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DVV Clarification



Criteria -3

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Research Publications and Award

Metric: 3.3.2 (QnM)

Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five year

Table of Content

Sr. No.	Title of the paper	Page No.
1	Summary of Publication	03
2	Yog Nidra: A Boon for Physical and Mental Health	04
3	The Variety of Themes in Vijay Tendulkar's "The Vultures"	08
4	A study on Stress and Coping Behaviour of Female College Teachers: Yoga, an Invaluable gift of India	12
5	Sama Kalin Kahani Mai Dalit Vimarsh	16
6	Impacts of Tourism on Environment	20
7	Poverty Line Analyses of Shrigonda Tahsil, Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra	24
8	Case Study of Irrigation and Economic Development: ShrigondaTahsil (MS)	28
9	Land Utilization, Irrigation and Cropping Pattern of Shrigonda Tahsil, Ahmednagar District (MS)	32

Summary of Publication

Sr. No.	Title of the paper	Name of the teacher	Year of Publication	ISBN number of the proceeding	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication
1.	Yog Nidra: A Boon for Physical and Mental Health	Dhimate S. S.	2021	2230-9578	Department of English, Arts, Commerce and Science College Kolhar
2.	The Variety of Themes in Vijay Tendulkar's "The Vultures"	Dhimate S. S.	2022	2230-9578	Department of English, Arts, Commerce and Science College Kolhar
3.	A study on Stress and Coping Behavior of Female College Teachers: Yoga, an Invaluable gift of India	Dhimate S. S.	2021	2230-9578	Department of English, Arts, Commerce and Science College Kolhar
4.	SamaKalinKahani Mai Dalit Vimarsh	Tupe P. T.	2022	2582-5429	Department of Hindi , Arts, Commerce and Science College Kolhar
5.	Impacts of Tourism on Environment	Dalimbe S. N.	2021	2230-9578	Department of Geography, Arts, Commerce and Science College Kolhar
6.	Poverty Line Analyses of ShrigondaTahsil, Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra	Dalimbe S. N.	2021	2347-7075	Department of Geography, Arts, Commerce and Science College Kolhar
7.	Case Study of Irrigation and Economic Development: Shrigonda Tahsil (MS)	Dalimbe S. N.	2021	2230-9578	Department of Geography, Arts, Commerce and Science College Kolhar
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Dr. R. V. Bhole

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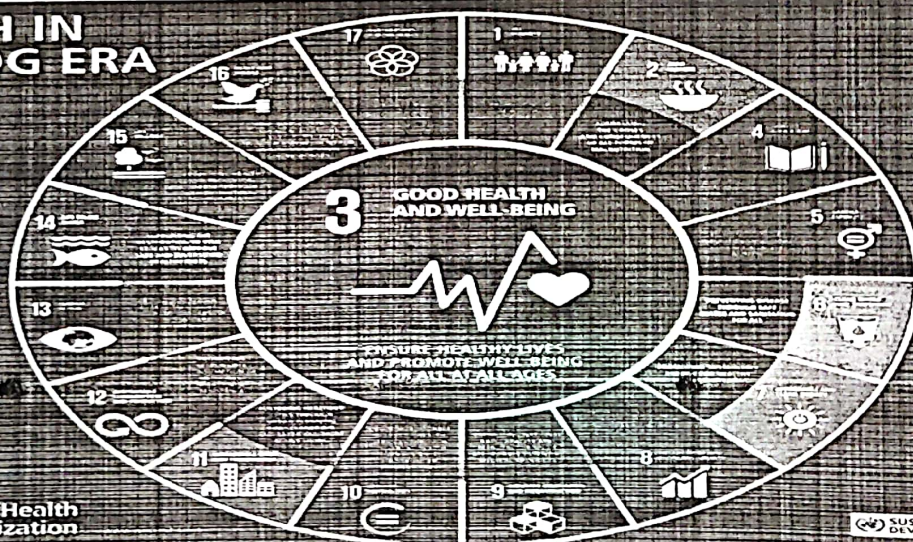
Dr. Anita Lokhande

Head Department of Sports & Physical
Education, Gondwana University, Gadchiroli

Dr Manoj P Armarkar

Director, Dept of Sports & Physical Education, & NSS Coordinator Shri
Dnyanesh Mahavidyalaya, Nawargaon, Dist. Chandrapur

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CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Paper Title	Pa.
1	A Study of Tribal Agricultural Laborers in Nashik District, Maharashtra	
2	Spatial Pattern of Offences in Goa (1995 - 2016) Some Observations	
3	The Environment Laws of India: The Application of This Environment Laws And Its Present Conditions	1
4	Recent Trends in Fmcg Sector in Context to Indian Market	1.
5	Positive Environmental Effects of Covid-19 Pandemic.	10
6	Significant Effects of Environmental Changes: Women and Health	18
7	Socio Economic Status of Rural Population of Marathwada Region of Maharashtra	21
8	Contaminated Water Affecting Environment And Health: Preventive Measures	23
9	Photoluminescence Characteristics And Synthesis Of Eu ²⁺ Doped Novel Blue-Emitting Basring(PO ₄) ₂ Phosphor By Combustion Synthesis Method	26
10	Impacts of Environmental Changes on Sports Events	30.
11	Environmental Pollution	32.
12	Women's Health and The Environment	38-
13	Analysis of OSH Code, 2020 about Occupational Health	41-
14	Momentous Regime in Rutusandhi: A Review	45-
15	The Coronavirus Pandemic and Global Environmental Change	48-
16	To Study Of Population In Chandrapur City	51-
17	Mathematics and Environment	53-5
18	"Impact of COVID-19 during and Post Lockdown"	55-6
19	Ecocriticism in Anglo-Saxon Poetry: An Overview	61-6
20	Environmental Changes and Impacts: Children and Health	64-6
21	Changing Land use pattern in Haryana (A Spatio- Temporal study) (1967-68 to 2017-18)	67-7.
22	Agricultural Landuse Pattern in Marathwada Region	73-7.
23	Environmental Pollution and Types: Contamination Prevention Approches	75-7'
24	Significant Impact of Environmental Degradation on Human Health	78-80
25	Global Environmental Impacts of Agricultural Expansion: The Need for Sustainable and Efficient Practices	81-83
26	Organic Farming: Opening New Doors for Better Future	84-87
27	Population Explosion and Sustainable Development	88-90
28	Environmental Impact: Gender, Climate Change and Health	91-93
29	Environmental Impacts During Covid-19 Pandemic: Affecting Human's Physical Health	94-96
✓30	Yoga Nidra: A Boon for Physical and Mental Health	97-98
✓31	A Study on Stress and Coping Behaviour of Female College Teachers: Yoga an invaluable gift of India	99-101

Yoga Nidra: A Boon for Physical and Mental Health

Dr. Kanawade Pratibha Vijay¹ Mrs. Dhimate Sangita Sunil²

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Arts, Science & Commerce College, Kolhar
Email- kvpratibha22@gmail.com

Assistant Professor, Department of English, Arts, Science & Commerce College, Kolhar
Email- sangitadhimate@gmail.com

Abstract: Yoga is an ancient science developed by the Indian sages. It improves in the physical, mental and spiritual health. Yoga Nidra is an important technique found in this practice, comprising of both asana and pranayama. It is the easiest way to get calmness to the body and mind. It is practiced in the simple shavasana with guided set of instructions. It is a sleep with consciousness. It is a kind of meditation which relaxes from physical pain and releases mental stress. So in the modern era of anxiety, it is a very useful and desirable practice. The length of this yogic sleep can vary from five minutes to an hour. It helps in reducing anxiety, anger and depression. It can be developed by practice and gives various benefits to the body and mind. Through this technique, we can overcome many physical and mental disorders. Thus, it is a boon to improve physical and mental health.

Keywords: Yoga Nidra, physical health, mental health, benefits.

Introduction:

Yoga is an age-old science practiced by learned sages in ancient India. These practitioner of yoga were physically, mentally and spiritually fit. They used to lead a happy and content long life. They looked young and were very active intellectuals. Their life-style was simple and healthy as it constituted of four parts : Yama, Niyama, Asana and Pranayama. These four are the major factors followed in Yoga. Yama is the attitude towards environment, Niyama refers to attitude towards ourselves, Asanas are the different physical postures and pranayama stands for the restraint or expansion of the breath. It is considered that the Yoga Nidra is as old as yoga. The Upanishads mention it for the first time in the history of yoga. It is an ancient technique from India used by the sages as a tool for physical and mental relaxation. It is associated with Lord Krishna's transcendental sleep, in the well-known Hindu epic, Mahabharata. As mentioned in Book 1, section XXI:

The Ocean becomes the bed of the lotus-navel Vishnu when at the termination of every Yuga, that deity of immeasurable power enjoys yoga-nidra, the deep sleep under the spell of spiritual meditation.

