

The leaves of knowledge

*(A Compilation of Summaries of
Keynote Speeches)*

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Sr. No.	Title of Speech & Author	Page Number
14	Speaking Skill: King of LSRW Dr. Anuradha Shukla, Navi Mumbai	27
15	Behavioral finance Dr. Manika Sharma, New Delhi.	28
16	Impact of photo pollution on living forms Dr. Supriya Singh Gupta, Nasik.	30
17	Comics Belong in the Classrooms Akanksha Prajapati, Thiruvananthapuram.	32
18	Meditation: A Solution for Modern Personal & Professional Challenge AMM Suprabha, Mumbai.	34
19	The art of communication Ms. Sheenam Arora, Punjab, India.	36
20	Protection and Promotion of Children's Rights Anwasha Ghosh, Punjab.	38
21	Attitude of gratitude Prabha Negi, Gurugram, Haryana.	40
22	Water Management Dr. Yogita A. Patil, Kolhapur.	42
23	Roadmap to professional success in the new normal situation Dr. Anuradha. B, Chennai.	44
24	Beating medical emergency with health insurance Dr. Reshma Parab, Mumbai	46
25	Next generation passive optical network for wired and wireless applications Dr Reecha Sharma & Dr Meet Kumari, Panjab.	48

22

Water Management
Dr. Yogita A. Patil,
Kolhapur.

“Water, water everywhere, not a drop to drink!” as per the saying there is ample water on the Earth’s surface. Still there is water crisis. Though the 71% of the Earth’s surface is occupied by water, fresh water is very scarce. This is because the natural distribution of water. Fresh water is only 3%. Moreover 75% part of it is in frozen state in the form of glaciers and ice sheets. The remaining unfrozen water is available in the form of groundwater at variable depths. Only minor amount of fresh water is available in the form of surface water.

Our country has about 17% of world’s population and mere 4% of global water resources.

Though the precipitation received annually is sufficient, its distribution is uneven and the period of precipitation per year is limited, i.e., most of the rainfall occurs in about 15 days.

Moreover, the storage capacity is also limited; hence most of the rainwater is wasted as runoff. This results in water crisis. Leakage and inefficiencies in the water supply system leads to wastage of water. Insufficient availability of surface water leads to over exploitation of ground water. Thus, natural and anthropogenic both causes are responsible for water crisis. This underlies the need of water management in every aspect of life.

“Water management is making the efficient use of water in most effective way”. Due to population growth and increasing urbanization and industrialization, increasing crop production and meet consumption, the demand for water has been grown exponentially. There is an inverse relationship between demand and supply of water. To bridge this gap and to ensure availability of good quality of water management is essential. Storage capacity of natural as well as artificial reservoirs, precipitation, soil characteristics, slope and other topographical conditions, rate of evaporation and other climatic conditions need to be taken into account during water management of a particular region. Due to variations in above mentioned factors, there is drought and flood conditions seen in different parts at the same time. Deforestation, encroachment in the flood plain area, interference in natural topography is some anthropogenic, while heavy rain, barren area, poor infiltration capacity of the land are some natural reasons behind floods. For mitigation of flood and draught National Water Policy focuses on Irrigation Flood control and moderation, Protection against droughts and Surface and Groundwater development.

There are numerous methods to reduce such losses and to improve soil moisture.

BOOK 2

LITERATURE AND CULTURE

- AN INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY



Edited by
P. R. KARMARKAR

S.No.	Title of the Paper	Page No.
24.	Deconstruction of History in Magic-Realist Novel Sexing the Cherry by Jeanette Winterson - Dr. Shubhangi Sadashiv Lendave	144
25.	Endangered Agrarian Culture of India in Sadanand Deshmukh's Baromas (2004) - Dr. Sudhir Sadashiv Lendave	149
26.	Sisters in Society Sans Sympathy: A Study of Deterministic Struggle - Dr. Surela Raj. K	153
27.	Restructuring Indian Society Through Constitutional Culture - Prof. P. Arjun	163
28.	An Ecocritical Study of Manju Kapur's the Immigrant and Kamala Markandaya's the Nowhere Man - Dr. Mandapaka Kasulamma, Dr. Chelle Naresh	171
29.	A Dystopian Reading of Nadine Gordimer's the Pickup - Sekhara Rao S.P.	175
30.	A Comparative Study of Emersonian Doctrine of Infinitude of Private Man and Vedantic Concept of Jeevatma - B.S.S. Bhagavan	181
31.	Glimpses of History Through Literature with Reference to Naguib Mahufouz's 'Khufu's Wisdom' - K. V. Rama Rao, K. Radha Madhavi	190
32.	Shady Alleys of Bangalore in Anita Nair's Chain of Custody - Ms. R. Indra	194



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Deconstruction of History in Magic-Realist Novel *Sexing the Cherry* by Jeanette Winterson

Dr. Shubhangi Sadashiv Lendave

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Winterson's *Sexing the Cherry* was published in 1989, similar to *The Passion*, it is also marked as one of the prominent examples of the magic realist novel. The deconstruction of historical reality, the rejection of the traditional notions of time and space, mixture of real and bizarre, hybridity, metanarrative and carnivalesque are some of the major concerns of the novel. The novel encompasses the two periods: one is the seventeenth century, which tells the story of Dog-Woman and her son, Jordan. However, the second reflects the last decade of the Twentieth Century which is the story of Nicholas Jordon and Woman Ecologist who represent the characters of the first part. These characters represent their contemporary age and social beliefs. As the novel is the magic realist fiction, it comprises many fragmentary stories about different characters but the focus remains on the deconstruction of certain historical events and the traditional notions like time and space.

The magic realism is a combination of the fantasy and reality. *Sexing the Cherry* depicts this feature prominently as it mixes the factual space of history and uncanny space of the fiction. Like other magic realist fictions, the novel juxtaposes the fantasy and the realistic events of the history.

II

The authors of magic realist fictions always blend history with the fantastic world. The novelists destroy the ontological distance between two which totally separate discourses of history and fiction. History records the facts of the human society, however, fiction deals with the flights of the imagination, which is always fictional. But, the magic realist authors utilize the fictionality of fiction and facts of the history in a single context in order to explore the more real than real. All these authors believe that the textual representation of an event in the context of history cannot be proved as objective or ideologically neutral.

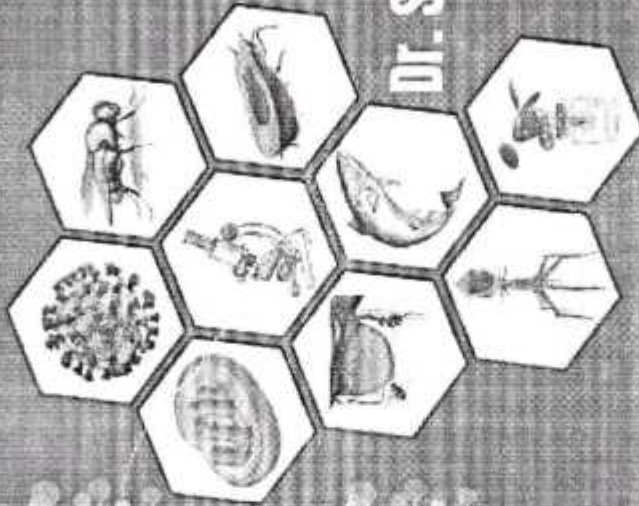
Similarly, in the context of fiction, the fictional representation of the real world cannot be considered as totally fictional. Because, though it is a fictional representation, it always covers the contemporary social issues. Besides this, another important point is that the psyche of the author is constituted by the socio-cultural space, and the experiences depicted in his fictional world are the result of his exposure to the outer world. Hence, these authors utilize the historical facts to re-contextualize it in a magical world of the novel, which discovers the multiple ways of its interpretations. The magical elements of the novel provide a space, where the concept of linear time is abandoned, and is split according to the dreams, illusions and memories of the characters.

FRONTIERS IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES



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CONTENTS

9. TAXIMETRIC STUDY OF THE GENUS CASSIA FROM MAHARASHTRA, INDIA
Minakshi Mahajan (154)
10. HEAVY RAINFALL AND GLOBAL WARMING INCREASES WATERBORNE DISEASE
Rajesh B. Desai (169)
11. CHANGES IN THE PROTEIN CONTENT IN FRESHWATER BIVALVE AFTER ACUTE TOXICITY TO CADMIUM DURING SUMMER SEASON.
Shaikh Yasmeen and T. S. Pathan (185)
12. MUTATION BREEDING: A NOVEL APPROACH FOR PLANT IMPROVEMENT
K. D. Savant (198)
13. PHOSPHATE SOLUBILIZING MICROORGANISMS (PSMS) AS BIOFERTILIZERS: AN APPROACH FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AGRICULTURE
Sanjay M. Dalvi , Laxman S. Raut and Ravindra R. Rakh (207)
14. MINERALOGY ON THE BASIS OF PETROGRAPHIC STUDY OF LATERITES AND BAUXITES OF SHAHUWADI TALUKA OF KOLHAPUR DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA.
J. V. Khanapurkar, R. A. Suryawanshi, S. V. Pathare (231)
15. ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITY OF PLANT EXTRACT AGAINST DOMINANT SEED-BORNE STORAGE FUNGI OF SOME OIL SEEDS
Sarkate P.S and Badar K.V (258)
16. APPLICATION OF DOMESTIC WASTE FERBIOGAS PRODUCTION
Sanap S.B. and Chavan S.P. (271)
17. MEDICINAL IMPORTANT AND NUTRINATIONAL POTENTIAL OF SOME WILD LEAF VEGETABLES IN MARATHWADA, MAHARASHTRA
Survase S. A. and B. P. Sarwade, (281)
18. STATUS OF OXYGEN LEVELS IN KALOOR LAKE
Patwari J.M and Narkhede R.K. (297)

MINERALOGY ON THE BASIS OF
PETROGRAPHIC STUDY OF LATERITES AND
BAUXITES OF SHAHUWADI TALUKA OF
KOLHAPUR DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA.

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ABSTRACT - India is potentially one of the largest producers of bauxite in the world. Together with associated aluminous laterites, bauxites are regarded as the prime source of aluminum. India is endowed with overall reserves of two billion tons of aluminum ore. Western India contributes significantly to the total bauxite mining and aluminum production in India (Das Gupta S. K., 1984; Chitale D. V., 1986). The state of Maharashtra is a leading producer of aluminum ore in western India. There are several large and small deposits of bauxite capping the Deccan Trap bas

alts along and near the western coasts of Maharashtra.

Many of the above mentioned deposits are mined for bauxite. Systematic mineralogic studies have not been conducted so far on a large number of deposits of laterite, bauxite and associated clays in western Maharashtra.

Deployment of Computer Assisted Instruction in Higher Educational Organization

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Abstract. The current study looked at how computers help students of different reading abilities. Studies have been conducted on the effect of computers on educational achievement and attitudinal levels. During this study, we have gone through the impact of Bloom's taxonomy over the conventional system and then focused on integrating CAI in higher education. This research is branching out to encompass the use of computers in the education system. The paper aims to outline and elaborate on the way computers aid every department of life, including education. Information is much more valuable when presented within the context of education or training. Teaching to reflect well is known as "advance" teaching. This research paper is concerned with the educational faculties, facilities, and the organizational structure of the educational process. This study aims to focus on CAI to improve the quality of higher education in India. We have also discussed the areas where we can implement this technology

Keywords. CAI, Classroom lecture, Higher Education, Learning Process

1. Introduction

A person who uses a computer to help present the instructional material and track student progress is called instructional assisted interaction (IA). In Computer-Assisted Instructional (CAI), techniques are used to give instructions and test performance on a computer. As one moves through the learning process, one can move through various computer technologies that support it[3]. A variety of self-paced learning self-directed learning techniques include standard input into CAI linear programs, introduced elementary schools to collaboration with International Business Machines, which occurred in the mid-1950s and early 1960s. This CAI is a treasure trove of information that everyone who needs college and/department information should have. CAI is relevant for preschool through to post-secondary[2].

