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## Original Article

### ROLE AND POLITICS OF PARLIAMENT REGARDING WOMEN RESERVATION

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#### Introduction

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, democratic governance system is considered as an ideal governance system and the Indian constitution has adopted the parliamentary democratic system and the Indian constitution has given the right to equality, equality, freedom and women have been given equal opportunities. But the mentality to implement it on a large scale is still not there. However, in Indian politics, with the 73 & 74 constitutional amendment, local self-government bodies got 33% and later 50% representation, and women's entry into politics became important at different levels. She began to realize herself as a woman at the political, social, economic and family level. Women leadership began to emerge at the rural level. But at the national level, the Bill on Women's Reservation is influencing politics, but the Bill does not seem to have been approved. This is the reason why the Women's Reservation Bill has been languishing in Parliament for a long time. There is a difference of opinion among the political parties in India regarding the women's reservation bill. Also, he seems to have little involvement in the decision-making process of his political party. Due to this, the Women's Reservation Bill must be passed. One of the reasons is the dominant patriarchal mentality in India. Therefore, political parties do not seem to have whole-hearted support. Due to this, the women's reserved reservation bill and the parliamentary role and their politics and the status of women in the parliament have been analyzed in this article.

#### Objective

- To study the Women's Reservation Bill.
- To study the journey of the Women's Reservation Bill in Parliament
- To study the governance of women's reservation legislation

#### Research Methodology

Primary and secondary sources and survey, analytical and descriptive methods have been used for the presented article.

#### Women's Reservation

The basic objective of reservation's positive discrimination policy is to create a more egalitarian society by correcting all the historical injustices of groups who have been wronged over the years, who have not been treated with dignity in public life, who have been deprived of education, opportunities. It is a major project to bring everyone on a level playing field of opportunity and status. Therefore reservation is positive discrimination. However, its purpose is to create an egalitarian society. This reservation is important for the political existence of women. This will lead to political empowerment of women. Women's political empowerment is based on three basic principles: 1. Equality between women and men. 2. Women's right to full development of their potential. 3. Women's right to self-representation and self-determination. There is a significant gender gap in the political decision-making process, hence the need for women leaders to come forward to inspire adolescent girls to contribute to nation building. Therefore, the use of reservation is to bring women forward in politics

#### Women's Reservation Bill

The original idea of this bill arose from a constitutional inquiry which was passed in the year 1993. This constitutional revision provided that one-third of the number of sarpanches of gram panchayats should be reserved for women. The Women's Reservation Bill was seen as a long-term plan to extend this type of women's reservation to the Lok Sabha and state legislatures. The Act reserves 33% seats for women in the Lok Sabha and all state legislatures. Reserved seats may be allotted on a cyclical basis to various constituencies of the state or union territory.

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Reservation of seats for women will end after 15 years from the implementation of this Research Act. This type of women legislators can empower women politically. Also this reservation is mandatory for all political parties, there is no special provision for OBCs in reservation, and reservation should be implemented for women of Anglo Indian community. Major such provisions are in the Women's Reservation Bill.

### **Women's Reservation Bill and Parliament**

In Indian politics, all the political parties have placed women's reservation bill in their party manifesto. Every political party promises about women during the Lok Sabha elections. But in the 1996 Lok Sabha elections, all the political parties in their election manifesto promised that 33 percent seats will be reserved for women in the state legislature and Lok Sabha. After the 1996 elections, the United Alliance government came to power at the Centre. This government introduced the 81st Constitution Amendment Bill in Parliament on 12 September 1996. This time, before the bill was introduced, all the political parties had expressed their readiness to support reservation. But actually, many political parties objected to this bill in the parliament. Although the bill was supported by the Left parties, other political parties opposed it. Mr. P.A. Sangma held talks with the Speaker of the Rajya Sabha and the bill was referred to a special joint committee headed by Communist Party of India MP Geeta Mukherjee. "In this 31-member committee, 21 were members of the Lok Sabha and 10 were members of the Rajya Sabha. It mainly included Congress' Sharad Pawar, Margaret Alva, Girija Vyas, Sushilkumar Shinde, BJP's Sushma Swaraj, Uma Bharti, Rita Sharma, Samata Party's Nitin Kumar, Bahujan Samaj Party's Jayant Malhotra, Telugu Desam Party's Renuka Chaudhary etc." (Prabodhan Prakashan Jyoti, (December 1998) : 38) This committee went to different states of the country and conducted direct interviews and submitted its report on 9th December 1996 in the Parliament. 1/3rd of the reserved seats should be reserved for women, in these reserved seats as per the provisions of the Constitution, reserved seats for Scheduled Castes and Tribes women should be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes as per the provisions of the Constitution, should be considered. There are only two seats in that state, one seat will be reserved and one seat will be general. There will be a reshuffle of seats in every election. (Prabodhan Prakashan Jyoti (December 1998): 37) such Recommendations made.

The 81st Constitutional Amendment Bill has been tabled in the next session of Parliament with the major recommendations made by such

Joint Committee. But during the period of trying to introduce this bill in the parliament, there were many political changes in Indian politics. The bill could not be passed due to objections from MPs from other backward castes. Again on 20 July 1998, the 82nd Constitution Amendment Bill was introduced in Parliament in a new form. At that time the National Democratic Alliance was ruling. At this time, Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee introduced the Women's Reservation Bill in Parliament. At that time, many political parties strongly opposed this bill. It mainly consisted of MPs from Samajwadi Party, Rashtriya Janata Dal and Bahujan Samaj parties. Almost all Muslim and OBC MPs in the House opposed the bill. Congress also changed its stance on the bill. Initially, the Congress announced its support for the bill in its current form. But under internal pressure, Congress leaders changed their stance and took the stand that there should be reserved seats for OBC and Muslim women. On this, some Congress MPs met the Prime Minister and insisted that this bill should not be tabled in Parliament. The then Lok Sabha Speaker Balayogi announced that the bill would not be tabled for some time.

The Women's Reservation Bill, which was tabled in Parliament both times in this manner, was not passed due to the opposing stance of various political parties. Further, on 6 May 2008, the women members of all the parties came together and presented the 108th Constitution Amendment Bill in the Rajya Sabha along with the preparatory work, which led to a discussion. The Bill was approved on 17 December 2009. But when it went to the Lok Sabha, many objections were raised, in which the performance of women was objected, there are many laws that protect women's rights and protection, and they opposed this bill by raising various questions, which shows the male mentality of the MPs. Two years later in 2010, this bill was passed in the Rajya Sabha bypassing all political obstacles. Apart from the BJP and the Left parties, the Congress got the support of some other parties. But despite having 262 seats in the Lok Sabha, the Manmohan Singh government could not pass the bill. The game of hide-and-seek is still going on in the Lok Sabha over the Women's Reservation Bill and all the political parties and the government seem unable to agree on it.

### **Obstacles in the way of the Women's Reservation bill**

- Those opposing this bill say that there should be separate quota for Dalit and OBC women. According to them, there is a difference in the

social conditions of upper caste, Dalit and OBC women and the exploitation of women of this class is more. They also say that there are anomalies in the rotation provisions of the Women's Bill, which should be removed.

- Along with this, there is also an argument that this bill will only increase the representation of urban women in the Parliament. Despite this, it is an interesting fact that women candidates from any party are not fielded in that proportion in the elections, so that their representation can be better.

**Women's Reservation and Political Party**

Every political party mentions women's reservation in its manifesto. The issue of women's reservation is always discussed in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha elections. Assurances were given that women's reservation would be given. This shows that the political side is conscious about women. But in reality, their participation in the functioning of political parties and elections is seen to be minimal. There are only 50 crore women in the country, since 1996 the Women's Reservation Bill could not be approved due to various reasons. Looks like a big deal. Women's reservation is not opposed to the general public, but it seems to be opposed to the male politician. Also, the political party leaders like Mayawati, Jayalalitha, Sonia Gandhi, Mamata Banerjee or the like do not seem to be implementing reservation for their women. The political party has shown that it is liberal towards women, but its party does not see such possibility of giving 33 percent candidature to women. There should be separate reservation for upper caste and Muslim women in the bill, both are socialist parties and Shiv Sena and DMK party's opposition to the bill seems intense. Or due to the reason that every political party does politics according to their convenience, the women's reservation bill seems to be stuck in the pit of politics.

**Participation of Women In Parliament**

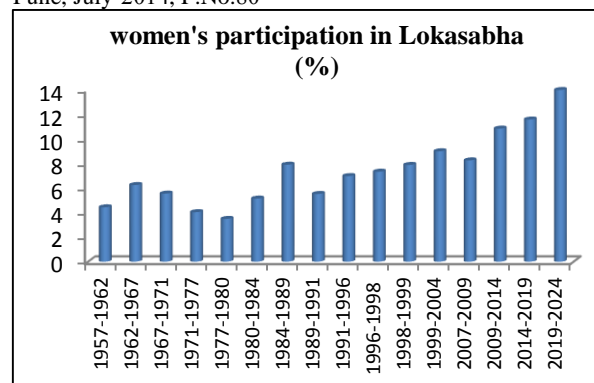
In the 2019 elections, the maximum number of women representatives have been elected to the Lok Sabha. The current auditorium has only 14 percent of the total membership. The condition of women's representation in the Upper House or in the Rajya Sabha is very low, and in spite of relative improvement in the last few years, the figure of 13 percent of the total number of members of the House has not yet been crossed. The situation is worse as the average percentage of women representatives in the State Legislatures, also known as Legislative Assemblies, is less than 10 percent. In a country where the population of women is half of its population, only 10-14 percent of women

representatives in the national and state legislatures reflect the open structural conditions of gender inequality in the field of legislative representation in India. Regarding the participation of such women, the numerical data of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha members is visible.

**Table 1.1**  
**women's participation in parliament**

Lok Sabha Year	Total Female	Total Percentage	Rajya Sabha Year	Total Female	Total Percentage
1957-1962	22	4.45	1952	16	7.30
1962-1967	31	6.27	1957	18	7.59
1967-1971	29	5.57	1961	18	7.56
1971-1977	21	4.05	1967	20	8.33
1977-1980	19	3.50	1971	17	7.00
1980-1984	28	5.16	1977	25	10.24
1984-1989	43	7.93	1980	24	9.83
1989-1991	29	5.54	1984	28	11.47
1991-1996	38	7.00	1989	24	9.80
1996-1998	40	7.36	1991	38	15.51
1998-1999	43	7.91	1996	19	8.52
1999-2004	49	9.02	1998	15	6.12
2007-2009	45	8.28	1999	19	7.75
2009-2014	59	10.86	2008	25	10.28
2014-2019	63	11.60	2009	25	10.33
2019-2024	78	14.00	2014	31	12.80

Source: Bulletin of Unique Academy, Monthly Issue-4, Pune, July-2014, P.No.80



In the above table, in the five Lok Sabha elections from 1957 to 1980, an average of 24.4 women members were elected. 59 women got elected in fifteenth Lok Sabha election, 63 women got elected in Solavya Lok Sabha election. Also, in the 17th Lok Sabha elections, 78 women were elected and their percentage is 14.00, and the maximum number of women are seen to be elected. For example, in Rajya Sabha or the hall known as the senior house of the Indian Parliament, the proportion of women members is higher than in the Lok Sabha. Initially there were 16 women members in the auditorium. Later on, the number of members increased to some extent. But again in 1998, the minimum number of members seems to be there. And in 1991, there seems to be an increase in the number of female members. From 1952 till today, the percentage of female members has remained in the range of 7 to 15 percent. As compared to the Lok Sabha, the number of members did not increase in the same

proportion as the number of members required in the real way.

### **Summary**

It is very difficult to strengthen the political status of women without reservation. The reason is mostly the male dominated mentality of the political parties. Reservation of one-third of the parliamentary and state assembly seats is mandatory or the issue has been dragging on for a long time due to political unanimity. The lack of institutional pressure and the inability of political parties to facilitate a significant increase in the number of national and state-level political women leaders is a matter of concern for gender-inclusive politics in India. Even after positive change in politics at the local level, it is difficult to incorporate the issues of all-round women empowerment into policy-planning and governance methodology without adequate representation of women in high positions in politics. However, due to institutional inaccessibility and structural constraints, women's participation in state-level and national representative politics has remained relatively low. However, increased political mobilization of

women can create favorable conditions to overcome such constraints. The need of the hour is Indian democratic participation which ensures descriptive as well as solid representation of women in politics and administrative institutions.

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## Opportunities of Revised NAAC Assessment & Accreditation Process



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## Role of NAAC in Improving Quality of Higher Education

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### Abstract:

*The Higher Education in India is the Second largest system in the world. It has witnessed many fold increase in its institutional capacity since independence. To protect the quality of the higher education institutions, the National Policy Mission propose the Accreditation unit. Based on this, University Grants Commission (UGC), under section 12 CCC of the UGC Act (Act 3 of 1956), established the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) as an Autonomous Institution on 16 September 1994 with Registered Office at Bangalore.*

*The National Assessment and Accreditation Council is in its 24<sup>th</sup> year of operation now. The decade-old history of NAAC is a story of many triumphs and tribulations. Addressing the quality concerns of world's second largest higher education system has meant, adding several dimensions to the experiences of quality assurance initiatives of NAAC. Quality assurance models, as with higher education systems themselves, are designed to fulfil long- term collective needs. The quality assurance agencies are obliged to face enduring questions such as defining and maintaining standards of quality and equally important need to keep their methodologies up- to -date and responsive to shifting societal needs. The aim of the present paper is to analyse and explain the importance and methodologies of NAAC and its impact on the quality of higher education in India.*

**Keywords:** National Policy Mission, Assessment and Accreditation, Triumphs and Tribulations, Quality Assurance Initiatives

### Introduction:

The Higher Education in India is the Second largest system in the world. It has witnessed many fold increase in its institutional capacity since independence. To protect the quality of the higher education institutions, the National Policy Mission propose the Accreditation unit. Based on this, University Grants Commission (UGC), under section 12 CCC of the UGC Act (Act 3 of 1956), established the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) as an Autonomous Institution on 16 September 1994 with Registered Office at Bangalore.

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council is in its 24<sup>th</sup> year of operation now. The decade-old history of NAAC is a story of many triumphs and tribulations. Addressing the quality concerns of world's second largest higher education system has meant, adding several dimensions to the experiences of quality assurance initiatives of NAAC. Quality assurance models, as with higher education systems themselves, are designed to fulfill long- term collective needs. The quality assurance agencies are obliged to face enduring questions such as defining and maintaining standards of quality and equally important need to keep their methodologies up- to -date and responsive to shifting societal needs. The aim of the present paper is to analyse and



explain the importance and methodologies of NAAC and its impact on the quality of higher education in India.

### **Quality Movement in Indian Higher Education:**

The important quality movements in India are explained below:

The University Grants Commission (UGC) with its statutory powers is expected to maintain quality in Indian higher education institutions. Section 12 of the UGC Act of 1956 requires UGC to be responsible for "the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examinations and research in universities". To fulfill this mandate, the UGC has been continuously developing mechanisms to monitor quality in colleges and universities directly or indirectly. In order to improve quality, it has established national research facilities, and Academic Staff Colleges to re-orient teachers and provide refresher courses in subject areas. The UGC also conducts the National Eligibility Test (NET) for setting high standards of teaching. Various committees and commissions on education over the years have emphasized directly or indirectly the need for improvement and recognition of quality in Indian higher education system. The concept of autonomous colleges as recommended by Kothari Commission (1964-66) has its roots in the concept of quality improvement. Since the adoption of the National Policy on Education (1968), there has been a tremendous expansion of educational opportunities at all levels, particularly in higher education. With the expansion of educational institutions, came the concern for quality. The constitutional amendment in 1976 brought education to the concurrent list making the central government more responsible for quality improvement. The New Education Policy (1986) emphasized on the recognition and reward of excellence in performance of institutions and checking of sub-standard institutions. Consequently, the Programme of Action (PoA) in 1986 stated, "As a part of its responsibility for the maintenance and promotion of standards of education, the UGC will, to begin with, take the initiative to establish an Accreditation and Assessment Council as an autonomous body". After eight years of continuous and serious deliberations, the UGC established NAAC at Bangalore as a registered autonomous body on 16th September 1994 under the Societies Registration Act of 1860.

### **History of NAAC:**

The milestones in the emergence of NAAC can be identified as follows:

- 1986: UGC constituted a 15-member committee on Accreditation and Assessment Council under the chairmanship of Dr. Vasant Gowarikar.
- 1987-1990: Nine regional seminars and a national seminar organized to debate Gowarikar Committee report.
- 1990: Dr Sukumaran Nair's project report submitted to UGC that reflected a consensus to have an accreditation agency accountable to UGC.
- 1992: The revised New Education Policy reiterated all round improvement of educational institutions.
- 1994: Prof. G. Ram Reddy committee appointed to finalize the memorandum of association and rules and regulation of the accreditation board (July 1994).
- 1994: National Assessment and Accreditation Council established at Bangalore (September 1994).



### **Value Framework:**

To promote cognizance developments and the role of higher education in society, NAAC (2004) has developed five core values:

1. Contributing to national development
2. Fostering global competencies among students
3. Inculcating a value system in students
4. Promoting the use of technology
5. Quest for excellence

### **Revised Accreditation Framework:**

The Revised Assessment and Accreditation (A&A) Framework was launched in July 2017. It represents an explicit paradigm shift making it ICT enabled, objective, transparent, scalable and robust.

### **The Process:**

Institutional Information for Quality Assessment (IIQA) and Self Study Report (SSR) the three level accreditation processes would be more ICT enabled with Student Satisfaction Survey and Data Verification and Validation adding value to the process. The first level would be submission of Institutional Information for Quality Assessment (IIQA) which is more or less similar to the Letter of Intent (LoI) of the earlier process. Unlike in the earlier system, two specific Windows will be opened in an year for HEIs to submit their applications. The first window will be from May –June and the second window will be from November-December. Attempts have been made to make the whole process user friendly and link the formats with National databases on HEIs. Towards this providing the AISHE reference number/code is mandatory at the application stage itself and affiliating Institutions can submit a self declaration with reference to the latest affiliation status. On acceptance of the IIQA, institutions can submit their data /information online in the formats provided as Manuals for Self Study Report (SSR). There would be no requirement for submission of hard copies of the SSR. The formats for submission of online SSR are available on NAAC website.

### **Data Validation and Verification (DVV) and Pre-qualifier Score:**

At the second level, data /information submitted in the SSR will be subjected to an online assessment mechanism/process with Data Validation and Verification (DVV) process after an online evaluation generating a pre-qualifier score. Institutions securing 30% on the quantitative metrics will qualify for onsite peer review/ assessment. The pre-qualifier scores are exclusive of the Student Satisfaction Survey (SSS).

### **Preparation towards Student Satisfaction Survey (SSS):**

The introduction of Student Satisfaction Survey (SSS) is an attempt to engage students who are the main stakeholders in the quality assurance process. The SSS is conducted concurrent to the DVV. The scores obtained in the SSS will be part of the overall CGPA. For taking the Student Satisfaction Survey institutions will be required to submit the details of all the students enrolled in the institution i.e. student enrolment number, Programme, Year of Study(1st year, 2nd year etc.),email Id and mobile number. NAAC will randomly select students for the survey to be responded on the questionnaire of NAAC. Response from 10% of the enrolled students qualifies for scoring on the metric.



### Onsite Assessment -Peer Review by Visiting Teams:

The onsite assessment will be a peer review by visiting teams nominated by NAAC and will focus on the assessment of the information provided on the qualitative metrics. The quantitative and qualitative metrics are distributed in proportion of around 2/3rd and 1/3 rd respectively. HEIs will submit the information and data online in the formats provided by NAAC. The compiled online SSR will be used for the onsite and offsite evaluations. Institutions scoring 30% and above qualify for the third level of A&A which would have two sub processes viz. Onsite assessment by visiting Peer Teams and generation of results by the NAAC.

a) an Onsite assessment of the qualitative components of the SSR by a visiting team resulting in generation of a qualitative report of the institution identifying the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges(SWOC) and assigning scores as per the performance on each of the qualitative metric.

b) On completion of onsite evaluation NAAC will combine the scores assigned by the teams, the pre-qualifier scores and the SSS to arrive at overall Criterion wise Grade Point Averages (CrGPA).

c) The final outcome will be placed for approval of Executive council of NAAC before declaring the Accreditation status and the institutional Grade.

Based on the size and scope of academic offerings at the HEIs, the number of days and experts for onsite visit may vary from 2-3 days with 2-5 expert reviewers visiting the institutions. The visiting teams' role would be very specific in the revised model limited to Qualitative Metrics (QIM). The teams would play an important role in reviewing the intangible aspects.

Unlike in the past NAAC will not pre-disclose the details of the visiting teams and HEIs will not be responsible for Logistics for the Visiting Teams. NAAC will make necessary logistics.

### The Grading Pattern – Introduction of Grade Qualifiers:

The revised framework will be more ICT intensive and 'outcome based'. The current grading pattern of NAAC (A++, A+, A, B++, B+, B, C, D) would be continued for accreditation.

CGPA	Letter Grade	Status
3.51 - 4.00	A++	Accredited
3.26 - 3.50	A+	Accredited
3.01 - 3.25	A	Accredited
2.76 - 3.00	B++	Accredited
2.51 - 2.75	B+	Accredited
2.01 - 2.50	B	Accredited
1.51 - 2.00	C	Accredited
< 1.50	D	Not Accredited

### Timelines for A&A Process in Inaugural window:

Two Window System Applications will be accepted from HEIs during two specified periods in an year, i.e., May 1st–June 30th November 1st–December 31<sup>st</sup> These two periods are



the two "Windows" open for seeking A&A applications following all procedural details. Any change in the timing of window will be notified on the NAAC website.

#### **Role of NAAC in Changing Scenario:**

Role of NAAC in the changing scenario of higher education needs to be redefined with respect to recognition cum accreditation, programme accreditation, national level ranking of universities, preparation of national benchmarks, national and international database, research and development centre, developing reports and policy papers to Government of India (GOI), accreditation of multiple accreditation agencies, recognition of regional/state level accreditation bodies etc.

Assessment and Accreditation by NAAC may be made mandatory for all higher education institutions of the country.

- NAAC may start programme accreditation
- Ranking of institutions may not be very much relevant when compared to grading
- All accreditation agencies including NAAC are to be accredited once in three years.
- While NAAC could be accredited by recognized international accreditation bodies, NAAC could perform this function for all the multiple accreditation agencies getting recognized by Government of India (GOI).
- NAAC grading and duration of accreditation may be linked and longer period of accreditation may be considered for the third cycle of institutional accreditation.
- NAAC needs to continue to be an Apex Assessment and Accreditation body for higher education institution, in the country providing vision and leadership.

#### **Challenges Ahead In Higher Education:**

The recent developments mainly globalization of education and the extensive use of educational technology have made the issue of quality measurement even more complex. The quality assurance systems have to constantly modify their procedure to address a growing variety of open and distance learning opportunities, which is stimulated by the use of information technologies. The review procedures developed for conventional system are hardly sufficient for electronic delivery methods, which has a wider reach.

A large number of institutions are offering distance education programmes. They use multimedia strategies, enrol higher number of students of heterogeneous backgrounds and differ considerably in their capacities to use electronic media and delivery infrastructure. The development has serious implications for quality assurance agencies.

A similar concern arises in the context of international students' mobility due to globalization of education. When student enrol in other countries of foreign universities offering programmes in the students home country, the study plans must be evaluated to establish equivalence of their degree programmes.

The emergence of private higher education institution is also a greater concern to maintain quality and standard. Privatization creates little problem but the commercialization of self financing institutions create lot of problems for maintaining quality as making profit is their main concern. They run the institution without well qualified staff, needed infrastructure, student facilities, research etc. In such type of institutions, the relationship between the capacity to offer quality programmes and the scale of delivery of services is hard to establish. Because of the internationalization of education, the solution to the major issues and problems concerning



quality assurance should be sought through co-operation among institutions and countries. Therefore, global effort is needed to deal with the challenge to quality assurance.

### Conclusion

An Internal Quality Assurance Cell has to play crucial role in protecting the quality of education service in India. The establishment of this cell is a mandatory task before every higher education institution that is planning to go for NAAC accreditation. Educational Institution, NAAC, AICTE, UGC and state and central governments has to impose certain kind of restrictions on every higher education institution in quality aspects of the service delivery which will place them in certain pressure in different quality dimensions. Now everybody has realized the importance of quality deliverables in this sector to protect the local institutions from the foreign institutions which has already entered into the country and received prominent response from the prospective students'. If our higher education institutions and regulatory bodies failed to maintain quality aspects in delivering the quality education service; those institutions definitely will disappear from the education map of India. Therefore sustaining quality in this crucial sector which will mould the future of our upcoming generations is a prime responsibility of our education system which will be possible only through continuous monitoring with the support of Internal Quality Assurance Cell of every Higher Education Institution.