History and Development of the Practice of Yoga Nidra:

Derived from the Sanskrit word, Yoga Nidra is a state of consciousness between waking and sleeping. Yogic sleep is a guided meditation for going-to-sleep stage. The human body is completely relaxed and the awareness about the inner world increases by following a set of verbal instructions. The practitioner of Yoga Nidra is in a state of consciousness, with light withdrawal of the five senses, except hearing. The sense organ, ear, is very active during this process to listen to the given instructions. The other four senses of seeing, smelling, tasting and touching are internalised or withdrawn. The work of these sense organs – eyes, nose, tongue and skin is not needed at this hour to practice Yoga Nidra. It is the deepest possible state of relaxation, at conscious level. The modern Yoga Nidra technique is created by Swami Satyananda Saraswati, the founder of the Bihar school of Yoga in the early sixties. He mastered a large variety of ancient practices and modified some of them to fit in his own yoga system. He claims that his Yoga Nidra was based on some less known, but important practices.

The Background of Yoga Nidra:

Yoga Nidra is usually considered as simple and easy to perform yogic practice. It is commonly known as yogic sleep which is a very powerful meditation technique. It is one of the easiest form to maintain as it is done in Shavasana, that is, a corpse pose. The practitioner has to lie down on his back with his hands and legs spread away. The neck and back is straight, but without stretch. The eyes are closed and the body and mind, both are in a restful stage. During Yoga Nidra, a blanket can also be used for warmth, as well as a bolster under the knees and a pillow to rest the head. The Yoga Nidra teachers would use some specific instructions to guide and relax the students. Some asanas, pranayama, chanting and meditation may also be included for better results. The following set of instructions are usually provided to the pupils:

1. Lie down straight in the shavasana with closed eyes. Start taking deep, slow breaths. Feel relax.
2. While taking deep, slow breaths, attention should be fixed on the left foot. The foot should be kept as relaxed as possible. Then the focus should be slowly moved upwards to the left knee, left thigh and waist.
3. Repeat all these stages with the right leg, that is, while keeping eyes closed and taking deep, slow breaths, try to be aware of entire right leg and its existence.



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Global Environmental Health and Sustainable Development

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This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms. Dhimate Sangita Sunil

_____ has participated in One Day Multidisciplinary International e-Conference on 'Global Environmental Health and Sustainable Development' organized by the Gondwana University, Gadchiroli, Department of Sports & Physical Education & Shri Dnyanesh Mahavidyalaya, Department of Sports & Physical Education & Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) on 20th August, 2021, Thursday, in Virtual mode.

He/She has presented a research paper entitled Yoga Nidra: A Boon for Physical and Mental Health

Convenor

Dr Manoj P Armarkar

Director, Dept of Sports & Physical
Education, & NSS Coordinator
Shri Dnyanesh Mahavidyalaya,
Nawargaon, Dist. Chandrapur

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Dr. Anita Lokhande

Head

Department of Sports & Physical Education,
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Principal

Shri Dnyanesh Mahavidyalaya,
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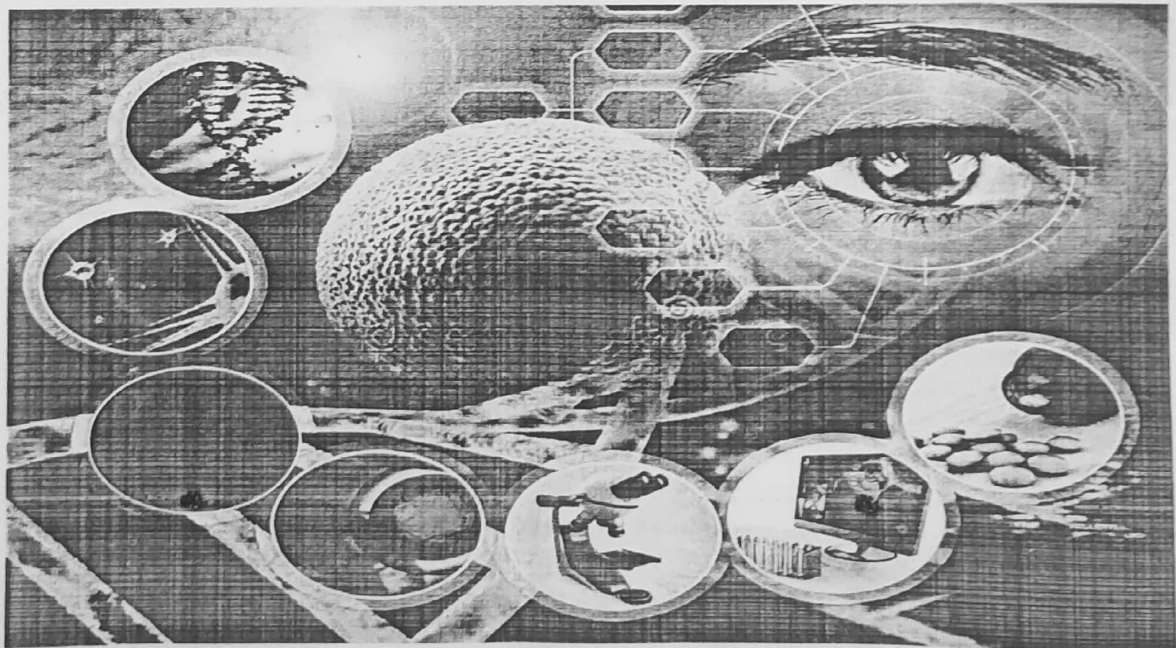
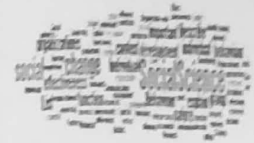
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48	Lemon Juice (Citrus Limon) Mediated Green Protocol for Synthesis of β -Amino Carbonyl Compounds Amol K. Kharde, Vinod R. Kadu, Sachin C Yadav	166-171
49	Colorimetric Method for Determination of Cobalt in Industrial Waste Water Samples Waditke Sachin K., Ghogare Rushikesh D., Dighe Sharad B., Shende Sangita	172-173
50	Study of Chemical Properties of Ground Water in Sangamner area in Ahmednagar Dist., India Miss. Gaikwad Rani.J, Miss.Waditake Manisha R., Miss. Shirsath Priyanka B, Miss. Jadhav Pranita P Miss Dale Priti	174-177
51	Physico-Chemical Parameters of Drinking Water Supply Tank in Dhanore Village of Ahmednagar District Sharad Bhaskar Dighe, Sachin Kailas Waditke, Rushikesh Dattatray Ghogre, Kharde Ajay Govind	178-183
52	A Review: Milk Adulteration and Its Hazardous Impact on Consumer Health Rushikesh D. Ghogare, Sharad B. Dighe, Sachin K. Waditke, Shubham D. Tarkase	184-187
53	An Analytical Study of Demonetization Ms. Shinde. S. V., Mr. Shelke.G.R.	188-190
✓ 54	The Variety of Themes in Vijay Tendulkar's "The Vultures" Mrs. Dhimate Sangita Sunil	191-193
55	E- Banking- Benefits And Challenges In An Emerging Economy Dr.Panzade D. R, Argade Rupali Bhausaheb	194-197
56	Saint Chavara Kuriakose Elias- Social Reformer and a Renaissance Leader Joseph P Benadict	198-202
57	Role of Social Medias in Libraries Mr. Sharad Babulal Khandare	203-206

The Variety of Themes In Vijay Tendulkar's "The Vultures"

Mrs. Dhimate Sangita Sunil

Department of English, Arts, Science and Commerce College, Kolhar, Maharashtra.