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EyePhone Technology: A Smart Wearable Device

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Abstract. In the past few decades, wearable sensors and devices have evolved into central technologies that have significantly impacted next-generation healthcare solutions in the previous decade. It is an age of incredibly cut-throat competition, even the youth. This technology is Hand-free, eyephone-operated telephone technology. It measures where the user's eyes are located on the phone's display employing a camera attached to the device. The typical work the eye bones assigned to eye tracking, eye blinking, detecting, etc., by way of eye-tracking, users can take care of their email, calendar, phone, etc. The leading technologies in use are a Human-Computer Interface (HCI) and a Human Phone Interface (HPI). It helps those with disabilities greatly. The IT Index is an expanded form of HCI. The use of mobile devices like smartphones and tablets is on the rise, and, to some extent, it could displace the use of desktops and laptops. Human-computer interaction is interested in the interaction between people and the computer system and between software and applications. Our focus is on this revolutionary new type of technology called the eye-phone.

Keywords. Eye Phone, E-Healthcare, HCI, HPI, Mobile Sensing Systems, Mobile Phones

1. Introduction

A new generation of smartphones has revolutionized touch screens, gyroscopic, 3D cameras, and other technology advancements. The software change and improved hardware performance enable a new way of employing these devices and techniques. Some recent research projects show how communication with mobile devices enhanced the creative process. An important avenue of communication has been opening up to the blind or visually impaired [2]. With the Eye Phone, you can tweet and make phone calls. The latest development of which is the widespread use of touch screens. With this touch screen, it's much easier to interact with mobile phones. It can locate and map the user's eyes on the screen, using a wink to establish the association with any application. At no time does the user have to be touching the phone or the phone display to use the device. With constrained form factors such as smartphones, researchers and vendors constantly look for new ways to cut down on the amount of

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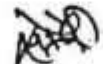
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Petrographic Study of Basalt from Adi hill, Nipani, Belgaum District, Karnataka, India

Yogita A. Patil^{1*}, Abhijit J. Patil², Shobha Tel³

Abstract

Adi is a rural region in India's Karnataka state's Belgaum district. The Co-ordinates are 16.4962° N and 74.3727° E. The area is underlain by basaltic lava flows, known as Deccan Trap. Plagioclase and pyroxene make up the majority of the fine-grained volcanic rock known as basalt, which also contains biotite, olivine, and quartz. Basalt is composed of calcic plagioclase and pyroxene. Plagioclase is seen in the form of laths. Common pyroxene found in basalts is augite. Along with this modal analysis of these rock samples has been carried out. From this it is evident that plagioclase is most abundant mineral followed by augite. Iron oxide and glassy material is also present in considerable amount followed by biotite. Olivine has been found exceptionally. Basalt samples from different flows show different textures, like porphyritic, intergranular and sub ophitic. Laterite covers the uppermost basaltic flow. The flows are equivalent to Panhala Formations of Wai Subgroup.

Keywords: Deccan Trap, Plagioclase, Pyroxenes, Modal Analysis, Porphyritic, Intergranular, Sub ophitic.

INTRODUCTION

The term 'Deccan Trap' was first coined by W. H. Sykes in 1833 after the Swedish word 'Trapp/Trappa' meaning stair to describe the step like topography peculiar to Deccan Trap Terrain [1]. Large areas of continents are covered by vast thickness of laterally extended basalt lava flows, which are originated from fissure type of eruption. Such lava flows are commonly called as Continental Flood Basalt provinces or CFB. Among the most amazing regions of flood basalt in the world is the Deccan Volcanic Province (DVP). They have the most development along the Western Ghats escarpment in the province's southwest. Generally speaking, the flows cover a sizable area. The majority of the flows are horizontal, creating step-like terraces and flat-topped hills due to uneven physical and chemical weathering and erosion [2]. The top of the flow is covered by laterite capping. The majority of the volcanic flows in the research region are of type "aa." [3-6]. The basalts are mainly exposed along the valley sides, river or tributary sections. They are classified as Panhala and Mahabaleshwar formation of Wai subgroup [7].

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Lightfoot et.al (1990) published first detailed study of Panhala formation and established its uniqueness on basis of study of elements like Sr and TiO₂ [8].

A.V. Jayaprakash published flow stratigraphy of Deccan Trap in Karnataka [9]. He projected that the southern middle leg of the Deccan Trap take up the majority of the northern Karnataka districts, covering an area of around 28000 sq. km. This section of basaltic flows creates a rather low-lying undulating topography where solitary, minor trap anomalies are distributed across the Gneissic

PHYTOCHEMISTRY OF MEDICINAL PLANT – TRIDEX PROCUMBANCE

Dr. V. B. Kunure

Dr. R. P. Jadhav

Dr. V. R. Naik

ABSTRACT:

The present communication deals with Pharmacognostical and preliminary phytochemical studies included macroscopic, macroscopy and phytochemical characteristics on whole plant of *Tridaxprocumbance*. The collected plants were washed properly and dried under shade. Macroscopic study was done by observing parameter like colour, odour and taste by necked eyes. Phytochemical investigation revealed the presence of various phytoconstituents in each extracts. It shows the presence of carbohydrates glycosides and saponins.

Keywords : *Tridaxprocumbance*, Phytochemistry, Asteraceae.

INTRODUCTION:

Tridaxprocumbance belonging to family Asteraceae is commonly known as Ekdandi or Dagadipala. It is a spreading annual herb. Found all over India near road side and on border of cultivated farm. It is annual herbs grows up to 20 to cm in height. Leaves simple, opposite, serrate or denate, acute, fleshy and pubescent. Flowers daisy like yellow-centered white or yellow flowers with three-toothed ray. Fruits hard achene covered with stiff hairs and having a feathery white pappus at one end. Seeds numerous, small with tuft of silky hairs on one side for wind dispersal. Flowers and fruits appear throughout the year.

MATERIAL AND METHODS :

Collection and Processing:

The fresh plant materials were collected from three location of Devgad region. It was authenticated at Collected materials wash properly and dry under shade, kept in jute gunny bag and used for further investigation. Phytochemistry: The Macroscopical observations such as colour, size, shape, odour and taste were studied with necked eyes. Varies test carried for phytochemistry of *TridexProcumbance*

PHYTOCHEMICAL TEST:

Test of Carbohydrates:

The pinch of (a little quantity) of sample / seed powder as well as extracts is dissolve in five milliliter of distilled water and filter through filter paper. The filtrate is then subject to the following test for detection of carbohydrates.

Fehling's Test: Brick red precipitate, on addition of Fehling's- A and Fehling's- B after boiling indicates a positive test.

Test for Glycosides :

A sample of seed powder as well as extracts is hydrolyzed with dilute (HCL) hydrochloric acid for some time by heating on a waterbath; hydrolysis is then tested for the presence of glycosides by the following test.

Keller-Killiani Test: On addition of glacial acetic acid, ferric chloride and concentrated hydrochloric acid, a reddish dark brown color is formed in between the two liquids and upper layer turn blue green color. This indicates that the test is positive test.

Tests for Phenolic compounds and Tannins:

Take 2-3 ml of solution of the crude material as well as extracts, and then mix with reagents.

5% ferric chloride solution: Deep blue black coloration.

Dilute iodine solution: Transient red color

Test for Saponins:

Crude material as well as extracts is diluted with distilled water (D/W) to make upto 20 ml and shake properly in a measuring cylinder

**Feminism: Concept and Nature****Dr. Rakshase Sidharth Gunaji**

Department of Political Science , Gopal Krishna Gokhale College Kolhapur.

Abstract

We are living in global era. We want to understand how the slow progress to women's equal rights is going the political project that we all share, to achieve gender equality by asserting full and equal rights, is about using agency 'power to' and 'power with.' 4th world conference on women held in Beijing in 1995. The challenge since has been for the feminist movement to avoid gender equality and women's rights goals being co-opted by the 'mainstream' in ways that depoliticize feminist struggle, and to ensure that feminist research natures. We are looking here and researching values into meaningful ways of taking inequalities, poverty and exclusion in the world.

Index Terms - Feminism / equality / politics.

Introduction

Feminism is a range of socio-political movements and ideologies that aim to define and establish the political, economic, personal, and social equality of the sexes. Feminism incorporates the position that societies prioritize the male point of view, and that women are treated unjustly within those societies. Efforts to change that include fighting against gender stereotypes and establishing educational, professional, and interpersonal opportunities and outcomes for women that are equal to those for men. Feminist movements have campaigned and continue to campaign for women's rights, including the right to: vote, hold public office, work, earn equal pay, own property, receive education, enter contracts, have equal rights within marriage, and maternity leave. Feminists have also worked to ensure access to legal abortions and social integration, and to protect women and girls from rape, sexual harassment, and domestic violence. Changes in female dress standards and acceptable physical activities for females have often been part of feminist movements. Some scholars consider feminist campaigns to be a main force behind major historical societal changes for women's rights, particularly in the West, where they are near-universally credited with achieving women's suffrage, gender-neutral language, reproductive rights for women (including access to contraceptives and abortion), and the right to enter into contracts and own property. Although feminist advocacy is, and has been, mainly focused on women's rights, some feminists argue for the inclusion of men's liberation within its aims, because they believe that men are also harmed by traditional gender roles. Feminist theory, which emerged from feminist movements, aims to understand the nature of gender inequality by examining women's social roles and lived experience; feminist theorists have developed theories in a variety of disciplines in order to respond to issues concerning gender. Numerous feminist movements and ideologies have developed over the years and represent different viewpoints and aims. Traditionally, since the 19th century, first-wave liberal feminism that sought political and legal equality through reforms within a liberal democratic framework was contrasted with labour-based proletarian women's movements that over time developed into socialist and Marxist feminism based on class struggle theory. Since the 1960s, both of these traditions are also contrasted with radical feminism that arose from the radical wing of secondwave feminism and that calls for a radical reordering of society to eliminate male supremacy; together liberal, socialist and radical feminism are sometimes called the "Big Three" schools of feminist thought. Since the late 20th century, many newer forms of feminisms have emerged. Some forms of feminism have been criticized for taking into account only white, middle class, college-educated, heterosexual, or cisgender perspectives. These criticisms have led to



the creation of ethnically specific or multicultural forms of feminism, such as black feminism and intersectional feminism.

History

Terminology

Mary Wollstonecraft is seen by many as a founder of feminism due to her 1792 book titled *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* in which she argues for women's education. Charles Fourier, a utopian socialist and French philosopher, is credited with having coined the word "féminisme" in 1837. The words "féminisme" ("feminism") and "féministe" ("feminist") first appeared in France and the Netherlands in 1872, Great Britain in the 1890s, and the United States in 1910. The Oxford English Dictionary lists 1852 as the year of the first appearance of "feminist" and 1895 for "feminism". Depending on the historical moment, culture and country, feminists around the world have had different causes and goals. Most western feminist historians contend that all movements working to obtain women's rights should be considered feminist movements, even when they did not (or do not) apply the term to themselves. Other historians assert that the term should be limited to the modern feminist movement and its descendants. Those historians use the label "protofeminist" to describe earlier movements.

Waves

The history of the modern western feminist movement is divided into four "waves". The first comprised women's suffrage movements of the 19th and early-20th centuries, promoting women's right to vote. The second wave, the women's liberation movement, began in the 1960s and campaigned for legal and social equality for women. In or around 1992, a third wave was identified, characterized by a focus on individuality and diversity. Additionally, some have argued for the existence of a fourth wave, starting around 2012, which has used social media to combat sexual harassment, violence against women and rape culture; it is best known for the Me Too movement.

19th and early-20th centuries

First-wave feminism was a period of activity during the 19th and early-20th centuries. In the UK and US, it focused on the promotion of equal contract, marriage, parenting, and property rights for women. New legislation included the Custody of Infants Act 1839 in the UK, which introduced the tender years doctrine for child custody and gave women the right of custody of their children for the first time. Other legislation, such as the Married Women's Property Act 1870 in the UK and extended in the 1882 Act, became models for similar legislation in other British territories. Victoria passed legislation in 1884 and New South Wales in 1889; the remaining Australian colonies passed similar legislation between 1890 and 1897. With the turn of the 19th century, activism focused primarily on gaining political power, particularly the right of women's suffrage, though some feminists were active in campaigning for women's sexual, reproductive, and economic rights too.

