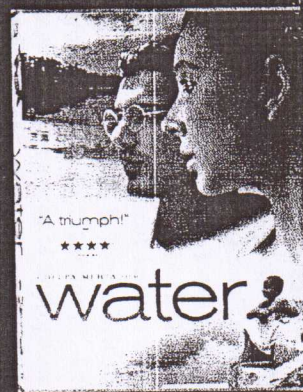




# FILM & LITERATURE

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**Abstract:** Plato's student Aristotle gave definition of tragedy drama in his small treatise "Poetics"; his definition defines what drama is; its constituent parts; its medium and function. This definition is not only limited to drama but also applicable to film also. Film is the modern version of drama. Film is in action, an imitation, in language and uses embellishments. Film is the modern means to create revolution in the society. In this paper Aristotle's definition of tragedy is explained with the example of different films. This paper is try to show that literature and film are complementary to each other; in the other words literature is film and film is literature. From long ago literature is the mirror of the society. English literature has poetry; drama and fiction as its genre. Drama is the most oldest and popular genre in literature. As poetry is in verse; fiction is in prose and drama is in dialogue. Drama is not for reading but to perform on the stage. With University Wiis or before that drama started; it flourished in the hands of Shakespeare, G.B.Shaw, Ben Johnson, Samuel Beckett, John Osborn and many more. Dr. Johnson explained that Drama is near to life and it is a mixture of happy and sad. Drama is a construction of plot, plot build characters, characters have emotions, feeling, romance, crush; surprise, suspense, fortune, misfortune, event and accident etc. **Keywords:** Film, absurd, imitation, suspense, horror etc.

First Aristotle says Drama is the imitation of action; Film also imitates of action; it imitates issues from society to discuss on the screen. Film like "Border" is tackle with the issues of border; it pictures adventure, courage, brevity and sacrifice of the soldiers. Another example is "Three Idiots" it is film about issues of education; role of teacher and student; it also depicts responsibility towards educational field towards society and society's responsibility towards educational field. Character of Anir Khan underlines the need of quality education and quality products. On the other side Principal of the college is focusing on extra rules and regulations are destructive

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to the career of the students; even it is focusing on class difference between students and gives lesson of equality. Film imitates not only it imitates but produce or create better version of social picture.

Second word used by Aristotle is drama should be "Complete". It means drama must have beginning, middle and end. Film with good plot should always have beginning, middle and end. Film always starts with blooming issues, suspense, surprise and accident; it creates climax in the middle and at the end it try to resolve complexity of the issues. Film like "Swadesh" is a complete one. It started with Sharukh Khan working in the glittering NASA; it tackles the issue of ruler area and at last proposed some kind of solution on it. Film like "Humraaz" is a good combination of medical science and superstitions; it creates suspense, horror and terror in the film; it started and develops with suspense and ended with disclosing hidden truth in the heart of science.

Third, term used by Aristotle is "a certain magnitude". Drama must be continuewith logical linking; all characters must connect to the main part and there must be logicality between before and after action. Film is totally creation of logical action, linking of all characters to the main plot, continuity of before and after event. In film "Hum Aapke Hai Kaun" there is crowd of characters but all characters linked with main plot of the film and love story of Salman Khan and Madhuri Dixits the centre of interest. Film "Lagaan" has historical issues, events and background; main plot moves around clash between British Empire and Indians. After this Aristotle comes to "language". Language is power of film. The powerful dialogue creates appropriate atmosphere for the main issues. In film "Don" after the song of Helen; police is about to caught Amitabh Bachhan swho is a great underworld don. At that time Bachhan's dialogue with Helen is a excellent example of good language as Bachhan said:

"tumhe pata hai es bandook mein goliyaan nahi hai mujhe pata hai par police koh nahi".

In another movie "Deewar" dialogue between Amitabh Bachhan and Rishi Kapoor. Amitabh Bachhan is a great gambler and richest person on the other side Rishi Kapoor is a simple, honest responsible police officer. When Bachhan asked I have everything money, prestige and luxury what do you have? Rishi Kapoor's answer is always valuable and intelligent example of language. Rishi Kapoor said "mere paas maa hai"

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This very perfect, important, appropriate, sensual, and touching answer: it applies to audience. Language is the means of communication. Language is the medium to discuss, modify and correct issues.

Aristotle's main focus is on Embellishment. According to Aristotle Embellishment is an extra part but it is important to create proper atmosphere. Embellishment includes songs, light effects, settings, music etc. In film "Dilwale Dulhania le Jayenge" director and producer Yash Chopra gave sweet melodious songs and beautiful scenes of Europe to create marvellous light effect; it is not only to "Dil toh pagal hai" used marvellous light effect; it is not only to make it decorative but focuses on various movements of dance. Music is the soul of the film. Different music is for different events and scenes. The music in the film "Razz" creates suspense and horror; it is a horror movie and music of the film that gives life-force to the action. In "MunnaBhai M.B.S." comic dialogue, serious issues, funny music and foolish action creates grand overall effects on the film. Along with action, dialogue, music next important thing is setting. Appropriate setting for proper event is very important. Romantic song in garden, suspense created in the dark night, ghost appear in old house, race on snaky road, thriller in the ocean or in the sky; hidden secretes in the heart of the forest or romance and sea shower are the examples of logical appropriateness of setting and events.

Establishment have no limits and it is the ornament of the film. Now a days with the use of technology various effects are created; for example film "Robot" by Rajnikant is the outstanding example of use of the technology; 3D scenes in the film "Gravity" are the marvellous example of the embellishment. Now embellishment is not limited to Aristotle; due to technology embellishment crosses all boundaries and limits; technology created revolution in the field of embellishment. Due to technology giant "Titanic" ship sink in the ocean; Robot creates his own army or intelligent thief stole precious diamond with the use of technology; film changes day by day but Aristotelian Embellishment has still importance; it may change but there is no film without embellishment.

Function of drama is to create emotions of pity and fear. Aristotelian function has still importance. Drama is for purgation of various emotions. Audience many times identifies himself with the characters, scenes and events. This identification is an

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escape valve or provide outlet to emotions of police but creates real picture of is having outlet to emotions of police before the audience. Film "Hate limitations of police officers related to women but underlines women's hate towards patriarchal society. In the film "English Story" is not only discloses issues related to women but underlines women's character of actress Sridevi represents women denied and deprived under modern culture and foreign language. Film pictures and put issues from ruler life, from dance bar, from government offices, from institutes to charitable trusts; from temple to church. It represents some class, may be any person or common man. Film is the effective tool to create changes in the system, to modify the society and to correct the people. It is a modern means of modern technology; film is not limited to any area or any issues; it is not limited to any nation or society; it is not limited to any region or religion. Film is the most effective and revolutionary means of 21<sup>st</sup> century. Aristotle gave definition of tragedy; its constituents parts, means and function. This definition shows Aristotle's visionary attitude towards literature. This definition not only defines drama and applicable to film also. Film is the modern version of drama and updated version of Aristotelian definition of tragedy.

Thus, Today also Aristotle's definition of tragedy has importance and value. Even today also film like "Bajirao Mastani" is a good combination of literature and history. This film is a romantic love story of Bajirao and Mastani. It touches history but its grand setting, use of various embellishments, powerful and dialogues, heroic action make it literature. These examples show Aristotle's visionary attitude and its unlimited scope. So Aristotle's definition of tragedy and his visionary attitude is not only covers generation but generations.

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2017

# BISMUTH FERRITE (BiFeO<sub>3</sub>) THIN FILMS FOR ELECTROCHEMICAL CAPACITOR PERFORMANCE

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## ABSTRACT:

This paper reports electrodeposited Bismuth Ferrite nanostructures for electrochemical capacitor performance. Further the prepared thin films are used for their structural, morphological, phase confirmation characteristics using X-ray diffraction, field-emission scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and energy dispersive X-ray analysis measurements. Finally, the electrochemical performance has been examined for the prepared thin films.

**Keywords:** BiFeO<sub>3</sub>-Nanoparticles; Electrodeposition; Structural-elucidation; Good-stability;

## INTRODUCTION:

Electrochemical capacitors are currently called by a number of names: supercapacitor, ultracapacitor, or electrochemical double-layer capacitor. The list of different names is almost as large as the number of manufacturers, and since the technology is only currently beginning to find itself a market a universal term does not seem to have been agreed upon as yet[1-4]. The term 'supercapacitor' finds itself in common usage, being the tradename of the first commercial devices made by Nippon Electric Company (NEC), but 'ultracapacitor' is also commonly used, originating from devices made by the Pinnacle Research Institute (PRI) for the US military [5-6]. Within this thesis the technology will be referred to as much as possible by the term 'electrochemical double-layer capacitor', (EDLC), thus reducing reliance on the use of any commercial names, but sometimes the term 'supercapacitor' will be used for the sole purpose of reducing the tedium of repeated usage of the term 'EDLC'[7]. It should be understood that the two terms are used interchangeably, and that they both refer to a capacitor that stores electrical energy in the interface that lies between a solid electrode and an electrolyte [8-10]. While electrostatic capacitors have been used as energy storage



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## Rural Indebtedness and Farmers suicide : issues & concern Suggestions

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Paranda, Dist. Osmanabad

### Research Paper - Economics

#### **SUGGESTIONS :**

##### **Revitalize rural financial market :**

The credit market needs immediate attention; the formal credit structure should be revitalized.