Email address: sangitadhimate6@gmail.com

Abstract: The 1960s witnessed innovations and experiments in Indian drama in English by leading playwrights of various Indian languages like Mahavir Bharati, Mohan Rakesh, Vijay Tendulkar, Badal Sircar and Girish Karnad. Majority of the authors wrote in their own mother tongues and it was made available all over India through translation in English. Thus a new genre in literature came forth as Indian Drama in English Translation. One of the dynamic contributors of the Indian drama is Vijay Tendulkar. He wrote vigorously in his mother tongue, Marathi and was the most criticized author in Marathi literature. The contemporary Maharashtrian society could not bear his severe attacks on the social institutes like education, marriage, joint families, etc. His focus was on the social and cultural drawbacks in the middle-class families. In the Vultures, he has shown the beastly nature of a bourgeois family through their immorality, selfishness, hatred, brutality and money-mindedness.

Keywords: Culture, society, degeneration, immorality.

Introduction:

Literature is a reflection of life. All forms of literature, especially, drama throws light on the realistic conditions of society in all aspects. India has an ancient tradition of Sanskrit plays initiated by Bhasa, Kaalidasa, Bhavbhuti, etc. In due course, drama developed in all parts of the world. In India, the modern and post-modern era, witnessed various types and developments in drama. A lot of changes in the form, themes and techniques of drama were experienced in the 1960s. These modern playwrights represented the real picture of the contemporary Indian society. They experimented in themes, techniques and patterns of the theatre. They tried to expose the real nature of man and his struggle with the social, cultural and spiritual values. The experimental movement in drama was led by four playwrights - Badal Sircar in Bengali, Girish Karnad in Kannada, Mohan Rakesh in Hindi and Vijay Tendulkar in Marathi. The industrial developments and resulting urbanization gave rise to a new class of people, known as middle class. The selfishness and alienation of the modern man, gave rise to cruelty and physical, verbal and psychological violence. This badly affected the social values, culture and morality of the masses. A wave of dissatisfaction about the existing customs and traditions increased immensely in the society resulting in the desire for change and reformation of the age-old traditions and culture. Vijay Tendulkar threw light on all these aspects of social, cultural and spiritual bankruptcy of the social institutions and manners. The themes of Tendulkar's writing were growing materialism, hostility, hypocrisy and dehumanization of man. He was aptly called "The Angry Young Man of Marathi Theatre". Tendulkar condemned the immoralities and collapse of the social order, value system and principles in his critically acclaimed play "The Vultures". The major theme is degradation along with inhuman treatment given to the women and sibling jealousy. It is seen through drunkenness, greed, sexual harassment and loss of family ties. The play exemplifies the modern man, devoid of cultural and social values. The major characters in the play like Mr. Hari Pitale, Ramakant, Umakant and Manik depicts inborn violence, selfishness, sensuality and wickedness. Their actions like strangling, beating, screaming and murdering are like the vultures. Their fight for wealth is like hungry beasts. So the atmosphere of the play is also filled with suspicion, disbelief and cruelty. The family members violate the social as well as the moral and cultural norms.

The Paper:

"The Vultures" was originally written in Marathi as "Gidhade" in 1961. It faced many censorship problems and could not be staged for several years due to its controversial theme of power hunger, immorality, degeneration and violence. It was first staged in 1970 which portrayed the darker side of humanity and showed the inborn violent instincts. Greed, drunkenness, wickedness, selfishness, sensuality and sibling jealousy are the signs of degeneration. It is suggested through social, moral, cultural and spiritual deprivation. Tendulkar depicts all these things in the vultures through the members of Pitale family. It was translated into English by Priya Adarkar.

The play opens with the setting of a house that looks like a worn-out, hollow of a tree, resembling the den of vultures. It symbolizes the inhumanity, immorality and cruelty of its inmates. But in contrast to this, there is an altar of sacred basil, *tulsi-vrindavan* in the small courtyard. This setting is typical of a

Loknete Dr. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil (Padmabhushan Awardee) Pravara Rural Education Society's
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He/She has participated /presented a research paper entitled The Variety of Themes in Vijay Tendulkar's "The Vultures"

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HOD, English

Mr. P. B. Vikhe
IQAC Coordinator

Mr. P. D. Pulate
Vice Principal

Dr. Mrs P. V. Kanawade
Vice Principal &
HOD, Commerce

Dr. Sopan. N. Shingote
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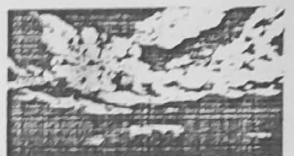
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CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Paper Title	P
1.	A Study of Tribal Agricultural Labors in Nashik District, Maharashtra	P
2	Spatial Pattern of Offences in Goa (1995 – 2010) Some Observations	Rajendra S. Pawar , Ramchandra G. Rasal
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13	Analysis of OSH Code, 2020 about Occupational Health	Dr. Meena Balpande
14	Momentous Regime in Rutusandhi: A Review	Ravi Janardan Bhovate
15	The Coronavirus Pandemic and Global Environmental Change	Vd. Rutuja R. Jane, Vd. Vrushali P. Khandekar
16	To Study Of Population In Chandrapur City	Dr. B. S. Pawar
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24	Significant Impact of Environmental Degradation on Human Health	Prof. Dr. Manoj P. Armarkar
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28	Environmental Impact: Gender, Climate Change and Health	L.C.Ujeda
29	Environmental Impacts During Covid-19 Pandemic: Affecting Human's Physical Health	Vijay D. Wakode
✓30	Yoga Nidra: A Boon for Physical and Mental Health	Dr. Mohammed Ajaz Sheikh
✓31	A Study on Stress and Coping Behaviour of Female College Teachers: Yoga an invaluable gift of India	Dr. Kanawade Pratibha Vijay, Mrs. Dhimate Sangita Sunil
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A Study on Stress and Coping Behaviour of Female College Teachers: Yoga an invaluable gift of India

Mrs. Dhimate Sangita Sunil¹ Dr. Kanawade Pratibha Vijay²

Assistant Professor, Department of English, Arts, Science & Commerce College, Kolhar

Email- sangitadhimate@gmail.com

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Arts, Science & Commerce, Kolhar

Email- kvpratibha22@gmail.com

Abstract

The issues of somatic and mental health are important areas for consideration in the social and medical services. The amount of stress in making decisions as well as stability and security often being in short supply, create a climate that often takes its toll on mental health.

The definition adopted by the World Health Organisation states complete physical, mental, spiritual, and social well-being as the manifestation of truly healthy functioning. This approach assumes that health is not only the absence of disease but also has a positive aspect that is welfare. Research focus on simply identifying and minimizing risk to recognize and strengthen its own resources to provide protection from and assistance to coping with the effects of stress.

Therefore, it is important to seek models and strategies that can help is cope with stress so that it does not cause excessive damage to Human Resource. Of significance, research aimed at female college teachers will improve their abilities to think positively, to be able to adapt and to develop their mental stamina. This will increase their work efficiency. The life of college teacher is a balancing act, both professionally and personally. They must weigh the demands of research, publishing, teaching, and service with the requirements of their personal responsibilities. The purpose of this study is to explore the role of stress on the work-life balance of college female teachers.

Keywords: spiritual, balancing act, work life balance, manifestation

Introduction:

We come with the word stress every day in our walks of life. It can be explained as pressure upon a person's psychological system which arises out of complexity or intensity of one's work life. It also affects physical and behavioral system. Government officials, administrators, politicians, even housewives' experiences stress. In education system teachers are experiencing pressures to increase productivity and efficiency to fulfill the expectations of public, management, and government. Teacher stress is an occupational stress. Teacher profession is stressful in the modern competitive world. The National Foundation for Educational Research through their analysis revealed that one in five teachers feels tense about their job all or most of the time compared with one in eight workers in similar profession. One of the major reasons of teaching is stressful due to lack of autonomy and input in making decisions. The stress level among female teachers is high which made them perform below standard. Thus, the study sets out to investigate various causes of work stress and how Yoga is considered a comprehensive practice that integrates mental, physical, and non-secular components of the College Female Teachers.

Origin of Research Problem:

Stress is normal part of our life and something we cannot control. However, we can control our response to stress. The main purpose of the research is to know what extent the physical, psychological, and personal qualities of female college teachers are affected due to stress caused by work, peer relationship, service encounters and relation with administration.