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**ADAPTING ICT IN RURAL HEI'S: AN OVERVIEW**

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Amdar Shashikant Shinde Mahavidyalaya, Medha

**Introduction**

In the age of innovation and productivity, knowledge and technology has come to occupy a centre stage in national and international policy debates. Nations are focusing on ways to improve knowledge generation and sharing; and creation and flow of new technologies. In this scenario, it has been duly recognized that implementation and adoption of ICT in a nation at all levels, would certainly contribute and enhance its productivity, efficiency and growth.

ICT has a direct role to play in the education sector. It can bring many benefits to schools, educational institutions as well as to the community. ICT in schools add to knowledge production, information and communication sharing among the school community. The same has also been asserted by Al-Ansari (2006); Manduku, Kosgey and Sang (2010) and Sarkar (2012). In developed nations, the implementation of ICT in schools has been compulsory. The same is not true for developing countries like India. However, it has been universally accepted that implementation of ICT and acquiring ICT skills is essential for a more informed, learned and efficient nation.

**Need For Ict In Education**

ICT is the convergence of computer, communication and content technologies. It has attracted the attention of academia, business, government and communities to use it for innovative profitable propositions. In order to compete in a global competitive environment, a highly skilled and educated workforce with aptitude and skill sets in application of ICT is inevitable for every nation. ICTs are a potentially powerful tool for extending educational opportunities, both formal and non-formal, to previously underserved scattered and rural populations, groups traditionally excluded from education due to cultural or social reasons such as ethnic minorities, girls and women, persons with disabilities, children with special needs and the elderly, as well as all others who for reasons of cost or because of time constraints are unable to enroll on campus. Use of ICT will catalyse the cause and achieve the goals of inclusive education in schools.

Other benefits of ICT in education are:

- It has the potential to improve education system of the nation
- It can transform the nature and quality of education as a whole
- It helps to enhance the quality of education by facilitating new forms of interaction between students, teachers, education employees and the community
- It acts as and provides students and teachers with new tools that enable improved learning and teaching and adds to skill formation
- It improves the learning process through the provision of more interactive educational materials that increase learner motivation and facilitate the easy acquisition of basic skills
- It makes education more accessible for all, bringing education to the doorstep of children living in remote rural locations by means of enabling distance learning
- It provides access to a vast treasure of educational resources and content for improving literacy
- It leads to integration of technologies with traditional educational activities although it can never replace the conventional teacher-student relationship that is so crucial to the development process
- It offers more challenging and engaging learning environment for students of all ages
- It enables a knowledge network for students

- It provides greater flexibility and individualized learning facilities to learners
- It enhances the overall teaching-learning process
- It avails high speed delivery of uniform quality content at reduced cost bringing the cost of education from very high to very low
- It can serve multiple teaching functions and diverse audiences
- It facilitates in enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of educational administration and policy by improving the quality of administrative activities and progress

### **Challenges In Adapting Ict In Rural Higher Education Institutes**

Although ICT has the potential to improve education system of a country to a great extent, yet it is not the case in the developing countries. There are multiple issues and challenges confronting the implementation of ICT education in schools and educational institutions in these countries and the problems are much more magnified in case of schools located in remote villages and rural areas. For rural schools in specific, the introduction of ICT faces hindrances in the form of internal and external barriers.

Internal barriers to ICT implementation in schools in rural locations include:

#### **9) Lack of trained teachers**

A major obstacle in the use of ICT in rural education is the lack of knowledge and skills. There is dearth of dynamic teachers formally trained in ICT. Moreover, there is hardly any quality training imparted on a regular basis to teachers involved in ICT education.

#### **10) Unfavourable organizational culture and poor attitude and beliefs**

Often in developing nations, the educational organizations and school management fail to perceive the importance and seriousness of the role of ICT in education enhancement. Also, the teachers' attitudes and beliefs are outdated and orthodox. They are unaware and rigid and not willing to adapt to the change. They harbor false beliefs that ICT is meant primarily for the youngsters and are skeptical about the effectiveness and utility of ICTs in school education.

#### **11) Shortage of time**

In higher education institutes, teachers are usually burdened with multiple tasks other than teaching. Moreover, they have to teach all types of subjects along with ICT. They do not have time to design, develop and incorporate technology into teaching and learning. The teacher needs time to collaborate with other teachers as well as learn how to use hardware and software and at the same time keep oneself updated with the latest technology.

#### **12) Issues of maintenance and upgrading of equipment**

Maintenance and upgrading of ICT equipments in rural higher education institutes is subject to their limited financial resources. Largely, the government initiatives are restricted by budgetary constraints. The ICT projects in rural higher education institutes are not self-sustainable. When the projects launched by government or private sector phases out, the maintenance of equipments need to be borne by the students. The students often with weak economic backgrounds are unable to fund the maintenance and computing facilities expenses.

#### **13) Insufficient funds**

Appropriate and latest hardware and software facility availability determines the effective and efficient usage of technology. In developing countries, technology implementation into education systems is a difficult task as it requires a magnum of funds, infrastructure and support facilities. Lack or insufficiency of finances leads to redundant and obsolete infrastructure and equipments in rural higher education institutes

leaving a huge lacuna in the process of enabling ICT skills and imparting ICT education; thereby rendering the entire ICT experience meaningless.

### **Challenge of language and content**

A large proportion of the educational software produced in the world market is in English. Majority of online content is available in English. In developing countries, English language proficiency is not high, especially outside the urban areas which becomes a serious barrier to maximizing the educational benefits of ICT.

Crucial external barriers in the implementation of ICT in rural higher education institutes are:

### **Shortage of equipments**

There is lack of computers and computer-related resources such as printers, projectors, scanners, etc. in government higher education institutes in rural areas. The ratio of computer per student is insufficient. The option of private higher education institutes is very few or missing in these regions. There is a mismatch between the complementing resources and inappropriate combination of ICT resources result into reduced diffusion of technology as well as poor ICT understanding in these educational institutions.

### **Unreliability of equipment**

Even the basic ICT equipments and computers possessed by rural higher education institutes are unreliable and undependable. The higher education institutes lack up-to-date hardware and software availability. Old and obsolete equipments are major hindrances to ICT adoption and application.

### **Lack of technical support**

Rural higher education institutes face issues related to technical know-how, absence of ICT service centers, shortage of trained technical personnel. Whether provided by in-school staff or external service providers, or both, technical support specialists are essential to the continued viability of ICT use in a given school. Without on-site technical support, much time and money may be lost due to technical breakdowns. One of the major obstacle to optimizing computer use in higher education institutes has been the lack of timely technical support.

### **Resource related issues and internet**

Rural higher education institutes usually face trouble with respect to the availability of ICT related resources such as supporting infrastructure, uninterrupted electricity, supplementary resources like multimedia, projectors, scanners, smart boards, and so on. Despite being an integral component of the ICT, internet is lacking in most rural higher education institutes. Most higher education institutes cannot afford the high fees charged by internet providers and even where there is internet, slow or erratic connectivity destroys the very essence and impact of ICT.

Other external factors inhibiting the usage of ICT in rural higher education institutes are social and cultural factors inherent to these regions, lack of initiative by community leaders, corruption and burglary.

## **ICT INITIATIVES IN RURAL EDUCATION**

The government of India has announced 2010-2020 as the decade of innovation with special focus on ICT enabled education and acquiring of ICT skills for students. The motive of the national policy on education is to create an environment of integrated development for education and economic empowerment of rural students. Important initiatives and strides have been taken in the sphere of rural education:

- Computer literacy projects for teachers and students
- Mobile classrooms through IT buses

- E-Learning centers and kiosks for enhancing online education for social and economic change in rural society

Community Telecentres to meet the needs of ICT learning outside formal school setting  
Bicycle-based connectivity in rural areas

National award for teachers using ICT in higher education institutes in the teaching learning process

Development of IT curriculum

Innovative „Rural Reach Program“ by Infosys for imparting first hand ICT knowledge to children of grades 5-10 in villages

Higher education ICT initiatives such as E-Gyankosh, Gyan Darshan, Gyan Vani and various other distance education programs

### Conclusion And Suggestions

Revolution in information and communication technologies has reduced national boundaries to meaningless lines drawn on maps. In this scenario, education has been identified as one of the services which need to be opened up for free flow of trade between countries. India is developing as a knowledge economy and it cannot function without the support of ICT. The gap between demand and supply of education has necessitated the government and institutions to formulate policies for more beneficial use of ICT. In order to bridge the gap, it is necessary to evolve cooperation between public and private stakeholders. There is a need to focus on improving four aspects of ICT - access, usage, economic impact and social impact. The study makes the following suggestions for improving and enabling ICT education in rural India:

There is a need for public-private partnership for resource mobilization for funding ICT education in rural areas

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## Original Article

### THE PROVISION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIAN CONSTITUTION: IT'S IMPORTANCE AND IT'S GLOBAL PERCEPTION

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#### Introduction

Human beings are rational beings. They by virtue of being humans possess certain basic and inalienable rights which are known as Human Rights. Since these rights are available to them by virtue of being humans, as such they come into existence at the time of their birth. The Constitution of India as adopted in 1950 provides certain rights to its citizens known as the Fundamental Rights (Part-3, article 14-35). These rights are similar to those rights which are provided in Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights provided in International covenant on civil and political rights and international rights on social, economic and cultural rights. The Constitution of India is one of the most rights-based constitutions in the world. Drafted around the same time as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the Indian Constitution captures the essence of human rights in its Preamble, and the sections on Fundamental Rights those are as follows:

#### Fundamental Rights

##### Right to equality

Right to equality is an important right provided for in Articles 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of the constitution. It is the principal foundation of all other rights and liberties, and guarantees the following:

Equality before law: Article 14 of the constitution guarantees that all citizens shall be equally protected by the laws of the country. It means that the State cannot discriminate against a citizen on the basis of caste, creed, color, sex, religion or place of birth. Social equality and equal access to public areas: Article 15 of the constitution states that no person shall be discriminated on the basis of caste, color, language etc. Every person shall have equal access to public places like public parks, museums, wells, bathing Ghats and Temples etc.

Equality in matters of public employment: Article 16 of the constitution lays down that the State cannot discriminate against anyone in the matters of employment. All citizens can apply for government jobs. The State may also reserve posts for members of backward classes, scheduled castes or scheduled tribes.

Abolition of untouchability: Article 17 of the constitution abolishes the practice of untouchability. Practice of untouchability is an offense and anyone doing so is punishable by law. The Untouchability Offences Act of 1955 (renamed to Protection of Civil Rights Act in 1976) provided penalties for preventing a person from entering a place of worship or from taking water from a tank or well.

Abolition of Titles: Article 18 of the constitution prohibits the State from conferring any titles. Citizens of India cannot accept titles from a foreign State.

##### Right to freedom

The Constitution of India contains the right to freedom, given in articles 19, 20, 21 and 22, with the view of guaranteeing individual rights that were considered vital by the framers of the constitution. The right to freedom in Article 19 guarantees the following six freedoms:

Freedom of speech and expression, which enable an individual to participate in public activities. The phrase, "freedom of press" has not been used in Article 19, but freedom of expression includes freedom of press. Reasonable restrictions can be imposed in the interest of public order, security of State, decency or morality.

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Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms, on which the State can impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of public order and the sovereignty and integrity of India.

Freedom to form associations or unions on which the State can impose reasonable restrictions on this freedom in the interest of public order, morality and the sovereignty and integrity of India. Freedom to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India which is also subject to reasonable restrictions by the State in the interest of the general public or for the protection of the scheduled tribes because certain safeguards as are envisaged here seem to be justified to protect indigenous and tribal peoples from exploitation and coercion. Article 370 restricts citizens from other Indian states and Kashmiri women who marry men from other states from purchasing land or property in Jammu & Kashmir.

Freedom to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business on which the State may impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of the general public. Thus, there is no right to carry on a business which is dangerous or immoral. Also, professional or technical qualifications may be prescribed for practicing any profession or carrying on any trade.

#### **Right against exploitation**

The right against exploitation, given in Articles 23 and 24, provides for two provisions, namely the abolition of trafficking in human beings and Begar (forced labor) and abolition of employment of children below the age of 14 years in dangerous jobs like factories and mines. Child labour is considered a gross violation of the spirit and provisions of the constitution. Begar, practiced in the past by landlords, has been declared a crime and is punishable by law. Trafficking in humans for the purpose of slave trade or prostitution is also prohibited by law. An exception is made in employment without payment for compulsory services for public purposes. Compulsory military conscription is covered by this provision.

#### **Right to freedom of religion**

Right to freedom of religion, covered in Articles 25, 26, 27 and 28, provides religious freedom to all citizens of India. The objective of this right is to sustain the principle of secularism in India. According to the Constitution, all religions are equal before the State and no religion shall be given preference over the other. Citizens are free to preach, practice and

propagate any religion of their choice. Religious communities can set up charitable institutions of their own. However, activities in such institutions which are not religious are performed according to the laws laid down by the government. Establishing a charitable institution can also be restricted in the interest of public order, morality and health. No person shall be compelled to pay taxes for the promotion of a particular religion. A State run institution cannot impart education that is pro-religion. Also, nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any further law regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice, or providing for social welfare and reform.

#### **Cultural and educational rights**

As India is a country of many languages, religions, and cultures, the Constitution provides special measures, in Articles 29 and 30, to protect the rights of the minorities. Any community which has a language and a script of its own has the right to conserve and develop it. No citizen can be discriminated against for admission in State or State aided institutions. All minorities, religious or linguistic, can set up their own educational institutions to preserve and develop their own culture.

#### **Right to constitutional remedies**

Right to constitutional remedies empowers the citizens to move a court of law in case of any denial of the fundamental rights. For instance, in case of imprisonment, the citizen can ask the court to see if it is according to the provisions of the law of the country. If the court finds that it is not, the person will have to be freed. This procedure of asking the courts to preserve or safeguard the citizens' fundamental rights can be done in various ways. The courts can issue various kinds of writs. These writs are habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warrant and certiorari when a national or state emergency is declared, this right is suspended by the central government.

#### **Importance of fundamental rights**

Fundamental Rights allow a person to live in the society. Their importance can be described as follows:

- 1.They ensure all such freedoms which makes the life of a citizen happy and worth-living.
- 2.They provide equal status and opportunity to every citizen.



3.They save him from any kind of exploitation on the part of the state or any individual.

By definition, preservation of fundamental rights is essential to the society. The alleged benefits of denying fundamental rights can be illusory; the harms can be arbitrarily severe. To allow abridgment in any case, even to avert omnicide, would mean creating a decision procedure of when to abridge fundamental rights, which in turn means violating human rights based on merely an illusion of harm (by definition, illusion of harm is indistinguishable from harm; the society is obviously susceptible to illusions), which can cause omnicide from denial of rights to the society. Interested parties can deceive the public and the courts into believing the existence of a pressing need. They have done so in the past. The decision procedure for abridging fundamental rights would have to be created now (when there is no clear danger of omnicide), and since any procedure that allows abridgments of fundamental rights in a civilized society is unacceptably dangerous, the required procedure is to never to allow violations of fundamental rights. Any attempt to abridge fundamental rights is self-defeating. Fortunately, fundamental rights are very flexible: They allow concentration of power in the executive when necessary; detention of people who are not convicted of a crime can be nonarbitrary; only freedom from censorship aspect of freedom of speech is absolute; right to government sponsored nutrition is contingent on the economic situation; and so on. The flexibility reminds us that the rights protect the society (as a whole), and in the long term they protect national security as opposed to being balanced against it.

There may be no general agreement today, about what are fundamental rights, because different people have a different history, and different experiences. But, in history, with the philosophers, and especially American political scholars, the basic fundamental rights are spelled out in the Declaration of Independence, where it was written. "Pursuit of Life, Liberty, and Happiness." (originally happiness was "property", but Jefferson thought that sounded too mercantile, and changed that word). Also, other rights established in the first ten amendments known as the Bill of Rights, like Freedom of Religion, Speech, and right to petition your government because of grievances.

We have a right under constitutional law to a representative democratic government, and consent of the governed, which were part of John Lock's ideas concerning "social contract."The British also have similar "fundamental rights" that were established as far back in history as the Magna Carta, and with the French came many "rights" with certain Napoleonic Codes NOW, what is "importance" of these?

It helps society understand what is most important, and set their actions or laws in accordance with those "fundamentals. "There is an old saying about "you cannot get there, if you don't know where you're going." We must always protect our fundamental rights. If not, we no longer have the values and goals OF our ancestors.

We become a "different" people, perhaps much less good, when we do not defend things like freedom and liberty for all.

### **Global Perception**

The idea that human rights rest on the side of principles, while fundamental rights pertain to the realm of enforceable rules leads to deprive human rights of any capacity to actually protect individuals against stronger powers. If the notion of human rights is to play a significant role in our world. Their divergent interpretations cannot be left to the authority of independent courts or political bodies that are embedded in particular cultures. In fact, the independence of human rights from particular differentiated groups is what distinguishes international human rights from other fundamental rights, and justifies the special institutional setting through which they are to be enforced. This fundamental aspect of human rights, which pertains to the most classic international doctrine of human rights, ought not to be abandoned even if one accepts the contingent nature of rights as political decisions about common goods. This view, leads to limit the scope of human rights to very few rights, but also to strengthen their capacity to actually intervene in the political life of the international community. All fundamental rights (including human rights) are political decisions that cannot be disconnected from existing common goals of actors. If human rights are to be understood as related with decisions about the common good, they have to protect interests of individuals that are deemed to be so important for individuals in all contexts, and not as neutral universal laws independent of any context and choices of goals. The individual interests and the goods that

human rights aim to protect are regarded as so important that their promotion is taken as a goal in all social contexts. The notion of rights as interests outlined above can be substantiated by a notion of valuepluralism that does not deny that values can be universally intelligible.

This view argues that what leads different societies to make different public choices about common goods is not so much a different understanding of values, but the priority that they attribute to specific values in particular contexts, given that social objectives realise a plurality of intertwined values, which then attributes to them different contextual roles. Historical paths may indeed lead to different choices about priorities.

The fact that people do indeed agree on very few human rights is philosophically sound with this non-relativistic notion of value-pluralism. Human rights should be limited to these interests recognised as fundamental with respect to all social objectives. Hence, if a clash of interpretations emerges, the assumption is that any justification and interpretation by the courts should be independent of the particular common goals pursued in any society-alternatively, the rights at stake is simply not a human right. They are particular, specific goals on which there is actual consensus in all societies in their particular interpretation and definition-they are not general statement of principles. This actual and contingent consensus is the necessary and sufficient condition for us to use of the language of human rights as a distinct category.

### **Conclusion**

The relevant community is the human community of the world, as it can organise itself institutionally in order to promote a shared common good: the establishment of an international community collectively pursuing one and particular goal that is to set an

international community which protects those widely recognised fundamental interest of persons. What these interests are remains to be continuously renegotiated, debated and justified in a developing public arena that goes beyond closed cultural communities. The given interpretation of the meaning of human rights entails that their definition is the voluntaristic act of a community- a community that takes shape as a global community in setting the goal of the realisation of this particular choice of as a communal goal.

The distinction between universal human rights, and fundamental rights that only apply in particular contexts, is a difference of scope - not of nature. Like any right, human rights are defined in connection with a view of common goals to be publicly achieved through political institutions. Hence, they cannot be defined independently of an adequate institutional setting. Their existence cannot be independent of the existence of courts that are empowered to judge states and challenge their sovereignty- or at least with the idea of such courts or similar instruments. These are courts ad hoc, with the sole purpose of securing human rights, which means, a political agenda of promoting that particular common good of protecting vulnerable individuals.

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## THE CONCEPT OF HEGEMONY

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### Introduction:

Hegemony was a term previously used by Marxists such as Vladimir Lenin to denote the political leadership of the working-class in a democratic revolution. Gramsci greatly expanded this concept, developing an acute analysis of how the ruling capitalist class the bourgeoisie establishes and maintains its control. Orthodox Marxism had predicted that socialist revolution was inevitable in capitalist societies. By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, no such revolution had occurred in the most advanced nations. Capitalism, it seemed, was more entrenched than ever. Capitalism, Gramsci suggested maintained control not just through violence and political and economic coercion, but also through ideology. The bourgeoisie developed a hegemonic culture, which propagated its own values and norms so that they became the 'common sense' values of all. People in the working class identified their own good with the good of the bourgeoisie, and helped to maintain the status quo rather than revolting.

To counter the notion that bourgeois values represented 'natural' or 'normal' values for society, the working class needed to develop a culture of its own. Lenin held that culture was 'ancillary' to political objectives, but for Gramsci it was fundamental to the attainment of power that cultural hegemony be achieved first. In Gramsci's view, a class cannot dominate

in modern conditions by merely advancing its own narrow economic interests; neither can it dominate purely through force and coercion. Rather, it must exert intellectual and moral leadership, and make alliances and compromises with a variety of forces. Gramsci calls this union of social forces a 'historic bloc', taking a term from Georges Sorel. This bloc forms the basis of consent to a certain social order, which produces and re-produces the hegemony of the dominant class through a nexus of institutions, social relations, and ideas. In this way, Gramsci's theory emphasized the importance of the political and ideological superstructure in both maintaining and fracturing relations of the economic base.

Gramsci stated that bourgeois cultural values were tied to folklore, popular culture and religion, and therefore much of his analysis of hegemonic culture is aimed at these. He was also impressed by the influence Roman Catholicism had and the care the Church had taken to prevent an excessive gap developing between the religion of the learned and that of the less educated. Gramsci saw Marxism as a marriage of the purely intellectual critique of religion found in Renaissance humanism and the elements of the Reformation that had appealed to the masses. For Gramsci, Marxism could supersede religion only if it met people's spiritual needs, and to do so people would have to think of it as an expression of their



own experience. For Gramsci, hegemonic dominance ultimately relied on a 'consented' coercion, and in a 'crisis of authority' the 'masks of consent' slip away, revealing the first of force.

#### **Historicism:**

Gramsci, like the early Marx, was an emphatic proponent of historicism. In Gramsci's view, all meaning derives from the relation between human practical activity and the 'objective' historical and social processes of which it is a part. Ideas cannot be understood outside their social and historical context, apart from their function and origin. The concepts by which we organize our knowledge of the world do not derive primarily from our relation to things but rather from the social relations between the bearers of those concepts. As a result, there is no such thing as an unchanging 'human nature'. Furthermore, philosophy and science do not 'reflect' a reality independent of man. Rather, a theory can be said to be 'true' when, in any given historical situation, it expresses the real developmental trend of that situation.

For the majority of Marxists, truth was truth no matter when and where it is known and scientific knowledge accumulated historically as the advance of truth in this everyday sense. In this view, Marxism did not belong to the illusory realm of the superstructure because it is a science. In contrast, Gramsci believed Marxism was 'true' in a socially pragmatic sense, by articulating the class consciousness of the proletariat, Marxism expressed the 'truth' of its times better than any other theory. This anti scientist and anti-positivist stance was indebted to the influence of Benedetto Croce.

However, it should be underlined that Gramsci's 'absolute historicism' broke with Croce's tendency to secure a metaphysical synthesis in historical 'destiny' Though Gramsci repudiates the charge, his historical account of truth has been criticized as a form of relativism.

State and civil society -

Gramsci's theory of hegemony is tied to his conception of the capitalist state. Gramsci does not understand the 'state' in the narrow sense of the government. Instead, he divides it between 'political society' the arena of political institutions and legal constitutional control and 'civil society' commonly seen as the 'private' or 'non-state' sphere, mediating between the state and the economy. However, he stresses that the division is purely conceptual and that the two often overlap in reality. Gramsci claims the capitalist state rules through force plus consent, political society is the realm of force and civil society is the realm of consent.

Gramsci proffers that under modern capitalism, the bourgeoisie can maintain its economic control by allowing certain demands made by trade unions and mass political parties within civil society to be met by the political sphere. Thus, the bourgeoisie engages in passive revolution by going beyond its immediate economic interests and allowing the forms of its hegemony to change. Gramsci posits that movements such as reformism and fascism, as well as the 'scientific management' and assembly line methods of Frederick Taylor and Henry Ford, respectively, are examples of this. Drawing from Machiavelli, he argues that 'The Modern Prince' the revolutionary party is the force that will allow the



working-class to develop organic intellectuals and an alternative hegemony within civil society. For Gramsci, the complex nature of modern civil society means that a 'war of position', carried out by revolutionaries through political agitation, the trade unions, advancement of proletarian culture, and other ways to create an opposing civil society was necessary alongside a 'war of man oeuvre' a direct revolution in order to have a successful revolution without a danger of a counter revolution or degeneration.

Despite his claim that the lines between the two may be blurred, Gramsci rejects the state-worship that results from identifying political society with civil society, as was done by the Jacobins and Fascists. He believes the proletariat's historical task is to create a 'regulated society' and defines the 'withering away of the state' as the full development of civil society's ability to regulate itself.

