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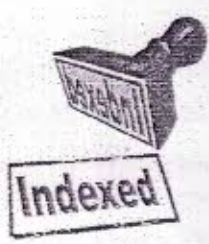
# Vidyawarta™

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of all sufferings.

Buddhist followers want to tell the people about this elusive nature of world and worldly things so that people may withdraw themselves from this race of collecting the 'things'. And once they stop to run behind the things, there will be the beginning of the end of their all sufferings. Similarly in 'Murder in the Cathedral' following lines are exactly consisting the same idea when the fourth temper talks like a philosopher to Thomas Becket:

You have also thought,  
sometimes at your prayers,  
Sometimes hesitating at the angles of stairs,  
And between sleep and waking,  
early in the morning  
When the bird cries,  
have thought of further scorning  
That nothing lasts but the wheel turns.<sup>7</sup>

So, the purpose of the life should be to gain emancipation from the 'wheel' of processes and attain to the stillness of the still point of it, through action or suffering. In fact, this entire philosophy of wheel of process motivates us towards salvation from the present miserable status of human beings which is the final aim of Buddhism. It is only due to ignorance that man is suffering under imperfection. It is up to him which path does he chooses- the path toward salvation or 'Nirvana' or path of bound under the wheel of suffering.

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## A Paradigm Shift in Post-Independence Indian English Poetry

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#### Abstract-

A study of pre-independence Indian English Poetry will show that till that date all literary genres have religion, devotion and social issues as their main stream of narration. Once the freedom struggle aggravated and was in fire, patriotic songs and stories took over the age old themes. Post-independence Period indeed is a trend setter in the field of Indian Literature in English. This period in the history of English poetry is generally equated with the modern period. The new poetry has begun with Nissim Ezekiel. The post-independence poets responded to the needs of contemporary sensibility. They experimented with form and style. **The paper attempts to study the innovations practiced by the new poets in their poems.** **Keywords-** Post-independence, literary genres, trends, contemporary, experiments.

Indian English Poetry is one of the many 'new literatures' emerged in the early nineteenth century. Models available for it were British romantic poets with their Victorian successors who provided the models for the longer narrative poems while the shorter poems get echoes from other British poets of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The pre-independence English poets mainly pre-occupied with Indian myths and legends. However, the Post-Independence scenario was totally different from the pre-independence. It marks a decisive break from the imitative tradition of pre-



## Stock Market: An Important Component of Indian Financial System

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**Abstract:** SENSEX and NIFTY are making new highs in these days. Indian stock markets are flooded with foreign investments from all corners of the world. It has significant impact on the Indian economy. Stock market is an important component of Indian finance system. It is secondary market where listed securities are traded. It provides capital to the industry and commerce. It is the nerve center of national finance. It is the barometer of prosperity or adversity of economy. What is the role of stock exchange in Indian economy? How it impact to the Economy and the common man, be it a farmer, businessman, professional, or working in the service sector? The present paper is an attempt to answer all these questions. The object of the present paper is to understand Indian Stock market and its influences on the Indian economy.

**Key Words:** Sensex, Nifty, Stock Market, Indian Economy.

### Introduction

Economic Development of any country is mainly depends on savings and investment. Finance is a pre request for starting any business, to purchase fixed assets, to undertake production, to employ people, to give consideration to the factor of production and

so on. Government also required finance for developing Infrastructure and undertake social development programs. Thus availability of adequate finance in the country is utmost important for industrial and social development. The finance can be generated through available saving. Hence it is important that the people living in the country should save and further these saving should be used to provide finance to the industry and government. The financial system in the country performs the same functions. Financial system consists of Financial Institutions, Financial Market and Financial Instruments. Financial Institutes includes Banks, non-banking financial institutes, mutual funds, insurance companies, credit rating agencies, specialized financial institutes and other financial intermediaries. All these institutes are engaged in mobilizing saving and providing loans and advances to the industry. Financial market includes stock markets, money market, bond market, commercial bills market, treasury market. These markets provides a platform by which companies generates long term finance by issue of various securities. Financial Instruments are those instruments of tools by which funds are generated. These are the documentary proof of dues. All these components together called as financial system.

### Objectives

The objectives of the present paper are

1. To study the role of Indian stock market.
2. To study the effect of stock market.

### Research Methodology

The present research paper is based on the secondary data. The data is collected from various books, journals, research articles and web-sites form internet. The inferences are based on the analysis of the secondary data.

### Stock Market

Stock Market is an important component of Indian financial system. A joint stock company requires huge capital to conduct their business.

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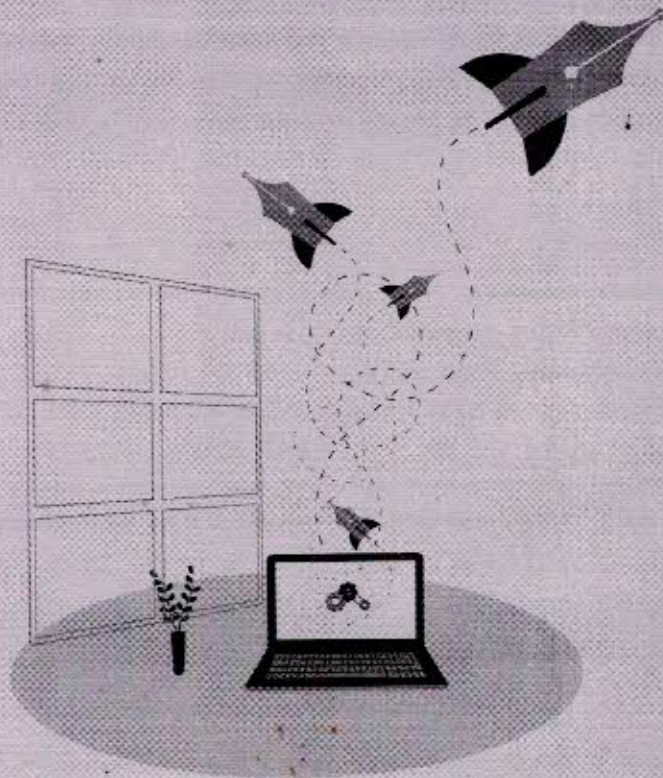
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## स्त्रीवाद की आदर्श अभिव्यक्ति : 'मुझे चाँद चाहिए'

