content of one author can be freely transfer by other without his acknowledgement. So One difficulty to overcome for digital libraries is the way to distribute information. How does a digital library distribute information at will while protecting the copyright of the author?
- **Initial cost is high**: The infrastructure cost of digital library i.e. the cost of hardware, software; leasing communication circuit is generally very high.
- **Band width**: Digital library will need high band for transfer of multimedia resources but the band width is decreasing day by day due to its over utilization.
- **Efficiency**: With the much larger volume of digital information, finding the right material for a specific task becomes increasingly difficult.
Components of Digital Library:

The following components of digital libraries.

- **Environment**: Digital libraries cannot reproduce the environment of a traditional library. Many people also find reading printed material to be easier than reading material on a computer screen.

- **Preservation**: Due to technological developments, a digital library can rapidly become out-of-date and its data may become inaccessible.

### a) Collection Infrastructure:

The collection infrastructure typically consists of two components, i.e. metadata and digital objects. The metadata provides bibliographic or index information for the digital objects. While digital objects are the primary documents that users are interested to access, it is metadata that facilitates their identification and location using a variety of search techniques. The digital library collection can be developed in three ways: Born Digital resources, Buying Access to External Digital Collections, Converting of Existing Print Media into Digital Format (Digitization).

### b) Digitization Process:

The digitization process involves three main steps i.e., Selection, Conversion and Preservation.

### c) Data Capture:

The data can be captured by manual data entry, Imaging with scanners or digital camera and doing OCR (Optical Character Recognition). Electronic scanners are used for scanning of an electronic image into a computer through its original that may be a photograph, text, manuscript, etc.

### d) Data Processing:

Quality control is an important component in every stage of a digital imaging project. The captured data have to be processed in order to image enhancement, amplification, compression and to remove the noise in OCR processing. For this purpose special software can be used.

### e) Storage:

The most tenacious problem of a document image relates to its file size and, therefore, to its storage. The scanned images, therefore, need to be transferred from the hard disc of scanning workstation to an external large capacity storage device such as an optical disc, CD ROM / DVD ROM disc, NAS, etc.

### f) Organizing and Indexing:

It includes developing a metadata schema, assigning metadata and/or unique object identifier to each digital object, linking digital objects with associated metadata to facilitate browsing and searching, organizing digital objects and associated metadata into a database and building browse, search and navigational facilities.

### g) Retrieval and Display:

Typically, digital library software use database management system at the backend, sophisticated search engines and user-friendly search interfaces as front-end to facilitate search and browsing of resources available in a digital library. Users are also allowed to refine their search strategy. Once the required images have been identified their associated document image can quickly be retrieved from the image storage device for display or printed output.

### h) Preservation:

The process of maintaining materials produced in digital formats in a condition suitable for use is a real challenge. Problems of physical preservation are compounded by the obsolescence of computer equipment, software and storage media. Migration, Replication, Emulation, Refreshing, Metadata Attachment, Trustworthy digital Objects, Normalization, Bit stream Copying, Technology Preservation, Digital Archeology, Analog Backups, Encapsulation etc. are the digital preservation strategies used in digital libraries.

### i) Digital Resource Organization:

Classification schemes, Subject headings List, Thesaurus, Catalogues are the tools for resource organization in traditional libraries whereas addressing protocols, development of Metadata Schemes, assigning metadata to digital objects, assigning digital object identifier (DOI) to the digital objects, linking of objects with associated metadata for searching and browsing capabilities, organizing the digital objects with metadata in the database and building browsing and searching interfaces.

### j) Access Infrastructure:

This includes Search and Browsing Interface which facilitate Simple Search and Advanced Search with Boolean queries, wild cards, phrase searches and field-specific searches.
k) **Networks and Computing Infrastructure:** It includes hardware and software requirements. Servers, Nodes, Printers, Scanners, Digital Camera, Sound Recorders, etc. is the hardware requirement whereas System Software, Application Software, OCR Software, File Format converter, Web server, Database software, Antivirus, Networking software, Image enhancing, Compressing software are software requirements. Digital Library Software viz. Dspace, E-Print, Greenstone, Fedora, Academic Research in the Netherlands Online (ARNO), CERN Document Server Software (CDSware), I-TOR, MyCoRe, Archimede etc. are open source software.

**Conclusion:**

Libraries all over the world have been working on the digital trend for many years. Libraries and information Centers have to work using digital technology successfully. Times, needs and initiative have to be taken to improve the information services. It looks that the days may not so much when the entire world would have digital libraries interconnecting. However before digital libraries took over the library and information networks, the country’s archives law must be modified to meet the present challenges within the areas of copyright protection of information.

**References:**

Digital Library

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Digital libraries play an important and indispensable role in educational and research development of higher educational institutions such as colleges, universities, and institutes of an academic and research nature. This article aims to help Library Professionals to cope with the tremendous change in the librarianship due to revolution in ICT. Information Technology has become the essential part of the life. Digital Library is in growing sturdily systematically approach is the proper step towards the implementation the technology. Institutional support need of digitalization, collection such are important to consider staff training and user education both are needed to avail the digital age.

Introduction:

Information and Communication technology (ICT) has now become an integral part of our day to day activities and in the working environment. Change in one reality with which individuals, groups and organizations must constantly cope with in order to survive.

The new technology has not only created and developed some modern libraries, but also transformed many existing libraries on modern society. Modern Society is based on information resources. The traditional concept of libraries, which was completely based on print media, is changing go to detail form with the help of information technology. A digital library is highly organized collection of electronic learning resources.

The term “Digital Library” has variety of meanings, ranging from a digitized collection of material that one might find in a traditional library to a collection of all digital information along with the services that make that information useful to users. As the working Group discussed possible scenarios, challenge and problems there is a need to come to at least a loose agreement on the scope of the digital library. This document is intended to serve that purpose.

Digital library is a media server and with search engine it can be accessed online. Access of information in which all the functions of acquisition, Storage, preservation, retrieval, access and a display has been carried out through the use of digital format. Many users have problem in using this king of facility due to lack of information literacy.

Definitions

A digital library to be an electronic collection or virtual resources, which may also be available elsewhere. A digital library may allow either online or offline access to the elements it organizes and houses, and may include multimedia as well as multilingual data.

Borgman further opined that the first research-oriented definition of digital libraries came in 1992 when the phrase ‘electronic library’ was used. The phrase ‘electronic library’ is now used as digital library (Chen, 2003)

Digital Library :

Library community has used several different phrases over the years to denote this concept- electronic library, virtual library, library without walls—and it never was quite clear what each of these different phrases meant. “Digital library” is simply the most current and most widely accepted term and is now used almost exclusively at conferences, online, and in the literature.

Another factor adding to the confusion is that digital libraries are at the focal point of many different areas of research, and what constitutes a digital library differs depending upon the research community that is describing it.

Third, confusion arises from the fact that there are many things on the Internet that people are calling “digital libraries,” which from a librarian’s point of view are not.

- Digitization : Recall that one of the primary methods of digital collection building is digitization. What does this term mean exactly? Simply put, it is the conversion of any fixed or analogue
media—such as books, journal articles, photos, paintings, microforms—into electronic form through scanning, sampling, or in fact even re-keying. An obvious obstacle to digitization is that it is very expensive.

- **Building digital collections**: One of the largest issues in creating digital libraries will be the building of digital collections. Obviously, for any digital library to be viable, it must eventually have a digital collection with the critical mass to make it truly useful. There are essentially three methods of building digital collections:

- **Naming, identifiers, and persistence**: The fifth issue is related to metadata. It is the problem of naming in a digital library. Names are strings that uniquely identify digital objects and are part of any document's metadata. Names are as important in a digital library as an ISBN number is in a traditional library. They are needed to uniquely identify digital objects for purposes such as books, journal articles, photos, paintings, microforms—into electronic form through scanning, sampling, or in fact even re-keying. An obvious obstacle to digitization is that it is very expensive.

- **PURLS**: PURLs are persistent URLs. They are a scheme developed by OCLC in an attempt to separate a document name from its location and therefore increase the probability that it will always be found. PURLs work through a mapping of a unique, never-changing URL to an actual URL. If a document moves, the URL is updated, but the PURL stays the same. In operation, a user requests a document through a PURL, a PURL server looks up the corresponding URL in a database, and then the URL is used to pass the document to the user.

- **Digital Object Identifier (DOI) System**: DOI is an initiative by the Association of American Publishers and the (American) Corporation for National Research Initiatives designed to provide a method by which digital objects can be reliably identified and accessed. The CNRI Handle system, which underlies DOI, is a system that resolves digital identifiers into the information required to locate and access a digital object.

- **Copyright / rights management**: Copyright has been called the "single most vexing barrier to digital library development" (Chespesuik, 1997:49). The current paper-based concept of copyright breaks down in the digital environment because the control of copies is lost. Digital objects are less fixed, easily copied, and remotely accessible by multiple users simultaneously.

- **Preservation**: Another important issue is preservation—keeping digital information available in perpetuity. In the preservation of digital materials, the real issue is technical obsolescence. Technical obsolescence in the digital age is like the deterioration of paper in the paper age. Libraries in the pre-digital era had to worry about climate control and the de-acidification of books, but the preservation of digital information will mean constantly coming up with new technical solutions.

When considering digital materials, there are three types of "preservation" one can refer to:

- **The preservation of the storage medium**: Tapes, hard drives, and floppy discs have a very short life span when considered in terms of obsolescence. The data on them can be refreshed, keeping the bits valid, but refreshing is only effective as long as the media are still current. The media used to store digital materials become obsolete in anywhere from two to five years before they are replaced by better technology.
The preservation of access to content: This form of preservation involves preserving access to the content of documents, regardless of their format. While files can be moved from one physical storage medium to another, what happens.

Conclusion:

Digital Libraries have evolved, and developments in information technology have changed the concept of the library from one of print and paper media to digital. The final potential benefit of digital libraries is costly. Digital library is the best gift for human it will help enhance the quality of work in library Detail study about the digital library employee desire. Libraries around the world have been working on this daunting set of challenges for several years now. They have created many digital library initiatives and projects, and have formed various national schemes for jointly exploring key issues. With several years accumulated experience, the initial enthusiasm surrounding the development of the digital library has been replaced by sober second thought. Librarians have discovered that, with a few exceptions, making a business case for digitization and investments in digital technology is more difficult than first envisioned, especially given the technical and legal constraints that must first be overcome. As with most other technical developments in libraries over the years, we will have to move forward in small, manageable, evolutionary steps, rather than in an rapid revolutionary manner.

Reference:

Creating Digital Library Movement with Calibre : An Open Source Software

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Abstract:
Digitization of library collection is a common thing in today’s information era. Due to lack of space, fund and human resources, library has to adopt the technology which will not only serve the patron of the library but also save the time of reader and save all the trinity of the library as an service institution. Calibre is a digital library software, by which one can create the collection of various digital materials. This paper discusses some factors related to digital library environment with the Calibre software.

Keywords: Digital Library, Library automation, E-Books, E-Journals, Consortia

Introduction:
Library is social institution, where one can acquire knowledge without any restriction. A user can read or use any form of document as per his or her requirement. So in the age of knowledge society and information explosion, the role of each and every library has changed. Now libraries are called as Knowledge Resource Centres. So, the very important objective of such knowledge centre is cater its patrons information need by providing him knowledge resources in print form as well as e-form. This make Librarians to adopt such technology to acquire and maintain the e-book management and serve their users.

This paper quotes how to manage e-books in a library using calibre e-book management software. Calibre is a highly user friendly personal e-book manager. This free software can be used in libraries for developing e-book based content server, archiving news, converting e-book formats etc.

Paradigm shift:
From the ancient period, Libraries are providing information, entertainment, and reading services to its users. Though it faces problems of 3 S’s, i.e. Staff, Sources and Space, it is continuously giving the services to the Teaching- Learning programe of the parent institution on academic communities. After invention of Internet and other ICT media, the awareness of readers and demand of information towards library increased. To keep pace with this drastic changes in the ICT, libraries started adopting various tools with the help of automation, computerization and digitization. Some time, it became obligatory to provide e-book facility to the users. In this way, the need of e-book and e-journals came into existence.

Advantages of e-books and e-journals:
E-books and e-journals provide equal knowledge or some time more updated knowledge as compare to print resources. The main advantages of these e-resources are as follows.
1. It doesn’t require any physical space. So it is more cost saving as well as space saving.
2. It cannot get mutilated or damaged due to its e-form.
3. Physical verification is simply possible as there is merely possibility of misplacements.
4. One copy of e-book can be access by many users at once through remote places also.
5. E-books saves the time of a reader, also it is cost effective. Once it is downloaded, hundreds of time one can use it or share it.

E-Collection in today’s era:
There is lots of e-collection available in every library and information centre. Many of e-collection is managed by the Librarians. The kinds of e-collection are as follows.

a. E-Books & E-Journals
b. CDs/DVD’s
c. Dictionaries, encyclopedias (Wikipedia)
d. Patents
e. Theses and dissertations etc.

E-Books:

Today, technology has reached a stage where, even a mobile phone or e-book reader can carry thousands of e-books in one's pocket. Oxford Dictionary defined e-book as “ a book that is displayed on a computer screen or on an electronic device that is held in the hand instead of being printed on paper.”

The Project Gutenberg is the pioneer of free e-books. The Project Gutenberg defines it's philosophy as “to make information, books and other materials available to the general public in forms a vast majority of the computers, programs and people can easily read, use, quote, and search.”

Need for e-collection management:

We as a information manager, always try to manage various kinds of documents, scu as books, journals, maps, manuscripts and such other things. We can manage it with the help of some library automation software. But to manage e-books, it requires specific kind of e-book management software.

Millions of DRM free (Digital Rights Management) books are available in various digital repositories and digital libraries. It may be noted that several classic books can be downloaded from Internet Archive (http://archive.org, http://pefdrive.org) free of cost as their copyright has expired. Selecting free e-books from these repositories and creating an e-book library would encourage usage of e-books among the readers. The cost of storage devices and computers are getting cheaper these days. The popularity of open source/free software applications are also increasing. Libraries in developing countries can make use of these positive developments for providing better library service to the community.

E-Collection management:

There are many digital library software and Integrated Library management software available, but these are not designed to manage e-books effectively. There are plenty of e-books available in the internet, what is required is an application which can be used for managing the collection. Important among them are eBook Library Software, KooBits, Blio, Alpha eBooks Manager, All My Books. These applications let manage collection, create cataloge, read e-book. Compared to other e-book managing software, the advantage of calibre is that, it is a solution for various e-book related activities. It is a viewer, organizer, converter, news fetcher, content manager etc.

E-Collection management with Calibre software:

Calibre is a powerful and easy to use e-book manager developed by Kovid Goyal. It’s also completely free and open source and suitable to common users and computer experts. Unlike other digital library applications and library automation software, Calibre is very simple. Its design is very attractive and almost all the major options are accessible right from the main window.

Special features of Calibre:

1. Calibre is a comprehensive suit of tools for e-book requirements designed in a user friendly interface.
2. It is so simple to use and also user friendly. It doesn't require prior training to use it.
3. Calibre is available free of cost under the GNU General Public License v3, and it is available in Linux, Windows and Macintosh platforms. It can be downloaded from the website http://calibre-e-book.com/download.
5. One can use it everywhere and with anything. We can transfer e-books from one device to another in seconds, wireless or with a cable without any additional tools.
6. Calibre can convert dozens of file types. Calibre also detects the format that’s best suited for the device on its own, so no need to bother.
7. Comprehensive e-book viewer : calibre has a built-in e-book viewer that can display all the major e-book formats. It has full support for Table of Contents, bookmarks, CSS, a reference mode, printing, searching, copying, multi-page view, embedded fonts, and on and on…
9. It even works offline. Calibre has also some useful backup and import/export features that will guarantee the safety and portability of your book collection.
10. We can edit the books in our collection. Calibre has a built-in editor that allows us to edit e-books in the most popular e-book formats, EPUB and Kindle.

Application of Calibre in Digital Library Environment:

Nowadays due to accreditation processes, every library is developing their digital collection. Some are accessing online resources of various consortiums. But accessing online resources are different than digital library. In the previous, you need to log in and access the resource. But in digital library, one do not need to login. It is available for the users all the time.

Calibre is actually designed to be used as personal e-book managing software. The built-in features like web server, email server, metadata harvesting and the control over metadata qualifies this as a good tool in libraries. Many services like Project Gutenberg provides e-books free of cost, and there are DRM Free e-books which can be stored in the library so that users can read at library or copy and read it at their convenience. Users can access e-books library through the Local Area Network (LAN) of an institution or through the internet.

Content server access:

Access to the content server can be restricted by user id and password authentication. If the library doesn't want to provide entire collection through web, access can be limited to a particular collection. For libraries having large level installation, the calibre content server can be managed using the inbuilt command line tools through terminal.

Sharing or e-books:

Calibre has the facility to share books over email quickly. Email server of the institution or general email accounts can be used here. Calibre has inbuilt support for Gmail and Hotmail email services. We send end number of e-books to any one via email.
Conclusion:

Instead of providing the link of various e-book websites, it will be more helpful to give users some books, so that they can carry and read the way they wish to. Calibre is definitely a good tool to manage e-books in the library. With the features available in calibre like the inbuilt web server, metadata harvesting etc., its a promising and a must know tool for librarians.

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2. Sadiat Adetoro Salau : “Managing e-books in Nigerian academic libraries using Calibre
3. software: a case of Federal University of Technology Minna Library”E-book Management with Calibre Software - e-LIS
Introduction

Rapid advances in information technologies have revolutionized the role of libraries. As a result, libraries face new challenges, competitors, demands, and expectations. Libraries are redesigning services and information products to add value to their services and to satisfy the changing information needs of the user community. Traditional libraries are still handling largely printed materials that are expensive and bulky. Information seekers are no longer satisfied with only printed materials. They want to supplement the printed information with more dynamic electronic resources. Demands for digital information are increasing. Digital libraries will start gaining ground in India in the present century. We are heading toward an environment in which digital information may substitute for much print-based information. A library’s existence does not depend on the physical form of documents. Its mission is to link the past and the present, and help shape the future by preserving the records of human culture, as well as integrating emerging information technologies. This mission is unlikely to change in the near future. Digital libraries come in many forms. They attempt to provide instant access to digitized information and consist of a variety of information, including multimedia.

Definition

A digital library is a library in which collections are stored in digital formats (as opposed to print, microform, or other media) and accessible by computers. The content may be stored locally, or accessed remotely. The first published use of the term may have been in a 1988 report to the Corporation for National Research Initiatives. The term was first popularized by the NSF/DARPA/NASA Digital Libraries Initiative in 1994. Bush (1945) created a vision based on experience (“Digital library.

DELOS Digital Library Reference Model defines a digital library as:

An organization, which might be virtual, that comprehensively collects, manages and preserves for the long term rich digital content, and offers to its user communities specialized functionality on that content, of measurable quality and according to codified policies. ("Digital Library")

Characteristics of Digital Libraries

Recent developments in library technology and practices have helped bring some of Lancaster’s paperless society to reality. The effects that digital technology has brought include: (Jebaraj and Deivasigimani 2003)

Digital library collections contain permanent documents. The digital environment will enable quick handling and/or ephemeral information. Digital libraries are based on digital technologies. The assumption that digital libraries will contain only digital materials may be wrong. Digital libraries are often used by individuals working alone. The physical boundaries of data have been eliminated. Support for communications and collaboration is as important as information-seeking.

Compression of data storage is enabling publication and storage of digital information. Telecommunications is facilitating the storage, retrieval, use, and exchange of digital resources.

Function of Digital Library

- Access to large amounts of information to users wherever they are and whenever they need it.
- Access to primary information sources.
- Support multimedia content along with text
- Network accessibility on Intranet and Internet
- User-friendly interface
Hypertext links for navigation
Client-server architecture
Advanced search and retrieval.
Integration with other digital libraries.

Purpose of Digital Library
- Expedite the systematic development of procedures to collect, store, and organize, information in digital form.
- Promote efficient delivery of information economically to all users.
- Encourage co-operative efforts in research resource, computing, and communication networks.
- Strengthen communication and collaboration between and among educational institutions.
- Take leadership role in the generation and dissemination of knowledge.

Components
The components of a digital library are:
- Infrastructure
- Digital Collection
- Systems function
- Telecommunication facility
- Human resources

Planning for Digital Library
A digital library committee should be formed to plan for its creation and maintenance. The members must be from various library departments, and, if necessary, consultants can be hired. There are at least two ways of developing a digital library: converting a traditional library into a digital library, and direct development of a digital library.

Planning includes:
- IT Infrastructure
- Digitization
- Access
- Staffing
- Furniture, equipment, and space
- Services
- Funding

Creation of Digital Resources
- Database of digital material that is open to all users over the campus-wide LAN.
- High bandwidth Internet connectivity
- Focus selectively on acquiring digital resources
- Electronic journals, and gradual elimination of print subscriptions
- Licensed databases
- Creation of local digital content available within the university

Advantages of a Digital Library
- The advantages of digital libraries include
- Nearly unlimited storage space at a much lower cost
- Re-allocate funds from some staff, collection maintenance, and additional books.
- No physical boundary
- Round the clock availability
- Multiple access
- Enhanced information retrieval.
- Preservation for some print material
- Added value
- Universal accessibility

**Limitations**
- Lack of screening or validation
- Lack of preservation of a fixed copy (for the record and for duplicating scientific research)
- Lack of preservation of “best in class”
- Difficulty in knowing and locating everything that is available, and differentiating valuable from useless information.
- Job loss for traditional publishers and librarians
- Costs are spread and many become hidden.

**References**
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आयुक्त पुस्तकालय और सामग्री व्यवसापन

श्री. डॉ. ए. जगताप
महाविद्यालय

प्रस्तावना:

किसी भी संस्था के लिए व्यवसापन अनिवार्य आवश्यक होता है। क्योंकि व्यवसापन के बिना किसी भी संस्था का कार्य अपूर्ण होता है। व्यवसापन के अभाव में अनेक समस्याएँ निर्माण हो सकती है। इसी कारण ही सभी क्षेत्रों में व्यवसापन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। आज पुस्तकालय की संबंधित आयुक्त की कार्यक्षमता के कारण बदल रही है। परंतु पुस्तकालय की जगह आज विज्ञान और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पुस्तकालयों ने ही है। इसी कारण उन्हें आज 'मिश्रित पुस्तकालय' भी कहते हैं। आज के विज्ञान युग में विज्ञान और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमों के कारण पुस्तकालयों में अनेक नूतन सामग्री उपलब्ध हो रही है। इसका नियोजन और व्यवसापन करना अत्यंत आवश्यक हो गया है। इसी पीडीआई के लिए परम्परा पर आलोचना देना इस आलोचना का मुख्य उद्देश्य है।

पुस्तकालय सामग्री व्यवसापन की आवश्यकता:

पुस्तकालय एक ऐसा स्थान है, जहाँ सूचना-स्रोतों की ही प्रक्रिया व्यवसित किया जाता है कि उपभोक्ता या पाठक उन्हें निजी आवश्यकता के अनुसार सहज प्राप्त कर सके। व्यवसापन के अनुसार पुस्तकालयों के अनेक प्रकार होते हैं तथा उनमें विभिन्न प्रकार की सामग्री हो सकती है। केवल पुस्तकालयों को स्थापित कर देने से काम नहीं लिया जाता। जब तक उसमें उपलब्ध सामग्री उपयोगी या पाठक को आसानी से पाए जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती, तब तक हमारा मुख्य उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होता। पुस्तकालय का व्यवसापन की आवश्यकता इसीलिए भी होती है कि पाठक विभिन्न प्रकार की पुस्तकों को खोजने में सक्षम हो। साथ ही, उपलब्ध सामग्री का अच्छी तरह से प्रदर्शन होता है तथा पाठक के रास्ते में आनेवाली रुचियों को कम से कम किया जा सके। अतः पुस्तकालय में सामग्री की प्रक्रिया व्यवसित किया जाना चाहिए कि पुस्तकालय-कर्मचारी तथा पाठकों को उनकी बाँचत सुनाना दूर करने में आसानी हो सके।

पुस्तकालय सामग्री व्यवसापन का महत्व:

मनुष्य के जीवन में पुस्तकालयों का स्थान अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। वैसे, आदिवासी से ही आज का विचार क्रमिक रूप से हुआ है। आज के इस विकास के साथ-साथ उसे संगठित करने की आवश्यकता भी उसने महसूस की है। इसी कारण ही पुस्तकालयों में शान-समाधी बदती गयी और इस बदती युग में सामग्री का व्यवसापन करने की आवश्यकता उत्पन्न हो गयी। पुस्तकालयों में विश्व शास्त्रज्ञों के अनुसार विविध विभाग बनाये गए तथा नये-नये शास्त्र शास्त्रों का विस्तार हो गया। इससे उनके व्यवसापन का कार्य बदता गया और व्यवसापन का महत्व भी स्पष्ट हो गया।

उद्देश्य:

आज के विज्ञान युग में नये तंत्रज्ञों के कारण पुस्तकालयों में अनेक प्रकार की सूचनाओं की गति बढ़ गयी है। अतः पुस्तकालयों में आनेवाली सामग्री को सुसंगठित करने के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान मिलाया करना, सामग्री की तकनीकी प्रक्रिया तथा उसका संसाधन करना, पुस्तकालय में आनेवाले पाठकों के लिए उपलब्ध सामग्री का लाभ दिलाना, पुस्तकालय कर्मचारी तथा पाठकों का समय बचाना आदि पुस्तकालय सामग्री का व्यवसापन के विभिन्न उद्देश्य होते हैं।

पुस्तकालय सामग्री:

पुस्तकालय में विभिन्न प्रकार की सामग्री आती है। परंतु पुस्तकालय सामग्री के इन विभिन्न अद्वितीयताओं की जानकारी से पहले ही आयुक्त समाज के लिए इस पुस्तकालय के माध्यम से किये जानेवाले विभिन्न कार्यों को समझने आवश्यक है। वास्तव में पुस्तकालय सूचना संग्रह, सूचना स्रोत, संसाधन और सेवा प्राप्त करने में विभिन्न संसाधन का सुझाव है। पुस्तकालयों में आनेवाले विभिन्न प्रकार के पाठकों के लिए पुस्तकालय में पाठ-सामग्री का संग्रह किया जाता है। किसी भी पुस्तकालय का मुख्य लक्ष्य...
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**निष्कर्ष :**
किसी भी प्रकार के पुस्तकालय में सभी प्रकार की सामग्री का होना अत्यंत आवश्यक होता है। व्यौहरण इसके सहारे ही पाठकों को बेहतर सेवा प्रदान की जा सकती है। मुद्दत तथा असहीत सामग्री का महत्त्व निर्विवाद है। आज के विज्ञान युग में ई-संसाधनों के स्तर में उपलब्ध सामग्री का भी अपना अलग महत्त्व है। इसके कारण पुस्तकालयों का महत्त्व आज अधिक बढ़ गया है। पुस्तकालयों का असंतोष बनाये रखने के लिए उसमें उपयुक्त सभी प्रकार की सामग्री का होना तथा उसका व्यवस्थापन करना अत्यंत आवश्यक बन गया है।

**संदर्भ :**
01. आधुनिक पुस्तकालय सुविधा एवं प्रबन्ध, सिंह प्रमोद बूमर, पुनियाविभंग प्रकाशक, नई दिल्ली।
02. कंप्यूटर और सुविधा तकनीक, सिंह शंकर, पूर्वप्रभाव प्रकाशन, दिल्ली।
03. संदर्भ एवं सूचना सेवा के नवीन आयाम, निजीयती एम.एम. वाई हे प्रकाशक, आगरा।
04. संगठन संग्रहकारण आधुनिकीकरण, फणके 2, ना., मुंडियर सेत प्रकाशन, पुणे।
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Impact of Globalization on Language, Literature, Education,
प्रस्तावना -

आज का युग उपभोक्तावाद, भूमिलक्षण, बाजारवाद, उत्तर-आधुनिकवाद, व्यवसायिककरण और व्यावहारिक नैतिकता का है। इस युग में नवजीवों के साथ-साथ नए नौकरियां, नये व्यवसाय, नये रोजगार के द्वारा बड़ालियों द्वारा किया जा रहा है। वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव सामाजिक, शास्त्रीय और राजकीय व्यवस्था पर पड़ा है। इससे ही नहीं तो सहायता भी इसके चीजों से नहीं बचा। भूमि-लक्षण से आये आर्थिक उदरामिक ने देश के बाजार को तो शक्तियों बनाया है। परंतु मानव के प्रारंभिक संगठन को बिगाड़ दिया है। वह उपयोक्तावादी बना है। वह नए नौकरीयों की जीन जी रहा है। पैसा, खानपान और बाहुल्य जीवन आदि अपनानेवालों ने रूकी की अपनाने, पूर्वांगीकरण मदद, सामाजिक बदलावों, रिस्क-नागर तथा देश के प्रति लगाता आत्मा सब बदलना लगा है। पारिवारिक संगठन की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का जीवन उसी कसक के बेबस्तव भागी लगी है। बाजारवाद के नियतित में फंसे भारतीय जन-जीवन की जो वातावरणिकता है वह ममता कार्यक्रम के ‘दौड़’ (2000) उपभाषा में देखने को मिलती है।

भूमि-लक्षण अर्थ एवं स्वयं -

हिंदी में जिसे भूमि-लक्षण कहते हैं उन्होंने भी वर्तमान संस्कार के लिए हिंदी में भूमि-लक्षण साहित्य-साहित्यकार, विचारक जागरूकता के लिए शर्म का योग्य किया जाता है। वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव दुनियाभर में नजर आता है। भारत में इसकी शुरुआत 1980 के आसपास मानी जाती है। वैश्वीकरण के संदर्भ में ड. पॉटर बने लिखते हैं “आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा सीटों की मार्गदर्शन का हराकर लेन-देन नीति में लिंग नियमों को बदला गया था उसे निकालकर बाहर हटाया गया तथा बीच के आर्थिक तथा व्यापारी नियंत्रण के स्क्रीनदस्त कूट कराया गया है।” और प्रा डॉ दो संदर्भ वैश्वीकरण के संदर्भ में लिखते हैं कि “हर दायरे से उपर उठाकर मनुष्य का आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा सामाजिक आवाज -प्रदान वैश्वीकरण का प्रमुख रूप है।” इन नियमों के विचार देखने के बाद वैश्वीकरण सम्बन्ध में भरी यह मिशाबला है कि देश की अवधारणा को दुनिया के अवधारणा के साथ जोड़ना ही भूमि-लक्षणया वैश्वीकरण है।

दौड़ उपभाषा और वैश्वीकरण -

आज भूमि-लक्षण का प्रभाव हर एक क्षेत्र पर दिखाई दे रहा है। इससे भला शिक्षा व्यवस्था कैसे बच सकती है। शिक्षा का भी भूमि-लक्षण हुआ नजर आता है। आज की व्यवसायिक शिक्षावादियों में गुरूओं के लिए उच्च व्यवसायिकशिक्षा के दौरान किया जा रहा है। विविध विषयों पर भूमि-लक्षण के कारण दिशा नहीं है। इसका अर्थ रोचक एवं ज्ञानपूर्ण होता है। इस दौरान तथा दौरान के दौरान किया जा रहा है। इसमें दौरान भूमि-लक्षण का कारण दूसरा है। इसे वैश्वीकरण का कारण बताया जा रहा है। इसका कारण अनेक कारणों का निर्माण हुआ है। इस कारण से भूमि-लक्षण के कारण दौड़ के कारण मदद देने के लिए कारण मनुष्य का काम करते नहीं। जीवन के दौरान का काम करता है। भूमि-लक्षण के कारण ही मनुष्य को अच्छे ढूंढ की कारण नहीं है। वैश्वीकरण के कारण मनुष्य वर्ग में, बृत्त-शस्त्र में में नई चेताना का उदय हुआ। यह अपने अवधारणाओं के कारण उसे नकल लगा आया। इसका कारण यह हुआ कि “कपी कारणयारों की हड़ताल तो कपी चालकों की शृंखला” के कारण भूयावादियों शासक वर्ग एक और नया हुआ है। यह दृष्टी ओर अर्थीक की जीत मानने के लिए तैयार हो रहा है।
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The interdisciplinary conference is focused on the impacts of globalization on various fields such as language, literature, education, social sciences, library, environment, sports, and games. The conference was organized by Rayat Shikshan Sanstha’s Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur (Perid). The conference is indexed with ISSN 2349-638x and has an impact factor of 4.574.

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Dr. D.V. Patil, the organizer of the conference, has emphasized the importance of interdisciplinary research in the context of globalization. The conference was organized by Rayat Shikshan Sanstha’s Prof. Dr. N. D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur (Perid). The conference is a special issue on the impact of globalization on various domains such as language, literature, education, social sciences, library, environment, sports, and games. The conference was held on 17th March 2018.