#### **Education and Intellectuals:**

Gramsci gave much thought to the role of intellectuals in society. Famously, he stated that all men are intellectuals, in that all have intellectual and rational faculties, but not all men have the social function of intellectuals. He saw modern intellectuals not as talkers, but as practically minded directors and organizers who produced hegemony through ideological apparatuses such as education and the media. Furthermore, he distinguished between a 'traditional' intelligentsia which sees itself as a class apart from society, and the thinking groups which every class produces from its own ranks 'organically'. Such 'organic' intellectuals do not simply describe social life in accordance with scientific rules, but instead articulate,

through the language of culture, the feelings and experiences which the masses could not express for them. To Gramsci, it was the duty of organic intellectuals to speak to the obscured precepts of folk wisdom, or common sense of their respective politic spheres. These intellectuals would represent excluded social groups of a society, what Gramsci referred to as the subaltern.

In line with Gramsci's theories of hegemonic power, he argued that capitalist power needed to be challenged by building a counter hegemony. By this he meant that, as part of the war of position, the organic intellectuals and others within the working-class, need to develop alternative values and an alternative ideology in contrast to bourgeois ideology. He argued that the reason this had not needed to happen in Russia was because the Russian ruling class did not have genuine hegemonic power. So the Bolsheviks were able to see through a war of man oeuvre relatively easily, because ruling class hegemony had never been fully achieved. He believed that a final war of man oeuvre was only possible, in the developed and advanced capitalist societies, when the war of position had been won by the organic intellectuals and the working class building a counter hegemony.

The need to create a working class culture and a counter hegemony relates to Gramsci's call for a kind of education that could develop working class intellectuals, whose task was not to introduce Marxist ideology into the consciousness of the proletariat as a set of foreign notions, but to renovate the existing intellectual activity of the masses and make it natively critical of the status quo. His ideas about an



education system for this purpose correspond with the notion of critical pedagogy and popular education as theorized and practiced in later decades by Paulo Freire in Brazil, and have much in common with the thought of Frantz Fanon. For this reason, partisans of adult and popular education consider Gramsci an important voice to this day.

#### **Evolution:**

Gramsci's thought emanates from the organized left, but he has also become an important figure in current academic discussions within cultural studies and critical theory. Political theorists from the center and the right have also found insight in his concepts; his idea of hegemony, for example, has become widely cited. His influence is particularly strong in contemporary political science. His work also heavily influenced intellectual discourse on popular culture and scholarly popular culture studies in which many have found the potential for political or ideological resistance to dominant government and business interests.

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# Research Directions

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Research Paper of

Dr. /Shri. /Smt.:- Dr. Vinod V. Pawar

**TOPIC:- RECENT TECHNOLOGIES TO ASSESS AGRICULTURE  
SUITABILITY FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING**

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2018-19



## **Recent Technologies to Assess Agriculture Suitability for Development Planning**

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**Abstract:** Rural development is the process of uplifting the living conditions of the rural population by promoting access to economic opportunities and social services. It is also key component in ensuring poverty reduction. Developing rural areas is a key component in India's efforts to reduce poverty. It is also key ingredient in achieving inclusive growth. Creating rural development is a key component of India's rural economy, which is estimated to generate higher income and better employment opportunities. This paper aims to utilize the existing geographic information system to plan the development of a region in Satara district. Rural development is a process that aims at increasing the living standard of rural communities and ensuring a level of agricultural productivity. It is also known to reduce the poverty level.

**Keywords:** Agriculture Suitability, Geospatial technologies (GIS).

### **Introduction**

In India, more than 70 % of the population lives in rural area, so we need a very structured planning procedure should be used for the development activities and infrastructure facilities available in rural area. Planning requires association and integration of various activities with spatial and non-spatial characteristics. Geo-informatics based approaches to planning and management have of late gained prominence as they offer rational, efficient and effective solution. It also displays regions economic conditions and growth of the region. Geographic Information System is more helpful to management function in the planning process of the access agriculture potential area for the agriculture suitability.

This is aimed at supporting participation of agriculture in the mainstream economy. The geo-physical location should be on good land with at least medium to high land capability, with available water bodies and other institutions that could support the development of the agriculture hub in the Circle. The Medha Circle agricultural land is therefore such a focal area which aims at putting agriculture in its place as a contributor to the rural economy. The area consists of approximately 45 hector of land which if managed effectively can have a significant contribution to rural development. This justifies the need to assess and characterize different agricultural areas at farm level to evaluate their agricultural development potential and manage them according to their capability. A need was therefore identified to use geo-informatics tools validated with field data to assess a natural resource potential for agricultural development.

The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the importance of using Geographic Information System and Remote Sensing in supporting decisions for sustainable agricultural development. This is experimented within a rural setting where use of such technology is limited, despite having been used elsewhere in developed and developing nations.

### **Recent Technologies and Agriculture Suitability**

Sustainable agriculture and rural development practices have potential to reduce hunger and

poverty while sustaining the ecosystems that poor rural people rely on for livelihoods. Because of lack of research, rural areas face challenges related to agricultural sustainability, natural resource management, business diversification, agriculture efficiency, and long term growth and planning. Sustainable agricultural productivity in the 1970s was not a major issue as food resources did not appear to be threatened. The attention was on producing enough food to overcome the immediate problems of food deficit. However, the environmental effects of intensive agriculture, such as soil erosion, salinization, pollution of ground and surface water, and loss of biodiversity resulted due to land that was not utilized according to its sustainable potential that ultimately led to the concerns of sustainability of agricultural production challenges at global and national scale (FAO, 1995).

Sustainable agriculture involves efficient and effective management of environmental, economic and social aspects. GIS has proved to be an efficient and effective tool for spatial analysis and management of natural resources. GIS is a specialized branch of geo-spatial information technology that helps store, manage and analyze geographically referenced data. Remote sensing data collection systems such as aerial photographs and satellites provide periodic land use, land cover and other thematic information (Deichmann & Wood, 2001).

### Study Area

Jaoli tehsil of Satara district in Maharashtra state lies, between  $17^{\circ}57''$  and  $17^{\circ}25''$  north latitude to  $73^{\circ}32''$  and  $73^{\circ}57''$  east longitudes. In the Jaoli tehsil there are five circles and Medha circle is one of them. In the Medha circle observed that 4901 rural settlements and in that settlements 2855 joint and 2006 nuclear settlements. The total population of the Medha Circle is 23382 in 4901 houses. The total area of the Medha Circle is 8989.57 hectares. The mean minimum temperature is  $14.4^{\circ}$  C November month and mean maximum temperature is  $36.8^{\circ}$  C in May Month. Average rainfall is about 1250 mm.

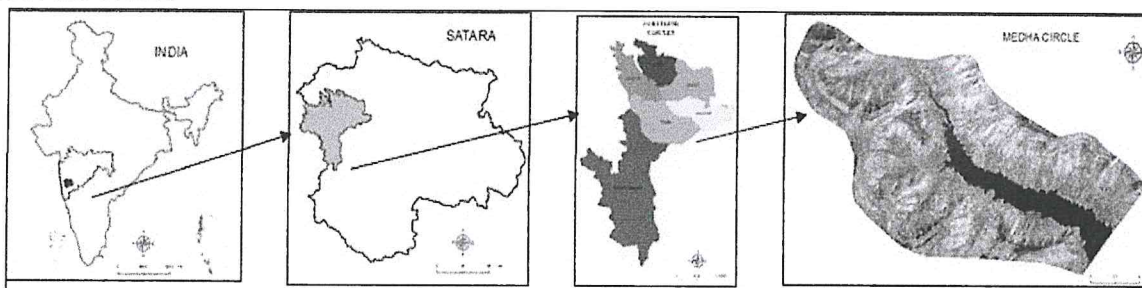


Figure- 1

### Geology and Relief

The physiography of Medha Circle is typical and interesting because the tehsil is located in mountain ranges and surrounding villages have hilltop and foothill locations. The circle and its surrounding area lie in the northern Sahyadri ranges, at the mean sea level varying from 600 to 1200 meter. Fissure volcanoes form these ranges, and the western part lies at the Kokan Sahyadri mountain ranges, which is part of Mahableshwar-Panchgani-Tapola-Vasota fort ranges. Venna River is the divider in the circle and it having various spurs and small valleys. A large area of hill ranges is under thick forest cover and this area presents the picture of intense erosion and ruggedness of landscape.

### Climate and Rainfall

The Jaoli tehsil and surrounding region experiences a monsoon type of climate, which plays a

major role and influences on settlement and agriculture. The climate of tehsil is favorable and healthy. The average maximum temperature ranges from 30°C to 35°C and it is highest in month of April. The average minimum temperature ranges between 14°C to 18°C and it is minimum in the month of December and January up to 8°C to 10°C. The average rainfall is about 1250 mm and it is highest in the month of July and August.

### **Drainage**

The general slope of the ground of the Jaoli tehsil is found in the south-east and north-east direction, so the various streams flow from the north of the Mahableshwar and Panchgani plateau, which drains their water into Venna, Kudali and Koyana River. The Venna and Kudali are important tributaries of the Krishna which dominate the drainage system of the tehsil that passes in the northward direction intersected by various roads and passes, and through the east-west direction of the region. Medha circle is located in the Venna River valley on both the sides of Kanher Dam backwater.

### **Soil**

The soil in the Medha circle belongs to in the three main class viz. Reddish brown (Laterite soil), Medium Brown (Shallow Laterite) and Light Black Soil. This soil used for 'Kumri' cultivation or tillage on account of heavy rainfall. Laterite soils are subjected to heavy leaching and high degree of erosion. The reason for brown colour is high proportion of iron oxide in the soil.

### **Database and Methodology**

The methodology adopted for the development of road network is to maintain digital database using spatial and non-spatial data. Spatial data includes all the topographic and thematic maps. The Medha circle road map prepared from Survey of India toposheet (SOI) and satellite image and it provides information about the exact location of drainage network, and further it is updated with satellite data to know newly formed stream. In the present study survey of India (SOI) topographical map of 47G/13 and 47G/14 on 1:50,000 scale used for creation of base map.

### **Software used**

ArcGIS- 9.2, Global Mapper and ERDAS- 9.1 softwares are used in this work.

### **Land Use/ Land Cover Medha Circle**

The land use/land cover planning is very important for proper management and planning because it gives an idea of land use patterns and trends of change land resources. It provides information about the spatial distribution, location, types and coverage of land. The land use map gives information about the usage of land and the changes on the earth surface. The information on land use/land cover patterns, their spatial distribution and changes over a time scale are the pre-requisites of preparing development plans.

The total area of the Medha Circle is 8989.57 hectares from which the total forest area is 1552.00 hectares. The total cultivable area including goucher and groves is 6213.41 hectares. The total barren land is 223.02 hectares. The hilltop hamlets include highest area covered by forest and the adjoining areas are barren land. In such villages, the barren land forms a major part of the barren land because of the steep slope. Villagers use this area as the grazing field. This is the reason for larger number of cattle in the hilltop hamlets. The barren land is more in the villages where mountain slope is steep. The land on the deep steep cannot be used for agricultural purposes as the process of soil erosion becomes faster.

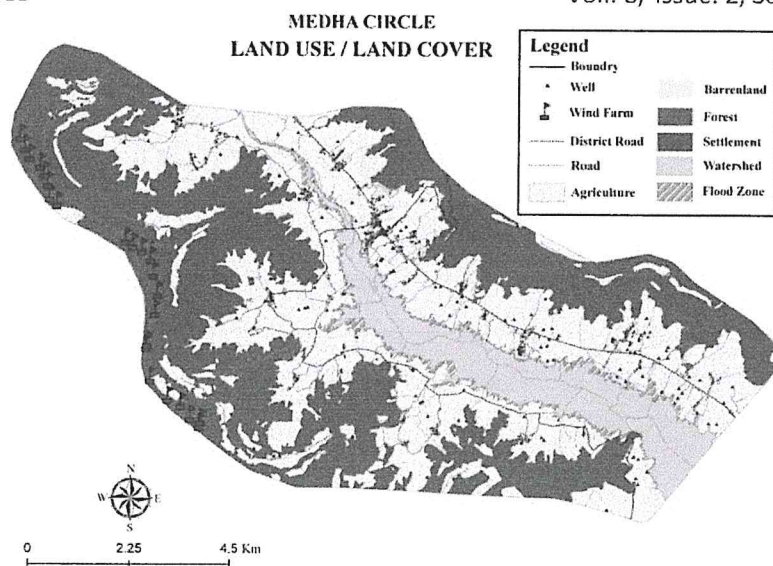


Figure- 2

### Agriculture Suitability

This study uses geospatial technologies to assess the agricultural potential of the Medha Circle, a rural area in the Jaoli tehsil of Satara District. This approach entails assessing the suitability in terms of land/soil and climate, which are determinant factors for agricultural development. Various spatial analysis techniques were used to model and assign classes of suitability based on the most important and yield limiting parameters such as rainfall, temperature and soil characteristics. Results indicate that the area is potentially suitable to a variety of agricultural commodities suitable for cultivation. This is however considerate of environmental and climatic constraints such as the availability of water for irrigation, improvement of the state of the environment, prevention of soil degradation due to erosion and compaction, improvement of soil fertility by means of sound farming and management practices. These outputs are presented within a user friendly GIS platform for a better decision support to the development agencies and government. The results also help to provide inputs for assessing financial feasibility of farming projects. This study therefore emphasizes the importance of geospatial technologies in informing and promoting sustainable agricultural development.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the Medha circle. They mostly depend on the agriculture. 67 % population of the circle is involved in the agriculture sector and allied activities. Male migrate to some metropolitan cities in search of employment because they do not have cultivable land and or the size of cultivable land is too small to fulfil their family needs. Proper planning of the cultivable and non-cultivable but productive land is necessary control migration of men to the larger cities which shall ultimately lead to the sustainable agricultural development.

Medha Circle in the Rabi season, the cultivable land under crop reduces to 40 % of the land under crops in the *kharif* season as the irrigation facilities are absent in the area. Traditional agricultural tools and techniques are still preferred in the villages in Medha circle due to small size of land holdings and ignorance about the advanced technology.

### Assess Agriculture Suitability

The land use planning and the assessment in the hilly terrains is a challenging task as there are

many biophysical and socio-economic factors. It is observed that there is good potential for horticulture and plantation on the deep slope unused land in the circle. The land use plan prepared in the study also focuses on conservation of the existing forests to maintain ecological balance apart from improved alternate farming practices. In the study area where the slope is from 0 to 5m, terraced farming is possible. Farmers owning the land can give it shape of terrace for farming purposes and grow regular crops. They can control soil erosion in the farm using stone walls. In the *khari* season they can direct water from streams to such farms so as to improve the quality of the crops taken. They can grow Strawberry if they can manage water flowing away through this slope. For this purpose they may opt for farm ponds. The stored water shall help them go for cash crops. Suitability of agriculture land use is determined on the basis of the climate, soil, water resources, topography, and environmental components and the understanding of local biophysical factors and land capabilities of the circle. The land evaluation method is the systematic assessment of land potential to find out the most suitable area for cultivation. The agriculture land suitability planning is made to identify suitable land for agriculture uses with optimum utilization causing minimum impact on the environment. The high slope gradient (above 5m) land is suitable for forest and horticultural products. Moderate slope gradient land (0 to 5m) is suitable for terraced farming. The land near water sources is identified as suitable for agriculture.

Figure no. 2 shows the agriculture land suitability of the Medha circle. The purple belt in the following figure indicates the ideal land suitability for the agriculture in the Medha circle. This land was used for the agriculture purpose but now days it is observed as the wasteland or barren land as it is covered by the Kanher dam backwater on both the banks of the Venna River. It is the flood zone land which opens in the month of November onwards up to the beginning of the monsoon. This land is more suitable for the agriculture. Venna river backwater deposited soil is stored in the flood plain on the river bank. Backwater level decreases when discharged through the dam for the purpose of irrigation. This soil is more favourable for the farming and cultivation of the vegetables, beans, maize, wheat, groundnut, watermelons, muskmelons, etc.

Medha circle total agriculture suitability area find out the 35.49 hector. In that wasteland area is 7.78 hector. The wasteland means the land which is uninhabited and uncultivated and which is no longer serving any purpose or is left out of cultivation. This land can yet again come in use for cultivation purposes. Medha circle Venna river flood zone total area is 11.58 hectars which opens in the month of November and remains open till May. It is richer and fertile for the cultivation of vegetables, bean, groundnut, and crops taken in the *Rubi* season. The land on the deep steep slopes of the mountain ranges can be utilised for horticultural purposes. There are provisions made by the government for horticulture cultivation. The government sponsors plants of mango, blue berry (*Jambhul*), amla, custard apple, and some medicinal plants such as Aloe Vera. People are not that much aware of these government schemes. There is a need of wider advertisement of these schemes among the farmers so that many farmers owning the barren land would try to bring it under cultivation.

On the steep slope areas i.e. the slope of 5 to 10m, farmers can undertake horticulture plantation. They can dig ditches of adequate size so as to grow the fruit plants like mango, custard apple, blueberry, blackberry, jujube, jackfruit, and medicinal plants like Aloe Vera, amla, *ashwagandha*, *rita*, *shikakai*, *tulsi*, etc. Most of the medicinal plants are delicate and need special care by the farmer. However, the plantation on the wasteland, that too suitable to the qualities of the soil,

would certainly increase their income. This shall encourage them to widen areas under plantation. They can avail financial assistance from the Agricultural Department from Jaoli tehsil.

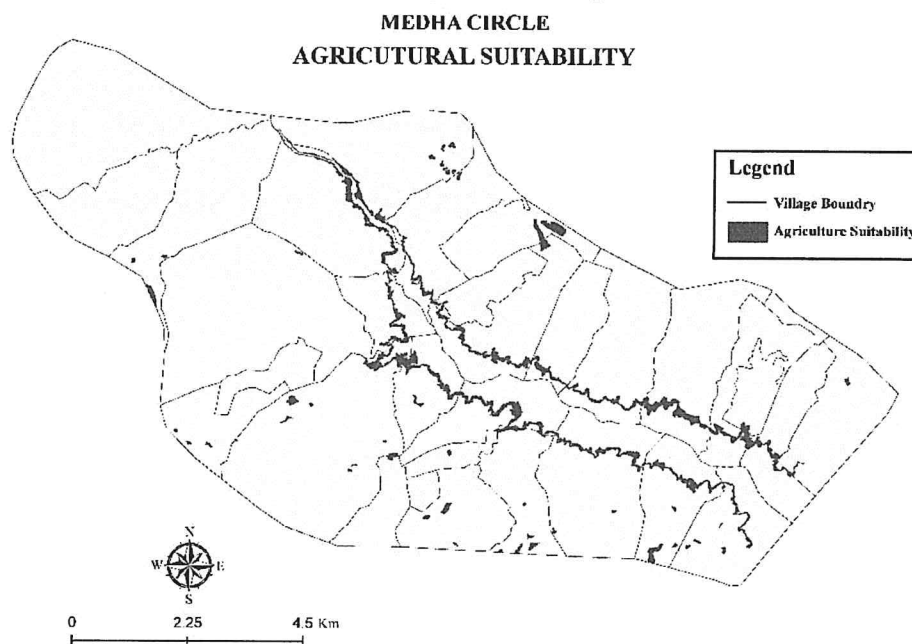


Figure- 3

### Conclusion

The analysis of this study is mainly focused on the identification of the highly suitable land for farming in the study area. The study includes the physical parameters only and need to incorporate the social and economic parameters. The use of high resolution satellite data will aid in analyzing finer areas. The identified zones have to be verified on ground level with other local parameters before the final implementation. This study showed how geospatial technology could contribute to informing efficient rural agricultural development. It provides an opportunity for holistic assessment of natural resources to inform sustainable agricultural development. Based on the site specific characteristics, it is possible to recommend particular crops and agricultural management practices that will contribute to the betterment of the rural economy and it provides a decision support platform to encourage implementation of sustainable agricultural development solutions.

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### महाबळेश्वरचा इतिहास

डॉ. भोसले संजय म्हणमंत

आगदार शशिकान्त शिंदे महाविद्यालय, मेढा

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मोबा. ९६२३०२४१८६

#### प्रस्तावना :-

सातारा जिल्हयातील महाबळेश्वर हे एक प्रसिध्द थंड हवेचे ठिकाण आहे. या शहरास प्राचिन काळापासून इतिहासाचा चारसा लाभलेला आहे. प्राचीन काळातील अनेक मंदिरे या शहरात असून त्यास ऐतिहासिक चारसा लाभलेला आहे. हे शहर सातारापासून ५३ कि.मी. अंतरावर असून या शहराच्या चारही बाजूंनी उंचच्या उंच डोंगर व नंदयाची खोरी विखुरलेली आहेत. महा, बल व इश्वर हे तीन संस्कृत शब्द एकत्रित केल्यानंतर देवांची शक्ती असा हातों यावरून देवांचा शक्तीशाली देव महादेव या देवतावरून या ठिकाणाला महाबळेश्वर हे नाव मिळाले. तसेच महावळ व अतिबळ या दोन पराक्रमी दैत्यांच्या नावावरूनही या शहरास महाबळेश्वर हे नाव ठेवण्यात आले आहे.

#### संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे:-

महाबळेश्वरची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी अभ्यासणे

#### संशोधन पध्दती :-

या संशोधनाकरीता दुय्यम साधनांचा आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे. याकरीता महाबळेश्वर ची माहिती सांगणारी संदर्भ पुस्तके, वृत्तपत्रे, नियतकालीके, मासिके, गॅझेटिअर इ. साधनांचा आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे.

#### महाबळेश्वरची भौगोलिक माहिती :-

महाबळेश्वर १७° ५५' उत्तर अक्षांश व ७३° ३५' पुर्व रेखांशावर आहे. महाबळेश्वरची समुद्र सपाटीपासूनची उंची ४७१० फुट आहे.<sup>१</sup> या महाबळेश्वरला जाण्याकरीता वाई पाचगणी मार्ग, मुंबईहून कोकण मार्ग महाबळेश्वरला येण्यास रस्ता आहे. तसेच सातारा मेढा मार्ग महाबळेश्वरला जाता येते. याशिवाय वाठार व कोरेगाव, सातारा येथिल रेल्वेस्टेशनवरूनही महाबळेश्वरला जाता येते. तसेच विमान प्रवासाकरीता पुणे हे जवळचे ठिकाण आहे. महाबळेश्वरला सर्वाधिक पाऊस पडत असल्याने येथिल हवामान आरोग्य वर्धक आहे. आक्टोबर ते जून पर्यंत येथिल हवा शरिरास अरोग्यदायी असते. येथिल हवामानात भात, नाचणी, वरी, वाटाणा, बटाटा, स्टॉबेरी, गुजबेरी, जाभूळ, पिसा, औंदुंबर अंबा, फणस इ. पिके व फळांचे उत्पादन घेतले जाते. महाबळेश्वर या ठिकाणी कृष्णा, वेण्णा, कोयना, गायत्री, सावित्री, भागिरथी व सरस्वती अशा सात नद्या उगम पावलेल्या आहेत.

#### महाबळेश्वर शहराची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी :-

राष्ट्रकूट नृपतीच्या पांडरंगपल्ली ताम्रपटात महादेव गिरीचा उल्लेख आहे. याच्या पुर्वेस अने (येण्या) नदी वाहत असल्याचा उल्लेख आहे. महादेव गिरी म्हणजे सहयाद्रीच्या डोंगररांगा होत. महाबळेश्वर येथे उगम पावणाऱ्या कृष्णा नदीचा उल्लेख खारवेलच्या हातीगुंफा शिलालेखात कन्हवेण्णा असा आला आहे.<sup>२</sup> महाबळेश्वरच्या आरण्याला भ्रमआरण्या असे पुरातन काळापासून नाव आहे. यादव काळापासून महाबळेश्वरचा उल्लेख मिळतो. तेराव्या शतकात देवगिरीचा यादव राजा सिंघन याने कृष्णा नदीच्या उगमापासून एक पाण्याचे कुंड बांधले पुढे इ.स.१२१५ मध्ये महाबळेश्वराचे मंदिर बांधले.<sup>३</sup> तर सिंघन राजाने नांदगणे गावाजवळ ज्याठिकाणी स्नान केले ती जागा सिंघन डोह या नावाने ओळखले जाते.