##### **Working Capital :**

This can be for consumption purposes also. It can be operationalized through Kissan Credit Card.

##### **Investment Capital :**

Care should be taken not to divert loans given for this purpose. There should be strict supervision by formal institutions to prevent such possibilities. Otherwise, repayment will become difficult.

##### **Credit Cap :**

Our observations on cost of Cotton cultivation in a hectare of land is approximately in the range of 15000-Rs.20000. Credit available for agricultural purposes from formal sources for a hectare of land is much lower than this. There is a need to revise this credit cap to around Rs.25000 or more.



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## भारतातील दारिद्र्य : एक मुलभूत समस्या

डॉ. अरुण चांगदेव खर्डे

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Research Paper - Economics

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थे समोर वाढती लोकसंख्या, बेरोजगारी, आर्थिक विषमता, प्रादेशिक असमतोल, शेतीची अल्प उत्पादकता, बालमृत्युचे प्रमाण, निरक्षरता, दारिद्र्य, गरीबी, इ. समस्या आहेत. प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात आपण दारिद्र्य या प्रमुख समस्येचा अभ्यास करणार आहोत.

दारिद्र्य निर्धनता, गरीबी हे शब्द सामान्यतः एकाच अर्थाने वापरले जातात. जो व्यक्ती आपल्या किमान गरजा अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा, आरोग्य, शिक्षण या भागवू शकत नाही. तो व्यक्ती दारिद्र्य, गरीब आहे असे मानले जाते स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतर भारताने आर्थिक नियोजनाचा स्विकार केला. आर्थिक नियोजनात पंचवार्षिक योजनांच्या माध्यमातून दारिद्र्य, शिक्षण, आरोग्य या सारख्या बाबीसाठी विशेष प्राधान्याने खर्चाची तरतुद करण्यात आली. प्रत्येक पंचवार्षिक योजनेत दारिद्र्य निर्मुलनासाठीची विशेषअशी तरतुद करण्यात आली. तरी परंतु आजही भारत सरकारला दारिद्र्याचे समुळ उच्चाटण करता आले नाही. आजही दारिद्र्याची समस्या भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थे समोर दत्त म्हणून उभी आहे. एकीकडे जागतिक महासत्ता बनण्याची स्वप्ने पाहणाऱ्या भारतासमोर दारिद्र्य हे एक मोठे आव्हान आहे.

भारतात आजही जवळपास एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या २९% लोक दारिद्र्याचे जीवन जगत आहेत. ज्यांना आपल्या मुलभूत गरजाही पूर्ण करता येत नाहीत. दारिद्र्याची टक्केवारी हळू-हळू कमी होताना दिसून येते परंतु वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे एकूण दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील लोकांत वाढ होताना दिसून येते. १९९० ते २००० या कालखंडात भारतातील दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण सरासरी ५०% होते. असे





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### RESEARCH PAPER - ECONOMICS

प्रस्तावना:-

कोणत्याही देशामध्ये लोकसंख्या नियोजनात स्त्री-पुरुष गुणोत्तराचे प्रमाण कसे आहे. याबाबतचा अभ्यास अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा मानला जातो. लोकसंख्येतील वयोगट व स्त्री-पुरुष प्रमाण यांचा एकत्रित विचार केल्यास त्याची आणखीण उपयुक्तता वाढते. भारतात स्त्री-पुरुष प्रमाण असंतुलित असलेले दिसून येते. परंतु पाश्चात्य विकसित देशात पुरुषांच्या संख्येच्या तुलनेत स्त्रियांची संख्या सर्वसाधारणपणे अधिक असल्याचे दिसून येते. लोकसंख्येतील स्त्री-पुरुष प्रमाण किती आहे याचा अभ्यास करणे. सामाजिक व आर्थिक दृष्टीकोनातून महत्त्वाचे असते. स्त्री-पुरुष प्रमाण संतुलित स्वरूपाचे असणे विकसितपणाचे लक्षण मानले जाते. विवाहसंस्था आणि कुटुंब संस्थांचे अस्तित्वही स्त्री-पुरुष प्रमाणावर अवलंबून असते. परंतु असे असूनही देशात व राज्यात स्त्रियांची संख्या सातत्याने घटत असतांना दिसून येते. भारतीय संस्कृतीचा अभ्यास करतांना आपणास असे दिसून येते की, प्राचीन काळापासून स्त्रियांना मान-सन्मानाने, पुज्यभाव देऊन वागवले जाते. तेथे देवता रममाण होते अशी सुभाषिते आपल्याकडे आहेत. असे असतांना भारतात व भारतातील अनेक राज्यामध्ये स्त्री-पुरुष यांच्या प्रमाणात असमतोल ही खरोखरच चिंतेची बाब आहे. स्त्री-पुरुष असमतोल हा विषय एका देशाची समस्या राहिली नसून जगातील सर्वच राष्ट्रांना याचा विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे.



## INCIDENCE OF NEMATODE PARASITES FROM *MASTACEMBELUS ARMATUS* FROM MAKANI DAM OSMANABAD DIST.

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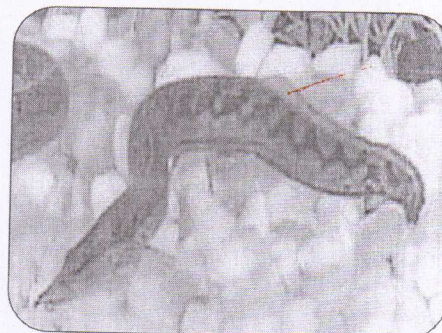
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### ABSTRACT:

**M**astacembelus armatus Lacepede, 1800 is the largest spiny eel of the genus Mastacembelus. Mastacembelus armatus is considered to be the delicacy of India. One hundred and eighteen specimens of *M. armatus* were analyzed in order to study Incidence of Nematodes. A study was conducted to investigate Incidence of Camallanus sp. parasitizing freshwater fish Mastacembelus armatus Lacepede, 1800 from Makani Dam Osmanabad District (M.S.) India during March, 2015 to February, 2016. High incidence of infection of Piscean nematode parasites were reported in Summer followed by Winter whereas infection was low in monsoon.



**KEYWORDS:** Camallanus sp., Mastacembelus armatus Lacepede, 1800, Makani Dam.

### INTRODUCTION

Parasitism is natural way of life among a parasitic diseases are the major public health problem leading to morbidity and mortality in tropical countries, including India. Several types of parasitism are recognized. Beside these some are ectoparasite and endoparasite including cestode, trematode and nematode. These are mostly intestinal helminth parasites. Gastrointestinal (GI) nematode infections are amongst the most prevalent worldwide, although this is largely acknowledged only by those working in this field. It is estimated that there are 3.5 billion cases worldwide, of which 450 million are individuals who are seriously ill as a result, the majority of who are children, and of which 44 million are pregnant women infected with hookworms. Approximately 125 000 deaths occur per year, and these are mainly due to infections with the hookworms, *Ancylostoma duodenale* and *Necator americanus*, or the roundworm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*. There are 300–500 million cases of malaria per year and, although this number is much less than that for GI nematode infections, the number of deaths attributable to malaria is far greater, reaching 3 million per year. (Gillian Stepak, 2006). They adversely affect the general health and productivity of children, especially suffering from malnutrition since helminthic infections are usually asymptomatic in morbidity at they not regarded as serious disease.

Most of the freshwater fishes constitute highly nutritive food for human being some of them are considered *asdelicious*. Fish is very much rich in proteins and fats. These edible fishes are known to harbour a number of parasite nematodes which cause deterioration in their health, hence their market and nutritive value

is affected.

The presence of parasites is to large extent detrimental for a fish population and consequently imposes big losses on fisheries and the fishing industry. Keeping in mind the economical, nutritional and medicinal value of freshwater fishes. The author has undertaken to investigate and evaluate data of Incidence of nematode parasites from *Mastacembelus armatus* from Makani Dam, Osmanabad Dist.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS:

### Collection of fish specimens and parasites

Live specimens of host fish were collected from the Makani Dam and from the local fish markets of Makani and Latur District MS India. They were brought to the laboratory and examined morphologically. The host fish, *M. Armatus* was collected continuously for one year at regular intervals. Fish specimens were dissected out in physiological saline (0.75 % NaCl solution) for collecting nematode parasites from different organs. Nematodes collected were washed thoroughly in normal saline. Then they are killed and fixed in hot 70 % alcohol, stored in glycerine alcohol (1:3) and studied as wet mounts or temporary mounts in glycerine. Taxonomical identification of nematode parasites was done by adopting the works of Keys of Yamaguti (1958), (1959), (1961) and Drawings are made with the aid of Camera Lucida.