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The conference is a platform to discuss the impact of globalization on various aspects of society, including language, literature, education, social sciences, library, environment, sports, and games. The conference proceedings are intended to provide a forum for researchers and practitioners to share their findings and insights on the transformative effects of globalization.

Dr. D.V. Patil, in his keynote address, highlighted the significance of interdisciplinary research in understanding the complex issues arising from globalization. He underscored the need for collaborative efforts among scholars and practitioners to address the challenges posed by globalization.

The conference featured contributions from experts across various disciplines, including language, literature, education, social sciences, library, environment, sports, and games. The presentations covered a range of topics, from the impact of globalization on language and literature to its effects on education and social sciences. The conference proceedings aim to provide a comprehensive overview of the latest research and insights on the impact of globalization.

The conference concluded with a panel discussion, where participants shared their perspectives on the future of interdisciplinary research in the context of globalization. The panelists highlighted the importance of continued collaboration and innovation in addressing the global challenges.

The conference proceedings offer a valuable resource for researchers, practitioners, and policymakers interested in understanding the transformative effects of globalization on various domains. The journal and conference proceedings can serve as a platform for ongoing dialogue and research on the impact of globalization.
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‘को है सो’ कहानी में भूमिलकीरण और बाजारवाद

श्री. सतीष कृष्ण पाटेल-केले,
शोधचार,
विज्ञानी विश्वविद्यालय, कोलापुर।

कहानीकार सुर्यनाथ सिंह के ‘यक्ष कुल शुभा’ कहानीसंग्रह में ‘को है सो’ यह कहानी है। समाज जीवन की बदलती गतिविधियों को उजागर करनेर्वे यह कहानी है। उन्होंने कहानियों के माध्यम से गाँवों का चित्रण किया है। जो गाँव जो बाजारवाद की पृष्ठें में आया है। जो गाँव जो भूमिलकीरण की जड़ों में फंसा है। जिसमें डुंक्डुं न्य है जो पीड़ियों के बीच। सुर्यनाथ सिंह जी ने भूमिलकीरण और बाजारवाद के प्रभाव से गांवों की बदलती संरचना को चित्रित किया है। लेखक ने युवा पीड़ी की मानसिकता तथा संवेदनशीलता का बड़े ही माफिकता के साथ चित्रण किया है। ‘को है सो’ में स्पष्ट गवर्मेंट ‘नींगावा’ नहीं है, तो ऐसे अनेक गांव भारत में हैं जो भूमिलकीरण के दर्पण में आए हैं। ‘नींगावा’ इस गाँव का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। इस गाँव के परंपरागत उदारकरण ही है। शहर के वचनकारों के प्रति आज की युवा पीड़ी आकस्मिक हैं। सुर्यनाथ सिंह जी ऐसे नए लेखक हैं जिन्होंने उन गांवों का चित्रण किया है जो हिंदी साहित्य में उपेक्षित हैं। गाँवों का चित्रण, मध्यमावधी पत्रिका का चित्रण तो कहानियों में मिलता है परंतु गाँव समाज उलझाने का चित्रण कसी तरह नहीं किया है। गाँव की संस्कृति, कसाणों की कसाणी सब मिटती चल रही है। इसकी वजह सिर्फ भूमिलकीरण और बाजारवाद ही है।

भूमिलकीरण यह 21 सीं सदी की नयी अवधारणा है। बीसवीं सदी के अंतिम दो दशक में इसकी नींव दिखाई देती है परंतु हिंदी साहित्य में इसका प्रचलन आज की सदी में ज्यादा दिखाई देता है। भूमिलकीरण ‘सुखुम वुडर्स’ की संकल्पना का साक्षर करता है। पूरे विश्व को ढूंढ़ में बढ़ीयों का काम है। भूमिलकीरण के बारे में कहा है कि “भूमिलकीरण अपने मुलायम में भूमिलकीरण है। तात्पर्य यह है कि दुनिया और इंसान नहीं सिक्के बढ़ाने-बढ़ाने की जाहिर है। भूमिलकीरण अपने आश्चर्य से भिन्न से एकता के बावजूद नहीं करता है बल्कि अपनी परिस्थिति के अलौकिक चरण में भिन्नों के एक में अनुक्कल्पक दृष्टि का उत्पन्न देखा है।” विश्व के सभी देश एक-दूसरे से जुड़े हैं। विश्व की अर्थशास्त्री और विश्वव्यापार के निर्णयों से प्रेक्षक देशें एक-दूसरे से जुड़ा है। आज देश में प्रेक्षक राष्ट्र, शहर, गाँव इस भूमिलकीरण के प्रीरणा में आया है। अन्य विद्वानी जो भूमिलकीरण के बारे में कहते है कि “भूमिलकीरण दो बड़ी चालों का संस्कृत स्थाय है। एक चाल है सूचना और दूसरा बजारवादी व्यवसाय।” इस दो सूचना से ही भूमिलकीरण का दिन-दिन विस्तार होता दिखाई देता है। आज की बढ़ती और विकसित होती सूचना प्राप्ति, उसे से पूरे विश्व की एक कम से बंद कर दिया है। भूमिलकीरण ही भूमिलकीरण है और इसका अगला रूप बाजारवाद है। जो भूमिलकीरण के प्रभाव से पूरे दुनिया में विश्वसंस्कृत हो लेते है। बाजारवादी दौर में लोगों पर बाजार हार हुआ है। आपके बाजार जाने का और न जाने का फर्क नहीं पड़ता, या किसी चीज की आपकी उदास है या नहीं बाजार नहीं देखा, तो बाजारवादी संस्कृति उसके आपके उद्देश्य को खोजने के लिए मजबूर करते हैं। उपवेश्वरवादी संस्कृति को बाजार निर्माण करता है। इस भूमिलकीरण और बाजारवाद ने पुरानी संस्कृति और नई संस्कृति की स्थापना की।

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वैश्वीकरण और हिंदी भाषा

शिवाजी सिद्धांत मुंडे,
शोभांद्रा,
शिवाजी विश्वविद्यालय, कोलापुर।

वैश्वीकरण 20 वीं सदी के उत्तरार्ध का महापरिवर्तन है। यह मूलतः उद्वैती आध्यात्मिक संसर्ग की देश है। किसी कार्य या प्रसंग के प्रभाव में दुनिया को लोपना ही वैश्वीकरण, मूमुंडीकरण है। वैश्वीकरण के इस दौर में दुनिया एक देशत बन गई है। ओद्दोणक और प्रौद्योगिकी की कार्य के कारण व्यक्ति एक विश्व में दुनिया की सैर कर आता है। भारतीय युवा पैरालैंगिक कामकाज के साथ उनकी संक्षिप्त को भी अपना लगा है। वैश्वीकरण के इस दौर से सभी क्षेत्रों के साथ भाषा भी प्रभावित हुई है। हिंदी भाषा का राजस्थान, राजस्थान का दर्जा प्राप्त है। लेकिन क्या सही मानवीय है अथवा कोई वैश्वीकरण विदेशी हैं के प्रवृत्ती की, अंग्रेज़ी में हैं करते हैं? अंग्रेज़ी में सब दर्शन के लिए हिंदी मराठी जी है।

मारियस्के, जिनिपुर, मध्यप्रदेश, गुजरात, सिंहापुर अस्ट्रेलिया इलाय, अमरिका, रूस, नेपाल आदि देशों में भी हिंदी होली जाती है। व्यापार तोग (विबंधी तोग) भारतीय संजीवंत को जानने और सुनने के लिए हिंदी सीखने चाहते हैं।

इस स्तर में वह कहना अविश्वास होगा कि विदेशों में हिंदी भाषा को बढ़ावा भील रहा है तो हिंद्दीस्तानी होने के नाते हिंदी का प्रचार-प्रसार करने के लिए भारतीय भाषा का प्रचार-प्रसार करने के लिए जनसमुदाय से लेकर उद्वत्ता विदेशी तक हिंदी का प्रचार-प्रसार हुआ।

भारतीय लूट की विश्वस्तता पर विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता दोनों विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता विश्वस्तता

संदर्भ:
1. हिंदी साहित्य और साहित्यिक विवरण, डा. सुरेश शेखर, प्रथम संकल्प 2014, पृ. 36
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वैश्विकरण और हिंदी भाषा

शहिदा रजीर अल्तार
मलकपुर: कोलकाता

आज का दौर वैश्विकरण का है जिसे हम 'भूमंडलीकरण' या 'ग्लोबलाइजेशन' कहते हैं। वैश्विकरण की संकल्पना के अनुसार सामाजिक और पर्यावरण संबंधों में परिवर्तन हो रहा है। आज की सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक संकल्पना और धार्मिक संकल्पना अद्वितीय के रूप में वैश्विकरण ने एक और बाजार को आपूर्ति किया है। तो दूसरे ओर समाज की संकल्पना, सामाजिक, आर्थिक और धार्मिक संकल्पना के बीच वैश्विकरण ने एक आर्थिक और सामाजिक संकल्पना के बीच वर्तमानता की संकल्पना के विकसित हो जाने वाले में भाषा का बाजारीकरण हो गया है। बूम के रूप में हिंदी जाननेवाला उपभोक्ता वर्ग जानता है साथ ही साथ हिंदी भाषा की भाषा है इस टिप्पणी में भूमंडलीकरण हिंदी भाषा में नई उर्जा का संचार कर रहा है। हिंदी भाषा का विकास हो रहा है। वैश्विकरण के इस दौर में हिंदी अपनी शक्ति और सामर्थ्य के बल पर उपर रहा है।

'वैश्विकरण' का अर्थ

'वैश्विकरण' को अंग्रेजी में 'Globalisation' कहा जाता है। वैश्विकरण के अनुसार पर्यायी भाषा है 'भूमंडलीकरण'। 'जागरूकता', 'विवाद', 'व्यवहार', 'संस्कृति', 'जागरूकता' आदि। इन शब्दों में वैश्विकरण तथा भूमंडलीकरण शब्द स्वयं विकसित है। वैश्विकरण की 'संघर्ष कुएँक' के संबंध में भी उपयोग किया जाता है। इस संकल्पना के अनुसार सारा विश्व एक परिवार है। 'संघर्ष कुएँक' बंधुत्व अंतर्गत घरों को एक परिवार कहा गया है। वैश्विकरण के संबंधों का वर्तमान है कि वैश्विक प्रगति तथा सुधारों और सामाजिक क्षेत्रों के परिवर्तन संपूर्ण विश्व एक गाम में तब्दील हो गया है।

'वैश्विकरण' की अवधारणा

भूमंडलीकरण शब्द का संबंध बाणिज्य और व्यापार से है। यह संबंध और सामाजिक क्षेत्र में आया हुआ है। भूमंडलीकरण शब्द का वाक्यांश प्रथम पर जो मुख्य भूमिका नहीं है उसे भूमिका बनाना। भूमंडलीकरण में विभिन्न व्यापार को एक ही क्षेत्र में देखा जाता है। इसमें व्यापारी की जानकारी। सही व्यापार कार्यक्रमों का वैश्विकरण है। भूमंडलीकरण या वैश्विकरण में प्रत्येक देश का अन्तर्निहित व्यापार प्रवृत्ति सीमा है। इस शब्दों में भूमंडलीकरण का अपना आयातनवाद है। इसे मोटे तौर पर पृथ्वी और श्रम के आयातनवाद की टूटी से देखा जा सकता है। संवेदनशीलता की संकल्पना विविधता के देशों के बीच बंद किए गए हैं। वैश्विकरण के अन्तर्गत सबसे अधिक विकास विभाग का हो रहा है। व्यापारिक उपभोक्ताओं के आयातनवाद उपभोक्ता है उपभोक्ता में बढ़ती होने में व्यापार का विकास हो जाता है। वैश्विकरण और भाषा का संबंध

वैश्विकरण और भाषा की कविता में भाषा का अनुसरणकारी होता है। वैश्विकरण में लोगों कंपनीों और विभिन्न गद्दियों के बीच परामर्श संदर्भ तथा एकता का स्थापना किया जाता है। वैश्विकरण का संबंध अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार संबंधों में अनुभव तथा सामाजिक संबंधों में अनुभव हो रहा है। विभिन्न देश के बीच सामाजिक संबंधों में परिवर्तन हो रहा है। इस विकास्त देशों का प्रभाव प्राप्त कर रहा है। वैश्विकरण की भाषा प्रभाव बना रहा है। वैश्विकरण की भाषा प्रभाव बना रहा है। केवल भाषा ही बाहर ही जिसके साथ समूह पर प्रभाव विकसित करता है विभागनीतिक का प्रभा भाषा भाषा है और भाषा ही मुक्ति की वृत्त बढ़ी है। वैश्विकरण के दौर में व्यापार संकल्पना के विकसित हो जाने पर मान सारा का वाजारीकरण हो गया है। व्यापार में सामाजिक को वैद्यता के लिए एक सरल आम आदमी की जनभाषा का आवश्यकता होता है। इस टिप्पणी में व्यापार में हिंदी भाषा की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है।
वैद्विकता और हिंदी भाषा

वैद्विकता में हिंदी का स्थान हो रहा है। विद्वानों के अनुसार, हिंदी भाषा में वैद्विकता का स्थान बढ़ा हुआ है। हिंदी भाषा का जन्मसमूह बढ़ गया है। वैद्विकता के इस गुप्त में हिंदी को नजरअंदाज कर वैद्विकता की महत्वपूर्ण स्थान पर पहुँचना नहीं सकती है। उपयोग कार्य का ग्राहक की भाषा महत्वपूर्ण है और जागरूक बनने और उपयोगकर्ता का अनुभव है। यह हिंदी सभ्यता की भाषा है। विद्वान ने हिंदी का समाप्त, और वे बोलते हैं।

1. हिंदी संचार प्रणाली के स्थल में तकनीक

संचार प्रणाली के के में संचार माध्यम का प्रयोग अविचारण पीछे रखा है। संचार प्रणाली बाहर रही हो या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उसमें हिंदी का प्रयोग समय से जाना हो गया है। जानपद में जानकारी पत्रों का पत्रकार हिंदी का है। हिंदी संचार प्रणाली के पत्रकार संक्षेप में प्रतिदिन के अंक और उपर है। जबकि अंग्रेजी पत्रकार संक्षेप २ अंक है। अमेरिका, कनाडा, जर्मनी, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस और बेल्जियम है। विदेश में हिंदी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक का पत्रकार का कार्य करता है। इंटरनेट में हिंदी संचार प्रणाली का कार्य करता है।

2. हिंदी विश्व की पुरातन संस्कृत माध्यम तथा विश्व भाषा

जनसंख्या के यह वातावरण है कि संसार में १४६ ग्रूप ऐसे हैं जिनमें हिंदी भाषाओं की संख्या बड़ी मात्रा में है। बुनियादी के अनुसार जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से हीनाई महत्वपूर्ण है। विश्व के भाषा में हिंदी माध्यम का प्रचार गरिंदे है। हिंदी भाषा में दिव्यवाचन के समीप गुप्त विश्व भाषा है।

3. हिंदी ग्राहक की तथा विद्वान की भाषा

वैद्विकता के समस्त अधिकार भाषाकार में है। भाषाकार संस्था के दृष्टि तथा उपमहाविद्यालय प्रादर्शक के अनुसार उपयोग में वाढ़ गई होने के लिए ग्राहक की भाषा में अपना स्थान बनाना अविचारण है। नूतन दृष्टि में हिंदी भाषा पूरी तरह सुगत है। भूभौतिक कंपनियों को अपना लघु बांधकाम नहीं ग्राहक की भाषा में चाल करना। संस्कृत करना तथा अपने विद्वान उपमहाविद्यालय में देना अविचारण है। वैद्विकता के इस विद्वान भाषाएं में बसना अवधारणा को बनाने के लिए एक गुण आकर जनमान की आवश्यकता है। इसके विद्वानों के हिंदी भाषा और विद्वानों के हिंदी विद्वानों की जननी है।

4. हिंदी साहित्य का वैद्विक स्तर पर आकर्षण

हिंदी १५०० वर्ष पुरानी भाषा है। हिंदी भाषा में हिंदी साहित्य का अवधारण अविचारण है। भाषाओं में भागीदार विश्व संस्थान ने हिंदी साहित्य का अपना स्थान बनाना चाहा है। चीन-जापान अमेरिका ने भारत फाइन आई जो वर्ष साल लाभ वर्ष से अवधारण देशों में ७००० विद्वानों में हिंदी भाषा का अवधारण एवं आवश्यकता है। अंतर्देशीय में १४ साहित्यविदों में हिंदी का स्वतंत्र विवाह है। अमेरिका के ७५ साहित्यविदों में हिंदी पढ़ी और पढ़ाई जाती है। गूगल पर विद्वान लेखन के रूप में हिंदी का प्रदर्शन पाया होता है। अमेरिका और साहित्य की उन्नीसवीता में पूर्व-ध. भ. होती है।

5. हिंदी साहित्य का वैद्विक स्तर पर आकर्षण

हिंदी १५०० वर्ष पुरानी भाषा है। हिंदी भाषा में हिंदी साहित्य, उपन्यास, कहानी, मिथक, विज्ञान, संकल्प, गौरव इत्यादि लिखी गई। हिंदी के हिंदी साहित्य संसार में विद्वान का आकर्षण किया। परिप्रेक्ष्यक हिंदी साहित्य का इतिहास नामक ग्रंथ समस्त सही गाली-काली नामक फीचर विवाह में लिखा। तुलसीदास, जीतनदास, जामिदार नगला, इ.ह. इंदिरा जयनाथ प्राप्त रहा।

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वैद्विकता में हिंदी भाषा के विकास हेतु प्रयास उपाय

1. वैद्विकता के परिचालक हिंदी भाषा में जो परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं उस प्रवृत्ति को हम रोक सकते हैं। गर्म धारा नहीं कर सकते हम स्वयं सतर्क रह सकते हैं ग्रामीण अपने योग्यों को सतर्क रख सकते हैं क्योंकि मानक भाषा में सततता की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

2. साहित्य के साथ साथ वैद्विकता हिंदी पाठ्यक्रम के उपलब्ध करने होंगे। क्योंकि अंग्रेजी का आकर्षण साहित्य के कारण नहीं हैं उसमें जो प्रशिक्षक कोर्सेज़ आंतरिक ओरिंटेंटेड पाठ्यक्रम है, हम कारण है। अगर हिंदी में भी ऐसे पाठ्यक्रम की उपलब्धि हो जाए तो अंग्रेजी के प्रति आग्रह की पहिच का आकर्षण कर हो जाएगा और हिंदी का प्रसार प्राप्त आज जो दुर्गाहो जाएगा जैसे प्रधानमंत्री अनुबाद विज्ञान, विज्ञान, निर्माण आदि। उसी तरह विज्ञान और विकल्प के क्षेत्र की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

3. वैद्विकता के हिंदी का पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए हिंदी जगत के विद्वान और सरकार ने प्रयास करने चाहिए। वहाँ विज्ञान-विद्वान एवं प्रोफेसर आयुर्विज्ञान ने प्रामाण्यात्मक हिंदी बनाई जिसमें अनुप्रयोग और उपकरण को महत्व दिया गया हिंदी भाषा में अब घोटे घोटे सर्टिफिकेट कोर्स भी उपलब्ध हैं जिसमें व्यापक कौल बांसे जाते हैं व्यापक लेखन कौल होता है आदि का प्रभावित दिया जाता है।

4. हिंदी भाषा में विश्लेषण हर अभ्यासक प्रश्नात्मक मीलों को बूंध और संपर्क कार्य में आए बदलाए विद्वद्ध कर उसमें हटों गना चाहिए। यदि हिंदी मीलार्का तक सीमित न रहकर हम अपने विद्वद्ध अन्य साहित्य वैद्वतीय धरातल पर पहुँचने के लिए संगठन शाखाओं का अत्यधिकार प्रयास करना चाहिए।

5. विज्ञान-विद्वान नवीनता के हिंदी विभाग अपनी स्वतंत्र वैद्विकता भावना कर लेना चाहिए।

6. हिंदी विभाग में सीटरों में सहभागिता को पदना-नका सहभागिता हिंदी में अनुभव कर्ता हो वह हिंदी का सहभागिता विभा को भाषा का प्रभाव प्रमाणित कर सकना चाहिए।

7. हिंदी के पारंपरिक शाखाओं का विकास करना होगा यह पूर्व शिक्षक वर्तमान पर हिंदी के पारंपरिक शाखाओं के अनुसार करना चाहिए।

8. प्रतिवारी वैद्विकता संस्थाओं क्रमशः तथा रोजगार के कार्य में हिंदी का प्रयोग समान तथा अपने मनो देना होगा।

निर्देश

उपर्युक्त विवेचन से यह माना जाता है कि वैद्विकता के दौर में हम विश्व का एक नया रूप में तलाशने करेंगे में वैद्विकता की संकल्पना साक्षात् करने में हिंदी भाषा भागी अपनी विश्व भूमिका निभाएगा है। वाजिः संकल्प में हिंदी भाषा इस विश्व की भाषाओं में सबसे प्रथम भाषा ग्रामीण भाषा का काम करता है। हिंदी भाषा ग्रामीण की भाषा है। विश्व के प्राचीन साहित्यों में सबसे ग्रामीण भाषा है। हिंदी के दौर में हिंदी ने अपना भविष्य उत्साह दिखाया है। हिंदी अपनी वह भूमिका तथा साहित्य की विशेषता के बल पर प्रकट किया है। गार हिंदी अपनी वह भूमिका तथा साहित्य के बल पर स्वीकार किया गया। गार हिंदी के दौर में हिंदी ने अपना भविष्य उत्साह दिखाया है। हिंदी अपनी वह भूमिका तथा साहित्य की विशेषता के बल पर प्रकट किया गया।
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(hotai, amar hotai bhi hoi to nanoorki ke liye koashal mahtavpurn hain jo patyakam se padey hi nahi jaate. har kshetra me puri tayari karni hote. nanoorki visesh hain to vishe ke liye vishe bhasha ka hii praman karna hoga. bhunyamar bhi shururshakti kshetra ki bhot hain bharat mein apna utpadan bhenken ke liye hindi bhasha ka sahara le rahi hain. vaishik hindii ke pramanikata ko lekar nimanakta myodo par vichar kiyaa ja sakata hain.

1) vaishik hindii ki kahat:

sahara kahat ke hodd mein bharat pichhe nahi hain. iska ekamatra karvan yah hai ki hindii ka vyapak viantar. sambandh, durdasra ke karvan hindii vyapak rup mein praman karna hain. durap, sarvokal, samajchar pat, film, rakhiyo, aadhi kshetra mein hindii ka praman bhut bhad ra hai. jnananchara myadho mein hindii ke abhyakti ko nirantar badaya hain.

2) vijanon mein hindii:

vijapna ek vyapata kala hai. uska apnaa vyapta shaar, kanoon aur shakhi hote hain. vijapna abhyakt vartti, padarsh, kumare, plet, banglo, jamini, jwelari kishri ki bhi sambandh mein ho sakate hain. iske sath hi sath vrideh, kishri, shrav, durap vyapta mein ho sakate hain. pat-patikaran, paster, pempta, samajchar pat, hoshins, rakhiyo, durdasra aadhi jaisi aneke kshetra mein vijapna bana jaaataye hain. shikhi, paamik, naitik, rajnitiik, saamajik, vyapta aadhi aneke vyaktoorp ar hindii bhasha ki alam-alang shakhi k praman kar vijapna bana jaae ya sakate hain. ishi sathi mein hindii bhasha mein bane hujaro vijapna k ho njarantaal nahi me sakate hain.

3) ilektronnik myad mein hindii:

sahara myadha mein praman hindii tatha saahhyik hindii ke rup mein kavi bhulalaya aur raha hain. bhunyamajkar, bajaranad, upamoktavada samvaad k shakale hindii aantarshakti shakar pe praman hain rahi hain. apne paasmaarip rup ke vyapta kar vijapna bana jaae ya sakate hain. iska praman karitay hain. vaishikshikaran ke vyapka aakasha mein apne banchha mein todkar hindii aantarshakti mahamaar pe chal raha hain. ilektronnik myadha mein hindii dhal raha hain. iski sututhi hain. iska abhimaan bhie hain ki ilektronnik myadha ke durara hindii ne puri bharat ka saasakti, saahhyik, saamajik aur bhagyaamak ekatalata ko ekata ke dhaare mein manaye ya kaam kiyaa hain.

4) intelnet aur hindii:

hindii bhasha vijan mein intelnet jaisi aahunik jnananchara myadha ki bhoomikha ki sikhavatlekan se yeh swast hain ki intelnet hindii bhasha vijan mein saahhyik pramanivati myadha baan raha hain. intelnet ke myadha se hindii pat-patikaran, nithinat suchnaai, purakhe ham praman hain rahi hain. abt: hindii bhasha vijan mein intelnet disha darsak banta njarer raha hain. ham hindii bhasha ko intelnet ke myadha mein jitaan jeevanoopori, vyajashamuskul banane ki drasti se praman karte hain juanii jallii samudr oor shaktiman bhasha ban kar vijan baar se amane ayeehii. sarankari, saarjnaak, vyaktitv, skoolen, kollboh mein vyapak taar pe yad hindii bhasha vijan ke liye intelnet ka praman kiyaa jajaana to hindii anttar: mahaar pr amphaa bhunayan banateyi.

5) haarkidhaa purur aur hindii:

hindii ka aantarjaliik swapna nishit hi vyapak dharatal par shriya parikshita hota hain. aantarjala par prakasan pat-patikaran o amake nilai vijan o则是 jishii de, Hindii ka aantarjaliik purvdehi pitarina mahaar samruudh abhasth hain, lekin isme aarshi sahityaavataar bhi dihaari deshii. Hindii rachnaakar, rachak aur aadhexa ko aantarjaliik janaar mein sakshar hoon abhasth hain. hindii pariskar o rachnaa ko chahiye kisi k 21sh badi ke janaanjan srno aur chunvitiyo ko kenda mein rakhor apnaa maraamu karne.

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6) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों में हिंदी :
शिक्षा संस्थानों के अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय विभागों के भिंत्र कार्यालयों में भी हिंदी प्रशिक्षण और हिंदी अधिकारी की नियुक्ति की जाती है। इन प्रशिक्षणों का कार्यालय में उपस्थित अंश हिंदी भाषी कर्मचारियों को हिंदी का प्रशिक्षण देना होता है। अध्यापक के आवश्यक साहित्य के माध्यम से अपनी संस्कृति, मायने और धरोहरों को अभिव्यक्त करने का प्रायश्चित्त किया जाता है। इसी संस्कृति तुलना का काम भी करती है। कई विद्वान इन्दिरा हिंदी की विशिष्टता का और आकर्षित है और उन्होंने इस भाषा पर अपना प्रमुख सिद्ध किया। उन्होंने हिंदी में रचनाएँ भी की, खास जिस हिंदी से अपनी भाषा में और अपनी भाषा से हिंदी में अनुवाद किए। इस तरह हिंदी ज्ञान-विज्ञान और साहित्य-संस्कृति के आदान-प्रदान का माध्यम बन गई।

7) सरकारी कार्यालयों में हिंदी :
भारत में प्रशिक्षण एवं सशक्तनता के पश्चात ही सरकारी व नौकरी कार्यालयों में शासनाधीन कार्य संपादन हेतु एक सरल, सुसंगठित, सहज एवं बोधगम्य भाषा की आवश्यकता महसूस हुई और यही सारी विशेषताएं हिंदी में मौजूद है। अतः शिक्षा के पदाधिकारियों से तेलुगू चिह्न वर्गीकरण कर्मचारियों एवं शास्त्रीय शिक्षा और शोधिक भाषा पर आधारित कार्य को भाषा, विद्वान की भाषा बन दिया है।

इसीलिए आज किसी भी कार्यालय में परिचय, ज्ञान, पुष्टि की, अविकल्पना, प्रेस विज्ञान, कार्यालय आदेश, अनुसंधान जैसे महत्वपूर्ण कार्य हिंदी के भ्रमणशील हो रहा है। साहित्यालय में हिंदी प्रतिवेदन के पदों की भर्ती भी की जाती है।

8) अनुसरणीय हिंदी :
आज अनुभव का गुरु है। अनुभव के युग में अनुभव का अधिक महत्व है। इसीलिए आज अनुभव के क्षेत्र में रोजगार की संभावनाएं पहले से अधिक बड़ी गई है। अनुभव का क्षेत्र व्यापक है। इसीलिए रोजगार भी व्यापक है। पत्रवार, धार्मिक क्षेत्र, न्यायालय, शिक्षा क्षेत्र, संस्कृति आदान-प्रदान, संसार माध्यम, तकनीकी एवं वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान-विज्ञान के लिए, विभिन्न गतिविधियों में अनुभव अनिवार्य प्रवृत्ति बनता जा रहा है। इसका उपयोग ज्ञान बढ़ाता जा रहा है, अतः रोजगार की संभावनाएं भी बढ़ती जा रही हैं। हिंदी विश्वास का ज्ञान तथा अन्य भाषा का ज्ञान होने से रोजगार पाना अधिक सुलभ होता जा रहा है।

9) वैज्ञानिक (Knowledge Process Outsourcing), भौतिक (Business Process Outsourcing) में हिंदी :
कंपनियों / बीपीओ उड़ोग ने भारतीय युवाओं के लिए अवसरों के दूरांकन किया है। यह एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जिसमें केवल हजारों युवाओं को नौकरी प्रदान की जा रही है। इसकी उच्चतम स्तर पर रोजगार अभियान का पेय पूरक उपयोगी है।

ये कंपनियाँ भारतीय युवाओं को आकर्षक पेयकूट के साथ सहभाग करने वाले उद्योगों एवं पूरक पेयकूट के लिए कार्य करती है। सरल भाषा में केरल के बड़े बॉलहॉल उद्योगों ने अपने बच्चों को बालकों को सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए भारतीय युवाओं को नौकरी पर किया है। ये कंपनियाँ भारतीय संसाधनों द्वारा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उद्योगों को सौदा देने के लिए नौकरी प्रदान करती है। बीपीओ वैज्ञानिक पेयकूट में सबसे अधिक नौकरी प्रदान करने के लिए अधिक प्रतिवेदन बनाने वाले हैं। उद्योगों ने अपने उद्योग के शौकियत सार्वजनिक नियमों के लाभ से सही तरह के व्यवसायों के लिए प्रभावित होता है जिसके लिए उच्च शिक्षा का ज्ञान भर्ती जरूरी है। कंपनियों ने उड़ोग के कुछ उद्योगों के लिए नौकरी प्रदान की है। इसलिए ज्ञान और कौन्सल्टेंट नौकरी से बालकों के लिए अधिक प्रकाश मिला है। ये कंपनियाँ अपने भारतीय संसाधनों द्वारा बालकों को आशा देती है। बीपीओ वैज्ञानिक पेयकूट में सबसे अधिक प्रतिवेदन बनाने वाले हैं। इसलिए ज्ञान और कौन्सल्टेंट नौकरी से बालकों के लिए अधिक प्रकाश मिला है।
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Vesikaran Aur Hindi Bhasha

Shri. Nitin Hindurav Kumbhar
Sahayak Prayagraj (Hindi)
Arts., Sainyans Aundh Komsar Kolage, Sammanand Nagar (Bulri)
Tah. Puslap, Jhilsa, Sanganeri.

