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Principal
Dr. Rathi N. S.
M. Com. M. Phil. Ph.D.

Date 25 / 03 /2023

3.3.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in
National/International conference proceedings per teacher during last five year

Sr.No	Name of the teacher	Title of the book /chapters published	National / International	Name of the publisher
Academic Year 2018-19				
1	Dr.N.S Rathi	Human Resources Accounting	National	Sahitya Sagar 128/23 Ravindr nager Kanpur (U.P)
2	Dr. M.R. Markande	Business Mathematics and Statistics-I	National	Kailash Publication Aurangpura ,Aurangabad
3	Dr. M.R. Markande	Business Mathematics and Statistics –II Semester	National	Kailash Publication Aurangpura ,Aurangabad
4	Mr.I.G Sayyed	Role of Biotechnology in medicinal and aromatic plants	National	Gaurav Books, Kanpur
5	Mr.I.G Sayyed	An introduction to fungi and plant pathology	National	Gaurav Books, Kanpur
6	Dr. R.L, Joshi	History of Modern Maharashtra(1818AD to 1960AD)	National	Garima Prakashan Kanpur- 21
7	Dr. R.L, Joshi	History of Indian Culture	National	Chandrlak Prakashan Kanpur-21
8	Dr. R.H Thorwe	Public library legislation in the new millennium	National	Chandrlak Prakashan Kanpur-21
9	Dr. R.H Thorwe	Role of public library in the socio-economic development	National	Gaurav Books, Kanpur
Academic Year 2018-19				

10	Mr.Bhosale S. E.	महात्मा फुले चिंतन आणि चर्चा	National	चिन्मय प्रकाशन चवणेकर बिल्डींग जिजामाता कॉलनी पैठण गेट औरंगाबाद
11	Dr.Joshi R.L.	Sanshodhan Patrika 2018(Akhil Maharashtra Ithihas Parishad	National	
Academic Year 2018-19				
Nil				




Principal

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Shrimati Shantabai Kantilal Gandhi
Arts, Amolok Science, Panalal Hiralal
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HUMAN RESOURCES ACCOUNTING

Dr. Nandkumar S. Rathi
Dr. Krishna Priya Rolla

HUMAN RESOURCES ACCOUNTING

Rathi, Rolla

HUMAN RESOURCES ACCOUNTING

Dr. Nandkumar S. Rathi is Principal at Shri Amolak Jain Vidya Prasarak Mandal's Smt. S.K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science, P.H. Gandhi Commerce College, Kada, Tal. Ashli, Dist Beed (Maharashtra) 414202. He is having Thirty Three years teaching experience at UG and PG Level. He has participated in more than Hundred International and National Conferences. He is Research Guide for faculty of Commerce and Management Science. Under his guidance Nine Students completed Ph.D. and Seven Student completed M.Phil. He has authored Twelve Books and Fifty Six Research Articles in International and National Journals.

Dr. Krishna Priya Rolla is an Assistant Professor at Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University. She mentors students with subjects in Human resource management, besides her versatility in Strategic Management. With almost a decade in academia, she has extended her services to industry for three years, before joining her current role at the university. She has been to coveted international conferences, within and beyond India. She has presented her papers at a total of twelve international and four national conferences.

Her research interests include, subjects in human resource accounting, valuing intangibles and management intervention into handicrafts.

Contents

Introduction • Literature Review and Research Method • Research Design
 Discussion.

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Role of Biotechnology in Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

Medicine, in several developing countries, using local traditions and beliefs, is still the mainstay of health care. Medicinal plants, since times immemorial, have been used in virtually all cultures as a source of medicine. The widespread use of herbal remedies and health care preparations, as those described in ancient texts such as the Vedas and the Bible, and obtained from commonly used traditional herbs and medicinal plants, has been traced to the occurrence of natural products with medicinal properties. The aromatic plants possess odoriferous and volatile substances which occur as essential oils, gum exudate, balsam and oleoresin in one or more parts, viz. root, wood, bark, foliage, flower and fruit. The chemical nature of these aromatic substances may be due to a variety of complex the chemical compounds. The biotechnological tools are important to select, multiply and conserve the critical genotypes of medicinal plants. In-vitro regeneration holds tremendous potential for the production of high-quality plant-based medicine. Indian has one of the oldest, richest and most diverse cultural traditions associated with the use of medicinal plants. We also have a vast and inexhaustible resource of drugs of plant origin as nature has provided us with a rich storehouse of herbal remedies to cure all mankind's ailments. Some of them are widely cultivated and others are found in plenty. Medicinal plants have their values in various chemical compounds available in various parts such as leaves, stems, roots, seeds, bark, wood etc. Sensing the importance and antidisease properties of the medicinal and aromatic plants, articles of this book have been compiled to give a clear idea on the subject and also help the medical practitioners to keep abreast of the latest developments.