### 2. Statistical analysis:

Incidence of infection were recorded and calculated according to Margolis et.al., (1982).

$$\text{Incidence of Infection} = \frac{\text{No. of Infected Host}}{\text{Total Number of Host Examined}} \times 100$$

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Present investigation one hundred and eighteen specimens of *M. armatus* were analyzed and near about 43 fish were infected apart from that *M. armatus* infected with 55 number of *Nematode Camallanus* spp. (Table I). These nematodes were found in the intestine and visceral organs of the fish *Mastacembelus armatus* in the summer season followed by winter and rainy season (Table No.2). Leningrad (1999) pointed out that an increase in temperature to certain limits accelerates the fission and larval development of parasites while beyond that limit these processes slow down. In the present study, the water temperature during summer increases in the reservoir and surface water temperature becomes high (>38°C) during summer, which was probably not suitable for the development of intermediate stages of nematode parasites. The increase in temperature probably caused the eggs degeneration, destroyed many parasites before becoming adults. The Incidence of infection of nematode parasites in *M. armatus* during different months is listed in Table: 1. The parasites *Camallanus* sp. recorded maximum in the month of February, March, April and May i.e. in summer (50%, 30%, 50% & 53.33% respectively) followed by in the month of December, January i.e. in winter (45.45% & 71.42% respectively) and lowest recorded in the month of August, September i.e. in rainy (12.5%) (Table No. 1). Seasonally maximum infection occurred in summer followed by winter and rainy season (Table No.2)

The seasonal occurrence of helminth parasites in the fish may also be due to the age of fish host and life cycle of the parasites. Ecological factors have been held widely responsible for the occurrence of the adults. Hence high prevalence occurs in summer followed by other seasons. Kennedy C.R. (1968, 1976, 1977) explained temperature, humidity and rainfall, feeding habits of host, availability of infective host and parasite maturation are responsible for influencing the parasitic infections. Pennuquick [1973], reported fishes and other animals were infected with large number of parasites in late winter to end of summer months, as environmental conditions are favorable in these months. The effect of climatic factors on helminthic infection reported by Lawrence [1970], Crofton and Esch [1971]. The considerable work on population dynamics were carried out by many authors, such as Esch G.W. [1977], Ram Reddy (1980), Jadhav BV, Bhure D.B (2006), Nitin Padwal (2011) Bhure D.B and Nanware S. S. (2014).

## CONCLUSION

After the analysis of data the present study can be concluded that, the maximum incidence of nematode *Camallanus* spp. parasites in *Mastacembelus armatus*. High infection of nematode parasites are occurred in summer seasons followed by winter where as low in monsoon season and This type of results indicated that environmental factors and feeding habitat are influencing the seasonality of parasitic infection either directly or indirectly.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT:

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**Table No.1 Incidence of *Camallanus* Sp. from *Mastacembelus armatus* March 2015 - February 2016**

Name of month	No. of host examined	No. of host infected	No. of parasites collected	Prevalence %	Habitat
Mar.15	20	06	08	30	Intestine
Apr.15	14	07	09	50	-
May 15	15	08	10	53.33	Intestine
Jun. 15	10	00	00	00	Intestine
Jul. 15	05	00	00	00	Intestine
Aug.15	00	01	02	00	Intestine
Sept.15	08	01	02	12.5	Intestine
Oct.15	10	03	04	30	Intestine
Nov.15	10	03	04	30	Intestine
Dec.15	11	05	06	45.45	Intestine
Jan.16	07	05	05	71.42	Intestine
Feb.16	08	04	05	50	Intestine
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>372.7</b>	

**Table No.2 Influence of season on Nematode parasitic infection during March 2015 - February 2016**

Genera	Season	Incidence % of March 2015-February 2016
<i>Camallanus</i> spp.	Rainy	3.21%
	Winter	44.21%
	Summer	45.83%



## COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FREE-LIVING PROTOZOA PREVALENCE FROM RESERVOIR AT MAKNI AND DHANEGOAN, DIST. OSMANABAD (MS), INDIA.

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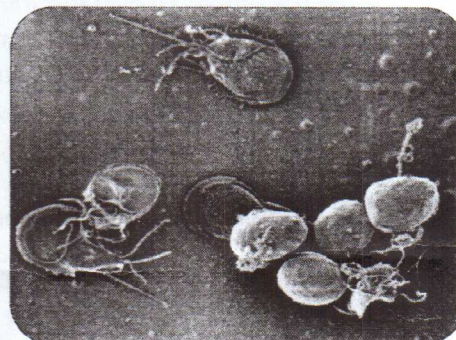
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### ABSTRACT :

**F**reshwater harbor wide variety of protozoa, which play a vital and significant role in ecosystem. Free-living protozoa are the excellent model for providing the information about the vital process of life. They help in improvement of water quality. The present study regarding water quality of taxonomic importance will be a landmark to create the awareness in the masses of the society. The study period of the present study is of two years from August 2009 to July 2011 and water samples were collected from four different sites of selected reservoir.



**KEYWORDS :**Free-Living Protozoa, Prevalence, Makni and Dhanegoan Dam.

### INTRODUCTION

Protozoa play a significant role in the functioning of aquatic ecosystem. They consume bacteria and reduce their numbers in environments rich in organic matter. They also feed voraciously on phytoplankton (Finlay 1988, Pratt & Cairns 1985) and in turn are eaten by many species of metazoans (Berk et al. 1977, Porter, Pace & Battery 1979). The biodiversity of protozoa changes from place to place and time to time, because of environmental make-up. Their presence, absence & abundance classifies the water quality. Free-living protozoans are present in vast numbers in nature and in great variety of habitats. The minute size, multiplication & formation of various stages facilitate their wide distribution in all possible environment conditions (Barkelo & Calkins, 1980).

Protozoa are unicellular animals. They are most abundant animals on the earth. The body of Protozoa is morphologically a single cell and manifests all characteristics common to the living thing. Thus in this sense Protozoa are "Complete Organism" in the meaning of Ehrenberg. Dobell (1911) considered that the Protozoan is a non-cellular but complete organism, differently organized as compared with cellular organism, the metazoan and metaphyla. Although some writers (Hyman, 1940; Lwoff, 1951) follow this view, the majority of Protozoologists continue to consider the Protozoa as unicellular animals. The Protozoa are considered to be a sub kingdom of the animalia. Anton Van Leeuwenhoek was the first person to see Protozoa, using microscope. More than 65,000 species have been described. There are 16 Phyla of Protista contain Free-living freshwater Protozoan species. Protozoans are most important grazers of microbes in aquatic environment and the only grazers of any importance in anoxic habitat. Finlay (1988) studied 50 species of freshwater Protozoa to various

concentration of sea water either by direct transfer or by the gradual addition of the sea water. Protozoa are principally grazers of bacteria increasing mineralization and making nutrient more available to other organism. Protozoans are playing an important role in food chain in an aquatic ecosystem.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

This reservoirs are selected for the study of fluctuation in population density of ciliates in relation to Physico-chemical parameters. The present study was considered for the period of two year from August 2009 to July 2011. The water samples for the analysis were collected from four different sites of selected reservoir between 9 to 11 am in 1st and 15th of every month from depth of 5 to 10 cm below the surface of water. Separate sample were collected for dissolved oxygen in 250ml reagent bottle and Oxygen was fixed by adding alkali iodide reagent as suggested by Winkler's method (Welsh and Smith, 1990). The estimation of Physico-chemical parameters was carried out with the help of APHA. The movements of ciliates were slowed down by using 5% Methyl Cellulose for observation and counting. Counting was done with the help of Sedgwich Rafter counting chamber. The population was calculated on the basis of total number of ciliates per ml. For cultivation various methods are used such as 1) Hay infusion 2) Wheat infusion and 3) Rice infusion. The identification of ciliates is based on Corliss and Kudo R.R.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION:**

The samples were randomly collected from Reservoir at Makni and Dhanegaon. Month wise prevalence was recorded for two years i.e. From August 2009 to July 2011. The present work covers Physico-chemical factors of selected Reservoir. During the study total number of fifteen species of ciliates has been recorded. Following table no. 1 & 2 showing the precentage and prevalenc of freshwater protozoa during the period of August 2009 to July 2011 from Dhanegaon and Makni reservoir Dist. Osmanabad (MS).

**Table: 1 Percentage and Prevalence (%) of fresh water protozoa during the period of August 2009 to July 2010 (Dhanegoan and Makni Reservoir).**

Month	Total no. of samples collected		No. of samples positive		Percentage of prevalence (%)	
	D	M	D	M	D	M
Reservoirs						
August 2009	10	13	07	10	76.92	70
September 2009	10	12	05	10	83.33	50
October 2009	13	12	09	09	75	69.23
November 2009	12	10	11	07	70	91.66
December 2009	10	10	08	07	70	80
January 2010	11	12	06	07	58.33	54.54
February 2010	09	10	05	05	50	55.55
March 2010	07	10	04	04	40	57.14
April 2010	07	06	03	02	33.33	42.85
May 2010	06	08	01	02	37	16.66
June 2010	13	12	08	06	50	61.53
July 2010	12	12	10	09	75	83.33
Total	120	127	77	78	59.90	61.04



**Table 2: Percentage and Prevalence (%) of freshwater Protozoa during the period of August 2010 to July 2011 (Dhanegoan and Makni Reservoir).**

Month	Total no. of samples collected		No. of samples positive		Percentage of prevalence (%)	
	D	M	D	M	D	M
<b>Reservoirs</b>						
<b>August 2010</b>	11	12	10	07	83.33	63.63
<b>September 2010</b>	12	10	08	07	80	58.33
<b>October 2010</b>	08	10	07	06	70	75
<b>November 2010</b>	10	12	05	10	41.66	100
<b>December 2010</b>	06	11	05	05	45.45	83.33
<b>January 2011</b>	10	09	04	07	44.44	70
<b>February 2011</b>	11	10	02	07	20	63.63
<b>March 2011</b>	10	08	02	04	25	40
<b>April 2011</b>	08	12	01	03	28.33	37.5
<b>May 2011</b>	08	06	00	02	00	25
<b>June 2011</b>	12	09	03	08	33.33	66.66
<b>July 2011</b>	10	12	10	09	83.33	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>44.57</b>	<b>64.42</b>