21वीं सदी विभिन्न आविष्कारों और उपलब्धियों के कारण सबसे तीव्र परिवर्तनों और संक्रमण वाली शताब्दी शिक्षा हो रही है। विज्ञान एवं तकनीकी के क्षेत्र में हो रही आवश्यक वृद्धि के कारण पूरी तरह दुनिया एक वैश्विक गायब में परिवर्तन हो रही है। भौगोलिक दूरी – दराज की दूरी कम हो रही है। समूचे विश्व को एक गायब में तब्दील करने के लिए इस प्रक्रिया को ही अंग्रेजी में ‘Globalization’ (ग्लोबलाइजेशन) कहा जाता है। अंग्रेजी के इस ‘वॉल्बलाइजेशन’ शब्द के लिए हिंदी में वैश्विककरण, मूलदंडकरण, विथायण, जागतिकीकरण आदि पर्यायी शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। खुले रूप से इनका शादिक अर्थ है – पूरे विश्व का एकीकरण।

अर्थात् बिना किसी बंधन के एक देश से दूसरे देश तक पश्चात्तात्त्विक उत्पादों, विचारों, मूल्यों आदि का आपस में साझा व्यवहार एवं आदान – प्रदान करना है। वैश्विककरण को परिभाषित करते हुए ‘रचयितामण्डल’ जी लिखते हैं कि – “वैश्विककरण वस्तुतः उस एकप्रकार के संचार का सिद्धांत है, जिसके अंतर्गत वस्तुओं, सत्ताओं, उत्पादन साधनों, कब्जों माल, वित्त, प्रौद्योगिकी आदि का बिना किसी नियंत्रण के देश की सीमाओं से परे सीधा प्रसार होता है”।

अम वूमार दुबे ने वैश्विककरण के संदर्भ में कहा है, “अधूर्रूक मूलदंडकरण का पहला और प्राचीन अर्थ है, एक विश्व – अर्थतः और विश्व बाजार का निर्माण जिससे प्रत्येक राष्ट्र के अर्थव्यवस्था को अधिकारी तौर से जुड़ना होगा। ... तथा कंप्यूटर, इंटरनेट और संचार के अध्युनिकतम साधनों के जरिये से दुनिया में राष्ट्रों, समुदायों, संस्कृतियों और व्यक्तियों के बीच प्रभाव का बन से कमाल होते चले जाना।”

एवं कोचर कहते हैं, “वैश्विककरण का उपयोग अत्यंत आर्थिक वैश्विककरण के संदर्भ में किया जाता है, अर्थात्, व्यवहार, विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निर्विवेक, गूही प्रावधान, वित्त और प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रसार के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था का अंतरराष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में एकीकरण।”

अतः वैश्विककरण एक ऐसी प्रक्रिया है जिससे पूरी दुनिया की तस्वीर बदल दी है। बाजारवाद के इस युग में आज मानव जीवन का प्रात्येक क्षेत्र प्रभावित है। प्रत्येक महत्त्वपूर्ण व्यावसायिक दृष्टिकोण से देखा जा रही है। ऐसे में साहित्य, सांगीतिक, कला, विज्ञान, दर्शन तथा भाषा के वैश्विक पर भी अंतर होना स्वाभाविक है।

भाषा विज्ञान और भाषावादों की अभिव्यक्ति का एक साझा साधन और माध्यम है। विश्व में कई भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं और समस्त भाषाओं आपस में संवेदना के सार पर जुड़कर रहती है परंतु हिंदी भाषा अपनी सहजता और वैश्विककरण के कारण इस संवेदनशीलता की विशेषता के अंतरंग निकट है। परिणाम: वर्तमान में हिंदी हमारे देश के मानचित्र पर व्यापक फलन के रूप में ही नहीं बल्कि संपूर्ण विश्व को एक सूत्र में बोधे रखने का महत्वपूर्ण कर रही है।

किसी भी भाषा को निन्म विशेषताएँ वैश्विक संदर्भ प्राप्त करती है –
1. उसके बोलने – समझने तथा चाहने वालों की संख्या बड़ी मात्रा में ही और वे विश्व के अनेक देशों में फैले हो।
2. उस भाषा में साहित्य – सूचना की प्रधानी परंपरा हो और प्रायः सभी विद्वान वैविध्यपूर्ण एवं समृद्ध हो। उस भाषा में सृजित कम – से – कम एक विज्ञान का साहित्य विश्वस्तरीय हो।
3. उसकी शब्द – संपदा विपुल एवं विद्यमान हो।
4. उसकी संरचना तथा लिपि संरचना, सूचना एवं वैज्ञानिक रूप हो।
5. उसके ए विश्व का साथ एवं तकनीकी उपलब्धियों के साथ अपना – आपको पुरस्कृत एवं समायोजित करने की क्षमता से गुड हो।
6. The inter-disciplinary panel discussions, academic meetings, academic events and lectures are conducted by the faculty members of the University. 
7. The conference proceedings will be published in the form of a special issue of the Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal (AIIRJ) ISSN 2349-638x
8. The conference website is www.aiirjournal.com
9. The Chief Editor is Pramod P.Tandale, Mobile No. 09922455749, Email: aiirjpramod@gmail.com
10. The conference is conducted by Rayat Shikshan Sanstha’s Prof. Dr. N.D. Patil Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur (Perid)
हिंदी विश्व के प्रायः सभी महत्वपूर्ण देशों के विश्वविद्यालयों में अध्ययन — अध्यापन में भागीदार है। अकेले अमेरिका में ही लगभग एक सौ पचास से ज्यादा शैक्षिक संस्थाओं में हिंदी का पठन — पाठन हो रहा है। इसके अलावा अब तक विश्व हिंदी सम्मेलन मॉरीशस, जिनिदाद, लंदन, सूरीनाम तथा न्युयॉर्क जैसे स्थानों पर सम्मेलन हो चुके हैं। जो वैश्विककरण की दृष्टि से हिंदी का एक महत्वपूर्ण ही कहीं जा सकती है। फलतः हिंदी विश्व के सबसे बड़े वैश्विक भाषा की ही राजपत्र भाषा नहीं है बल्कि पाकिस्तान, नेपाल, भूटान, बांग्लादेश, फिजी, मॉरीशिया, गुयाना, जिनिदाद तथा सूरीनाम जैसे देशों की सम्पर्क भाषा भी है। अतः वैश्विककरण की प्रक्रिया में हिंदी अपनी पूरी क्षमता के साथ योगदान दे रही है।

निष्कर्ष :

निष्कर्ष रूप में कहा जा सकता है कि विदेशी निर्देशकों और कंपनियों को भारत के धरातल पर उतरने के लिए एवं उपभोक्ताओं को आकर्षित करने के लिए हिंदी के सहारे की सबसे आवश्यकता है। अपनी इसी आवश्यकता के चलते वे अपने उत्पादों की जानकारी, उनकी विज्ञापन सामग्री हिंदी में प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं। आज हिंदी किसी प्रदेश विशेष या देश की भाषा न रहकर समूचे विश्व की भाषा बन गई है। अतः वर्तमान वैश्विक परिवेश में हिंदी की बढ़ती महत्व का कारण आज हिंदी राष्ट्रभाषा की गंगा से विषमभाषा का गंगासागर बनने की प्रक्रिया में है।

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किंतु गुंतांपूरीचा असतो हे वरील माहितीचा आधारे आपल्या लक्षात येते बोटीचा विवार केला तर बोलिमध्ये झापातून बदल होत आहे, बोलक बोटी भाषा बोलण्याची अवधी दुसरी भाषा माणजे प्रामाण्याचा किंतु इंग्रजी भाषा बोलणे पसंत करतलांजवळ बोलीभाषांची स्थिती लक्षण पेली तर ती अदान विचारकरण आहे. आज उपलब्ध असणाऱ्या बोलीच्या केवळ १२ भाषांमध्ये कर्मचारी प्रसिद्ध होतात. १७ भाषांमध्ये विविधता निर्गत होतात अत्यंत विविधता आणि अशक्त आहे.

शेतकर्ताच्या असिं विविधता पूर्वांत लेखनांमध्ये बोलतो. बोलतांना वापरतांना आढळतो. बोलाव्याने तर वापरातील बोली त्याच्या कारण उपलब्धता आहे.

कुणाबी बोलतांना वापरतो आहे. कुणाबीच्या मराठी संस्कृत मधील कुणाबी बोलतो आहे.

"कुणाबी हे मराठी बोलाव्याच्या दोन भागांतील भाग आहे. पहिला भाग मराठी आणि दुसरा भाग इंग्रजी आहे. कुणाबी हा मराठी बोलतो आहे. कुणाबीच्या मराठीमध्ये कुणाबी बोलतो आहे. कुणाबीच्या मराठीमध्ये कुणाबी बोलतो आहे."

कृपया ध्यानात राहणे, केवळ बोलतांना वापरतो आहे. कुणाबीच्या मराठी संस्कृत मधील कुणाबी बोलतो आहे. कुणाबीच्या मराठी संस्कृत मधील कुणाबी बोलतो आहे. कुणाबीच्या मराठी संस्कृत मधील कुणाबी बोलतो आहे.
त संपूणं दिण माणवांना ‘ताव’ प्रत्येक लावला जातो. उदा. कर – करताव, मर – मरताव.

कोली बोलतात:

कोली या शब्दाची व्युत्तती अंत्क प्रकोर केली जाते; कोली हा शब्द ‘कुट’ या शब्दापूर्वात उत्पन्न झाला तर त्याचा मानवांतील अर्थ आहे. कोली हे शब्दासून वाचल्यासून अर्थ असंगत भाषेत कोर्ल्यांचा वातावरण होते. तर त्याच्या भाषेत शब्द ‘कोली’ नांवने निमित्तांत भारतीय लोकांचे वातावरण आणि एवढेत मण्डळी, नाग, मुंबई ह्या शहरांची मुळ रूपांतरीतील व्यक्तांनी पुरस्कृत होते. कोली हे भारतेत त्याच्या वातावरणात केलेल्या व्यक्तीसूक्तीसूक्तीच्या वातस्थलात वापरलेल्या शब्दांचे अर्थ म्हणजेच भारतीय संस्कृतीच्या अस्तित्वात आहेत.

५) कोणतीतर कुणाची कोलीची पुढीलशब्दांा ‘ताव’ प्रत्येक लावला जातो. उदा. कर – करताव, मर – मरताव.

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Pr. - Pankaj Shashwat Shastri
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रोज संस्कृती हा ध्नांगड़यास शेतक याच्याकडे तपासूने कामकाजकडून टरप्ल्याच्या अंदा दिवशी शेतक याच्याची विविध समयात आणि त्यांची सोशलकॅटिक्या यांनी वातावरणात योग्यता दिलेली झाल्यात आहे.

१९९० नंतर या चौकील्या संगणक पट्टी हे महाविद्यालयात शेतक याच्याच्या याच्यात रंग डरावतील अनुसार आणि इतर स्थानांतरित झाल्यास या शेतक याच्याची विविध वातावरण आणि माध्यमाचे रंग आणि वातावरणात यांच्यामध्ये साजसज्ज्यानंतर झाला आहे.

शेतक याच्याच्या मध्ये महानागरीय जिवनासाठी शेतक याच्याची या वंद्याळयाच्या स्थानात दिसतो. गामणी परिसर, तेलिओ सांगांकाका, एकादेशी विकल्प, तेलिओ, माघा वाक्याचा याच्याचोवरे कार्यक्रम वास्तवायला जात घेतात. प्रवाह संघीत पत्ती ताराची व्यक्तीला आहे. तर रंगलंब रंग वाचक आणि वावळी संविधान संघे रेपोर्टमध्ये आहेत. भीमागाळा वाक्याच्या शेतक रांगवरील, शेतकाऱ्याकडे यांच्या जागतिकात, प्रश्नपत्रे यासारखेचा कर्मवाहीचा जवळ घेतात. लेखक विविध संस्थानाच्या वातावरणात शेतकच्या बाह्यसाधक आहे.

शेतक यांनी अंग जागतिकात आणि शेतक रंगवरील यांनी हे शेतकाची आणि गामणी मसूद, आणि गामणी निर्मातांच्या निश्चेष्टासाठी आहे. तलात माणे हा ताराची व्यक्तीला आहे. तत्काळी गणकाच्या वातावरणात जात घेतात. शेतकाऱ्याचा कर्मवाहीचा जवळ घेतात. आणि गामणी शेतकाऱ्याच्या वातावरणात जात घेतात.

गामणी मांडवाच्या कळा हस्ताक्षराची तिथी मोठेही आहे. तत्काळी कर्मवाहीही वातावरण आहे. तत्काळी कर्मवाहीत म्हणजेसाठी पत्तिक झाला आहे. मटंत्रक्षेत्राची ती ठर यांनुसार संसाधनानंतर झाला आहे. प्रयोगात यांच्या वाढ येत याची परवती जीवनात रंग झाला आहे.

वातावरणाची शेतक रंगवरील जीवनात आणि आतिथिक एकत्रित घेतात. व रांगवरील पाहतात. लेखकांनी सहा अंकहार कळा आहे. पार्ट्याच्या मध्ये भारतीय मानवाच्या शेतकाऱ्याची विषयी शिक्षण घेते. किंवा पुरुषाचा यांना लांब विविध कळा वातावरणात ती ठर हस्ताक्षराची तिथी होत शेतक दुबे कळा आहे.

कळणात होत हे या कार्यक्रमातील महाविद्यालयाचे लेखक. गावानंतर म्हणजेसाठी प्रवाह दिली आहे. या कळणात यांनी गावानंतर निर्धारित कळा आहे. कळणात जीवनात आणि पुरुषाच्या शेतकाऱ्याची सोशलकॅटिक्या लिहिलेल्या वातावरणात आपल्याचा गावानंतर म्हणजेसाठी पत्तिक झाला आहे. वातावरणाचा रुंदा अंकहार होत. तलात माणे हा ताराची व्यक्तीला आहे. तत्काळी गणकाच्या वातावरणात जात घेतात. तर शेतक माणे हा ताराची व्यक्तीला साजसज्ज्यानंतर वातावरण आहेत. तर शेतक माणे हा ताराची व्यक्तीला साजसज्ज्यानंतर वातावरण आहेत.
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Aaho. 'jaatvana' maQyao dilatavarIla  Anyaaya  vaastvapNao roKaTtat.naamadova kaMbaLo yaaMcaI 'raGavavaoL' ]nasaavalaI', 'saajarMga' yaa maatMga samaajaacao du: K hala AapoYTa daird`ya saaMgaNaaáyaa kqaa Aahot. yaa kaLatIla ivaXaoYata duYkaLsadRXya BaagaatIla mah%vaacaa p`Xna mhNajao paNaI haoya. Aqaa itinasagaa cyaa majaI -cyaa XaotkáyaaMcyaa svaPnaalaa Aakar idlaa jaatao. Asao Asalao trI AilakDo kaLat ivaivaQa AaOdyaaoigak AaËmaNaamauLo naYT JaalaolaI jaMgalao AaiNa %yaacaa kaop yaacaa pirNaama mhNajao paNyaacaI vaaNavaa haoya. paNyaacaa gaMBaIr p`Xna AaiNa kRYaI saMskRtI cao pDJaD %yaatUna Aalaolao naOraXya yaacao yaqaaqa -maaMDNaI krNaaro laoKk mhNajao saMdanaMd doXamauK yaaMcaI 'thana' 'baaraomaasa' yaadRYTInao mah%vaacyaa Aahot. tr ivakasa yaaojanaacyaa naavaaKalaI XahraMcaI p`gatI saaQaNyaacyaa hotUnao QarNa baaQaMNyaasaazI sarkarI kaya dacaaM jabardstInao AiQak ar vaap$na Xaotkáyaalaa maatosam aana AsaNaaáyaa jaimanaI kaZUna Gao}na yaa BaUmaatoXaI taTatUT krNaaáyaa yaa vyavasqaonao XaotkrI ]Qdvast Jaalaa. %yaacaI Agaitkta ivaXvaasa paTIla yaaMcyaa 'JaaDaJaDtI', 'paMigara'tUna p`KrpNao ica~It JaalaI Aaho. 1990 naM<arcao g`aamaINa samaajaj aIvanaacao paNyaasaarKo mah%vaacao p`Xna yaa laoKkanaI samaqa -pNoa maaMDlao Aahot. maaohna paTIla yaaMcyaa 'bastana' maQyao XaotI vyavasaayaavarIla saMkT gaDd kolao Aaho. XahrIkrNaamauLo KoDyaMacao Aist%va Qa ao@yaat Aalaolao Aaho.XaotImaQyao AayauYyaBar raBaNyaapoxaa XaotI ivakUna eka dmaat PaOsaa imaLvaU AXaI Baavanaa vaaZIlaa laagalaolaI Aaho. 1990 naMtrcao AaQauinakIkrNaatIla BaaYya krNaarI vaOiXaYTyapUNa -kadbaMrI Aaho. rmaoXa [MgaLo ]~adkr yaaMcaI 'inaXaaNaI Davaa AMgaza' hI kadbaMrI saaxarta saar#yaa gaMBaIr ivaYayaavar ivaanaodI AMgaanao kolaolaI maaMDNaI ivaXaoYa laxa vaoQato. 1990 naM<arcyaa kadbaMrIt jaagaitkIkrNaacyaa g`aamaINa jaIvanaavarIla p`Baava %yaacao kmaI AiQak pirNaam a AaiNa %yaacao sva$p yaacaa ivacaar ]prao@t laoKkacyaa saaih%yaacaa AByaasa kolaa naM<ar laxaat yaoto. samakalaIna ga`am aINa vaastvaacao ica~ vaastva AaiNa klpnaocyaa patLIvar maaMDNyaacaa p`ya%na yaa laoKkanaI kolaa Aaho. samaaraop: AaQauinaktocaa jaagaitkIkrNaacao pirNaamaatUna isaQd krNaarI g`aamavyavasqaa yaa kaLatIla kadbaMrI vaaDmayaanao ica~It kolaI Aaho. rajakarNa AaQauinaktocaa jaagaitkIkrNa yaaMcaa p`Baava AaiNa g`aamaINa samaajaacao kmaalaIcao pirvat- phayalaa imaLto.yaa badla%yaa vaastvaacao p`BaavaI va klaa%mak ica~Na ga`amaINa kadbaMrIkaranaI kolao Aaho. ho AByaasaava$na spYT haoto. saMdBa-: 1. jaagaitkIkrNa AaiNa marazI saaih%ya gaayakvaaD Xard, sauinala iXaMdo 2. jaagaitkIkrNa AaiNa g`aamaINa saaih%ya banasaaoDo p`vaINa gaavaMDo 3. g`aamaINa kqaa sva$p AaiNa ivakasa maulaaTo vaasaudova 4. saazaotrI saaih%ya p`vaah laulaokr p`lhad 5. g`aamasaMskRtI yaadva AanaMd 6. saaih%ya AaiNa samaaja naaganaaqa kaotapllao 7. marazI g`aamaINa kadbaMrI rvaId` zakUr 8. gaolyaa AQa-Xat katIla marazI kadbaMrI Kaolao ivalaasa

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6. mahili AaiNa matsam: abhagadi kandale
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**निक्षेपः**

1. **२४व्या शरद पंचमी** अनुसार सर्वाधिक विश्व विद्यालय के लिए क्षेत्र परिवर्तन कराने के लिए सर्वेक्षण करने से पहले, संबंधित विभागों और संस्थानों को रूपांतरण पूरा करने की आवश्यकता होगी।

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6. **२९व्या शरद पंचमी** अनुसार सर्वाधिक विश्व विद्यालय के लिए क्षेत्र परिवर्तन करने से पहले, संबंधित विभागों और संस्थानों को रूपांतरण पूरा करने की आवश्यकता होगी।

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**समारोपः**

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- सामाजिक मुद्देचे — सहस्रशताचा (काशिम प्रसन, भारत — चीन, अमेरिका—उत्तर कोरिया, उत्तर कोरिया—दक्षिण कोरिया, इंडोनेशिया—पॅलेस्टाइन, इ.व. स्वरूप), भारतीय संसद, संस्थापत्य
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- जागतिकीकरणाचें विद्यापीठांच्या बाह्यस्था उत्कृष्ट गुणवत्तेच्या काही प्रशिक्षण आणि संस्थानी स्थापना झाली.
- शिक्षणाचे खजनीकरण वाढते.
- जागतिकीकरणामुळे उच्च शिक्षण येणाव वा विद्यापीठांकडे फो देणारे म्हणून पाहिले जात आहेत.
- उच्च शिक्षण मध्ये बनले आर्थिक क्रांति वसलेले उच्च शिक्षणपाय पाचित राहू लागले.
- भारतातील विद्यार्थी भारतात राहू हा देशातील विद्यापीठांत प्रवेश चेवून अभ्यासक्रम पूर्ण करू लागले.
- बाहरीय जगातील विद्यापीठाकडे भारतात येऊन भारतीय साडीव अभ्यास, अभ्यासक्रम, भौतिक संसाधने, अथवा पाच इतरांदी सुधिवा पुरूष पद्धती देत लागले.

**समारोह**:

जागतिकीकरणामुळे प्रत्येकासाठी निर्बन्धित करते अधिक संक्रमण नवीकरणाकाळी जुटवून व्यावहार्या लागते. स्वरूप बाह्यस्था ठविचत्कर हे सुरु व्यवसायासाठी लागेले. शिक्षण संसाधनाचे विस्तार जाते स्वरूप आरूढत्व अशा विद्यार्थी जगताला उपलब्ध करण्यासाठी चाहासोड अपेक्षा भारतीय शिक्षण संस्थापनात अभ्यासक्रमाची गुणवत्ता, जाकडे सातपदांची चांगला डेवलप्यास भाग पाहिले जाईल. शिक्षण प्रक्रियेतील सांस्कृतिक जागृती अभ्यासक्रम, शिक्षक चालण्या, परा शिक्षण, अध्यात्म ज्ञान, तत्त्व आदी बाह्यस्था नवत तत्त्वांशिक राखणे अपशिष्ठ म्हणेले.

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पर्यावरण, हितसंबंध, गरीबी, श्रीमती इत्यादी सर्वथा बारीकर जागरूकता करणाऱ्या व्यक्तींचे वर्द्द-वाईट-गॅम्यर- प्रशिक्षण झालेले आहेत. जगभरतील सर्व देशातल्या नावी जीवनातील संदर्भात बदलते गेले आहेत. नावी सुरक्षितताची अनुयोगी खेळपाळीची अनुसरणीतील अनुशासनी धेरा असलेले दिसत आहेत. नावी जीवनातील संगीत आज ऐकू येणे वंद झाले आहेत. नावी मूल्यांचा मोती सार्थकता --हास झाला आहे. माणसाचा माणसातातील विश्वास उढाता आहे, या जागरूकताच्या बाबी पडूळला व स्वतंत्र इत्यादी --माणसे- आशा या सर्व गोष्टी उजव्यत होत असताना असहयोगी, अनशीलतेच्या, अत्याचाराच्या पाहणाऱ्यासाठी जागरूकताकरणाऱ्या महत्त्वाच्या विषयाने विश्वासात सादृश्य पुढे मिळत होत. असून एकदम्या जागरूकतीकरणाऱ्याचे अद्यावधी वाचते.

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1999 चा मानवी विकास आह्वालत असे माहते आहे. की, यथार्थम बाजारपेट कार्यक्रमते या हस्तक्षेप काहीही उपयुक्त ठा शकत नाही. परंतु त्यामुळे समतेची श्रवणती मात्र देता येत नाही. आणि बाजारपेट मानवी विकासासाठी कीही उपयुक्त ठा शकत नाहीत. जिन्हांना मुळतात पुरुषसक्त समाजविवेकतील थांब दुष्यम आहेत. यांच्याच अर्थ प्राथमिक सत्यार्थ मुळताच ती समान नाही व जागतिकीकरणाच्या व व्यवस्थेच्या या यथार्थम बाजारपेटेच्या समतेची श्रवणती नसल्यावे तिच्या हे थांब आणेची ठरकील होताना दिसत आहेत. य्यकी मूल्यांकनाची, नागरिक मूल्यांकनांना मिळालीत उच्चती लागते ती तटत आहेत याच व जागतिकीकरणाचा बाजारपेट तर मुळताच फारसी फरची दृष्टी हजरी जात नाही.

जागतिकीकरणाच्या आरोप, अनधान, सेवा, शिक्षण अशा महाव्याची घोषणा माध्यम शासनाने खासगी करण आणेच्या गरिव कुटुंबसाठी शीतांना आरोपसिध्य युवा, अनधान सेवा, (रशींग), प्राथमिक ते उच्चशिक्षणपरंपराच्या सुविधा आर्थिक ढूळचा परवर्तन नसल्याचा तंत्रज्ञान वापरावन वाचवत राष्ट्राधीकी वेढ आली आहे. हीच अशा शीतांचा आर्थिक तंत्रज्ञान आणि राज्याचे देखे वाढत दिसते. जागतिकीकरणाच्या रेजीम निर्देशन होताने दिसते. शीतांची वावेळतीत हे संपत कार्य दिसत असले तरी या बाबु - पुढे आर्थिक असामान्यत्व आधारात दिसते.अगदी आय – टी शीत काम करणाच्या शीता तंत्रज्ञानी दिसताने पण तंत्रज्ञान वावेळी होताना लंबक, मानकात छात तुझे पुढे चित्रांजनक गोट गंधात दिसते. ती तंत्रज्ञान सुविधा समजत नाही. या नोकरताच्या शीतांचा वावेळी बिचणाचा कार्यशेती सुविधा उदा. तंत्रज्ञानाचा रस, तुझ संवेदनाची जागतिकीकरणांच्या संपूर्ण घेताना दिसते.नैतिक तोडणाने बाहेरी असणाऱ्याच फुर्तांचे बोडोंचेस संवेदना तणूपेलेला जागतिकीकरणांच्या तडा गेल्यासारखे वाडते. संस्कृतीने विविधारोगी करतो तिच्या गतिमान तंत्रज्ञानात शीतांच्याभेद होऊन प्रकृतीकाळीन लिंगांच्या प्रकार सापडे येऊन तिच्या अतिशय धोका निर्माण होताना दिसत आहे.

समालोचना :-

जागतिकीकरणाची प्रकट केलेला पुढे एकदा भागाची अवलोकन करेलाचा असा आहे. हे आणेची सांगिक केलेले हायण करेले आहे. तिला जगाचे नागरिक वासिणी लिहिले शीतांच्याशी म्हणून आकलनकाम्येच्या गुणांचा विशेषज्ञ: I.C.T. हे संपत कीडून यशस्वी प्राप्त करेल ती गोडी ह्याची शीतांची कार्यक्रम, आध्यात्मिक यांना कायम करेल आहे. हे - पुढे सामान्य आणण्यातील शीता - युद्धीकोणांचे अंदाजफल किंवा संकल्पना रूजणे गरेली आहे. मान्य हक्काच निर्माण करेल ह्याची मानवी हक्काची जागतिकता संबंध हे - पुढे आणण्यातील आणेच गरेली आहे. तर जागतिकीकरणाच्या व प्रकट केलेला शीतांच्या केंद्रीय शरीर ह्याची मूल्य कमी लेखे जाऊ नाही.

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4. I.S.U. — गुरुप्रीय महासंघ आचार्य त्याचे सात घटक त्याची सिंहवाळ कर्मसंगी व कार्यात फोरम ओळख संबंधित साधनाला पाठवली होती आहे.

5. सार्थक ‘— दक्षिण आशिया उपर्युक्तातील सात राष्ट्र (भारत, पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका, बांग्लादेश, नेपाल, भूटान, मलाव्या) इत्यादी. त्यांचा सह मुख्य उद्देश्य देखील त्यात अवलोकन पर्यंत सहकार्यातून विकसित झालेला झालेला आहे. 1904 साली काठांडू येथील वाच्याच वर्ष परित्याग घोषित करणारी परिसंच प्रसूती मुक्त विभागीय क्षेत्र निर्माण करणारी परिसंच म्हणून ते १०७का आदेशात मिळते. त्याच्याच काळात त्याची अपारांत बायांचा अन्य व्यक्त त्याच्याच काळी भावात उपर देखील आहे. देखील आहे. त्याच्याच काळी भोजनातिर्वाच सामाजिक स्थिती देखील काळीतिने कारणभूत असली तरी त्याचे खेत परिसंच सार्वभौमिक करून आहे.

जागतिककरण आणि राष्ट्रीय सार्वभौमिक समस्येच्या आव्हानाच्या जागतिककरण प्रयास व अप्रत्यक्ष अनेक बुद्धिमत्तेचे प्रकाश तथा गणनात आलेले. त्याचे स्वतंत्र उपरांत धारण करत आहे. त्यानुसार एकमेकारी प्रकाश जागरूकता झालेली. परिसंचमाचे जागरूकता करणारी प्रक्रिया देखील जागरूकता बनवण्यात विभागीय व्यक्त यशस्वी टर्लेली आहे. त्यांचा वातावरण काळी अपारांत बायांचा अन्य व्यक्त त्याच्याच काळी भावात उपर देखील आहे. देखील आहे. त्याच्याच काळी भोजनातिर्वाच सामाजिक स्थिती देखील काळीतिने कारणभूत असली तरी त्याचे खेत परिसंच सार्वभौमिक करून आहे.

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Aujukitiirigha bhаратive samaajavarit rajakrpya pgiraha:

svatMHya Pa`aPtInaMtr jagaacyaa PaazIvar Baartanao AaPalao AstI%va daKvaIlao Aaho. svaamaI ivavaokanaMdanaI BaartIya mhNajao ihMdU Qamaa - caI KrI AaoLK jagaalaa k$Na idlyaamauLo Baartaacao rajaikya mah%va AaNaKInaca vaaZlao. BaartakDo Asa NaarI saihUYNaUta rajaikyadRYyaa jagaalaa idlaolaI ek mahana doNagaI Aaho. Paihlao AaiNa dusaro mahayauQd Jaa lyaanaMtr Pa`%yaok doSaat rajaikya vaca - sva vaazvaNyaasaazI jaNaU sPaQa - ca laagalaolaI Aaho. hI spQaa - jarI varkrNaI idsaUna yaot nasalaI trI AatUna kayama saU$ Aaho. yaalaaca iSatyauQd mhNatat.

jaagaitkIkrNaacao BaartIya samaajaavarIla saaMskRitk PairNaa ma:

bhаратive sanksruti hai ek jagatii sbartam prachin sanksruti hpyun awalii jaaate. vratay kaalannugarr agar vratay pyaarnuanamar jagatiile anek sankruti namoep shalaya aaih. pay bhаратive sankrutiine aapala bana aayi baaraa aajhii jepala aaih. vaate ekanev karana karana bhаратive sanksrutiich ooranaa muuch vyavastha hoya. aajhii sankruun jagat bhаратive sanksruti lokpyii aaih. pay jaagitiirkiranbaa fe yaat bharative sankruti aadkali aaih. sanksrutiya muly vyavasthavarch ajj aaghat hoot aaih. uta. bhastavar haa shitaavar bhalala aaih.

nirksan et shiksrati:

jaagitiirikaranbaa bharative samajavar anek vyavaaiti pariyama saxalle aaih. he pariyama devtaahe oortee oor vyavastha samor don paryoom aaih. phhala paryoom karana jaagitiirkiranbaa pahamaam pyan te aarjmittiila shak naahii. karana jaagitiirkarna pyaachitaya sankruun jagatii nbhaleekarla aaih. dusare payanee bharative samajaiti jyaa jyaa baagavar aniket pariyama saxalle aaihhar nymam chhunyya karana hohan. jar he aak shalaa tari jaagitiirkarna pyaanayaa bhagatamaithi ek vaghnaav thorel yaat nityamant shaka naahii.
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अंत में सिर्फ इतना कहना उचित है कि, इस वैश्वीकरण के कुछ बोधे युवा लेखक अवश्य बच गए हैं जो वैश्वीकरण का निहितार्थ या इस शब्द का विपर्यय भली भांति समझ रहे हैं और भाषा एवं साहित्य के प्रति बहुत सतर्क हैं।

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2) योग ग्रहण के बाद लोगों जागरूकताकार्यों को कार्यान्वयन में दर्ज करने के लिए करियों होंगे। यदि देशमें भोजन-प्रणाली में वातावरणीय चालू आत्मविश्वास निर्मिती की जाती है, तो यह देश के मूल में दर्ज करने के पूर्व देश की आत्मविश्वास पावन दृष्टि का पालन करने के लिए होगा। इत्यादि, हास्य एवं सांस्कृतिक अंतर्गत योग का उपयोग करते हुए जनसमुदायों को उद्योग के मूल में दर्ज करने के पूर्व देश की आत्मविश्वास पावन दृष्टि का पालन करने के लिए होगा।

3) जागरूकताकार्यों के लिए लोगों को समावेश करने के लिए राजनीतिक सार्वजनिक प्रकाशन रहित्मन जागरूकता भर्ती किया जाएगा। यह योग जनसमुदायों को आत्मविश्वास पावन दृष्टि का पालन करने के पूर्व देश की आत्मविश्वास पावन दृष्टि का पालन करने के लिए होगा।

4) सर्वाधिक सार्वजनिक सार्वजनिक प्रकाशन रहित्मन जागरूकता भर्ती किया जाएगा। यह योग जनसमुदायों को आत्मविश्वास पावन दृष्टि का पालन करने के पूर्व देश की आत्मविश्वास पावन दृष्टि का पालन करने के लिए होगा।

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जागरूकताकार्यों के लिए –

1) अंतर्जातिक वस्त्राधिकारी अभ्यास करने 1996 से 2000 तक कार्य करने वाले सरणार्थी आदिवासीता अभ्यास करने वाले आधिकारिक भाषा समाज के लिए व्यापक समाज में शामिल होने के लिए कट्टर मूल में दर्ज करने के पूर्व देश की आत्मविश्वास पावन दृष्टि का पालन करने के लिए होगा।

2) भाषा समुदाय वस्त्राधिकारी अभ्यास करने 1996 से 2000 तक कार्य करने वाले सरणार्थी आदिवासीता अभ्यास करने वाले आधिकारिक भाषा समाज के लिए व्यापक समाज में शामिल होने के लिए कट्टर मूल में दर्ज करने के पूर्व देश की आत्मविश्वास पावन दृष्टि का पालन करने के लिए होगा।

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### Interdisciplinary National Level Conference

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1. बाजाराच्या कार्यांकाच्या अभाज्यास मध्ये विपणनात या कंपन्या क्षेत्रात असत.  
2. टंबॅडनाचा निर्माण, उन्नतीतील पांढर, आधुनिक क्षेत्राचा या कंपन्या नवकरण साधन करत.  
3. बुराराठी कंपन्या नाही, येथे देशातील योगदान तीत्र वेगमध्ये देशामध्ये भर्ती निवडत असतो.  
4. बुराराठी कंपन्या दररोज कंपन्यांसोबत योगदान केलेला असत. त्यामुळे विश्वात्मक सहभागीता भारतीय कंपनींच्या एकदम्याच्या देशात असते तर लयाच्या शाखा किंवा सलगन असत्या इतर देशातील कंपन्यांसोबत. पर्यवेक्षण गुंतवणूक करणे या शाखा किंवा सलगन संस्था कार्यांत्र करात.  