Women's suffrage (the right to vote and stand for parliamentary office) began in Britain's Australasian colonies at the close of the 19th century, with the self-governing colonies of New Zealand granting women the right to vote in 1893; South Australia followed suit with the Constitutional Amendment (Adult Suffrage) Act 1894 in 1894. This was followed by Australia granting female suffrage in 1902.

In Britain, the suffragettes and suffragists campaigned for the women's vote, and in 1918 the Representation of the People Act was passed granting the vote to women over the age of 30 who owned property. In 1928, this was extended to all women over 21. Emmeline Pankhurst was the most notable activist in England. Time named her one of the 100 Most Important People of the 20th Century, stating: "she shaped an idea of women for our time; she shook society into a new pattern from which there could be no going back." In the US, notable leaders of this movement included Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony, who each campaigned for

COVID – 19 PANDEMIC EFFECT ON ASEAN**Dr.Sidharth. G.Rakshase**, Asst. Professor, Gopal Krishna Gokhale College Kolhapur**Abstract :**

In this paper I am augmenting on ASEAN Organization and Covid – 19. ASEAN member states have responded it with different policies based on their domestic socio – economic, security and political circumstances. The member of ASEAN organization country Singapore, Philippines , Malaysia , Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia. Corona virus covid 19 – South east asia is seeing a rapid growth in the number of confirmed cases. I am studying also in this paper and provides a summary of the socio-economic impact, challenges and policies and responses employed by the asean members state to mitigate. The bad effect of the pandemic.

Key words :

ASEAN, World Organization, Regional Organization, Covid-19

Introduction

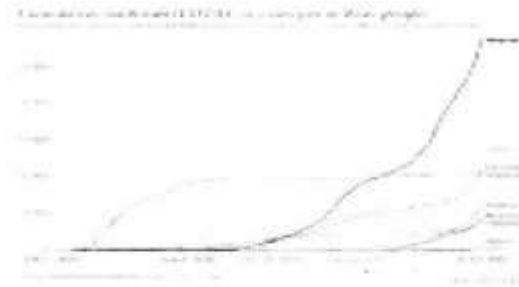
Southeast Asia is struggling to contain the spread of COVID-19 amid a resurgence driven by the Delta variant, leaving national governments with no capacity to spare on neighboring countries. At the same time, ASEAN faces a trust problem due to the intangible nature of regional cooperation, and capacity issues associated with the prolonged deadlock over the selection of a special envoy to deal with the political crisis in Myanmar. Nevertheless, the potential for future regional cooperation after the health crisis subsides is within view.

National or regional actions?

In March 2020 the World Health Organization (WHO) officially declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. This lent urgency for ASEAN governments to come up with a regional response to serve multiple needs: primarily to reassure the respective populaces in ASEAN countries, and to coordinate across multiple sectors to address health, information, financial, and security aspects of the pandemic. Prior to March 2020, COVID-19 had been viewed largely as a domestic, and at most bilateral, matter. In fact, this emphasis on the domestic nature of the response would prevail up to the convening of the Special ASEAN Summit on COVID-19 in July 2020 and even well beyond the establishment of the COVID-19 Response Fund and the adoption of the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework at the 37th ASEAN Summit in November 2020. The discrepancy in regional and national-level actions probably stems from the way in which the pandemic affected each ASEAN member state. The pandemic's threat to regional economies propelled ASEAN to mobilize its regional health governance mechanisms, which had been developed and tested since the SARS and Avian Flu outbreaks in 2003-04. Even so, the rapidity with which infections spread across communities and borders, and the severity of the respiratory illness, took a heavy toll across the region. The economic impact of the pandemic was further compounded when the world started locking down, slowing global economies, disrupting global and regional supply chains, and affecting employment, consumption and investment around the world.

COVID-19 responses in ASEAN

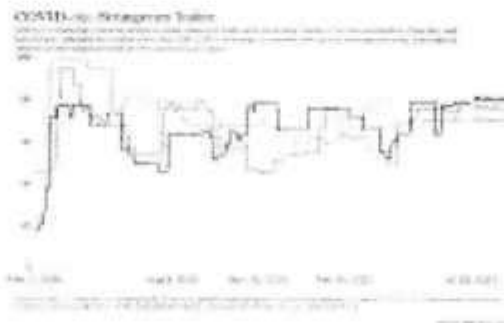
Most of Southeast Asia managed to avoid the brunt of the pandemic for most of 2020 by swiftly closing borders and restricting movement. Data visualization from Our World in Data shows the spread of the pandemic across communities and countries in the region (Fig 1) and the intensity of various Southeast Asian countries' responses to COVID-19 (Fig 2). This "Stringency Index" for Southeast Asian countries is based on the Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker. It reflects common policy responses in ASEAN member states, ranging from public information campaigns and movement restrictions, to the closing of schools, workplaces and public places, as well as near-total lockdowns, strict contact-tracing, quarantine and reporting requirements, as well as domestic and international travel controls.



The graphs show that as a first response to the pandemic, most ASEAN countries reacted by adopting highly restrictive measures during the period from March to May 2020. Many people have attributed the initial successful containment of the virus in the region to these hard measures. However, these containment strategies were not so successful when faced with new virus variants amidst efforts to reopen economies. Indeed, infection figures rose in most ASEAN countries at different times in 2021. The Government Response Tracker has also developed a number of other indices to track policy responses not reflected in these charts, such as those related to testing, contact tracing, healthcare and vaccine investment and measures to mitigate the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, including income support and debt relief, which may or may not include access to or support from the ASEAN COVID-19 Response Fund.

Vaccination challenges, resurgence and a hindered recovery

Vaccination against COVID-19 is a core part of national policies and responses to the disease. Authorities view vaccination as the means to a triple protection: to prevent the disease itself, reduce the risk of transmission, as well as to keep the national healthcare system from being overwhelmed. While governments rushed to secure vaccine doses to inoculate entire populations, the cost of the vaccine has also led to an imbalance in access and distribution not only among countries, but also among communities within countries. Vaccination programmes globally largely follow a phased approach by age, after prioritizing those on the frontline confronting the disease on a daily basis. This has also been the approach adopted by ASEAN governments. Several ASEAN states had rolled out vaccination programmes by March 2021. At that time, regional analysts started predicting a V-shaped or W-shaped economic recovery for Southeast Asian countries. However, shortly afterwards, new variants of the virus and a resurgence of cases in several ASEAN member states delayed hopes of declaring the region open for business or returning to pre-pandemic activities. Across the region, the uncertainties of COVID-19 virus mutations, the drawn-out duration and the rapid and extensive spread of the pandemic strained public health and public communications systems, adding to perceptions of slow responses and frustrations over the limited capacity to stem the rising number of infections and deaths in several ASEAN countries.



The varying stages and efficacy of responses to the pandemic in each member state reflects the diversity of ASEAN in terms of governance, resources available to deal with the

Historiography of Multicultural Mutations in Jeanette Winterson's *Sexing the Cherry*

Dr. Shubhangi Sadashiv Lendave

Assistant Professor, Department of English,
Gopal Krishna Gokhale College Kolhapur

Abstract:

Multiculturalism is a part and parcel of contemporary period which not only defines the cultural orientation of the society, but it also highlights the necessities of modern existence. The ultrafast transportation; delivery of goods into different remote corners of the world; lighting fast communication technology and the mobilization of people towards the global industrial centres have changed the outlook of monocultural world into the multicultural coexistence. It has opened multiple opportunities but at the same time also generated the problems of cultural assimilation, national identity, exploitation of minorities, cultural hegemony, and endangered cultural identities. All this phenomena began in the early 17th century when for the first time the roads of London was lit up, merchants were respected as they were the source of foreign currencies, expeditions across the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific oceans, international trade sprung along with the colonial powers. The period of scientific discoveries, social change and cultural mutations formulated the modern world. The authors have greatly responded to these phenomena which have created a corpus of literature that essentially provides an identity which is international. In the present paper, Jeanette Winterson's *Sexing the Cherry* (1989) will be analysed to understand the historical process of social, cultural and biological muta-

tion.

Key words: Hybridization, Cultural Mutation, Multiculturalism, History

Winterson's *Sexing the Cherry* was published in 1989, similar to *The Passion*, it is also marked as one of the prominent examples of the magic realist novel that explores the early hybridization of the world. This hybridization is not just of flora and fauna of the world but it is also a hybridization of cultural practices and the gross human attitude towards the life. The 17th century character's and their modern incarnation suggests that life on earth is not fundamentally changed but it is just altered with similar kind of problems. The novel, itself, appears as a metaphor that suggests the beginning of multiculturalism through the hybridization and mutation. Jeanette Winterson rejects all the traditional ways of exploring the established notions of human truth and tries to understand it from its roots. For this purpose, she uses a technique like magical realism which is also mutation of two contradictory things –reality and magic.

The deconstruction of historical reality, the rejection of the traditional notions of time and space, mixture of real and bizarre, hybridity, metanarrative and carnivalesque are some of the major concerns of the novel. The novel encompasses the two periods: one is the seventeenth century, which tells the story of Dog-Woman and her son, Jordan. However, the second reflects the last decade of the Twentieth Century which is the story of Nicholas Jordon and Woman Ecologist who represent the characters of the first part. These characters represent their contemporary age and social beliefs. As the novel is the magic realist fiction, it comprises many fragmentary stories about different characters but the focus remains on the deconstruction of certain historical events and the traditional notions like time and space.

The last part of the novel situates its action in the year 1990, the last decade of Twen-

**Prospects of Eco-Tourism in Kolhapur District****Sanajy Kumar Annapa Menshi**

Head, Department of Geography, Gopal Krishna Gokhale College, Kolhapur (M.S.)

Research Paper Accepted on 21-01-2021 Edited on 25-01-2022

Abstract:

Ecotourism is an alternative to mass tourism. It is a form of tourism which focuses on traveling sensibly and keeping environmental sustainability. It will help in environmental conservation and well-being of the local people. We can promote ecotourism by building awareness for the environment. There are number of lakes in Kolhapur district in hilly talukas like Shahuwadi, Radhanagari, Chandgad, Bhudargad etc. which are untapped and far away from development. They have been categorized as eco sensitive zones by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change (MoEF).

Keywords : Eco-tourism, Ecotourists, Eco sensitive zones**Introduction :**

Ecotourism is an alternative to commercial group tourism. It is a form of tourism which focuses on traveling sensibly and keeping environmental sustainability. Ecotourists go on small-scale and low impact trips to keep the environment clean and healthy. Ecotourism is slowly picking among travelers. Responsible tourism should become a lifestyle for everyone. We can promote ecotourism by building awareness for the environment and minimizing the impact of your trip to a destination, take, for instance, the impact on roads. Ecotourism helps in the preservation of the environment, and by extension, biodiversity. This, in turn, drives our economy. If a country invests in ecotourism, its economy can get a much-needed boost. Particularly European countries are much aware of ecotourism. Ecotourism is great for the environment. It has a very low impact on the environment and contributes to our economy. It also cultivates environmental education. The constant threat of global warming and degradation of nature has brought the idea of ecotourism in the glare of publicity. Besides, promotion of fragile & uninterrupted nature and connecting secluded environment with the mainstream are a few concerns that have been duly addressed by ecotourism in India. Today, there are number of sprawling farms, resorts, homestays, and eco-friendly hotels in India that offer a natural retreat in India's popular tourist destinations. Eco Sensitive Zones (ESZs) have been developed to put spotlight on India's wildlife sanctuaries, forest reserves, and biodiversity parks.

Nobody deliberately likes stressing nature while travelling, but a reality check is much needed. Social organizations are taking the lead in promoting eco tourism along with the government. Volunteer travel programs are being designed to seek the attention of youngsters and nature lovers; and Eco Sensitive Zones (ESZs) have been developed to put spotlight on India's wildlife sanctuaries, forest reserves, and biodiversity parks.