**DISCUSSION:**

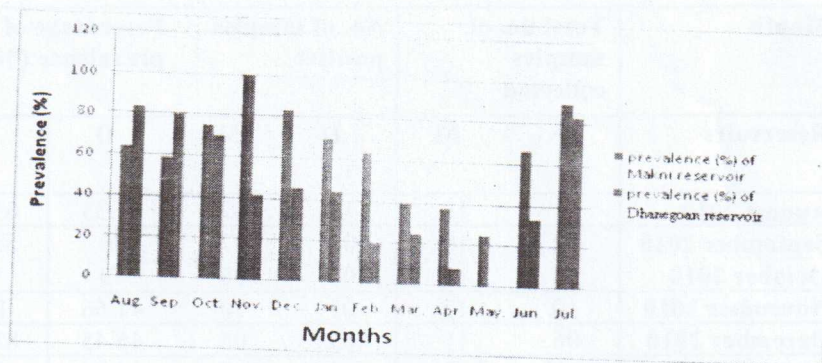
Samples were randomly collected from these two water reservoir and month wise prevalence was recorded for two years i. e from August 2009 to July 2011.

During the first year (August 2009- July 2010), total 247 Water samples were collected, of which 155 samples were found to be positive for protozoa and total percentage of prevalence was 60.47%. The maximum percentage of prevalence was recorded in the month November (91.66%) and minimum in May (16.60%) from Makni Reservoir. In Dhanegoan Reservoir, maximum percentage of prevalence was recorded in the month of September (83.33%) and minimum in April (33.33%). The percentage of prevalence of Dhanegoan Reservoir was recorded in this year (59.90%) and Makni Reservoir was recorded (61.04%): Table 1.

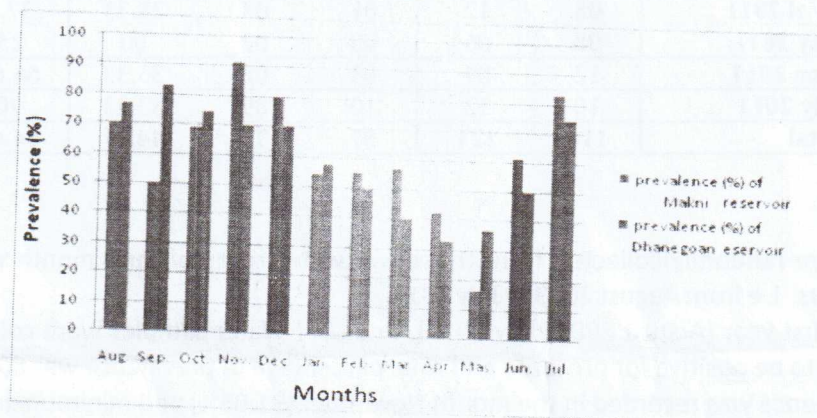
In the second year (Aug 2010 to Jul2011), total 237 Water sample were collected, of which 132 Samples were found to be positive for protozoa and total percentage of prevalence was 58.49%. The maximum percentage of prevalence was recorded in the month of November (100 %) and minimum in May (25%) from Makni Reservoir. In Dhanegoan Reservoir, maximum percentage of prevalence was recorded in the month of July-August (83.33%) and minimum in May (00%). The percentage of prevalence of Dhanegoan Reservoir was recorded in this year (44.57%) and Makni Reservoir was recorded (64.42%): Table 2 .

Following graphical presnentiaon showing the comparision between two reservoirs and month wise difference in their percentage of prevelence of protozoa during the study period of two years from August 2009 to July 2011.

**Fig: 1** Showing the month wise prevalence (%) of both reservoirs during the period of August 2009 to July 2010



**Fig: 2** Showing the month wise prevalence (%) of both reservoirs during the period of August 2010 to July 2011



**CONCLUSION:**

The Present study shows the month wise fluctuation in the prevalence of protozoa because of seasonal wise fluctuation in the physico-chemical parameters of both reservoirs. So This two reservoirs showing the fluctuation in population density of ciliates in relation to Physico-chemical parameters. But this study recorded the percentage of prevalence of protozoa was maximum in Makni reservoir than the Dhanegoan reservoir.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT:**

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## THE STUDY OF ICHTHYOFAUNAL DIVERSITY IN MAKANI DAM OF OSMANABAD DISTRICT, M.S, INDIA

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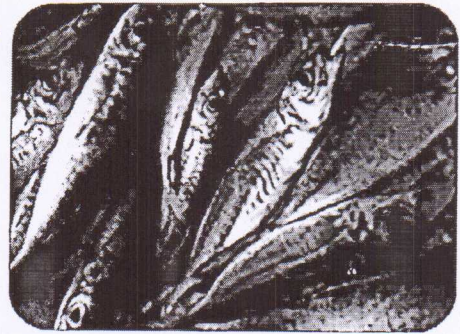
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### ABSTRACT :

*Ichthyofaunal diversity of Makani Dam in District Osmanabad of Maharashtra, India was conducted to assess the fish fauna. The ichthyofaunal of a reservoir basically represents the fish faunal diversity. The present investigation deals with the ichthyofaunal diversity in Makani Dam, Osmanabad during the year March 2015 to February 2017. The present study confirms the occurrences of 25 fish species belonging to 17 genera, 8 families and 5 orders. Order Cypriniformes was dominant in dam with 14 species followed by order Siluriformes with 6 species, Channiforms with 3 species and rest the order Clupeiformes and Mastacembeliformes by single species. The paper describes the detailed species composition their relative contribution and also some important points that may help to better understand the current scenario of ichthyofaunal diversity.*



**KEYWORDS :** *Ichthyofaunal diversity, Makani Dam, Osmanabad district.*

### INTRODUCTION

Aquatic biodiversity encompasses freshwater ecosystem including lakes, ponds and reservoirs, rivers and streams, groundwater, and wetlands. About 21,730 species of fishes have been recorded in the world; of which, about 11.7% are found in Indian waters. (Divya Kumudini Minj and R.K. Agrawal, 2015). Valid scientific descriptions exist for about 24,600 living species of fishes in 482 families and 57 orders (Nelson 2006). Freshwater fishes are a poorly studied group.

Fish are important palatable proteinous food for mankind. Fish constitutes half of the total number of vertebrates in the world. Fishes have formed an important item of human diet from time immemorial and are primarily caught for this purpose. Fish diet provides proteins, fat and vitamins A and D. Economic importance and scope of fish and fisheries especially in Maharashtra, it is essential to study the distribution and the availability of fish from river, freshwater reservoirs and tanks [S. E. Shinde, 2009]. Thus there is need to survey fish fauna associated with different fresh water habitats, which will help in planning methods for their production and effective exploitation. The freshwater ichthyofaunal diversity is changing and getting depleted fast as a result of the water pollution, destruction or degradation of habitat and invasion of exotic species [C. Revenga, 2005].

Studied have been made on Ichthyofaunal diversity of various fresh water bodies in India during the last few decades (Jayaram 1981, Jhingran 1983, Dutta et al., 2001, Mishra et al., 2003) However, scanty information is available from this region of India. Day (1875), Muddana (1971), Rajgopal et al., (1978), Mathew et al., (1979), Jayaram, (1981, 1999), Menon (1999) Jhingran (1983), Talwar et al., (1991), Harmar (1999), Kumar (2001) (Murthy 2002), Goswami (2006), Park and Shin (2007), Muley et al., (2007). Pawar et al., (2006) studied fish fauna

of pethwadaj dam, Nanded. Kulkarni et al. (2008) studied fish and fisheries of Derala tank, dist.Nanded, Maharashtra. Rohankar (2009) studied biodiversity of fishes in Aheri Lake of Maharashtra. Ravindar (2010) studied biodiversity of fishes in Dharmasagar reservoir, Warangal District, Andha Pradesh. Sunil Mondal (2014) studied ichthyofaunal diversity in Pakhanjore Dam of Kanker District, Chhattisgarh. Shivaji B Ubarhande (2016) studied Ichthyofaunal diversity from Khadakpurna dam, district Buldhana, Maharashtra, India.

The present investigation was undertaken to study the ichthyofaunal diversity of Makani Dam. The objective of study was to give recent data regarding ichthyofaunal diversity of the Dam, aiming to contribute a better knowledge of the ichthyofaunal diversity and a tool for conservation planning of aquatic environments in this region. It is the first effort made in this direction, various indigenous, commercially important and economically valuable fishes were found in the Dam Makani District Osmanabad.

### STUDY AREA

Makani Dam is also named as Lower Terna Dam. The lower Terna major irrigation is located on river Terna, a tributary of River Manjira near village Makani of Latur district of Maharashtra. The CCA of the project is 22168 hectare and the potential of the project is 18500 hectare. The GCA of the project is 25169 hectare. The irrigation from flow is in the Osmanbad district. In addition to this the Ashiv lift irrigation scheme will irrigate in 4740 hectare (ICA) of land with annual irrigation is 6890 hectare in Latur district.