### बुराराठी कंपन्याची साधनतंत्र कार्यवाही -

1. देशातील बाजार या दुसरे क्षेत्रांत गुंतवणूक करणे अर्थव्यवस्थेत आपण निर्माण होतो. बुराराठी कंपनी ही मांडवलाची तुट भर्ती कार्यात रोजाने सोबत या पर्यवेक्षण चलन देखील आपल्यास.  
2. बुराराठी कंपन्यांच्या निर्माणाच्या विकती बनविनवयाची क्षमता असते. लागू केल्यास वाढते.  
3. शासनाधीन कार्यांवर वाढी होणार महसूलाचा प्रस्तुत सुदुर.  
4. बुराराठी कंपन्या यात्रा या क्षेत्रात ताजगीत कोराल व्यवस्थापनाचे कोराल सोबत आणाऱ्या.  
5. या कंपन्यांचा कामगाराचा चालक रोजगार व्यवस्थेत शुरू करत.  
6. प्राधिकोषाचा उच्च प्रतीतीचा या कमी किरकिरीवर व्यवस्थेत होतात.  
7. देशी उद्योगांच्या संघर्षात संबंधीत केलेल्या देशी उद्योगांचा पुनरुत्थान भेटाते त्याच्या उपयुक्तप्रकारे होतो.  

### बुराराठी कंपनीची साधनतंत्र कार्यवाही -

1. बुराराठी कंपनी माहिती, ज्ञान, संपर्क, जाहीरत अशा प्रकारे क्षेत्रात विभाग असतंपासून देशी संस्था मागे पडत जातात. नवउद्योग नामचांद होणाऱ्या.  
2. या कंपन्यांना देशात गुंतवणूक क्षेत्रांतील संस्थां, कार्याधीन, क्षेत्रातील संस्थां, प्रमाण भिक्कू देणे यासारखी मदत केली जात.  
3. त्यासाठी देशी उद्योगांसोबत बुराराठी कंपन्यांचा समावेश बनाणी होणाऱ्या.  
4. पर्यवेक्षण चलन निर्माणस्थळांची देखील अन्तर्गत करते जाणारे. सुसंगतीत तयार चलन मिळते, परत भारतात देशात असलेले पर्यवेक्षण चलन रोजाने.  
5. देशातील बाजार मैंणारे, रॉयटर्स, तात्त्विक सेवाच्या, व्यावहारिक रूपात संस्थानात या उद्योगांत याच उद्योगांना पुनरुत्थान भेटाते त्याच्या उपयोगप्रकारे होतात.  

### भारत आणि बुराराठी कंपनी -

बुराराठी कंपनीच्या भारत ही खुप मोठी बाजारेपेट आहे. पर्यवेक्षण गुंतवणूकस्थळाची भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था मोठी संघी आहे. भारतातील रोजगार, नुकसानिक भेट, व्यापार, पाणीपात्र सुविधा या कंपन्यांना अभाज्य आहे. भारतातील राजकाऱ्यांच्या संधीत पर्यवेक्षण अभाज्यव्यवस्थेत अधकारी मानून बोलते. बुराराठी कंपनीच्या भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत मंडळाच्या पर्यवेक्षण चलन आणले असले तरी भारतातील लागू उद्योगंगार त्याच्या वाईट परिसर होत होते.  

### संदर्भ -

1. भारतचा नेतृत्व, नागानाथ कोलायले (भारत ज्ञान कोषपुस्तक)  
2. दिपशत्व प्रकाशन सर्बसंघ प्रशिक्षा अवधारणा – 1 (लेखक – डॉ. किरण जी देसाई)  
3. प्र. मोहनले प्र. कार्यत (फडके प्रकाशन) व्यावसायिक प्रकाशन  
4. लॅक्टेयर्ज  
5. www.wikipedia.org.in
आयुषी आंतरराष्ट्रीय इंटरडिप्लिक्यूलर इंटरडिप्लिक्यूलर जर्नल (AIIRJ) ISSN 2349-638x
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अारोपकीरण्याचा भारतीय लोकसंस्कृतीदररूप परिणाम

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प्रस्तावना–
मानवी जीवनशैली इतिहासाचा विचार करताना आपल्या मानवी जीवनाचे विचार टपे दिसून वेलत. आमुनिक युगात उत्तम मानवी जीवनात खुप मोठा प्रमाण बदल होतात हात दिसून वेलत. राजशाही शासन व्यवस्था व वसाहतवाद ब लोकशाही याकळे मानवी जीवनाचा विकास हातेला हिसाब. हा विकास मानवाचे राहणीमाण, आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता, विचार सर्गाचा यातन स्थापित जगण्यात, युक्ता महापुरुषांचा विचार देखील वेगानीः, आधुनिक समयातील विचार अद्वितीयता विविधता केला. या अद्वितीयतेच्या स्वरूप सुंदर कालांतरावने बदल गेलेले दिसून वेलत. भारताचे सुतीला निह स्वरूपस्थित विकार केला. कालांतरावरील अद्वितीयतेचा लोक लक्ष्य आवश्यक होणार, जागतिकीकरण उद्देशीकरण धोरणाचा विकार क्रमाने भारताने केला. इ.स. 1947 साली भारताने आर्थिक धोरणाचा सुधारण धोरणाचा अर्हत्यावरून विचार अर्हताने डॉ. मनोहरनिंबो वन्ध्या वार्ताला केला.

जागतिकीकरणाचा अर्थ माणवें संपूर्ण जागी एक मोठा बाजारपेटेट संपूर्ण आत्माप्रकृती प्रक्रिया. जागतिकीकरणानंतर भारतीय समाजात झालेले बदल लवणीय आहेत. आपण मगणाच समाजातील नया बदलांचा अभाव करताना लांची दम येथे क्रमाने आहे. खरे तर समाजात उडे ती कृपित प्रमाणात जागतिकीकरणाचा प्रक्रियेत मोडलेले आहेत. त्यामुळे जागतिकीकरणाचा लोकसंस्कृती परिणाम विशेषतः भारतीय लोकसंस्कृती संदर्भातील अभावाणे अवघड आहेत. भारतातील इ.स. 1947 सावित्री जागतिकीकरणाचा विचार केला. आपण भारतीय जनतेचा विचारसंग्रह परिवर्तन चूजू आहे. ठुकरेत दिवी गोष्टीचा परिणाम स्वरूप लोक स्वातंत्र्य कसे लाभात द्या या स्वातंत्र्याप्रतिदैवीमाणे कारणाचा श्रेणी येथे तसेच भारतातील लोकसंस्कृती व शिक्षा, प्रामाण्य व शही स्वातंत्र्य, लोकसंस्कृती वाढीचे कारणे. इत्यादी गोष्टीचा अभाव कराने अवघड बनले आहे.

उद्देश्य –
1) जागतिकीकरणानंतर भारतीय बदल अभाव करणे.
2) जागतिकीकरणाळी भारतीय विकास व दर्शन एवढा आहावा करणे.
3) जागतिकीकरणाळी भारतीय प्रामाण्य - शही स्वातंत्र्याळा आहावा करणे.
4) भारतपूर्ण जगाचे जागतिकीकरणाळा लोकसंस्कृती आहावा करणे.
5) जागतिकीकरणांना भारतीय शैक्षणिक.
6) जागतिकीकरणाळी भारतीय बेरोजगारीचा आहावा करणे.

प्रबंध परिषद –
समाजात प्रवेश क्वयोलिया एक दर्शन असतो. अर्थ वर्तना स्वच्छदर्शित दर्शनाला हस्तियाचा हृदयाचा युगाने खुप खुप भाव झाले आहे. अशा प्रकारात दर्शन हा तयारीचा आर्थिक परिस्थितीवर विचारात धेतला जात असतो. जे लोक स्वातंत्र्य कसे असताना तो आपल्या आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक दर्शनाच्या समंजाम उंचविले यासांचे विचार कसे असतात. महून स्वातंत्र्याळी दर्शनाचा जेणेता विचार केला जाता तेथे त्याचे बुद्धिवशत्तेच स्वातंत्र्य आणि श्रमिकांचे स्वातंत्र्य माणवें बुद्धिवंत आणि श्रमिक असे दोन उपप्रकार घडतात.
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1) Interdisciplinary:
- Interdisciplinary Study involves the integration of different disciplines to create a new field of study.

2) Impact:
- Impact is the effect or influence of an event, behavior, or thing upon another event, behavior, or thing.

3) Social Sciences:
- Social Sciences are disciplines that study individuals and groups in society.

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ग्रंथपालांची व्यासाविकता

युवराज आंदराबाई पाठीं, ग्रंथालय

देशभांत आंदराबाई बुरबंदाराव नाईक

आर्ट्स, ऑंड सापस्स कोलेज, चिंकलो

रायट शिक्षाविद्या संस्थाने विभाग, मराठी

प्रस्तावना

ग्रंथालय हे सेवाप्रार्थी चौती नाते कर्मचार्य व्यवसाय आहेत. ग्रंथालयाची सेवाप्रार्थी चौती वर्तवाची परंपरा दर्जा अवलंबून आहे. ग्रंथालयाचा नवीन तत्त्वांशिक वापर करावी कार्यक्रम सेवा पुरविल्वा पाहिजेच. आपल्या कौशल्याने व ज्ञानने वाचकांना प्रशंसाशकांद्वारे आकर्षित केले पाहिजेच. जागतिक जगत वाचकांनी ग्रंथालयाच्या लाभ ग्राहकासाठी प्रशंसाप्रद करणे गरजेच आहे. वाचकांमधून सेवा दिल्यास वाचक प्रशंसाशक वेळ्यास प्रकट होतो. यासाठी ग्रंथालयाचे कौशल्य, मान, सेवाप्रार्थी नवीन उपयुक्त उत्सर्जनी. ग्रंथालय हा संसारात जाणून घेताना वाचक प्रशंसासाठी मांडणी करतो. संसारात ग्रंथालयाच्या माध्यमातून संवाद देणे वाचकांना प्रशंसासाठी माहिती होय. ग्रंथालयाचे वाचकांनी संवादात संगत आहे. ग्रंथालयातील प्रशंसाशकांनी सांगती म्हणजे प्रशंसा होय. संसारात ही माहिती महादेव आहेत. येथेच माहिती उपभोक्तावर्षेत पोहोचणारी जबाबदारी ग्रंथालयाला पाठायला गरतील.
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1) एथ्यपालनीची चित्रनाशीतता
एथ्यपालनकाडे चित्रनाशीतता हा गृह असलेला गरजेचे आहे. एथ्यपालन येणायचा वाचकांना कोणत्या पुस्तकांची गरज आहे. हे ओळखणुन त्यांची उपलब्धता करून दिली पाहिजे. काही वाचक आपल्या गरजाला समाप्तपणे बोलून दाखल करत आहेत अशाचे वाचकांना वाचणे साहित्य पुस्तकांत सुंदरतेस साहित्यकला आवश्यकता असते.

2) एथ्यपालन सामाजिक संस्कृतीचे जंतु करणारे असला पाहिजे
वाचण साहित्य संस्कृतीचा विकास करताना सामाजिक संस्कृतीचा विचार करून एथ्यपालन क्रमांक मान्य करून साहित्य उपलब्ध करून गरजेचे आहे. तसेच या संवादातील अनेक उपक्रम राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक राष्ट्रीय सुस्था करून कर्नुक विधेय करून गरजेचे आहे. सामाजिक एथ्यपालनकाडे आकृत केलेपाहिजे.

3) एथ्यपालन व समाज
एथ्यपालन नेबांवा संस्कृती व्यक्तीती पर्यायात सामाजिक असते. सामाजिक संस्कृती या परिसरात यावसात विचार उपक्रम एथ्यपालनमाफळ राख्यात. सामाजिक आंतरिक तारतें, वाईट तार, रुनी यावसात जावसात करून साहित्य उपलब्ध करून गरजेचे आहे. तसेच या संवादातील अनेक उपक्रम राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक राष्ट्रीय सुस्था सुस्था करून कर्नुक विधेय करून गरजेचे आहे. सामाजिक एथ्यपालनकाडे आकृत केलेपाहिजे.

4) एथ्यपालन व वाचक
एथ्यपालन येणायचा वाचकांची एथ्यपालन गरजेचा आहे. आवस्ता निवडी विचारत राखून वाचण साहित्य उपलब्ध करून दिले पाहिजे. वाचकांना मानवाची रची घेतलेली वाचण साहित्य उपलब्ध करून गरजेचे आहे. एकाह वाचक उदास व नैसर्गिक आलेला असेल तर निराशा दुर करणाराही उपयुक्त उदाहरण पुस्तक अशा वाचक देणे गरजेचे असते. अशा प्रकारे वाचकांमध्ये संसाधन पुस्तकांचा करून शक्ती होते.

5) सारांश
एथ्यमालनाने एथ्यपालन व्यवसायात व्यवसाय मानकी वाचण केलेला पाहिजे. वाचकांना वाचणाच्या गरजेचा पुनरूस्थित केल्या गेल्या पाहिजे. यासाठी नेतृत्वाधीनच आवश्यकता आहे. त्यावरस्थर व्यवसायाधीनांनी आवश्यकता आहे. व्यवसाय सर्वसाधारणांना वाचण करून वाचकांना एथ्यपालनमाफळें विविध गेल्या पाहिजे. यासाठी नवीन तंत्रज्ञान सामाजिक संस्कृती वाचण करून वाचकांना एथ्यपालनमाफळें विविध गेल्या पाहिजे. व्यवसाय होगारे बदल ज्या प्रमाणी व्यवसायीक व्यवसायी, बदल करून त्याच्यामाफळें एथ्यपालनाने व्यवसायी, बदल करून आवश्यक बनवले आहे.

6) संदभे
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Popular Movements and Middle Class Leadership’

1 "History from Below being by concentrating on local and regional developments, encompassing various groups in the word popular-tribal, Peasant, artisan, labour protests and in the middle class a class which started asserting some kind of regional or national leadership an which had a totally different composition from Princes and Zamindars.”

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No authentic report on the Ghisadi community is available which can give a clue about the cast and Tribes of H.E.H.Nizams Dominions'

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लागू. साहित्यिक इतर जनांत्य तलुकेत भिदिक जनांत्य लोकांचा अर्थिक माहित्यिक विकास झाला नाही. मणजेच भिदिक जनांत एक अपघट जनांत रूपन जीवन घडले आहे.

भिदिक जनांत्य अध्यक्षता जर विघट केला तर असे दिसून येते केवळ भिदिक जनांत्ये दरभंगे उपन असे अंबंत कमी आहे. कारण आधुनिकतमतून अंतर्मण तरी तरी जीवनाचे यंत्र तरी तरी विनाश झाली. आताच भिदिक जनांत्ये लोकांची निर्माण केलेली रूपत या जमुजत परंतु विगटला अर्थव्यवस्था असमानता. परंपरा वंदनार निवाश जनांत्य चक्रवातीत अंतर्प्रवृत्त जात जात दिसून नश्वरला वसुना गांव परिवर्तीत. माहिती भिदिक जनांत्य लोकांचा अर्थिक शारूच वाळ आहे. त्यांमधील जीवनांत मानवांसे व्यावसाय लाळ आहे. शारूच हवेच जनांतील मुल कृती शिक्षणाची प्राप्त अवघट आहे. इकोनेट संदर्भे केलेल्या सर्वेक्षणामुळे असे दिसते की भिदिक जनांतील शिक्षणाचा प्रमाण हे कंटेंट २५.५ तक्ये आहे. ११ भिदिक जनांतील प्रमाण आहे. जनांतील निर्माण जनांत्य आहे.

जमांत आधुनिकतमत वाढी बढू लागू. अर्थिक भिदिक जनांतील धार जमांतील आता शिक्षत तकलीफी वसुना बाळ आहे. भिदिक जनांतील महत्ती काम मणजे लोजोंची ओखारे वाढणे भासु लोझिगखनानुसार तात काम नामुगे ह्यां बाळ आहे. त्यांमधील जमांतील लोकांनी नवीन नवीन व्यवसाय कृतीणाचा पार लोला आहे. वांचक प्रमाण शिक्षण तुकारामक उक्तनाऱ्याकडून ध्यावृत्ती धेरू तुकारामक धार ध्यावृत्ती धेरू धार. जमांतील मुळ धार आहे. तसेच जमांतील प्रतियोगी धमटो-धमटो असा पडर्यावर जाणारे तकलीफ झाले आहे. १२ भिदिक जमांतील किंवा लोक तात भारी मुळेच्या ग्रंथीमें घूर्ण होत. आहे.

समारूह

व्यावसायिक कल्यांत्र कारागार झालेल्या कारण होता आयो झालेल्या चलविण्याचे पाटल कृतकारं व बुलुलेंदर आलूरुवर वर्ण अद्वितीय भावाची मुक्त काजवत होता. या व्यावसायिक कर्त्ते साहित्याची अद्वितीय असमानत्या जमांत्या बाकी अस्तित्वात होता. तर मुक्त कारागार भिदिक जमांत फार महावाही होती. आधुनिक कालाअसी ही जमांत आपले महत गरून आहे. शुभन्न धिनरी जमांतील एंतिहासिक विकासाचा आवश्यक असत यात घडले तरी.

समाजाला एक वंकीत घटक रूपन भिदिक जमांत आपला अपघट दुर्लक्षित आहे. शिक्षण भागवत अद्वितीय तुक्ताया या समाजविद्यालाशी अद्वितीय अनुभव महावाही वाढी वाढी समाजविद्यालाचे विकसित होत आहेत. परंतु समाजाले अजुन गुप्त मोटे पर्याय झाले हा सामाजिक हक्कमुखुद्ध परिवार-लिंगविवाद लागावर अत्यंत हंपड्या अधिकार विकास झाले. गोरकात्मक अभिभावक आहे. जमांतील लोकांनी अत्यंत फार जमांतेत काम गुप्त महावाही आहे. तसेच समाजविद्याले भिदिक जमांतील श्वेता विकासाचा हक्क आहे असे मानून समाजविद्याला प्राप्ताया या महावाही जमांतील मुळकृत धेरू महावाही आहे. अन्यत्या धिनरी जमांत एक वंकीत घटक रूपन आपली ओळख काम ठेवले.

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The Primitive Tribes and the Criminal Tribes have their future assured. If the Primitive Tribes have no opportunities for advancement it is because they choose to live in an untouchable status. That is an advantage which they have over the Untouchable Untouchables yet they pride themselves as socially superior to the Untouchables. This of course is the result of the system of untouchability. To a Hindu they do not cause pollution. Indeed these Primitive and Criminal Tribes observe ‘Untouchability towards the Untouchables. The situation is full of humour when one sees members of these Primitive and Criminal Tribes feeling that they would be polluted if they would touch an Untouchable. They are poor, filthy, superstitious, ignorant, far more than the Untouchables yet they pride themselves as socially superior to the Untouchables. This is the result of the contagion which they have from the Hindus. But the point to note is that the Hindu does not treat them as Untouchable. That is an advantage which they have over the Untouchables and which makes their future assured. If the Primitive Tribes have no opportunities for advancement it is because they choose to live in isolation. But once they come out of their forest recesses and take part in civilization, there is nothing that will stand in their way. Similarly the Criminal Tribes have their future assured.  

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The Shudras and the Criminal and Primitive Tribes are more hostile to the Untouchables than they are to the Brahmins. (2) The impact of globalization on language, literature, education, Social Sciences, Library, Environment, Sports And Games is crucial.

Criminal and Pr...
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23 Auktyabhar 1928 roj hai sanman aapun yin saath oshina aapun voh ahae, ‘I will say one thing. With regard to the criminal tribes, it might not be a good thing to give them adult suffrage, because by occupation they are a people who have more of their own particular community in their mind, and they are not very specific regards as the means by which they earn their living; but I do not think there is any harm in giving aborigines the right to vote’.18 ‘Jumalitahari bhakta aap aap rikabharik k vachaspati bhakta vachaspati trans pata, dafa vachaspati bhakta vachaspati kahan nahi, ghar varnam bhakta jumalitahari bhatach samayik gata ke kahan nahi. Bhakta aap aap rikabharik k vachaspati bhakta vachaspati trans pata, dafa vachaspati bhakta vachaspati kahan nahi’, vachaspati varnam v watan weta bhakta aap aap rajjati ke tath vachaspati bhakta vachaspati trans pata, dafa vachaspati bhakta vachaspati kahan nahi.


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Page No. 574
Impact of Globalisation on Indian Bank Sector: with special Reference to Scheduled Commercial Bank

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Abstract:
Banking is very much important sector in India. Out of banking sector scheduled commercial bank has a so much branches in India. Scheduled commercial bank pays important role in the development of rural area because this bank opened Much more branches in rural area and this bank has provided loan to the Small, medium and large landholders. Present study shows growth in total number of branches 220.58% between the periods of 1991 to 2016. The total deposit in scheduled commercial bank was 1925.41 billion Rupees in the year 1990-91 this deposit increased up to 93272.90 billion Rupees in the year 2015-16. Also total finance provided to landholders had Rs. 39.15 billion Rupees in the year 1990-91 that was increased up to 1889.10 billion Rupees in the year 2010-11. Growth in investment was 151.41 billion Rupees in 1981-82 that was increased up to 17377.88 billion Rupees. Overall study shows the globalisation has positively affected on the growth of number of branches, deposits of SCB, finance to landholders and investment of SCB. Keywords: Globalisation, Scheduled commercial Banks, Growth.

Introduction
Globalization means the free movement of goods, services and capital throughout the world. Globalization involves the opening up of national economies to global markets. The some sociologist defines globalisation as a decoupling of space and time. With the advent of instantaneous communications, knowledge, trade and culture can be shared around the world simultaneously. This will ultimately result in an increase in international trade, investment and capital flows.

Scheduled commercial bank means these banks which have been included in the second schedule of RBI Act, 1934. For the assessment of performance of banks, the RBI categorized them in public sector banks, old private sector banks, new private sector banks and foreign banks.

Objectives
1. To study the impact of Globalisation on Deposits of Scheduled commercial bank.
2. To study the impact of Globalisation on Investments of Scheduled commercial bank.

Research Methodology
All the study depends on the secondary data available in the different websites, books, magazines and journals.

Analysis
The present analysis shows impact globalisation on the number of the commercial banks, growth of deposits as well as the investment of commercial banks in various sectors.

Growth of Scheduled commercial Banks
1. Growth in Number of Branches –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Semi-urban</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Metropolitan</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>35206</td>
<td>11344</td>
<td>8046</td>
<td>5624</td>
<td>60220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>32995</td>
<td>13561</td>
<td>9086</td>
<td>7384</td>
<td>63026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>32562</td>
<td>14597</td>
<td>10293</td>
<td>8467</td>
<td>65919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table No 1 shows the total numbers of branches of SCBs in 1991 were 60220 (rural, semi-urban, urban and metropolitan as 35206, 11344, 8046 and 5624 respectively). Those total numbers are increased in 2016 up to 1,32,834 (rural, semi-urban, urban and metropolitan as 50554, 35959, 24363 and 21958 respectively). This numbers shows globalisation was positively affected on the branches of SCB.

Table No 2 indicates this table shows growth in number of branches in rural, semi-urban, urban and metropolitan area. The growth in total area was 104.66% in the period of 1996 this growth was increased up to 146.12% in 2016. Out of growth of total area, growth of rural, semi-rural, urban and metropolitan area in the period 1996 was 93.72, 119.54, 112.93 and 131.29 respectively. This growth was increased up to 151.09, 154.21, 137.79 and 133.51 respectively in 2016 respectively. This growth shows globalisation was positively affected on the growth of number of branches of scheduled commercial bank.

2. Growth in Deposits

Table No 3 - Deposits (Rs in Billion)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Growth (%)</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Growth (%)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Growth (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>331.92</td>
<td>242.87</td>
<td>1593.49</td>
<td>221.65</td>
<td>4338.19</td>
<td>225.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>806.14</td>
<td>3532.05</td>
<td>212.72</td>
<td>219.09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>1425.52</td>
<td>1225.85</td>
<td>232.18</td>
<td>9626.18</td>
<td>246.94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>3646.40</td>
<td>35662.64</td>
<td>261.77</td>
<td>52079.69</td>
<td>133.51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>6417.05</td>
<td>138.51</td>
<td>146.12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>8889.96</td>
<td>331.92</td>
<td>242.87</td>
<td>1593.49</td>
<td>221.65</td>
<td>4338.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table shows the growth in deposit (demand and term) of scheduled commercial banks. The growth of total deposit always remained more than 150% in every year. The total growth in 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016 was 225.31%, 221.89%, 219.09%, 246.94% and 179.10% respectively. This growth shows globalisation was very positively affected on deposits of the scheduled commercial banks.
3. Growth in Finance

Table No – 4 - Finance to Farmers (Rs in Billion)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Up to 2.5 Acre</th>
<th>Growth (%)</th>
<th>2.5 to 5 Acre</th>
<th>Growth (%)</th>
<th>Above 5 Acre</th>
<th>Growth (%)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Growth (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>11.81</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9.52</td>
<td>17.82</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>39.15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>20.01</td>
<td>169.43</td>
<td>205.04</td>
<td>207.80</td>
<td>37.03</td>
<td>76.56</td>
<td>195.56</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>37.40</td>
<td>186.91</td>
<td>186.58</td>
<td>192.68</td>
<td>71.35</td>
<td>145.17</td>
<td>189.62</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>168.23</td>
<td>449.81</td>
<td>483.77</td>
<td>458.05</td>
<td>326.82</td>
<td>671.24</td>
<td>462.38</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>460.19</td>
<td>273.55</td>
<td>325.99</td>
<td>261.47</td>
<td>854.55</td>
<td>1889.10</td>
<td>281.43</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table number 4 indicates growth in small, medium and large landholder’s and finance provide to them within 5 years. Growth in finance to small (up to 2.5 acre) landholders was 169.43, 186.91, 449.81 and 273.55 in the year 1995-96, 2000-01, 2005-06 and 2010-11 respectively. Also growth in finance to medium (2.5 acre to 5 acre) landholders was 205.04%, 186.58%, 483.77% and 325.99% in the year 1995-96, 2000-01, 2005-06 and 2010-11 respectively.

4. Growth in Investment

Table No – 5 - Investment (Rs in Billion)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Govt. Securities</th>
<th>Growth (%)</th>
<th>Other Securities</th>
<th>Growth (%)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Growth (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981-82</td>
<td>101.57</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>49.84</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>151.41</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>627.27</td>
<td>617.57</td>
<td>274.69</td>
<td>551.14</td>
<td>901.96</td>
<td>595.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>4111.76</td>
<td>655.50</td>
<td>270.93</td>
<td>98.63</td>
<td>4382.69</td>
<td>485.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>17350.18</td>
<td>421.96</td>
<td>27.70</td>
<td>10.22</td>
<td>17377.88</td>
<td>396.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no 5 indicates the growth in Govt. securities, other securities and total securities. Investment in Govt. securities in 1981-82 to 2111-12 was 101.57 billion rupees to 17350.18 billion rupees. The growth in the total investment was increased from 151.41 billion rupees to 17377.88 billion rupees. And growth in total investment remain 595.71%, 485.91% and 396.51% respectively in the area of 1991-92, 2001-02 and 2011-12 respectively.

Conclusion:
The analysis of growth pattern of key parameters of branches, deposits, finance and investment etc., reveals that the “globalization” had a positive impact on the growth of whole banking sector. The result projected that globalization is almost a complete success on growth front. To conclude that the recent trend of growth of banking sector showed the trust of Indian economy on globalization. This has sowed a positive impact on the growth of Indian banking sector. All indicators show the positive impact, in each case the average growth rate is increased in post-globalization period.

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Role of Family, Teachers & Society in Value Education

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Abstract

Education has long been recognized as a central element in development. It is considered as a vital input in modernization where the developing countries like India began its drive for social and economic development since its independence. Education is important in a small country India, because it promotes the knowledge, skills, habits, values, or attitudes and understanding of the people in the country. And it is also considered as the backbone of the development of India. Therefore, greater concern and emphasis must be put into the means and ways by which education transfer the needed knowledge and information to students/children. It helps people to become a useful ~ 7 ~ member of the society and to develop an appreciation of their culture heritage and live more satisfying human lives. There is an acute need for incorporative values on the realms of religion, education, social service, economics and politics in India. The term “Value” refers to a development of “heart”. It is not enough to find for Mother India a modern independent, secular, technological “herd” if, in the process she has lost her “heart”. Value-Based-Education is highly needed in our modern society because our lives have become more miserable. The quantity of education has considerably increased, but the quality has decreased. Why? The number of educated people has reached at a high level, but murder, hatred, and selfishness have spread out like wildfire everywhere. Why? Many institutions are opened, but only few civilized people are produced. Why? Degrees are available for all, but the dignity has gone down. Why? Trained people are produced from many institutions, but sincere people are very few. Why? Many books are written; much research is done; many professional achievements are attained, but humanity is threatened. Why? Therefore, we need Value-Based-Education.

Keywords- Values, Education, Family, Society & Teachers

Introduction

Usually the parents are the first people to have an influence on a child and their values. A good mannered person is always loved, respected and welcomed everywhere by everybody. Good manners are acquired more by observation than by formal teaching. Right from childhood a toddler will imitate his/her parents. It is therefore necessary that parents are alert, because the children, like monkeys imitate what their parents do. These days most of the parents have one or two children and they tend to be too indulgent with them. parents must themselves be an example of good behaviour for their children. Good manners are not taught through formal teaching. They are acquired more by observation. It is therefore imperative that parents are very cautious. Children are very smart and observant. Whatever the parents do or talk, they mimic their parents. You must have noticed that children generally speak in the same tone and manner in which their parents speak. Good manners are not taught through formal teaching. They are acquired more by observation. The parent should not give too many instructions to the children. Allow the child to learn from your manners rather than lecture.

Role of Family -

• Family being the first and major agency of socialization has great influence and bearing on value inculcations. It is the home which sets the pattern for the child's attitude towards. People and society, aids intellectual growth in the child and supports his aspirations and good values.
• Some of the values and methods that help up in bringing up child in a harmonious environment.
• Praise and encourage them to explore.
• Set realistic goals for them.
• Act yourself as a role model. Show respect to all humans, animals.
• Sensitize children towards weaker and marginalized sections.
• Set religious and cultural values together with your children.
• Never indulge yourself in dishonest deeds. It is what the children learn at home that they practice later on.
• Help your children to develop the sense of discrimination between right and wrong so that they could develop their own value judgment.

Role of Society:-
• Society inculcates values through its various institutions and tools.
• Next to family, it is the society that teaches children about social values. It is the society through which young children start getting social acceptance from friends.
• The society also provides a place for social disapproval for anti-social conduct. But it is less structured than the schools.
• The role of society is very important for the social development of child.
• Individuals who get more opportunities to take up social roles and responsibilities are better equipped to take moral decisions in their life.
• Role of Educational Institutions
• Education in its aims, curriculum and methods is linked with values. It is through education that society seeks to preserve and promote its cherished values.
• Whatever is learnt and imbibed will determine how students will live out their lives in future.
• Educational institutions provide a structured environment where children learn values of cooperation, hard work etc.