Review of Literature :

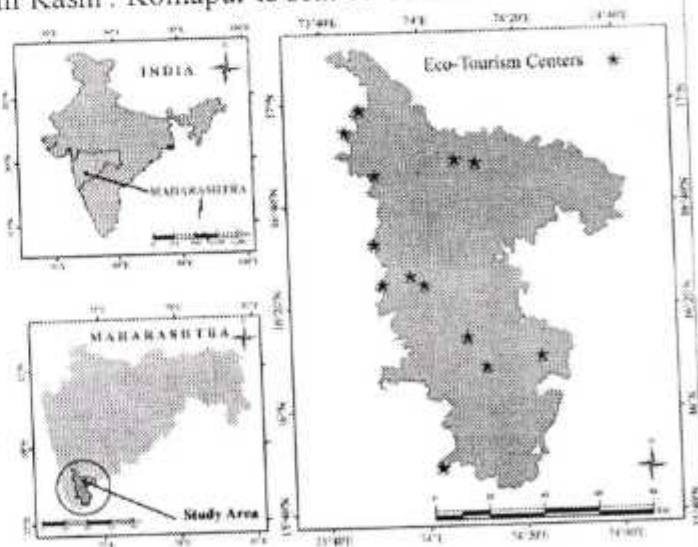
Kolhapur is the most famous tourism place in Maharashtra. Many researcher have worked on the tourism development. Dr. Potdar and Talekar (2012,a,b) worked on Potential for Development of Agro-Tourism in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra and Religious Tourism in Kolhapur District : A Geographical Analysis. They suggest the best places in the Kolhapur district for the development of tourism. Many places are located in the Western Ghats areas. Mr. R. Hazare (2020) worked on Opportunities and Problems of Agro-Tourism in Kolhapur District, Maharashtra, A Geographical Analysis-2019.

Objectives :

1. To focus ecotourism concept and its potential in Kolhapur district.
2. To illustrate proper framework for ecotourism development
3. To identify ecotourism locations, problems thereof and make suggestions.
4. Through this activity, conserving the nature and developing the economy.

Kolhapur District:

Kolhapur district is the southernmost district of Maharashtra. Its headquarter is Kolhapur City which is an ancient city. The city is situated on the banks of river Panchganga and is known as 'Dakshin Kashi'. Kolhapur is seat of Goddess Mahalaxmi and is one of the Shaktipeeths mentioned in Indian mythology. Kolhapur is one of the most agriculturally advanced districts of not only Maharashtra but also India. It is fast becoming an industrialized district as well and already a front runner in agro-based industries. Kolhapur District is one of the shining examples in the Co-operative Movement of India. No doubt, the district has the highest per capita income in the Maharashtra State and one of the highest in the country.





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NECESSARY CONDITIONS FOR LANGUAGE EFFICIENCY
 Dr. C. R. Chougule
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 Kolhapur. (M.S.)

Abstract
 To develop the language efficiency every learner should involve deeply in the English language. Teacher will always tries to find out new teaching strategies or methods to make the subject more interesting for his students. English is an international language, spoken in 67 countries both as a native and as a second or foreign language. It is taught in the schools and colleges in almost every country on this earth. English is have found out that knowledge of English is a pass port for better carrier, better pay, advanced knowledge and for communication with the entire world. The time or period allocated to English language teaching is insufficient. It needs to be increased. The excessive use of mother-tongue in teaching has to be reduced to minimum and advance methods that promote participation of pupils with the maximum use of English communication should be used. Teachers require special English proficiency training. There is a need to devise short term proficiency training courses for teachers. The primary aim of Teaching English in India is to enable the pupils to learn as well possible to understand, speak, read and write the English language. The present paper shows that the necessary conditions for language efficiency. The situation of English language in the schools and colleges in Maharashtra is very much unsatisfactory in rural areas. The two languages of bilinguals share a cognitive foundation that can facilitate the acquisition and use of more than one language for communication, thinking and problem solving.

Keywords: Teaching strategies, Methodology, Cross-linguistic aspects, cognitive foundation, Learning environment.

Introduction:
 To develop self-confidence, every learner of language should discard the phobia that they will not achieve the English language efficiency. Learner should pay attention to the new words, sounds and sentences in English. If mistakes happen while speaking or writing, by experience they comes to know that these mistakes are groundless. Second language learners are exposed to a

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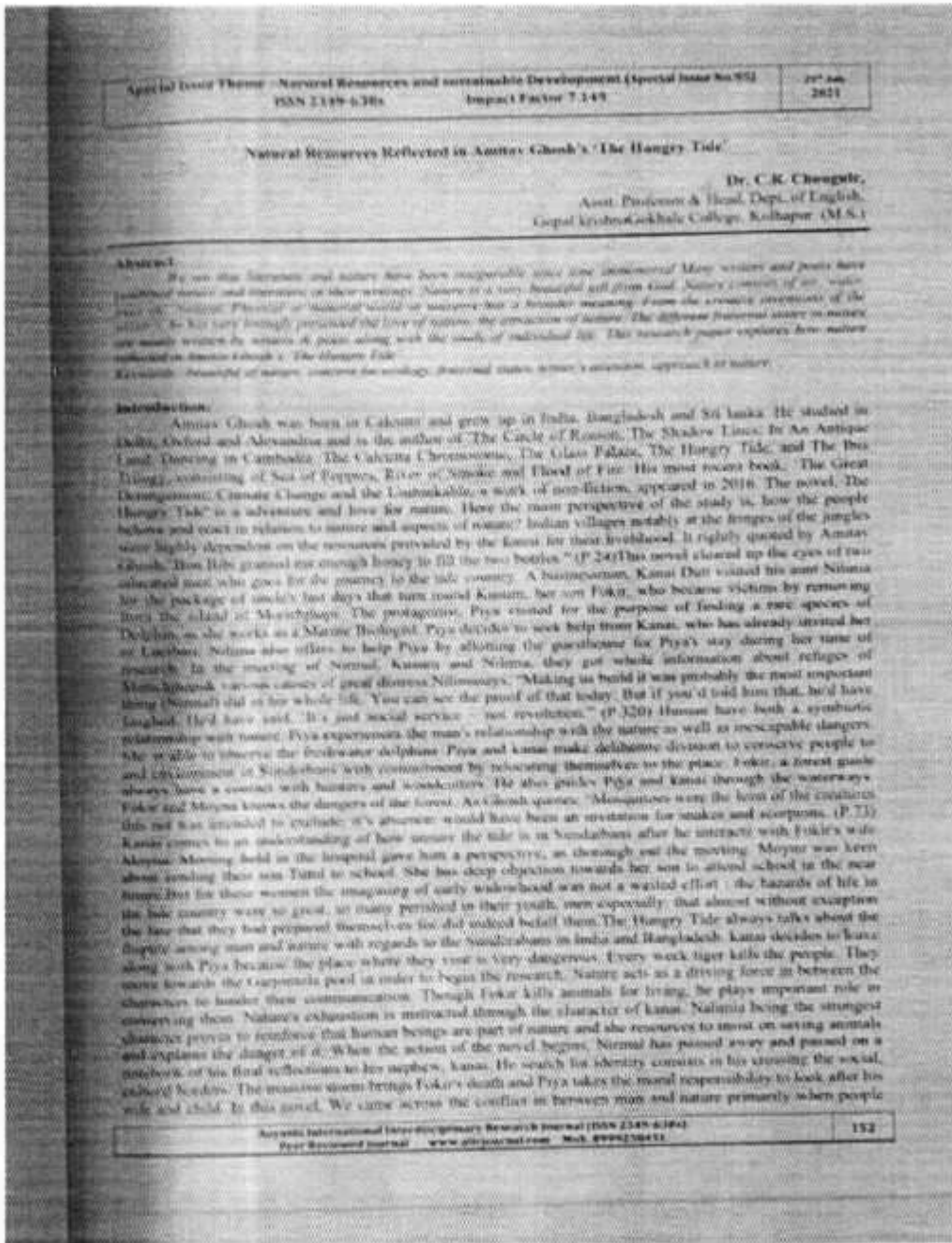
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Special Issue Theme : Natural Resources and Sustainable Development (Special Issue No.93)			29 th Jan 2021
ISSN 2349-6304			Impact Factor 7.149
40.	Dr. Yogarajsinh R. Bais	Natural Resources And Constitutional Provision	147
41.	Shahid Sajid Shaik Bashir Dr. Pawar R.S	Introductory Study of Content Analysis of Desidoc Journal of Library & Information Technology	148
42.	Dr. Joshi Abhijit Govindrao	Natural Resources Reflected in The Heart of Darkness	150
43.	Dr. C.R. Chougale	Natural Resources Reflected in Amitav Ghosh's "The Hungry Tide"	152
44.	Dr. Mukund Nandev Haladkar	Management Of Natural Resources in India: A Study	154
45.	Dr. Madakappa	Educational Planning in India: To Develop Young Generation in Planned Way	157
46.	Dr. Sumita Mandal	Conservancy Of Natural Resources For Sustainable Development in Ancient Era: A Literary Look	161
47.	Pratik Shinde, Dinu Mathew, Vithal Rothod, Samadhan Patil	Endemic Species Of Flowering Plants Of Peninsular India Occur In Satpuda Mountain Ranges Of Nandurthar And Dhule Districts, Maharashtra, India With Special Reference To Family Poaceae	165
48.	Faiz Arif Ansari Sumalika Nigam	Democracy and Sustainable Development: An Inevitable Marriage	170
49.	Prof. Dr. Inganele D.B.	Importance Of Livestock Product in India	171
50.	Mr. Vinod Dhondiram Late	A Study of Solar Energy : Role In Indian Economy	177
51.	Dr. Vidya N. Jadhav	Natural Resources And Human Resources Development	181
52.	Dr. Ghar S. G.	Water Resources And Sustainable Development	184
53.	Annapurna Kumbhar	Ambedkar Awas Yojana in India And Karnataka- (A Special Reference to Valmiki) And Ambedkar Awas Yojana)	186
54.	Tanmay Saha	An Inseparable Relationship: Democracy and Sustainable Development	190
55.	Dr. Binay Kumar Singh	Sustainable Development and Environmental Issues in India	194
56.	Gaikwad D.M. Phulwade Durgesh N.	Study of Buccal Cavity <i>Pangasius pangasius</i>	197
57.	Raghunath D.Dhamakale	<i>The Hungry Tide</i> : Reflection on man's intelligence with regard to man's adjustment to nature.	199



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today at 11:38 PM



Special Issue Theme - Natural Resources and Sustainable Development (Special Issue No.95)
ISSN 2349-6384 Impact Factor 7.145 JRF Jan 2021

Natural Resources Reflected in Amitav Ghosh's 'The Hungry Tide'

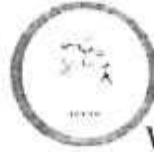
Dr. C.K. Chougale,
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Gopal Krishna Gokhale College, Kolhapur (M.S.)

Abstract:
By now the literature and nature have been inseparable since time immemorial. Many writers and poets have captured nature and resources in their writings. Nature is a very beautiful gift from God. Nature consists of air, water, soil, etc. "Ecology: Physical or material world or universe that is broader meaning from the creative inventiveness of the planet." As we have already perceived the love of nature, the attraction of nature. The different natural source in nature are mainly water, air, soil, etc. along with the study of individual life. This research paper explores how nature is reflected in Amitav Ghosh's 'The Hungry Tide'.
Keywords: *Beauty of nature, conservation, ecological status, writer's relationship, approach of nature.*