#### The main components of the project is given below:

1. Earthen dam 3604 meter long with maximum height of 15.30 meter
2. Masonry dam 344 meter long including 207 meter long spillway. The spillway is provided with 14 radial gates of 12/8 meter each to pass design discharge of 10,700 cumec.
3. Right bank canal 74 km long and Left bank canal is 80 km. Annual irrigation from flow is 11610 hectare and from lift it is 6890 hectare.
4. An additional lift irrigation scheme at Ashiv to irrigate annually 6890 hectare (ICA 4740 hectare). The Ashiv lift is planned from the reservoir and it consist of 5 pumps house to lift water in five stages and the total static head is 130 meter (approx).

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

For the study of Ichthyofauna diversity, Fishes were collected from different fishing station by fisherman by using dragnets, castanets, gillnets etc. The collected specimens were preserved 10% formalin and subsequently identified by following standard reference (Jayaram, 1999, Talwar and Jhingran, 1991, Day – 1994, Datta, Munshi and shrivastav 1988)

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

In Makani Dam, 25 species of fishes are reported during the study period 2015 -2017, which are belonging to 17 genera of 5 order and 8 families, (Table No.1) where, among the collections 14 species from order Cypriniformes i.e. *Chela phulo*, *Cyprinus carpio*, *Labeorohita Labeocalbasu*, *Catlacatla*, *Cirrhinus mrigala*, *Puntisticto*, *Puntius sophore*, *Puntius chola*, *Thynnichthys*, *Rasboradaniconus*, *Lepidocephalichthyesguntea*, *Nemacheilus botia* and *Nemacheilus beavani*.

From the order Siluriformes, 6 species i.e. *Mystus vittatus*, *Mystusseenghala*, *Mystuscavasius*, *Wallago attu*, *Ompok bimaculatus* and *Clarias batrachus*. The Channiformes represents *Channa marulius*, *C. gachua*, *C. punctatus* while one species represents from Clupieoformes i.e. *Notopterus notopterus* and *Mastacembeliformes* represents one species i.e. *Mastacembelus armatus*.

25 fish species were identified and recorded in the Makani Dam, among these order Cypriniformes was most dominant constituting 56 % followed siluriformes constitutes 24 %, channiformes 12 %, Clupieoformes constitutes 04% and Mastacembeliformes 04 % of the total species showed in the (Graph No.1).

Sakhare V.B., (2001) have observed 23 fish species belong to seven orders from Jawalgaon reservoir in Solapur district (M.S.). Mahapatra, D.K., (2003) recorded abundance of cat fish in hirakud prakalp. Total 43

species were present in which 18 were commercially important. Kadam and Gaikwad, (2007) observed 23 fish species from Masooli reservoir district Parbhani. Battul, P.N., (2007) recorded 18 species from Ekruk Lake Solapur district where cyprinid family is dominant with 8 species. Sharma Chatra M. et.al, (2008) reported 87 species under 36 genera under the cyprinidae family from fresh water ponds of Nepal.

Shinde *et.al*, (2009) reported the ichthyofauna of Harsool - Savangi Dam Aurangabad (M.S) India. J. P. Sarwade, (2010) reveal the occurrence of 60 fish species belonging to 6 orders, 15 families and 36 genera from Indapur Dist. Pune (M.S.) India.. Rankhamb S.V, (2011) recorded 26 species belonging to 5 order, 7 families and 15 genera from Godavari river at Tq. Mudgal Dist. Parbhani., Ghube, M.D (2013) recorded 15 species belonging from 11 families and 5 order.

In India, hydro biologists have classified water bodies of known fish yield on the basis of their water quality (Jhingran, 1982). It is known that indiscriminate disposal of domestic agriculture and industrial waste bring about a change in the hydrogen ion concentration of the receiving water body, which may adversely affect the survival, distribution, growth and physiology of fish life (Nimbergi *et.al.*, 1985; Gupta *et.al.*, 1988) studied on limnochemical parameters, Ichthyofauna and Microphytes at Jhulawar.

The work will concluded future strategies for development and fish fauna conservation Makani Dam, Dist. Osmanabad (M.S.) India. Recent data regarding fish diversity of the Makani Dam, aiming to contribute to a better knowledge of the fish diversity and a tool for conservation planning of aquatic environments in this region. To maintain fish biodiversity has immense importance as it is not always possible.

## CONCLUSION

On the whole, taking into account, Fish biodiversity conservation represents another major environmental challenge at the global level, and will continue threat if there is no strenuous policy action to curb human activity. Few important management plans have been considered from the study for the fishery policies of the Government, such as, identification and listing of threatened and endangered fish species of freshwater body, determination of population size and distribution, find out the breeding behavior of threatened fish species which is essential for both *ex situ* and *in situ* conservation of the species, development of techniques of captive breeding and broodstock maintenance of fishes of potential economic importance. Therefore It concluded that it is necessary to educate the fisherman and made aware of the significance of integrated reservoir management through extension programmers of training and education.

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डॉ. पद्मराव देशमुख  
संस्थापक  
श्री शिवाजी शिक्षण संस्था

महाराष्ट्र राज्य  
अशासकीय महाविद्यालयीन प्राचार्य महासंघ

# ३७<sup>वे</sup> राज्यस्तरीय अधिवेशन

दि. रविवार ९ व सोमवार १० जुलै २०१७

## स्मरणिका

आयोजक  
राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठ प्राचार्य संघटना  
श्री शिवाजी शिक्षण संस्था, अमरावती द्वारा संचालित  
धनवटे नॅशनल कॉलेज

काँग्रेस नगर, नागपूर-४४० ०१२



**37<sup>th</sup> State Level Convention**  
of  
**Maharashtra State Federation of College Principals'**  
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**&**

Shri Shivaji Education Society, Amravati's  
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## Globalisation and Higher Education

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### Abstract:

The present paper is on Globalisation and Higher Education. In this paper it is try to understand concept of globalisation, connection of globalisation with education system. problems of globalisation on education. impact, effect of globalisation on education system. This paper is mainly focusing on Indian Education system and globalisation. This research paper is concentrated on different policies of government for education, different committees of government and their report on higher education. This paper is mainly divided into three parts 1) Globalisation and Higher education 2) Effect of globalisation on Indian education system 3) problems arises from globalisation in education system and solution on it. This paper concentrates on privatisation and its effect on society. In this way this paper is to understand, to explain, to analyse globalisation and higher education.

### Main Paper:

The thought of globalisation is explained in many religious books and even in religious thoughts. The base and main concept of globalisation is "The Whole World is my Home". But now a day the virtues idea or thought becomes corrupted; now a day mainly globalisation has economical stature and it becomes professionalization of globalisation.

Globalisation dissolves all economical, social and cultural boundaries and it gives freedom to export or import things, exchange ideas and thoughts. Globalisation is very attractive word that we are connected with the world. But in 1991 Indian Government executed different policies under the word of Globalisation. The Indian Government divided that policy into three parts 1) Globalisation 2) Liberalisation and last one is 3) Privatisation. In short it is called LPG.

In 1994 the World Trade Organisation (W.T.O.) it is mentioned that state government must privatise all banks, insurance policies, road, education etc. Due to privatisation those who are able to compete in competition: they are able to survive because they know their profits. To survive they use their energy, brain and wealth; that will not only benefits that field but whole society. The facilities, equipments are for progress and profit but that is controlled by very few group of empower people; majority people are suppressed under them. So it is very important that government must have control upon them.

Majority parents have strong belief that good education will brighten the future of their children. But majority people from society farmer, labour, vender, fisherman etc do not have good income, so they are unable to spend money on their children's education. It is important for government to start their own colleges, universities to give



What are the economical strategies for Higher Education? Is it higher education completely private property or public property or 50% private or 50% public property? This is very important question. From 1950 to 1990 Indian Government considered higher education is 50% private and 50% public property. Due to this government gave grants to colleges and colleges also demanded fees from students. National Knowledge Commission suggested that to maintain, expand and for equal access of higher education it is important to spend 6% but our government is only able to spend 1.5% which is very less. In this way it is only dream for us to have quality education that we never achieve.

Central Universities and Institutes are funded by the Central government But Deemed Universities, private Institutes are dropped from this fund. It shows that 33% universities and 51% colleges are unable to get fund from government. So these colleges maintain their things from the fee of students. Higher education is in common list, so expenditure of central government is more than state government on higher education.

After the acceptance of globalisation in 1990 and pressure of "GAT" Indian government is not ready to spend money on higher education. As per their policies higher education is private property and those who want to seek higher education must ready to pay for it. This tendency bandly affected on education system and it increases non-grant institutes. They accepts fee from the students. In 2006-07 the percentage of students who are admitted in non-grant colleges is 54%, in 2011-12 it is 60%. In government colleges that ratio reduced from 46% to 40%. To have economical solution for higher education government appointed different committees- Punaya Committee, Swaminath Committee but in the period of Bajpyee government Birla-Ambani committee mentioned that government must concentrate on primary education and hand over higher education to private field. The beneficiary of higher education must pay for it and for those who are economically backward must have policies of loan, scholarship etc. on the other side Narayanmurthy Committee in his report mentioned that give freedom of economy to corporate field in higher education. Due to these policies main companies from private field are eager to enter in higher education field. Their aim is not a social to give education but they have greed of economical profit. So middle class people and lower class people are unable to afford increased cost of higher education and they are dropped from it.