: डॉ. वृषाली विकास मिणचेकर\*

### शोध सारांश

सुरेंद्र वर्मा हिंदी साहित्य जगत में जानेमाने नाटककार, साहित्यकार के रूप में परिचित हैं। उनकी साहित्यसेवा के लिए उन्हें कई पुरस्कारों से सम्मानित किया जा चुका है। उनके द्वारा सन् 1993 में लिखा गया 'मुझे चाँद चाहिए' यह उपन्यास भी साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया जा चुका है। इस काल में कई लेखिकाओं ने स्त्रीवाद को लेकर अपने-अपने अनुभवों का अंकन किया। इन लेखिकाओं ने स्त्री को स्वतंत्र व्यक्ति के रूप में प्रस्थापित करने का प्रयास किया। किंतु इस कोशिश में कहीं न कहीं हिचकिचाहट तथा अपराधबोध नजर आता है। इनकी तुलना में 'मुझे चाँद चाहिए' उपन्यास के लेखक एक पुरुष होने बावजूद यह उपन्यास स्त्रीवाद की आदर्श संकल्पना समेटे हुए है। यह उपन्यास अभिव्यक्ति का सबसे सशक्त माध्यम रंगमंच और सिनेजगत के संघर्षों, बारिकियों, कलात्मक आयामों तथा कलाकारों के जीवन के अंतर्बाह्य-संघर्षों का बेहद शानदार आख्यान है। इसकी नायिका है 'वर्षा वसिष्ठ' सुरेंद्र वर्मा जी ने पूरे उपन्यास में वर्षा के संघर्ष का सूक्ष्म अन्वेषण किया है। एक गरीब ब्राह्मण परिवार में जन्म लेकर भी असंभव को संभव बनाने की इच्छा उसके मन में निर्माण होती है। वह अभिनेत्री बनना चाहती है। अपनी इस यात्रा में वह किन कठिन पड़ावों से होकर गुजरती है, एक लड़की होने के नाते उसे किस तरह संघर्षों का सामना करना पड़ता है, जीवन में कई असमंजस मोड़ आते हैं, जहाँ पर जाकर वह किसप्रकार अपनी राह चुनती है, इसका यथार्थ चित्रण लेखक ने किया है। 'मुझे चाँद चाहिए' उपन्यास की जो समकालीन रचनाएँ हैं, उनमें से ज्यादातर रचनाओं के स्त्री पात्र पुरुषद्वारा किए गए शोषण की प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में खुद में बदलाव लाते नजर आते हैं। मतलब इन स्त्री पात्रों को जागने के लिए पुरुष की ठोकर अपेक्षित है। किंतु प्रस्तुत उपन्यास की वर्षा की किसी भी गतिविधि या निर्णय के पीछे कोई पुरुष नहीं है। बल्कि आरंभ से उसके विचारों का मध्यबिंदु स्वयं का विकास है। खुद के आनंद के लिए, खुद को आत्मनिर्भर, सफल बनाने के लिए उसने क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाए हैं। वह न तो पुरुष को नीचा दिखाना चाहती है और न ही स्वयं को श्रेष्ठ। इस दृष्टि से देखा जाए तो यही कहना होगा कि लेखक ने वर्षा के माध्यम से स्त्रीवाद की आदर्श अभिव्यक्ति की है।

**Keywords:** 'मुझे चाँद चाहिए', स्त्रीवाद, स्त्री जीवन का संघर्ष, क्रांतिकारी निर्णय, स्वतंत्र व्यक्तित्व, विद्रोह, आत्मसंतुष्टि।

#### प्रस्तावना :

सुरेंद्र वर्मा हिंदी साहित्य जगत में जानेमाने नाटककार, साहित्यकार के रूप में परिचित हैं। उनकी साहित्यसेवा के लिए उन्हें केंद्रीय संगीत नाटक अकादमी, साहित्य अकादमी तथा भारतीय भाषा परिषद द्वारा पुरस्कृत किया जा चुका है। साहित्यकार की सफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि वह किस हद तक समाज के अनछुए-अनदेखे पहलुओं को स्पर्श करता है। नवीनता का आकर्षण मनुष्य का स्वभाव है और अपने साहित्य के माध्यम से इस आकर्षण को बनाए रखना साहित्यकार के लिए चुनौती। जो साहित्यकार इस नवीनता एवं मौलिकता के आधार पर पाठकों को अपनी साहित्यकृति की ओर आकर्षित करने में कामयाब होता है, उसे ही सफल साहित्यकार माना जाता है। इस दृष्टि से यदि सुरेंद्र वर्मा जी के साहित्य को परखना चाहें,

तो निश्चित ही वे बेहद सफल साहित्यकार हैं। उनके द्वारा लिखित कहानी संग्रह, उपन्यास, नाटक, व्यंग्य, एकांकी आदि साहित्य पाठक तथा समीक्षकों में प्रिय रहा है।

'मुझे चाँद चाहिए' यह उपन्यास सुरेंद्र वर्मा जी ने सन् 1993 में लिखा था, जिसे 1996 में साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया जा चुका है। यह काल स्त्रीवाद या स्त्री विमर्श के आरंभ का था। स्त्रीवाद के बारे में हमेशा यह चर्चा रही है कि इसपर महिलाएँ ही संवेदना के साथ लेखन कर सकती हैं ताकि वह उनका अनुभव होता है। सुरेंद्र वर्मा की कई समकालीन लेखिकाओं ने इस काल में स्त्रीवाद पर लेखन किया। उन्होंने अपने अनुभवों को संवेदना तथा आक्रोश के साथ अंकित किया। इन लेखिकाओं ने स्त्री को स्वतंत्र व्यक्ति के रूप में प्रस्थापित करने का प्रयास किया। किंतु इस कोशिश में कहीं न कहीं

\*अध्यक्षा - हिंदी विभाग, सहकारभूषण एस्. के. पाटील महाविद्यालय, कुरुंदवाड़ा- जि. कोल्हापुर, (महाराष्ट्र)

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171.	डॉ. वृषाली विकास मिणचेकर	न्याय के नए रास्ते बनाती : 'भली लड़कियाँ, बुरी लड़कियाँ'