सादबांच्या न्हासानंतर या भागावर महाराष्ट्रातील शिके घराण्याची सत्ता होती. या घराण्यातील व्येगोजी याने तळकोकणातील चौऱ्याऐशी गावे जिंकली त्यास शिरकणटागा शिकेचा प्रदेश म्हणून ओळखले जाते. शिक्याची सत्ता कुमकुवत झाल्यानंतर अदिलशाहीचे सरदार चंद्रराव मोरे यांनी जावळी व महाबळेश्वर परिसरावर आपली सत्ता स्थापन केली. मोरे हे मुळचे कन्नोटकचे या घराण्यातील परसोजी बाजीराव मोरे यास १६ व्या शतकात यमुन अदिलशाहाने १२००० सैन्य देवून निरा व चारणा दरम्यानच्या प्रदेशातील घालवून देण्याची मोठी कामगिरी दिली. या रूधिक पट्यात गुजर, मामुलकर, मोहिते व महाडीक या आपल्या सुभेदारासमवेत शिके मातब्बर होते. 'त्यांचा त्रिमोड होईपर्यंत निजामशाहीचा धोका टळत नव्हता म्हणून मोऱ्यांना ही कामगिरी दिली ती मोऱ्यांनी यशस्वी केली. त्यामुळे मोऱ्यांना चंद्रराव ही पदवी दिली. त्यांचा मुलगा यशवंतराव याने बुऱ्हाण निजामशाहा बरोबरच्या युद्धात निजामशाहाचे हिरवे निशाण जिंकून आणले म्हणून जावळीचे राजे हा दुसरा सन्मानाचा किताब मिळाला. या घराण्यातील कृष्णाजी बाजी चंद्रराव मोरे यांनी सात नद्यांच्या उगमापाशी पंचगंगेचे मंदिर बांधले. जावळी प्रांताचा अधिकारी दौलतराव मोरे मृत्यू पावला त्याला मुलगा नव्हता म्हणून त्याच्या पत्नीने मोरे घराण्यातील एक तरुण यशवंतराव यास दत्तक घेतले. छ.शिवाजी महाराजांच्या प्रयत्नामुळे भाऊबंदकीचे बाधा न होता हे दत्तक त्रिधान पार पडले. छ.शिवाजी महाराजांच्या इतिहासात चंद्रराव मोरे म्हणून ज्याचा उल्लेख केला जातो. तो हा यशवंतराव छ.शिवाजी महाराजांना वाटले की, हे मोरे आपल्याला सामिल होवून आपल्या महत्त्वकांक्षेस खतपाणी घालतात परंतु तसे झाले नाही. अफजलखान वाईचा सुभेदार म्हणून आल्यानंतर मोऱ्यांनी अफजलखानाशी मैत्री समर्थ ठेवले अफजलखान आपले सुभेदारीचे वाई ठाणे सोडून विजापूरकडे गेल्यानंतर छ.शिवाजी व मोरे यांच्यात संघर्ष सुरू झाला. यानुच पुढे शिवाजी महाराजांनी चंद्रराव व त्याच्या भावावर हल्ला केला त्यात हणमंतराव मारला गेला. प्रतापराव मोरे विजापूरस पळून गेला. खुद्द चंद्रराव म्हणजे यशवंतराव याने आपली दोन मुले घेवून रायरीचा आश्रय घेतला. छ.शिवाजींनी त्याला पकडून आपल्या नजरकेदेत ठेवले. छ.शिवाजी महाराजांनी रायरी व जावळीचा प्रदेश काबीज केल्यानंतर महाबळेश्वर मंदिराचा जिर्णोध्दार केला. मोरे त्रिमल पिंगळे यांच्या मदतीन प्रतापगड किल्ला बांधला तसेच केदारेश्वर मंदिर उभारले.

सन १६५६ च्या सुमारास रामदास स्वामींनी जावळी शिवयर घळ, महाबळेश्वरच्या जंगलातून भ्रमंती केली. महाबळेश्वर येथे आल्यानंतर त्यांनी लोकांना धर्मोपदेश देण्यास सुरवात केली. या ठिकाणी त्यांनी दोन ते अडीस महीने वास्तव्य केल्यानंतर त्यांना अनेक शिष्य मिळाले. अनंत भट व दिवाकर भट गोसावी (महाबळेश्वरकर) यांना त्यांनी अनुग्रह दिला. पंचगंगा मंदिरामागे त्यांनी मारुतीची स्थापना करून अनंत भटांना या मारुतीची सेवा करण्यास सांगितले. समर्थानी गावोगावी स्थापन केलेल्या मारुती मंदिरापैकी हे पहिले मंदिर होय. छ.शिवाजी महाराजांची महाबळेश्वर देवस्थानावर फार श्रद्धा होती म्हणून त्यांनी जावळी जिंकल्यानंतर या देवालयस दरवर्षी १०० होनांची देणगी, सव्वा अकरा मन गल्ला, दोन भगवी वस्त्रे, एक शाल एक पितांबर व दररोजचे पुजा साहित्य इ. वार्षिक देणगी लावून दिली. महाराजांच्या वेळी महाबळेश्वर येथे गोपाळ श्रीधर भटट महाबळेश्वरकर नावाचा एक सुर्यानुष्ठानी राहत होता. प्रत्यक्ष छ.शिवाजी महाराज त्यांच्या मातोश्री जिजाबाई यांनी गोपाळ भटटाकडून गुरुपदेश घेतला होता. ६ जानेवारी, १६६५ रोजी सुर्यग्रहणाचा योग असताना छ.शिवाजी महाराजांनी आपल्या मातोश्री जिजाबाई व एक जेष्ठ मुत्सदी सोनोपंत विस्वनाथ डबीर यांची सुवर्णतुला केली असे जेथे शकावलीत नमूद आहे. हे सर्व सोने दान करण्यात आले.

छ.शाहू महाराजांनी इ.स.१७१२ मध्ये येथिल मंदिरास भेट देवून त्याचा जिर्णोध्दार केला. पेशवे काळात सवाई माधवराव पेशवे १४ आक्टोबर, १७९१ रोजी वाई मार्गे महाबळेश्वरला आले. महाबळेश्वरला भेट देणारा हा पहिला पेशवा होय. त्यांच्या बरोबर चार्लस प्यालेट व प्रायिस हे पेशवे दरबारातील इंग्रज प्रतिनिधी होते. पेशव्याने यावेळी महाबळेश्वर मंदिरास सतरा रूपये आठ आणे दान केले. १८१८मध्ये पेशव्यांची सत्ता संपुष्टात आल्यानंतर या भागावर ब्रिटीश राजवटीची सत्ता प्रस्तापित झाली.



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ब्रिटीशांच्या वारतव्यामुळे गिरीरथानचे वेगळे महत्त्व प्राप्त झाले. या शहरास प्राचीन काळापासून ऐतिहासिक वारसा लाभलेला असून त्याकाळातील ऐतिहासिक खुणा सांगणारी ठिकाणे महाबळेश्वर या ठिकाणी आहेत. ब्रिटीशांच्या अगमनामुळे या शहराचा विकास होवून ते प्रसिध्दीस आले.

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- Chief & Executive Editor





### महाबळेश्वर नगरपालिकेची स्थापना व राजकिय घडामोडी

डॉ. भोसले संजय हणमंत

मोबा. ९६२३०२४१८६

आगदार शिक्षाकॉल शिंदे महाविद्यालय, मंडा  
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#### प्रस्तावना :-

महाबळेश्वर हे सातारा जिल्ह्यातील एक थंड हवेचे ठिकाण म्हणून प्रसिध्द आहे. शहराच्या विकासातील महत्वाची घटना म्हणजे नगरपालिकेची स्थापना होय ब्रिटीश अधिकाऱ्यांच्या येथील आगमनामुळे शहराच्या वसाहतीत वाढ होवू लागली. ब्रिटीश अधिकारी शहरात वास्तव करू लागल्यानंतर तेथील व्यवस्था पाहण्याकरीता स्टेशन फंडाची निर्मिती करण्यात आली. या स्टेशन फंडा करीता शासकीय तिजोरीतून खर्च केला जात असे संपुर्ण शहरा करीता हा स्टेशन फंड लागू केल्यानंतर त्यास नगरपालिकेचा दर्जा देण्यात आला. त्यामुळे शहराच्या विकासास चालना मिळाली. नगरपालिकेचे सदस्य शासकिय अधिकारी असल्यामुळे स्थानिक लोकांच्या विकासावर भर देण्यात आला. त्यातून शहरातील लोकांकरीता शिक्षण, अरोग्य, रस्ते, पाणीपुरवठा, दिवा बत्ती इ, सोयी उपलब्ध झाल्या. नंतर नगरपालिकेच्या सदस्यांमध्ये शहरातील लोकांचा समावेश केला जावू लागल्यानंतर राजकिय घडामोडी घडून आल्या.

#### संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :-

- १) महाबळेश्वर नगरपालिकेच्या स्थापनेचा अभ्यास करणे.
- २) महाबळेश्वर नगरपालिकेच्या राजकिय घडामोडी अभ्यासणे.

#### संशोधन पध्दती:-

या संशोधनाकरीता नगरपालिकेतील प्राथमिक साधनांचा आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे. त्यामध्ये नगरपालिकेतील जनरल प्रोसिडींग, नगरपालिकेतील नगरसेवकांचे हजेरी पत्रक तसेच वृत्तपत्रे, पुस्तके, मासिके व इंटरनेट इ. साधनांचा आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे.

#### महाबळेश्वर नगरपालिकेची स्थापना :-

ब्रिटीश अधिकारी मालकम याने महाबळेश्वर या ठिकाणास भेट दिल्यानंतर त्याच्या नावे मालकम पेठ वसविण्यात आली. त्याला पुढे महाबळेश्वर हे नाव देण्यात आले. सुरवातीस हे ठिकाण रत्नागिरी कलेक्टर, ठाणे कलेक्टर सातारा कलेक्टर यांच्या नियंत्रणाखाली आले इ.स.१८२६ मध्ये साताराच्या रेसिडेंट जनरल ब्रिज्ज याने शिंदोळा पार्क या ठिकाणी बंगला बांधला त्यानंतर तेथे हळूहळू वसाहत वाढण्यास सुरवात झाली. या ठिकाणाला ब्रिटीशांनी हिल स्टेशन असे नाव दिले. इ.स.१८२७ मध्ये येथील कारभार पाहण्याकरीता सरकार तर्फे एक त्रिसदस्यीय समिती नेमली होती. या समितीत स्थानिक वैद्यकिय अधिकारी, वनअधिकारी व सुपरीटेंडन इ. सामावेश होता. या समितीस सरकारी तिजोरीतून काही ठराविक रक्कम घेवून ती या हिल स्टेशनच्या स्वच्छतेकामी वापरण्याची परवानगी होती. इ.स.१८६५ मध्ये या स्टेशनची सुधारणा करण्याची कल्पना काढण्यात आली या करीता या त्रिसदस्यीय समितीस नगरपरिषदेचा दर्जा देण्यात आला. इ.स.१८६६ मध्ये ही व्यवस्था पूर्ण स्टेशनास लागू केली. इ.स.१८६७ मध्ये ही त्रिसदस्यीय समिती बरखास्त करून येथील व्यवस्थापन टाऊन मुन्सीपालटीकडे सोपवण्यात आले. त्यानंतर २९ मे, १८६७ रोजी सरकारने या ठिकाणी मुन्सीपालटी स्थापन केली.



### महाबळेश्वर नगरपालिकेतील राजकिय घडामोडी :

इ.स. १८२६ ते १८८६ पर्यंत या हिल स्टेशनचा कारभार स्थानिक कमिटी मार्फत पाहिल्या जात होते. याची जबाबदारी सुपरिटेण्डन म्हणून डॉ.वालकर या सरकारी डॉक्टर कडे होती. इ.स. १८८६ मध्ये पौडल्यांदा दहा सदस्यांचे एक मंडळ मुन्शीपालटी करीता निवडण्यात आले. <sup>१</sup> शहराची लोकसंख्या फार कमी असल्यामुळे मुन्शीपालटीच्या सदस्यांची निवड सरकार तर्फे होत असत. या सदस्यांमध्ये काही सरकारी नोकर व काही शहरातील मोठ मोठे व्यापारी, प्रिन्सिपल नागरिक यांचा सामावेश होता. सरकारी नोकरांमध्ये सुपरिटेण्डन, महालकरी या शिवाय सर्वाडिक्कीजनल ऑफिसर, रीट फॉरेस्ट ऑफिसर, पोलिस फौजदार व सरकारी डॉक्टर यांचा सामावेश होता. या मुन्शीपालटीचा कारभार सानाग जिल्ह्याचे कलेक्टर यांचेकडे आला परंतु ते सातारा येथे राहत असल्यामुळे या मुन्शीपालटीचे सर्व अधिकार यॉक्ल सुपरिटेण्डनकडे आला त्याला मदत करण्यासाठी स्कूल कमिटी, असेसमेंट कमिटी इ.स्थापन करण्यात आल्या होत्या. सरकारी अधिकाऱ्यांचा नगरपालिका सभासदामध्ये सामावेश केला जात होता. परंतु त्या अधिकाऱ्यांच्या वेळोवेळी बदल्या होत असल्याने नगरपालिका क्षेत्रात विकास घडवून आणण्यास अडथळा निर्माण होत होता. त्यामुळे नगरपालिकेच्या सदस्य संख्या वाढविण्यात आली ती दहा वरून बारा करण्यात आली. यामध्ये सहा पेक्षा अधिक सभासद निवडून आलेले नसावेत तर सरकारी परिपत्रकानुसार तीन सदस्य हे नॉन ऑफिसियल म्हणजे अल्पसंख्याकांचे प्रतिनिधीत्व करणारे असावेत. तर तीन सदस्य सुपरिटेण्डन, महालकरी, सब डिक्कीजनल ऑफिसर पी.डब्ल्यू. डी. इ. अधिकारी असावेत. नगरपालिकेच्या सदस्यांच्या निवडी करीता विद्यमान नगरपालिकेचे पाच वार्ड तयार करावेत म्हणजे पाच उमेदवार निवडून येतील व सहावा उमेदवार टॅक्स देणाऱ्यांमधून निवडून देण्यात यावा. <sup>२</sup> असा नगरपालिका सदस्यांमध्ये बदल करण्यात आला. महाबळेश्वर मुन्शीपल बोर्डांना नागरिकांना मतदान करून सदस्य निवडून देण्याचा अधिकार दिल्याने बोर्डांने मुन्शीपल सदस्यांची संख्या दहा एवढी निश्चित करून त्यात चार सदस्य माजी अधिकारी व सहा सदस्य सरकार नियुक्त असावेत असे ठरविण्यात आले. <sup>३</sup> त्यानुसार मुन्शीपल बोर्डांने १९३१ मध्ये नगरपालिका सदस्यांमध्ये घट करून सदस्य संख्या कमी केली.

भारत सरकारच्या १९३५ च्या कायद्याने प्रांतांना स्वायत्ता देण्यात आली. त्यामुळे महाबळेश्वर नगरपालिकेत सदस्य निवडीकरीता पहिल्यांदा निवडणुक घेण्यात आली. त्यात बारा नगरसेवक निश्चीत करण्यात आले. त्यापैकी दोन नगरसेवक सरकारी अधिकारी होते. तर दहा नगरसेवकांच्या निवडीकरीता नगरपालिकेचे ३ वार्ड करण्यात आले. या निवडणुकीमध्ये पहिल्यांदाच १ सिट हरिजनांकरीता व ३ सिट अल्पसंख्याकाकरीता राखीव ठेवण्यात आल्या होत्या. <sup>४</sup> शहराच्या विकासाकरीता या निवडणुकीनंतर मॅनेजमेंट कमिटी, असेसमेंट कमीटी, स्कूल कमिटी, बिल्डींग कमिटी स्थापन करण्यात आली. शहराची लोकसंख्या वाढू लागल्यानंतर नगरपालिकेची सदस्य संख्या चौदा करण्यात आली. त्यात बारा सदस्य लोकनियुक्त होत तर दोन शासकिय अधिकाऱ्यांचा सामावेश होता. महाराष्ट्र नगरपालिका अधिनियम १९६५ लागू केल्यानंतर या नगरपालिकेस क वर्ग नगरपालिकेचा दर्जा देण्यात आला. त्यानंतर नगरपालिकेची सदस्य संख्या पंधरा करण्यात आली. त्यात स्त्रियासाठी राखीव जागा ठेवण्यात आली. १९६७ च्या निवडणुकीत श्रीमती धीटी इराणी यांची लोकनियुक्त अध्यक्ष म्हणून निवड करण्यात आली. <sup>५</sup> तर १९७४ च्या निवडणुकीत नगराध्यक्ष थेट जनतेमधून निवडला जावू लागला त्यामुळे या निवडणुकीला महत्व प्राप्त झाले. या निवडणुकीत श्री.श.रा.माळवदे यांची थेट जनतेतून नगराध्यक्ष म्हणून निवड करण्यात आली. <sup>६</sup> १९८१ ते १९९१ या काळात शासनाचा निवडणुकीबाबत कोणताही अध्यादेश नसल्याने नगरपालिकेचा कारभार प्रशासकांमार्फत चालविला जावू लागला. पुढे नगरपालिकेच्या सदस्य संख्येत व प्रभाग रचनेत बदल करण्यात आला त्यानुसार नगरपालिका हद्दीत दहा सदस्यांकरीता दहा प्रभाग पाडण्यात आले तर चार सदस्य स्विकृत घेण्यात आले. यानंतर नगरपालिकेच्या सदस्य संख्येत वाढ करण्यात येवून सदस्य संख्या सतरा करण्यात आली. याकरीता सतरा प्रभाग पाडण्यात आले होते.



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**समारोप:-**

ब्रिटीश अधिकाऱ्यांच्या बसाहतीमुळे महाबळेश्वर या हिल स्टेशनारा नगरपालिकेचा दर्जा देण्यात आला. त्यामुळे शहरात राहणाऱ्या लोकांना पाणी पुरवठा, अरोग्य सोयी, शिक्षण, दळणवळण, करमणुक अशा प्रार्थामक सोयीसुविधा उपलब्ध होवू लागल्या त्यामुळे शहर विकासास चालना मिळाली तर शहराच्या विकासाकरीता नगरपालिकेची स्थापना झाल्यानंतर नगरपालिकेच्या सदस्यांमध्ये स्थानिक नागरिकांचा सहभाग घेण्यास सुरवात झाल्यानंतर नगरपालिकेत राजकिय घडामोडी घडून आल्या. त्यामुळे शहरातील नागरिकांना स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था व त्यांची कार्यप्रणाली याचा माहिती होवू लागली. त्यामुळे शहराच्या विकासास चालना मिळाली.

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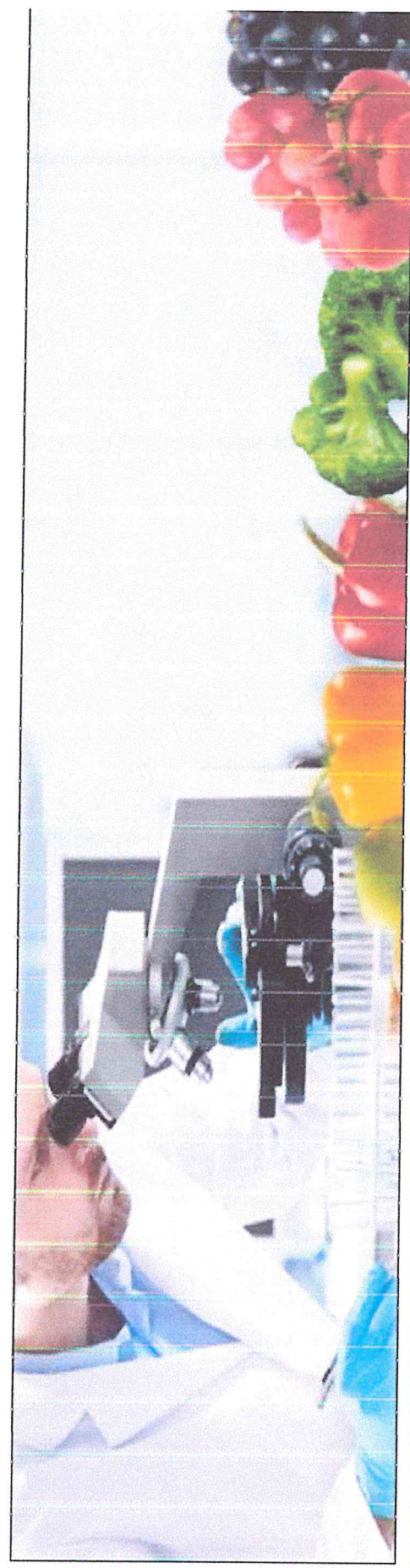
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## Exploration and documentation of wild food plants from Satara district, Maharashtra (India)

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### Abstract

Traditional knowledge throughout the world includes health, nutrition, agriculture, management and utilization of natural resources. In past, tribals consume main staple diet along with wild food supplements which helps to balance their diet. The 21 century is coming with the food scarcity as the global population is increasing day by day. But the available food sources are limited which are not sufficient. The present paper deals with the survey and documentation of food potential of edible plants consumed by people in rural areas from the Satara district. Total ninety plants were recorded belonging to 46 families and 73 genera. The edible part of these species include rhizomes, corms, stem, leaves, petiole, inflorescence, flowers, petal, thalamus, fruits, seeds and aril.

**Keywords:** health crisis, leafy vegetables, traditional knowledge, wild food plants

### 1. Introduction

Present day modern people are ignorant about traditional food. The knowledge of traditional food with farmers, hunters and nomadic tribes is of great importance. These people had survived in extreme food scarcity periods from time immemorial. The present paper is thinking about the food for future. Food scarcity, nutrition crisis, pesticide residue, drought fighting are some serious problems of this century. As the modern food style, genetically modified crops and hybrid varieties are designed for commercial benefit and not for quality to balance the nutrition demand of this generation. In these circumstances we have to search for alternatives which can fulfill the human needs of nutrition and health. Some of wild food, medicinal plants represents the wild precursors of modern crops therefore it is necessary to protect and use sustainably for better future. The present investigation was undertaken to explore the wild species having food potential from the study region. The global population is increasing at alarming rates but the area under cultivation of agricultural crops is not increasing at contrast it is decreasing day by day due to different reasons *viz.* civilization, industrialization etc. Wild vegetables can help us to meet the increasing demand of food as they don't have any special requirements to grow. They grows in different seasons in cultivated fields and wastelands without any special care for fertilizers and irrigation. In coming future we are going to face the problem of health and nutrition crisis where the healthy and nutritious wild edibles are going to help us to overcome these challenges.

Indian tribes utilize about 9500 plants in their livelihood for various purposes. Among these 3900 plants are used as edibles (Anonymous, 1995) [2]. Aborigines consume a main staple diet and it is supported with supplementary wild foods. These species are consumed by various communities depending on the local availability. The pattern of the tribal livelihood has not changed since time immemorial. In the dense forest area, nature is so kind that for thousands of years it has been possible for these tribals to live in comparative

ease by simply hunting and food gathering (Kosambi, 1962) [17]. Tribals and local communities have accurate knowledge of wild food resources due to their long association with nature (Jain and Sinha, 1988) [12]. The unconventional wild edible plants are sources of fats, proteins, rich source of micro-nutrients and trace elements (Nilegaonkar *et al.*, 1985; Kulkarni *et al.*, 2003; Kulkarni, 2006) [6, 22, 21]. Eighteen species of food potential were recorded from Kolwan Tehsil, Yavatmal district (Wankhade, 2015) [43]. Digras Tehsil from Yavatmal district reveals 25 wild edibles (Dhore *et al.*, 2012) [10]. More than 155 plant species are used as supplementary and emergency food in Assam (Borthakur, 1996) [5]. The survey of tribes inhabiting in Western Ghats of Kerala reveals that large number of wild plant species are used as edibles (Radhakrishnan *et al.*, 1996; Jawahar and Raveendran, 1996) [30, 13]. About 32 wild edible species are reported from Nasik district (Sharma and Lakshminarasimhan, 1986) [36]. Traditionally used wound healing 30 local plant species were reported from Sangli district (Patil *et al.*, 2009) [29]. About 70% of world's population depends on the traditional medicines for primary health care and about 90% of traditional medicines involve the use of plant extracts (Virira and Skorupa, 1993) [42]. The tribals in Chandrapur district use 61 species as wild edibles (Reddy, 2012) [32]. Aborigines from Gadchiroli district consumes 61 species as food (Setiya *et al.*, 2016) [35]. Several workers *viz.* Balkundi (1998) [3], Sundriyal and Sundriyal (2004) [37]; Kulkarni (2006) [22]; Bhogaonkar *et al.* (2010) [4]; Deshmukh and Shinde (2010) [8]; Dhore *et al.* (2012) [10]; Rasingam (2012) [31]; Deshpande and Kulkarni (2013) [9]; Rekha and Kumar (2014); Vijigiri *et al.* (2015) [41]; Satpute (2015) [34] worked on the wild edibles from various tribal areas in Maharashtra. Earlier work on wild edible plants from Maharashtra like Nasik, Amravati, Buldhana, Kolhapur, Jawhar were carried out by Vartak (1959); Vartak and Kulkarni (1987); Kulkarni and Kumbhoikar (1992), Patil and Patil (2000) [28], Bhogaonkar *et al.* (2010) [4], Kshirsagar *et al.* (2012) [18], Mahadkar and Jadhav (2013) [23], Joshi *et al.* (2013) [14].