Less higher education opportunities, costly education, lower quality, out dated syllabus, insufficient facilities, low quality of professor, miss-management of universities these and there are many more problems of higher education. So it is important to concentrate on two main points 1) Due to catism there is group of people who is cut from education. But now their first generation is getting higher education; so it is important to inspire them for education 2) As per Sen-Gupta report 20% people have income less than Rs.20. so it is important to give them free education. Hence government declared various National Education Policies, introduced use of technology in higher education, invited foreign universities to give education, inspired many industrialists to enter in higher education field as their social responsibility. But still there is no effect up to mark. National Education Committee suggested to start at least 1500 new universities and that universities must controlled by the government. Then it is possible to increase ennoblement ratio, to maintain quality of higher education. On the other side privatisation increases partiality and have a control whole education system.

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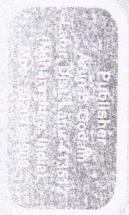
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लोकशाहीर अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांचे नाव मराठी साहित्याच्या इतिहासात आजून् आजून् घ्यावे लागेल, कारण त्यांचे साहित्य अनेक अधिनी महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे. आपल्या कर्तव्यातून समाजातील मानव जागा करून त्याला वाचा देण्याचे कर्तव्य अण्णाभाऊंनी केले. त्यामुळेच संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्रातच नव्हे तर देशात आणि जगात त्यांच्या साहित्याचा वाचक वर्ग तयार झाला आहे.

एका आंतरराष्ट्रीय चर्चासभेत अण्णाभाऊंच्या साहित्याचा जगात ख्यातिधर्मा अभ्यास होता ही आठिखाय आनंदाची बाबा आहे. परंतु प्रथम आपल्या कर्तव्यात आलेले सर्व लेख हे अभ्यासपूर्ण झालेले आहेत. या सभेत आलेले परिसीलनातून नव्या पिढीच्या अभ्यासकांना निरुत्सव करायचा राहिले.

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## अण्णाभाऊ साठे : व्यक्ती आणि वाङ्मय

प्रा.डॉ. रंजिल गजेंद्र साहेबराव  
शि.गु.रा.गे. शिंदे महाविद्यालय, परंडा

### प्रस्तावना :-

भारतीय समाजात एक मानव समूह दुसऱ्या मानव समुहाला किती हीन आणि तिरस्कृत लेखतो याचे उत्तम उदाहरण म्हणजे अस्पृश्यता होय. शतकानुशतके मानव समूह गुलामगिरीच्या नावाखाली भरडला जात होता. समाजामध्ये सामुहीक जीवन जगताना माणसाचे काही मूलभूत हक्क आहेत, अधिकार आहेत. ते हक्क अधिकार असल्याशिवाय मानव समाजाची प्रगती किंवा व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा विकास होऊ शकत नाही. या मानवी मूल्यांपासून अस्पृश्य समाज दूर होता. अशा समाजात वारणेच्या खोऱ्यात १ ऑगस्ट १९२० रोजी अण्णाभाऊंचा जन्म झाला. आणि साहित्याच्या एका नव्या प्रवाहाला सुरुवात झाली.

अण्णाभाऊ साठेंच्या साहित्य निर्मितीचा प्रवाह प्रथम शाहिरी रचना नंतर कथा व तद्नंतर कादंबरी असा राहिला आहे. त्यांची वाङ्मय निर्मिती ही आकृतिबंधाच्या सीमारेषा ओलांडून वास्तवाचे निवृत्त दर्शन अण्णाभाऊंनी आपल्या साहित्यकृतीतून उमटवलेले आहे. त्यामुळे अण्णाभाऊंचे साहित्य हे समाज परिवर्तनाचा विचार सांगणारे साहित्य होय.

जगाकडे पाहण्याची अण्णाभाऊंची मानवतावादी दृष्टी व तीक्ष्ण आकलनशक्ती यांचे दर्शन त्यांच्या साहित्यातून घडते. अण्णाभाऊंनी महात्मा फुले, छत्रपती शाहू महाराज व डॉ. आंबेडकर आणि कम्युनिस्ट पक्ष यांच्या विचारांशी बांधिलकी स्वीकारली होती. तीच विचारसरणी आपल्या एकूण साहित्यातून आविष्कृत केलेली आहे. तसेच अण्णाभाऊंची वाङ्मय संपदा ही बहुविध स्वरूपाची आहे. यामध्ये २० कथासंग्रह, ३० कादंबऱ्या, १४ लोकनाट्य, लावण्या आणि इतर स्फुट रचना अशा स्वरूपाची आहे.

### अण्णाभाऊंची परंपरा :-

इ.स. १८१८ पासून वाटेगाव येथे मातंग समाजातील साठे घराणे स्थायिक असलेले दिसून येते. १८१८ ते १८७३ या काळात अण्णाभाऊंचे पणजोबा राघोबा हे वाटेगावी राहत होते. त्यांना १८४१ साली मुलगा झाला. त्याचे सिधोजी असे होते. याचा कालखंड १८४१ ते १८९९ असा आहे. सिधोजी यांना १८८२ साली मुलगा झाला. त्याचे नांव भाऊ असे होते. भाऊ याचा विवाह वालूबाई नावाच्या मुलीशी १८९२ मध्ये झाला. भाऊ आणि वालूबाई यांच्या पोटी अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांचा जन्म झाला. त्यांची इतर अपत्य पुढील प्रमाणे आहेत. भागूबाई-१९१८, तुकाराम-०१ ऑगस्ट १९२०, शंकर-१९२२ हे बालपणीच वारले. शंकर-१९२५ (क्रमांक-०३ चा मुलगा बालपणीच

### वाङ्मयीन प्रेरणा :-

कम्युनिष्ट पार्टीने जोपासलेल्या जीवन विषयक दृष्टिकोनाचा आणि साहित्य विचाराचा अण्णाभाऊंच्या मनावर परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो. तसेच महात्मा फुले, राजर्षी शाहू आणि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या वैचारिक प्रेरणेचाही प्रभाव अण्णाभाऊंच्या मनावर झालेला दिसतो. कम्युनिष्ट पक्ष हा सर्वसामान्य कामगार आणि दलिततांच्या कैवाराचा पक्ष आहे. तो गतीशिल, पुरोगामी आणि बदलत्या काळाप्रमाणे नवीन मुल्यांचा स्वीकार करणारा परिवर्तनवादी पक्ष आहे. त्याचा त्यांनी जोरदार तिरस्कार केला. १९४२ चा कालखंड म्हणजे पराक्रमाचा, धामधुमीचा आणि बंडाचा होता. हिटलरने रशियावर केलेल्या लढाईच्या अनेक वार्ता वर्तमानपत्रातून गाजत होत्या आणि या सर्वांचे वाचन करून अण्णाभाऊंची प्रतिभा शीघ्र बनत चालली होती. अशा अवस्थेतच अण्णाभाऊंची लेखनी एक विलक्षण रुप धारण करून चुळबुळ करू लागली. प्रत्येक चळवळीच्या वेळी त्या-त्या प्रसंगाला धरून गाणी लिहू लागले. ही सर्व गाणी देशभक्तीपर, एखाद्या वीर पुरुषाच्या जीवनावर, दलितांवर होणाऱ्या अन्यायावर व कामगारांच्या आणि सर्वसामान्य तळागाळातील लोकांच्या जीवनावर लिहिलेली आहेत.

अण्णाभाऊंनी आपल्या बुध्दिला पटेल ते सत्य मानून समता, स्वातंत्र्य आणि बंधुत्व या मुल्यांवर आधारलेला वाङ्मयीन दृष्टिकोनाचा पाया निश्चित केला आणि आपल्या लेखानातून त्याचा पुरस्कार केला. सर्वसामान्य आणि दलित जनांची दारिद्र्यावर मात करून जगण्यासाठी चाललेली धडपड हे अण्णाभाऊंच्या संपूर्ण साहित्याचे मूळ केंद्र आहे. साहित्य हे माणसाच्या अज्ञानाचे उच्चाटन करून समाजपरिवर्तनासाठी एक अनमोल शस्त्र आहे. आणि त्यांची स्वच्छ भूमिका त्यांच्या साहित्यातून आपल्या प्रत्ययाला येते. यासंदर्भात आपल्या साहित्य लेखनाचे ध्येय स्पष्ट करताना अण्णाभाऊ 'वैजयंता' कांदवरीच्या प्रस्तावनेत म्हणतात, "जो कलावंत जनतेची कदर करतो त्याचीच कदर जनता करते", हे मी प्रथम शिकून नंतर लेखन करीत असतो. माझा माझ्या देशावर, जनतेवर, नितीच्या संघर्षावर अढळ विश्वास आहे. हा देश सुखी समृद्ध व्हावा, इथे समता नांदवी, अशी मला दररोज स्वप्ने पडत असतात. ती मंगल स्वप्ने पाहत मी लिहित असतो.