Review of Research and Development in the Subject:

a. International

The Research study will be an assessment on stress and coping behaviors among college female teaching faculty of working in Technical and Non-Technical Colleges. The researcher aims to explore how female teachers define stress and what the major causes of stress for these teachers. The researcher also intends to investigate the strategies both positive and negative that teachers implement as they attempt to cope with the identified stressors. Stress can have negative impact on teachers psychological and physical wellbeing. It is vital that teachers can recognize stress so that they can take the appropriate steps to deal with it in a positive manner. The teacher, not the learner, is now regarded as being the primary carrier of stress and mostly affected by the day-to-day activities and organization of modern education. It is essential that teachers can develop proper coping strategies for stress that are unique to their individual personalities.

b. National

Factors which are the root cause for the stress is known as stressors. Multiple factors influence the stress among college teachers. Findings of so many research studies pointed out that organizational stressors like



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He/She has presented a research paper entitled A Study on Stress and Coping Behaviour of Female College Teachers: Yoga an invaluable gift of India

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Dr. Manoj P. Armarkar

Director, Dept of Sports & Physical Education, & NSS Coordinator
Shri Dnyanesh Mahavidyalaya,
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3



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हिंदी साहित्य : विमर्श के विविध आयाम



* अतिथि संपादक *

डॉ. अनंत केदारे

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, हिंदी विभाग

डॉ. भाऊसाहेब नवले

उपप्राचार्य एवं अध्यक्ष, हिंदी विभाग

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Sr.No	Title of the Paper	Author's Name	Pg.No
32	हिन्दी साहित्य में दलित विमर्श	डॉ. सुनील कुमार	110
33	21वीं सदी के साहित्य में वर्णित मानवी वेदना और दलित विमर्श	डॉ. बाचकर बाळासाहेब घोंडीराम	113
34	जगदीशचंद्र के उपन्यासों में किसान विमर्श	प्रा. वैशाली दत्तात्रेय शिंदे	116
35	समकालीन हिंदी उपन्यास: सामाजिक विमर्श	सुश्री टेकाळे रागिनी पुरुषोत्तम	118
36	सामाजिक परिवेश में वृद्ध	राधिका. बी	122
37	विपिन बिहारी द्वारा लिखित 'बोझ' कहानी की प्रासंगिकता	अंबु अनिल खडतरे	124
38	समकालीन कहानी में दलित विमर्श	डॉ. प्रवीण तुलशीराम तुपे	128
39	समकालीन हिन्दी उपन्यासों में स्त्री विमर्श के विविध आयाम	डॉ. नेहा भाकुनी	131
40	बाजारवाद और हिंदी पत्रकारिता	डॉ. पूजा शर्मा	136
41	भूमंडलीकरण के समय में भारतीय सांस्कृतिक क्षरण	शालु जमोरिया	138
42	कबीर के काव्य में सामाजिक विमर्श	शबीर अहमद	141
43	समकालीन कहानी के समसामयिक सरोकार	डॉ. रजनी शर्मा	145
44	वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में 'आकाल में उत्सव' में किसान और सरकार आमने - सामने	प्रिया दर्शनी	150

डॉ. प्रवीण तुलशीराम तुपे

कला विज्ञान एवं वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, कोल्हार

 ई-मेल: pravintupe76@gmail.com दूरभाष: 9850303126

दलित साहित्य समाज सापेक्ष है। साहित्य के क्षेत्र में दलित साहित्य अपनी अस्मिता के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है। यह साहित्य समाज के ऐसे वर्ग का साहित्य है जिसमें अपनी जीवन की पूर्ण वास्तविकता का चित्रण हुआ है। वही साहित्य दलित साहित्य के नाम से अपनी पहचान बनाता है। दलितों ने अपने साहित्य के माध्यम से अपने जीवन के यथार्थ को पटल पर रखा है। समाज द्वारा दी गई वेदना पीड़ा उपेक्षा आदि विभिन्न समस्याओं को इस वर्ग ने अपने साहित्य में अभिव्यक्ति दिए हैं। यह साहित्य उस वर्ग का साहित्य है, जो आज के आधुनिक समय में परंपरा और धर्म के आधार पर बनाई गई वर्ग वित्त की दीवार को ढहाने में पूर्ण सक्षम है। इस साहित्य के अंतर्गत जातिभेद, वर्ग भेद, छुआछूत, उपेक्षा की भावना का पूर्ण प्रतिकार किया गया है। साथ ही समाज में समानता स्वतंत्रता भाईचारे की भावना का चित्रण है। यह साहित्य समानता का साहित्य है। स्वतंत्रता का साहित्य है। बराबरी का साहित्य है और साथ ही अपनी अस्मिता के लिए लिखे जाने वाला साहित्य है। दलित साहित्य पर एक नजर डालने से पहले दलित शब्द का अर्थ दलित शब्द की अवधारणा, प्रेरणा, स्रोत, चिंतन के आधार को जानना समझना प्रासंगिक होगा। दलित शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ है कुचला हुआ, गरीब और शोषित वर्ग। दलित शब्द की उत्पत्ति संस्कृत धातु दल से हुई है। जिसका अर्थ है तोड़ना, कुचलना आदि से हैं मानक हिंदी शब्दकोश में दलित का अर्थ "दलित दलित और बहुत ही निम्न कोटि का कहा गया है।"¹

मानक हिंदी कोष में दलित का अर्थ "जिसका दलन हुआ हो, मसला या रौंदा गया हो, जो दबाया गया हो, कुचला गया हो अर्थात् जिसे पनपने और बढ़ने नहीं दिया गया वह और नष्ट किया गया हो अर्थात् दलित वर्ग समाज का निम्नतम वर्ग है, जो ऊंचे वर्ग के लोगों के उत्पीड़न के कारण आर्थिक दृष्टि से बहुत ही हीन दशा में हो जैसे दास प्रथा, सामंत शाही व्यवस्था में कृषक और पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था में मजदूरों² समय के परिवर्तन को देखते हुए वर्तमान स्थिति में भारतीय नवजागरण के साथ निम्न वर्ग की दुरावस्था और सुधारकों का ध्यान आकृष्ट हुआ इस संदर्भ में एक और तो अस्पृश्यता एवं वर्ग असमानता को दूर करने हेतु राजा राममोहन राय, दयानंद सरस्वती, बाल गंगाधर तिलक जैसे भूतियों ने समाज सुधार के प्रयास किए। तो दूसरी ओर ज्योतिबा फुले, पेरियार नारायण गुरु तथा डॉक्टर भीमराव अंबेडकर जैसे दलित वर्ग की विभूतियों ने परिवर्तन का सुर बुलंद किया। उत्तर आधुनिक दलित विमर्श ने इन वर्गों का केंद्र में लाने के लिए व्यवस्था परिवर्तन पर बल दिया। और बीसवीं शताब्दी के अंतिम दो दशकों में विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं के साहित्य में दलित विमर्श तीव्रता से सामने आया। दलित साहित्यकारों ने दलित साहित्य की विशेष स्थिति और आवश्यकताओं को रेखांकित करते हुए प्रतिपादित किया है कि दलितों के द्वारा दलितों के जीवन पर लिखा गया साहित्य दलित साहित्य है। किसी गैर दलित या सवर्ण द्वारा लिखे गए दलित संबंधित साहित्य को वे दलित साहित्य मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं। उनकी दृष्टि में ऐसा साहित्य सहानुभूति या दया का साहित्य है। चाहे प्रेमचंद या निराला का ही दलित साहित्य क्यों ना हो? प्रेम कुमार मणि के अनुसार "दलितों के द्वारा दलितों के लिए लिखा जा रहा साहित्य दलित साहित्य है।"³

दलित साहित्य के उद्देश्य पर प्रकाश डालते हुए डॉक्टर जयप्रकाश कर्दम कहते हैं "दलितों द्वारा लिखा गया ऐसा साहित्य दलित साहित्य है जो उन्हें अपना दमन और शोषण करने वालों के विरुद्ध संघर्ष के लिए प्रेरित करें, उनके अंदर सम्मान और स्वाभिमान से जीने की भावना पैदा करें भाग्य भगवान पुनर्जन्म पर लोग आदि में विश्वास की बजाए वैज्ञानिक सोच का विकास करें वर्ण व्यवस्था जाति व्यवस्था सहित उन तमाम शोषण मुल व्यवस्थाओं का विरोध करने की सीख दे जो असमानता अन्याय और मानवीयता की जनक या पोषक है।"⁴