The wild food plants play an important role in the dietary pattern (Chitre *et al.*, 1983) [6]. The information on unconventional wild fruits plants with appropriate methods/recipes from Mahadeo koli tribe of Western Maharashtra was documented (Kulkarni and Kumbhojkar, 1992) [20]. Unconventional fruits and vegetables have nutritional values and consumed by tribal people from India either raw or processed (Vartak and Ghate, 1994, Ghate *et al.*, 1997, Agrahar-Murugkar and Subbulakshmi, 2005, Kulkarni, 2007) [11, 20]. The unconventional wild edible plants are resources of fats, proteins, rich source of micro-nutrients and trace elements (Vartak and Kulkarni, 1987; Kulkarni *et al.*, 2003) [40, 19]. About 300 diverse plant species belonging to 90 families utilized as food resources during famine were recorded (Nene, 2004) [24]. The survey of wild food plants from Orissa state reported 30 fruits, 30 leaves, 12 flowers, 11 seed, 14 tubers and 5 gums consumed by five tribal groups. These tribals consume 144 non-conventional food resources which are playing major role in nutritional point of view (Kulkarni, 2006) [22]. Wild edible plants used by tribes of Akole Tehsil, District Ahmednagar, Maharashtra were reported. They documented 31 plant species belonging to 23 families (Khyade *et al.*, 2009) [16]. Various methods on processing for preservation of wild fruits from Jawhar were reported (Chothe *et al.*, 2014) [7]. Konkan region of Maharashtra state reveals 58 species of wild vegetables (Khan and Kakde, 2014) [15]. Various regions of Maharashtra State have been explored and documented variety of wild edibles (Oak *et al.*, 2015) [26]. Tribal women of Thane district utilize 54 edible species (Oak *et al.*, 2015) [26]. Ethno botanical studies on wild edible plant among the Gond, Halba and Kawar tribes of Salekasa taluka in Vidarbha's Gondia District of Maharashtra State were carried out and 80 plant species were recorded (Patale *et al.*, 2015) [27]. Seventy three wild food resources belonging to 42 families consumed by Rajgond tribe were reported from Vidarbha (Deshpande *et al.*, 2015) [41].

The present study deals with the investigations into wild food resources of Satara district. The variety of wild food provides a balanced diet which includes fruits, nuts, berries, leafy vegetables, yams, tubers, inflorescence etc. These wild vegetables plays important role in sustenance of people residing in forested areas. Presently we reported 90 wild food plants belonging to 43 families from Satara district.

Satara is situated in the Sahyadri ranges of the Western Ghats. It is located within 17.5 to 18.11 N latitudes and 73.33 to 74.54 E longitudes. The district is irrigated with among the two largest rivers of South India i.e. Krishna and Koyana. Along with these Kudali, Venna, Tarali and Urmodi are the smaller rivers feeding the river Krishna. The river Bhima is represented by its small tributaries in the district i. e. Neera and Manganga. The average annual rainfall is 1350 mm. The climate ranges from rainiest region like Mahabaleshwar to driest in Man, Khatav. The district shows three distinct regions as western mountain region, middle basin zone and eastern plains.

The district constitute the innumerable flat topped hills forming extensive plateaus of Western Ghats. It also shows small hill ranges in eastern and central part. Plateaus are lateritic which supports unique and endemic flora during monsoon. The eastern or Deccan part is characterized by rich, fertile black soil called as regur. At some places soil is loamy which gradual transition of weathered and decomposed murum. These regions shows their typical climatic conditions

which supports particular vegetation types. The eastern zone comes under Sahyadri ranges with high rainfall, lateritic plateaus with peculiar plateau flora rich in endemics and ephemerals. The basin zone in district shows average climate, presence of basalt and alluvial soil with semi- evergreen species. The eastern part of the district is rain shadow zone exhibiting dry deciduous and scrub flora rich in medicinal plants.

The chief mineral constituents of the basalts are labradorite and augite, the two forming the bulk of the rock. Laterite occurs extensively covering almost all the plateaus of the Western Ghats- and also in the north and central portions of the district. The major crops are Rice, Jawar, Bajara, Wheat, Maize, Strawberry, and Chick pea, Sugarcane, Cotton, Groundnut, Beans, Soyabean, Potato, Grapes and Pomegranate etc.

## 2. Materials and Methods

The investigation was carried out for whole year especially in monsoon season from rural areas and vegetable markets in Satara. The information was gathered by local people from rural areas like Medha, Jaoli, Kusumbi, Ganja, Vele, Dabewadi, Parali, Bharsakhale, Rameli, Pimpalwadi, Dhawadshi, Varye, Diskal, Man, Khatav, Majgaon, Targaon, Vaduth, Nandgiri etc. by scheduled interviews, questionnaire and informal meetings. The diverse information about local names, habit, phenology, plant part, usages, recipes and their relevance with health and climate etc. was also inquired from the local people.

## 3. Result and Discussion

In the present investigation total 90 species belonging to 73 genera and 46 families of flowering plants were recorded from the Satara district. The present investigation revealed 44 wild fruits, 34 leafy vegetables, 6 flowers, 5 seeds, 3 stem, 2 gum, 2 inflorescence, aril, bark, corn, petal, petiole, thalamus and rhizome 1 each. Some of these were used to flavor, garnish or complement other food items.

Presently the world population is growing at fast rate and it is impossible to fulfill the food demand of all in present agricultural production. The area under agriculture is also decreasing for various purposes like construction. Then the world will be going to face health and nutrition crises in these circumstances wild edible species are the better source to meet the food demand. As they are good source of vitamins and minerals as well as require less or no maintenance. Therefore the documentation of non-conventional wild edible resources will play significant role in sustainability and food security in near future. They will fulfill the need of nutrition in coming generations. But unfortunately the knowledge of this wild treasure remains in the memory of elderly people and have danger of vanishing.

The present investigation will help in documentation of this peculiar knowledge as well as our tradition. The study of wild edibles can be used in development of domestication of these species for agriculture which will provide labor to the rural people. The marketing, processing and preparation of food items from the wild species will give rise to small scale food web providing job opportunities to many people in rural areas.

## 4. Conclusion

Exploration and documentation of wild food sources and the traditional knowledge of tribal people is the very urgent need

of time. Due to depleting forests, urbanization, lack of communication with rural people, ignorance about traditional food and wide acceptance of hybrid varieties in diet we are losing our own valuable nutritious wild food plants. As these wild plants make substantial part in daily food of local rural

people there is need to further analyze these plants for phytochemicals constituents. As well as it necessary to bring these wild plants under the managed cultivation to make them as source of income for poor rural families.

Table 1: List of wild species with edible and nutritional potential

Sr. No.	Botanical Name	Vernacular Name	Family	Habit	Habitat	Part Used	Purpose
1.	<i>Acacia catechu</i> (L. f.) Willd	Khair	Mimosaceae	Tree	Semi-evergreen forest	Bark	In pan masala
2.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Willd. ex Delile	Babhul	Mimosaceae	Tree	Dry open area	Gum	In ladu
3.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Aghada	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Roadsides	Young leaves	Vegetable
4.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Correa	Bel	Rutaceae	Tree	Around temple	Ripe fruit	Sharbat
5.	<i>Aerva lanata</i> (L.) Juss. ex Schult.	Ushi	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Wasteland in dry region	Young leaves	Vegetable
6.	<i>Amaranthus blitum var oleracea</i> Hook. f.	Tandulja	Amaranthaceae	Herb	In cultivated fields	Leaves	Vegetable
7.	<i>Amaranthus cruentus</i> L.	Dhesa	Amaranthaceae	Herb	In cultivated fields	Leaves, Stem	Vegetable
8.	<i>Amaranthus paniculatus</i> L.	Lalmath	Amaranthaceae	Herb	In cultivated fields	Leaves	Vegetable
9.	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	Katemath	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Wasteland and garbage area	Leaves	Vegetable
10.	<i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i> (Dennst.) Nicolson	Suran	Araceae	Ephemeral	Forests in monsoon only	Corn	Vegetable
11.	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i> L.	Kaju	Anacardiaceae	Tree	In dry and semi-evergreen forests	Ripe Thalamus, Fruit	Raw, Vegetable
12.	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> (Roxb. ex DC.) Wall. ex Bedd.	Dhawada	Combretaceae	Tree	Dry deciduous forest	Gum	Ladu
13.	<i>Anona reticulata</i> L.	Ramphal	Anonaceae	Tree	Cultivated	Fruit	Raw
14.	<i>Anona squamosa</i> L.	Sitaphal	Anonaceae	Tree	Cultivated	Fruit	Raw
15.	<i>Apium graveolens</i> L.	Ajwain	Apiaceae	Herb	Cultivated	Fruit	Spices
16.	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam.	Phanas	Moraceae	Tree	Evergreen forest	Leaves, Fruits, Seeds	Vegetable, Raw, Roasted (seed)
17.	<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i> L.	Bilimbi	Averrhoaceae	Tree	Cultivated	Fruits	Raw
18.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Kadunimb	Meliaceae	Tree	Dry region on field bunds	Leaves	Chutney
19.	<i>Brassica juncea</i> (L.) Czern.	Mohari	Brassicaceae	Herb	Waste places	Young leaves, Seeds	Vegetable, Spices
20.	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i> Spreng.	Charoli	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Dry deciduous forest	Fruit, Seed	Dry fruit, Roasted (Seed)
21.	<i>Canavalia ensiformis</i> (L.) DC	Abai-babai	Fabaceae	Climber	Cultivated in fields	Young pod	Vegetable
22.	<i>Capparis decidua</i> (Forssk.) Pax	Nepti	Capparidaceae	Shrub	Dry regions along roadside	Unripe fruits	Pickle
23.	<i>Capparis zeylanica</i> L.	Wagati	Capparidaceae	Liana	Dry regions	Unripe fruit	Vegetable
24.	<i>Caralluma fimbriata</i> Wall.	Shenguli	Asclepiadaceae	Herb	Dry regions in bushes	Stem	Raw
25.	<i>Carissa carandas</i> L.	Karvand	Apocynaceae	Shrub	Dry, semi- evergreen forest	Leaves, fruits	Chutney, Raw
26.	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> L.	Kardi	Asteraceae	Herb	Cultivated fields	Leaves	Vegetable
27.	<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Chakramrda	Caesalpiniaceae	Herb	Wastelands	Young leaves, seeds	Vegetable, Coffee (Roasted Seed)
28.	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	Kurdu	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Cultivated fields	Leaves	Vegetable
29.	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb.	Mandookparni	Apiaceae	Creeper	Ditches	Leaves	Vegetable
30.	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i> L.	Rat-rani	Solanaceae	Herb	Cultivated	Flowers	Vegetable
31.	<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Chakwat	Chenopodiaceae	Herb	Cultivated fields	Leaves	Vegetable
32.	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> L.	Harbhara	Fabaceae	Herb	Cultivated	Dried leaves	Vegetable
33.	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> L.	Hadsandhi	Vitaceae	Herb	Dry and semi evergreen forests	Stem	Vegetable
34.	<i>Coccinia grandis</i> (L.) Voigt	Tondali	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Cultivated	Fruits	Vegetable, Rice, Raw
35.	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Alu	Araceae	Herb	In waste water	Rhizome, petiole, leaves	Vegetable, Wadi
36.	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.	Kena	Commelinaceae	Herb	Marshy places and walls	Leaves	Pakoda
37.	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> G. Forst.	Bhokar	Boraginaceae	Tree	Semi-evergreen forests	Fruits	Raw
38.	<i>Cordia gharaf</i> (Forssk.) Ehrenb. ex Asch.	Godan	Boraginaceae	Tree	Dry region	Fruits	Raw



39.	<i>Cucumis prophetarum</i> L.	Shenni	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Dry region	Fruit	Vegetable
40.	<i>Cucumis setosus</i> Cogn.	Dongar mekha	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Dry and semi evergreen patches	Fruits	Vegetable
41.	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> L.	Lal-bhopala	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Cultivated	Flowers, Fruits	Vegetable, Puris
42.	<i>Delonix regia</i> (Bojer ex Hook.) Raf.	Gulmohar	Caesalpinaceae	Tree	Along roadside	Petal	Raw
43.	<i>Digera muricata</i> (L.) Mart.	Ambuti	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Wastelands	Leaves	Vegetable
44.	<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> L.	Shendwal-gondwal	Dioscoreaceae	Climber	Semi- evergreen patches in monsoon only	Inflorescence	Vegetable
45.	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> Roxb.	Temre	Ebenaceae	Tree	Dry deciduous forest	Fruit	Raw
46.	<i>Elaeagnus conferta</i> Roxb.	Nerle	Elaeagnaceae	Climber	Evergreen patches on boundaries	Fruit	Raw
47.	<i>Ensete superbum</i> (Roxb.) Cheesman	Ran-keli	Musaceae	Herb	In evergreen forests on rock crevices	Leaves	Vegetable
48.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Wad	Moraceae	Tree	Roadsides	Fruit	Raw
49.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Umber (Dodi)	Moraceae	Tree	Near temple	Unripe fruit	Vegetable
50.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Pimpal	Moraceae	Tree	Temple and roadside	Fruits	Raw
51.	<i>Garcinia indica</i> Choisy	Kokum	Clusiaceae	Tree	Konkan region	Fruit	Sharabat, condiments
52.	<i>Grewia tiliifolia</i> Vahl	Dhaman	Tiliaceae	Tree	Dry and semi evergreen forest	Fruit	Jam
53.	<i>Hibiscus asper</i> Hook. f.	Ambadi	Malvaceae	Herb	Cultivated	Leaves, Inflorescence	Vegetable, Jam
54.	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> L.	Lal- Ambadi		Herb		Inflorescence	
55.	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> Planch.	Papadi	Ulmaceae	Tree	Semi-evergreen patches	Fruits	Vegetable
56.	<i>Launaea procumbens</i> (Roxb.) Ramayya & Rajagopal	Pathri	Asteraceae	Herb	Cultivated fields	Leaves	Vegetable
57.	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.	Kavath	Rutaceae	Tree	Bunds of field in dry areas	Fruit	Raw
58.	<i>Meyna laxiflora</i> Robyns	Aalu	Rubiaceae	Tree	Semi and evergreen forests	Fruit	Raw
59.	<i>Momordica charantia</i> L.	Karle	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Cultivated	Fruit, Seed	Vegetable
60.	<i>Momordica cymbalaria</i> Fenzl ex Naudin	Kadvanchi	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	In cultivated fields	Fruit	Vegetable
61.	<i>Momordica dioica</i> Roxb. ex Willd.	Kartuli	Cucurbitaceae	Climber	Cultivated fields	Unripe fruit	Vegetable
62.	<i>Moringa ovalifolia</i> Dinter & Berger	Shevaga	Moringaceae	Tree	Bunds of fields	Flowers, Leaves	Vegetable
63.	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> (L.) Spreng.	Kadipatta	Rutaceae	Tree	Cultivated	Leaves	Spices, Chutney
64.	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.	Keli	Musaceae	Herb	Cultivated	Flower	Vegetable
65.	<i>Opuntia elatior</i> Mill.	Phadya nivdung	Cactaceae	Herb	Roadsides in dry regions	Fruit	Raw
66.	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Ambushi	Oxalidaceae	Herb	Waste marshy places	Leaves	Vegetable
67.	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> Sims.	Krishnakamal	Passifloraceae	Climber	Cultivated	Fruit	Sharabat
68.	<i>Peucedanum graveolens</i> (L.) C.B. Clarke	Shepu	Apiaceae	Herb	Cultivated	Leaves	Vegetable
69.	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> (L.) Roxb.	Shindi	Arecaceae	Tree	Dry regions	Fruit	Raw
70.	<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i> Poir.	Nili	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Dry regions on field boundaries	Fruit	Raw
71.	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> L.	Amala	Euphorbiaceae	Tree	Cultivated	Fruit	Raw, Candy
72.	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	Vilayati chinch	Mimosaceae	Tree	Cultivated	Aril	Raw
73.	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Ghol	Portulacaceae	Herb	Cultivated fields	Leaves	Vegetable
74.	<i>Portulaca quadrifida</i> L.	Chighal	Portulacaceae	Herb	Cultivated fields	Leaves	Vegetable
75.	<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i> (L.) DC.	Choudari Sheng	Fabaceae	Climber	In cultivated and waste places	Fruit	Vegetable
76.	<i>Rotheca serrata</i> (L.) Steane & Mabb.	Bharangi	Lamiaceae	Herb	Semi-evergreen patches on boundaries	Young leaves	Vegetable
77.	<i>Rumex elongatus</i> Guss.	Chuka	Amaranthaceae	Herb	Cultivated fields	Leaves	Vegetable
78.	<i>Salacia chinensis</i> L.	Saptarangi	Celastraceae	Tree	Evergreen forests	Fruit	Raw
79.	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> L. f.	Bibba	Anacardiaceae	Tree	Dry deciduous and semi-evergreen patches	Fruit	Raw, Vegetable
80.	<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> (L.) Pers.	Hadaga	Fabaceae	Tree	Dry regions on field bunds	Flowers	Vegetable

81.	<i>Solanum anguivi</i> Lam.	Chichurde	Solanaceae	Shrub	Waste places	Fruit	Vegetable
82.	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels	Jambhul	Myrtaceae	Tree	Cultivated	Fruit	Raw
83.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	Chinch	Fabaceae	Tree	On field bunds	Fruit	Chutney, Condiments
84.	<i>Trachyspermum ammi</i> (L.) Sprague	Ajmoda	Apiaceae	Herb	Cultivated	Leaves	Pakoda
85.	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Sarata	Zygophyllaceae	Herb	Dry regions at all places	Leaves	Vegetable
86.	<i>Vigna mungo</i> (L.) Hepper	Udid	Fabaceae	Climber	Cultivated	Leaves	Vegetable
87.	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> (L.) Walp.	Chawali	Fabaceae	Climber	Cultivated	Leaves	Vegetable
88.	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> (L.) Kurz	Dhayati	Lythraceae	Shrub	Forests boundaries	Flowers	Nectar
89.	<i>Ziziphus rugosa</i> Lam.	Toran	Rhamnaceae	Climber	Semi and evergreen forests	Fruit	Raw
90.	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i> Lam.	Bor	Rhamnaceae	Shrub	Dry forest on boundaries	Fruit	Raw

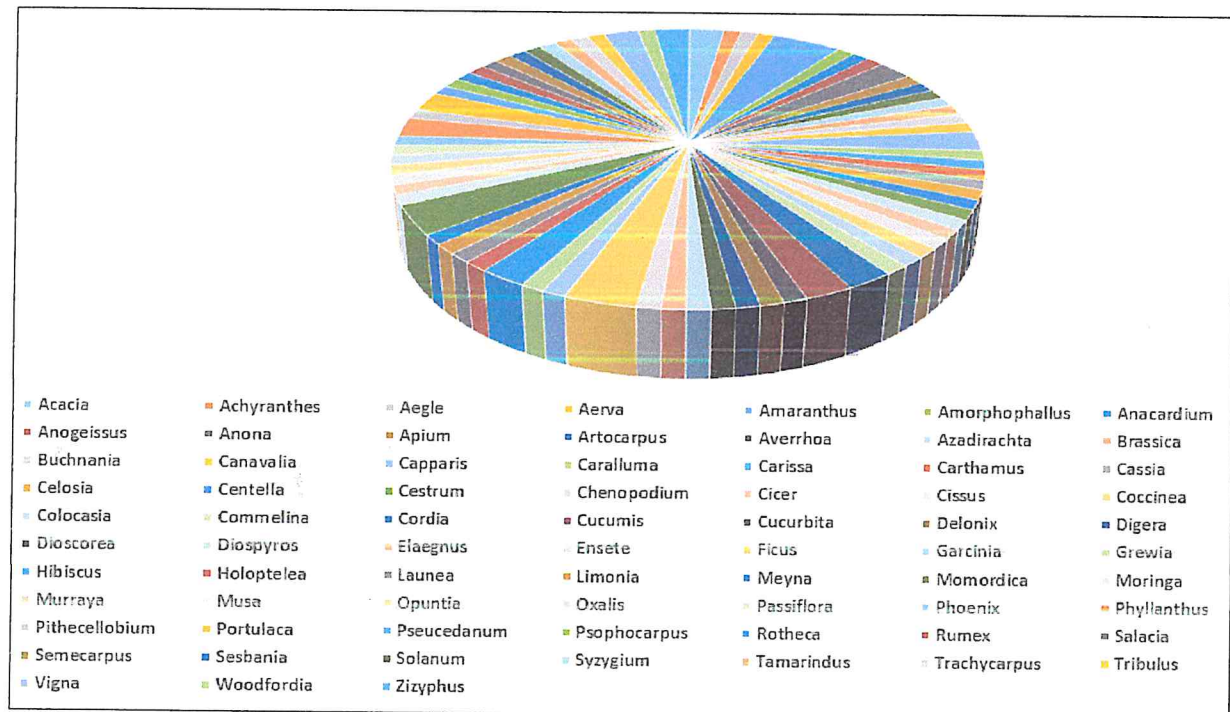


Fig 1: Number of edible species in different genera

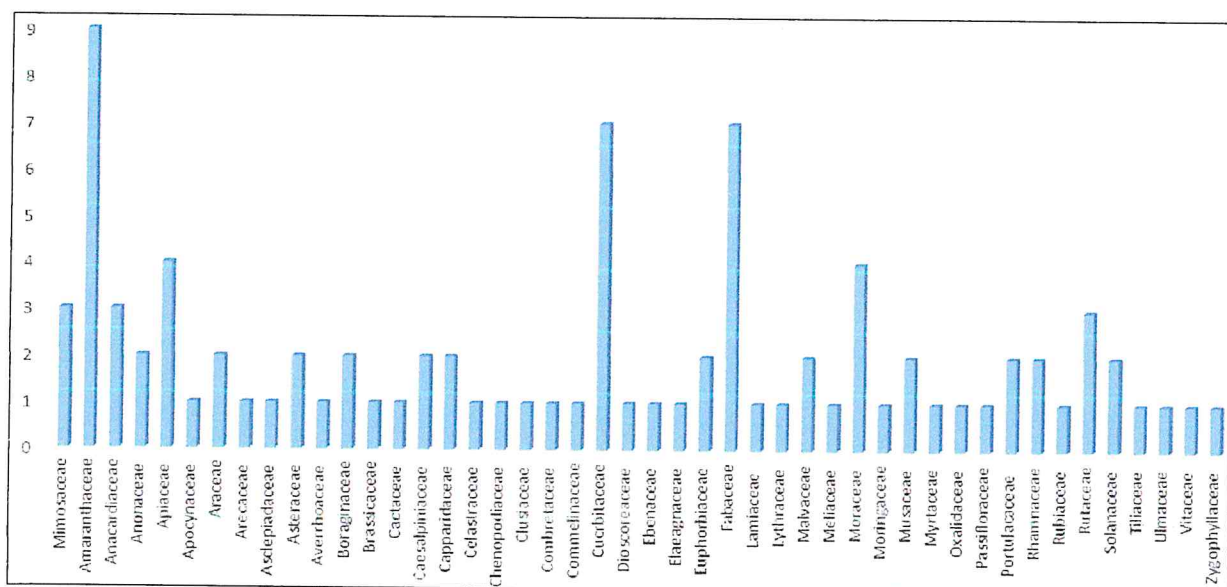


Fig 2: Distribution of species in different families

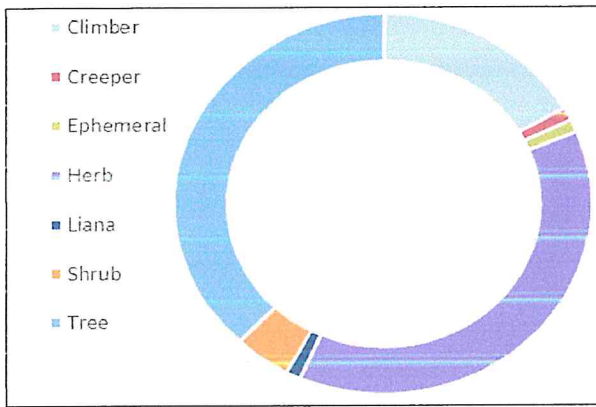


Fig. 3: Habit wise distribution of taxa

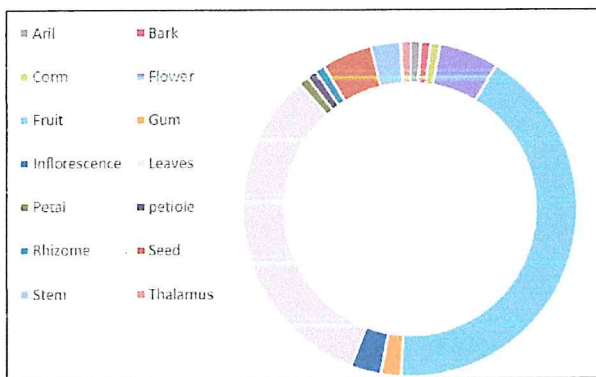


Fig. 4: Different plant part of consumed in different species

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**LAND REFORMS : SOCIAL JUSTICE**

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**Abstract**

*Institutional reform is one of the important tasks for development with social justice of an economy. As we know, India is a rural dominating economy and people of this area depend upon agriculture for livelihood but distribution of land (land relationship) and productivity of land are not favourable for economic and social transformation. The present paper deals with the issue and need for land reform, steps taken by Government, obstacles of land reforms and finally some suggestions are recommended for poverty alleviation and employment generation with sustainable development through land reforms.*

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Among the issues that face the modern world today, none are more dangerous than those that arise out of man's relation with the natural resources and that too with land, in particular. Continuous agricultural development can only be expected to occur under certain conditions of agrarian structure and its speed and dimensions will depend upon the extent to which these conditions are present. Agrarian structure refers to the manner in which man-land relationships are governed. It covers the way in which land is held and cultivated and the rights and privileges enjoyed by the different categories of people who have access to land.