जगण्यासाठी धडपडणाऱ्यां माणसांची कर्म कहाणी अण्णाभाऊंच्या सर्व साहित्यातून आविष्कृत झालेली आहे. अण्णाभाऊ हे मार्क्सवादी विचारांचे पईक असल्यामुळे दलित माणसाला, कामगाराला, त्याच्या होणाऱ्या अन्यायाला न्याय मिळून देण्यासाठी आपली लेखनी द्विजवलेली आहे. साहित्य आणि मानवी जीवन यांचा अतूट संबंध आहे. म्हणूनच मानवी जीवनाचे समग्र दर्शन त्यांच्या संपूर्ण साहित्यामध्ये विखुरलेले आहे. गुलामगिरीच्या, जाती व्यवस्थेच्या चौकटीचा आणि भांडवलशाहीवृत्तीचा पाडाव आणि समता प्रस्थापित करणाऱ्या मुल्यांचे पोषण याची मांडणी अण्णाभाऊंनी आपल्या साहित्यातून केली आहे.

वारल्यामुळे त्याच्या स्मरणार्थ शंकर हेच नाव पुढे चालविले.) जाईबाई-१९२७. क्रमांक-०२ चे अपत्य तुकाराम म्हणजेच अण्णाभाऊ साठे होय. याचा मृत्यु १८ जुलै १९६७ मध्ये झाला. म्हणजेच १८१८ ते १९६९ अशी जवळ-जवळ १५० वर्षेहून अधिक काळ अण्णाभाऊंची परंपरा दिसते. त्यांचा मुलगा मधुकर साठे आजही कुलपरंपरा पुढे चालवितो.

### अण्णाभाऊं साठेचे छंद :-

अण्णाभाऊ साठे गरीब कुटुंबात जन्मले असले तरी लहानपणापासून त्यांना वेगवेगळे छंद होते. लहानपणी असणारे विविध प्रकारचे छंद भावी जिवनात थोर साहित्यिक होण्यास कारणीभूत ठरले. निसर्गाच्या सानिध्यत राहून निसर्गाच्या विविधांगी रुपांचे अवलोकन करून त्या निसर्गाशी समरस होण्याचे एक विलक्षण वेद अण्णाभाऊंना होते. माणसाच्या गर्दीमध्ये राहण्याची सवय त्यांना नव्हती. डोंगर दऱ्यामध्ये फिरून नदऱ्यांचे उगम, सरोवरे, जंगले हे सर्व पाहत असत. खेडयामध्ये असणाऱ्या अनेक यात्रांना हजर राहून तेथील दुकाने, कुस्त्या, डोंबाऱ्यांचे खेळ, मुरळ्यांचे नाच, पोवाडे आणि तमाशे यांनी त्यांचे मन आकर्षून घेतले. १९३२ ते १९३६ या काळात त्यांच्या छंदामध्ये आणखी भर पडली. लोकांगीते पाठ करणे, पोवाडे, लावण्या पाठ करणे, वृद्ध मंडळींकडून शौर्यकथा, शिकारकथा, दंतकथा ऐकणे व त्या इतरांना तन्मयतेने सांगणे, असे छंद त्यांना लहानपणापासून जडले होते. त्यामुळे शाहीर आणि ग्रामीण-दलित लेखक म्हणून त्यांची जडण-घडण होते गेली.

### शैक्षणिक जीवन :-

मुंबईला असताना तेथील लोकांची जीवन जगण्याची पध्दती आणि राहणीमान पाहून साठेना असे वाटू लागले की, आपल्याही मुलांनी शिकावे. दुसऱ्याकडून पत्र लिहून घेवून त्यांनी वाटेगावी वालुबाईकडे पाठविले. वडिलांच्या शाळेच्या तगादयाने त्यांनी शाळेत प्रवेश केला. १९२८ ते १९२९ च्या दरम्यानच्या काळात वाटेगाव आंध संस्थानात होते. तेथे दलितांच्या मुलांसाठी वेगळ्या शाळा असावच्या. सवर्णांच्या शाळेच्या व्हरांदयात किंवा एखाद्या झाडाखाली दलितांच्या मुलांची शाळा भरत होती. शाळेत प्रवेश केल्यानंतर एक-दोन दिवसांतच अण्णा भाऊंचे शिक्षकांबरोबर मतभेद निर्माण झाले आणि शाळेला पूर्णविराम दिला आणि ते मुंबईला निघून गेले. पोट भरण्यासाठी मुंबईला प्रयाण केल्यानंतर अनेक कष्टाची कामे करावी लागली. त्यावेळी मुंबईमध्ये वरळी भागात 'ज्ञानदेव' नावाच्या चुलत भावाशी त्यांची भेट झाली. ज्ञानदेवांनी त्यांची पूर्णपणे विचारपूस केली आणि त्याला आपल्या घरी नेले. त्यांच्या घरामध्ये रामायण, महाभारतासारखे ग्रंथ-पोथ्या इत्यादींचा संचय होता. हे सर्व पाहून अण्णाभाऊंच्या मनावर विलक्षण परिणाम झाला. अण्णाभाऊ दररोज ज्ञानदेवाच्या घरी जाऊ लागले. आपण निरक्षर आहोत याची मनस्वी खंत अण्णाभाऊंना वाटू लागली. ज्ञानदेवाजवळ बसून रामायण, महाभारताच्या पोथ्या पाठ झाल्या होत्या. ज्ञानदेवांनी अण्णाभाऊंस अक्षर ओळख करून दिली. तेथून पुढे अण्णाभाऊंना वाचनाचा छंदच लागला. अनेक प्रकारची वर्तमानपत्रे, साप्ताहिके ते दररोज वाचत.

अण्णाभाऊंच्या एकूण शाहिरीमध्ये प्रथम त्यांनी शाहिरी रचनेस सुरुवात केली विसते. १९४२ पासून त्यांनी आपल्या शाहिरी लिखनाला प्रारंभ केलेला विसते.

**पोवाडा :-**

अण्णाभाऊंनी आपल्या शाहिरी रचनेची सुरुवात पोवाड्यापासून केलेली विसून येते. त्यांची सिद्धहस्त लेखनी 'पोवाडा' या वाङ्मय प्रकारात ही एक वेगळे रूप धारण करून रसिक मनावर विराजमान झालेली आहे. अशा या पोवाड्यामधूनच त्यांनी सर्वसामान्यजनांची व कामगारांची दुःखे वेशीवर टांगून मुंबईच्या गिरणी कामगारांची होणारी अमानूस पिळवणूक चक्राट्यावर आणली व त्यांच्यावर होणाऱ्या अन्यायाला वाचा फोडली. असे सर्व विषय पोवाड्यावर आशयासाठी निवडून पोवाडा हया वाङ्मय प्रकाराला नवा आशय दिला. अण्णाभाऊंना पोवाडेकार म्हणून मराठी साहित्याच्या प्रांगणात त्यांना मानाचे स्थान आहे. यात तीळमाज शंका नाही. त्यांच्या एकूण पोवाड्यांची संख्या-११ आहे. 'स्तालिन ग्राड्या पोवाडा', 'बलिनचा पोवाडा', 'बंगालची हाक', 'पंजाब-दिल्लीचा दंगा', 'मुंबईचा कामगार', 'तेलंगणाचा संग्राम', 'अमळनेरचे अमर हुतात्म्य', 'महाराष्ट्राची परंपरा' आणि 'काल्या बाजाराचा पोवाडा' असे पोवाडे लिहिले आहेत. अण्णाभाऊंनी पोवाड्यामधूनच विरांच्या पराक्रमाचे रोमहर्षक वर्णन दलित पिडीत आणि उपेक्षितांच्या दुःखाची गाथा व गरीब-श्रीमंतांच्या वर्ण संघर्षातून निर्माण झालेल्या विविध समस्यांवर त्यांनी प्रकाश टाकला आहे.

**लावणी :-**

अखिल महाराष्ट्राला वेढ लावणाऱ्या लावण्या अण्णाभाऊंनी लिहिल्या. लोकनाटयातील कथानक आणि कथानकाला प्रसंगानुरूप लावणी यांची कलात्मक गुंफण केली आहे. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या स्वतंत्र अशा फारच थोड्या लावण्या विसून येतात. 'सुगी', 'माझी मैना गावावर राहिली' आणि 'मुंबईची लावणी' हया लावण्या त्यांच्या लोकप्रिय आहेत.

'माझी मैना गावावर राहिली' ती लावणी म्हणजे अण्णाभाऊंच्या हृदयस्पर्शी प्रतिभेचे कोरीव लेणेच आहे. ती लावणी छक्कड आहे. छक्कड मध्ये लेखन विषयाचा एक भाग सलग सहा ओळीमध्ये लिहिलेला असतो. मुंबईचा श्रमजिवी कामगार, त्यांची भाववेडी पत्नी मैना, या मैनेपासून भांडवलशाही व्यवस्थेमुळे त्यांची झालेली ताटातूट यांचे चिन्ण या लावणीत आहे. पारंपरिक लावणी व अण्णाभाऊंची लावणीचा घाट एकच आहे. पण आशय मात्र वेगळा लोकोक आहे.