## न्याय के नए रास्ते बनाती : 'भली लड़कियाँ, बुरी लड़कियाँ'

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कुरुंदवाड़-महाराष्ट्र।

### प्रस्तावना -

इक्कीसवीं सदी परिवर्तन की सदी मानी जाती है। बदलते सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक संदर्भों के बदलावों के बीच मनुष्य के आचार-विचार, रहन-सहन तथा सोच की दिशा में भी परिवर्तन होता दिखायी दे रहा है। इस परिवर्तन की आँधी का असर दुनिया की आधी आबादी कही जानेवाली नारी पर भी हुआ है। इक्कीसवीं सदी की नारी के बदलते तेवर ने पूरे विश्व को चकाचौंध कर दिया है। नारी में यह बदलाव इन दस-बीस वर्षों में या किसी एक सदी में नहीं आया है, बल्कि इसके पीछे युगों का प्रदीर्घ इतिहास है। वैज्ञानिक, तकनीकी एवं तार्किक तेवर के आगे ढहती सामंती व्यवस्था के सामने आधुनिक नारी परंपरा से अपना हिसाब माँगने लगी है। युगों से उसने सीता, पार्वती, लक्ष्मी, दुर्गा होकर देखा किंतु, देवियों के यह अवतार उन्हें सुख देने में असमर्थ रहे, जिसके कारण नारी ने देवि होने से इन्कार कर दिया और वह घर से बाहर निकल पड़ी अपनी आजादी की राह पर। 'आज नारी के अधिकारों को व्यापक मान्यता मिली हुई है। वह अपने पसंद का जीवन जी सकती है। वैवाहिक जीवन उसके लिए कठोर बंधन नहीं बल्कि अपने व्यक्तित्व को निखारने का एक अवसर है। काम उसकी मजबूरी नहीं, बल्कि स्वाधीनता अर्जित करने का एक औजार है। वह राजनैतिक व सामाजिक क्षेत्र में भी असरदार ढंग से भाग ले सकती है। साथ ही साहित्य, संस्कृति, कला जगत को भी अपने योगदान से पूर्ण करती है। उसे सिर्फ नारी समझकर रोका नहीं जा सकता। संविधान से प्राप्त अधिकार को वह अब पूर्णतः समझ गई है।" समय और परिवेश के कारण नारी को खुद में यह बदलाव लाना पड़ा। अब नारी ने दीनता का रोना प्रायः बंद कर दिया है। उसका स्थान जीवन-संघर्षों ने ले लिया है। बेचारगी प्रतिशोध और विद्रोह में बदल गई है।" नारी के इसी संघर्ष और प्रतिशोध की चर्चा आधुनिक लेखिकाओं ने अपने साहित्य के माध्यम से पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ की है। इन लेखिकाओं में इक्कीसवीं सदी के दूसरे दशक का एक चर्चित नाम है अनु सिंह चौधरी।

अनु सिंह चौधरी बिहार से हैं। वे एक फिल्मकार, स्क्रीनरायटर, एडिटर, अनुवादक, स्तंभकार तथा एक्स-पत्रकार रह चुकी हैं। उनका इन क्षेत्रों में काम करते हुए जो वास्तव अनुभव हैं, उनकी रचनाओं में सूक्ष्मता से झलकता है। अबतक उनकी तीन पुस्तकें- 'नीला स्कार्फ' (कहानीसंग्रह) 'मम्मा की डायरी' (कथेतर) और 'भली लड़कियाँ, बुरी लड़कियाँ' (उपन्यास) प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं। अनु सिंह चौधरी का लेखन आदर्शवाद और यथार्थवाद के कश्मकश में उलझता नहीं है। और न ही वे समाज के डर से अपने पात्रों में खींच-तानकार आदर्शवाद दिखाने की जद्दोजहद करती है। वे अपने पात्रों के मनोविज्ञान को पूरी तरह समझकर उन्हें यथार्थवादी रूप में प्रस्तुत करती हैं। उनका लिखने का अंदाज एकदम सरल एवं दिल को छू लेनेवाला है।



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### The Natural Resources And Sustainable Development

Dr. Lt. Abasaheb Dhondiba Jadhav  
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#### Abstract

The use of natural resources into the productive technological processes means the direct consumption of resources for satisfaction of needs of products and services. The exploitation of natural resources can be performed into a complex, coordinated manner, through the simultaneous satisfaction of more consumption demands. The actual generation evidently supports the degradation and sometimes decreasing of natural resources because of the past generations. The future generation will support not only the actual cost of environment degradation, of natural resources diminishing but also the cost of accumulation into the environment of atmospheric pollutants and toxic heavy metals, of losing the tropical forests and biodiversity. For this reason it is necessary the actual consideration of the needs for the future generation, even if that implies supplementary charges for political institutions that are obliged to satisfy only the economical, social and environmental demands and needs for the actual generation.

Key words: Natural resources; Environment, Sustainable development

#### Introduction :

The term of natural resources includes "all resources" that exist in natural state and all systems that are or can be useful to the man in the actual technological, economical and social circumstances . Frequently, into the economic speciality literature and not only the term of "resources" was associated with the one of "reserves" that indicate well defined resources that are known to exist. Nevertheless, the data concerning the reserves are subdue to frequent changes and, supplementary, seem to support a high level of uncertainty. Therefore, the term of reserves is the most frequently mentioned in the connections with the non-renewable reserves (e.g. fossil fuels, iron and non-iron ores, deposits of stones, marble, uranium). The most used classification of natural resources is that which divides them into renewable resources (i.e. solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, agricultural lands, forests, air and waters) and non-renewable resources (i.e. mineral substances and fossil fuels). The renewable attribute of the natural resources depends more times of the proper use of some unrestrictive administrative methods, as the case of agricultural lands and proper storage of wastes, because some changes in the system of natural resources can be proven to be irreversible. The supplementation of stocks of natural resources is generated as a result of discoveries by explorations. From this reason the process of exploration is highly linked with the administration of natural resources. The renewable resources possesses proper rate of increasing or regeneration. Generally, the explorations supply information concerning the reserves of resources. Sometimes these informations are precise, with a high level of certainty, but, other times the information can be no more than probable and so subdue to a certain error. Besides, the explorations against the existent stocks are not free but expensive and the information that are supplied must be treated as a ,poor input' in the production process of goods from natural resources.

#### Research Methodology:

This paper is based on the role of natural resources and sustainable developments in economy with the help of secondary data collection. The secondary data is gathered from various published Journals, Books Internet (websites) and research papers.

#### Objectives:

- To study natural resources development.
- To study renewable and non renewable resources.
- To study value of natural resources.

#### The Most Important Natural Resources Are:

##### Land Resources:

Land as a resource: Landforms such as hills, valleys, plains, river basins and wetlands include different resource generating areas that the people living in them depend on. Many traditional farming societies had ways of preserving areas from which they used resources. Eg. Inthe 'sacred groves' of the Western Ghats, requests to the spirit of the Grove for permission to cut a tree, or extract a resource, were accompanied by simple rituals.