CONTENTS

Introduction • Micropropagation of medicinal and aromatic plants • Aromatic Plants • Micropropagation and conservation of medicinal plants • Biotechnological investigations in medicinal plants • Role of biotechnology in spices crop improvement • Tissue culture in spice crops • Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants • Role of Plant Biotechnology in Production of Secondary Metabolites • Biotechnological approaches on medicinally Important Species • Cultivation Practices of Medicinal Plants • Role of micropropagation in Conservation of Medicinal Plants • Production of herbal drugs in vitro • Genetic Engineering, Breeding of Aromatic Plants



Prof. Sayyad Innus Gafur was born in 1st June 1967 at Takali (Kh), Tal: Karjat Dist: Ahmednagar (M.S). He is warming as Head Department of Botany science 1996 In Smt. S.K. Gandhi Art's, P.H Gandhi Commerce, And Amolak Science College Kada, Tal: Ashhi Dist: Beed (M.S). He has 22 years Teaching experience in the subject of Botany He obtained his M. Phil degree from Allagappa University TamilNadu (T.N). He has contributed more than 15 Research paper in National and International conferences, he worked as program officer in National service scheme he had rich experience of conducting several extension activities in rural and slum area to enhance the capability and skills of the community in relation to their service areas through N.S.S

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Role of Biotechnology in Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

Sayyad Innus Gafur



Role of Biotechnology in Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

Sayyad Innus Gafur

An Introduction to Fungi and Plant Pathology

Fungi are living organisms that are distantly related to plants, and more closely related to animals, but rather different from either of those groups. Fungi is a group of simple plants that have no chlorophyll. There are some species of fungi that are single celled organisms, and there are other kinds of fungi that are multi-cellular organisms. Fungi are made up of filaments called hyphae that are stacked together from end to end. Some kinds of fungi live on land and other types of fungi live in water environments. Plant pathology (also phytopathology) is the scientific study of diseases in plants caused by pathogens (infectious organisms) and environmental conditions (physiological factors). Organisms that cause infectious disease include Fungi, oomycetes, bacteria, viruses, viroids, virus-like organisms, phytoplasmas, protozoa, nematodes and parasitic plants. Not included are ectoparasites like insects, mites, vertebrate, or other Pests that affect plant health by consumption of plant tissues. Plant pathology also involves the study of pathogen identification, disease etiology, disease cycles, economic impact, plant diseases epidemiology, plant disease resistance, how plant diseases affect humans and animals, pathology-system genetics, and management of plant diseases. Initially the book covers the description about the history of microbiology, taxonomy, morphology and reproduction of microorganisms, wherein, a brief account of eukaryotic microorganism is also explained with reference to its characteristics features.

CONTENTS

Contents • Introduction to Fungi • Basic of Fungus • Biology of Fungi • Physiology of Fungi Pathogens • Plant Disease of Fungi • Plant Pathogenic Fungi • Structure of Fungi • Parasitology • Mycology • Plant Pathology • Nature and Importance of Plant Diseases • Plant-Parasitic Nematodes • Bacterial Plant Pathogens



Prof. Sayyad Innus Gafur - was born in 1st June 1967 at Takali (Khalil) Karjal Dist. Ahmednagar (M.S). He is working as Head Department of Botany science 1996 In Smt. S.K. Gandhi Arts, P.H. Gandhi Commerce, And Amolak Science College Kada, Tal: Ashit Dist: Beed (M.S). He has 22 years Teaching experience in the subject of Botany. He obtained his M. Phil degree from Allagappa University, TamilNadu (TN). He has contributed more than 15 Research paper in National and International conferences, he worked as program officer in National service scheme, he had rich experience of conducting several extension activities in rural and slum area to enhance the capability and skills of the community in relation to their service areas through N.S.S.