Contribution of Family in Value Education:-
Family is the cornerstone of society. Human society cannot function without it. It is an universal social institution.
• Family is the first home of citizenship and mother is the first and most important teacher of the child. From mother, he/she would learn values of life like truthfulness, honesty, love, respect to elders and selfless service etc.
• Good relationship between husband and wife can help children to imbibe good values. In ancient India women were occupying same status as men in society or perhaps even a higher one. Some of the examples - Husband used to address his wife 'Patni' (The one who leads the husband through life) or 'Dharmpatni' (The one who guides her husband on the path of 'Dharma' or righteousness.) or 'sahdharmacharini' (The one who moves together with her husband on the path of 'Dharma').
• shoulder equal responsibility in the growth and development of the society. Hence each woman has a 'dharma' towards the world and to herself. Along with men she is expected to
• The following values may be kept in mind while dealing with women in the family and society.
• Enhance self-esteem and self confidence in women.
• Build a positive edge of women by recognizing their contribution to the society.
• Foster decision making through collective process.
• Enable women to make informed choices in areas like, education, employment and health.
• Ensure equal participation in the developmental process.
• Provide information, opportunities knowledge and skill for economic independence.
• Enhance access and information’s related to their rights and entitlements in the society in view to have their better participation.

Methods of Promoting Values in Family:-
1) Love - Love, sympathy and friendship creates a balanced outlook.
2) Enthusiasm - To make life worthwhile and fruitful, we must generate enthusiasm within ourselves. Generations of enthusiasm will take place when we discover for ourselves a goal and attach ourselves with a spirit of dedication, reverence and love.
3) Promoting basic values - Values such as tolerance, non-violence, sympathy and compassion need to be cultivated for the well beings of others and to create a viable and sustainable world of trust and mutual understanding to dominate suspicion, fear, tension, insecurity and greed. We must ensure peace and harmony in the family in order to eliminate domination. None of these values can be
legislated but are possible through education in values and spirituality children would consciously and unconsciously imbibe the values being in practice in the family.

4) **Harmony in family** - harmony among all members of family is basic for promoting good values among family members 'Harmony is a precious treasure of human life'. Success, satisfaction and happiness are the different facets of harmony.

5) **Peace** - It is a basic value for promoting good will in the family. A family in peace can achieve perfection and family members will be a source of strength to society.

6) **Holistic Education** - We should not teach industrial values or technical values but must follow holistic values which can make a family a heaven for its members. All the problems and pains are the results of human beings aggressive nature and wrong doings. The spiritual path is the only right and sure way to change the behaviour of the mankind by long term plan. The beginning for this must be made in the family.

7) **Positive Attitude** - All the members must have a positive attitude which can enhance the reputations and prestige of the family.

8) **Constructive Actions** - Negative actions always bring pain and sorrow, but constructive actions bring us pleasure and joy. The more we care for the happiness of others, the greater our own sense of well being. Cultivating a close, warm hearted feelings for others automatically puts the mind at ease.

9) **Chapter on family life in school curriculum** –

10) The content could be :-
   a. Need of family
   b. Cooperation among family members
   c. Cleanliness and good environment of home
   d. Respect for elder members of the family
   e. Sharing of goods happily - Eating food together
   f. Soft speaking - Love and affection
   g. Prayers to one’s god
   h. Enjoying and participating in family functions.

Role of Teachers in Value Education

In order to impart value education, we need teachers at all levels of education system who can effective in molding the minds of the students for understanding and practice of values.

- In order to intensify the establishment of an integrated education system, on the basis of peace, human rights and democracy, training of teachers in value education becomes essential.
- The personality of the teacher must be the embodiment of values. The teacher must possess qualities of head and heart.
- There is great need to infuse civic consciousness, patriotism and discipline among the students. In higher education the teacher is the central figure in whom the university sees its past glory and around him it builds its future dignity.
- A teacher must be constantly searching, researching, criticizing, and learning and making himself fit for teaching.

Conclusion

Parenting is nothing short of a challenging experience and it isn’t a smooth road. Expect a lot of bumps on the way. Rest assured that you’ll be able to handle everything wonderfully if you just keep calm and deal with your kid in the right way. Always be mindful of the fact that being too strict or too easy isn’t going to help. Finding a balance is the best way to handle any situation. Do not hesitate to seek advice from other parents, and even friends and family. You can also have a talk with your pediatrician and learn more about your child’s development status and the measures you need to apply. Remember that your kid’s good habits always begin at home. A good habit for children helps your child grow up soon and be a wonderful and
successful human being. Make sure you’re there throughout to guide and support him. Don’t forget to share your parenting experiences with us.

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Distribution of Co-Operative Lift Irrigation Scheme in Kolhapur District: A Geographical Analysis

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Abstract
The lift irrigation method was first approved by the then Bombay state government in 1949. It was “designed to assist the Grow More Food effort and to step up food production in the State by making use of the modern methods of lifting water to proved irrigation to agriculturists”. These schemes were undertaking in the public sector, prior to the First Five Year Plan. During the period of the planning, the state government took a number of policy decisions regarding planning, execution, and financing of lift irrigation schemes. The suitable changes in the policy from time to time gave an impetus to the progress of the surface water lift irrigation in the state. In this research paper describes general features of the lift irrigation and geographical distribution of lift irrigation schemes on the basis of river and tehsil level. In present research paper unpublished secondary data have been used which is collected from Irrigation GIS mapping techniques have been used for this research paper. In Kolhapur district co-operative lift irrigation scheme are well developed in eastern part (Karvir, Kagal Shirol and Hatkanagale) of district but undulating topography is a key factor which is responsible for less development of co-operative lift irrigation scheme in Western Part of Kolhapur district. Large, medium and small irrigation project are played major role in development of co-operative lift irrigation scheme in Kolhapur district.

Key word: Irrigation, Lift Irrigation.

Introduction
The lift irrigation method was first approved by the then Bombay state government in 1949. It was “designed to assist the Grow More Food effort and to step up food production in the State by making use of the modern methods of lifting water to proved irrigation to agriculturists”. These schemes were undertaking in the public sector, prior to the First Five Year Plan. During the period of the planning, the state government took a number of policy decisions regarding planning, execution, and financing of lift irrigation schemes. The suitable changes in the policy from time to time gave an impetus to the progress of the surface water lift irrigation in the state.

Lift Irrigation is a recent form of irrigation, which differs from other traditional means of irrigation like well, canal and tank. The last five decades have witnessed the development of lift irrigation causing into deep and far reaching impact on the agricultural economy of the region. Though it requires heavy capital outlay it has been practiced on co-operative basis along the river banks. Here, the researcher has attempted to analyze such irrigation technology with reference to its development spatial characteristics, impact on cropping pattern and productivity based on primary data. In addition to this, the negative impacts of lift irrigation are also assessed which has invited attention of scientists recently.

Objective
1. To study distribution of Co-operative lift irrigation scheme in Kolhapur district.
2. To examine tehsil and river wise total irrigated area under lift irrigation scheme.

Database And Methodology:
In present research paper no of co operative lift irrigation schemes unpublished secondary data have been collected from Irrigation Department of Kolhapur district. GIS Dot density cartographic techniques, statistical method and graphs have been used for analyzing statistical data.

Study Area:
Kolhapur district is situated in the extreme southern part of Maharashtra State. It lies between 15° 43’ and 17° 17’ north latitudes and 73° 40’ and 4° 42’ east longitudes. It is surrounded by Sangli district to the north, Karnataka State to the east and south and Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts to the west. The Sahyadri ranges to the west and Varna River to the north form the natural boundaries. The district has an area of 7,685.00 sq km and a population of 2989507 (1991), 3523162 (2001) and 3876001 population as per census.
Physiographical Kolhapur district is separated into three regions i.e. hilly (Above 900 met.), foothills (750-900 met.), and plain region (Below 750 met.). Hilly region covers a major portion of the western part of the district which is called as western ghat. Most of the central part of the district is enclosed by foot hills and eastern area has fertile plain region which having well irrigation amenities due to the Rivers viz. Panchagnaga, Warana, Dudhaganga, Vedganga, Bhogavati, Hiranyakeshi and Ghapatrabh are drains the whole eastern part of the district., consequently the district has achieved the irrigation development.

Geographical Distribution of Lift irrigation Scheme:

“Lift irrigation is generally defined as lifting of water from perennial sources of rivers with heavy capacity electric pumps and distributed through pipeline to nearby fields within its command area in the flood plains of the river.”

In present research paper to describe distribution of lift irrigation scheme at tehsil and river wise. The installation is made either on co-operative or individual basis. However, the capacity of pumps is always high in case of co-operative schemes. The role of co-operative sector is also noteworthy in regards to the development of lift irrigation, particularly the sugar factories, established during 1960-1970, have encouraged the development of lift irrigation by making special efforts in their command areas in order to gain sugarcane, as a raw material. Such large scale lifts are possible along the river banks as it requires virtually abundant supply of water stored in the river course by constructing K.T. weirs (Kolhapur Type weirs). The open weirs consist of number of small spans closed with horizontal or vertical needles. The needles are taken out during the flood session so that weirs, at the end of the monsoon season they are again inserted to store water, which is lifted by electric pumps for irrigation.

Tehsil wise Distribution of Lift Irrigation Scheme

In Kolhapur district there are 498 co-operative lift irrigation schemes. The lift irrigation schemes are in private and co-operative sector, in these research paper to study the tehsil wise distribution of co operate lift irrigation scheme. In the map number of co-operative lift irrigation schemes 1 dot shows 2 no of lift irrigation scheme. According to below density map and table no 1 shows that in Karvir and Hatkanangale tehsil there are 117 and 197 no of lift irrigation scheme. Also in Radhanagari tehsil there are 40, Panhala (34), Kagal and Shirol tehsil denoted 30 on of lift irrigation scheme. In tehsil western part of Kolhapur district viz. Ajra (13),
Shahuwadi (12), Bavda (8), Gadchinglaj (7), Chadgad (6) and Bhudardad (4) recorded less no of lift irrigation scheme.

Table No: 1

Kolhapur District: Tehsil wise distribution of lift irrigation scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tehsil</th>
<th>No of Scheme</th>
<th>No of Farmer</th>
<th>Area under Irrigation</th>
<th>In Hector</th>
<th>In Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ajra</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karvir</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>6025</td>
<td>7646.4</td>
<td>16.93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kagal</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6062</td>
<td>9593</td>
<td>21.24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bavda</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gadchinglaj</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandgad</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panhala</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>2281</td>
<td>3559.36</td>
<td>7.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhudargad</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radhanagari</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1371</td>
<td>1886.6</td>
<td>4.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahuwadi</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirol</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2052</td>
<td>3324.25</td>
<td>7.36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatkanangale</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>9665</td>
<td>16762.77</td>
<td>37.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>29056</td>
<td>45164.38</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Above the chropleth map and table shows that area under co-operative lift irrigation scheme. The area under under lift irrigation scheme is divided in to four categories viz. Below 5 per cent (Low), 5.01 to 10.00 (Moderate) per cent, 10.01 to 15.00 (High) per cent and above 15.01 (Very High) per cent. In very high categories there are three tehsil viz. Hatkanangale (37.12) per cent, Kagal (21.24) per cent and Karvir (16.93) per cent. There is no any one tehsil in between 10.01 to 15.00 (High) categories. In moderate level categories Panhala (7.88) and shirol (7.36) there are two tehsil. There are 7 out of 12 tehsil falls in low level of categories viz. Ajra (0.84), Bavda (0.29), Gadchinglaj (0.41), Chandgad (1.07), Bhudargad (0.29), Radhanagari (4.18), Shahuwadi (2.39) per cent area under lift irrigation scheme.
River Bank wise Distribution of Lift Irrigation Scheme

River is the main source of co-operative lift irrigation scheme. The Warna, Panchaganga, Dudhaganga, Vedaganga and Hiranyakeshi these are main rivers of the district flow towards from north to south. The Warna has a long course but a restricted basin. The Panchaganga, on the other hand, commands a large drainage area through its main tributaries, the Kasari, Kumbhi. Tulsi and Bhogavati. The southern rivers, the Dudhaganga with its main tributaries the Vedaganga and the Hiranyakeshi have long courses but smaller and independent valleys.

Table No: 2
Kolhapur District: River Bank wise distribution of lift irrigation scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>River</th>
<th>No of Scheme</th>
<th>No of Farmer</th>
<th>Area under Scheme</th>
<th>Tehsil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kadvi</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>Shahuwdi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karanjgaon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Chandgad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasari</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>1220</td>
<td>Panhala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumbhi</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>Bavda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumri</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Chandgad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghatprabha</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gadbinglaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikotra</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>Ajra, Gadbinglaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jangamhatti</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Ajra,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulshi</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1381</td>
<td>2374</td>
<td>Karvir, Radhanagari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudhganga</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>6895</td>
<td>11161.6</td>
<td>Karvir, Kagal, Bhudargad, Radhanagari, Hatkanangale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narevadi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>Chandgad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patgaon</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Bhudargad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhogavati (Panchaganga)</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>10498</td>
<td>14497.1</td>
<td>Karvir, Radhanagari, Shirol, Hatkanangale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakikate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>Chandgad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warna</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>8475</td>
<td>14265.68</td>
<td>Panhala, Shahuwdi, Shirol, Hatkanangale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarfnala</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ajra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No of Co-operative Lift Irrigation Scheme on River Bank

Fig. No 2
Panchaganga River is a life line of Kolhapur District, 233 out of 498 co-operative lift irrigation schemes are situated on bank of Panchaganga and his tributaries of Bhogavati River. Bhogavat and Panchaganga River flow towards Karvir, Radhanagari, Shirol and Hatkanangale tehsil. Second highest 135 no of co-operative lift irrigation scheme are located on the bank of Warna River, these River flow towards outer boundary of Shahuwadi, Panhala, Shirol and Hatkanangale tehsil. Remain 130 out of 498 co-operative lift irrigation Scheme are located Dudhaganga River (49), Tulshi River (26), Chitri River (16), Kasari River (14),Kumbhi River (8) and Kadvi River (3).

In the catchment area of Warna River (14265.68 Hecter) and Bhogavti River (14497.1 Hecter) 135 and 233 co-operative lift irrigation scheme covered 32 per cent area. Dudhaganga River No of 49 co-operative lift irrigation schemes are covered 25 per cent (11161.6 Hecter) area. Tulshi River 5 (2374 Hecter) per cent, Kumbhi River 3 (131 Hecter) per cent Chitri River 1 (471 Hecter) per cent and Narewadi 1 (303 Hecter) per cent area covered by co-operative lift irrigation scheme.

Conclusion:

- The no of Co-operative lift irrigation schemes are highest in Hatkanangule (197) and Karvir (117) tehsil. In Hatkanangule tehsil 37.12 Per cent (16762.77 Hector) area benefited under 197 Co-operative lift irrigation schemes. Hatkanangule rank first in term of no of lift irrigation scheme and total area under irrigation, because of large co-operative lift irrigation scheme (more than 5000 Hectar area) are located in Hatkanangule tehsil viz. Ghunki, Top, Minche, Talsande, Nej, Pargaon, Ambap and Jakhale co-operative lift irrigation scheme.
- The Kagal (30) tehsil is rank third in no of co-operative lift irrigation scheme but in term area under irrigation rank second. In Kolhapur district largest co-operative lift irrigation scheme are located in Kagal tehsil Viz. Vhanali (1534 Hector), Kasba Sangaon (1136 Hector), Shendur (892 Hector) and Daryache Vadgaon (667 Hecter). These foure Co-operative lift irrigation schemes are situated on the Bank of Dudhaganga River.
- It is observed that western part of Kolhapur district is hilly area at hence in these tehsil Shahuwadi, Bavda, Ajra, Radhanagari, Bhudargad, Chandgad and Gadighilaj tehsil recorded less than 5 per cent area covered by co-operative lift irrigation scheme. It means that physiographic is a main factor which is responsible for development of co-operative lift irrigation scheme.
The large, medium and small irrigation project are located in more than 6000 mm rain fall area these stored water is perennial water source of Panchaganga and its sub tributary river. Viz. Ambeohol, Chitri, Sarfnala (Ajra), Dhamani, Dudhaganga, Tulashi, Radhanagari (Radhanagari), Kadavi, Kasari (Shahuwadi), Khumbhi (Bavda), Patgaon (Bhudargad), Warana (Panhala), Zambare (Chandgad) at hence co-operative lift irrigation scheme are well developed in Kolhapur district.

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A Study of Globalization Impact on Gender Equality

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Abstract

We empirically assess the influence of globalization on social institutions that govern female subjugation & gender equality in developing countries. Observing the progress of globalization for almost one hundred developing countries. This paper contributes to the literature on specific deterrence by addressing the issue of selecting the gender equality in new era. It’s important for the globalization. Now it’s the issues related to the world and it’s necessary to expand our views & accept the equality in each. Terms of globalization & gender issues, Past many decades we saw the inequality about the gender but now its need of 21st century and it must be in our world.

The main objective of this paper to explore the impact of globalization on gender empowerment globalization consists of complex economic, political, cultural & geographic processes whereby goods, capital, information, people & ideas move across boundaries. The impacts of globalization are not the same for every one. It expands opportunities & enhances prosperity for some nations.

Key Words: globalization impact, gender equality etc.

Globalizations impact on gender in the 21st century. Around the world has surfaced as a contentions issue. While some argue that globalization is beneficial, it is also claimed that not everyone is benefiting from globalization equally. In particular, females often do not benefit to the extent of their male counterparts. Contemporary globalizing forces such as the world bank & united Nations have worked to deconstruct the barriers of inequality & existing gender gaps. As it’s the need of our world.

Objectives-
1) To create right awareness about globalization.
2) To develop the equality & its need among society.
3) To draw attention of society towards the globalization.
4) To create right things about gender equality.

Definitions –
Globalization :- The process by which businesses or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international influence or start operating on an international scale.
Gender equality :- Women & men enjoy the same rights and opportunities across all sectors of society. That the different behaviors aspirations and needs of women & men are considered, valued & favored equally.

Introduction –
Most of the economies of the developing. World are now in the process of restructuring from an inward looking and state directed policy regime to an outward looking economy in the direction of free market & liberalization. In the context of women this would mean a better social & economic status. It has been pointed out that women as consumers stand to lose under protectionism. Since most of the women are in subsistence economy, globalization is detrimental to the poor women & contributes to the feminization of poverty.

21st century globalization & its impact on gender equality remains highly influenced by the past. Globalization on it’s own cannot end gender inequality. There should be an understanding that the globalization process as whole offers both opportunities. As well as challenges for human development. It is precisely through understanding the dynamics of gender inequality while incorporating both males & females into the playing field that equality can ultimately be achieved.
Globalization & Gender equality –

Globalization has been described as the gradual elimination of economic borders and concomitant increase in international exchange & transnational interaction. Globalization has been identified with economic reforms, structural adjustment programs, New world trade order and the global communication village & the world increasingly becoming similar and smaller.

Globalizations impact on gender inequality in the 21st century around the world has surfaced as a contentious issue while some argue that globalization is beneficial, it is also claimed that not everyone is benefiting from globalization equally.

“A process of interaction & integration among the people, companies, & governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade & investment & aided by information technology. This process has effect on the environment, on culture on political system, on economic development & prosperity and on human.

21st century globalization and its impact on gender equality remains highly influenced by the past. The world Bank openly admitted to the influence of the past by claiming,” even among to economic opportunities, old patterns of employment segregation by gender can emerge.

Gender equality is important both for individual people & economic development looking data on gender equality in welfare & work life it is visible that there still are gaps between women & men. At the same time the world we live in is becoming more globalization. Moreover, globalization is often viewed as having both positive and negative impacts, making Some people winners while others become losers.

Although both women & men work in the informal sector, men generally occupy the street work & high paying jobs women work in law paying jobs. Women work in low paying jobs. With the advance of modern technology & more men entering into the lowest income brackets of informal work. For example in nation states where men work as Vendors and petty traders. Women workers can be located at home.

Empowering Women –

Trade openness & the diffusion of new information, communication technologies (ICTs) & other emerging technologies have translated into more jobs & stronger connections to markets for many women, increasing their access to economic opportunities . I some countries and sectors women’s wages have also increased relative to those of mens

Gender inequality has more costs in an integrated world. It can diminish contries ability to compete internationally particularly for countries with export potential in goods & services with high female employment. And given growing global awareness of women’s rights, continued gender inequality can also hurt a country’s international standing. These factors strengthen the incentives for policy action towards gender equality around the world.

Greater access to information has allowed many in developing countries to learn about life and mores in other parts of the world, including those pertaining to the role of women. Possibly affecting attitudes & behaviours. A shift toward more egalitarian gender roles & norms has also been facilitated & in some cases, reinforced by women’s economic empowerment.

Several factors associated with a more global world strengthen the incentives for action towards greater gender equality.

Gender equality is more costly in an integrated world because it diminishes a countries ability to compare internationally particularly if the country specializes in female – intensive goods & services.

International peer pressure has also led more countries than ever to ratify traties against discrimination.

Growing media exposure & consumers demands for better treatment of workers has pushed multinationals towards fairer wages and better working conditions for women.

Now a days its very important to expand our views about the gender. We live in the age of 21st and the world would be go very fast everywhere in the world men & women have equal opportunities in each sector. Like many other foreign nations we can see the both men & women do equally work in each sector. Like global issues also liberalization, globalization also involve them and nowhere in the world the issues of gender is not withstanding.
Whenever we do any work in past many decades we compared the gender. People were divided the work between men & women. They create the barriers or boundaries for their work but now all the boundaries are collapsed by the courage of women. They can do easily the work of men & women also proud upon the work or the success of women. Now the age is scientific age and human always known about the capacity of our own, they involved women in each of his work equally and we now see the pairs does their wore with very passionately and it’s the success of our 21st century. All the drawbacks or the old thoughts are removed and new generation can think about equality.

We focus on gender & globalization aspects of globalization that adversely affects women are forced labor, child labor, such negative aspects reflect the inadequacies of domestic institutions & policies of governments rather than being inevitable attributes of globalization. Social norms are also involved for example, the social norms may be for parents to take advantage of the labor of their children. The prospects for achieving gender equality in developing countries in the context of institutional change that accompanies globalization.

Globalizations impact on gender inequality has also had its fair share of benefits in the U.S. to the extent that the demands for female workers in the export and ICT – enabled sectors has increased and as women have filled these new jobs. The U.S. has been on the forefront of the technological advancement around the world. As a result the ICT industry impacts & reflects both a benefits and a hindrance to gender inequality.

Public opinion in the U.S.A. on globalization and its impacts on gender inequality has been shaped by benial of basic human rights in the workforce abroad. 21st century globalization and its impact on gender equality remains highly influenced by the past. The world bank openly admitted to the influence of the past by claiming “even among those who have benefited from higher access to economic opportunities, old patterns of employment segregation by gender can emerge”. Further more the ability to undermine these old patterns is by continually raising awareness. The ability to raise awareness & counter old patterns is prominent in the U.S. and visible through globalizing organization sponsored groups.

Globalization on it’s own cannot end gender inequality. There should be an understanding that the globalization process as a whole offers both opportunities as well as challenges for human development. Consequently, a collective effort implies an understanding that “the specific gender related needs of men are overlooked, as well as the important role that men can play in achieving gender equality and empowering women. It is precisely through understanding the dynamics of gender inequality while incorporating both males & females into the playing field that equality can ultimately be achieved.

Lorber states that gender inequality has been a historic worldwide phenomenon, a human invention and based on gender assumptions. It is linked to kineship rules rooted in cultures & gender norms that organizes human social life, human relations as well as promotes subordination of women in a form of social strato. Anartya sen highlighted the need to consider the sociocultural influences that promote gender inequalities. In India, cultural influences favour the Preference for sons for reasons related to kinship, lineage, inheritance, identity, status & economic security. This preference cuts across class & caste lines, and it discriminates against girls. In extreme cases the discrimination takes the form of honour killings where families kill daughters.

Globalization has set in motion large scale population movements that render meaningless distinct categories of displacement. Yet, in recent years nation states have in increasingly emphased the distinction between ‘economic’ migrants & political refugees.

In reality, nations-states that have achieved growth have developed policies for producing multiple products and promoting workers learning skills. Sustainable growth depends on the existence of diverse economies & a skilled labor force. Capable of adapting to new technologies. Through their employment decisions, women for the most part, have tried to fill the gaps between their needs & available resources. Finally gender equality and empowerment implies so percent representation of women in the politics, bureaucracy and other decision-making position. Only this can ensure gender empowerment in access, decision making power and achievement at all levels.
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Social Perspectives in Dissociative Identity Disorder

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Abstract

Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) also familiar as Multiple Personality Disorder (MPD) is one of the most controversial psychiatric analyses in the world. It comprehends the occurrence of two or more distinct personalities that organise person’s behaviour with a mysterious memory loss. In the current age, psychology is the prime subject in many forms of arts and it is reflected in fictions as the mysterious internal devastation into split identities. Hollywood mostly exposed multiple personality disorder in the context of crime and violence. Some novels reveal the feature of dissociative identity disorder in overexcited and obsessed manner, but some depicted in much accurate and authentic way. It is the need of research to comprehend and explore the sociological theories which are consistent with the process of dissociation and desocialization of human being. The present paper not only explores social perceptions and their significance in psychological disorders but also provides sustainable argument about the same.

Keywords: Dissociation, psychological disorder, antisocial personality, abuse and neglect.

Since the origin of literature, psychology has been the prime concern of literature. There are many authors who have depicted psychological disorders in their literary work. The story of Oedipus, the King as set down by Sophocles and performed in about 430 BC, reveals the inner conflict of Oedipus which drives him to change his destiny. John Bunyan’s Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners (1666) reveals the supernatural elements and bipolar illness with hyper depression. The revenge tragedies of the Elizabethan and early Jacobean period, along with Shakespearean tragedies are full of with madness and fractured psychology. Hamlet’s psychological dilemma, melancholy personality and inaction (to be or not to be…) and Ophelia’s madness creates the impact on viewers. The Gothic novel is characterised by the troublesome return of the past into the present, mostly in the form of obscured and hidden family secrets; mentally complex, abnormal and horror episodes and ghost appearances. It also includes the idea of ‘haunting’ which is directly associated with human psychology. Edger Allan Poe’s The Murders in the Rue Morgue (1841), presents obsesive, depressive and neurasthenic elements. Poe’s fiction and poetry sets the pattern for psychological representation of characters in fiction of the next century. Miguel de Cervantes’ Don Quixote de la Mancha (1605, 1615) reveals the delusions and fascination of the lead characters. In early twentieth century, James Joyce (Ulysses), Virginia Woolf (Mrs. Dalloway), William Faulkner (The Sound the Fairy) and Lawrence Sterne (The Rainbow and Sons and Lovers) used narrative techniques like streams of consciousness to present psychological canvas of their characters. Samuel Beckett used ‘interior monologue’ in Molloy to express his subjective experience. Twentieth century literature is full of vibrant images of psychological disorders.

Dissociative identity disorder has been the part of American literature since 1886 when Robert Louis Stevenson released his novella, Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde in various forms of media including Broadway musical, a television mini-series, a video game and more than 30 feature films. Dr. Jekyll, the scientist, separates his good and evil natures artificially which causes him to switch between two separate personalities. Shirley Jackson in 1954 published her novel The Birds’ Nest. It reveals the central character of a young woman with multiple personalities. During the process of writing the novel, Jackson took various interviews of a local psychiatrist who treated a client with dissociative identity disorder.

In the psychological disorder, the process of dissociation is key process. The meaning of word ‘dissociation’ is ‘the disconnected state of human mind from the reality’. It is the substitute mode or protective means in seeking to overcome, reduce or bear the stress. In other words, it can be defined as, the unconscious reaction of human mind to the highly disturbing or hurtful phenomena in the life. A. Reber, renowned American psychologist, defines the ‘dissociation’ in A Dictionary of Psychology, as “a method of coping with an experience that would otherwise be overwhelming, it is a process through which the person compartmentalizes various parts of his personality, emotions or body and sees them as separate from his true self”.(102) According to the reports of the National Mental Health Association (NMHA), around one-third of
the population occasionally feels like they are watching themselves in the movie. The major cause of dissociation is extreme and extended trauma; it may be sexual or physical abuse in childhood. The excessive stress of natural disasters or war may also cause dissociation. It is more common among children. It is a coping skill used to depart the person from the stressful events or memories. For children, it is easy to dissociate and detach from themselves as their identity is still forming. In adulthood, Dissociation may become worse during times of stress. Sever and continuous dissociation results in the development of dissociative identity disorder in the victim.

Dissociative identity disorder is characterized by two or more different dissociated personality states that alternately control a person’s thoughts and behaviour. Person with dissociative identity disorder contains gaps in memory and an inability to remember important personal information. Person with dissociative identity disorder switches suddenly from one identity to another, these identities may vary tremendously. For example, one alter may be quiet and shy whereas another is loud and active. In some cases, people may alter from different genders and various ages. Despite having multiple alters, it is important to remember that these various alternate states are all manifestations of one single person. When a stressful or traumatic experience triggers the re-emergence of these dissociated parts, the person switches usually within seconds into an alternate personality. Some people have histories of erratic performance in school or in their jobs caused by the emergence of alternate personalities during examinations or other stressful situations. They may have distinct, rational identities within themselves that are able to assume control of their behaviour and thought. These identities may or may not be aware of these ‘alter personalities’, and may or may not present with different names, mannerisms, gender identity, and sense of age. Flashback is one of the ways in which dissociated memories begin to come back. These flashbacks may often caused by a ‘trigger’, which is a current-day reminder of something shocking or stressful from the past. The ‘trigger’ could be a sound, a taste, a sight, a touch, a smell, a situation, a location, or a specific body movement.

Stressful memories of childhood sexual, physical, emotional and ritual abuse and neglect are the major traumas and social affairs which may result into the development of dissociative identity disorder in person. According to child health experts, child abuse is any harm to or neglect of a child by another person that presents an imminent risk or results in serious physical or emotional harm and in some cases, the death of a minor.

Abuse in children may be physical, sexual, emotional or mental; or it can be a combination of any of these forms, and can occur among all genders, races, educational backgrounds and socioeconomic groups. It is more common in families with a history of domestic violence. What is considered to be abusive or neglectful in a particular society changes over time. In other words, cultures are important factors to be taken into account when we label certain acts as abusive or neglectful. The term ‘child abuse’ was first officially used in Britain in the government circular of The Department of Health and Social Security in 1980. Department of Health in their booklet, Working Together to Safeguard Children: A Guide to Inter-agency Working to Safeguard and Promote the Welfare of Children gives the guidelines and defines the physical abuse as the wilful infliction of physical pain or injury on a child. It may be kidnapping, excessive shaking, shoving, punching, slapping, pinching, hitting, kicking, hair pulling, choking, burning with cigarettes or scalding with hot water. In some severe cases, physical abuse may result in the death of a child. But mostly it results into psychological disorders. In the process of neglect, various psychological experts consign a great deal of responsibility on the parents. Physical neglect is the most common form of abuse in children all over the world. It may occur when a parent or other caretaker fails to perform their physical, psychological and moral roles and responsibilities towards their children.

Sexual abuse is more severe type of abuse which may results into stressful physical and mental conditions. According to K. Kunzman, childhood sexual abuse is a physical violation of a child’s body through any sort of sexual contact or psychological violation of the child through verbal or non verbal sexual behaviour. There are several opinions of psychiatrists and medical experts about the consequences of sexual abuse. The scholar, H. Hunter argues in his book entitled, Abused Boys: The Neglected Victims of Sexual Abuse that, the cruelty of the impact of sexual abuse on any victim is also depend on the age at which the abuse begins; the frequency and duration of abuse; the type of activities that constitute the abuse; the nature of
relationship between the offender and the victim; the manner in which the exposure of the abuse occurs and how the people other than the abuser in the victim’s life response to the abuse.

Sexual assault is one of the most inhuman acts in sexual abuse a person may commit upon another. It is the effect of power and autonomy. Children come under the mercy of those who have power over them, and get drawn into abusive situations without understanding what is happening. Self sexuality is one of the fundamental things to ones sense of self. This kind of abuse takes away the control of one’s body, ones mental state and one’s life. The victims of sexual abuse may experience multiple and complex outcomes from the stress. Various parts of human being like physical, mental and spiritual may get affected by the abuse; and these parts can express symptoms and effects associated to abuse. Our society is based on values which allow men to dominate women and misuse the power against defenceless children. In such phenomena, children carry fear, low self esteem, and helplessness with them into adult life.

Social theories like Antisocial personality disorder, Marxist and Feminist theories are useful in the analysis of Psychological disorders like Multiple personality disorder. As a social animal, human being is always governed by certain social and/or antisocial circumstances.

Antisocial (Dissocial) Personality is characterized by a pervasive pattern of disregard for, or abuse of, the rights of others that begins in childhood or early adolescence and continues into adulthood. There may be a poor moral sense or conscience and a history of misdeed, impulsive and forceful behaviour. These people treat others cruelly without any obvious concern. They seem to feel no guilt, even at harming those closest to them or in relation to them. The excitement of taking chances and manipulating others seem to be their prime motivations. Psychologists think that a number of early childhood factors might contribute to the development of a psychopathic or sociopathic personality. These factors include having an emotionally unstable parent, parental rejection, lack of love during childhood and inconsistent discipline. Young children in the first few years of life, who do not have the opportunity to emotionally bond with their mothers, experience a sudden separation from their mothers, or see changes in their mother figures are at particularly high risk of developing a psychopathic personality.