दलित कहानी के विकास पर गौर करते हैं तो एक भरी पूरी पीढ़ी दिखाई पड़ती है पिछली पीढ़ी में ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि से शुरू करें तो जयप्रकाश कर्दम मोहनदास नैमिशराय, सूरजपाल चौहान, अनिता भारती, कैलाश वानखेड़े जैसे कथाकार विरोध प्रतिरोध का एक विमर्श दृष्टि दिखाई देते हैं। यह कहानियां ना होकर संवेदना के सूत्र हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत करते हैं। पुष्पा भारती की 'जूता' ऐसी ही कहानी है। राजेंद्र बडगुजर की 'इनाम' हरियाणवी समाज में जाटों की अवसरवादी था और दलितों के प्रति उनके 'यूज एंड थ्रो' वाले दृष्टिकोण को प्रस्तुत करती है। दलित कहानी में एक नहीं अनेक स्वर हैं। आज हिंदी कहानी में चेतना के धरातल पर इकहरे नहीं



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प्रमाणपत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि डॉ. प्रवीण तुलशीराम तुपे, सहायक प्राध्यापक, हिंदी विभाग, कला, विज्ञान एवं वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय,
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डॉ.अनंत केदारे
सह-आचार्य एवं संयोजक,
द्वि-दिवसीय संगोष्ठी

डॉ.भाऊसाहेब नवले
उप-प्राचार्य एवं अध्यक्ष, हिंदी विभाग तथा
समन्वयक, द्वि-दिवसीय संगोष्ठी

प्रो.डॉ. सोमनाथ घोसल
उप-प्राचार्य

डॉ.जयश्री सिनगर
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Principal Shri Dnyanesh Mahavidyalaya,
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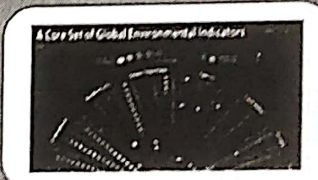
Dr. Anita Lokhande

Head Department of Sports & Physical
Education, Gondwana University, Gadchiroli

Co-Editors

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CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Paper Title	Page No.
1.	Water Pollution and Protection of Geo Thermal Springs- A Case Study of Tansa River Basin (Thane District) Dr. Arote Somnath Tukaram	1-3
2	Food Security In India Dr. Chandra Borah	4-6
3	Assessment of Drinking Water Quality – A Case Study of Osmanabad Area Nitin P. Patil, A.K. Thorat, P.M. Jadhav	7-12
4	Remediation and Sequestration of Arsenic From Contaminated Soil Using Vetiveria Zizanioides And Suitable Organic Amendment Sanyogita R. Verma, Sanjeev Kumar Singh	13-16
5	The Impact of Covid-19 on Physical Activity and Psychological Well-Being Dr. Vijay Laxman Mhakse	17-18
6	Re-imagining Play spaces in urban environment to improve Children's Environmental Health Sujit Vasant Jadhav	19-21
7	Participation of Individual and Government for Sustainable Development of Environment Dr. Bijaya Thakur	22-24
8	Impacts of Tourism on Environment Dr. S. N. Dalimbe	25-28
9	An Assessment on Indian Conventional Information and Biopiracy Confirmations S. V. Chate	29-34
10	Effect of Aerobic Exercises on the Agility and Flexibility of College Level Students Dr. Parveen Kumar, Dr. Amit Tembhurne	35-36
11	Yog and Development Amol V. Tisge	37-38
12	Social Behavior of High and Low Socio Economic Children: A Comparative Study Dr. Sanghpal Wamanrao Narnaware	39-41
13	Environmental Sustainability in work place and its implications- a Micro study in Dakshina Kannada District of Karnataka Dr. Malathy.K., Dr. Ravikala.	42-46
14	Benefits of Yoga for Women Dr. Narayan Madhav Jadhav	47-48
15	Global Environmental Health and Sustainable Development Prof. Shivcharan N. Dhande	49-51
16	Geographical Study of Hydroelectric Power in India Dr. Shoukat Zumberbhai Fakir, Mr. Sharad Karnasaheb Auti	52-53
17	Evaluation of Physicochemical Parameters of Drinking Water from Mahagaon Tehsil, District-Yavatmal (MS). Ingole R.N., Lakhekar S.N	54-55
18	Comparative Study on Speed and Agility among the Different Games Dr. Santosh Bhujbal	56-58
19	The Position of Women in Hardy's Novels and Victorian Society. Dr. Dwijendra Nath Burman	59-61
20	Geographical Study Of Education Facilities And Mode Of Transport Availing By Scheduled Caste Area Students In Beed District Dr. Chaudhari Prakash Hirachand.	62-66
21	Water Quality and Health Balmukund B. Kavarkar	67-69
22	Environment – Health and Safety – A Glance Dr. Sunil Bhotmange	70-71
23	Studies on Diversity of Odonata in Diwan Lake and Nawargaon Region, District Chandrapur, Maharashtra, (India) P R Bhagade, U S Indurkar, S S Bakare	72-74
24	Source of Energy Fromwater and Food For Physical Fitness. Vaishali P. Telkhade	75-78
25	An Observational Study of Health Status of Vegetable Vendors with Special Reference to Noise Pollution. Ghodeswar Prachi Sanjayji, Navarange Suvarna Dilip, Pawar Neha Premsing	79-80
26	Influence of Pranayama Practices on Vital Capacity and Breath Holding Time Among Women Adolescence C.Vijayalakshmi, Dr.S.Saroja, Dr.R.Senthil Kumaran	81-83
27	Can limited natural resources meet endless demand? A critical study of world population and natural resources Tannoy Saha	84-86
28	Biodiversity-Threats and Conservation-A Review G Sumalatha	87-89
29	The Importance of Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development Dr. Manohar S. Kalode	90-92
30	Effect of Logical Thinking on Performance of College Students in the Abstract Algebra Naik Ashok Machchhindra	93-97

Impacts of Tourism on Environment

Dr. S. N. Dalimbe

Assistant Professor, ASC College Kolhar, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra

Abstract:

Impacts of tourism bring many economic and social benefits, particularly in rural areas and developing countries, but mass tourism is also associated with negative effects. Tourism can only be sustainable if it is carefully managed so that potential negative effects on the host community and the environment are not permitted to outweigh the financial benefits. Tourism is an important, even vital, source of income for many countries. Its importance was recognized in the Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 1980 as "an activity essential to the life of nations because of its direct effects on the social, cultural, educational, and economic sectors of national societies and on their international relations. Tourism brings in large amounts of income into a local economy in the form of payment for goods and services needed by tourists, accounting for 30% of the world's trade of services, and 6% of overall exports of goods and services. It also creates opportunities for employment in the service sector of the economy associated with tourism.

Introduction

Tourism is travel for recreation, leisure, religious, family or business purposes, usually for a limited duration. Tourism is commonly associated with international travel, but may also refer to travel to another place within the same country. The World Tourism Organization defines tourists as people "traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes". Tourism has become a popular global leisure activity. Tourism can be domestic or international, and international tourism has both incoming and outgoing implications on a country's balance of payments. Today, tourism is a major source of income for many countries, and affects the economy of both the source and host countries, in some cases being of vital importance. The direct employment within the tourism industry and indirectly in sectors such as retail and transportation. When these people spend their wages on goods and services, it leads to what is known as the "multiplier effect," creating more jobs. The tourism industry also provides opportunities for small-scale business enterprises, which is especially important in rural communities, and generates extra tax revenues, such as airport and hotel taxes, which can be used for schools, housing and hospitals.

Positive impacts of tourism: Tourism encourages the preservation of traditional customs, handicrafts and festivals that might otherwise have been allowed to wane, and it creates civic pride. It also helps generate funding for maintaining animal preserves and marine parks through entrance charges and guide fees. By creating alternative sources of employment, tourism reduces problems.

Social Effects: The improvements to infrastructure and new leisure amenities that result from tourism also benefit the local community. Tourism encourages the preservation of traditional customs, handicrafts and festivals that might otherwise have been allowed to wane, and it creates civic pride. Interchanges between hosts and guests create a better cultural understanding and can also help raise global awareness of issues such as poverty and human rights abuses.

Environmental Effects: Tourism particularly nature and ecotourism helps promote conservation of wildlife and natural resources such as rain forests, as these are now regarded as tourism assets. It also helps generate funding for maintaining animal preserves and marine parks through entrance charges and guide fees. By creating alternative sources of employment, tourism reduces problems such as over-fishing and deforestation in developing nations.