आहे. पारंपरिक लावणी ही प्रेम, विरह इत्यादी गुणांनी युक्त आहे. तर अण्णाभाऊंची लावणी ही लोकनाटय :-

अण्णाभाऊंनी लोकनाटयाची निर्मिती करताना तमाशातील राजा, राणी, प्रधान, सेनापती ही कल्पनारंजक पात्रे वागळली आणि त्यांच्या जागी गावकरी, शेतकरी, श्रमिक, पाटील, पुढारी व राजकीय नेते अशा वास्तव जीवनातील पात्रे आणली. शोषण करणारा आणि त्याला बळी

पडणारा यांच्यातील संघर्ष, काळा बाजार, अन्नधान्य टंचाई, महागाई, दैन्य, दारिद्र्य आणि कर्जबाजारीपणा त्याचबरोबर मतदान आणि निवडणुका असे विषय त्यांच्या बहुतांशी लोकनाटयात आलेले आहेत. अण्णाभाऊंच्या लोकनाटयाचे आणखी एक वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे पारंपरिक तमाशातील 'सोंगाड्या' या ऐवजी 'थोंड्या' या नव्या पात्राची निर्मिती केली.

अण्णाभाऊंनी एकदरीत १४ लोकनाटये लिहिली. यामध्ये 'अकलेची गोष्ट', 'बिलंदर बुडवे', 'दुष्कालात तेरावा', 'पंथाचे लग्न', 'पुढारी मिळाला', 'लोकमंच्याचा वाटा', 'मूक मिरवणूक', 'माझी मुंबई', 'बेकायदेशीर', 'शेठजीचे इलेक्शन', 'देशभक्त पोटाळे', 'खाण्या चोर' इत्यादी वरीलपैकी बरीच लोकनाटय अत्यंत प्रभावी आहेत. १९४५ ते १९५२ या काळात ही लोकनाटये लिहिली व स्वतः सादर करून जनतेचे रंजन व प्रबोधन केले. ती लोकनाटये लिहून त्यामध्ये गरीबांढलचा जिद्दळा आहे, तो चिन्वित केला आहे.

**कथा :-**

साधारणपणे १९५० च्या दरम्यान कथा लेखन केलेले विसून येते. याच काळात मराठीत नवकथा लिहिल्या जात होत्या. त्या कथेचा प्रभावही त्यांच्या कथांवर होत नव्हता. त्याच काळात वि.स. खांडेकर आपल्या कथेतून दीन-दलितविषयीचा कळवळा मांडत होते. श्री. म. माटे हे 'उपेक्षितांचे अंतरंग' मधून दलितांच्या वेदनांचे वास्तव मांडत होते.

अण्णाभाऊंच्या कथेचा पिंड हा त्यांच्या स्वानुभवातून सजलेला आहे. शेतीचे आविष्कार साधण्यासाठी त्यांनी कथा लिहिली नाही, तर त्यांचे कथालेखन हे त्यांच्या जिवनानुभूतीच्या अपरिहार्यतेतून आविष्कृत झालेले आहे. अण्णाभाऊ म्हणतात, "माझी जिवनावर फार निष्ठा आहे. मला माणसं फार आवडतात. त्यांची श्रमशक्ती महान आहे, ती जगातात व जगाला जगावतात. त्यांच्या बळावरच हे जग चालते त्यांना विद्वुष करणे मला आवडत नाही. मी जे जीवन जगतो, पाहतो, अनुभवतो तेच मी लिहितो. मला कल्पनेचे पंख लावून भयारी मारता येत नाही. त्या बाबतीत मी स्वतःला वेडूक समजतो".

अण्णाभाऊंचे कथासंग्रह खुळावाडी, बरबादचा कंजारी, कृष्णकाठच्या कथा, भानामती, लाडी, गजाआड, निवंत काडतुस, वासलेल्या बंदुका, गुन्हाळ, नवती, निखारा, भुताचा मळा, रानवेली, वणव्याची काडी इत्यादी त्यांच्या कथामधून लढयाचे नवे दर्शन घडते. त्यातून त्यांच्या साम्यवादी दृष्टीकोण व्यक्त झालेला विसून येतो. सामान्यजनांना अन्यायाच्या प्रतिकारासाठी प्रवृत्त करणे, हा अण्णाभाऊंच्या कथालेखनामागील उद्देश आहे. अण्णाभाऊंच्या कथांच्या संदर्भात बाबुराव गुरव लिहिताना. "आजच्या मराठी लघुकथेच्या वैशिष्ट्यपूर्णतेशी अण्णाभाऊंची कथा फटकून उभी राहिली आहे. तरीही लोक माणसात रूनून मराठी वाङ्मयामध्ये तिने आपले स्थान पक्के केलेले विसते". म्हणजेच मराठी कथा विश्वात अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांच्या कथेला एक वेगळे स्थान आहे. तळागाळातील लोकांचे दुःख, दैन्य, दारिद्र्य यांचे अत्यंत तळमळीने चिन्ण करणारी ही कथा आहे.

**कादंबरी :-**

अण्णाभाऊंचे लेखन प्रामुख्याने ग्रामीण जीवनावर आधारित आहे. विचित्र दैवयोग, वैर, प्रेम, बदला, संघर्ष, अंधश्रद्धा असे विषय त्यांच्या साहित्यात व्यक्त झालेले दिसतात. मूक, दारिद्र्य, गुन्हेगारी, तुरुंग, शिक्षा, अन्यायाविरुद्ध टक्कर, जमीनदार व गुंड असे अनेक संदर्भ अण्णाभाऊंच्या लेखनात येतात. अण्णाभाऊंच्या कादंबऱ्यात जीवनाचा वेध घेण्याची दृष्टी कमी आहे, असे मत भालचंद्र फडके ह्यांनी व्यक्त केले आहे. अण्णाभाऊंनी दीर्घकाळ लक्षात राहिल अशी कादंबरी लिहिली नाही, अशी टीका राजा जाधव ह्यांनी केलेली आहे. फकिरासारखे तेज त्यांच्या अन्य कादंबऱ्यात दिसत नाही अशी टीका गंगाधर पाणतावणे ह्यांनी केलेली आहे. भालचंद्र फडके, राजा जाधव, गंगाधर पाणतावणे ह्यांची विधाने अण्णाभाऊंच्या लेखनावर अन्याय करणारी वाटतात. कारण अण्णाभाऊ आपल्या व्यक्तिरेखा अचूक निवडतात. त्यांचे निसर्गवर्णन वेधक असते. मोजक्या शब्दांत ते जिवंत व्यक्ति चित्रण करतात. पल्लेदार वाक्यरचना हे त्यांच्या लेखनाचे विशेष आहे. योद्धा आणि सूडाची भावना त्यांच्या साहित्यात प्रखरपणे व्यक्त होते. अण्णाभाऊंची आपल्या लेखनाविषयीची स्पष्ट अशी भूमिका आहे. ते म्हणतात, 'दलितोंचे जीवन प्रामाणिक हेतूने आणि निष्ठेने मी चिजित करणार आहे नी करत आहे'. अफाट जनसागरात गुलामगिरीच्या कचाट्यात सापडलेला, दारिद्र्याने गांजलेला, अगतिक झालेला माणूस केंद्रस्थानी मानून कादंबरी लिहित होतो. हा माणूस गुलामगिरीची बंधने झुगारून बाहेर पडतो आहे, संघर्षासाठी तो उभा राहत आहे, तो लढाऊ होत आहे, असे अण्णाभाऊंचे स्वजण आहे.

'वारणेच्या खोऱ्यात', 'फकिरा', 'चिजा', 'माकडीचा माळ', 'वैर', 'डोळे मोडीत राधा चाले', 'रानबोका', 'कुरूप', 'पाझर', 'केवडयाच

कणीस', 'अलगुज', 'राणगांगा', 'अहकार', 'रुपा', 'आघात', 'गुलाम', 'मुर्ती', 'वैजयंता', 'चंदन', 'चि खलातील कमळ', 'आवडी', 'रत्ना', 'वारणेचा वाघ', 'मास्तर', 'अग्निदिव्य', 'तारी', आणि 'आग' असे विपूल कादंबरी लेखन अण्णाभाऊं साठे यांनी केले. एकूण ४० कादंबऱ्या आहेत. मानवाच्या मौल्यवान हक्कापासून दूर आहे. ते कर्तबगार आहेत, अशा लोकांच्या जीवनावर प्रकाशझोत टाकणे हा त्यांच्या कादंबरी लेखनाचा हेतू आहे. सामान्य माणूस केंद्रबिंदू मानून त्यांनी लेखन केले आहे. त्यांची कादंबरी मानवावादी आहे. मानवावादाद त्यांच्या लेखनात भरून उरला आहे.

**सारांश :-**

अण्णाभाऊंच्या संबंध वाङ्मयीन व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा आलेख काढला तर प्रथम शाहीर नंतर कथाकार व तदनंतर कादंबरीकार असा त्यांच्या लिखाणाचा प्रवास दिसून येतो. अण्णाभाऊंचे जीवन, साहित्य आणि तत्वज्ञान हे सुटे-सुटे करून आपल्याला पाहता येत नाही, तर याची सूरम्य सांगड झालेली दिसून येते. जगण्यासाठी धडपडणाऱ्या उपेक्षित सामान्य माणसांची व्यथा, त्यांचे विचार, त्यांचा व्यावसायिक गुंता व एकूणच त्यांच्या जीवनाची होणारी परवड या सर्वांना केंद्रस्थानी ठेवूनच त्यांनी आपली वाङ्मय निर्मिती केलेली आहे.

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- ४) डॉ. गारोडे प्रमोद :- अण्णाभाऊंचे कादंबरी विश्व-कमल प्रकाशन, अंबरनाथ, जि. ठाणे, प्रथम आवृत्ती, सप्टें. २००६, पृष्ठ-२७
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