The concept of land reforms has been used with different meanings and is open to a large number to interpretations. In view of the diversities existing in different countries of the world as between agrarian structures, political and social aspects, historical conditions and economic objectives and national priorities, it is difficult to adopt a universally acceptable definition of the term "land reform" so as to cover the common elements of the diverse phenomena. Some have defined it broadly to include all policies relating to transformation of the agrarian economy. United Nations in its third progress report on the progress of Land Reform has talked land reforms as "an integrated programme of measures designed to eliminate obstacles to economic and social development arising out of defects in the agrarian structure". It means the pattern of ownership of land has to be just and rational if we are to secure growth with social justice. It may be summarised as the change the land relationship and establish a new agrarian structure for the

purpose of increment in productivity, to provide the equal opportunity in agrarian society, to reduce the extent of poverty and inequality, for inducing the investment and expansion of saving capacity, to best use of resources, to eliminate the dominance (exploitation) of few people and lastly to establish social justice with economic and social transformation as a result of direct intervention of government in agrarian structure.

**II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF LAND REFORMS**

In the modern world and in the aftermath of colonialism and the Industrial Revolution, land reform has occurred around the world, from the Mexican Revolution (1917; the revolution began in 1910) to Communist China to Bolivia (1952, 2006) to Zimbabwe and Namibia. Land reform has been especially popular as part of decolonization struggles in Africa and the Arab world, where it was part of the program for African socialism and Arab socialism. Cuba has seen one of the most complete agrarian reforms in Latin America. Land reform was an important step in achieving economic development in many Third World

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countries since the post-World War II period, especially in the East Asian Tigers and "Tiger Cubs" nations such as Taiwan, South Korea, and Malaysia.

Mainland China's economic reforms led by Deng Xiaoping have also played a key role in the development of the People's Republic of China, with the re-emergence of rich property developers in urban areas (though as in Hong Kong, land in China is not privately owned but leased from the state, typically on very long terms that allow substantial opportunity for private speculative gain). Change the land relationship and establish a new agrarian structure for the purpose of increment in productivity, to provide the equal opportunity in agrarian society, to reduce the extent of poverty and inequality, for inducing the investment and expansion of saving capacity, to best use of resources, to eliminate the dominance (exploitation) of few people and lastly to establish social justice with economic and social transformation as a result of direct intervention of government in agrarian structure

### III. NEED FOR LAND REFORM IN INDIA

The need for direct intervention in the form of land reform in India emanated from exploitative nature of the land tenure system prevailing during the pre-independence period. At the end of independence, there were three types of land tenure system prevailing in the country—the zamindari system, the mahalwari system, and ryotwari system. The basic difference in these systems was regarding the mode of payment of land revenue. In zamindari system, land revenue was collected from the farmers by zamindar, in mahalwari system by the village headman on behalf of the whole village, while in ryotwari system the land revenue was paid to the state directly by the farmers. As a result of these system, some features were immersed Pre independent India like as feudal agrarian structure, exploitation, low agricultural productivity, shortage of food grains and unbalanced cropping pattern. These land systems based on exploitation with difference in degree as decreasing order from zamindari to ryotwari. A small group of large landowners, including absentee landlords had land rights. The vast majority of cultivators did not have any right or had limited rights as tenants or sub-tenants. The poor mostly leased-in land for subsistence. If the tenants used improved seeds, manure or extra labour, they had to share half of the increased produce with the landlords. Even before independence it was widely recognised that the main cause of stagnation and social injustice in economy was the stagnation in the agricultural sector and this stagnation could, to a large extent, be attributed to exploitative agrarian relations. When India became independent, policy makers felt the system of cultivation by tenants had to be overhauled as it was highly exploitative.

Under the Indian Constitution, land reform is the responsibility of individual states so while the federal government provides broad policy guidelines, the nature of land reform legislation, the level of political will and institutional support for land reform and the degree of

success in implementing land reform have varied considerably from state to state with the agenda remaining unfinished in most states. Indian officialdom acknowledges its failure to implement land reforms. In India everyone was talking about land reforms but this vital area has taken a back seat with nothing being done," says Dr. K. Venkatasubramanian, member of India's Planning Commission.

### IV. Measures undertaken for land reforms

After independence Indian government has taken some major steps under land reform. Those are as follows:

- a) Abolition of intermediaries
  - b) Tenancy reforms: this reforms cover regulation of rent, security of tenure and ownership of tenure,
  - c) Re-organisation of agriculture, for this purpose ceiling on holdings, consolidation of holdings and promotion the co-operative farming were introduced in land reform process.
- First two steps have been taken for the purpose of extensive and intensive agriculture to



increase in productivity. The third Step was introduced to increase efficiency parameter with social justice in rural India.

Although abolition of intermediaries had been passed as Act in every state before the end of the first five year plan and official document claim that zamindari has been completely abolished but fact is that it has only changed its garb. Presently zamindars are known as big landowners or rural capitalists or absentee landlords. For example, Daniel Thorner found that in post-reform Bihar, there existed estates of 500,700 or even 1000 acres and older structure of landowner. It means feudal rural structure alive in India.

The result was tenancy reforms which aimed to either abolish tenancy or regulate tenancy to ensure fixed tenure, fair rent etc. The whole point of tenancy reforms was to enable the poor tenants to cultivate their land more efficiently and improve their incomes. However the impact of tenancy reforms varied from state to state and from region to region. West Bengal under the "Operation Barga", Karnataka and Kerala has achieved more success than the other states. Most of the states have poor land record and tenants are not in the position to take advantage of tenancy reform because leases are oral or informal. During the past two decades or so, the state of Karnataka in southern India tried to confer occupancy rights to tenants. Many state governments have banned agricultural tenancy but concealed tenancy exists. Many of the affluent states like Punjab and Haryana show a growing tendency towards 'reverse tenancy' in which large farmers lease land from small and marginal ones.

#### V. NEXUS OF POLITICIANS AND LAND LORDS

In India, land has always been associated with social status and has historically remained in the control of certain social groups. Social stratification is strong in India and is based on the caste system. The main caste groups are Brahmin, Vaishya, Kshatriya and Shudra, and each main group consists of hundreds of sub-castes. Some groups are not included in this classification, especially the tribal and other groups with limited access to productive resources. The caste groups are associated with specific occupations and work; hence, they can be categorized into land-associated castes and other castes. The land-associated castes are usually the traditional cultivators. The social structure in terms of caste itself was geared to the mandatory segregation of groups associated with cultivation, trade, teaching along with priesthood and other services. This segregation of social structure was associated not only with the political base, but also with the landownership pattern in the country. The power relationship derived advantage from this social segregation, and the emergence of political power in the country can be easily associated with caste groups. independence movement), the land associated caste groups wielded significant political power after Independence, so the very interests of those responsible for lawmaking were tied with the implementation of the law. Naturally, as a result the land reform laws were either not thoroughly implemented or were manipulated with the help of administering institutions.

It is fact that at this time not every land lord has associated with any one political party and hold influential position but also many of bureaucrats related to this type of family. These people show positive sign for land reform but they have no interest in it. Some bureaucrats want to initiate to take bold steps for implementation of land reforms acts. They come back due to wrong transfer policy of bureaucrats. There are some reasons for unsatisfactory land reforms like as-lack of political willpower, inactiveness of administrative bodies, flaws of judiciaries, lack of awareness in rural areas, unsatisfactory and defective definition of personal cultivation, there was not family as a base for ceiling in every state before 1972 and therefore a large number of mala-fide transferred of land, due to inadequate definition of tenant, laws relating to tenancy reform could not be used for protecting their rights, and a wrongful step was taken as voluntary surrender in land reform process etc.

**VI. SUGGESTIONS**

Effective implementation of land reform programmes are needed for new agrarian structure in which, increment in productivity, provision of equal opportunity for marginalized class in rural area and inducement of agricultural investment and saving capacity etc should incorporate. So that holistic development may be possible. On the basis of evaluation land reform programmes, some suggestions are emerged for betterment of agrarian structure like State Government should take bold steps for land reform, responsibilities should be fixed on administrative bodies, persons who are engaged in main role of land reform should be trained, monitoring body should be formed at district level, pending matters related to land should be completed within definite time period at every level of honorable courts, land document should be updated with computerization, co-operative farming should be promoted, consolidation of land should be used as a tool in continuous process of land reform, person who is not abide by the rule of land reform, should be debarred in political and economic activities, the nexus between the politicians, administrators and large landowner should be checked.

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## Indian Tax System and GST

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### Introduction:

The origin of the word "Tax" is from "Taxation" which means an estimate. These were levied either on the sale and purchase of merchandise or livestock and were collected in a haphazard manner from time to time. Tax policies play an important role on the economy through their impact on both efficiency and equity. A good tax system should keep in view issues of income distribution and, at the same time, also endeavor to generate tax revenues to support government expenditure on public services and infrastructure development. Cascading tax revenues have differential impacts on firms in the economy with relatively high burden on those not getting full offsets. This argument can be extended to international competitiveness of the adversely affected sectors of production in the economy. Such domestic and international factors lead to inefficient allocation of productive resources in the economy. This results in loss of income and welfare of the affected economy.

Taxation refers to the act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes, as on the subjects of a state, by government, or on the members of a corporation or company, by the proper authority; the raising of revenue; also, a system of raising revenue. To tax (from the Latin tax; "I estimate") is to impose a financial charge or other levy upon a taxpayer (an individual or legal entity) by a state or the functional equivalent of a state such that failure to pay is punishable by law. Taxes are also imposed by many sub national entities. Taxes consist of direct tax or indirect tax, and may be paid in money or as its labour equivalent (often but not always unpaid labour). A tax may be defined as a "pecuniary burden laid upon individuals or property owners to support the government a payment exacted by legislative authority.

### Objectives of The Study:

- To analyze the basic tax structure in India
- To understand the relevance of GST

### Research Methodology:

The study focuses on extensive study of secondary data collected from various books, National and International Journals, government reports, publications from various websites which focused on various aspects of tax structure and GST.

### Taxation In India:

"The king should take wealth from his subjects at the proper time. Like an intelligent man milking his cow every day, the king should milk his kingdom every day. As the bee collects honey from flowers gradually, without causing harm to the tree; the king should draw wealth gradually from his kingdom for storing it."- Bhisma's counsel to Yudhishtira. (Mahabharata, Book 12: Santi Parva: Rajadharmanusana Parva). For a developing economy like India it is desirable to become more competitive and efficient in its resource usage. Apart from various other policy instruments, India must pursue taxation policies that would maximize its economic efficiency and minimize distortions and impediments to efficient allocation of resources,



specialization, capital formation and international trade. With regard to the issue of equity it is desirable to rely on horizontal equity rather than vertical equity. While vertical equity is based on high marginal rates of taxation, both in direct and indirect taxes, horizontal equity relies on simple and transparent broad based taxes with low variance across the tax rates.

Traditionally India's tax regime relied heavily on indirect taxes including customs and excise. Revenue from indirect taxes was the major source of tax revenue till tax reforms were undertaken during nineties. The major argument put forth for heavy reliance on indirect taxes was that the India's majority of population was poor and thus widening base of direct taxes had inherent limitations. Another argument for reliance on indirect taxes was that agricultural income was not subjected to central income tax and there were administrative difficulties involved in collecting taxes. Taxes in India are levied by the Central Government and the state governments. Some minor taxes are also levied by the local authorities such as the Municipality. The authority to levy a tax is derived from the Constitution of India which allocates the power to levy various taxes between the Central and the State.

The Central Board of Revenue or Department of Revenue is the apex body charged with the administration of taxes. It is a part of Ministry of Finance which came into existence as a result of the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924. Initially the Board was in charge of both direct and indirect taxes. However, when the administration of taxes became too unwieldy for one Board to handle, the Board was split up into two, namely the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) with effect from 1 January 1964. This bifurcation was brought about by constitution of the two Boards under Section 3 of the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963.

#### **Tax Structure In India:**

These figures reveal the present Tax Structure existing in India. Central Government levies taxes on the following:

- **Income Tax:** Tax on income of a person
- **Customs duties:** Duties on import and export of goods
- **Central excise:** Taxes on Manufacturing of dutiable goods
  - **Service tax:** Taxes on provision of services

State Governments can levy the following taxes:

- **Value Added Tax (VAT):** This is tax on sale of goods. While intrastate sale of goods are covered by the VAT Law of that state, interstate sale of goods is covered by the Central Sales Tax Act. Even the revenue collected under Central Sales Tax Act is done so by the State Governments themselves and actually the Central Government has no role to play so.
- **Stamp duties and Land Revenue:** Since land is a matter on which only State Governments can govern, thus the Stamp duties on transfer of immovable properties are levied by State Governments.
- **State Excise on Liquor and certain agricultural goods.** Apart from the above, certain powers of taxation have been devolved in the hands of local bodies. These local governing bodies can levy taxes on water, property, shop and establishment charges etc.

#### **Need And Significance Of Gst:**

Traditionally India's tax regime relied heavily on indirect taxes including customs and excise. Revenue from indirect taxes was the major source of tax revenue till tax reforms were



undertaken during nineties. The major argument put forth for heavy reliance on indirect taxes was that the India's majority of population was poor and thus widening base of direct taxes had inherent limitations. Another argument for reliance on indirect taxes was that agricultural income was not subjected to central income tax and there were administrative difficulties involved in collecting taxes. Even though the country has moved on the path of tax reforms since mid 1980s yet there are various issues which need to be restructured so as to boost productivity and international competitiveness of the Indian exporters. Sales of services to consumers are not appropriately taxed with many types of services escaping the tax net. Intermediate purchases of inputs by the business firms do not get full offset and part of non-offset taxes may get added up in prices quoted for exports thus making exporters less competitive in world markets.

In order to simplify and rationalize indirect tax structures, Government of India attempted various tax policy reforms at different points of time. Through 1950s to 1970s, base of the indirect taxes particularly excise duties were widened. In case of excise duty, attempts were made to curb the consumption of luxury and semi luxury items, mopping excess profits in the case of commodities in short supply and for encouraging exports. In 1975-76, a general levy of one per cent ad valorem covering all goods produced for sale or other commercial purposes not specified in the central excise tariff was imposed with exemptions for a few items. Around the same time, it became evident that indirect taxes lead to undesirable effects on prices and allocation of resources. The Government of India constituted Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee in 1976 headed by Shri L. K. Jha to study the structure of indirect taxes, central, state and local level taxes and suggest policy reforms. Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee submitted its report in 1978. The committee found a major problem with indirect tax regime a sit had caused unintended distortion in the allocation of resources and cascading effects.

However, a major obstacle in rationalization of indirect tax system was the levy of tax on commodities by government at different levels viz., center, state and local authorities. This multiple taxation provides incentives for tax evasion and undermines efficiency. Further, there is lack of uniformity in the pattern of commodity taxation resulting in harassment to the public by multiple tax authorities. Heavy reliance on indirect taxes for raising revenue was also found to increase cost and fuel inflation. The Government of India constituted Tax Reforms Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Raja J. Chelliah in August 1991 so as to bring comprehensive reforms in the Indian tax system. The Committee suggested policy reform measures to restructure both direct and indirect tax systems.

The Government of India constituted a Task Force on implementation of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 to chalk out a framework for fiscal policies to achieve FRBM targets. Task Force headed by Dr. Vijay L. Kelkar made a number of recommendations. Among others, it suggested an All India goods and services tax (GST) which would help achieve a common market and widen the tax base. It recommended that the multiplicity of tariffs should be reduced to three components viz., basic customs duty, additional duty and anti-dumping duties. All exemptions should be removed barring lifesaving drugs, security items, goods for relief and charitable purposes and international obligations. Despite all the various changes the overall taxation system continues to be complex and has various exemptions. The Report of the Task Force on implementation of the FRBMA, chaired by Dr. Vijay Kelkar, submitted its Report in July 2004. It has recommended introduction of a national VAT on goods and services (GST) which would help improve the revenue productivity of



domestic indirect taxes and enhance welfare through efficient resource allocation. Most of the indirect taxes would be subsumed under GST except for stamp duty, toll tax, passenger tax and road tax. All goods and services would be taxed with some exceptions. There is a debate on the specific rate of the GST within a band varying from 12 to 20 %. Nevertheless, the move to GST would be one of the most important indirect tax reforms in India.

Vat was introduced into the Indian taxation system from 1 April 2005. Vat is a significant improvement over the local sales tax system. At the state level the advantage of tax is that it is a multi-point tax with set-off for tax paid on purchases and it prevents repeated taxation of the same product. Vat is a system of indirect taxation, which has been introduced in lieu of sales tax. It is the tax paid by the producers, manufacturers, retailers or any other dealer who add value to the goods and that is ultimately passed on to the consumer. VAT has been introduced in India to ensure a fair and uniform system of taxation. VAT enhances competitiveness by removing the cascading effect of taxes on goods and make the levy of tax simple and self-regulatory, ensuring flexibility to generate large revenues. The cascading effect is brought about by the existing structure of taxation where inputs are taxed before a commodity is produced and the output is taxed after it is produced.

However, in VAT, a set-off is given for input tax (tax paid on purchases). This results in the overall tax burden being rationalized and fall in prices of goods. VAT makes the tax structure simple, hassle-free and export-oriented. The integration of VAT with Tally will help in the smooth functioning of business and eliminate the complications that might otherwise arise in VAT. Despite the success of vat there are still certain limitations in the structure of vat both at the central and at the state level. To solve the issues untouched by vat the then Finance Minister Pranab Mukherji while presenting the budget on July 6, 2009, said that GST would come into effect from April 2010.

#### Introduction To Gst

- GST is not going to be an additional new tax but will replace other taxes.
- GST is a simple, transparent, and efficient system of indirect taxation.
- The system facilitates taxation of goods and services in an integrated manner.
- It is a comprehensive value added tax on the supply and consumption of goods and services in an economy.
- GST is levied at every stage of production-distribution chain with applicable set-offs.
- GST is basically a tax on final consumption.
- In simple terms, GST may be defined as a tax on goods and services, which is leviable at each point of sale or provision of service, in which at the time of sale of goods or providing services the seller or service provider may claim input credit of tax which he has paid while purchasing the goods or procuring the services.
- It will help in eliminating tax induced economic distortions and gives boost to the economy. • The compliance and administrative cost will be much lower.
- On indirect tax front, India is all set to usher into the era of all new tax called 'Good and Service Tax' which will bring in India at par with over 140 developed Nations Of the world. It is going to be the biggest tax reform ever introduced in Independent.



#### Relevance of GST:

Goods & Service Tax (GST) serves the purpose to impose a broad-based tax On final consumption by households. Hence, GST is a comprehensive tax levy on supply of goods and services.

- Both Government and Industry are keen to implement GST
- Governments are looking at increasing the tax base and tax collections (i.e. increase revenue
- Buoyancy) through GST
- State is looking at GST as a window for taxing services
- Centre is looking at GST to go beyond the point of manufacture
- Industry wants GST to eliminate the cascading effect of taxes
- Harmonization of taxes

GST would also address issues of development through greater interaction between VAT/GST systems, along with growing risks of double taxation and unintended non taxation in the absence of international VAT/GST coordination. Basic principles of VAT/GST are generally same across the tax jurisdictions in so far as they are designed to tax final consumption in the jurisdiction where it occurs according to the destination principle. The fundamental proposition is that GST/VAT is a tax on final consumption and hence the burden should not rest on the business. GST/VAT prescribes that the tax should be collected at every stage of value addition. Each business entity/tax payer in the supply chain should take integral part in the process of controlling and collecting the tax, remitting the proportion of tax corresponding to its margin, i.e. on the difference between GST imposed on its taxed inputs/supplies and the GST imposed on its taxed outputs/supplies. This design of tax structure, ensures the neutrality of the tax. As a result, the GST thereby "flows through the business" to tax supplies made to final consumers, hence gives its essential character in domestic trade/supplies as an economically neutral tax.

The Goods and Service Tax (GST) will indeed be a further significant improvement towards a comprehensive indirect tax reforms in the country. Integration of Goods and Service Taxation would give India a world class tax system and improve tax collections. It would end distortions of differential treatments of manufacturing and service sector. It will lead to the abolition of taxes such as octroi, central sales tax, state level sales tax, entry tax, stamp duty, telecom license fees, turnover tax, tax on consumption or sale of electricity etc. GST is expected to create a business friendly environment, as price levels and hence inflation rates would come down overtime as a uniform tax rate is applied. It will also improve government's fiscal health as the tax collection system would become more transparent. The proposed reform through introduction of GST would bring about as each angle in the legal provisions for imposing duty/tax liability in stages of manufacture, sale (inter-state/intra-state) of goods, rendering of services and shall stand replaced with the place of supply, where the final consumption/enjoyment and use of goods/services were made.

#### Conclusion

Tax policies play an important role on the economy through their impact on both efficiency and equity. A good tax system should keep in view issues of income distribution and at the same time, also endeavor to generate tax revenues to support government expenditure on public services and infrastructure development. Cascading tax revenues have differential impacts



on firms in the economy with relatively high burden on those not getting full offsets. This results in loss of income and welfare of the affected economy. The ongoing tax reforms on moving to a goods and services tax would impact the national economy, international trade, firms and the consumers. There has been a good deal of criticism as well as appraisal of the proposed GST regime. The enumeration of benefits casts a welcome setting for GST. Proving GST as a superior and sufficient system depends upon the structure it is designed into and the manner of implementation. India is a federal republic, and the GST will thus be implemented concurrently by the central and state governments as the Central GST and the State GST respectively and it appears that there will be different rates of taxes. While it serves to be beneficial set up for the Industry and the Consumer, it would lead to increase in revenue to Government. No doubt GST will give India a world class tax system by grabbing different treatment to manufacturing and service sector. However, a single rate would help maintain simplicity and transparency by treating all goods.

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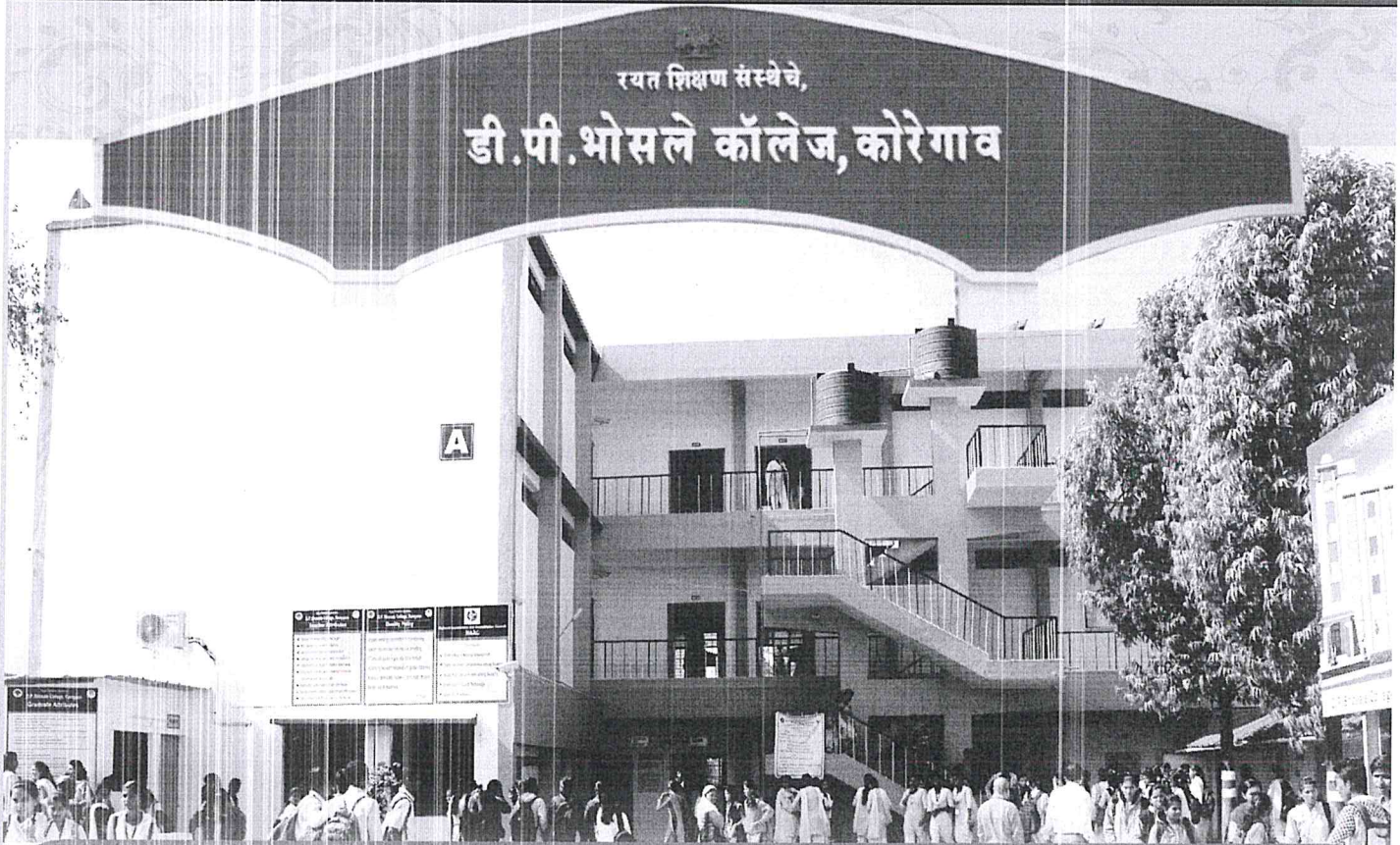
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(2018-19)



## Indian Tax Structure and Need of GST

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### Abstract:

*The major source of revenue for the Indian government is tax. The development of any country is largely depends upon tax structure and tax collection. India has three tier structures; it means there are three authorities which levy tax. Central government, state government and local authorities are three authorities to whom Indian constitution has given right to levy and collection of tax. There are main to types of taxes comes under Indian tax structure which are Direct taxes and Indirect taxes. Central and state government can levy and collect direct and indirect taxes both whereas local authority can levy and collect only indirect tax. Before GST, there were different indirect taxes were levied by state and central government. This tax structure system is known as cascading effect of tax, it means tax on tax. GST eliminates all indirect taxes and for whole nation there is only one indirect tax that is Goods and service tax. GST makes Indian tax structure more simple. In the present research paper Indian tax structure, advantages and disadvantages of direct and indirect taxes, GST and its need is reviewed.*

**Keywords:** - Tax, Direct Tax, Indirect Tax, Tax structure, GST.

### Introduction:

A tax is a financial charge or other levy imposed upon a taxpayer (an individual or legal entity) by a state or the functional equivalent of a state to fund various public expenditures (Wikipedia). The main objective of collecting different types of taxes is to raise revenue for government to be utilized for development and public welfare programmes in the country. The secondary objective of imposing tax is to maintain economic equality and improving economic condition of poor people. Tax structure is an arrangement of tax imposing and collecting authorities. A country's development and growth largely depends upon taxation structure. Complex tax structure and high tax rates create barriers in the development of country. It also results in evasion of taxes. Simple tax structure resulted in facilitating ease of doing business and development of country. India has complex tax structure featured with various taxes (direct and indirect), excessive and complex tax rules and laws and inefficient administration. India has three tier tax system in which central government, state government and local authorities can impose and collect taxes from people and business units. Central and state government can impose and collect direct and direct taxes whereas local authorities have right to impose and collect indirect taxes only.

### Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the tax structure of India.
2. To study the advantages and disadvantages of direct and indirect tax.
3. To study the relevance of GST.



**Disadvantages of Direct taxes:**

- **Inconvenient:** Direct taxes are considered to be inconvenient. Such tax is charged on income of every person who has excess income over prescribed limit.
- **Evadable:** In some cases direct taxes are treated as evadable. A dishonest people may submit false return and avoid tax. Hence direct taxes treated as tax on honesty where honest people suffer more as compared to dishonest people.
- **Social conflict:** As direct tax is tax on excess income over prescribed limit. So every individual need not to pay direct tax. That's why direct tax encourages social conflict.
- **Discourage Saving and Investment:** Excessive increase in direct taxes may discourage savings and investment which in long term will affect country's economy.

**Indirect Tax:** indirect taxes are those taxes which are not paid by individuals to imposing authority directly. They are collected indirectly by levied on goods and services and not on income or profits. Following are the examples of indirect taxes:

**Advantages of Indirect taxes:**

- **Convenient:** Indirect taxes are convenient from the tax payer's point of view as they pay small amount of tax on goods and services purchased. Also they are convenient to government.
- **Difficult to avoid:** Indirect taxes are difficult to avoid, as they are included in selling price of goods.
- **Wide Coverage:** Indirect taxes have wide coverage. Many goods and services have included indirect taxes in their selling price.
- **Elastic:** Indirect taxes are elastic in nature; government can change their rates very easily.
- **Pattern of Production:** By Imposing taxes on certain commodities or sectors, government can control the pattern of production.
- **Universality:** people from all income level have to pay indirect tax through goods and services purchased by them. So that it has universal approach.

**Disadvantages of Indirect Taxes:**

- **Inequitable:** The Burden of Indirect Taxes is more on poor people than Rich People. Hence Indirect Taxes are considered to be Inequitable
- **Uneconomical:** indirect taxes are considered uneconomical because government has to make lots of expenses for collection of these taxes.
- **Uncertainty:** Amount of Indirect Tax Collection cannot be predicted accurately as it's depends on sale of goods and services.
- **Inflationary:** Indirect taxes are considered inflationary. The reason behind this is increase in indirect tax resulting increase in prices of goods and services.
- **Non-Awareness:** There is lack of awareness among the tax payers of Indirect taxes. Nobody knows that how much indirect tax is paid by purchasing products and services.

**Table No. 1. Revenue generated from Direct and Indirect Taxes**

Revenue (Rs. crore)	Year				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17



5. GST will remove the customs duties applicable on exports. It will results India's competitiveness in foreign markets.
6. Different tax barriers, such as check posts and toll plazas, lead to wastage of unpreserved items being transported. This penalty transforms into

#### **Conclusion:**

Indian tax structure comprises three tier tax structure system in which central government, state government and local authorities can levy and collect tax. Under tax structure there are two types of taxes are charged by imposing authorities. These two types are direct taxes and indirect taxes, direct taxes are those taxes which are collected directly from people and charged on income and profit earned and indirect taxes are those which collected indirectly from people through goods and services purchased by them. There are many advantages and disadvantages of both direct and indirect taxes. Direct and indirect taxes are means of income for central and state governments. Governments generate revenue through these taxes and utilize it to development of nation. There were many drawbacks of indirect taxes, to overcome these drawbacks GST came into force from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017. It eliminates many indirect taxes and also cascading effect of taxes. GST brings more transparency in the tax system and makes tax structure very simple.

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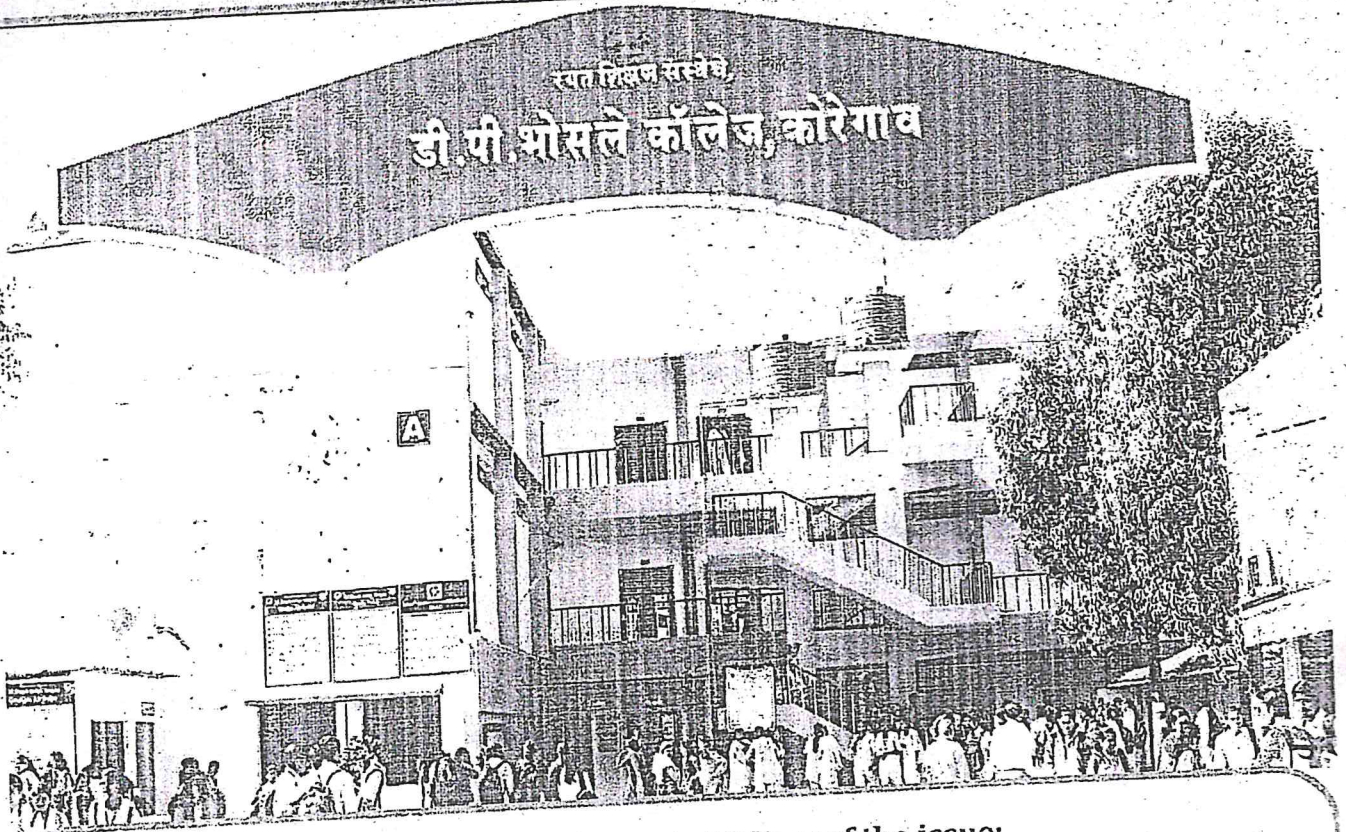
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## Contribution of Lakshmi Swaminathan in Azad Hind Sena

Prof. Shankar Namdev Gejage  
Head Of Dept.(History)  
AmdarShashikantShindeMahavidyalay, Medha,  
Tal-Jawali, Dist-Satara

### Introduction -

Lakshmi swaminathan was a revolutionary of the Indian independence movement, an officer of the Indian national army, and the Minister of Women's Affairs in the Azad hind government. Lakshmi Swaminathan is commonly referred to in India as Captain Lakshmi, a reference to her rank when taken prisoner in Burma during the Second World War.

### Early Life Of Lakshmi Swaminathan -

Lakshmi swaminathan was born in Malbar under Madras Presidency on 24/10/1914. Her father's name was S. Swaminathan. He was a lawyer who practised criminal law at Madras High Court. Her mother's name was Ammuswaminathan, a social worker and independence activist from an aristocratic Nair family known as "Vadakkath" family of Anakkaraipalghat Kerala. Lakshmi studied in Queen Mary's College and later she chose to study medicine and received an MBBS degree from Madras Medical College in 1938. A year later, she received her diploma in gynaecology and obstetrics. She worked as a doctor in the Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital located at Triplicane Chennai.

Lakshmi married Prem Kumar Sahgal in March 1947 in Lahore. After their marriage, they settled in Kanpur, where she continued with her medical practice and aided the refugees who were arriving in large numbers following the Partition of India. They had two daughters, one name was Subhashini Ali and second was Anisha Puri.

In 1940, she left for Singapore after the failure of her marriage to Prem Kumar Sahgal. During her stay at Singapore, she met some members of Subhas Chandra Bose's Indian National Army. She established a clinic for the poor, most of whom were migrant labourers from India. It was at this time that she began to play an active role in the India Independence League.

### The Azad Hind Sena and Lakshmi Swaminathan -

The direct origins of Azad Hind can be linked to two conferences of Indian expatriates from across Southeast Asia, the first of which was held in Tokyo in March 1942. At this conference, convened by Rash Behari Bose, an Indian expatriate living in Japan, the Indian Independence League was established as the first move towards an independent Indian state politically aligned with the empire of Japan. Rash also moved to create a sort of independence army that would assist in driving the British from India, this force would later become the Indian National Army. The second conference, held later that year in Bangkok, invited Subhas Chandra Bose to participate in the leadership of the League. Bose was living in Germany at the time and made the trip to Japan via submarine.

Rash Behari Bose, who was already ageing by the time the league was founded, struggled to keep the league organized and failed to secure resources for the establishment of the Indian National Army. He was replaced as president of the Indian Independence League by Subhas Chandra Bose, there is some controversy as to whether he stepped down of his own volition or by pressure from the Japanese who needed a more energetic and focused presence leading the Indian Nationalists.

(2018-19)

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## Original Article

### ISOLATION AND SCREENING OF LIGNIN DEGRADING MICROBES AND THEIR POTENTIAL FOR DYE DECOLORIZATION

\*Deshmukh Dhanashree, \*\*Kadam Prajakta,

\* & \*\*Dept. of Microbiology, Amdar Shashikant Shinde Mahavidhyalay, Medha

\*\*\*Komal Pawar

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**Abstract:** Isolation of lignin-degrading microbes from compost soil and cow dung. After the process of enrichment culture, the two isolates of lignin-degrading microbes are isolated using minimal salt media containing lignin (MSM-L), and lignolytic activities was carried out by primary screening and testing against methylene blue, Congo red, and malachite green indicator dye-containing LB medium. The alkali lignin and minimal salt medium broth are prepared, and the sample is added. This mixture is then incubated at 30<sup>0</sup>-45<sup>0</sup>C Positive outcomes were seen for two microorganisms. To determine whether they included lignocellulosic compound-degrading enzymes, these isolated bacterial strains were tested. The identification of particular isolates was done using 16S rRNA gene analysis. Isolated are *Agrobacterium* sp. (Accession number-MF526972) And *Deinococcus* spp.

**Keywords:** Lignin, lignin degrading microbes, lignolytic activity, MSM-L medium, enzyme assays, 16s rRNA gene

#### Introduction

The most structurally complicated carbohydrate with the highest molecular weight is lignin. (Perez et al., 2001). Plant lignocellulose is made up of three primary substances: cellulose, hemicellulose, and lignin. Lignin is the second most prevalent renewable biopolymer in nature, behind cellulose (Rahman et al., 2013). It is the biosphere's most prevalent aromatic polymer. In aquatic ecosystems, lignin poses a serious problem with pollution and toxicity. Environmental contamination issues are caused by large amounts of lignocellulosic waste produced by forestry and agricultural operations, paper-pulp companies, timber industries, and various agro-industries. (Howard et al., 2003). A few species of organisms living in the

Soil biosphere is capable of breaking down intricate lignin polymers. Due to lignin's massive and complicated structure,

which prevents it from entering cells for intracellular activity, lignin-degrading enzymes are primarily extracellular in nature (Alexander, 1977). Because of this, investigations on the bacterial degradation of lignin became more advantageous, and in recent years, bacterial ligninolytic enzyme production has expanded (Renugadevi et al., 2011). Due to lignin's massive and complicated structure, which prevents it from entering cells for intracellular activity, lignin-degrading enzymes are primarily extracellular in nature (Shi et al., 2013). The potential lignin-degrading bacterial strains were tested for their ability to synthesize ligninolytic enzyme by decolorizing the dyes methylene blue, congo red, and malachit green (Rahman et al., 2013).

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(Deshmukh D.V et al)

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A non-repeating, highly cross-linked, high-molecular-weight amorphous polymer with no optical activity, lignin is amorphous but not repeatable (Perez et al.2001). The phenyl-propanoid units that make up the heterogeneous polymeric structure are connected by various stable C-C and ether connections that resist hydrolysis (Tien and Kirk 1983). These characteristics, in addition to insolubility and a lack of stereo-regularity, provide considerable resistance to microbial destruction. However, a few bacteria that possess lignolytic enzymes, such as laccase, lignin peroxidase, and manganese peroxidase, can destroy lignin (Perestelo et al.1989). Additionally, lignocellulytic enzymes have a lot of potential applications in a variety of sectors, such as agriculture, chemicals, food, beverage, animal feed, textiles, washing, and pulp and paper. (Howard et al., 2003). In this study, an effort was made to create alkali lignin as a substrate and to isolate bacteria that could break down lignin and break down color. The identification of particular isolates was done using 16S rRNA gene analysis.

Materials and methods

#### **Alkali lignin preparation**

The plant sources utilized for lignin extraction are employed as powdered, dried bark. 50 ml of 1% sulfuric acid was added to 10 g of powdered bark (a source of lignin), which was heated in a hot air oven at 80°C for 20 minutes before cooling. Then add 100 ml of sodium hydroxide solution at 4%, and boil for 30 minutes. The alkali lignin had been filtered, autoclaved, and stored in a refrigerator (Bholy et al., 2012).

#### **Isolation of lignin degrading bacteria**

Cow dung and plant-composing soil were employed as sample sources for the isolation of lignin-degrading bacteria. The material was gathered, transferred to the lab, and stored at 0°C in a sterilized polythene bag. A medium in which lignin served as the sole source of carbon and energy allowed for the enrichment of the lignin-degrading bacteria (MSM-L). Alkaline lignin minimal salt medium solution made up 1% of MSM-

L. The parts were combined, and the suspension that resulted was autoclaved. 1 g of material was added to 95 ml of MSM-L to perform an enrichment culture, which was then incubated at 120 rpm for seven days at 30 to 45°C. 1 ml of the enriched sample was added to 99 ml of sterile 0.9% NaCl. The serial dilution technique was applied to 1 ml of the liquid mixture after each dilution. On a plate with a minimal salt medium agar and alkaline lignin, 100 ul of serially diluted sample was spread. The plates are kept at 30°C for 7 days to allow colonies to form. To create pure cultures, the isolated bacteria are continuously streaked onto brand-new MSM-L agar plates (Rahman et al., 2013).

#### **Decolorization assay for degradation of Lignin**

In MSM-L media, a decolorization assay for lignin degradation was conducted. One loopful of a specific bacterial isolate is inoculated into 50ml of sterile Nutrient Broth that has been prepared separately. For 16 hours, the infected broths are incubated at 35°C in a rotating shaker. So as to obtain mother cultures that are actively expanding. Centrifugation was used to separate the bacterial culture, which was then washed twice with sodium phosphate buffer (pH 6.8-7.0). The supernatant was thrown away, and pellets were kept for later studies. Five percent of the pellets were infected in various medium types. 50 hours of incubation in a rotatory shaker at 35°C and 200 rpm using flasks with uninoculated media served as the control. (Perez et al., 2001)

Table 1: Different media designed for the Decolorization assay for degradation of lignin

Sr. No.	Components			
	Kraft lignin	MSM	Glucose	Xylose
Media 1	0.3%	100 ml	0.1%	-
Media 2	0.3%	100 ml	-	0.1%

#### **Lignolytic activity**

The bacterial isolates are then subjected to additional testing using the dyes methylene blue, Congo red, and malachite green as indicators. The lignolytic enzymes

in the microorganisms oxidize the indicator dye. The isolated bacteria are streaked on an LB agar plate and broth with 0.25 g/L methylene blue, Congo red, and malachite green indicator dye. The broth-filled tub and plates are incubated at 30<sup>0</sup> C for 72 hours. We check the agar tubes and plates for bacterial growth and dye decolorization (Bondounas et al.2011). Enzymatic assay- To see if they included lignocellulosic compound degrading enzymes, isolated bacterial strains were tested.

#### Laccase Activity

Laccase activity was tested by performing different experiment based on various substrates like, tannic acid,  $\alpha$ -Naphthol. E. coli was used as negative control.

#### (i) Tannic Acid

Samples 1-2 of the isolates are inoculated in 25 ml of nutritional broth and incubated at 35<sup>0</sup> C and 200 rpm for an entire night. The cultures were incubated for 48 hours at 35<sup>0</sup> C and 200 rpm after being injected with laccase production media. 1 ml of the culture was transferred to a test tube with 0.3% tannic acid. Test tubes were incubated for one hour at 200 rpm at 35<sup>0</sup> C. The media changes to a brownish tint when laccase activity is present.

#### (ii) $\alpha$ - Naphthol

For the Naphthol test, 1ml of a 24-hour-old culture of two isolates for laccase

production broth media was mixed with 1ml of 0.5% Naphthol. Only medium, without isolates, was present in the test tube that was left blank. Other tubes are inoculated with isolated organism .The tubes were shaken in an incubator at 35<sup>0</sup> C for 48 hours at a speed of 200 rpm. In the media, the presence of laccase activity is indicated by a purple-blue color shift.

Identification of isolated bacteria by sequencing of the amplified 16S rRNA gene- The most powerful tool to identify the unknown bacteria is 16S rRNA sequencing. The nucleotide sequence obtained and compared with a sequence obtained from the nucleotide database of NCBI.

#### 1] Alkali lignin preparation

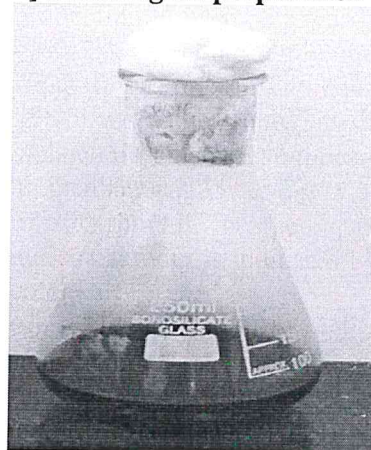
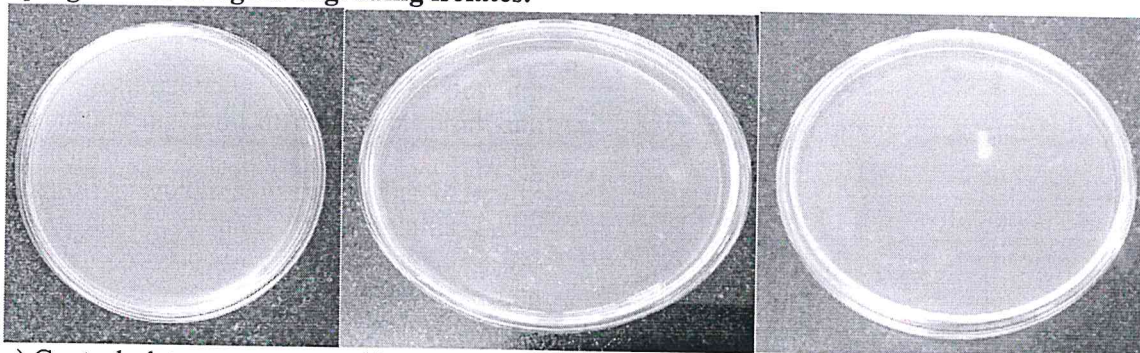


Fig- alkali lignin

#### 2] Fig. Plates of lignin degrading isolates.

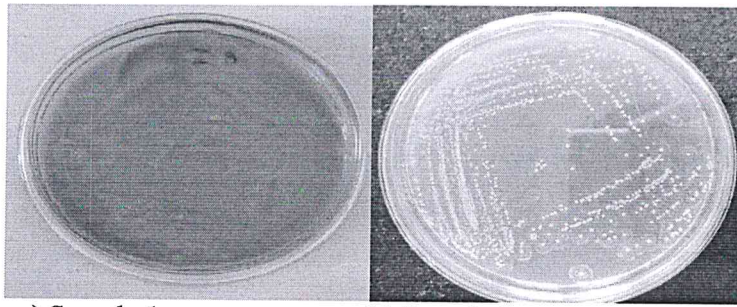


a) Control plate

b) cow dung plate

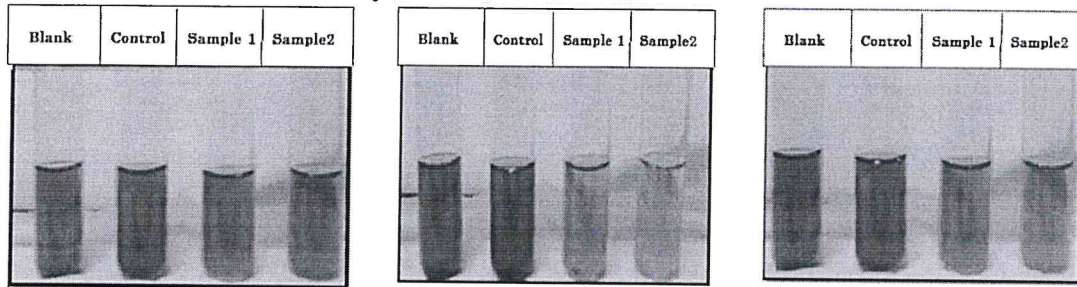
c) Plant compost soil plat

(a)Fig. Isolated pure culture of lignin degrading bacteria using streak plate method.



a) Sample 1                      b) Sample 2

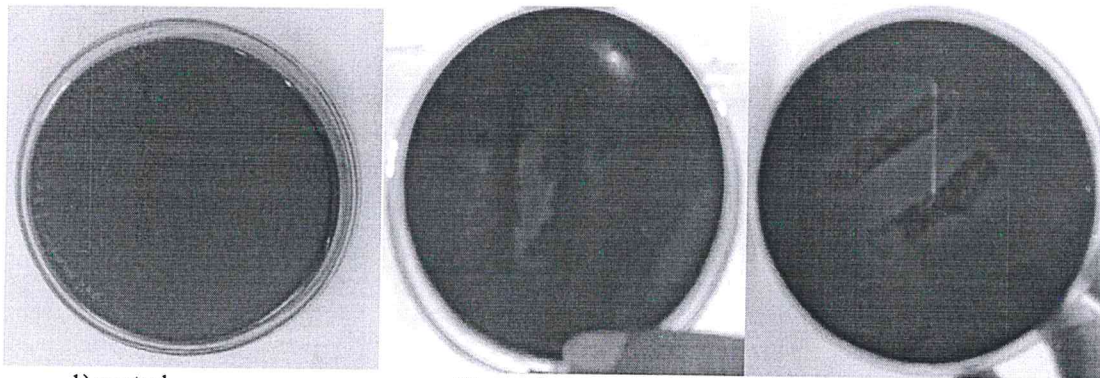
**3] Figure: Decolorization assay**



(a) MSM + lignin (0.3%)                      (b) MSM + lignin (0.3%) + glucose (0.1%)                      (c) MSM + lignin (0.3%) + xylose (0.1%)