Introduction:
Amitav Ghosh was born in Calcutta and grew up in India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. He studied in Delhi, Oxford and Alexandria and is the author of *The Circle of Reason*, *The Shadow Lines*, *In An Antique Land*, *Dancing in Cambodia*, *The Calcutta Chromosome*, *The Glass Palace*, *The Hungry Tide*, and *The Inland Sea*, consisting of *Sea of Cortez*, *River of Smoke* and *Flood of Fire*. His most recent book, *The Great Derangement: Climate Change and the Unthinkable*, a work of non-fiction, appeared in 2016. The novel, *The Hungry Tide* is a adventure and love for nature. Here the main perspective of the study is, how the people believe and exist in relation to nature and aspects of nature? Indian villages notably at the fringes of the jungles were highly dependent on the resources provided by the forest for their livelihood. It is rightly quoted by Amitav Ghosh, "Don't like granted me enough honey to fill the two bottles." (P.24) His novel closed up the eyes of two educated men who goes for the journey to the tide country. A businessman, Kama Das visited his aunt Nilima for the package of honey but they turn into Kama, her son Fokir, who became victims by removing from the island of Mondulabonu. The protagonist, Piya visited for the purpose of finding a rare species of Delphinus, as she works as a Marine Biologist. Piya decides to seek help from Kama, who has already invited her to Luchani. Nilima also offers to help Piya by allowing the guesthouse for Piya's stay during her time of research. In the meeting of Nirmal, Kama and Nilima, they get whole information about refugees of Mondulabonu various causes of great distress Nilimaways, "Making to build it was probably the most important thing (Nirmal) did in her whole life. You can see the proof of that today. But if you'd told him that, he'd have laughed. He'd have said, 'It's just social service - not revolution.'" (P.120) Human have both a symbiotic relationship with nature. Piya experiences the man's relationship with the nature as well as inescapable dangers. He is able to observe the freshwater dolphins Piya and Kama make deliberate decision to conserve people to and environment in Sundarbans with commitment by relocating themselves to the place. Fokir, a forest guide always have a contact with hunters and woodcutters. He also guides Piya and Kama through the waterway. Fokir and Piya know the dangers of the forest. As Ghosh quotes, "Mosquitoes were the lord of the creatures. This had been intended to evaluate it's absence: would have been an invitation for snakes and scorpions." (P.73) Kama comes to an understanding of how nature the tide is in Sundarbans after he interacts with Fokir's wife, Akopia. Akopia hold in the hospital gave him a perspective, as though out the morning. Akopia was keen about sending their son Tintal to school. She has deep objection towards her son to attend school in the near future, but for these women the imaginary of early widowhood was not a wasted effort - the hazards of life in the tide country were so great, so many perished in their youth, more especially, that almost without exception the hope that they had prepared themselves for did indeed betray them. The Hungry Tide always talks about the disparity among man and nature with regards to the Sundarbans in India and Bangladesh. Kama decides to leave along with Piya because the place where they visit is very dangerous. Every week tiger kills the people. They move towards the Gopimata pool in order to begin the research. Nature acts as a driving force in between the characters to hinder their communication. Though Fokir kills animals for living, he plays important role in conserving them. Nature's exhaustion is mirrored through the character of Kama. Nilima being the strongest character prevails to reinforce that human beings are part of nature and she reserves to insist on saving animals and explains the danger of it. When the action of the novel begins, Nirmal has passed away and passed on a notebook of his final reflections to his nephew, Kama. He search for identity consists in his crossing the social, cultural borders. The massive storm brings Fokir's death and Piya takes the moral responsibility to look after his wife and child. In this novel, we came across the conflict in between man and nature primarily when people

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Peer-Reviewed Journal www.aicjournals.com Mob: 9999270411 152





E - COMMERCE SITES IN TOURISM INDUSTRY IN INDIA – A
REVIEW

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Abstract:

Digitalization through e-commerce sites plays very important role in the travel and tourism sector. Travel and tourism technology is the application of information technology in the travel, tourism and hospitality industry. There are number of forms of digital applications in tourism industry such as airline booking, ships bookings, hotels and buses bookings, car rentals, hotels booking, leisure travel plans etc. It has originally initiated with the computer reservations system of the airlines industry. Online transactions in the travel and tourism industry are continuously increasing. About 80% of e-commerce market is travel related i.e. airline tickets, railway tickets, hotel booking etc. This paper covers the forms of e-commerce and travel and tourism in India.

Keywords: digitalization in hospitality, E-Commerce, tourism, e-commerce websites

Introduction

Hospitality Industry is pillar of economy in developed, developing and underdeveloped countries and one of the major source of foreign exchange. Countries like Thailand, Switzerland, Austria are mostly dependant on tourism industry. This industry is growing very rapidly and millions of people are directly and indirectly related with this Industry. With rise of internet usage on people's daily life, tourism industries are acquiring business through E-Commerce. Online travel booking or online tourism reservation is the specific business to-customer (B2C) transaction in the perspective of online tourism. Online travel booking includes online booking for single or packaged tourism products such as airline or train services, hotel rooms, vacation packages, car rentals, and so on. There is usually no physical distribution after online booking, which is different from online shopping for commodities.

63	DIGITALIZATION IN INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	Dr. Satish Ashinath Gonde	422-426
64	USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN MEDIA	Tisha Ashok Uchil	427-432
65	ROLE OF GOAT FARMING IN FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF GOAT FARMERS IN MAHARASHTRA	Mr. Adinath. S. Kamble, Dr. M. A. Koli	433-443
66	5G TECHNOLOGY & DIGITALISATION	Dr. Shubhangi B. Patil	444-449
67	DIGITAL MARKETING AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY	Shaziya Mohammed , Irfan Momin	450-456
68	ONLINE DIGITAL EDUCATION & ITS STRESS TO TEACHERS IN HIGHER EDUCATION	Gorakhnath Rangrao Patil , Dr. Sharvari S. Kulkarni	457-465
69	SOURCE OF DIGITAL MARKETING	Dr.Sujata Jitendra Patil	466-472
70	DIGITAL MARKETING: ELEMENTS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR PRESENT TIME	Warvadkar Rohit Rajendra, Shinde Saurabh Uttam	473-478
71	E- MARKETING AND NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVING FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	Dr. Mrs.Madhuri R. Shinde	479-484
72	DIGITAL MARKETING OF MEDICINE IN INDIA- TRENDS AND CHALLENGES	Mrs. Anagha P. Bartakke, Dr. Mrs. Sharvari S. Kulkarni	485-491
73	COVID-19 LOCKDOWN IMPACT ON RURAL ECONOMY	Mr. Kadam Rajaram, Mr. Shende Popat2, Dr. Jadhav Ashish	492-503
74	DIGITAL BANKING : A NEED OF TIME	Dr. Bhavna Sharma , Ms. Anugya Dubey	504-513
75	MERITS AND DEMERITS OF DIGITALIZATION EDUCATION	Ms. Mohd. Hussains. Z, Ms.Gujar S. M	514-520
76	CONSUMER PERCEPTION TOWARDS ONLINE SHOPPING	Pratibha Dattatrya Pudale	521-526
77	MERITS AND DEMERITS OF DIGITALISATION	Smt. Asmita D. Ghorpade , Dr. Hindurao V. Sankpal	527-532
78	CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN LEADERSHIP IN 21ST CENTURY	Dr. Savita R. Rasam	533-538
79	SOCIAL CHANGE: IMPACT OF DIGITAL MARKETING ON YOUTH	Dr. Hina Shah , Ms. Shanthi Seshadri, Smt. Maniben MP Shah	539-545
80	WOMAN LEADERSHIP IN INDIAN PERSPECTIVES	Sunita Amar Powar	546-550
81	DIGITAL BANKING : A FUTURE OF BANKING	Dr. Vivek V. Patil	551-557
82	DIGITAL MARKETING: 21ST CENTURY CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES	Mr.Ashok R.Herwade, Dr.R.N.Shendage	558-568
83	E - COMMERCE SITES IN TOURISM INDUSTRY IN INDIA – A REVIEW	Dr. A. A. Kulkarni	569-577
84	CURRENT ERA'S IMPACT ON DIGITAL MARKETING	Agarsana T K	578-579
85	DIGITAL MARKETING IN INDIAN REGIONAL LANGUAGES: AN OVERVIEW	Ms Sawant Neeta Ankush	580-586
86	IMPACT OF DIGITAL MARKETING ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR IN 21ST CENTURY	Mrs. Pallavi Swapnil Kale	587-593



Impact of COVID – 19 on Entertainment Industry in India

Dr. A. A. Kulkarni,

Professor and Head, Department of Commerce, Gopal Krishna Gokhale College,
Kolhapur (M.S.) 416012

Abstract - COVID19- have affected all phases of the economy getting a complete transformation in the way we live, respond, work or communicate with each other. The Most hardly hit sector are those who rely on social gatherings of people like Films and events. The Media and Entertainment industry which is one of the emerging sector in Indian economy which includes television, Print, Filmed entertainment, Digital Media, Animation -VFX, online gaming, out of home media(OOH), radio, music, advertisement and Over the Top Media (OTT) Platforms, theatrical performances etc. This sector is often under researched branch of tourism industry. This study, therefore, investigates the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) on entertainment sector. Apart from the negative impacts, OTT platforms emerged as better entertainment option in this pandemic and created challenge before the film and television industry.

Keywords: entertainment industry, Over the Top (OTT), Digital Media, Out of Home (OOH), Dubbing industry

Introduction: The global entertainment sector is a multibillion-dollar economy whose size surpasses several countries' annual domestic gross product. Regardless of the significance of this sector, it is often an under-researched branch of the tourism industry. COVID19 Pandemic has caused huge damage not only to loss of human life but also in terms of the economic disorder. Since the beginning of the Countrywide Lockdown from 25 March 2020, All the sectors in the economy has come to a halt. There are three sectors affected through pandemic, they are

1. Travel and Tourism
2. education
3. entertainment

The Media and Entertainment industry is one among the upcoming sector in Indian economy which includes television, Print, Filmed entertainment, Digital Media, Animation - VFX, online gaming, out of home media(OOH), radio, music, advertisement and Over the Top Media (OTT) Platforms, theatrical drama etc.

India has the World's largest film industry in terms of tickets sold and number of films made and also has the second-largest TV market in the world; comprising approximately " 900 satellite TV channels, 6,000 Multi-system operators, around 60,000 local cable operators, 7 DTH operators and few IPTV service providers". India has 118,239 registered publications (newspapers and periodicals), around 3000 multiplexes and more than 696 million Internet users which the world's second largest after China.

In the pandemic period, some of the industry participants shut down almost for two years. For example, theatres, cinema halls and multiplexes are totally banned in this period. On the



जागतिकीकरणानंतरची दलित कविता

प्रा.डॉ. राजश्री बंडोपंत पोवार

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प्रस्तावना:

विसावे शतक हे भारतीय समाजाच्या सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तनाचे शतक म्हणून ओळखले जाते. या शतकात परिवर्तनाची एक लाटच निर्माण झाली. या परिवर्तनाची सुरुवात एकोणिसाव्या शतकातच समाजसुधारकांनी आणि विचारवंतांनी केली होती. त्याचा परिणाम म्हणून सामाजिक राजकीय सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रात वैचारिक क्रांती सुरू झाली. अन्याय-अत्याचार, विषमता कर्मठ रूढी-परंपरा यावर प्रहार सुरू झाले दलित समाज कर्मकांड आणि रूढी-परंपरांच्या भोवऱ्यात फिरत अज्ञानाच्या गर्तेत खिंतपत पडला होता. लाचारीचे, गुलामगिरीचे पशुतुल्य जीवन तो जगत होता. अशा या दलित समाजाला डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या रूपाने एक तेजोमय प्रकाश किरण मिळाला. 'शिका संपडित व्हा आणि संपर्ष करा' या त्यांच्या संदेशाने दलित समाजात अस्मिता निर्माण झाली. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी तळागाळातल्या लोकांमध्ये शिक्षणाचा प्रसार व्हावा म्हणून महाराष्ट्रात 'पीपल्स एज्युकेशन' सारख्या शिक्षण संस्था उभारल्या औरंगाबाद येथे मिलिंद महाविद्यालय सुरू झाले. मराठवाडा विद्यापीठाची स्थापना झाली. यानून दलितांची एक सुशिक्षित पिढी तयार झाली. त्यांना आत्मभान आले. नव जागिवेतून ते विषमतेविरुद्ध बोलायला लिहायला लागले. अशा विद्रोही जागिवेतून लिहिलेले साहित्य दलित साहित्य म्हणून रूढ झाले. दलित लेखकांना स्वतःला व्यक्त करण्यासाठी आत्मकथन हा वाङ्मय प्रकार बरी जवळचा वाटला तरी कथा, कादंबरी, नाटक, काव्य यासारख्या साहित्यप्रकारां मधूनही दलित जाणवा व्यक्त होऊ लागल्या. इ.स. १९६७ नंतर दलित कविता बरी नावाकूपाला आली असली तरी तिची पाळेमुळे आधीच्या कालखंडातील जलशामध्ये सापडतात. किसन फागू बनसोडे, अण्णाभाऊ साठे, शाहीर अमर शेख, वामनदादा कर्डक इ. शाहीर आणि कवींच्या जलशा मधून डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे विचार व्यक्त होतच होते. सत्यशोधकी आणि आंबेडकरी जलशांनी लोक जागरण आणि लोकशिक्षण अखंडपणे सुरू ठेवले. या जलशामधून मनोरंजनापेक्षाही समाज परिवर्तनाचा ध्यास मोठा होता. मराठी साहित्याच्या दृष्टीने इ.स.१९६०चे दशक अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे आहे. या काळात अनेक नवनवे कवी उदयास आले. यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने नारायण सुर्वे, बाबूराव बागूल, नामदेव इसाळ, दया पवार, यशवंत मनोहर, वामन निंबाळकर, त्र्यंबक सपकाळे, प्रकाश जाधव, माधव कोंडविलकर, हिग बनसोडे, ज्योती लांबेवार, प्रल्हाद चेंदवणकर, प्रज्ञा लोखंडे, भिमसेना डेंडे अशा कितती तरी कवींनी विषमतेविरुद्ध बंड पुकारून आपली कविता लिहिली भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेचा बळी ठरलेल्या एका मोठ्या समाज गटाला जगण्याचे अस्तित्त्वच नाकारणाऱ्या या समाज व्यवस्थेविरुद्ध दलित कविता मोठ्या ताकदीने उभी राहिली. समाजातील दाहक वास्तवाची मांडणी करताना ती कमालीची आक्रमक बनते.दलित कविता मानवाला केंद्रबिंदू मानते, स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुता, न्याय, शील, प्रजा, करुणा, प्रेम,अहिंसा,नीती, बुद्धिप्रामाण्यवाद, जातीनिर्मूलन, निवेकवाद,विज्ञाननिष्ठा, या मूल्यांच्या अधिष्ठानावर आधारित दलित कविता मानवतेची, माणुसकीची जाणीव व्यक्त करणारी आहे. या दलित कवितेने मराठी कवितेलाच नव्हे तर एकूणच मराठी साहित्य विद्याला समृद्ध केले आहे. पहिल्या आणि दुसऱ्या पिढीतील कविता एकीकडे विद्रोहाचा अंगार पेटून येते तर दुसरीकडे मानवतेचा, शांतीचा, समानतेचा पुरस्कारही करताना दिसते.तिसऱ्या पिढीतील कवितेत विद्रोह थोडा शांत होऊन ती आत्मकेंद्री बनताना दिसते आहे.जागतिकीकरणाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर दलित कवितेतील बदललेल्या जीवन जाणीवा या कालखंडातील काव्यामधून प्रकटपणे जाणवतात.