Economic Effects: In economic factor tourism effects many economic environment in positive way. It always generates a good factor which improves business for some industries like hotels, shoppers, business, guides which improve the standard living of people who earn and all tourist in a positive manner. It provides an employment to many unemployed people.

Negative Impacts: Negative impacts from tourism occur when the level of visitor use is greater than the environment's ability to cope with this use within the acceptable limits of change. Uncontrolled conventional tourism poses potential threats to many natural areas around the world. It can put enormous pressure on an area and lead to impacts such as soil erosion, increased pollution, discharges into the sea, natural habitat loss, increased pressure on endangered species and heightened vulnerability to forest fires. It often puts a strain on water resources, and it can force local populations to compete for the use of critical resources.

There are basically three negative impacts that effect on environment:

1. **Social Effects:** Visitor behavior can have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of the host community. For example, crowding and congestion, drugs and alcohol problems, prostitution and



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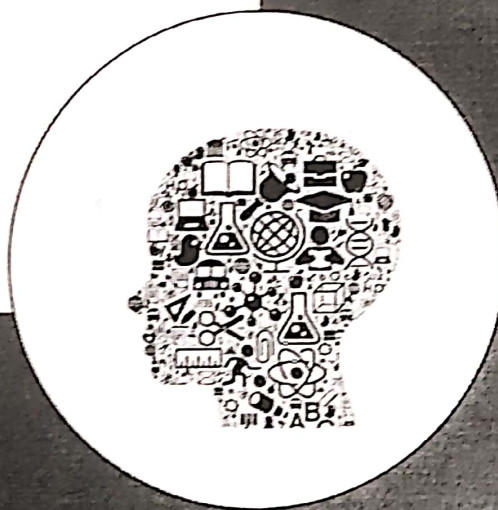
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29	Karnataka sugarcane growers impact factor in production and planning	Girish A.Chavaldappanavar	101-105
30	Rural-Urban Migrations-Trend and Patterns	Hemalatha H.M.	106-108
31	Environment and sustainable Development	Dr. Smita Rane	109-113
32	Connectedly disconnected parental relationship in Jhumpa Lahiri's Interpreter of Malad	Ramen Goswami	114-116
33	Poverty Line Analyses of Shrigonda Tahsil, Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra	Dr. Sopan N. Dalimbe	117-120
34	Quiet anguish of women inside matrimony: Sexual cruelty as well as brutality	Vrushali Manohar Londhe	121-123
35	New Education Policy Make Tremendous Changes IN Higher Education	Bindu Kumari, Dr. R.K.S. Arora	124-126
36	Human Rights Movements : A Historical Perspective	Smt. Archana Pandurang Kshirsagar	127-129
37	Role of Sustainable Development on Indian Agriculture	Mr. Ajay D. Patil	130-132
38	An Analytic Study of Hardy's Love Poems.	Dr. Dwijendra Nath Burman	133-136
39	Climate change.	Dr. Amar A. Pawar, Dr. Anil A. Chaudhari	137-139
40	The Role of Education and Literature	Dr. I. M. Khairdi	140-142
41	A Geo-environmental study of P. H. C's and their Change (VI) of the Southern Piedmont Plain in Western Vidharbha Area	Dr. A. V. Kate, Mr. D. G. Awate, Mr. N. M. Nannavare	143-145
42	Growth of Population Change in Sangli District (Maharashtra)	Dayanand S. Kamble and Omprakash V. Shahapurkar	146-148
43	Re-Thinking the Rural Tourism Opportunity and Rural Marketing-A case study of Solapur District	Dr. S.C.ADAVIT	149-151
44	Optimum Nutrition for sports and Exercise.	Dr. A. S. Phatangare	152-153
45	Spatial Analysis of Gender Disparity in Literacy of Tribal Villages in Nandurbar District of Maharashtra	R. C. Ahire, A. A. Badgujar	154-159
46	A Geographical Analysis of P. H. C's In Akola District	Dr. P. S. Baviskar, Dr. A. V. Kate, Dr. V. R. Baviskar	160-163
47	A Geographical Study of PHC's and Their Ratio With Population In The Rural Region of The Southern Piedmont Plain In The Western Vidharbha (Maharashtra)	Dr. Vijay R. Baviskar, Dr. Sachin R. Govardhane	164-166
48	Role of Agro-Based Industries in Socio-Economic Development in India	Dr. Prakash K. Patil, Mr. Kishor D. Patil	167-169
49	Jail Tourism: New Concept In Tourism Industry In Maharashtra	Dr. S. B. Ashture, Dr. Vijay Dinanath Chaudhari	170-172



**Poverty Line Analyses of ShrigondaTahsil, Ahmednagar District,
Maharashtra**

Dr. Sopan N. Dalimbe

Assi Prof & Head Dept of Geography Arts, Science and Commerce College Kolhar-413710

Mail: dalimbe@gmail.com

Abstract

ShrigondaTahsil forms to the southern part of Ahmednagar District ($18^{\circ} 27' N$ to $18^{\circ} 51' N$ North latitudes and $74^{\circ} 23' E$ to $74^{\circ} 52' E$ East longitudes). Total geographical area of the Tahsil is 1519.89 Sq. Km. and stand fourth largest Tahsil in Ahmednagar district. ShrigondaTahsil is situated between Pune District to the southwest and Beed District to the northwest. Parner and Nagar Tahsil to north and Karjat to southwest. Agro climatologically, ShrigondaTahsil is affected by drought prone area, and average annual rainfall is 522 mm. and the rainfall is 77% in June to September, which is reflected on cropping pattern of the Tahsil. The average maximum temperature is $38.9^{\circ}C$. The area is characterized by plateau of Ahmednagar district and does not show high aptitude of relative relief and absolute relief. The offshoots of Balaghat range extended to northeast portion of Tahsil and locally known as KolgaonMandavgan hill range. The rest of the area shows topography throughout the area. The geographical structure of this study area is consisting of very hard basaltic rocks. The horizontal layers of sill and sheet formed in this area. The soils in the hill slope area are characterized by thin layer cover with Murum and slightly faint grey tones. Alluvial soils are found in major river basins Bhima and Sina which is highly reflected on natural vegetation acacia (Babul) and Neem; are some of the characteristic species of semiarid climate.

Sample Village Selection:

The next stage is to select villages for the intensive study of the farm household to assess the impact of irrigation, from out of the 114 villages, of the Shrigondatahsil. The study area is beyond imagination to the side villages. The numbers of villages are more; therefore the Tahsil will divide in to 11 divisions. In each division to villages are selected by random sampling method. 20 farmers will be selected in each division respectively. They will be divided in four categories such as Marginal, small, medium and big farmers (According to land holding capacity). Five sample of each category will be considered in terms of interview for study.

Table- 1
Selected Villages Population and Households

Sr. No.	Village	Population	Households
1.	Cikhali	2256	378
2.	Mungusgaon	923	172
3.	Pargaon	3478	630
4.	Kharatwadi	1554	265
5.	Walghud	769	124
6.	Thitesangavi	1051	205
7.	Takali - Lonar	2004	372
8.	Deulgaon	2059	346
9.	Borec	846	157
10.	Wangdari	1935	336
11.	Rajaur	1864	311
12.	Wadgaon - Shindodi	543	92
13.	Yewati	1324	240
14.	Nimbavi	1638	339
15.	Arvi	737	64
16.	Mundhekarwadi	2657	460
17.	SangaviDumala	1637	307