Marxist theory explains human development is the result of behaviour of human being; which is influenced by the choice and action of human as response from brain to the environmental stimuli. It explains both law and social justice and focuses upon the division between the ruling -class elite and the labourers. In a society, the ruling class elite (bourgeoisie) control the social system and culture which allows them to control the social, religious and spiritual state as well. They use this control to manipulate the powerless and helpless people and keep them in a position of subjection. The ritual abuse, institutional abuse is systematically and ideologically arranged by such classes and under the social and cultural ritual. Marxist theorists believe that power and autonomy are the basic tools that govern human psychology and result into fractured psychology or various psychological problems. It states that physical and ritual abuse is either committed by the autonomous class to keep the powerless class in place, or by the powerless class to strike out against the autonomous class. Misdeed and negligence are defined by those who have the power in society. The ideology of society or religion is only used to repress, control and to marginalize the powerless people.

Feminist theory attempts to define psychological disorders as a result of several abuses based upon the experiences, interpretations, analysis and view of the world as observed by women. It tries to understand the nature of gender inequality and studies women’s social roles, experience, and interest in various fields. It undertakes to answer most theories of sociology and psychology that have been developed, examined and applied by men to men, which have only incorporated women as an afterthought. It explores discrimination, sexual objectification, oppression, stereotypes in feminine point of view. It argues that the acts of men are in such a manner intended to keep women and girls in a submissive position in society. Women and children may be abused or treated more cruelly in an attempt to fulfil men’s sexual or physical desires and keep women from attaining the equality and standards with men in life. All feminist theories try to explore discrimination, sexual objectification, oppression, stereotypes and patriarchy in the society.

In the early twentieth century, the emergence of industrialization, urbanization and economic transformation in the society resulted into strong tensions within the middle class family. The easy access of commercialized sex destroyed various families and their control and dominance in the society. At the same time feminism and its success offered various new opportunities for non marital forms of sexual behaviour.
Some women in the middle class, refused men completely, where as young working class women connected in new forms of sexual relationships and accepted premarital sexual association. It resulted that, the working class youth began to find out a world of imported amusements. In such world, sexuality has crossed all social norms and control. In the late twentieth century, America has entered a new sexual epoch. The value was given to various erotic things; sex became commercialized activity and a means of self expression. It is labelled as sexual liberalism. Youth started to experiment with sex as homework for their future adult life. The image of women is changed; the new woman became independent, seductive and associated with smoking. Women were also protected by laws in various countries.

Industrial development changed the face and figure of cities; and cities became the prime economic force. Workers and other youth took the pleasure of increasing capitalism. But the Industrial Crash in mid twentieth century brought them back to a dark reality. Mean while, the mass culture of film, radio and popular magazines fabricated an idyllic behaviour that all classes aimed to imitate. It creates a different kind of middle class consumer values and personal freedom that allowed doing anything under the tag of liberty. The complications were generated in the society due to the rise of divorce system, remarriage, out of wedlock childbearing, same-sex relationship and new productive technologies. The accessibility of cohabitation, serial relationship and gay partnership decreased the value of marriage, also affected the experience of childhood and became the reason of de-institutionalisation of family and marriage.

Cultural and Philosophical rootlessness helped and accelerated the speed of demolition of family institution, marriage institution, social control and values. Various movements like feminism changes the personal, social and political life of women totally, but it also affected the society and human relationships negatively. The demolition of family institution resulted in the creation of the problems in the married life of people. The nurturing of their infants gets affected. The events of physical abuse and neglect of children took place in the society. Various children became the victim of child abuse and became mentally weak and disturbed. The lack of deep association with culture, values and behavioural liberty enhanced the events of violence, aggression and criminal activities in society. Along with such problems, fractured psychology became the principal obscurity for society and psychological tensions were developed at large scale in society.

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Problem of Global Arms Race

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There is to-day a widely spread concern about the decline of the United Nations as an organization for peace and security. The Secretary General of the United Nations expressed this concern very clearly in his report to the 37th Regular Meeting of the General Assembly. He warned the member nations that a state of international anarchy might well develop unless measures were taken to halt the present trend of frequent use of violence and of diminishing respect for the UN character.

In periods of international crisis the United Nations seems increasingly paralyzed. The Security Council often cannot act at all, and, when it can, its resolutions are too often ignored by those who feel strong enough to do so. Me. Javier Perez de Cuella suggested some ways which may improve the machinery of the Security Council. He also discussed how the Secretary General could play a more efficient role in solving international disputes. Moreover he paid a great deal of attention to the system of peacekeeping operations and to ways and means of strengthening this system.

The United Nations is, he believed, losing credibility by the fact that too often discussions do not lead to concrete action. He concluded by urging the member nations to make serious efforts to strengthen the role of the United Nations as an instrument for collective security.

The general debate gave evidence of the fact that the concern of the Secretary General was shared by many countries. In its resolution on the report the General Assembly deplored the lack of respect for the United Nations Charter and for the United Nations. It was observed that the system of collective security is not efficiently used. It was stressed that the rules of the Charter must be carefully observed and that it is necessary to strengthen the ability of the United Nations to guard international peace and security.

The Manilla Declaration

Another important event of this same General Assembly was the adoption of the so called Manilla Declaration on Peaceful Solutions of Conflicts. This declaration implies no more than a first step in the process of improving the mechanism of peaceful solutions of conflicts. It is largely a declaration of principles which are already stated in the U.N. Charter. Nevertheless it is useful as an expression of a wish to uphold in practice these principles. Especially important is a strong emphasis on the role of the International Court of Justice.

The Report of the “Palme Commission”

Outside the official United Nations frame the strengthening of the United Nations has been discussed by the so called Palme Commission, which was composed by prominent representatives of not only the Western nations but also the Soviet Union and Poland and some developing countries. The commission dealt with issues of disarmament and security. There is, of course, a close connection between these issues. The main idea of the report is that the present world system of confrontation and terror balance must be replaced by peaceful co-operation and common security. The ultimate goal is general and complete disarmament, but in order to reach that goal some short term measures are required and recommended. These may alleviate the present tension between the power blocks and start a process of balanced disarmament. At the same time it is of vital importance to strengthen the United Nations machinery for peaceful solution of conflicts.

The report stresses the fact that after 1945 most wars have been fought in the third world. It concludes that a primary aim should be to create a security system which may prevent the use of armed violence as an instrument for solving conflicts between developing countries. A perfect system of this kind may be unattainable, but, in the opinion of the Commission, it is possibly significant to reduce the danger of war between developing countries by strengthening the ability of the United Nations to deal efficiency with menacing conflicts of this kind.
Conflicts are often brought to the attention of the Security Council as last resort when it is too late to avoid violence. The Commission feels that a change of attitude is needed here. Moreover certain new procedures are recommended which aim at an early discovery and an early investigation of such matters of international dispute as many endanger peace. Especially important in this connection are, of course, the Security Council and the Secretary General. The Security Council must get increase authority so that it will be able to prevent conflicts. This presupposes better international understanding and more co-operations between the permanent members of the Security Council. The Secretary General should be encouraged to make an early use of section 99 of the Charter which entitles him to draw the attention of the Security Council to threat against peace.

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Historical Globalization of India

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Abstract

Globalization has been associated with key areas of change in Culture, language, traditions, market, politics, and economics. Globalization means different to different people. For some people, it is the movement of language, ideas, people and products around the world. Others see it as the dominance of multinational corporations and the destruction of cultural identities. It has different effects on the different peoples and communities of developed and developing countries, cities, suburbs, men and women.

Keywords: Globalization, World, India, History.

Introduction

The importance of Globalization in India traces back its root in Ancient India. In fact many of the branches of globalization are much older than the rise of capitalism itself. In ancient India, immigration and migration of the races and communities were frequent affairs. As human civilization advanced and men learnt trading, trade and commerce began between the countries. Exchange of finance capital was also an age old affair. With the rise of capitalism many aspects of globalization came into surface and became an accepted practice.

As a result of the debt, during the 1980’s Globalization process and policy became very much pressing in the third world countries. Meanwhile the discovery of microchip created revolution in computer technology. Information technology underwent a revolutionary change. The fall of the previous Soviet Union and the collapse of communism paved the ground for further advancement of the capitalists’ countries to pursue the policy of globalization. The countries which had taken debt were found unable to pay the debt and that helped the spread of globalization easier a measure.

History of Globalization

Globalization is mainly a socio-economic term which is nowadays synonymous with the economic development of a country. In simple terms, it is a continuous process through which different societies, economies, traditions and culture integrate with each other on a global scale through the means of communication and interchange of ideas. By having an idea of the history of globalization, one will be able to properly understand the causes which led to such social and economic change.

Alexander the Great forges eastward link with Chandragupta Maurya for overland routes between the Mediterranean, Persia, India, and Central Asia. During the 1st century CE the trans-world trade makes its first major appearance in China under the Han dynasty and successfully established trade relations with Asian and European countries. The period from 650-850 AD records the expansion of Islam and trade relations with the west Mediterranean region with the Indian sub-continent. The Rise of Genghis Khan during 1100 AD gave rise to the integration of overland routes across Eurasia. The 1650s marks the expansion of the slave trade and it sustained the expansion of Atlantic Economy, giving birth to integrated economic and industrial systems across the Ocean. The period from 1776 to 1789 AD marks the US and French Revolutions and the creation of modern state as a fall-out of military and business interests. These integrated empires expand during the industrial revolution. The eighteenth century marks the merging of the modernity with globalization and it also marks the foundation for the creation of international trade law.

Early history of Globalization

According to most scholars and researchers, it is the modern age which led to the origin of globalization. In this age, wide spread development took place in the field of infrastructure and connectivity. This led to more interaction between the nations and sharing of ideas, culture and tradition took place. All these put a direct impact on the process of globalization. In the economic scenario, more trade links started...
Globalization in the medieval age

The Islamic period in the medieval era is an important epoch in the history of globalization. This was when the Jewish and the Muslim traders started going to various parts of the world to sell various items. This led to a blend of ideas, traditions and customs.

In China, the first postal service was introduced and paper was invented. This led to better knowledge sharing. As more and more people started traveling to various countries across the world, it led to more communication between people and intermingling of languages. Explorers like Columbus and Vasco Da Gama sailed through the oceans in search of new countries and establish trade links with them or to make other countries their colonies. All these factors were a major cause for the development of the pre-globalization era.

The medieval period was the age of discovery. It was in this period that Africa and Eurasia engaged in cultural and economic exchange between them. Gradually, this led to the growth of colonies in various parts of Africa, Asia and Latin America. As a result, there was constant blend of the ideas, languages, rituals and customs between the natives and the foreign inhabitants. In fact, this system of colonization put a deep impact on agriculture, trade, ecology and culture on a global scale.

Globalization between the pre modern periods to modern period

The industrial revolution in the 19th century was one of the major periods in the history of globalization. Due to the industrial revolution, there was a significant increase in the quantity and quality of the products. This led to higher exports and better trade and business relations. Due to better products and colonization, lots of countries across the world became the consumers of the European market. The phase of pre globalization perhaps came to an end after the First World War was fought. The war put a significant adverse effect on the economic scenario and it led to the Great Depression and gold standard crisis in the later part of the 1920s and early 1930s.

Globalization in the modern era

Globalization, in the modern sense of the term, came into existence after the Second World War. One of the main factors for this was the plan by the world leaders to break down the borders for fostering trade relations between nations. It was also in this period that major countries like India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and some countries in South America gained independence. As a result, these countries too started having their own economic systems and made established trade relations with the rest of the world. The establishment of the United Nations Organization (UNO) was also a major step in this regard.

Gradually, the economic scenario of the world strengthened and it led to better trade relations and communication. Some other factors which have put a positive impact on globalization are:

- Promotion of free commerce and trade
- Abolition of various double taxes, tariffs, and capital controls
- Reduction of transport cost and development of infrastructure
- Creation of global corporations
- Blend of culture and tradition across the countries
Another milestone in the history of globalization is the creation of the World Trade Organization which led to the growth of a uniform platform to settle trade and commercial disputes. According to economic surveys, the world exports improved significantly from 8.5% to around 16.2% due to globalization.

Definitions of Globalization

Thomas Friedman’s definition of Globalization “Globalization is the intensification of economic, political, social and cultural relations across borders”

Giddens defines

Globalization as the intensification of worldwide social relations linking distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many thousands of miles away and vice versa. Although every attempt at classifying the processes of Globalization necessarily results in oversimplification and a reduction of complexity.

Globalization in India:

India became independent as one of the poorest countries of the world. The British colonial rule had destroyed the self-sufficient agrarian economy. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru preferred mixed economy for planned economic development of the country. Public sectors were set up along with a number of private enterprises. But like the socialistic model of economy, the mixed economy of India has not produced profitable results.

A number of public sectors became sick and the growth rates of production had begun to fall. The government was compelled to sanction subsidy to make the price of some essential commodities low, despite the rising burden on state exchequer. While the poverty of the people continued to grow to an alarming extent, there was an acute balance of payment crisis. Due to low domestic savings, there was no adequate capital for investment.

There was also shortage of resources to provide educational and health facilities to a large growing population. Moreover, there was high rate of inflation and the balance of payment deficit was around $10 bn. In such a situation P.V. Narsingh Rao government was compelled to introduce the policy of liberalisation and privatisation. Dr. Manmohan Singh, the then finance minister was instrumental in the adoption of new economic policy in 1991.

In July 1991, the Government of India decided to go in for liberalisation of economy. A new economic policy was formulated and implemented with an emphasis new upon economic reforms. These were governed by the principles of liberalisation, privatisation, market economy, free trade, deregulation and delicensing. These reforms paved the way for initiating the process of liberalisation and Globalization of Indian economy. Similar changes were adopted by other states.

Importance of Globalization In India

Globalization in India has great importance in politics, economics, culture, religion and in every branch of knowledge and science. In economic or material field the term globalization is used to denote two different meanings.

The importance of Globalization in India are as follows:

- First, it means spread of trade and commerce of Indian Businesses.
- Secondly, it speaks of immigration and migration of people of different areas.
- Thirdly, it opens avenues of free movement of currency and other medium of exchange among the different countries.
- Fourthly, it denotes the scope of investing the capital of one country into another and thereby producing the agricultural goods, industrial goods and services in that other country and selling it, there or in any third country continuously.
- Fifthly, it speaks of the exchange of finance capital from one country to another.
- Sixth, it increases the impact of the trade, investment and production of the multinational or trans-national Corporations.
- Seventh, it speaks of the opening of the avenues of technological exchange among different countries.
Lastly, it stresses on the expansion of international information media and the impact of using electronic technology on the information media of different countries.

Conclusion:
The wake of globalization was first felt in the 1990s in India when the then finance minister, Dr Manmohan Singh initiated the economic liberalization plan. Since then, India has gradually become one of the economic giants in the world. Today, it has become one of the fastest growing economies in the world with an average growth rate of around 6-7%. There has also been a significant rise in the per capita income and the standard of living.

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RFID Technology in Library

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Abstract  
Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) is not a new system but the base of this was established way back in 1940s. The credit goes to commercial or business organizations that have explored and implemented RFID to acquire, manage and provide security to their products or items. Information and Communication Technology has transformed the format of information and work culture of libraries. Still libraries are trying to address various problems like qualitative information management, speedy acquisition and dissemination of information and security of information products. This paper gives brief idea about the RFID, its importance in the library system, how it works and describes different components of the RFID technology. It also briefs about tentative budget to establish RFID technology in the library and finally its future in Indian libraries.  
Keywords: RFID, Tag, RFID Readers, RFID Sensors.

Introduction  
Radio Frequency Identification, well known as RFID, was mainly used in the laboratory research in the 1940s for replicated communication systems. Later in 1980s it was prominently used by the business organizations to manage their commercial items. Recently, RFID technology has received attentions of library systems all around the world. It is basically a data acquisition and storage system which provides accurate and exact data without human intervention. It promises various benefits in management of circulation system, improved accuracy with speed, efficiency and full security of data sharing. Technically it is ‘a technology that consists of a system and tiny tags, which uses radio waves to automatically identify people or objects’. It consists of a transponder with antenna and a chip and a reader which attached to a computer to identify the item. The complete set of these items is called a tag or a label. Data or information can be written on the chip (barcode etc.) and stored in the tag or label that is attached to the item to be identified and reader is non-movable (fixed at security gate or so).

RFID Application in Libraries  
RFID is the latest fast growing technology to be used in library for minimizing the theft of documents and as an access control systems. RFID-based systems move beyond security to become tracking systems that combine security with more efficient tracking of materials throughout the library, including easier and faster charge and discharge, inventorying, and materials handling.  
RFID is a combination of radio-frequency-based technology and microchip technology. The information contained on inbuilt microchips in the tags affixed to library materials is read using radio frequency technology regardless of item orientation or alignment and distance from the item. The tags can be read at a distance of up to two feet by each of two parallel exit sensors. The devices used for circulation are usually called “readers” while the ones used at building exits are usually called “sensors”. The technology used in RFID systems can replace both EM (Electro-Mechanical) or RF (Radio Frequency) and even the barcodes theft detection systems.

How RFID Works  
As a part of technology implementation, an RFID tag is implanted in each and every book and reading material of the library and complete book information is entered into the software installed in server or workstation. Now whenever a library member brings the book for issue return purpose, the RFID reader from the tag reads the information pertaining to that book and transmits the data into the software and books is smoothly issued in a few seconds with a minimum of manual intervention. As the member takes the book outside the library, the antenna placed at the exit gate automatically read the information contained on the RFID tag to verify whether the book is properly issued or not. In case the book is not issued to the member as...
The same RFID technology is also used for stock taking practice. Earlier, manual stocktaking was an exhausting exercise as each and every book’s detail had been manually entered into the system or registers. Now with the introduction of new technology it is very easy for the library staff to just place a scanner on the top of the book; the scanner automatically passed on scanned information to the common database or server.

**Advantages of RFID Systems**

- **Faster Circulation Transactions**: The use of RFID definitely reduces the amount of time required to perform circulation operations. The most significant time saving fact is that information can be read from RFID tags much faster than from barcodes and that several items in a stack can be read at the same time. The time savings are less for charging than for discharging because the time required for charging usually is extended by social interaction with patrons.

- **The perfect tracker**: An another feature of this technology in time savings and security aspect is that the RFID tags replace both the EM security strips or RF tags of older theft detection systems and the barcodes of the automated library system—i.e., the system is a comprehensive RFID system that combines RFID security and the tracking of materials throughout the library; or it is a hybrid system that uses EM for security and RFID for tracking, but handles both simultaneously with a single piece of equipment. [3M has developed readers that can do both concurrently except for videotapes and audiotapes. These have to be desensitized and sensitized in a separate operation]. In either case, there can be as much as a 50 percent increase in throughput.

- **Simplified self-charging/discharging**: For patrons using self-charging, there is a marked improvement because they do not have to carefully place materials within a designated template and they can charge several items at the same time.

- **Highly reliable**: Several RFID library systems claim an almost 100 percent detection rate using RFID tags and there are very few false alarms than with older technologies once an RFID system is properly tuned.

Some RFID systems have an interface between the exit sensors and the circulation system to identify the items moving out of the library. Where a patron to run out of the library and not be intercepted, the library would at least know what had been stolen. If the patron card also has an RFID tag, the library will also be able to determine who removed the items without properly charging them. However, the author has not been able to identify a library that has implemented this security feature.

- **High-speed inventorying**: A unique advantage of RFID systems is their ability to scan books on the shelves without tipping them out or removing them. A hand-held inventory reader can be moved rapidly across a shelf of books to read all of the unique identification information. Using wireless technology, it is possible not only to update the inventory, but also to identify items, which are out of proper order. This feature of technology is very helpful in stock taking where much time was wasted in manual entries.

- **Automated Identification of materials**: Another application of RFID technology is automated identification of materials. This includes conveyor and sorting systems that can move library materials and arrange them by category into separate bins or onto separate carts. This significantly reduces the amount of time required for reshelving the reading material.

- **Better than bar-code**: RFID tags are far better than bar codes, as these are not required to be scanned through some reader or recorder, as required in bar-code. Finally, the RFID tags last longer than barcodes because nothing comes into contact with them. Most RFID vendors claim a minimum of 1, 00,000 transactions before a tag may need to be replaced.

**Disadvantages of RFID Systems**

- **High cost**: The major disadvantage of RFID technology is its cost. The readers and sensors used to read the information are costing between Rs.100,000/- to Rs.1,50,000/- a server costing as much as Rs.5,00,000/- to 600,000/- and the tags cost Rs.30 to Rs.45 each.
• **Easy to deceive the technology**: It is possible to deceive an RFID system by wrapping the protected material in two to three layers of ordinary household foil to block the radio signal. Clearly, bringing household foil into a library using RFID would represent premeditated theft. It is also possible to create a fault in an RFID system by placing two items against one another so that one tag overlays another. That may cancel out the signals. Although this requires knowledge of the technology and careful alignment.

• **Removal of tags**: The RFID tags are typically affixed to the inside back cover of the book and are exposed for removal. This is a rare case but that does not mean that there won’t be problems when patrons become more familiar with the role of the tags. If a library wishes, it can insert the RFID tags in the spines of all except thin books, however, not all RFID tags are flexible enough. A library can also imprint the RFID tags with its logo and make them appear to be bookplates, or it can put a printed cover label over each tag.

• **Exit sensor problems**: The performance of the exit sensors is problematic. They must read tags at up to twice the distance of the other readers. If the library install a smaller antenna at checkpoint than there can be problem for sensor to check every patron, because it will not work properly. The performance of exist sensors is better when the antennas on the tags are larger.

• **Fear to invade Patron Privacy**: There is a perception among some that RFID is a threat to patron privacy. That perception is based on two misconceptions: (1) that the tags contain patron information and (2) that they can be read after someone has taken the materials to home or office.

  The vast majority of the tags installed in library materials contain only the item ID, usually the same number that previously has been stored on a barcode. The link between borrower and the borrowed material is maintained in the circulation module of the automated library system, and is broken when the material is returned. When additional information is stored on the tag, it consists of information about the item, including holding location, call number, and rarely author/title. The RFID tags can only be read from a distance of two feet or less because the tags reflect a signal that comes from a reader or sensor. It is, therefore, not possible for someone to read tags from the street or an office-building hallway. It is, therefore, important to educate library staff and patrons about the RFID technology used in libraries before implementing a program.

**Components of an RFID System**

A comprehensive RFID system has three components: (1) RFID tags that are electronically programmed with unique information; (2) readers or sensors to interrogate the tags; and (3) a server or docking station on which the software that interfaces with the automated library system is loaded. It is also possible to distribute the software among the readers and sensors.

• **Tags**: Each paper-thin tag contains an etched antenna and a microchip with a capacity of at least 64 bits. There are three types: “read only”, “WORM,” and “read/write.” Tags are “read only” if the identification is encoded at the time of manufacture and not rewritable. This type of tag contains nothing more than item identification. It can be used for items acquired after the initial implementation of RFID and by libraries that have collections without barcodes. Such tags need not contain any more than 96 bits.

  “WORM” (Write-Once-Read-Many) tags are programmed by the using organization, but without the ability of rewriting them later. They can be used when a retrospective conversion of a collection that is already barcoded is undertaken. The main advantage over read only tags is that information in addition to the identification number can be added. However, it must be information that won’t need to be changed. That could be an author and/or truncated title if the tag has enough capacity, but not library location or circulation status.

  “Read/write tags,” which are chosen by most libraries, can have information changed or added. For example, a library might add an identification code for each branch. That information could be changed where the holding location subsequently changed. When a vendor includes a “theft” bit that can be turned on and off, the RFID tag can function much like an EM or RF tag.
All of the tags used in RFID technology for libraries are “passive.” The power to read the tags comes from the reader or exit sensor, rather than from a battery within the tag. “Active” tags, which have their own power supply, are substantially larger and more expensive than the tags used in library RFID applications. It is these tags that can be read at distances of up to ten feet.

- **Tagging materials:** A library planning on doing its own tagging should consider using volunteers in addition to its regular staff. That both reduces the time and cost of tagging. Only limited training is required, typically 15 to 20 minutes. There are many options for tagging books. It is important to select a consistent location for book tags. The inside of the back cover is the recommended location because it is the fastest for right-handed tag installers to reach. Most libraries are not able to tag their entire collections at one time. They must, therefore, plan a phased implementation.

  The Retrospective conversion of existing barcoded items, including affixing the tags to library materials, takes 15-30 seconds per item depending on the amount of information added to the tag and the skill of the person doing the tagging. Pre-programmed tags, which are used for new acquisitions in libraries that want only identification numbers on the tags, take even less time because they do not involve scanning existing barcodes.

- **Readers/Sensors:** A typical system includes several different kinds of readers, also known as sensors when installed at library exits. These are radio frequency devices designed to detect and read tags to obtain the information stored thereon. The reader powers an antenna to generate an RF field. When a tag passes through the field, the information stored on the chip in the tag is decoded by the reader and sent to the server, which, in turn, communicates with the automated library system when the RFID system is interfaced with it. While there is software in each reader to facilitate communication with the server and/or with library staff, most of the software supplied by the RFID system vendor is on the server when one is included in the system. When there is no server, most of the software is on the readers, although some may be on a docking station.

  The types of readers include staff workstations for circulation desk charging and discharging, patron self-charging stations, and longer-range walk-through exit sensors to detect and read an RFID tag passage for purposes of determining whether it is a charged (authorized/no alarm) or discharged (non-authorized/alarm) event. The exit sensors are sometimes called “antennae,” but that is not correct because an antenna is only one component of an exit sensor. It is also possible to install a reader in a book drop to discharge materials as they pass the reader. Finally, there is a portable device that consists of a scanning gun attachment to read a group of items on the shelves for purposes of locating missing and misplaced items.

  Readers for use at the circulation desk typically cost Rs. 1,00,000/- or more each. They can be placed on the circulation counter or built-in. Discharging can be done on the same units, or on one or more dedicated units away from the service counter. Checkin is particularly rapid because the materials can be moved over the unit without regard to the orientation of the material and no conversation with patrons is involved.

  RFID exit sensors at exits look much like those installed in libraries for the last several decades, however, the insides are very different. One type reads the information on the tag(s) going by and communicates that information to a server. The server, after checking against the circulation database, activates an alarm if the material is not properly checked-out.

  A bookdrop reader can automatically discharge library materials and reactivate security. Since they have already been checked-in, they can go directly back onto the shelves. These units can also be used with sorter and conveyor systems. The portable scanner or inventory wand can be moved along the items on the shelves without touching them.

- **Server/Docking Station:** The server is the heart of some comprehensive RFID systems. It is the communications gateway among the various components. It receives the information from one or more of the readers and exchanges information with the circulation database. Its software includes the APIs (Applications Programming Interface) necessary to interface it with the automated library system. The server typically includes a transaction database so that reports can be produced.
## Conclusion

Although, the RFID technology is quite expensive, still it has yielded excellent results for all the organization. The technology is set to become more popular in India with more deployment in the coming time in different sectors. It has been proved that this technology reduces the labour, costs and provides efficient results, which leads to foolproof security and access control. The only barrier in the journey is high cost of it, but it is expected that in coming days the cost will come down further and very early we will see mass adoption of this technology in various libraries and in Indian and World.

## References

Abstract:

India, the largest democracy in the world is divided into number of religions, castes and tribes, but it is unified as a Nation by its Constitution. No doubts that Indians are equal at political level but are not all equal at social and economic level. The VJNT and NT tribes are known as indigenous tribes but are treated at different level within the country and in some cases also within the state. Even within the state of Maharashtra the VJNT and NT do not enjoy equal Constitutional status, for example Katkade community belong to SC category in one region while the same community belongs to VJNT category in other region. Especially the VJNT and NT are the most oppressed communities in Maharashtra. Present paper tries to focus on the socio-economic condition of the Ramoshi tribe from Maharashtra in the era of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG). Ramoshi tribe belongs to the VJNT category. It is vulnerable and belongs to marginalized section of society excluded from the mainstream of development since pre-independence period to this date.

Introduction:

The theme of Indian Constitution is to secure social, economic and political justice to all its citizens. The Constitution describes India as a Sovereign socialist, Secular, Democratic republic and underlines the national objective of fraternity. It emphasizes the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation. The leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru then the Prime Minister and the Chair of the Drafting Committee Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, were strongly committed to the rights of minorities and dalits, and played a key role in designing policies and programmes for protecting their rights. This was the path designed for Welfare state.

Welfare State and VJNT and NT tribes:

The welfare state symbolizes a system in which the social and economic security of its citizens is taken up as the responsibility of government. A welfare state is a concept of government in which the state plays a key role in the protection and promotion of economic and social well-being of its citizens. When India attained independence, it had innumerable problems and challenges. There were social inequalities and all the vulnerable sections of the society such as women and children, dalits, VJNT and NT tribes, were deprived of basic means of living. The Constitution makers were very much aware of these problems faced by these communities. Which is why, they decided that India would be a welfare state.

The VJNT and NT tribes are known as indigenous tribes but at present are the most venerable communities. There are 28 Nomadic Tribes and 14 De-notified tribes in Maharashtra and most of them leave in very poor socio-economic condition. As per the National commission (Renke Commission, 2008) for De-notified, Nomadic, and Semi-nomadic tribes, it is estimated that 7% of India’s population is De-notified and Nomadic Tribes. The VJNT and NT tribes from Maharashtra are in the OBC list at the central level. Ramoshi community is one of the denotified community from Maharashtra. Since ancient age Ramoshi community is famous for protection of village. Large numbers of people from Ramoshi community are residing in Pune, Satara and Ahmednagar districts of Maharashtra state.

Primarily Ramoshi community used to earn its bread and butter from the jungle products. Major activities were hunting and agriculture. In Maharashtra it is not primarily related to village life. The community is bold and adventures. The weapon that symbolizes this community is Axe. It is believed that they used to clear the forest and prepare the land for agriculture purpose. In the due course of time they took up the task of protecting village, fort from foreign invasion and wild animals. The community is highly trustworthy and followers of promise. The Ramoshi community used to resides away from village and close to the jungle. Maratha emperor Shivaji utilized these inherent qualities Ramoshi community. They were expert in finding path ways and chasing thieves. One more evidence states that because of the above mentioned
Bahirji Naik, Shivaji Maharaja established surveillance under colonial rule, the relatively autonomous and self-sustained their means of livelihood and had to depend on new occupation. But, due to lack of new skill, they are struggling to sustain their livelihood. Because of such situation, nowadays Ramoshi tribe is lowest in all hierarchies, social, political and economic.

**Criminal Tribes Act and Ramoshi Community:**

Ramoshi community was employed till the end of Maratha Empire, there after community became unemployed, jobless and wandered from one place to another in search of livelihood. The land given to them was taken away by the later rulers. Nothing was left out as a source of earning for them. In revolt to this act of the ruling class, they took up the fight against them for their just rights over the landed property that was given in honor of their bravery and sincerity. These deeds were labeled as antisocial practices such as robbery, dacoity by the then ruling class and same view was taken up by the later rulers, the Britishers. In order to confine antisocial practices in, 1871 year the British government declared some communities as “criminal community”. Ramoshi community was one among them termed as the criminal tribe. The established society did not oppose this; contrarily they seem to have liked it. Some clauses of this act were:

1. Permission should be obtained from police while shifting from one location to other
2. Government got the right to form a settlement and keep the groups of people there.

The British Government of India passed the notorious "Criminal Tribes Act in 1871." According to this Act certain communities were "notified" as "criminal tribes". The basis for this was very simple, those nomadic people whose source of livelihood was from forest products, who were nomadic cattle grazers, who were wandering singers and acrobats, etc. such people were notified, according to the British. From 1871 to 1944 this Act was amended time and again, new areas and new communities were roped in. In 1952, Government of India officially "denotified" the stigmatised ones, without making any provisions for their livelihood. In 1959, Government of India passed the "Habitual Offender's Act" which is not much different from the "Criminal Tribes Act, 1871". From 1961, Government of India, through the state machineries is publishing state-wise lists of "Denotified and Nomadic Tribes."

The indigenous Ramoshi tribe has been treated as criminal by birth and subject to harassment and ill treatment at the hand of the society and the state machinery since this act came into existence in British rule. There is no provision of constitutional safeguards for day-to-day brutality faced by this tribe. Under colonial rule, the relatively autonomous and self-sufficient Ramoshi tribe lost their means of livelihood and had to depend on new occupation. But, due to lack of new skill, they are struggling to sustain their livelihood. Because of such situation, nowadays Ramoshi tribe is lowest in all hierarchies, social, political and economic.