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# Journal of Research and Development

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## *Recent Trends in Social Sciences*

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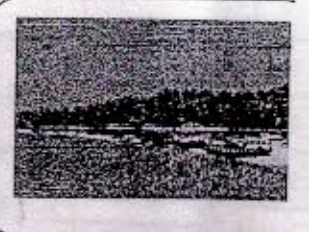
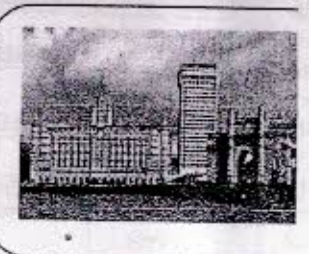
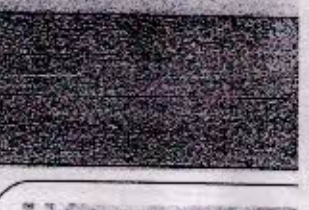
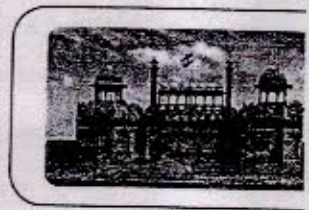
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## Current Social Trends in Economics and Psychology

Dr. Abasaheb D Jadhav

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### Abstract

The teaching of pre-college economics has been widely researched for over some years with studies focused upon teacher training and improving students' understanding. Economics, while frequently acknowledged as a vital component of citizenship education in both the popular and educational press, has been a controversial and contested component of the school curriculum. Recent trends in economic education are manifestations of the perennial issues regarding economic knowledge in the education of citizens and how best to provide teachers with a fund of economic knowledge and materials.

### Introduction:-

It's very beginning mainstream social psychology adopted a cognitive orientation. The central concept of the discipline was attitude, recognized on early on as indispensable for social psychology. While all social sciences use this concept, it is social psychology that clarified it, made it measurable and studied it in its own right. A second strand of concern developed under the powerful influence of the study of small groups. Group dynamics investigated the influence of leadership styles on the productivity and cohesion of groups, identified communication patterns, compared individual judgments with group decisions and conformity. In this unit we will be dealing with the application of social psychology to different settings, and the ethical issues related to social psychology. The nature of citizenship education remains a constant topic of debate in the social studies literature. Given the economic changes accompanying the collapse of the Soviet Union, as well as the perennial issue of the relationship of economic understanding and disposition to the education of citizens in a democracy, it is not surprising that this topic is receiving a lot of attention. Interest in economics as a core component of citizenship education has resurged.

### Objectives :

1. To study Recent Trends in economics education .
2. To study Recent Trends in human psychology.

### Research Methodology:

This paper is based on the economics education and psychology. with the help of secondary data collection. The secondary data is gathered from various published Journals, Books , Internet (websites) and other research papers.etc.

### Economic Education:

Interrelated with the education of citizens is the issue of the role of economic education and the newly independent states. Democracy and capitalism require a degree of participatory decision making that was neither practiced in society nor taught in the schools of former communist countries in Central and Eastern Europe. The last five years have witnessed a number of economic education programs involving exchanges between Central and Eastern Europeans and American economics educators which have promoted teaching and learning about market-based economic systems and democratic governance.

### The Global Economy :

Economic education throughout much of the 1960s and 1970s concentrated on the application of economic concepts to understanding and analyzing the economy of the United States. Beginning in the 1970s with the oil embargo, the growth of the Japanese economy, and more recently the global ecological issues and political events in Central and Eastern Europe, economic education increasingly has become concerned with international issues. Recent articles and teaching materials have focused on the Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Latin American economies, as well as the Central and East European economic situation. International trade on a global scale is highlighted in recent publications of the National Council on Economic Education.

### Content Standards :

Economic education has followed the national trend of creating content standards. Economic educators at the national and state levels have developed content standards delineating the knowledge and application skills which students should possess at various grade levels. "The Voluntary National Content Standards in Economics," developed and published by the National Council on Economic Education (NCEE), are written in the form of propositions. They include the key concepts that have traditionally served as the framework for economic education materials developed by the National Council on Economic Education. See "A Framework for Teaching Basic Economic Concepts," which provides an explanation of key economic concepts and recommendations for sequencing them within the curriculum .



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*Sustainable Development Goals: Initiatives,  
Execution and Challenges*

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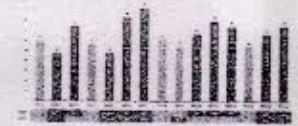
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## The Sustainable Development Goal and Challenge

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### Abstract

*The world economies have unified in their efforts to achieve the goals of sustainable development. This is in sheer contrast to the earlier approaches where governments pursued goals for the growth and development of their respective economies. The struggle for growth and excellence has created imbalance in the economic development among countries, depleted some of the natural resources and has thus altered the ecological balance. The impact of this is being experienced in the form of global warming and climate change. Since this threatens the very existence of human life on earth, a course of action that would ensure a safe environment for future generations has become the need of the hour. Sustainable development is a term coined to ensure that development takes place in such a way that natural resources are sustained and passed on to the future generations unimpaired. This paper makes an attempt to understand the challenges encountered by India in achieving Sustainable development goals and offers suggestions to overcome them.*

**Key Words:** *Generations, Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals, ecological, challenges*

### Introduction:

The last decade and a half, sustainable development has been the catchword in most of the policies and programmes of nation states all around the world. The Rio Earth Summit has been hailed as a landmark meeting aimed at augmenting efforts towards achieving sustainable development and environmental protection. We often hear or read about global warming, environmental degradation, depletion of resources and scarcity of water, pollution of air, water and land, melting glaciers, or mass migration of people from rural to urban areas in search of livelihood means. Why have these issues become so prominent? Why has it become so important for the nations to incorporate the sustainable development dimension in their policies and governance? India, for its part, has also been playing an active role towards this end through various multilateral agreements apart from making it one of the core themes in its governance matters. The management of resources is easier said than done. It needs massive efforts not only at the Central but also at the State level to meticulously work out the modalities of integrating the goal of sustainable development with governance and decentralised governance, in particular. From a positive angle, decentralised governance can help a great deal in accomplishing these constructive goals in tandem with the national policy. It is an on-going process in India. It would definitely take a considerable length of time to measure its impact on the nation. With this background, this Unit deals, in depth, as to what sustainable development is and how it can be realised through decentralised governance

### Objectives :

- To study sustainable development goal.
- To study challenges of sustainable development.

### Research Methodology:

This paper is based on the the social sustainable development with the help of secondary data collection. The secondary data is gathered from various published Journals, Books , Internet (websites) and other research papers.etc.

### The Sustainable Development Goals :

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9. Build resilient infrastructure , promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably



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## मुळशी पेटा -सत्याग्रह : एक चिकित्सक अभ्यास

डॉ.दिपक वा.सुर्यवंशी,

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सहकारभूषण एस.के.पाटील महाविद्यालय,

कुरुंदवाड.