Dr. Sopan N. Dalimbe

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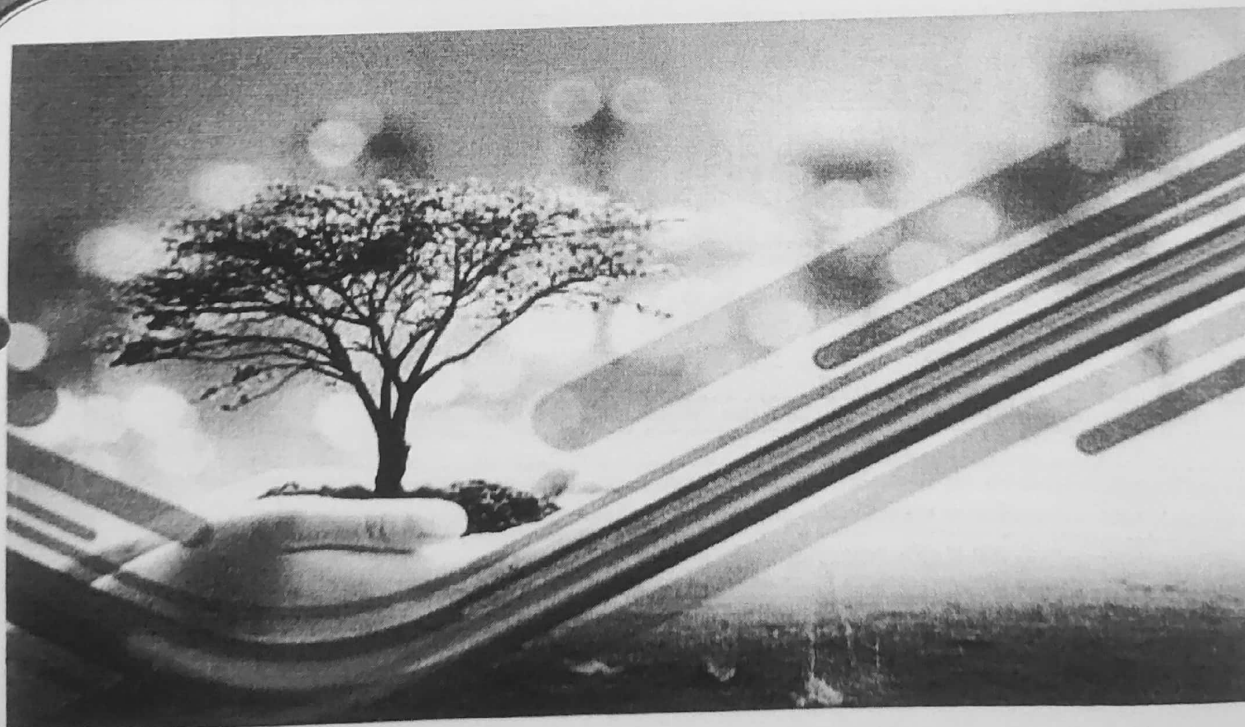
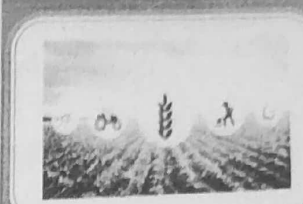
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CONTENTS

Sr. No	Paper Title	Page No.
1	A Geographical Analysis of Talukawise Landuse Pattern in Osmanabad District Dr. Rajaram D. Davankar	1-3
2	Agricultural Marketing Mr. Ramshankar Varma	4-6
3	Problems and Prospects of Horticulture: A Case Study of Osmanabad District of Maharashtra Dr. Jadhav Ganesh L.	7-11
4	Classification of Agro Service Centers in Osmanabad District: A Geographical Study Dr. S. B. Ashture, Dr. S. R. Dharashive	12-15
5	Geographical Study Of Fruit Farming In Karmala Tahsil Of Solapur District. Dr. Ankush Shankar Shinde.	16-18
6	Consequences of Climate Change: A Geographical Study B.R. Gurude, Prof. Dr.V.T.Naik	19-22
7	Study on Rain Water Harvesting From Rooflop Dr. Nivrutti Uttam Rathod	23-25
8	Changes In Land Use And Cropping Pattern Of Bhokardan Tahsil: A Geographical Analysis Pramod B. Deshmukh, Dr. S. B. Ashture	26-28
9	A Geographical Analysis Of Utilization Of Improved Seeds In Osmanabad District Dr. Hange A. K.	29-31
10	Trade Area of Market Centers in Yavatmal District: A Geographical Study Dr. N.T.Deshmukh	32-34
11	Tahsilwise Percentage of Area under Irrigation to Gross Cropped Area in Yeotmal District Dr.Nandkumar Magar	35-37
12	Natural Resources Management and Conservation Dr. D. S. Idle	38-40
13	Case Study Of Irrigation and economic Development: Shrigonda Tahsil (MS) Dr. Dalimbe. S. N.	41-45
14	Shivkalin Water Management Mr.Dinkar Mohanrao Randive	46-47
15	Covid-19 Impact On Indian Agriculture Dr. R.D.Khakre	48-50
16	Microbial Importance In Agriculture: A Review Dr.Pawar Ashok, Dr.Gadakh Pravin	51-52
17	Assessment Of Soil Erosion In Warasgaon Lake Catchment Pune Maharashtra Using, Usle, GIS And Remote Sensing Dr. Swati Shailendra Panhale, Dr. N.G. Mali, Dr. O.V. Shahapurkar	53-59
18	Difficulties of Students in the Study of Abstract Algebra Naik Ashok Machchhindra	60-64
19	Measuring Residents' Attitude for Tourism Development at Nagaon Beach of Raigad district Dr. Amol Manohar Bibe	65-67
20	Agro Processing Industries: Avoided by Farmers Dr. Sarsare S.M.,	68-70
21	The Study Of Rainfall And Sugarcane Landuse In Satara District Dr.Wagmare .J.K Mr. Gaikwad N. V.	71-75
22	Social Study Of Rural Community In Mandangad Tahsil Vishnu Jaybhaye	76-77
23	Distribution Of Primary Schools In Karad Taluka Dist. Satara (MS) S. J. Sakat	78-80
24	A Study Of The Analysis Of Indian Agricultural Development Dr. Chavan Ashok Daulatrao	81-83
25	Agricultural Marketing in India-With special reference to Himachal Pradesh Sonika Saini Manrai, Dr. Ruchy Sharma	84-88
26	Problems And Prospects Of Agricultural Marketing In India Pramod D. Borhade, Dr. M. P. Sharma	89-92
27	Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources Siddesh Dnyandeve Boraste	93-95
28	Environmental Literature As A Genre Dr. Meena Kadam	96-97
29	A Study On Agri - Preneurship In India Dr. Vijay Kumar Gonekar	98-100
30	Multiple Benefits Of Fenugreek: Overview J. Jyothi	101-103
31	Geographical Study of Population Dynamics in Osmanabad District Dr. P. R. Buravkar	104-106

Case Study of Irrigation and economic Development: Shrigonda Tahsil (Ms)

Dr. Dalimbe, S. N.

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography Arts, Science and Commerce College, Kolhar-413710,
 Maharashtra
 slalimbe@gmail.com

Abstract:

Shrigonda is one of the tahsils in Ahmednagar district known for its peculiar agro-climatic condition favors the economic development. According to 2011 census handbook the Shrigondatahsil supports 2, 35,706 population in 114 villages. In comparison with 2001 census net population is more than 55,000. This shows that the decadal population growth rate of the tahsil is more than 29.22%. This certainly has created tremendous pressure on land and resources in this area. The standard of living and income level of the farmers are not so sound. The young population seems mostly un-employment. On the other hand, very large proportion of wasteland (21.64%) of the total geographical area. As per 2001 census, the Shrigondatahsil total geographical area is of 1,519.80 Sq. km, percentage of cultivable area to total area is 71.36, and irrigated area to total cultivable area is 27.72, Shrigondatahsil irrigated area is 30,064.95 hectares (Govt. canals-13,785.97 hectares, Wells-16,100.67 hectares, Other-178.31 hectares), and total un-irrigated area is of 78,389.66 hectares. In this context the socio-economic development process are important and vital areas where irrigation can be instrumental in uplifting the standard of living, economic status and human dignity in rural poor. Hence, the starting point for economic development would be no other than agriculture itself.

Hypotheses:

1. Impact of irrigation on rural development due to the agricultural development.
2. Due to irrigation, changes occur in crop pattern, productivity and per capita income.
3. Due to irrigation development Visapur Dam-1927, Ghod Dam-1966, and Kukadi Left Bank Canal- 1981 area under irrigation is increase therefore socio-economic changes took place in the study area.

Study Area:

ShrigondaTahsil forms to the southern part of Ahmednagar District (18° 27' N to 18° 51' North latitudes and 74° 23' E to 74° 52' East longitudes). Total geographical area of the Tahsil is 1519.89 Sq. Km. and stand fourth largest Tahsil in Ahmednagar district. ShrigondaTahsil is situated between Pune District to the southwest and Beed District to the northeast. Parner and Nagar Tahsil to north and Karjat to southeast. Agro climatologically, ShrigondaTahsil is affected by drought prone area, average annual rainfall is 200 to 450 mm. and the rainfall is 77% in June to September, which is reflected on cropping pattern of the Tahsil. The average maximum temperature is 38.9°C.