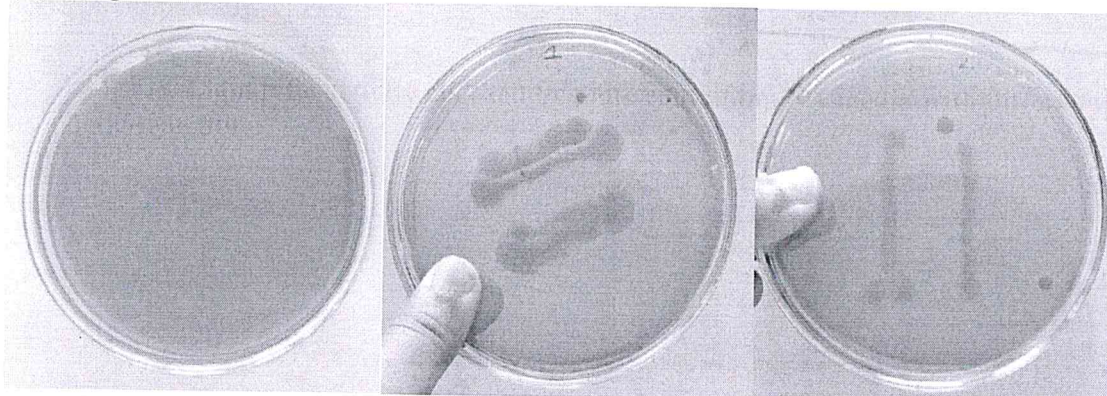
**4] Fig. Lignolytic activity checked by plate containing NA media with different dye**

**(A) Methylene blue**



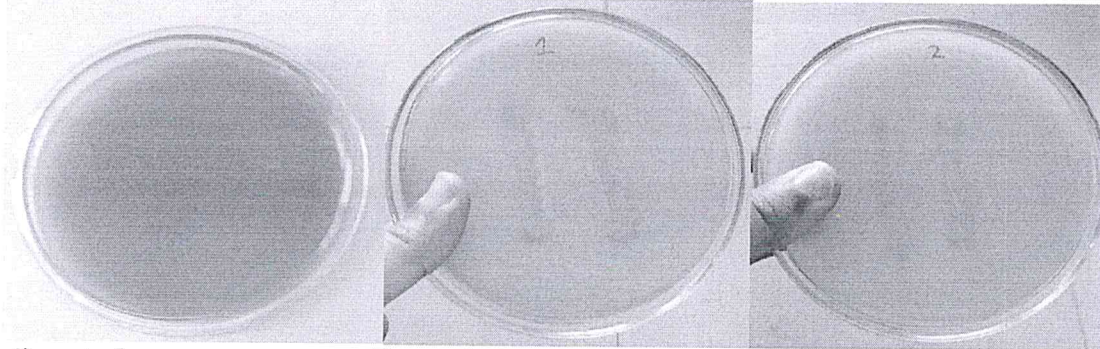
1) control                      2) sample                      3) sample 2

**(B) Congo red**



1) control                      2) sample 1                      3) sample

**(C) Malachite green**

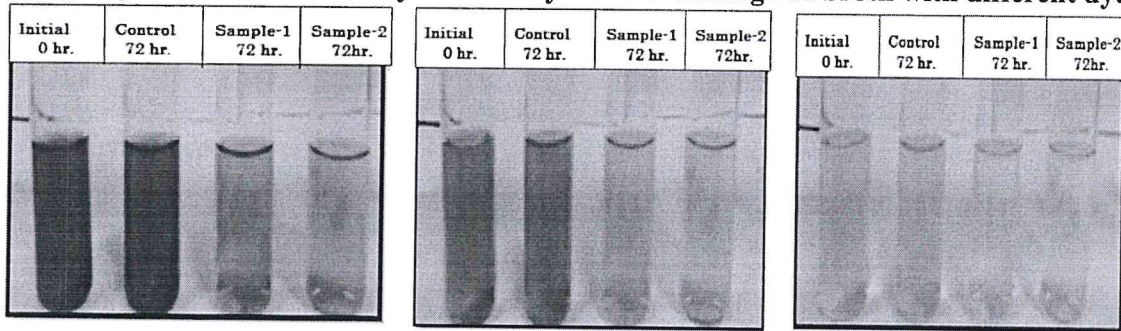


1) control

2) sample 1

3) sample 2

**(D) Fig. Dye decolorization assay checked by tube containing NA broth with different dye**

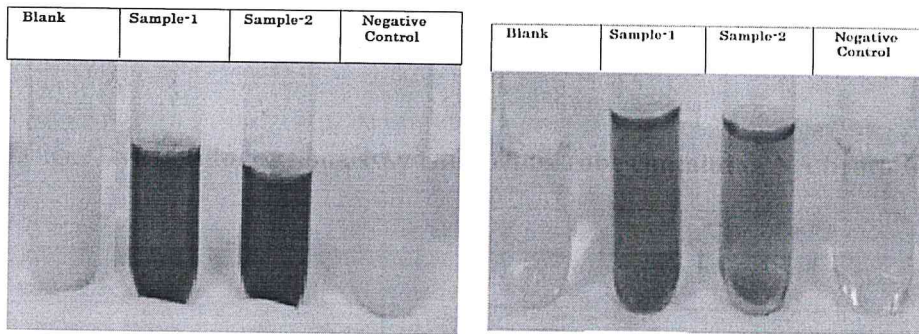


a) Methylene blue

b) congo red

c) Malachit green

**5) Figure: Enzymatic assay for laccase**



(a) Tannic acid

(b) Alpha-naphthol

**8) Dig. To identified isolate based on 16s rRNA gene analysis.**

**A) Isolate 1: 16s rRNA gene sequence**

```
AGCTCCGGGAAACTGGAATTAATACCGCATAACGTCTTAGGGAGAAAGATTTATCGGGGATT
GATGAGCCCGAGTTGGATTAGCTAGTTGGTGGGGTAAAGGCCTACCAAGGCGACTATCCAT
AGCTGGTCTGGGAGGATGATCAGCCACATTGGGACTGATACACGGCCAAACTCCTACGGG
AGGAACTAGTGGGAATATAGGATACTGGGCGCAAGCCTGGTGCAGACATGCCGCGTGAGT
GATGAAGGCGTAAGGATTGAAAAGCTCTTTCACCGGAAAAAATAATGACGGAATCCGGATA
ACATGCCCCGGCTAATTTTCGTGCCAGCAGCCGCGTAATACGAAGGGGGCTAGCGTTGTTCC
GAATTACTGGGCGTAAAGCGCACGTAGGCGGATATTTAAGTCAGGGGTGAAATCCCCGGGC
TCAACCTCGGAACTGCCTTTGATACTGGGTATCTAGAGTATGGAAGAGGTAAGTGGAATTCC
GAGTGTAGCGGTGAAATTCGTAGATATTTGCAGGAACACCAGTGGCGAAGGCGGCTCCCTG
GTCCAT
```

### B) Isolate 2: 16s rRNA gene sequence

GCTCAGGGTGAACGCTGGCGGCGTGCTTAAGACATGCAAGTCGAACGCAGTCTTCGGACTG  
AGTGGCGCACGGGTGAGTAACACGTAACCTGACCTACCCCAAGTCGCGGATAACTGGCCGA  
AAGGTCAGCTAATACGTGATGTGATGTCCCCTTTCTGGGGGGCCATTAAGGTTTACTGCTT  
GGGGATGGGGTTGCGTTCCATCAGCTAGTTGGCGGGGTAAAGGCCACCAAGGCAACGACG  
GATAGCCGGCCTGAGAGGGTGGCCGGCCACAGGGGCACTGAGACACGGGTCCCCTCCTAC  
GGGAGGCAGCAGTTAGGAATCTTCCACAATGGGCGAAAGCCTGATGGAGCGACGCCGCGTG  
AGGGTGAAGGTTCTCGGATCGTAAACCTCTGAATCAGGGACGAAAGACGCGTAAGCGGGA  
TGACGGTACCTGAGTAATAGCACCGGCTAACTCCGTGCCAGCAGCCGCGGTAATACGGAGG  
GTGCAAGCGTTACCCGGAATCACTGGGCGTAAAGGGCGTGTAGGCGGTTATTTAAGTCTGGT  
TTTAAAGACCGGGGCTCAACCCCGGAGTGGACTGGATACTGGATGACTTGACCTCTGGAG  
AGGGAACCTGGAATTCCTGGTGTAGCGGTGGAATGCGTAGATACCAGGAGGAACACCAATGG  
CGAAGGCAAGTT

### Results and discussion

To get as many lignin-degrading microorganisms as possible, the crude lignin was collected from natural sources. A dark-colored alkali lignin was obtained after the extraction, which was carried out using the alkaline delignification method and 4% sodium hydroxide. This lignin was kept in an airtight container and used in subsequent experiments. MSM agar was used as the primary screening media for lignin-degrading bacteria, with lignin (L) being the only carbon source introduced directly to the MSM agar medium. Also isolated are two lignin-degrading bacteria. When glucose and xylose were introduced as a substrate during the decolorization experiment for lignin, it was shown that the efficiency of the breakdown process increased. The lignin polymeric dyes methylene blue, Congo red, and malachite green were used in LB agar medium to perform lignolytic activity. For certain bacterial strains, the medium's color changed from blue to colorless. Various substrates, including tannic acid and Alpha-naphthol, were used to test the laccase enzyme's activity. Both bacterial samples showed positive results for laccase activity by changing color to brownish and purple-blue, respectively. By using 16s rRNA sequencing, a bacterial isolate can be identified. Identified isolates are *Agrobacterium sp.* (Accession number-MF526972) And *Deinococcus spp.*,

according to the nucleotide sequence that was obtained and compared with a sequence from the NCBI's nucleotide database.

### Conclusion

Two isolated microorganisms have potential to break down lignocellulosic substances were taken. Additionally, these bacteria have the capacity to break down low molecular weight aromatic molecules. These bacteria's capacity to decolorize and break down lignin was studied. It was shown that adding glucose and xylose as a substrate enhanced their breakdown efficiency. The microorganisms were examined for activity in dye decolorization. The lignin-degrading enzyme in the two bacteria was then tested, and it was discovered that both strains of bacteria displayed laccase activity, which is responsible for both dye decolorization and lignin degradation. The identification of two bacterial strains was based on the 16s rRNA sequence. *Agrobacterium sp.* (Accession number-MF526972) and *Deinococcus sp.* are the two isolates, respectively. These bacteria were isolated from Composted soil, and multiple rounds of testing shown that these strains are capable of degrading lignocellulose. The use of these isolates has been found to be particularly effective in treating industrial effluent from a variety of industries, including agricultural, chemicals, food and beverage, animal feed, textile and laundry, and pulp and paper, Beverage.

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## “मोहनदास नैमिशराय के उपन्यास ‘मुक्तिपर्व’ में शिक्षित बनो..! का जयघोष”

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### ❖ प्रस्तावना:-

प्राचीन काल से भारतीय समाज-व्यवस्था विषमता से भरी-पूरी है। इसकी नींव वर्ण तथा जातिव्यवस्था पर आधारित है। “दलित शब्द उस व्यक्ति के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है जो समाज-व्यवस्था के तहत सबसे निचले पायदान पर होता है। वर्ण-व्यवस्था ने जिसे अछूत श्रेणी में रखा है। जिसका दालन या शोषण हुआ है।”<sup>1</sup> ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शुद्र यह चार वर्णों में जाति-व्यवस्था आधारित है। समाज दलित व सवर्ण इन दो विषम वर्गों में विभाजित है। सवर्णों ने दलित वर्ग का शूद्र, अछूत, अस्पृश्य, हरिजन कह कर अमानवीय शोषण किया। 19 वीं तथा 20 वीं सदी में समाज सुधारकों के सामाजिक प्रबोधन से जाति व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन होकर दलित और सवर्ण दोनों समान है इस बात पर जोर लगा। समाज सुधारकों का कार्य, स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति आंदोलनों, दलित अस्मिता के आंदोलनों तथा भारतीय संविधान आदि के कारण दलित वर्ग को न्याय प्राप्त होने में बहुत मदद हुई। डॉ. बाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर ने अपना पूरा जीवन दीन-दलित, अछूत, अस्पृश्य, पिछड़े लोगों के जीवन उत्थान के लिए तथा राष्ट्रीय कार्य में लगाया। उनके शैक्षिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, धार्मिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, वैज्ञानिक कार्य से अम्बेडकरवाद का जन्म हुआ। इससे जाति-व्यवस्था के मनोरे को तहस-दहस करते हुए सामाजिक क्रांति से बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन हुआ।

प्रेमचंद ने दैनंदिन जीवन की घटनाएँ तथा क्रियाएँ कलाप को सहज, सरल भाषा में प्रस्तुत किया। प्रेमचंद के बाद सामाजिक, मनोविश्लेषणात्मक, साम्यवादी, ऐतिहासिक, प्रयोगवादी उपन्यास लिखे गए। उन उपन्यासों के कुछ पात्र अपने कार्य से सामाजिक व्यवहार से, अपने संघर्ष, यातना पीडा से चर्चित हो गए। 1990 के बाद लिखे गए उपन्यासों में दलित उपन्यास लेखन की परंपरा में मोहनदास नैमिशराय का ‘मुक्तिपर्व’ 2004 ई. में प्रकाशित हुआ। यह अपना एक पृथक स्थान रखता है। ‘मुक्तिपर्व’ इस उपन्यास का प्रमुख पात्र बंसी भारतीय समाज की विषमता से पूर्ण परिस्थितियों से संघर्ष करता हुआ साथ में अपने आत्मविश्वास के बल पर जीकर अपनी अस्मिता और पहचान को बनाए रखकर दलितों को ही नहीं तो पूरी मानव जाति के सामने एक प्रतिक बनकर अपनी अमरता का परिचय देकर शोषित, गुलाम जाति का आदर्श अमर पात्र बना है।

### ❖ डॉ. बाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर के विचारों से प्रेरित:-

डॉ. बाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर के विचारों से प्रेरित होकर उनके “शिक्षित बनो, संगठित हो, संघर्ष करो” इस मूलमंत्र को जीवन का मुख्य अंग बना दिया। ‘मुक्तिपर्व’ उपन्यास का बंसी बिल्कुल कम पढा लिखा था। लेकिन शिक्षा के प्रति वह काफी सजग था। आर्य समाजी रामलाल की सहायता से वह बस्ती में स्कूल खोलता है। जिसका परिणाम यह है कि बस्ती के अधिकांश बच्चे स्कूल जाने लगते हैं। अशिक्षा के कारण दलितों में बेकारी, गंदगी, अंधविश्वास नजर आता है। इसकी जड़ होती है अशिक्षा। इसलिए उन्हें उनकी बस्ती में स्कूल होना आवश्यक है। अम्बेडकर के विचारों से प्रभावित बंसी शिक्षा का महत्व जानकर जीवन में शिक्षा ही प्रकाश ला सकती है। अंधेरे को उजाले की ओर ले जा सकती है। बंसी अपने बेटे से कहता है- “बेटा, विद्या तो ज्योत के समान है। एक ज्योत से हजारों ज्योत जल सकती है।”<sup>2</sup> यहाँ बंसी एक समाज सुधारक के रूप में सामने आता है।

### ❖ अशिक्षा गुलामी की जड़ :-

सवर्णों की गुलामी करने की जड़ अशिक्षा है। सवर्णों के सभी काम इस अशिक्षा के कारण दलितों को करने पड़े। जुल्म, अन्याय-अत्याचार का शिकार भी यह दलित समाज था। बंसी नई पीढ़ी के उन सभी



दलितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है जो सामाजिक न्याय के संघर्ष में अपनी-अपनी भूमिका निभा रहे है। नवाब अली वर्दी खाँ सरकारी मुलाजिम और दूकानदार भी थे। उन्हें लगता है अब बंसी जैसे गुलाम काम करने से इन्कार करेंगे। बुलाने पर जब बंसी दर से आता है तब नवाब साहब बंसी पर बरस पड़ते है, “तुम गुलाम थे, गुलाम हो, गुलाम रहोगे।”<sup>3</sup> नौकर-चाकरों के साथ बात करते समय नवाब हमेशा यही रवैया अपनाते थे। मालिकों के सामने नौकर कभी अपनी जवान नही खोलते थे। उनकी नजरों में मालिक देवता समान माना जाता था। भारत में नौकर और मालिक के बीच शोषक और शोषित का रिश्ता था। नौकरों को मालिक के आँखों में आँखे मिलाकर और उनके सामने सिना तानकर खड़ा रहने की भी हिम्मत नही थी। इन मालिकों से होनेवाले अन्याय चूपचाप सहने पड़ते थे। लेकिन यह बंसी थोड़ी शिक्षा से ही सही लेकिन आत्माभिमान बन गया था। आजादी की खबर से बंसी में भी हिम्मत आ गयी थी। उसे लगता था कि हम भी आजाद होनेवाले है। नवाब साहब की बात से बंसी का आत्माभिमान जागृत हुआ था। वह अपने गुस्से को रोक नही पाता है। हिम्मत से नवाब साहब को खड बोल सुनाता है- “जनमे अली, हम न गुलाम थे न गुलाम हैं और न गुलाम रहेंगे।”<sup>4</sup> फिर वह नवाब साहब का काम छोड़ देता है। बंसी ने शोषित मानव समाज के भीतर का डर निकाला था। उनकी हौसला बढ़ा दिया था। पहली बार उन्हें अन्याय के खिलाफ लड़ने की हिम्मत मिली थी। बंसी इन दलितों का मसीहा बन गया था। इसके बाद बस्ती के अन्य लोगों में गुलामी जैसे काम धंदे छोड़ दिये थे।

❖ अंधविश्वासी झूठी रुढ़ी-परंपरा को तोड़ने का साहस:-

दलितों को अंधविश्वासी झूठी रुढ़ी-परंपराने खोखला कर दिया था। जीवन का कोई भी संस्कार करना हो, तो ब्राम्हणों के हाथों ही करना चाहिए। ऐसी कई झूठी रुढ़ी परंपराएँ समाज में फेली हुई थी। परिणामतः समाज खोखला बन गया था। यह सिर्फ अशिक्षा के कारण हो गयीं थी। लेकिन डॉ. अम्बेडकर की विचारधारा ने दलितों में परिवर्तन लाया। परिणामतः कई अंधविश्वासी रुढ़ी परंपराओं का साहस के साथ प्रतिकार करते हुए दलितों ने खात्मा करने का प्रयास किया।

‘मुक्तिपर्व’ उपन्यास का बंसी भी इन अंधविश्वासी झूठी रुढ़ी-परंपराओं का साहस के साथ प्रतिकार करता है। बंसी की बस्ती में चली आयी पंडित द्वारा बच्चे के नामकरण संस्कार की परंपरा तोड़ देता है। बंसी अंधविश्वासी ना होने के कारण आँखे मूँदकर बात बर्दाश्त नही करता। भारतीय समाज में आज भी आँखे मूँदकर ब्राम्हण पंडितों की बातों पर विश्वास किया जाता है। फिर बच्चे का नामकरण हो या शादी-व्याह की तिथि तय करनी हो या मुहूरत निकालना हो, वास्तुशांति, भूमिपूजन, गृहप्रवेश आदि ऐसे कई शुभकार्य है, जो ब्राम्हणों के हाथों ही किए जाते है। लेकिन बंसी ऐसा नही है वह चूपचाप उनकी यह बातें सहता नही है बल्कि उनका डटकर मुकाबला करता है। पंडित केशव प्रसाद ने “हमेशा दलित बच्चों के नाम कालू, चेतू, भाना, बुध्दू, दगडू... झगडू, दगडू या फिर भगडू।”<sup>5</sup> ही रखे थे। बंसी के बेटे का नाम ‘बुध्दू’ रखा था। बंसी को बहुत बुरा लगा था। उसने पंडित को सुनाया था “आज के बाद इस बस्ती में किसी पंडित की जरूरत नही पड़ेगी।”<sup>6</sup> बंसी ने मानो उन लोगों के मुँह पर तमाचा मारा था जो लोग सवणों की इन झूठी रुढ़ी परंपराओं का समर्थन करते है। बंसी का कुछ भी नही बिगडा था। बेटा सुनीत उँची शिक्षा पाकर शिक्षक की नौकरी करने लगा था। ऐसी कई परंपराएँ है जो अंधविश्वास की परंपरा का बढावा दे रही है।

❖ शिक्षा से स्वाभिमान :-

डॉ. अम्बेडकर के विचारों पर चलनेवाला ‘मुक्तिपर्व’ का नायक बंसी यह गुलामी को त्याग देता है। उसका आत्माभिमान जागृत हुआ है। उसे देखकर अन्य दलितों को भी गुलामी का एहसास होता है। औरतें भी जमींदारों तथा काश्तकारों के घरों, खेतों से अपनी-अपनी मजदूरी छोड़ देती है। मानो उन्हें उनके स्वाभिमान ने जागृत किया। बंसी ने उनके भीतरी सवणों की गुलामी करना गलत है; यह एहसास जगाकर उनमें एक चेतना का सूरज जगाया था। दलितों में आत्मविश्वास निर्माण किया था। दिन-ब-दिन व्यसनाधीन बनती पीढी भारतीय युवा पीढी को रोकने के लिए बस्ती में फैसले लिए जाते है। “पध्द डॉ. अम्बेडकर के नाम पर बस्ती में पुस्तकालय और पपध्द। कलाखाना बंद करके उसी जगह स्कूल ये दो

फैसले।<sup>7</sup> शिक्षा का महत्व पाकर यह सब कुछ बंसी दलितों में सुधार लाने के लिए सामाजिक बुराई को दूर करने के लिए दोनों फैसले करता है। आज भी देश की उन्नति की दृष्टि से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। इसमें मानव जाति का कल्याण ही निहित है। शिक्षा से दलितों में आत्माभिमान जागृत हो जाएगा और गुलामी तथा अंधविश्वासी परंपरा को त्यागकर यह दलित खुद का जीवन आत्माभिमान के साथ सार्थ करेगा यह बंसी ने जान लिया था। इसलिए दलितों की बस्ती में स्कूल खोला था। जिसमें कई दलितों के बच्चे शिक्षा लेते हैं।

❖ निष्कर्ष :-

मोहनदास नैमिशराय ने डॉ. बाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर के मूलमंत्र "शिक्षित बनो, संगठित हो, संघर्ष करो" को केंद्र में रखकर रचित उपन्यास 'मुक्तिपर्व' में शिक्षा को महत्व दिया। प्रमुख पात्र बंसी द्वारा गुलामी, अंधविश्वासी इन झूठी रूढ़ी परंपराओं का साहस के साथ प्रतिकार करते हुए खात्मा करने का प्रयास किया। सवणों से दलितों पर होनेवाले जुल्म, अन्याय-अत्याचारों को तहस-दहस करने का सामर्थ्य सिर्फ शिक्षा में है यह स्पष्ट किया। शिक्षा से मनुष्य में स्वाभिमान जागृत होता है। तभी मनुष्य को खुद पर होनेवाले जुल्म, अन्याय, अत्याचारों का एहसास होता है। साहस के साथ वही मनुष्य उसी वक्त विद्रोह करता है। शिक्षा ही सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है। मनुष्य जीवन परिपूर्ण होता है। शिक्षा से ही मनुष्य आत्माभिमान के साथ सार्थकी जीवन जीता है।

संदर्भ संकेत :-

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## Use of Facebook in Modish Libraries

Sudhir Ramdas Nagarkar

### Abstract

*It is necessary to use social networking sites in today's age, so it is mandatory to use Twitter and Facebook and Whatsapp to interact with readers. Conversation with the library has made it easy for readers to communicate. Therefore, Facebook is working as a medium to change the way for social communication in terms of education. This e-leveling platform is considered to be used as a platform where librarians and users interact. Therefore, students are encouraged to participate in the formation of knowledge creation, storage, communication and retrieve. To this day, social networking sites like Facebook have attracted billions of libraries from around the world users to the library. Through this study, Facebook has been used as a platform for librarians using educational discussion and Facebook. The utility example of the Facebook account and page ASSM library is given here. In this article, the Facebook Interactive Tool for modern Libraries.*

**Keywords:** LMS- Learning Management System ASSM-Amdar Shashikant Shinde Mahavidyalaya

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