कोणत्याही देशाची सर्वांगीण क्रांती व्हावयाची असेल तर त्या देशात औद्योगिकीकरणाला चालना मिळणे आवश्यक असते व हे औद्योगिकीकरण त्या देशातील कच्चा माल, विजेची उपलब्धता, भांडवल, शासनाची ध्येयधोरणे इ. घटकावर अवलंबून असते. या सर्व घटकामधील उर्जा किंवा विजेची उपलब्धता हा एक महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे आणि विजेच्या उपलब्धतेसाठी मोठमोठ्या नदयावरती मोठमोठाली धरणे बांधून जलविद्युतची निर्माती करावी लागते. या जलविद्युत प्रकल्पाच्या सहाय्याने मोठ्या शहरांना विजेचा पुरवठा करून औद्योगिकीकरण करता येते व पर्यायाने विकासाला चालना मिळते. पण या विकासाच्या पाठीमागच्या दुस-या बाजूचा ही अभ्यास करणे गरजेचे ठरते. कारण या प्रचंड मोठ्या धरणामुळे कित्येक गावे तेथील हजारो एकर जमिन पाण्याखाली जातात आणि तेथील धरणग्रस्त विस्तारित होतात. तेथील लोकांना सामाजिक, आर्थिक व मानसिक अडचणींना सामोरे जावे लागते. त्यामुळेच या धरणग्रस्त लोकांचे व्यवस्थित पुनर्वसन होणे अत्यावश्यक ठरते. या धरणग्रस्तांच्या पिकाऊ जमिनी पाण्याखाली जाऊन त्या धरणाच्या पाण्यावरती दुस-या भागातील जमिनी समृद्ध होणार असतात. त्या भागाचे औद्योगिकीकरण होऊन विकास होत असतो. म्हणून त्या प्रदेशातील लोकांनी आपल्या भागातील काही जमिनी नुकसान भरपाई म्हणून धरणग्रस्तांना देणे गरजेचे ठरते किंबहुना तसा शासनाने कायदाही केला आहे. परंतु या कायद्याची अंमलबजावणी शंभर टक्के होताना दिसत नाही. प्रसंगी या धरणग्रस्तांना आपल्या हक्कासाठी, पुनर्वसनासाठी लढावे लागते. धरणे, आंदोलन, मोर्चे काढावे लागतात. हीच स्थिती तत्कालीन कोयना धरण, राधानगरी धरण, काळमावाडी धरण इ. धरणग्रस्तांच्या बाबतीत सुधा घडलेली आहे. या धरण ग्रस्त सत्याग्रह - आंदोलनाची परंपरा १९२१ च्या मुळशी पेटया सत्याग्रहापासून सुरु झालेली दिसते. म्हणूनच प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात मुळशी - पेटा धरणग्रस्तांच्या पुनर्वसनासाठी लढल्या गेलेल्या सत्याग्रहावर साधार प्रकाश टाकला आहे.

या शोध निबंधामधून धरणग्रस्तांच्या पुनर्वसनाच्या लढ्यामधील महात्मा गांधी व सेनापती बापट यांची सत्याग्रहाची भूमिका, रित्रयांनी घेतलेला सहभाग, भांडवलशाही, साम्राज्यवादी प्रवृत्तीला केलेला विरोध व या सत्याग्रहामधून प्राप्त झालेली फलिते यांची साधार माहिती मिळते.

मुळशी पेटा सत्याग्रह हा जमिनिशी संबंधीत प्रश्नावर मावळ भागातील शेतक-यांनी आपल्या हक्कासाठी चालविलेला सत्याग्रह होता. या सत्याग्रहाचा मुख्य गाभा होता तो म्हणजे धरणामुळे विस्थापित झालेल्या धरणग्रस्तांच्या (शेतक-यांच्या) पुनर्वसनाचा प्रश्न निकालात काढणे होय आणि हा ब्रिटीश भारतामधील धरणग्रस्तांच्या पुनर्वसनासाठी घडलेली मुळशी - पेटा सत्याग्रह ही घटना विशेष उल्लेखनीय असून सुध्दा ती तशी दुर्लक्षित राहिलेली दिसते. हा मुळशी - पेटा सत्याग्रह महात्मा गांधीजींच्या असहकार आंदोलनावेळी सन १९२१-१९२३ असा तीन वर्षे लढला गेल्याचे दिसते. हा मुळशी सत्याग्रह फक्त मावळ भागात मर्यादित असून सुध्दा या सत्याग्रहाचे अनेक दुरगामी परिणाम झाल्याचे संशोधना अंती दिसते. या सत्याग्रहाचा विविध अंगाने विचार केल्यास त्याचे स्वतंत्र भारतामधील महत्व अधोरेखित होते.

पुणे शहराच्या पश्चिमेला 'मुळशी' तालुका असून त्यास पूर्वी 'मुळशी -पेटा' असे म्हटले जात असे. या भागात मुळा व निरा या दोन नदयांचा संगम असून पर्जन्याचे प्रमाण ही भरपूर आहे. येथील जमिनीत आंबेमोहोर सारख्या सुगंधीत तांदळाचे उत्पादन घेतले जाते. अशा या मावळ प्रदेशातून बारमाही वाहणा-या नदया व मुबलक पर्जन्यवृष्टी याचा फायदा घेऊन 'टाटा' कंपनीने या ठिकाणी धरण बांधून वीज निर्माण करायची आणि ती वीज उद्योगधंद्यांना पुरवायची अशी योजना तयार केली. शेतीप्रधान ब्रिटीश भारतात उद्योग धंद्याची वाढ होणे आवश्यक असल्याने ते विजेवर चालले तर कोळशाच्या वापरात बचत होणार असल्याने जलविद्युत निर्मितीसाठी मोठमोठी धरणे बांधण्यास उत्तेजन देण्याचे सरकारचे धोरण होते. याच धोरणाला अनुसरून मुळशी पेटा प्रकल्पामध्ये निर्माण झालेली वीज मुंबईतील गिरण्यांना पुरवल्यास ५ ते ६ लाख टन कोळसा वाचणार होता. म्हणून ब्रिटीश भारत सरकारने 'टाटा' कंपनीस मुळशी पेटा येथे

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**HEALTH EDUCATION ESSENTIAL AT SCHOOL LEVEL****DR. SUNIL D. CHAVAN**

Vice Principal &amp; Head,

Department of Physical Education and Sports  
Sahakarbhushan PS K Patil College, Kurundwad**Introduction :**

Areas with in this education encompass environmental health, physical health, emotional health, intellectual health and spiritual health. It can be defined as the principle by which individuals and groups of people learn to behave in a manner conducive to the promotion, maintain of health. Health education as "any combination of planned learning experiences based on sound theories that provide individual, groups and communities the opportunity to acquire information and the skills needed to make quality health decision. That's why health education very important in the human life. And it is necessary to aware the children for the health education at the school level

**Meaning of Health Education:**

Healthy mind in a healthy body "is the ago-old Slogan and ideal of any civilized society. Hence, all those who are concerned with the growth and development of children should know the basis of child health and its preservation health education help an individual and the community to remain healthy. Based on " hygiene education" which is derived from word hygea. Hygea is considered as the "Goddess of health" in Greek mythology which later developed as science of personal and social health education, therefore, is a vital aspect. Health education is the sun total of all those experiences derived from the school and other environmental situation that influenced health habits and attitudes of an individual, community and society "As the statement implies," health education implies control of environment.