Objectives of the study:

1. To study the impact of irrigation on economic development.
2. To examine impact of irrigation on land utilization and cropping pattern.
3. To assess the socio-cultural changes in study area.
4. To study the changes in irrigation types and irrigation systems.

Methodology:

Statistical tool play important role in present research. For data analysis average, percentage, standard deviation, measures of central tendency, etc; have been used for tabulation and presentation of data. The following methods are used for study purpose.

1. Weaver's method (1954) of crop combination been used for calculating of crop combination in study area. Following formula is used for this

$$\delta = \frac{\sqrt{\sum d^2}}{n}$$

δ = Value of crop combination, d = the difference between the actual crop percentage in a given unit and appropriate percentage in the theoretical curve, n = Number of crops in a given combination.

As Weaver's point out, the relative, not absolute value being significant, square roots not extracted so, the actual formula used as follows:

$$d = \frac{d^2}{n}$$

2. The patterns of crop diversifications in study area are calculated by Bhatia's method (1965). The modified formula used for this,



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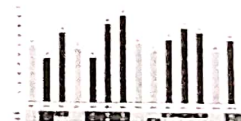
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23	Conversion Of Coal Fly Ash (C.F.A.) Into Mcm-41 Mesoporous Molecular Sieves S. B. Shete	76-83
24	Measuring the Satisfaction Level of Customers: A Comparative Study of Cooperative Banks and Nationalised Banks Dr. Gorakhnath Eknath Wakle	84-88
25	An Analysis Of The New Farm Laws And Its Impact On Agricultural Development Kopal Verma, Falz Ayat Ansari	89-92
26	Impact Of Covid-19 Lockdown On The Rural Economy Of Dairy Farming (Case Study in Sangavi Panchayat Samiti Gan of Phaltan Tehsil, Satara District, MH) Mr. Shende Popat, Dr. Jadhav Ashish, Miss. Ghuge Radhika, Mr. Kadam Rajaram	93-100
27	Application of Geospatial Technology For Groundwater Potential Mapping in Ambad Taluka of Jalna District (MS) Dr. Sominath Sarangdhar Khade	101-104
28	Agriculture And Rural Study Of Mandangad Tahsil Prof. Vishnu Jaybhaye	105-107
29	Impact of canal irrigation on Agricultural productivity with reference to Kukadi Command Area. Dr. Ankush Sahebrao Dake	108-111
30	A Brief Survey of Indian English Poetry Dr. Dwijendra Nath Burman	112-115
31	Analysis of Major Foundry Clusters of India Reshma A. Aiwale, Dr. Jayavant S. Ingale	116-119
32	Ecology and Behaviour of Heteropneustes fossilis (Bloch, 1794) from Amravati Region, Maharashtra, India Behade K. R., V. T. Tantarale	120-121
33	Identifying Different Farm Activities Performed By Women Prof. Aparna S. Dhoble	122-127
34	Agriculture In Ancient Indian Scripture, The Global Pathfinder: A Literary Lore Dr. Sumita Mandal	128-131
35	Agripreneurship- A way forward towards sustainable development in Agriculture and Allied Activities in India. Dr. Ratnaprabha S. Jadhav, Dr. Pramila S. Patil	132-133
36	Literature and Nature Dr. Dhaygude Kakasaheb Dhondiba	134-136
37	Work Life Balance Of Women Teachers In Arts And Science College With Special Reference Coimbatore District Dr. M. Nirmala, Dr. R. Geetha	137-140
38	Temperature and Rainfall: The most important components factors affecting Indian Agriculture. Dinesh Jagannath Nahire	141-143
39	Land Utilization, Irrigation and Cropping Pattern of Shrigonda Tahsil, Ahmednagar District (MS) Dr. Sopan N. Dalimbe	144-147
40	Government Schemes And Sustainable Agricultural Development Srushti Manchekar, Dr. Amol Gaikwad	148-150
41	Impact of child marriage in India Vrushali Manohar Londhe	151-153
42	Effect On Physical Fitness Of Selected component's In Higher Secondary Level Cross Country Runner's. Mr. Rajendra Laxmanrao Rokade, Pro. Dr. P.R. Rokade, Mr. Narendra Sureshrao Rayalwar, Mr. Sanjay Uttamrao Bhumre	154-155

Land Utilization, Irrigation and Cropping Pattern of Shrigonda Tahsil, Ahmednagar District (MS)

Dr. Sopan N. Dalimbe

Head & Assistant Professor Department of Geography Arts, Science and Commerce College Kolhar,
 413710

Mail: dalimbe@gmail.com

Abstract:

In India with more than 75% of the total population is in rural areas. It is imperative to develop the villages. Agricultural activity is not only a means of earning livelihood about a way of life in the Indian context. In India, agricultural sector is predominant. So obviously agricultural planning will be the core of the overall planning. Out of the National Income gross agriculture share is 42%. Hence the level of efficiency and productivity in agriculture to a great extent determine the efficiency of Indian economy. Thus indirectly rural development is depends on the agricultural development of the nation. When once the population is self-sufficient in the food grains, oil seeds, pulses etc. the surplus income generated can be used for other necessary infrastructure development for the development of agriculture, the availability of water dependable and in sufficient quantity is a pre-condition. Rural development and prosperity through irrigation has been the dominant theme is in Indian planning through five year plans.

Shrigonda is one of the tahsils in Ahmednagar district known for its peculiar agro-climatic condition favors the economic development. According to 2011 census handbook the Shrigondatahsil supports 2, 35,706 population in 114 villages. In comparison with 2001 census net population is more than 55,000. This shows that the decadal population growth rate of the tahsil is more than 29.22%. This certainly has created tremendous pressure on land and resources in this area. The standard of living and income level of the farmers are not so sound. The young population seems mostly un-employment. On the other hand, very large proportion of wasteland (21.64%) of the total geographical area.

Land Utilization and Irrigation:

Table 1 gives the values in terms of land utilization and irrigation for the total. For ready reference the total values are given in absolute figures. To start with, the base comparison shows that there is an increase in the number of cultivators in irrigated villages to the extent of 10 % over ten years (with 2006) in between: the year of start of irrigation while in un-irrigated villages the increase appears to be quite marginal (2.0%). The total land under cultivation seems to have suffered a loss over time. The loss in cultivated area is more in un- irrigated villages (-2.3%) than in irrigated villages (-1.3%). Thus the pressure on land seems to be more in irrigated villages than in un- irrigated villages. The reason is obvious: irrigation. The land man ratio in these villages gives another dimension of the problem. Prior to irrigation, in irrigated villages, land available per head was 4.81 hectares. Higher than that was available in un- irrigated villages (4.24), during 2001. With an increase in cultivators (+10.0) and a decrease in the area available per head to 4.32 hectares in irrigated villages (almost half hectare reduction per head). In un- irrigated villages the number of cultivators has increased only by 2% and the land available has also been reduced by 2.3 % over ten years. Hence, the per capita land availability is reduced by only 0.18 hectares in un- irrigated villages, over ten years. Thus in the post irrigation period also (2011), with half a hectares reduction, irrigated villages still enjoys higher area per head.

Table- I Land Utilization and Irrigation

Sr. No.	Use Type	Irrigated Villages		Un- irrigated Villages	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1.	Total geographical Area (hect.)	19032	19032	4967	4967
2.	Forest	4.75%	4.75%	14.3%	14.3%
3.	Land not available for cultivation	3364	3376	1046	996
4.	N.C. land / fallow	2860	3540	1240	1310
5.	Net area sown	14488	13230	3017	2912
6.	Net area irrigation	4162	4425	683	692
7.	% of irrigation (by canal)	73%	76%	--	--
8.	Tanks	28%	35%	10%	8%
9.	Wells	37%	32%	75%	64%

The total geographical area in irrigated villages is 19,032 hectares as against 4,967 hectares of un- irrigated villages. During 2011 the net area sown, (as % to the total geographical area) was 76.12% for



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30th October 2021, Day-Saturday

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He/She has participated and presented a research paper entitled Land Utilization, Irrigation and Cropping Pattern of Shrigonda Tahsil, Ahmednagar District (MS)

Convener

Dr. Tathe S.V.

Head Dept. of Geography
Sant Ramdas Arts, Commerce
and Science College,
Ghansawangi Dist. Jalna

Convener

Dr. A. D. Jadhav

Head Dept. of Economics
Sahakarbhushan S K Patil
College, Kurundwad

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