संशोधन पद्धती :

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी वर्णनात्मक, मानसशास्त्रीय आणि समाजशास्त्रीय संशोधन पद्धतीचा अवलंब केला आहे.

अध्यासाची उद्दिष्टे :

१. जागतिकीकरणानंतरच्या दलित कवितेचे वेगळेपण शोधणे.
२. जागतिकीकरणानंतरच्या दलित कवितेतून व्यक्त झालेले समाजवास्तवाचे स्वरूप समजून घेणे.
३. जागतिकीकरणानंतरच्या दलित कवितेतील मानवी मूल्यांचा शोध घेणे.
४. जागतिकीकरणानंतरच्या दलित कवितेतील चेदना, विद्रोहाचे स्वरूप तपासून घ्याणे.
५. जागतिकीकरणानंतरच्या दलित कवितेतील प्रतिमा, प्रतिके आणि भाषाशैली अभ्यासणे.
६. बदललेल्या स्त्री जीवन जाणीवा अभ्यासणे.

शोधनिबंधाचा आशय :

नव्वदोतर कालखंडात जागतिक आणि राष्ट्रीय पातळीवर ज्या काही पदामोडी घडून आल्या, त्याचा परिणाम अपरिहार्यपणे भारतीय समाजावर विशेषतः येथील दलित-अस्पृश्य, स्त्रियांच्या जीवनावर होऊन त्यांच्या जीवन- जणींमध्ये अमुलाग्र बदल घडून आले. त्यामुळे १९९० नंतरची दलित कविता अनेक अंगांनी विस्तारत गेली आहे. जागतिकीकरणाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर दलित समुहाजिवनावरील परिणामाची वेदना या कवितांच्या जाणीवांचा महत्त्वपूर्ण भाग आहे. खाजगीकरण, उदारीकरण, भांडवलशाही, चंगळवाद, असुरक्षित सामाजिक वास्तव, शाहीकरण, औद्योगिकीकरण या सर्वांच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर झालेल्या बदलांची नोंद घेत त्यातले भयावह वास्तव कवितेमधून रेखाटण्याची क्षमता आजच्या दलित कवितेमध्ये आहे. या कालखंडात प्रामुख्याने अरुण काळे, राम दुर्गडे, शरणकुमार लिंबाळे, बराचत मनोहर, लोकनाथ बराचत, भुजंग मेक्षम, अरुण नाईक, महेंद्र भवरे, लहू कानडे, माधव सरकुडे, उत्तम पवार, महेंद्र गायकवाड, ज्योती लांबेवार, प्रसेनजीत, बबन चहादे, रोहिदास वापमारे, उषाकिरण अत्राम, हिग बनसोडे, संध्या रंगारी,



शिवाजी विद्यापीठ वरवी शिक्षण संस्थेचे विद्वत्प्रमाणपत्र

शिविम संशोधन पत्रिका

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वर्ष अकरावे : अंक तिसावा । एप्रिल-मे-जून २०२२



महाराष्ट्र शासन आदर्श शिक्षण संस्था पुरस्कार प्राप्त
श्री प्रिन्स शिवाजी मराठा बोर्डिंग हाऊस, कोल्हापूर संचलित

न्यू कॉलेज, कोल्हापूर

Reaccredited By NAAC Grade 'A+'

१९९० नंतरची मराठी कादंबरी



१९९० नंतरच्या खोलिखित मराठी कादंबरीमधील स्त्री जाणिवेचा

डॉ. राजश्री वड्डेपंत पोवार
गोपाळ कृष्ण गोखले महोत्सवालय, कोल्हापूर.

प्रस्तावना

१९९० नंतर भारतीय आणि पश्चिमी महाराष्ट्रीय जीवन पद्धतीमध्ये अगुलगा बदल घडून

आले. या काळात जागतिकीकरणामुळे प्रभाव असल्यामुळे त्याचे परिणाम या काळातील समाजावर

जसे उतरले तसेच ते साहित्यामधूनही आबळकारित होत राहिले. जागतिकीकरण, छात्राणीकरण,

मांडवळशाही, उपभोगतावाद, व्हाळघाट हे या काळात जीमाने फोफावले. समाजाच्या स्थिती-

गतीमध्ये बदलाचे बरे बरे लक्षण. या बदलाचे पडसाद साहित्यामधून उतरत राहिले. नवदोस्त

काळखंडातील सामाजिक, राजकीय आणि सांस्कृतिक परिस्थितीचे निदर्शन झालेले जीवनवास्तव

कादंबरी वाङ्मय प्रकारातून प्रवाहित होत राहिले. १९९० नंतरच्या काळातील 'कादंबरी' या

वाङ्मयप्रकारात खोलिखित कादंबरीमधून प्रकटाने परावसास मिळतो. या काळखंडात स्त्रीकेंद्री

कादंबरी लेखन करणाऱ्या खोलिखितकांमध्ये प्रमुखपणे शोभा गोखले, ज्योत्सना देवधर, तारा बनारसे,

रोहिणी कुलकर्णी, अशिका सरकार, आशा बरो, प्रतीमा झोले, कविता मराजन, नीरजा, सावित्रा,

गौरी देशपांडे, मधना पट्टे, शिल्पा कांबळ इ. लेखिकांनी आपल्या कादंबरीमधून समाकालीन

जीवनातील आत्ममान आलेली स्त्री अधिक समापण रेखाटली आहे.

संशोधन पद्धती

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी वर्णनात्मक, मानसशास्त्रीय आणि समाजशास्त्रीय संशोधन पद्धतीचा

वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे.

अध्यासाची उद्दिष्टे

१. १९९० नंतर बदलेल्या स्त्री लिखित कादंबऱ्यांचे वैगळेपण शोधणे.

२. १९९० नंतरच्या काळखंडातील बदलेल्या कुटुंबव्यवस्थेचे परीक्षण करणे.

३. जागतिकीकरणानंतरच्या कादंबऱ्यातून आलेले समाजवास्तवाचे स्वरूप समापण रेखाटणे.

४. नवदोस्त काळखंडातील बदलेल्या विवाहसंस्थेचे स्वरूप तपसून पाहणे.

५. नवदोस्त काळखंडातील स्त्रीची परंपारिक धारणाकडे पाहण्याची दृष्टी समापण रेखाटणे.

६. नवदोस्त काळखंडातील आत्ममान आलेल्या नव्या स्त्रीचे विचरण स्त्री कादंबरीकारांनी कसा

पद्धतीने मांडले आहे हे तपसून पाहणे.

शोधनिबंधाचा आशय

१९९० नंतरच्या मराठी लेखिकांच्या कादंबरीतील सामाजिक जाणिवे आणि त्यातून व्यक्त

होणारी सामाजिकता महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. या समाज वास्तवाचे प्रत्यक्षपणे विचरण या काळखंडातील

६. आदिवासी समाजाची स्त्रीची भाषा हे आदिवासी कादंबरीतील पात्रांच्या अभिव्यक्तीची मुख्य

माध्यम आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

१. चौधरी गुकराम, पांड्यावरचा दिवस, मध्या पब्लिशिंग हाऊस, अमरावती, २०१८ पृ. क्र. ६,

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शिवकालीन जल व्यवस्थापन: एक अभ्यास

मधुकर खंडू पवार

गोपाळकृष्ण गोखले महाविद्यालय, कोल्हापूर

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प्रस्तावना:

पार्या म्हणजे जीवन म्हणूनच पृथ्वीतलावर पाण्या एवढे कशालाच महत्त्व नाही. इतिहासपूर्व काळापासून सिंचनाची व जल व्यवस्थापनाची प्रदीर्घ परंपरा महाराष्ट्राला लाभली आहे. पण आजच्या परिस्थितीत दुष्काळाने देशभरात विशेषतः महाराष्ट्रात पैमाना घातले आहे शासनाच्या प्रत्येक वर्षी जल व्यवस्थापनावर कोटीवर रुपये खर्च होताना दिसून येते. तरीही देशांमध्ये हजारो शेतकरी आत्महत्या केल्याचे दिसून येते. पाण्यासाठी माणूस सर्वदूर भटकतोय पाण्याअभावी शेतकऱ्यांची उर्मा पिके नष्ट झाली. मार्गील काही वर्षांपासून पडत असलेल्या दुष्काळामुळे शेतकरी देशोधडीला लागला आहे. मराठवाड्यात पाण्यासाठी हाहाकार माजला होता. लातूर शहरासाठी कृष्णा नदीचे पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातून रेल्वेने पार्या आणावे लागले होते. या विकट स्थितीवरून हे लक्षात येते की आपल्या देशात स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर पाण्याचे नियोजन नीट केल्याचे दिसून येत नाही. चांगली धरणे बांधले नाहीत कालचे निर्माण करून पाण्याचे योग्य प्रमाणात नियोजन केले नाही. पावसाचे पडणारे पार्या जमिनीत मुरण्याचे फारसे उपाय झाले नाहीत म्हणून पाण्याची पातळी खूप खोलवर गेलेली आहे अशा प्रकारे सतत दुष्काळाच्या छायेत जगण्याची स्थिती यापूर्वीही काळात शेतकऱ्यावर नव्हती, दुष्काळ पूर्वीही पडायचे पण त्या काळात पाण्याचे नियोजन चांगले होते

प्राचीन काळामध्ये जलव्यवस्थापन आपण प्रभावीपद्धतीने वापरत होतो. त्यामुळे आपला देश देश मुजलास मुफलास होता. भारतामध्ये जल व्यवस्थापनाचे शास्त्र फार आहे जुने आहे. हे ऋग्वेद मध्येही पाण्याच्या नियोजनाचा संबंधीचे अनेक सूक्ते आढळतात. बराहमिहोर दुसरे यांच्या बृहत्संहिता मध्ये जलव्यवस्थापनाचे विस्तृत वर्णन आहे. तसेच सिंधू संस्कृतीमध्येही वर्णन आढळते.

छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या या काळातही दुष्काळ पडले होते. त्यांनी जनतेसाठी तात्पुरत्या मोयी तर केल्या पण गड किल्ल्यावर मुबलक पाण्याचे नियोजन करून, कायमस्वरूपी केलेल्या योजना आजही दिसून येतात. संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्रात राबवली जात असलेली जलयुक्त शिवार योजना ही शिवाजी महाराजांच्या जलव्यवस्थापन कौशल्यावर आधारित आहे. तेव्हा प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात शिवकालीन जल व्यवस्थापन याविषयी माहिती आपण पाहणार आहोत.

उद्दिष्ट:

1. प्राचीन काळातील जल व्यवस्थापनाचा अभ्यास करणे
2. जल व्यवस्थापनाच्या साधनाचा शोध घेणे
3. शिवाजी महाराजांच्या काळात करण्यात आलेल्या जल व्यवस्थापनाचा अभ्यास करणे
4. शिवकाळातील किल्ल्यावरील जलव्यवस्थापनाचा शोध घेणे



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‘निलोफर’ उपन्यास में चित्रित विमुक्त और घुमन्तू जनजातिय परिवार

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सारांश-

घुमन्तू जनजातिय समाज में विवाह एक धार्मिक संस्कार न होकर सामाजिक समझौता है। करनट, कंजर आदि जनजातियों में नारी को अधिक महत्ता प्रधान की गई है। कुछ जनजातियों में युवक-युवतियों को अपेक्षा से अधिक स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त होती है, यद्यपि उन पर वृद्ध सदस्यों का प्रत्यक्ष अधिकार रहता है। उदाहरण के लिए नागा जनजाति में मोरुंग नामक कुमार-गृह की स्थापना की जाती है, जहाँ पर युवक-युवतियाँ मुक्त रूप से अमोद-प्रमोद तथा प्रेमभाव प्रकट करती हैं। इसी प्रकार जनजातिय समाज में विवाह से पूर्व और विवाह के बाद भी यौन के क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त स्वतंत्रता मिलती है। थारू जाति में यौन स्वच्छंदता दिखाई देती है। उनमें स्त्रियों का स्थान उच्च होने के कारण पुरुष स्त्रियों के अधीन होते हैं।

बीज शब्द- विवाह, समाज, जाति, परिवार

प्रस्तावना

विमुक्त और घुमन्तू जनजातिय परिवार भारत की एक महत्वपूर्ण इकाई है। अपनी संस्कृति का विशेष ध्यान रखनेवाले ये परिवार बहुत कुछ आत्मनिर्भर होते हैं। इनमें आयु तथा लिंग के आधार पर श्रम विभाजन किया जाता है। “जनजातिय परिवार व्यक्तिवाद की भावना से बहुत दूर और सामूहिकता के सच्चे प्रतीक है। इनका प्रमुख कार्य धार्मिक विश्वासों के आधार पर सदस्यों को संगठित रखना, बच्चों को अपनी संस्कृति की शिक्षा देना और आत्मनिर्भरता को प्रोत्साहन देना है।” इस प्रकार आधुनिक युग में सभ्य समाजों के संपर्क में आने के बाद भी ज्यादातर जनजातियों अपने मौलिक जीवन का ही प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। जनजातिय परिवार एक विशेष भौगोलिक पर्यावरण, भिन्न सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों तथा यौन संबंधों में अधिक स्वतंत्रता होने के कारण सभ्य समाजों की अपेक्षा इनके परिवार का रूप नितांत भिन्न होता है। भारतीय जनजातियों में गोंड, खासी, करूट, कंजर, नागा, थारू, संधाल, भील, खस, बनजारे, जौनसार आदि प्रमुख जनजातियाँ हैं। जो स्थान तथा पर्यावरण के अनुसार परिवार में विश्वास करती हैं। वे संयुक्त परिवार को भाई-बंध कहते हैं। खासी जनजाति में मातृसत्ताक परिवार होते हैं और परिवार की उत्तराधिकारिणी स्त्री होती है।

विमुक्त घुमन्तू समुदाय हमेशा आर्थिक अभाव से जूझते हुए दिखाई देते हैं। आर्थिक विफलता के कारण दैनिक आवश्यकताओं की वस्तुओं तथा सुविधाओं का नितांत अभाव इन परिवारों में रहता है। परिवार के सभी सदस्य जीविकोपार्जन के लिए श्रम करते हैं। जो तोड़ मेहनत करने पर भी इनको भोजन, वस्त्र तथा निवास की समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। अत्यंत दलित एवं दिनता के कारण इनका जीवन मात्र विडंबना बन जाता है। यही कारण है कि पूँजीपति, शासन तथा अन्य वर्ग के लोग विमुक्त घुमन्तू लोगों का शोषण करते हैं। परिणामस्वरूप इनके हाथों सामाजिक अपराध भी हो जाते हैं। “ये परिवार अर्थात्भाव के कारण सामाजिक अपराधों में अवलिप्त दिखाई देते हैं। इनमें यौन उच्छृंखलता तथा स्वच्छंदता के भी कुलक्षण दिखाई देते हैं।”²

हिंदी साहित्य की बहुचर्चित उपन्यासकार कृष्णा अग्निहोत्री के ‘निलोफर’ उपन्यास में विमुक्त और घुमन्तू जनजातिय परिवारों की समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डाला गया है।

प्रस्तुत उपन्यास की बैगा जनजाति में परिवारों का अस्थायी रूप दिखाई देता है। यह जनजाति परंपरागत रूप से अस्थायी कृषि करती है। उनके पास न हल है न बैल है, न सिंचाई के साधन वे कुल्हाड़ी से जंगल काटते हैं। और कुदाल से उस स्थान को खोदकर खेत बनाते हैं। इस स्थान पर वे मात्र एक साल कृषि करते हैं और अगले साल नया स्थान खोज लेते हैं। उनके पास न स्थायी भूमि है, न जमीन पर अधिकार आदिवासी मंगलू की बातों से यह स्पष्ट होता है। “हमारा जहाँ मन चाहता है हम धान, मक्का

बोते हैं वर्ना तो भूखें मरें।³ अतः पिछड़ापन, अभाव और भूमिहीन होने के कारण इस जनजाति के परिवारों को स्थायी आवास प्राप्त नहीं होता है।

प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में चित्रित जनजातिय परिवारों में अर्थाभाव के कारण उत्पन्न अनेक समस्याएँ पायी जाती है। जिसके कारण परिवार विघटित हो रहे है। जुग्गी की आर्थिक स्थिती कमजोर है। उसे पहनने को कपड़े नहीं मिलते और खाने को पेटभर रोटी नहीं मिलती। वह पानी पिकर ही गुजारा करती है। जुग्गी झूकी और दो घूट पानी ढलाव से पीया और बोली, हमारा जल भगवान ही बहुत अच्छा है। इसे पीकर ही एक-दो दिन भूखे जिया तो जा सकता है।⁴ आर्थिक अभाव से ग्रस्त जुग्गी पति के होते हुए भी अपने आप को बेच देती है। वह कहती है, "रूपया! मैंने तो कब से एक टकसाली रूपया देखा भी नहीं।"⁵ अर्थाभाव से विवश होकर उसे अपना शरीर बेचना पड़ता है। अन्यथा उसे अपने पति से बहुत लगाव है, प्रेम है। अर्थाभाव के कारण ही वह अपने पति के चैती के साथ संबंध को भी स्वीकारती है क्योंकि चैती उसके लिए हिरन का सिका गोशत भेजती है। वह अपने पति झाँझर से कहती है, "ठिक है, चैती अच्छी है तू कभी-कभी वहाँ चला जाया कर।"⁶ आर्थिक अभाव के कारण झाँझर का पिता उसे बेचना चाहता है। झाँझर का कथन यहाँ दृष्टव्य है, "मेरा बास (बाप) सचमुच मुझे किसी दिन उस पंडित के हाथ बेच देगा मैं तुम्हारे साथ चलूँगी।"⁷ अतः अर्थ प्राप्ति के लिए झाँझर का बाप अपनी बेटी को बेचना चाहता है। उसी प्रकार झलकिया का ससुर भी अर्थाभाव के कारण उसे बेच देता है। वह अपनी व्यथा स्पष्ट करती हुई कहती है, "मैं क्या करूँ? मेरे ससूर ने एक बोरी ज्वार और तीन सौ रूपये लेकर मुझे फिर उसके साथ भेज दिया।"⁸ अतः इसी कारण झलकिया को बेटे से भी वंचित होना पड़ता है।

विवाह मनुष्य में पारिवारिक उत्तरदायित्व एवं आत्मत्याग जैसी भावनाओं का विकास करता है। पुमन्तू जनजातिय समाज में विवाह एक धार्मिक संस्कार न होकर सामाजिक समझौता है। करनट, कंजर आदि जनजातियों में नारी को अधिक महत्ता प्रधान की गई है। कुछ जनजातियों में युवक-युवतियों को अपेक्षा से अधिक स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त होती है, यद्यपि उन पर वृद्ध सदस्यों का प्रत्यक्ष अधिकार रहता है। उदाहरण के लिए नागा जनजाति में मोरूंग नामक कुमार-गृह की स्थापना की जाती है, जहाँ पर युवक-युवतियाँ मुक्त रूप से अमोद-प्रमोद तथा प्रेमभाव प्रकट करती हैं। इसी प्रकार जनजातिय समाज में विवाह से पूर्व और विवाह के बाद भी यौन के क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त स्वतंत्रता मिलती है। थारू जाति में यौन स्वच्छंदता दिखाई देती है। उनमें स्त्रियों का स्थान उच्च होने के कारण पुरुष स्त्रियों के अधीन होते है। संथाल जाति में विवाह के पूर्व भी लैंगिक संबंध स्थापित हो सकता है। इस जाति में बहुपतित्व तथा बहुपत्नीत्व निषेध है। भीलों में विवाह के पूर्व एक बार परीक्षण विवाह भी होता है। भीलों में कुछ कृषक होते हैं तो कुछ यायावर होते हैं।

गोंड जनजाति में भी विवाह पूर्व कामक्रिया होती है। वे सामान्यतः सेवा, अपहरण, धन व्यय करके विवाह संपन्न करते हैं। इनमें विधवा विवाह वैध है। खस जनजाति में भी स्त्रियों को मातृ-कुल में मुक्त भोग का अधिकार रहता है। इस जाति में बहुपतित्व की प्रथा प्रचलित है। बड़े भाई की पत्नी सभी भाईयों की सम्मिलित पत्नी होती है। वे अतिथी को पत्नी द्वारा शय्या सेवा प्रदान करती है। सामाजिक नियमों का उल्लंघन करनेवाले को प्रायश्चित्त करना आवश्यक होता है। "अतः ये परिवार अपनी परम्पराओं से आबद्ध होने के कारण सामान्य परिवारों से भिन्न है। इनके पिछड़े रहने का प्रमुख कारण यह रहा है कि ये आरंभ से

भूमंडलीकरण के परिप्रेक्ष्य में स्त्री लेखन और रूढ़िमुक्त नारी

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भूमंडलीकरण की प्रक्रिया में भारतीय नारी को उच्च शिक्षा एवं अर्थार्जन में सहयोग मिला। फलस्वरूप उसमें सामाजिक जागरूकता बढ़ने लगी और नारी गृहस्थी के सीमित एवं संकुचित दायरे से निकलकर समाज, सृष्टि एवं मानव जीवन का ज्ञान प्राप्त कर अपने व्यक्तित्व का विकास स्वयं करने लगी। डॉ. हेमंतकुमार पानेरी के शब्दों में, “परंपरागत ग्राहस्थ एवं पतिव्रत के परिवेश में कुंठित नारी उच्च शिक्षा और नारी स्वातंत्र्य के प्रभाव में स्वच्छंद जीवन की ओर अग्रसर हुई। परंपरागत अबला ने परिवर्तन के परिवेश में सबला बनकर पुरुष के समक्ष अपने स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व की घोषणा की।” परंतु भूमंडलीकरण के इस दौर में भी सामाजिक रूढ़ि, परंपरा, प्रचलित आदर्श, पुरुष अधिनाता के कारण नारी शोषण का शिकार हो रही है। आधुनिक साहित्यकारों ने इसके खिलाफ आवाज उठाई है। विशेषता आज के स्त्री लेखन में सदियों से चले नारी के दासीत्व और पराधीनता के प्रति विद्रोह दिखाई देता है। नासिरा शर्मा, कृष्णा अग्निहोत्री, चित्रा मुदल, मेहरुनिस्ता परवेज, शुभा वर्मा, कुसुम अंसल, मधु भादुड़ी, उषा प्रियंवदा, निरुपमा सेवती आदि लेखिकाओं ने घीसी-पीटी रूढ़ियों तथा परंपराओं से मुक्त होकर मानसिक पीड़ा से छुटकारा पाने का संदेश दिया है। मुक्ति की इस लड़ाई को आज की लेखिकाओं ने अपनी लेखनी के माध्यम से उकेरा है।