**Definition of Health Education:**

Health Education is the sum experiences which favourably influence habits, attitudes and knowledge related to individual, community and social health.

- Wood Thomas

Health education is any combination of learning experiences to help individuals and communities improve their health, by increasing their knowledge or influencing their attitudes.

-World Health Organization.

Health is a place of complete-physical mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease of infirmity

- Sani Kapil

**Scope of Health Education :**

Health education is very vast term, it has a very wide scope. It is dependent and closely related to many other aspects, besides health. Thus aspects include housing, economic, security agricultural or industrial prosperity etc normally, health education includes the following.

# B.Aadhar

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**Significance Physical Education for Modern Society****Dr. Sunil D. Chavan**

(Director of Physical Education &amp; Sports, S K Patil College Kurundwad)

**Abstract:**

Physical education is a comprehensive concept and it has a very wide range of scope. It is not limited up to only physical activities or physical exercises. It involves all the aspects leading to all round and complete development of an individual. Today's man is facing, as never before, the crisis of existence and adjustment. Physical Education has a special significance, unique role and has made unlimited contribution in the modern age as it caters to the biological, sociological and psychological necessities of the man. Swami Vivekananda has stated that "What India need today is not the BhagwatGeeta but the football ground". Physical Education is of great value for the man not only for his present but also for his future. To survive and overcome this present crisis, the need of the hour is develop a courageous, bold, physically, mentally, emotionally socially and intellectually strong individual. Physical education is the agency which is fulfilling this social obligation very effectively by providing comprehensive and diverse physical education programmes. In this article the significance of the physical education in modern society is highlighted.

**Introduction:**

Physical education is a comprehensive concept and it has a very wide range of scope. It is not limited up to only physical activities or physical exercises. It involves all the aspects leading to all round and complete development of an individual. It is very vast field and takes cognizance of all facet of human activity. Physical Education has potentials not only to touch the lives of individuals but also to form an important and enduring part of culture in which we live. It has an important mission. Harold M. Barrow defined physical education as, it is an education of and through human movement where many of the educational objectives are achieved by means of big muscle activities involving sport, games, gymnastics, dance and exercises. Delbert Oberteuffer mentioned physical education as; it is the some of those experiences which come to the individual through movement.

Physical Education has a special significance, unique role and has made unlimited contribution in the modern age as it caters to the biological, sociological and psychological necessities of the man. Swami Vivekananda has stated that "What India need today is not the BhagwatGeeta but the football ground". Physical Education is of great value for the man not only for his present but also for his future. Emphasizing the need and importance of physical education, Rousseu said, 'It is the sound constitution of the body that makes the operation of mind easy and certain.' The Secondary Education Commission was aware of the need and importance of Physical Education when it stated, the physical welfare of youth of the country should be one of the main concerns of the State and any departure from the normal standards of physical well-being at this period of life may have serious consequences.

Modern life, as characterized by sedentarianism, automation and computerization has created a new class of human beings who just sit for hours continuously each day. The 21 century is an age of space and technological gigantism, charged by speed, noise and other tension producing factors. The stress created by the demands of our social and economic systems and our devotion to intellectualism is tremendous. Urban life style has caused many tensions and it will grow worst for man kind.

Modernization has thrust upon us inevitable side effects as well. Environmental pollution, cultural degradation, social disintegration, religious turmoils etc. have lead to ecological and social imbalances and various psychological and physiological strains and disorders are few to mention in the list ever growing.



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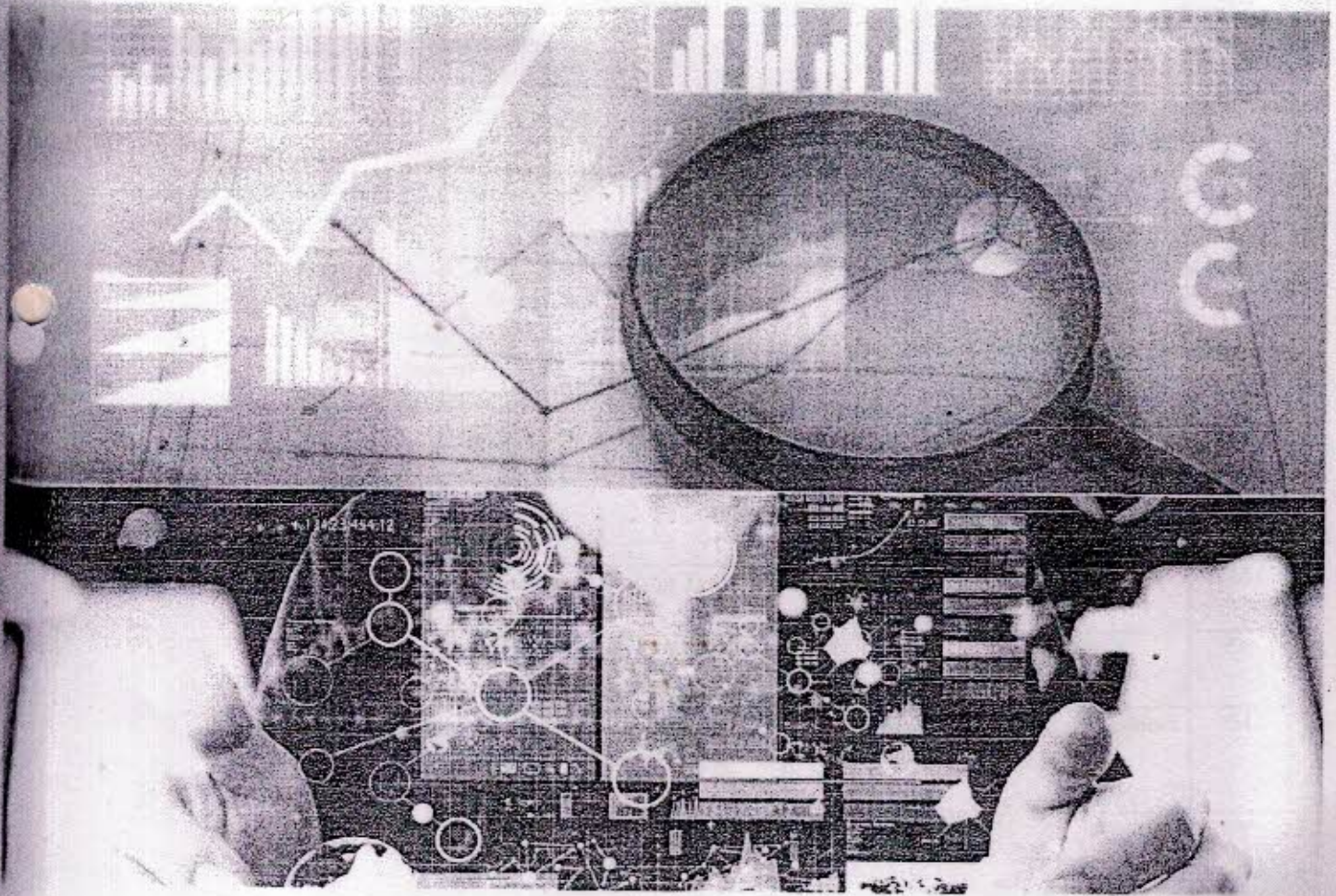
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CO  पालिका प्रशासक व प...  Photo 021