**Introduction of new economic policy: Libralisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG):**

India adopted the policies of Libralisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG) in the year 1991. This brought change in the economic development paradigm of India. LPG is looked as a Universal process. Globalization has opened up broader information, technology and communication lines and brought more companies as well as different worldwide organizations into our country.

In this era of LPG the rich are becoming rich while the poor have turned to be poorer. The condition of Ramoshi community is not different for the other communities who were termed as criminal. The local people and the police even today kill them; torture them, like beasts of prey. And, after independence, police and the political and non-political power wielders engaged them in criminal activities. They were forced to rob and steal. The police and the stolen good receivers took it all, and often had them killed. Their stigma is the curse of their life. All over India, the denotified communities are jailed, mob-lynched, tortured to death in police lock-ups. Worst of all, even India's other tribes treat the denotified tribes as "expendable ones."

The Ramoshi community belongs to marginalized section of society excluded from the mainstream of development since pre-independence period to till date. Ramoshi tribe has been treated as criminal by birth and subject to harassment and maltreatment at the hand of the police, society, and the state machinery since the British rule. This condition of Ramoshi tribe is spoiling their social identity, which leads to discrimination by dominant sections of society. There is no provision of constitutional safeguards for day-to-day atrocities faced by this tribe. Under colonial rule, the relatively autonomous and self-sufficient Ramoshi tribe lost their means of livelihood and had to depend on new occupation. But, due to lack of new skill, they are struggling to sustain their livelihood. Because of such situation, nowadays Ramoshi tribe is lowest in all hierarchies, social,
political and economic. MDGs state about eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowerment of women, reducing child mortality rate and improving maternal health. Grassroots experiences and prima facie evidences do not assert any benefits to the communities.

Day in and out the governments in power have promised to bring amendments in the Habitual Offenders Act but nothing has changed till date. The people from criminal communities are booked under the provision of this act and penalised. This is the routine picture and the people from these communities are also accustomed to this. In many cases of robbery, dacoit or in any other such issue apart from the criminals even innocent youth are roped in by the authorities. The health, education and other conditions of the people from these communities has turned to be worst. Women from these communities are more pathetic. They have to suffer discrimination at various levels. At home they are treated secondary and at societal level they are exploited at wide range.

Details of Budget allocate for NT-DNT in five years plan (1951-2012)

Gaps in Accessing Schemes by Ramoshi Community

- First and important gap in accessing schemes is they do not have citizenship documents and which is necessary to fulfill the requirements and criteria for the particular schemes.
- There is less or no budgetary provision for the development corporation established for them. There is lack of staff in district development corporation office. Only two persons are appointed in each district - one is district officer and one peon.
- There is lack of awareness about development and welfare programmes among this community
- Ramoshi’s are facing various problems for accessing schemes of Development Corporation like lack of documents, delay in sanctioning proposals, political interference and less budgetary provision.

Different commissions and NT-DNTs:

- Starting from the British rule till today various governments have appointed several commissions and committees for the development of the Nomadic and Denotified Tribes.
- All these commissions recommended inclusion of Nomadic and Denotified tribes among the scheduled tribes. Moreover in the year 2002 the Maharashtra State appointed State Backward Classes commission under the chairmanship of Justice R. N. Bapat which is known as ‘Bapat commission’. The Bapat Commission also recommended that NT-DNT should be enlisted in the Scheduled Tribes.
- Another commission is Maharashtra state appointed Justice Agrawal Commission in 2004 for inclusion of Nomadic and Denotified tribes in Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
- In the year 2005 first time in the history of India the central government appointed National commission for Nomadic, Denotified and Semi Nomadic Tribes under the chairmanship of Mr. Balkrushna Renke popularly known as ‘Renke Commission’. The Renke Commission has submitted the study in the year 2008.
- In recent years another commission headed by Dada Idhate is appointed by the present government. The commission has also submitted its report.

Conclusion:

Although most of the provisions proposed by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar have been passed in the later years of independence, still the truth remains that the basic rights as a human being have yet to be restored for these communities even after 71 years of the working of the Indian Constitution based on the principle of Liberty, Equality and Justice to all Indian citizens. In the typical urban, upper-middle class, 'globalised' outlook, untouchability and other related 'evils' are aberrations that will be swept away in India's spectacular march towards economic progress. But this has not turned as the true picture of our society. If something is not talked about day in and day out, is the reality that has to be tackled by dalits and others who know that caste-based discrimination is rampant across the country, despite all the efforts made by Ambedkar and others, and all the fine laws passed in Parliament.
Today it is the responsibility of the learned society like us to enforce the basic human rights of equality. Lastly but not the least it should be understood by all the sections of society that it is important to provide support system towards elimination of bias so as to make it meaningful for the vast majority of these communities in our country.

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Agriculture and Sustainable Development in Indian

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Introduction

India is Agrarian village. Agriculture is main occupation of our country. Agricultural production provides income, employment and food at affordable prices as well as raw material for the processing industry and foreign exchange from exports. Creating a sustainable agricultural development path means improving the quality of life in rural areas. Ensuring enough food for present and future generations and generating sufficient income for farmers.

Sustainable agricultural development also involves ensuring and maintaining productive capacity for the future and increasing productivity without damaging the environment natural resources. In addition, it requires respect for and recognition of local knowledge and local management of natural resources, and efforts to promote the capabilities of current generations without compromising the prospects of future ones. Consequently, economic and environmental sustainability, adequate farmer incomes, productive capacity for the future, improved food security and social sustainability are important elements of developing countries’ agricultural development.

Major agricultural part of the country depends upon Erratic Monsoon which is confined to 3 to 4 months of the year, much of the rain water runs off the sea and Irrevocably lost. So the sustainable source of water is essential for agricultural. The availability of adequate irrigation facilities transforms the subsistence agriculture landscape gradually into commercial one making agrarian economy market oriented. In peninsular India, where agriculture is perpetual gamble with the monsoon, irrigation acts not only as a protective and establishing factor but also a productive input. Here are some reasons and a few solutions for sustainable agriculture in India.

Objectives

There are two objectives of this research paper.
1) To study the Agriculture issues or problems.
2) To make suggestions for the agricultural development.

Methodology

In India the scope of the study is limited to examine the benefits and applicability of agriculture business. The study includes their benefits and problems. As well as it includes appropriate framework regarding to establish the sustainable agriculture development in India.

The present study was conducted on the sustainable agriculture development in India. is based on secondary data. The data has been furnished from the related articles, research papers, reports and reports of the government of India. Some data has furnished from the websites of the government of India, as well as ministry of agriculture.

Issues of Indian Agriculture

1. Agriculture is unorganized activity

Indian agriculture is largely an unorganized sector. No systematic institutional and organizational planning is involved in cultivation, irrigation, harvesting etc. Institutional finances are not adequately available and minimum purchase price fixed by the government do not reach the poorest farmer.

2. Farms are small and economically unfeasible

The ground reality is that majority of the farmers in India own as little as two acres of land. Cultivation on such small area is not economically feasible. Such small farmers have become vulnerable. In many cases, the farmers are not even the owners of the land, which makes profitable cultivation impossible because significant portion of the earnings go towards the payment of lease for the land.
3. Middlemen and economic exploitation of farmers
   Exploitation by the middlemen is the reason put forth for not getting the best price for the produce of the agriculturists. The government should promote the plan called “ulavarsanthai” (Farmers Market), where the farmers can directly sell their products at reasonable price to the consumers.

4. Government program do not reach small farmers
   Government has implemented agricultural debt waiver and debt relief scheme in 2008 to benefit over 36 million farmers. Direct agricultural loan to stressed farmers under so called Kisan credit Card were also covered under this scheme. However, most of the subsidies and welfare schemes announced by the Central and State governments do not reach the poor farmers. On the contrary, only big land lords are benefited by those schemes.

5. High indebtedness and exorbitant interest rates
   The root cause of farmers taking their lives is the increase in their indebtedness and debt burden. Exorbitant interest rates have to be declared illegal and the government has to take strict measures against greedy money lenders. Easy access to institutional credits have to reach the small and marginal farmers, without cumbersome procedures.

6. Real estate
   We can see even fertile land best suited for agricultural purpose being sold to real estate people, who prepare plots and give attractive advertisements to sell at exorbitant price. There is need to implement strict measures to prevent land grabbing.

Sustainable Solutions of Agriculture

1. Multiple crops
   Cultivation of multi crops such as coconut, turmeric, pine apple, banana, apple, papaya, ginger will yield profitable results to the farmers.

2. Special agricultural zone
   Just like industrial zone, there is an urgent need to establish special agricultural zones, where only farming and agriculture related activity should be allowed.

3. Need to modernize agriculture
   By introducing farm techniques which guarantee a definite success, an increase in youth participation on agricultural fields is economically possible. This can be attained only by implementing new technologies. Research efforts should continue for the production of crops with higher yield potential and better resistance to pests. Technological advancement in agriculture should be passed down to the small farmers.
   Where the existing crops would not do well under drought and weather conditions, the farmers should be helped to shift to cultivating crops that would be easy and economical to cultivate.

4. Educate the farmers
   Many farmers in India are not aware of crop rotation. Though education in urban areas has improved a lot, the government has ignored the same in rural areas in general and in agriculture sector in particular. This is the reason why farmers are not adequately aware of the various schemes provided by the government.

5. Clubbing of small fields may help
   Several farmers who own small piece of land can join together and combine all small fields into one large chunk. This may help in variety of ways.

6. Need for meaningful crop insurance policies
   Crop insurance is must and the claim should be settled easily under the supervision of the district collectors. Traditional crop insurance depends on the direct measurement of the damage suffered by a farmer to determine his/her payout. However, field loss assessment is often not feasible or expensive, since most of our farmers are small holders. Index based insurance, on the other hand, responds to defined parameter. Index based insurance has the advantages that it is transparent and all the insurers within the defined geographical area are treated equally. It has low operational and transnational costs, while also ensuring quick payouts.
7. Need for better water management

Irrigation facilities that are currently available do not cover the entire cultivable land. Apart from the areas where perennial rivers flow, most of the agricultural fields do not have irrigation facility. In most cases, it is not the lack of water but the lack of proper water management that causes water shortage. Improved modern methods of rain water harvesting should be developed. Water management can be made more effective through interstate co-operation on water resources, where surplus water from perennial rivers can be diverted to the needy areas.

Connecting the rivers throughout the country will solve this problem. Construction of National Waterways will improve the irrigation facility, which in turn can save the farmers, if the monsoon would fail.

8. Alternate source of income for farmers

Small farmers should be encouraged to develop alternative sources of income and the government should take up the responsibility for providing training to the farmers to acquire new skills. In drought affected areas, the government should start alternative employment generation programs to reduce the dependence on agriculture as the sole source of income. Such programs should be standardized. Farmers should be enabled to divide their activities into three parts. One for regular crop production, one for animal husbandry or fisheries and another for timber production. These activities complement each other and also alternate sources of income of farmers can be ensured.

9. Need for national weather risk management system/disease alert system

Facilitating national weather risk management system that alerts farmers when there is a danger of extreme weather, would go a long way in reducing losses in agriculture. Value added services like pest and disease alert applications, in combination with the weather forecast would equip the farmers to handle and manage their crops better. For example, Water Watch Cooperative, a Netherlands based organization, has developed a disease alert system that sends an alarm to farmers, if probability of a pest/disease would be detected.

Similarly, system that detect the amount of water to be provided to a field based on the field water content, biomass and rainfall probability, would aid in optimization of water provision to the crop and ensure efficient crop management.

Priority Areas for Support

i) Enhancing agricultural productivity, competitiveness, and rural growth:

Promoting new technologies and reforming agricultural research and extension: Major reform and strengthening of India’s agricultural research and extension systems is one of the most important needs for agricultural growth. These services have declined over time due to chronic underfunding of infrastructure and operations, no replacement of aging researchers or broad access to state-of-the-art technologies. Research now has little to provide beyond the time-worn packages of the past. Public extension services are struggling and offer little new knowledge to farmers. There is too little connection between research and extension, or between these services and the private sector.

Improving Water Resources and Irrigation/Drainage Management: Agriculture is India’s largest user of water. However, increasing competition for water between industry, domestic use and agriculture has highlighted the need to plan and manage water on a river basin and multi-sectoral basis. As urban and other demands multiply, less water is likely to be available for irrigation. Ways to radically enhance the productivity of irrigation ("more crop per drop") need to be found. Piped conveyance, better on-farm management of water, and use of more efficient delivery mechanisms such as drip irrigation are among the actions that could be taken.

There is also a need to manage as opposed to exploit the use of groundwater. Incentives to pump less water such as levying electricity charges or community monitoring of use have not yet succeeded beyond sporadic initiatives. Other key priorities include:

- Modernizing Irrigation and Drainage Departments to integrate the participation of farmers and other agencies in managing irrigation water.
- Improving cost recovery.
- Rationalizing public expenditures, with priority to completing schemes with the highest returns.
(d) Allocating sufficient resources for operations and maintenance for the sustainability of investments.

Facilitating agricultural diversification to higher-value commodities: Encouraging farmers to diversify to higher value commodities will be a significant factor for higher agricultural growth, particularly in rain-fed areas where poverty is high. Moreover, considerable potential exists for expanding agro-processing and building competitive value chains from producers to urban centers and export markets. While diversification initiatives should be left to farmers and entrepreneurs, the Government can, first and foremost, liberalize constraints to marketing, transport, export and processing. It can also play a small regulatory role, taking due care that this does not become an impediment.

Developing markets, agricultural credit and public expenditures: India’s legacy of extensive government involvement in agricultural marketing has created restrictions in internal and external trade, resulting in cumbersome and high-cost marketing and transport options for agricultural commodities. Even so, private sector investment in marketing, value chains and agro-processing is growing, but much slower than potential. While some restrictions are being lifted, considerably more needs to be done to enable diversification and minimize consumer prices. Improving access to rural finance for farmers is another need as it remains difficult for farmers to get credit.

Moreover, subsidies on power, fertilizers and irrigation have progressively come to dominate Government expenditures on the sector, and are now four times larger than investment expenditures, crowding out top priorities such as agricultural research and extension.

ii) Poverty alleviation and community actions

While agricultural growth will, in itself, provide the base for increasing incomes, for the 170 million or so rural persons that are below the poverty line, additional measures are required to make this growth inclusive. For instance, a rural livelihoods program that empowers communities to become self-reliant has been found to be particularly effective and well-suited for scaling-up. This program promotes the formation of self-help groups, increases community savings, and promotes local initiatives to increase incomes and employment.

By federating to become larger entities, these institutions of the poor gain the strength to negotiate better prices and market access for their products, and also gain the political power over local governments to provide them with better technical and social services. These self-help groups are particularly effective at reaching women and impoverished families.

iii) Sustaining the environment and future agricultural productivity

In parts of India, the over-pumping of water for agricultural use is leading to falling groundwater levels. Conversely, water-logging is leading to the build-up of salts in the soils of some irrigated areas. In rain-fed areas on the other hand, where the majority of the rural population live, agricultural practices need adapting to reduce soil erosion and increase the absorption of rainfall. Overexploited and degrading forest land need mitigation measures. There are proven solutions to nearly all of these problems. The most comprehensive is through watershed management programs, where communities engage in land planning and adopt agricultural practices that protect soils, increase water absorption and raise productivity through higher yields and crop diversification. At issue, however, is how to scale up such initiatives to cover larger areas of the country.

Climate change must also be considered. More extreme events – droughts, floods, erratic rains – are expected and would have greatest impact in rain-fed areas. The watershed program, allied with initiatives from agricultural research and extension, may be the most suited agricultural program for promoting new varieties of crops and improved farm practices.

Conclusion

India is developing country and agriculture is the backbone of Indian Economy. Economic and environmental sustainability, adequate farmer incomes, productive capacity for the future, improved food security and social sustainability are important elements of developing countries’ agricultural development. Promoting new technologies and reforming agricultural research and extension: Major reform and
strengthening of India’s agricultural research and extension systems is one of the most important needs for agricultural growth.

Improving Water Resources and Irrigation/Drainage Management: Agriculture is India’s largest user of water. However, increasing competition for water between industry, domestic use and agriculture has highlighted the need to plan and manage water on a river basin and multi-sectoral basis.

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Developing markets, agricultural credit and public expenditures: India’s legacy of extensive government involvement in agricultural marketing has created restrictions in internal and external trade, resulting in cumbersome and high-cost marketing and transport options for agricultural commodities.

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Development of Religious Tourism in Narsobawadi: A Geographical Analysis

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Abstract

Religious tourism, also commonly referred to as faith tourism, is a type of tourism, where people travel individually or in groups for pilgrimage, missionary, or leisure (fellowship) purposes. Tourism has grown manifold and so has the fame of India. Let us together get acquainted to a different and vital side of the country and learn about these fascinating religious tourism places in India. Narasimhawadi commonly known as Narsobawadi or Narsobachiwadi is a small town in Shiroli Tahsil of Kolhapur district. Narsobawadi gets its name from the presence of ‘Shree Narasimha Saraswati’, the Purna Avatar of Lord Dattatreya. With a lot of archaeological value this became a major pilgrimage spot for many Shri Dattatrety devotees and located on a confluence of the Panchganga and Krishna rivers. This holly place is famous in south India but its infrastructural development is less comparative to the people visiting to this place.

Keywords: Religious tourism, Faith tourism, Pilgrimage, Missionary, Pilgrim spot

Introduction

Tourism is an industry concerned with attracting people to a destination, transporting them there, housing, feeding and entertaining them upon arrivals & returning them to their homes or it is an industry which deals mostly with consumers, attraction, money and people which provide them goods and services. There is a difference between tourism and other industries. Tourism is light industry requiring little capital investment, which can be utilize the intangible and immovable assets like Religion, culture, heritage, natural vegetation, beaches, parks, mountains, sculpture, etc.

Each year millions of people are travelling throughout the world for different purposes. Faith-based visits to holy sites and sacred places are the oldest and most common type of travel in human history and this type of tourism is increasing its share in the sector. Motivations behind religious tourism may depend on many reasons: searching for truth and inner peace, enlightenment, an authentic relationship with the divine, satisfaction of the spiritual or material needs. Considering the multi-religiosity in the world and spreads of the religions, travelling to the religious sites may generally require visiting the other countries. The spiritual journey may also result in an interaction with "the other" and may change the perceptions of pilgrims, tourists and local people. Religious Tourism can be defined as travel with the core motive of experiencing religious forms, or the products they induce, like art, culture, traditions and architecture. Religious tourism is nothing but travel for visits pilgrimages or religious centers. Jerusalem or the Vatican is consider to be very auspicious in the christen world. Arab and Muslim world, the pilgrimage to Mecca is considered to be great act of faith. Or Hindu people go to Charidham, Hrishikesh and Badrinath. Jains are going for Sammed-Shikharjee. According to the World Tourism Organization, an estimated 300 to 330 million pilgrims visit the world's key religious sites every year. According to the U.S. Office of Travel and Tourism Industries, Americans traveling overseas for "religious or pilgrimage" purposes has increased from 491,000 travelers in 2002 to 633,000 travelers in 2005 it is 30 % increase in the American religious tourists. According to the Religious Conference Management Association, in 2006 more than 14.7 million people attended religious meetings (RCMA members), an increase of more than 10 million from 1994 with 4.4 million attendees. The United Methodist Church experienced an increase of 455% in mission volunteers from 1992 with almost 20,000 volunteers compared to 110,000 volunteers in 2006. The Christian Camp and Conference Association states that more than eight million people are involved in CCCA member camps and conferences, including more than 120,000 churches. Religious attractions including Sight & Sound Theatre attracts 800,000 visitors a year while the Holy Land Experience and Focus on the Family Welcome Centre each receives about 250,000 guests annually. About 50,000 churches are in the United States with religious travel programs. About 25% of
travellers said, they were currently interested in taking a spiritual vacation. These all figure shows that religious tourism is the dominant tourism in the world this is the first motive of travelling in the world.

Narsobawadi is a small village located close to Kolhapur, which attracts tourists in quite a large number. It is popularly known as Narsobachi-Wadi. This place is situated at the confluence of river Krishna and Panchganga. Narsobawadi has a great archaeological significance.

Narsobawadi became a pilgrimage centre as Shri Dattatreya, in his incarnation known as Narsinha Saraswati Swami was one of the 16 descents of Lord Datta. Kurundwad was his spot of penance. Wadi has during 1034-1982 tradition of Ramchandra Yogi, Narayan Swami, Mouni Maharaj, Tembe Swami & Mhadaba Patil whose tombs are seen. The original temple on the confluence of the Krishna and Panchganga River has a tradition of 500-600 years. In the daily routine from the dawn, ‘Maha-Pooja’ with eating leaves and golden crown is worth-seeing. Except Chaturmas (4 Rainy months), every night the palanquin is taken out before which various hymns are sung. The auspicious, religious atmosphere created is impressing.

The Mandir is managed by Devotees’ Mandal under West Maharashtra Devasthan committee. There are shops with Datta Cult-things & sweet marts. Saint Eknath got the Ghat built as per Paithan’s. On purnima (day of full moon) & Kanyagat big fairs are held. It is 40 Kms. from Kolhapur. Adilshaha was a devotee and donated lands. Yearly, 10 Lakh people visits to this place. And there is Gram Panchayat and facility of conveyances.

**Study Region:**

This religious place is situated on the sacred confluence of Krishna and Panchganga rivers at distance of 45Km from Kolhapur. Wadi Narasinha commonly called as Narsobachiwadi. This place is located in the Shirol tehsil of Kolhapur district. Situated on 16° 40’ N latitude and 74° 35’ E longitude lies five kilometres south of Shirol and 45 km away from Kolhapur, at the confluence of the river Krishna and Panchganga. It is named after Narsinha Saraswati, who for twelve years is said to have lived at the sacred meeting of the rivers. Most of the people are Brahman community priests or ministrants of the deity Narsinha. Wadi Narsinha is a holy place and is visited by large numbers of pilgrims. It has two large temples, one dedicated to Dattatraya and the other to Narayan Swami. The temple of Dattatraya to the south of the village on the river bank is twenty-four feet long, twelve feet broad and twelve feet high. West of the temple of Dattatraya lies the temple of Narayan Swami who is learns about religion direct by Dattatraya. It is fifty-one feet long, twenty-two feet broad and fourteen feet high.

This is the famous holy place so mostly tourists are coming here from all districts of Maharashtra as well as Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Narasimhawadi is a small town located at the banks of Krishna River. It is about 3 km from Shirol Tehsil. Kurundawad is the nearest town and is about 2 km away. Narasimhawadi may be reached by state transport buses that available from Jaysingpur and Kolhapur. Nearest railway station is Jaysingpur which is about 17 km from this place. The typical distances from major cities in Maharashtra are: Pune - Narsoba-Wadi (254 km), Sangli - Narsoba Wadi (22 km), Miraj - Narsoba Wadi (19 km), Jaysingpur - Narsoba Wadi (16.7 km), Kolhapur - Narsoba Wadi (52 km), Audumbar - Narsoba Wadi (53 km), Nipanni - Narsoba Wadi (45 km), Mumbai - Narsoba Wadi (405 km via Mumbai Bangalore Express Highway).

**Significance Of The Study:**

Very few religious centres are established in Maharashtra. In these attractions Narsobawadi in Shirol tehsil is very famous. People from Maharashtra and Karnataka are coming here for Dattas temples, their status and also temple construction is attractive. Another most important thing is that, location is on the beautiful joints of two rivers, i.e. Krishna and Panchanganga. Therefore these are also attraction for other religions people. But infrastructure is not developed properly and promotion of this place is very less, for that this study is necessary.
Objectives:

General objective is to study the status of Narsobawadi as a Religious tourism centre in Shirol tehsil. However, followings are the specific objectives of the study:

1. To look into the geographical basis for the religious tourism in Narsobawdi of Shirol tehsil.
2. To assess the development of infrastructure for religious tourism of Narsobawdi from Shirol tehsil.

Database And Methodology:

The required data for this study has been collected from both primary and secondary sources. These are,

1) The primary data has been collected through visiting Narsobawdi of Shirol tehsil.
2) An interview of some tourists has been conducted.
3) Photographs have been taken from the study area.
4) Secondary data have also collected from district census handbook, socio-economic review of Kolhapur district, gazetteers of Kolhapur. Various reports, web site of Maharashtra tourism and available published and unpublished reports.

Review Of Literature:

1) Navle (1996), worked on Pandharpur a study in pilgrimage tourism in his thesis submitted to the Shivaji University, Kolhapur. He conversed on the Varkari and Vari of the Pandharpur as special characteristic of pilgrimage tourism.
2) Sharma, Desh Bandhu and Sushma (2002) Studied marketing strategy for pilgrimage tourism with reference to hotel services. In the pilgrimage tourism.
3) Adavitot (2002) has done his geographical study on Akkalkot-a geographical study in pilgrimage tourism a thesis submitted to the Shivaji University, Kolhapur and pointed on the intention of tourist towards visiting Akkalkot and their socio-economic status.
4) Potdar (2003) pointed out potentials of tourist points in south konkan region in Maharashtra state in her thesis entitled “Tourism development in south Konkan” submitted to the Shivaji University, Kolhapur. She focused on undeveloped tourism centers, which have natural beauty and scenic tourist attractions. She also pointed out the impact of tourism on the south konkan region.

About Narsobawdi:

Narasimhawadi is famous for the Hindu temple of Shri Narasimha Saraswati (1378–1458). Shri Dattatreya in his Narasimha Saraswati incarnation is believed to have lived here for as long as 12 years. (Ref. Shri Guru Charitra). The life story of Shri Narasimha Saraswati, his philosophy and related stories are described in Shri Guru Charitra. There are no images or idols here which show his presence. But there are two Padukas or slippers which immortalize his great avatar.

History Of The Place:

Nrusinhawadi is famous pilgrimage place in Kolhapur district. Nrusinhawadi is a capital of Datta devotees. Swayambhu Paduka of Dattaguru are worshipped daily. The real third incarnation of Shri Dattaguru, Shri Nrusinha saraswati stayed in this area full of Oudumber trees for 12 years and he flourished this region.

In Gurucharitra, this religions importance is described in the name of Amarapur. Shri Nrusinh saraswati while travelling after completing Chaturmas at Oudumber, reached this place. There were many Audumber tree forests. Due to earnest request of Datta devotees swami stayed there. Nrusinh Saraswati’s stay
was for about 12 years at this place and therefore the place got the name as Narsobawadi. Swami established Datta Paduka (sacred footwear).

The place has natural beauty and refreshing scenery due to confluence of Krishna and Panchaganga and thick forests of Audumber trees. Swamiji’s stay added sacredness and the attraction of people.

The Nrusinhawadi area is spread for about one square mile in the centre of two rivers Krishna and Panchaganga. The population of town is about 4000. On the Ghat of Krishna River and below large Audumber trees there is a beautiful and attractive temple. The Paduka established by Swami are there in that temple. Present temple was constructed by muslim king Adilshah of Vijapur. The daughter of this Vijapur king had lost her eyes. As asked Bidar Badashah, he came to Nrusinhawadi. He worshipped Shri Guru, decided Navas. The sacred ash given by worshipper when applied to eyes of daughter she regained sight. King became glad. Records indicate that he gave two villages Ourwad and Gourwad on the other side of Krishna river Inam , ownership for enabling worship activities of the temple As today’s temple was constructed by Muslim King it does not have a spire. It is an elongated high building and in front there is large Ghat of Krishna-river and the river is flowing slowly.

There is Audumber tree at the center below which Shri Guru used to sit, and the Paduka are established there facing Krishna river there is a open space in front. The worshippers sit there & adore & worship the Paduka in a sancturay (Gabhara). The door of the Gabhara is very small. The devotee hall in which Paduka are placed has silver metal lining on face portion. At center there is Ganeshpatti on top & sides Peacock, Jay-Vijay images & on upper side Nrusinh Saraswati’s image is carved with silver metal-cover. Main worshippers sit here & do worship rituals. On one side there is a big statue of Shree Ganesh & it is also worshiped.

List of festivals arranged in Narsobawadi:
- Kanyagat Mahaparvkal (Once in a 12 year)
- Datta Jayanti
- Guru Purnima
- Purnima (Full moon day)
- Dippostav on Tripurari Purnima (Festival of Light)
- Gurupushyamrut

And also on the Thursday here people visits in more number as compare to the normal days. Because the Thursday is considered as the day of god Datta, so people visits in more number on that day.

Infrastructure of Narsobawadi:
There are average 10 lakh people visits annually to this place. Such huge population is treated by this holy place. Nrusinhawadi trust is providing daily food facility to average 2000 people at afternoon and evening. Also trust is having lodging facility for near about 200 people in ‘Bhakt-Nivas’. Also there is private lodging facility is available. Here infrastructural facilities are available i.e. Grampanchayat, Government Hospital, Primary and Secondary school, Polytechnic college, Police Station, Bus Stop and Parking, Vegetable market, Lodging with hotels 14,Hotel 22, Sweet stalls28, Toys shop20, Toys stalls 8, Tea stalls 11, Cloth stores 06, General shops 08 etc,

Also here is one temporary parking lot is available, which is make available on the festival days. There is fire facility is also made available by the local authorities on rush days.

Problems Observed In Narsobawadi:
Narsobawadi is very famous holy place from south Maharashtra. From the whole India people are visiting to this place. Here some problems are also observed and rise by the tourists and local people.
- Inadequate infrastructure
- Steep steps
- Slippery steps due to algal growth
- Deforestation
Traffic problem
Flood problem
There is no disaster management facility (Boat facility)
Water pollution due to garlands (Nirmalya)
There is no drinking water facility available for the tourist
Depth of Krishna river is increasing day by day due to sand pumping
There is insufficient security services
There is no locker facility for tourist
There is no chappal and shoes stand
There is insufficient solid waste management facility

Suggestions:
On the festive days there should be lodging facility made available by the local authorities
1) Made plantation on the river side area.
2) There should be display the boards of traffic rules and made available traffic police at the location.
3) There should be made available facility of disaster management specially flood boat.
4) Dustbins should be made available for the disposals of garlands.
5) Drinking water facility should be made available by the local authorities.
6) There should be made strict rules and regulations for the sand pumping and local authorities govern the concern issue.
7) There should be made more security facility like number of police mans.
8) Locker facility should be made available.
9) Chapple and shoes stand should be made available.
10) There should be made available proper solid waste management facility.

Conclusion:
Narsinhwadi is a Village in Shirol Taluka in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra State. It belongs to Desh or Paschim Maharashtra region. It belongs to Pune Division. As compare to the people visiting this place the infrastructure facilities are inadequate. If the suggestions should be imply by the local governing authorities there should tourists have more satisfied with the services and facilities at the Narsinhwadi.

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Globalisation and Social Change

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Abstract
Globalisation is recently popularised term that refer to the growing interconnectness of our world. It has broad political, social, cultural implications that extend beyond outsourcing and trade. Globalisation has led to change in society, lifestyle and ways of living. Culture is the unique human reality. It defies the quality of social change as its indicators. This paper mainly focused on social change on account of globalisation.

Key words: Globalisation, Culture, Urbanisation, Industrialisation, Multiculturalism.

Introduction
The word globalisation is derived from the verb globalise which means to make a world wide in scope. Globalisation is gradual integration of economies and societies derived by new technologies, new relationships and the national and international policies of a wide range of actors including governments, international organisations, business, labours and civil society. Globalisation led to liberation. Liberalisation is lifting of restrictions and allowing free trade across the border. Change is apart of both the individual and social life and when changes occur in the modes of living individual which influence social relations such changes are called social changes.

Objective
1) To identify different social changes in context of globalisation.
2) To know the factors of social change on account of globalisation.

Urbanisation
Urbanisation is the result of industrialisation. Urbanisation is a structural process of change is generally related to industrialisation. Urbanisation results from concentration of large scale and small scale industrial and commercial and administrative setup in the cities, technological development in transport and communication, cultural and recreational activities. Due to liberation policies of government it has made possible to get employment. All over the world the number of big towns and their development is on the increase and India is no exception to this rule. Urbanisation involved both borrowing and lending of culture.

Several empirical studies of urban families conducted by scholars like I.P Desa, Kapadia and Allen Ross, have pointed out that the urban joint family is being gradually replaced by the nuclear family, the size of family is shrinking, and kinship is confined to two or three generations only. There is emergence of new social relationships among people in cities as well as pre marital and extramarital relations. In urban sector we can see husband dominant family is being replaced by egalitarian family where wife is given share in the decision making process dominant families are slowly changing and women is gaining importance due to earning member.