भूमंडलीकरण ने विवाह जैसे परंपरागत एवं पवित्र बंधन को भी परिवर्तित किया है। आज विवाह में आत्मत्याग एवं समर्पण की अपेक्षा आत्मसंतुष्टी पर अधिक बल दिया जाने लगा है। स्त्री-लेखन में इसका प्रतिबिंब दिखाई देता है। ‘फ्री लॉसर’ उपन्यास की रोजी का मानना है कि, “जिससे प्यार है शादी उसी से हो” यह जरूरी नहीं, शादी से रोमांस भाग खड़ा होता है।” इसी उपन्यास की शहाना विवाह कर पुरुष के प्रति समर्पित होना नहीं चाहती। उसके मतानुसार, “समर्पित रहकर जीवन बिता देना स्त्री की विवशता की शर्त रही हो कभी, आज हालात बदल गये हैं, जिसे प्यार किया जाए, उसके प्रति समर्पित हुआ जाए उसके गुण-अवगुण उसकी क्षमता अपने से कुछ तो ज्यादा हो। बराबर या अपने से कम के साथ समझौता हो सकता है। समर्पण का सौदा नहीं।” शहाना विवाह करके किसी के प्रति समर्पित होना नहीं चाहती। इस प्रकार बदलते परिवेश के साथ नारी की विवाह संबंधी दृष्टि भी बदल रही है। आधुनिक नारी विवाह को एक शारीरिक आवश्यकता मानते हुए जीवन साथी के प्रति समर्पित होना नहीं चाहती। ‘एक जमीन अपनी’ उपन्यास की नीता मॉडल गर्ल है। वह सेक्स से आक्रांत रहने वाली नारी को कुंठित मानती है। उसके अनुसार नारी जब कुंठा से मुक्त होगी तब उसके सारे कष्ट अपने आप दूर होंगे। वह नए आत्मविश्वास से परिपूर्ण होगी और निडरता से विचारण कर सकेगी वह सोचती है, “विश्वविद्यालय से डिग्री लेकर निकली ये लोकार्थिया मांग में पुरुष को सजाकर बैठाए रखने को इतनी आतुर क्यों है? पुरुष से स्वतंत्र होना है तो पहले उन्हें सिद्ध गौलना होगा। बिलुए त्यागने होंगे। दासीत्व के प्रतीक चिन्ह।” अर्थात् नीता के अनुसार भारतीय संस्कृति में नारी के जो सुहाग चिन्ह हैं, वे नारी के दासीत्व के सूचक हैं। उनका त्याग किए बगैर नारी मुक्त नहीं हो सकती।

‘अभिषेक’ उपन्यास की वेणु संस्कृति के नामपर होनेवाले अन्याय, अत्याचारका विरोध करती है। उसका मानना है कि बिंदी और काँच की चुड़िया पहनाने से ही विवाहिता नहीं कहलाई जाती। शादी के बाद माँ उसे काँच की चुड़िया पहनने को कहती है तो वेणु कहती है, “क्या यह लगना जरूरी है की शादीशुदा है। वैसे बैज तो मैंने पहन रखा है, वह क्या कम है।” पति कि मृत्यु के बाद उसके ससुर उसपर पाबंदियाँ लगाते है तब वेणु उसका विरोध करते हुए कहती है की, “जब सभी पुरुष यह गड़बड़ मचाते रहे है तो प्रतिष्ठा का धुँगट ओहने की बाध्यता बहुओं पर क्यों लाद रखी है।” भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुसार विधवा नारी किसी भी सांस्कृतिक या धार्मिक कृत्यों में हिस्सा नहीं ले सकती। परंतु वेणु इसका भी विरोध करती है। विधवा होते हुए भी वेणु अपनी ददिया सास की मृत्यु के बाद उसकी चिता में अग्नि लगाती है। वेणु की यह क्रियाएँ उसकी सांस्कृतिक धारणाओं तथा रूढ़ियों से मुक्ति की सूचक है। वह पुरुष वर्ग से लड़ती-झगड़ती अपने उद्योग क्षेत्र में सफल बनती है और मुख्यमंत्री बनकर अपने स्वतंत्र व्यक्तित्व की स्थापना करती है।

भूमंडलीकरण के इस दौर में उच्चशिक्षित नारी को कार्यक्षेत्र में मानसम्मान प्राप्त हो रहा है परंतु आज भी घर परिवारमें उसकी रितिथि दासी के समान ही है। ‘शाल्मली’ उपन्यास की शाल्मली अपनी योग्यता, प्रतिभा और बौद्धिकता के बल पर आई. ए. एस. अधिकारी बनती है। शाल्मली के पति नरेश में पुरुष का अहंम तथा पत्नी की उच्च पदस्थता के प्रति ईर्ष्या का भाव जगता है। वह अपनी पत्नी पर अपना शिकंजा कस के दुनिया को अपना प्रभुत्व दिखाना चाहता है। हालांकि वह तलाक लेने में पूर्ण समर्थ है, परंतु उदारमना एवं विवेकशील शाल्मली इस समस्या का समाधान तलाक में नहीं मानती। “औरत के पास दो ही अभिव्यक्तियाँ है या तो सर झुका देना या समस्या को अधूरा छोड़ सर कटवा लेना। मेरा विश्वास न घर छोड़ने पर है, न तोड़ने पर, न आत्महत्या पर है, न अपने को किसी एक के लिए स्वाहा करने में है, मैं तो घर के साथ औरत के अधिकार की कल्पना भी करती हूँ और विश्वास भी।” वह निर्णय लेती है कि किसी भी तरह अपनी विस्तृत दृष्टि को संकुचित नहीं होने देगी और पति के साथ ही बनी रहेगी।

‘ठीकरो की मंगनी’ उपन्यास मुस्लिम समाज में स्त्री के रूढ़िवादी परिवेश से किए गए संघर्ष को प्रस्तुत करता है। उच्च शिक्षित महरुख की मंगनी परंपरागत रूढ़ि के अनुसार एक अंधविश्वास के तहत जन्म होते ही रफत से कर दी जाती है, जिसके कारण उसे अपना जीवनसाथी चुनने का कोई विकल्प नहीं रह जाता। उसका मंगेतर रफत स्कॉलरशिप लेकर उच्च शिक्षा के लिए अमेरिका जाता है, जहाँ पर वह एक विदेशी लड़की से शादी करता है। स्वदेश लौटकर महरुख से भी वह शादी करना चाहता है। दोनों के परिवारवाले विवाह के लिए तैयार होते हैं। परंतु महरुख रफत के इस अपमान एवं अन्यायपूर्ण प्रस्ताव को ठुकरा देती हैं। दोनों के परंपरागत खानदान में यह हादसा जितना शर्मनाक था, उतना ही हेरतंगेज भी की औरत मर्द को ठुकरा दे? परंतु महरुख को अपने निर्णय पर गर्व था। रफत उस पर हक जताना चाहता है, तब वह कहती है, “मैं ठोस जमीन पर ठोस जिंदगी जीना चाहती हूँ। मेरी

II

GLOBAL WARMING: CAUSES AND REMEDIES

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Abstract: Now a day's global warming is a big issue in front of whole world. The average temperature of earth's atmosphere rises due to climate change green house gases and other reasons is called as global warming whole world is facing this problem. So it is necessary to study this issue and to make a research on this. Researcher examines causes, consequents of global warming and finally they conclude remedies about global warming. This paper is based on secondary data. Researchers concluded that Global warming is a major and important environmental problem at global level in general and national level. It is of interdisciplinary in nature. Hence, it's important to research is necessary and try to control global warming situation. If we ignore for this serious problem we will be face very horror situation in our life. Therefore we have needs to take steps forward to stop damage of environment.

Introduction: Climate change is any substantial change in Earth's climate that lasts for an extended period of time. Global warming refers to climate change that causes increase in the average temp of the lower atmosphere. Global warming can have many different causes but it is most commonly associated with human interference, specially the release of excessive amounts of greenhouse gases. Greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), water vapour and fluorinated gases, act like a greenhouse around the earth. This means that they let the heat from the sun into the atmosphere, but do not allow the heat to escape back into space. The more greenhouse gases there are the larger the percentage of heat that is trapped inside the earth's atmosphere. The earth could not exist in its present state without the presence of some naturally occurring greenhouse gases, such as CO₂, CH₄ and water vapour without any greenhouse gases no heat would be trapped in atmosphere, so the earth would be extremely cold. Naturally occurring greenhouse gases are good in naturally occurring amounts, it's when people short contributing excessive amounts of them that greenhouse gases become a problem. With excessive greenhouse gas build up, the earth's atmosphere warms to unnatural temperatures which causes, among other things, sea level to rise. Global warming also causes sea surface temperature to raise, precipitation pattern to change etc.

What is Global Warming?: Global warming is the process of a gradual increase in the Earth's atmospheric and ground temperatures throughout the entire planet.

Global warming is most commonly referred to as the rise in temperature that is occurring everywhere around us and it is drastically causing changes in the climatic conditions. Almost every organism on the earth is affected by the abnormal weather conditions.

A) Natural Causes of global warming:

Primary natural causes of global warming are volcanic eruptions, sunspots, and the wobbly earth.

1) Volcanic eruptions

Large volcanic eruptions can throw so much dust into the sky that the dust acts as a shield to solar radiation and causes a cooling trend in the atmosphere. A single volcanic eruption tends to release a copious amount of carbon dioxide and ash in the atmosphere. The increase in amount of CO_2 in the atmosphere eventually contributes to a rise in near surface temperature as green house cover traps the solar radiations in the earth's atmosphere.

2) Sunspots

Changes in the earth's solar radiation levels can have some impact on the earth's climate. Increased solar activity can cause short term warming cycles on the earth.

3) The Wobbly Earth

As the earth spins, it does not achieve perfect rotation. It actually wobbles slightly, thus alternately exposing the northern and southern latitudes to more and less solar radiation. This wobble in the Earth's rotation has been causing changes in the temperature of the atmosphere for many millions of years.

4) Oceans

Oceans are also significant contributors to global warming as it naturally contains much polluting carbon due to the ecosystems they support. The top layer of oceans contains more pollution than the earth's atmosphere and much of the pollution rises. The amount of pollution and number of pollutants are also worsened by man, making oceans even greater contributors to global warming.

5) North and South Poles

North and South poles also contribute a lot to global warming. It is in those areas where permafrost contains large amounts of carbon that have frozen over time. Disturbances to these areas cause the permafrost to melt and release the pollutants in the atmosphere.

Carbons held within these lands have been out of the carbon cycle for thousands of years and so releasing them would cause an imbalance to natural processes. Gases including carbon dioxide and methane are suddenly released at volumes nature isn't prepared for.

B) Manmade Cause or Anthropogenic Causes of Global Warming:

1) Pollution

Pollution is one of the biggest manmade problems. Pollution comes in many shapes and sizes. Burning fossil fuels is one thing that causes pollution. Fossil fuels are fuels made of organic matter such as coal, or oil. When fossil fuels are burned they give off a green house gases called CO_2 . Also mining coal and oil allows methane to escape. How does it escape? Methane is naturally in the ground. When coal or oil is mined you have to dig up the earth a little. When you dig up the fossil fuels you dig up the methane as well.

2) Population

More people mean more food and more methods of transportation right? That means more methane because there will be more burning of fossil fuels and more agriculture, Now your probably thinking, "Wait a minute, you said agriculture is going to be damaged by global warming, but now you're saying agriculture is going to help cause global warming? well, have you ever been in a barn filled with animals and you smell something terrible? you're smelling