बदला आहे.

करायला साधता तर असे बदलदेखील मंजूर करायला येऊ शकतात. हे मंजूर करायला आधुनिक संशोधनातून स्पष्ट होत आहे अशा संशोधनातूनच न्युरोबिक्स ही संकल्पना जन्माला आली आहे.

**अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे**

प्रस्तुत संशोधन अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे पुढीलप्रमाणे

- 1) प्रस्तुत संशोधनात न्युरोबिक्स व्यायामाचा परिणाम अभ्यासणे.
- 2) प्रस्तुत संशोधनात न्युरोबिक्स संकल्पना अभ्यासणे.
- 3) प्रस्तुत संशोधनात मॅट्रिक्स क्षमता वाढविण्यासाठी उपाय-सौज्या अभ्यासणे.
- 4) प्रस्तुत संशोधनात न्युरोबिक्सचे महत्त्व स्पष्ट करणे संशोधन पध्दती

प्रस्तुत शोध निकसात विरलेपणात्मक संशोधन पध्दतीचा उपयोग करण्यात आला आहे.

**अभ्यासाची परिकल्पना**

11-1 न्युरोबिक्सचा संकल्पनात्मक परिणाम होतो.

11-2 न्युरोबिक्स व्यायामाचा प्रत्येकास फायदाच होतो.

11-3 न्युरोबिक्स व्यायामामुळे मॅट्रिक्स क्षमता वाढू शकते.

11-4 न्युरोबिक्स व्यायामामुळे शारीरिक, मानसिक, बौद्धिक व सामाजिक आरोग्य सुधारते.

**न्युरोबिक्स मॅट्रिक्स व्यायाम**

शरीराला कायम कार्यक्षम ठेवण्यासाठी ज्याकडतीने व्यायामाची गरज असते त्याप्रमाणे मॅट्रिक्स कार्यक्षम ठेवण्यासाठी व स्वरुपात्मकता वाढ करण्यासाठी मॅट्रिक्स व्यायाम करणे गरजेचे आहे. न्युरोबिक्सामुळे विचार करण्याची व समजण्याची क्षमता वाढते. आपण कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या परिस्थितीचा सामना करू शकतो. मॅट्रिक्स काही व्यायाम आहेत, जे आपण कोवट्या सहजपणे व कोठेही करू शकतो.

न्युरोबिक्स मुळे स्मृती तत्त्व होतं. मॅट्रिक्स व्यायामाने शरीराला एका चांगल्या इन्फॉर्मेशन स्त्रावाची निर्मिती होते ज्याने मॅट्रिक्स पेशींचा चांगला तणाव मिळतो जो फक्तजातुनचा मजगती देत आपल्या मज्जासंस्थेचे कोणतेही नुकसान होऊ देत नाहीत.

असे म्हटले जाते की असा मानसिक फिटा कॅल्स पाहिलेच ज्याचा आपणारा सहाय्य नसतो. मॅट्रिक्स नवीन न्युरोन आणि डेन्ड्राइट्स तयार होण्यास त्यामुळे मदत होते. याचे महत्त्वाचे कारण की रोजची किंवा सरावाची काही केल्याने त्या किंवाचे रुपांतर यांत्रिकीकरणाला आणलेले असते, ज्यामुळे मॅट्रिक्स अत्यंत कमी प्रकरणी मेहनत करावी लागते. परंतु न्युरोबिक्स व्यायाम केल्यास मॅट्रिक्स व्यायाम होतो.

उलटचा दिशान चलण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे.

सुक्ष्म खेळ खेळण्या किंवा सामान्य गणिताचे वेरीज, गजबानी, गुणकार व भागाकार यांचा सराव करावा.

उलटचापध्दतीने आकडे मोजत जाणे, आरख्यात पळून पळवण्याची वेळ पहावी.

हाथ्य हाताने लिखाण करण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा.

मॅट्रिक्सवर ट्रेन वेन्स खेळावेत.

गोंगा, प्राणायाम तसेच संकुचित आहार घेणे सुषम फायदेशीर आहे.

चांगली व कमीत कमी 6 ते 8 तास झोप घ्यावी.

प्रत्येक कार्य सतताच्या उलटचा दिशेने करणे.

प्रवा करणे, आधील करणे, पोषण करणे इ. हाथ्य हाताने करणे.

खेळण्या जाग्या-वेण्याचा सरता बदलणे.

खेळे डाकून एखादा पदार्थाची सय वास्तुन बदलणे ओळखणे.

न खेळलेले खेळ खेळणे.

शरीर, विचार तसेच पाहणे, पुरतके उलटचा दिशेने वापरण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे.

जेवणाची गरजे उलटचा दिशेने खेळण्याचा प्रयत्न करणे.

**न्युरोबिक्सचे व्यायामाचे फायदे**

अनेक वर्षांसुद्धा राखण्याचा असा विचार होऊ शकतो. मॅट्रिक्सचे फायदे वास्तुतःच न्युरोन कोवट्यात तयार होऊ शकतात, परंतु असेही काट्या साम्या मो मॅट्रिक्स कोवट्याची आवश्यक वेदनात्मक मोठी पोली व त्यावर प्रक्रिया करतो, वेगवेगळ्याकला चयोनट्या नवीन सरचना आणि कनेक्शन तयार करतो. त्यामुळेच न्युरोबिक्सामुळे शोधने फायदे अनेक आहेत.