Industrialisation
Industrialisation is the direct cause of urbanisation. Industrial revolution started in England in 1860. Industrialisation is the most important factor of social change in the world. Industrialisation is the basis of modernity and no country can afford to ignore it. This is because man want to conquer nature and this is possible only through industrialisation. The industrialisation is the indicator of cultural progress and no country can make any head way without industrialisation. In the pre industrialisation era the families used to live together in the same place for generations, but with industrialisation men had to go to work in the factories away from home. This resulted in nuclear families, leading to move away from traditional culture, festival, dance, drama, local folk and rituals. Children of such families were unknown to their own culture. They had to adapt to new culture leading to cultural loss.
Industrialisation was the beginning to participate women. She was forced to earn livelihood in case of low income group, but the life style of high income group totally changed in terms of food habits, standard of living, dress, hair style. Now a days we can see malls and inox. Every week end public visit has become the part of lesuire.

**Technological changes**

With the process of globalisation liberalisation along with with trade there was technology transfer resulting into setting up Multinational companies. The technological factors have made considerable contributions to the social change. The introduction of computer controlled machines communication system has brought considerable change in the society. The direct impact can be perceived in urbanisation and unemployment, crime, juvenile delinquency. As a consequence of urbanisation, new class have come into being and new ideological movements have been born. In the urban life the technological change has produced decline in the community feeling, over valuation time, decline in social control, decline in moral standard, increase in crimes.

Previously car had to be started by the use of handle, woman did not drive the car, but now with introduction of self starting in the cars, many well to do woman can be seen driving cars. This has also led to changes in the dress, mobility and thinking. There is change in value outlook.

**Multiculturalism**

Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society. E.B. Tylor (1958) Culture gives meaning to our relationship with the other as it also forms subjective identity. Culture therefore enters into the process of social change in many forms at various levels.

Assimilation of culture is a process whereby people of a culture learn to adapt to the ways of the majority culture. There is a loss of own culture or person gives more value to the cultural aspects of majority community. The local culture is ignored and in the passage of time the traditional culture will lose its identity. In the United States there are many immigrants from different countries have been influenced by majority group culture. Many technocrats and IT professionals for a better life or attractive package migrate to the Europe or USA. They prefer to settle and adapt to local culture, language, food and dress leading social change.

Globalisation also lead to multiculturalism that is cultural diversity. Here immigrants and others should preserve their culture with the different culture interating peacefully within one nation. Today this is the official policy of Canada, Australia and the UK. It is preserving cultural mosaic of separate ethnic groups. This has described as salad bowl model. Globalisation can date back to the past history during the Mughal, British and Portuguese period. With the advent of these rule we can see the people accepting the culture of Muslim rule in terms of dress, lifestyle, food, prayer to god, language and habits leading to cultural change. Religion and culture are closely linked and cannot be separated. In Goa after the long 451 years of Portuguese rule many people have adopted Christianity religion and acquired Portuguese culture in terms of language, food, habits, life style, housing, festivals, drama, dance, music, dress and marriage styles.

In the era of globalisation again it has undergone change through the electronic media. The TV channel MTV V channel broadcast the western music programme. Many children try to imitate and retain it in the name of modernisation.

**Conclusion**

The globalisation has led to cultural and social change. It may lead to new permutations, new combinations, new options and new cultures. With the increasing pace of globalisation the idea of global citizenship would gain support but it would not destroy the existing identities.

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Problems of Co – Operative Banks in India in The Era of Globalization

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Introduction

Co-operation is a world-wide movement. It was introduced in India in the early years of this century in the wake of famines which had resulted in economic hardship and an alarming increase in the indebtedness of the farmers to the moneylenders. Co-operative Banking credit on easy terms appeared to be the best means of getting the farmers out of the vicious circle of indebtedness and poverty. The idea was to free the farmers from the necessity of having to borrow money on usurious rates of interest from ‘Sabukars’ or “Village moneylenders”

Co-operation was introduced in India mainly as a defensive organization for dealing with problems of rural indebtedness with the acceptance and implementation of a planned economic development wedded to the ideas of socialism and democracy; co-operation became a dynamic economic instrument for achieving the social objectives of the nation plan.

Statement of the Problems:

Liberalization & globalization ushered in by the government in the early 1990 have thrown open many challenges to the Indian cooperative banks and financial sector. The cooperative banking and financial sector reforms is alleged to have worsened the rural credit environment. To quote,” the more total neglect of rural credit by policy maker during the period 1994-1996 is largely attributable to the adverse environment created by the financial sector reforms. One of the recommendations of the Narasimhan committee appointed by RBI in 1991 on financial system is that the target of bank credit to priority sector should be scaled down from 40% to 10% of net bank credit.

The recent crisis in certain cooperative banks in Gujarat & Maharashtra was the fallout of this policy of bank furthers the new banking culture nurtured by reforms, which emphasizes glamorous lending like lending to large co-operates or consumption loans deteriorates rural credit environment.

Objectives of the Study:

1) To study Historical background of co-operative Banks in India.
2) To find out problems faced by co-operative banks in modern era of globalization
3) To suggest recommendation.

Research Methodology:

The descriptive methodology has been used to collect data. Secondary data has been collected from various published sources, reference books, journals, periodicals, newspaper, internet websites.

Meaning of Globalization:

Globalization started from the 19th century and the period between 1870 to 1913 has been considered as first phase and the period from middle of 20th century is viewed as the second phase. The world Human development report 1999, states that privatization and liberalization than in earlier decades.

The form globalization means international intergration. It includes an array at social, political and economic changes. The economic changes initiated have had a dramatic effect on the overall growth of the Indian economy. It also heralded the integration of the Indian economy in to the global economy.

Weaknesses –

1) Weak structure at primary level of cooperative banking sector.
2) Lack of responsiveness from federal organizations towards the needs at their members organizations.
3) Working of different cooperatives in Isolation rather than unified system.
4) Lack of participation of uses member.
History of Co-operative Banking in India –

The Historical roots of the co-operative Movement in the world days back to days of misery and distress in Europe faced by common people to fund their basic needs in uncertain times. The idea spread when the continent was faced with economic turmoil which led large population to live at subsistence level without any economic security.

Indian cooperative Banks was also born out of distress prevalent in Indian society. The cooperative credit societies Act, 1904 led to the formation of co-operative credit societies in both rural and Urban areas. The act was based on recommendations of sir Frederick Nicholson (1899) & Sir Edward Law (1901) their ideas in turn were based on the pattern of Raiffeisen & Schulze respectively.

The Cooperative societies Act of 1912 further gave recognition to the formation of non-credit societies and the central co-operative organizations.

In independent India, with the onset of planning, the co-operative organizations gained more Leverage & role with the continued governmental support. Michigan committee in 1915, highlighted the deficiencies of on cooperative societies which seeped – in due to lack of proper education to the masses. He also laid down the importance of central assistance by Government to support the movement.

The Royal commission on Agriculture 1928, Saraiya committee in 1945, central committee for cooperative training in 1953, Constituted by RBI for establishing regional training centers.

The cooperative movement and backing structures soon spread and resonated with the unexpressed need of the rural Indian and small scale businesses.

Problems faced by Co-operative banks in modern era of globalization

Following problems are faced by co-operative banks they are as under

1)Credit risk –
Credit risk is the risk that borrowers will fail to repay what they have borrowed. The risk to the bank includes the amounts lent not being repaid, loan interested not being received, cash flows being received later than expected and increased collection costs. This results in the need to set aside provisions and capital to provide for future losses.

2)Liquidity and funding –
This is risk that the Bank cannot pay amounts that it owes when they fall due or can only do so at excessive cost the risk can arise either because the bank has insufficient funds to pay the amounts it owes or even though the Bank has sufficient funds, those funds have been invested and so are not readily available.

3)Market –
Market risk is the risk of losses arising due to changes in market prices the Banks biggest exposure to market risk is from changes in interest rates. The Bank also has a small exposure to market risk from changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

4)Operational –
Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed processes, people and systems within the bank or from external events.

5)Reputation –
Reputational risk is risk that the banks image in the eyes of its customers its employees and other businesses is works with could be damaged as a result of poor decision making, performance. The impact of operational failures or other external issues.

6)Strategic and business –
Strategic and business risk is the that the Banks plans cannot be carried out because of changes, either internal to the company or external in the markets in which it operates.

7)People –
Another risk facing the bank is that it will be unable to operate as planned because it doesn’t have enough employees or employees with appropriate skills. This is linked with its prior integration with the co-operative group, where senior management are on contracts for services with other members of the group.

8)Regulatory –
Regulatory risk is the risk of fines, public censure limitation on business or restitution costs arising from failure to understand, interpret, implement and comply with regulatory requirement.
9) Conduct Risk –
   The risk that the banks behavior offerings or interactions will result in unfair outcomes for customers.

10) Pensions -
   Pensions risk is the risk that the Bank will be required to pay more than expected in to its employee’s pension’s schemes in order that the schemes can pay the pensions to which its employees, former employees and retirees are entitled as they fall due.

11) Lack of Modern practices of Banking –
   Co-operative bank not having the modern practices of banking in there working viz, net banking, mobile banking, online banking, e-banking, ATM banking and all other modern were banking practices. Due to which they have been eliminated and remained back foot in the modern era of marketing.

Conclusion –
   Co-operative Banking is a key sector in the Indian Banking scene, which in the recent years has gone through a lot of turmoil. Though some co-operative banks have shown credible performance in the recent years. Some co-operative banks have not been able to service the growing credit requirement of client or the newer demands for loans in the field of personal finance. In the interest of healthy competition co-operative banks should be encouraged to grow.

   Co-operative Bank play pivotal role in the rural and urban banking system yet failure / bankruptcy of those banks raise many doubts about their viability and sustenance. The result reveal that banks performed better on one parameter but weaken on other which led to dwindling situation.

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Consumer Co-operative Society Problems & Prospects

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Introduction-

Consumer Co-operative societies are formed by the members with an objective to provide goods and services at the cheaper rate by eliminating middlemen commission by establishing direct relationship with the manufactures or wholesalers. They purchase bulk goods and services directly from the manufacturers or wholesalers and sell those among the members in small lots. The profit which usually wholesalers or retailers avail is passed on by the societies to the members in form of cheaper rate and balance as dividend. The main advantage of this type of societies is that members of this society enjoy the steady supply of goods and services at reasonable price without compromising the quality.

Objective of the Study-

1. To study history and evolution of consumer co-operative societies and movement in India.
2. To study various types of consumer co-operative societies.
3. To know functions of co-operative societies in India.
4. To find out problems of consumer co-operative societies in India & suggest remedies for improving consumer’s co-operative societies in India.
5. To suggest conclusion on research problem.

Research Methodology-

The descriptive methodology has been used to collect data. Secondary data has been collected from various published sources, reference books, journals, periodicals, newspaper, internet websites.

Meaning- Co-operative society

A Co-operative society is a type of business formation. In this formation, profits are shared, and commercial goods are shared between everyone that participated in sharing.

Definition- Consumer Co-operative Society-

A consumer co-operative is a co-operative business owned by its consumers for their mutual benefit. It is a form of free enterprise that is oriented towards service rather than pecuniary profit. Consumer’s co-operatives often take the form of retail outlets owned and operated by their consumers.

History-

Consumer co-operatives rose to prominence during the industrial revolution as part of the labour movement. As employment moved to industrial areas and job sectors declined, workers began organizing and controlling businesses for themselves. Workers co-operative were originally sparked by “critical reaction to industrial capitalism and the excesses of the industrial revolution.” The formation of some workers cooperatives were designed to cope with the evils of unbridled capitalism and the insecurities of wage labour.

The first documented consumer cooperative was founded in 1769, in a barely furnished cottage in Fenwick, East Ayrshire, when local weavers manhandled a sack of oatmeal into John walker’s whitewashed front room and began selling the contents at a discount, forming the Fenwick weaver’s society.

Consumer Co-operative movement in India-

The Consumer Co-operative movement began in India in the year 1904. But the movement did not amount to much till the beginning of the First World War, and then it began to develop gradually.

The Second World War was mainly responsible for the momentum gained by the movement. When our country became independent, the government took keen interest in popular sing the movement among the masses.

Evolution- The earliest consumer Co-operatives were started in India at the beginning of the country (1904). However, they were legally recognized under the Co-operative societies act in 1912. The Government has
found it convenient to rely more on consumer co-operatives in periods of emergency, especially for distribution of controlled commodities.

Types of Co-operative Societies-The main type of Co-operative society’s are-

1. Consumer’s Co-operative
2. Producer’s Co-operative
3. Marketing Co-operative
4. Housing Co-operative
5. Credit Co-operative
6. Co-operative forming societies
7. Co-operative Better forming societies
8. Co-operative Joint farming societies
9. Tenant & Joint farming societies
10. Collective farming societies

Functions - Consumer Co-operative society is that society that procure assortment of house hold goods to its members @ a cheapest possible price and ensures availability of this goods to its members @ anything is been needed. However some functions they perform are as follows.

1. Selling of pure and unadulterated goods.
2. Ensuring availability of goods
3. Selling at a very reasonable price
4. Ensuring that the goods are sold with good measure and weight.
5. Helping the government in distribution policy especially during the period of scarcity
6. Educating its member.

Problems - Consumer Co-operative societies suffering by following problems in India

1. The consumer Co-operative movement in India is government sponsored and initiated. Consumers are often not aware of their own organizing capacity. They do not come forward to organize and strengthen the movement as whole.
2. As the consumer co-operative movement in India relies extensively on government help. It is not possible for the societies to carry on extension activities with any degree of self-assurance and competence.
3. Consumer’s co-operatives are not well integrated but are isolated and scattered; therefore, they are less viable.
4. The procurement and purchase operations of consumer co-operatives are not a carefully considered process in India.
5. Consumer’s co-operatives are faced with the problem of low efficiency, which stands in the way of improving the quality of their services people are not satisfied only with the low price of the commodities; they want to receive efficient service from the co-operative
6. Consumer’s co-operatives in India find it extremely difficult to compete with private retail traders, who often evade sales tax on a large scale. Consumer’s co-operatives, by paying the sales tax promptly, have to raise the prices of goods.
7. The unhealthy competition offered by retail traders has therefore reduced the sales of consumer co-operatives to a great extent in spite of their efforts to increase them.
8. Lack of judicious purchasing policies and unintelligent purchasing operations.
9. High overhead cost as against low margins of profit owing to preponderance of controlled commodities, in business activity.
10. Lack of proper inventory control.

Prospects / Suggestions for Improving consumer’s Co-operative societies in India-

The following are some of the measures suggested to solve or minimize the problems of consumer’s co-operatives in India.
1. There should be a proper co-ordination among the primary and wholesale co-operatives on the one hand and between these consumer stores and state federation on the other. The National co-operative consumer’s federation (NCCF) should take interest in effecting this co-ordination.

2. The government should develop a more favourable attitude towards consumer co-operatives and extend its positive support to the movement by providing financial and technical assistance. As consumer co-operatives protect the interests of the poor, the government must offer certain tax concessions and help them in the procurement of essential commodities.

3. Sales tax legislation will have to be rationalized to ensure that a certain part of unproductive expenditure in collecting it is eliminated and the scope for evading is curtailed.

4. The government should therefore levy excise duty at the place of production itself so that consumer co-operatives are freedom facing the unhealthy competition offered by private traders.

5. With a view to checking the price rise, the NCCF should set up some consumer goods industries in collaboration with super bazaars and state level organizations.

6. The financial base of the consumer co-operative societies will have to be strengthened by making available loans to them at low rates of interest either by the government or by other financial institutions.

7. As in other types of co-operative societies, extensive arrangements should be made for the education and training of members.

8. The business of the consumer co-operative stores will have to be diversified so that they might cater to the requirements of a large number of consumers.

9. Sufficient care has to be exercised while fixing the prices of goods sold by consumer co-operatives.

10. The prices charged by them will have to be in between the market rates and “selling at cost price”. Which means fixing the prices on the basis of cost and adding to it a small percentage of profits this kind of pricing policy will assist in stepping up the sales of consumer co-operatives?

Conclusion-

If above suggestions are acted upon, the working of consumer co-operatives can be made more efficient. But the consumer co-operative societies will have to be encouraged in this country because they are the best means of safeguarding the interest of consumers by eliminating the unfair practices of private retail traders.

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Introduction:
Maharashtra has always been in the forefront of the cooperative movement in India. It was leadership provided by eminent personalities such as Vaikunthlal Mehta, Dr. D.R. Gadgil and D.G. Karve, which was largely responsible for the progress of the cooperative movement. In the field of cooperative banking, the Maharashtra state cooperative Bank occupied and continues to occupy a prominent position. Since 1991 financial and banking reforms started, very stiff policy implemented by RBI towards capital requirement, NPA norms and efficiency. Due to this policy, several urban banks in India as well as Maharashtra have suffered.

In the new competitive era, those urban banks are capable in capital adequacy remaining in the bank business, and other weaker banks close their business or merge in other private banks. However, it is needed to enhance them which is important in view point of small business sector middle income group for meeting their financial requirements. Therefore, present paper focused especially on problems faced by urban banks.

Objectives of the paper
1. To study the urban cooperative banks
2. To analyse the position of UCB’s

Data collection:
To accomplish the objectives of the present research paper, data has been collected from original references such as Cooperative Maharashtra at glance, Sahakari Maharashtra, and reputed reference books, periodicals, and websites.

Core of the study
Cooperative movements have been started in India since 1904 as per cooperative act. At the initial stage, only rural credit cooperative societies were established. McLagan and Banking Investigation Committee was recommended to establish urban banks, however, after 1965 real development of urban banks was started because on 1st Mar 1966 Banking Regulation Act was applied to urban cooperative banks and also permitted branch expansion.

Need of urban cooperative banks
- To inculcate the habit of saving and thrift among the urban society
- To meet the needs of credit and finance of artisans and small businessman, fixed income earners of urban and semi-urban areas
- To finance rickshaw, tempo, jeep and tour travel business and small businessman from urban areas for self-employment
- To provide modern banking services to common people from urban society
- Overall development of working class people through cooperation
- To curb money lending business in urban areas

Progress of UCB’s
Since 1991, there are many challenges before urban banks, but in Maharashtra state, they are developing especially in metro cities and semi-metro cities in Maharashtra such as Mumbai, Thane, Nasik, Pune, Sangli, Solapur, etc.
Table 1 progress of USB’s in Maharashtra since 1991 (Rs in Lakhs)

<table>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Loan Distribution</td>
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<td>4312446</td>
<td>90260</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Societies in Profit</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Cooperative movement at glance 2012

Observations:
It can be clarified that, number of USB’s has been reduced since 2005 and also members have not increased significantly. It is indicate that, own funds risen significantly its near about 27 time more in 2005 as compare to 1991, whereas, deposits collection ratio decreased from 13 per cent to 12 per cent during the period, loan distribution also shown diminishing rate.

Challenges before Urban Cooperative Banks
1. Competition with commercial banks
   Since economic liberalization commercial banks providing loans against home, vehicles and also consumer goods they have challenged the urban banks for expansion of their business
2. Capital adequacy
   As per Narshilham Committee recommendations maintaining capital adequacy ratio to all type of banks is mandatory it was tough challenge to urban bank. Lack of capital adequacy several banks merge in private banks, there are 41 UCB’s merges and 95 liquidators in 2011-12.
3. NPA
   RBI rule out NPA norms tourban banks from 2001 it was very tough challenge to adjust it. Due to hike in NPA bankruptcy of cooperative banks has risen.
4. CBS formation
   Commercial banks installed core banking system and provides on line banking facilities such as ATM, Credit Card, NEFT, RTGS, ECS etc. In this completion urban banks have not capable to install such capital oriented modern bank business
5. Sick banks
   In Maharashtra state after 2001, there is stiff competition among banks. Thus small bank business was adversely affected. Many cooperative banks are waiting for their mergers with commercial banks
6. Increasing Expenditure
   many urban banks are unit banks and they are having one or two branches so they have to keep require more cash liquidity, As a result the average expenditure of banking services is more and expensive therefore profitability decreases

Remedies
Challenge before urban banks have been increased after new regulation of RBI. Many banks are struggling for their identity. On this basis banks should adopt following remedies.

- Urban co-operative banks should try to increase their share capital and deposits.
- For the recovering of their outstanding loans urban banks should go to loan committee and try to bring down NPA.
- To adopt new technology of banking.
- While accepting loan proposal proper valuation of the property of the person taking loan should be undertaken.
- To provide prompt and various modern services.
Urban banks improve their quality through new technology of CBS.

Recommendation of Narshiham committee report should minimize for urban banks by RBI.

**Conclusion**

In Maharashtra, there is imbalanced development of urban co-operative banks. Banks having competent capital base and wide working area are in efficient position, but small banks have become incompetent. Especially, after banking reforms, many urban banks are facing problems. Large, NPA, low liquidity, less deposits etc. are the main problems before these banks. To overcome these situation effective remedies is the need of the hour and of that, reformation is must.

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जागतिककरण व सहकारी साखर उद्योग

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प्रस्तावना —
महाराष्ट्राच्या आर्थिक क्षेत्रातून शेतमालावर प्रक्रिया करणाया सहकारी साखर उद्योगाला विशेष महत्त्वाचे स्थान आहे. ग्रामीण विकास राजकारण व अर्थकारण हे सहकारी साखर कारखान्यावर अवलंबून आहे. ग्रामीण भागात पायामूलत, मूलमूल सोयी सुविधा उपलब्ध नसल्याने फारसा आर्थिक किंमत झाली नाही. यातून मार्ग कार्यक्षेत्रातून शेतमालावर प्रक्रिया करणारे उद्योग सहकारी तत्त्वाचे ग्रामीण भागात स्थापन करण्यास सुविधात झाली. सहकारी तत्त्वाचे स्थापन झालेली रोजगार, दृष्टी, शिक्षण, आरोग्य बजावणे यासाठी पायामूलय सुविधा विकास विकास करण्यास हातमार्गावर ग्रामीण सहकारी साखर कारखाना होय.

धर्माराजूनाऱ्या साखरेचा पायामूलयकी एक अमूं बनते जाते. उद्योगासूर्य निर्माण होणारी साखर हा जीवनसंरक्षण आहे. भारतात फार पूर्वीसिद्ध गहन होणारे तत्त्वातून आतः दुरुस्त. भारतात पहिला साखर कारखाना स्थापन करण्यास तत्त्वाचे व्यक्ती 1784 मध्ये हुंडली(सुदोकु) येथे स्थापन केला. देशात 1932 मध्ये 31 साखर करताना होते. महाराष्ट्रात सहकारी तत्त्वाचे पहिला साखर कारखाना 1918 मध्ये स्थापन झाला. महाराष्ट्रात सहकारी साखर कारखान्यावर ग्रामीण आर्थिकस्थिती वाढविणारे कायमात्त झालेल्या होईल.

अभ्यासाचे महत्त्व —
भारतात 1991 मध्ये जागतिककरणाचा विकास केला. जागतिककरण या विषयाची वर्णन न संपूर्ण आहे. कारण जागतिककरणाच्या परिणाम सहकार वस्त्रातुन अनेक क्षेत्रातून झाले. महाराष्ट्रात सहकारी साखर कारखान्यावर शेतमालात योग किंमत किंमत मोठ्या प्रमाणात शेतकाळाचा उपनिवेशात वाढ झाली त्यांच्याभर अतुलना विकासाचा चालना चालू मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार मिळाले झाले. ग्रामीण आर्थिकस्थिती विकासाच्या महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावण्याचे सहकारी साखर उद्योगाच्या कार्यक्रमातील परिस्थिती रुपरेत जागतिककरणाच्या परिणामात अपघाताचा आभार आहे. जागतिककरण व सहकारी साखर कारखानाचे याच्या अभ्यासानुपात कोणतेही प्रकार टाकणे, कोणती नवीन पैकी आकलन होण्यासाठी व कोणत्याही वेगेत किंमत किंमताने यातील सदृश संस्करण, विषयांनी सहकारी साखर कारखान्यावर अभ्यास महत्त्वपूर्ण उत्तरात.

उद्देश —
1. महाराष्ट्रात सहकारी साखर कारखानाच्या अभ्यास करणे.
2. जागतिककरणाच्या सहकारी साखर कारखान्यासाठी परिणा�म जाणून घेणे.

अभ्यास पद्धती —
सत्यार्थी शोध निकांत पूर्णत: उद्यम साहित्यसामग्रीचा अध्ययन केला. यासाठी संदर्भ रंग, मासिकें, शासकीय आहवान, संकेत सधृऍक इ. उद्यम साहित्यसामग्रीचा वापर करून संकल्पनासाठी करण्यात आले आहे.

अभ्यासाची मर्यादा —
सत्यार्थी शोध निकांत महाराष्ट्रात सहकारी साखर कारखान्यावर अभिक भर देशपण्य आला असून 1991 ते 2015 या कालावधीत सांतरीस्त्री आक्रेमकाच्या विषयात ख्रींत आली आहे.

जागतिककरण व सहकारी —
भारताच्या सहकारी चलव्युत्कला सुरूवात 1904 मध्ये झाली. असा हा तत्त्वाची स्थानत्त्वानुसार सहकारी संस्थाने विकास नियोजनबद्ध शेतात झाले. महाराष्ट्रात सहकारी चलव्युत्कला कार्यक्षेत्रात पहोचव्युत्कला ग्रामीण भागात स्थापन किंमत झाले. समाजबादी समाजवादी मंडळे विकाससाठी सहकाराचे महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावली. समाजबादी तुर्कित ठिकाणी समाजच्या मुख्य प्रवाहामध्ये आण्यासाठी व अर्थिक विषयांमध्ये कमी करण्यासाठी सहकारी चलव्युत्कला उपयुक्त उत्तरी आहे. सहकारी साखर कारखान्यावर ग्रामीण भागाची प्रगती झाली आहे.

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Organised By
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha’s Prof.Dr.N.D.Patil Mahavidyalaya,Malkapur (Perid)

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भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील नवीन दिशा देशायासारखी सन 1991 मध्ये जागतिकीकरण, खाजनीकरण व उद्दीपकपणाची संकल्पना रिवाकरणारे होते. भारतातील जागतिकीकरणाची संकल्पना लागू करण्यासाठी नवीन व्यवस्था प्रयत्न केल्या आहेत. याचा जागतिकीकरणासह विस्तार नकारून आपलीकरण केलेली व्यावसायिक आही. सर्वातील संस्थानी आपल्या सहभागी शक्ती पूर्ण संरक्षणात आहेत आणि जागतिकीकरणाची संबंधित व्यक्तीला सर्वात अस्त्रयाचे विवळ्या व त्याच्या निकटवर तलाब तयार करतात. सहकारी साधनाचे व संस्थानाचे संबंध एकत्रित करतात. तर सहकारी साधन तसेच संस्थेचा समन्वय घेत तर एकत्रित करतात.

महाराष्ट्रातील सहकारी साधन उद्योगाची स्थिती –
सहकारांना मुलाखत करत आहे. त्यांने महाराष्ट्रातील सहकारी साधनाचे ज्या ज्या मान्यता स्थापन केले आहे त्या प्रमाणणातून आहे. जागतिकीकरणांतर महाराष्ट्रातील सहकारी साधन कारखाने नवीनतम संदर्भात रेखांतर आहेत.

तालाब ३.१ नेलस्टील सहकारी साधन उद्योगाची स्थिती (लाख)

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आधार - महाराष्ट्रातील सहकारी व उद्योग २०१५-२०१६

जागतिकीकरणाचे व संदर्भात रेखांतर आहेत.

जागतिकीकरणाचे सहकारी साधन कारखानेच्या परिणाम

1. सहकारी साधन कारखाने नका उद्योगाची व संस्थेची समन्वयात रस्त्यावर ज्या ज्या मान्यता स्थापन केलेली आहे.
2. संस्थेची सहकारी साधन कारखाने ज्या ज्या मान्यता स्थापन केलेली आहे.
3. संस्थेची सहकारी साधन कारखाने ज्या ज्या मान्यता स्थापन केलेली आहे.
4. संस्थेची सहकारी साधन कारखाने ज्या ज्या मान्यता स्थापन केलेली आहे.
5. संस्थेची सहकारी साधन कारखाने ज्या ज्या मान्यता स्थापन केलेली आहे.

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Carbon Sequestration Study of Teak from moist Monsoon Forest of Western Ghats

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Abstract
The post industrialization era witnessed the constant rising in the level of CO₂ in the atmosphere. Today it has reached to the alarming levels of 390 ppm i.e. about 004%. The forests which occupy the vast stretches of the land are acting as the major sinks of the CO₂. Nowadays, teak plantations are seemed to be the means to actuate the monetary gains. Besides this, the teak plantations can act as the principal sequesters of carbon. In the present study, the focus is on discovering the potential of teak to sequester carbon. For this the teak plant with 4.3 cm diameter at the breast height was selected. The biomass of only the bole of tree was determined using non harvest method of biomass estimation. The carbon content was measured based on the conventions of IPCC.

Key words: CO₂, teak, biomass estimation, carbon sequestration.

Introduction
Rising global population and its different anthropogenic activities is adding to the existing levels of CO₂. Today it has reached to 390ppm from 280ppm of preindustrial era. It’s the matter of grave concern for the scientific community as these levels are posing various problems like global warming, depleting agricultural produce, expanding deserts, changing precipitation patterns, increase in the level of sea due to melting of Atlantic icebergs etc. These events signal the mankind to discover the ways and means to mitigate this. Otherwise this will lead to catastrophic and irreversible damage to the nature in the years to come.

But the nature has its own mechanisms to rectify the wrongs done by the human being. The plants are acting as the main CO₂ sinks as they absorb it and store it in the long run. The practice of raising and maintaining the plantations on the private as well as government level is regularly done as an afforestation mechanism. The community afforestation program was taken up by the government in the decade of 80s. Also at the advent of every rainy season the government is undertaking the plantation of trees as the community campaign. This has increased the potential of the region to sequester large amount of CO₂. The principal plant that is resorted for this is the teak. The teak is most preferred tree for plantation as it has more durability and workability. It gives the additional incentive of absorbing and storing the carbon. The young plantations sequester carbon rapidly and the old plantations act as reservoir of it. The teak is utilized mainly as the fuel and as the furniture and building material. This also gives the additional reward of absorbing and storing the carbon in the long run thus extending the storage period.

There are several methods and procedures for estimating the amount of carbon fixed in the plants. Most preferred method is to estimate the biomass of the plant and then find out its carbon content using the conventions established by the IPCC. The feasibility and reliability of these methods is well established through the different investigations by the scientific sphere. Present study aims at investigating the biomass estimation of teak plant by the use of allometric equation. Further this biomass value was utilized to calculate the carbon sequestered in the same plant. Only the bole biomass of the tree was considered to ignore any discrepancies that may arise out of the errors in measurements.

Materials And Methods:
The site and weight of the different components of the tree like trunk, branches, leaves etc. is measured in the destructive method. Again the weight of the oven dried materials is estimated. This method is feasible only for the plants with small biomass. But in the present study, the non destructive method is applied to arrive at the biomass. For this the measurements of the tree like
diameter at the breast height (DBH), height of the tree (H) is measured. To find out the density of the tree, the cube shaped piece of the branch was taken out from the tree. The dry biomass of the cube shaped piece was calculated by using the method of Colgan et al. The horizontal cross section i.e. disc at the base of the tree was taken. The weight of the disc was recorded (field weight FW), then dried in oven to a constant weight (DW) and water content (WC) of the disc was calculated by using the equation

\[ WC = \frac{FW - DW}{FW} \times 100 \]

Then the dried weight of the disc is determined and volume of the disc is measured by water displacement method. These values were used to calculate the density of the wood (ρ). The biomass of leaves, small branches and roots of the tree were not taken into account to avoid any discrepancies in the measurement.

The biomass of bole of the tree was calculated using different parameters like bole height (H), density of the wood (ρ) and diameter at the breast height (DBH). The allometric equation developed by Chaturvedi and Raghubanshi for the biomass estimation of teak in tropical forests was utilized.

\[ Y = 5.153 + 0.448 \ln X \]

\[ R^2 = 0.934 \]

\[ X = \rho D^2 H \]

**Result And Discussion:**

The diameter (DBH) of the bole at breast height was found to be 4.2 cm, density was 0.57 g/cm3 and tree height was 4.07 m. The dry biomass of the tree was 23.48 kg by the allometric equation method. By the destructive method the dry weight of the bole was found to be 26.07 kg. The difference between these two types of estimates is around 2.59 kg which is not very insignificant. The difference in the weights can be attributed to the errors in the measure of parameters for non destructive method. Although the allometric method counts the various parameters like diameter, density and tree height, the accurate dry weight estimation may need the consideration of any other parameter which significantly influences the biomass of the tree. While applying the allometric equations to the biomass estimation the location of the area from where the tree is harvested, the pattern of rainfall, water and mineral content of the soil is also important. So, we recommend deriving the location specific and species specific allometric equations for biomass estimation of any tree.

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