न्युरोबिक्सचा व्यायामाने काही विचारांनी आपणारा झालेला करक निरिवाच दिरुण येईल. स्मृती तत्त्व होईल. मॅट्रिक्स क्षमता वाढलेली दिरेल. आपले प्रत्येक कार्य उलटचापध्दतीने करू शकते. एकाग्रता वाढलेली असते. मॅट्रिक्स मग (Mental age) वाढण्याचा क्रम कमी होईल. हे प्रत्येकास मॅट्रिक्स आरोग्यासाठी अति आवश्यक आहे. स्वरुपात्मकता वाढलेली जाणवते. कोवट्याची कामाचा कडक जाणवणार नाही उलट प्रत्येक काम हे आनंदाने करत. मॅट्रिक्स आरोग्यासाठी हे आवश्यक आहे.

आपणारा मॅट्रिक्स तत्त्व व आरोग्यापूर्ण ठेवण्याचे असते तर न्युरोबिक्स म्हणजेच मॅट्रिक्स व्यायाम करणे.

business practices and parameters. Therefore apart from tax professionals, it is important that the basic concepts of the GST should be understood by businessmen, as well as the finance, procurement and sales teams of every business entity.

The proposed GST regime is bound to affect most aspects of every business be it procurement, supplies, Geographical Presence etc. Accordingly, it is advisable for all business entities, specially those having multiple locations or are having multiple registrations, to analyze their business structure in the light of the proposed law and have a complete impact analysis of their business process.

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## Change in Literacy Pattern of Kolhapur District

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#### Abstract

Literacy is one of the important indicators of development. India's literacy rate is at 74.04%. Kerala has achieved a literacy rate of 93.91%. Bihar is the least literate state in India, with a literacy of 63.82%. Where as the literacy of Maharashtra state is 82.34%, male literacy is 88.38% and female literacy is 75.87%. Kolhapur district is the famous district in the state and the change in literacy during 2001 to 2011 is not enough.

Present paper has reveals the tahsil wise change in literacy in Kolhapur district during the period of 2001 to 2011.

**Keywords:** Total literacy, change, male literacy, female literacy

#### Introduction

Literacy is also known as the key of development in any region. More literate region is always found developed than less literate region. The literacy is not even in all over Maharashtra and study region also. Literacy is increased in every part from last decades but the growth rate of literacy is not enough. Literacy pattern should be reform for the development of region.

Present paper is based on the discussion of literacy pattern and change in literacy of Kolhapur district during the period 2001 to 2011.

#### Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the present study

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श्री. बाबासाहेब म्हाळू सरगर

संशोधक विद्यार्थी, शारीरिक शिक्षण संचालक, कन्या महाविद्यालय, मिरज, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर.

डॉ. सुनिल दत्तात्रय चव्हाण

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### गोपवारा

प्रस्तुत अभ्यासात बायो बबल म्हणजेच विशेष बायो-सिक्वोर वातावरण ह्या नव्या संकल्पनेचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे. बायो-बबल ही अदृश्य ढाल आहे, जी या कोरोना महामारीच्या काळात क्रीडा स्पर्धा आयोजित करण्यासाठी वापरली जाते. ही एक सुरक्षित जैव वातावरण आहे, जे फक्त क्रीडा स्पर्धेच्या संबंधीत असणाऱ्या व्यक्तीची कोरोना चाचणी निगेटिव्ह असते अशा व्यक्तींना बायो-बबल मध्ये प्रवेश असतो. याचा उपयोग कोरोना विषाणूपासून खेळाडूंना सुरक्षित करण्याचा उद्देश असतो. तसेच स्पर्धेदरम्यान कोरोनाचा प्रसार एका व्यक्ती पासून दुसऱ्या व्यक्तीपर्यंत रोखण्यासाठी व स्पर्धा निर्विघ्न पार पडण्यासाठी बायो-बबल या संकल्पनेचा उपयोग होतो. या बायो-बबल संकल्पनेचा वापर करून भारत व ऑस्ट्रेलिया क्रिकेट स्पर्धा, आयपीएल, युएस ओपन टेनिस स्पर्धा अशा अनेक आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्पर्धा पार पडल्या आहेत. कोरोनाचा धोका लक्षात घेता क्रीडाक्षेत्र पूर्वपदावर येण्यासाठी काही उपाय योजना करणे आवश्यक आहे. खेळाडू पुन्हा मैदानावर यावा, क्रीडा स्पर्धा होणे खेळाडूसाठी व क्रीडा क्षेत्रासाठी आवश्यक आहे. यासाठी विशेष बायो-सिक्वोर वातावरण ही नवी संकल्पना खेळात रूजु होत आहे. थाला बायो-बबल असे म्हणतात.

मुख्य शब्द:-कोरोना विषाणू, महामारी, बायो-बबल, स्पर्धा, क्रीडा क्षेत्र, सुरक्षित वातावरण, मैदान.

### प्रस्तावना

गेली कित्येक दिवस संपूर्ण जगभरात कोरोना विषाणूने थैमान घातले आहे. भारतात देखील कोरोनाने अनेक नागरीकांना बाधित केले आहे तसेच कोरोना मुळे अनेकांचे जीव गेले आहेत. या संकटाचा सामना करण्यासाठी केंद्र सरकारबरोबर राज्य सरकार अहोरात्र झटत असल्याचे आपणास दिसून येत आहे. यामध्ये आरोग्य अधिकारी, कर्मचारी, पोलिस यंत्रणा, सफाई कर्मचारी, खाजगी डॉक्टर, स्वयंसेवी संस्था हे आपले कर्तव्य बजावताना दिसत आहेत.

गेल्या वर्षभरापासून भारत देश लॉकडाऊनच्या परिस्थितीमध्ये आहे. त्यामुळे या महामारीचा फटका प्रत्येक क्षेत्राला बसत आहे, सध्या सर्वच क्षेत्रातील काम करणाऱ्या व्यक्ती घरीच थांबून आहेत. इतर सर्व क्षेत्राप्रमाणे क्रीडा क्षेत्रालाही याचा फटका बसला आहे. गेल्या वर्षभरापासून तालुका स्तरापासून ते राष्ट्रीय स्तरापर्यंतच्या क्रीडा स्पर्धा थांबलेल्या आहेत, त्यामुळे खेळाडूंबरोबरच क्रीडा क्षेत्राशी संबंधीत प्रत्येकाला या कोरोना महामारीचा फटका बसला