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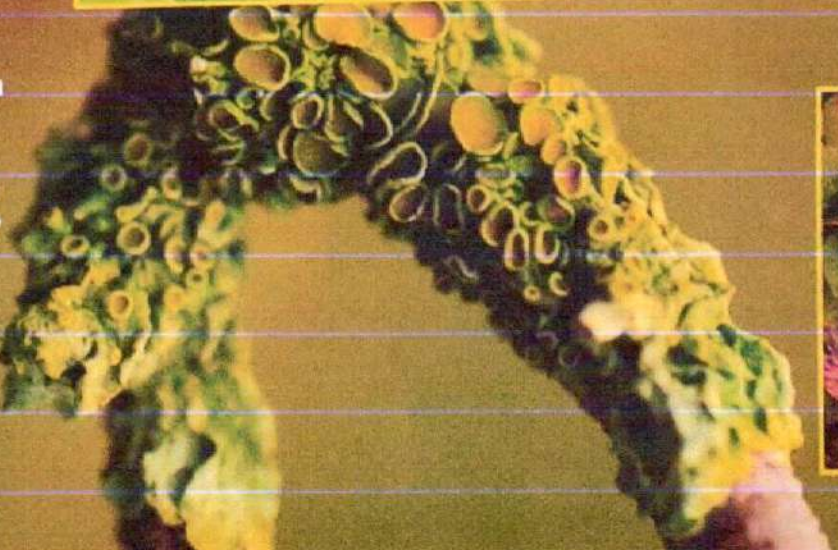
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An Introduction to Fungi and Plant Pathology

Sayyad Innus Gafur



An Introduction to

Fungi and Plant Pathology

Sayyad Innus Gafur



History of Modern Maharashtra (1818 AD to 1960 AD)

Maharashtra is a state in the western region of India and is India's second-most populous state and third largest state by area. Although the present day state in India was only formed in 1960, the region that comprises the state has a long history dating back to the 4th century BCE. The present book aims at focusing the socio-economic conditions of Maharashtra, a state of Indian union, which has evolved its distinct culture i.e. the Marathi culture. The evolution of this Marathi or Maharashtrai culture is a long drawn process, which seems to have begun during the time of the Satavahans. The East India company controlled Mumbai since the 17th century as one of their main trading post. The Company slowly expanded areas under its rule during the 18th century. Their conquest of Maharashtra was completed in 1818 with the defeat of Peshwa Bajirao II in the Third Anglo-Maratha War. People from Maharashtra played an important part in the social and religious reform movements as well as the nationalist movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Notable Civil society bodies founded by Marathi leaders during 19th century include the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, the Prarthana samaj, the Aya Mahila Samaj and the Satya Shodhak Samaj. The non-Brahmin Hindu castes of Maharashtra started organizing at the beginning of the 20th century with the blessing of Chhatrapati Shahu of Kolhapur. The campaign took off in the early 1920s with the leadership of Keshavnrao Jadhve and Baburao Javkar. Both belonged to the Non-Brahmin party. Capturing the Ganpati and Shivaji festivals from Brahmin domination were their early goals. Maharashtra was a part and parcel of erstwhile Bombay state along with Gujarat. It was popularly known as Bombay Presidency, which was created by the British when they became undisputed power of the Western part of India. Maharashtra came into existence on 1st May 1960, as a separate state on the linguistic basis. The book is of tremendous value to students, teachers, tourists, historians, guides and general readers.

Content
History of Maharashtra • Early Socio-Religious and Economic Conditions of Maharashtra • Early Phase of British Rule • Administration, Education, Press, Activities of Christian Missionaries • Early Socio-Religious Reformers • Early Resistance of Colonial Rule • National Movement in Maharashtra • National Movement (1905-1920) in Maharashtra • National Movement (1920-1947) • Social Movements • Hyderabad Freedom Struggle (Marathwada Region) • Making of Maharashtra



Dr. Radhakrishna L. Joshi (M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D) has been working as Assistant professor of History in Shri Amolok Jain Vidhya Prasarak Mandal's Smt. S.K. Gandhi Arts, P.H. Gandhi Commerce & Amolok Science College loads, Tq. Ashi, Dist. Beed (Maharashtra). He has been actively engaged in teaching, learning evaluation & Research for the 19 years. He has travelled abroad & participated in National Conferences, International Conferences and Seminars. He has presented 53 papers and published his 35 papers in ISSN Journal. He has been Chief Editor & Publisher of Shodhankan Research Journal (ISSN-2250-0383). He has been Awarded with Award by Shabdgaandh Sahitrik Parishad (Ahmednagar). He has also been Associated with various Academic & Administrative committees.



Dr. Gatti Ganpat Vishnu M.A. M.Phil. Ph.D Head Dept of History Shri Pandit guru pardkar college Sirsala, Tq. Parli, v Dist. Beed. He has participated and presented a number of Research paper in state national and international level academic events. He has also published more than 40 research papers in National and International referred journals. He has edited book entitled Literature and social issue. He has been honored with Ideal teacher Award by Shabdgaandh Sahityak parishad ahmednagar and Bhartiya dalit Sahitya academy. He also worked as NSS District Coordinator for beed dist.

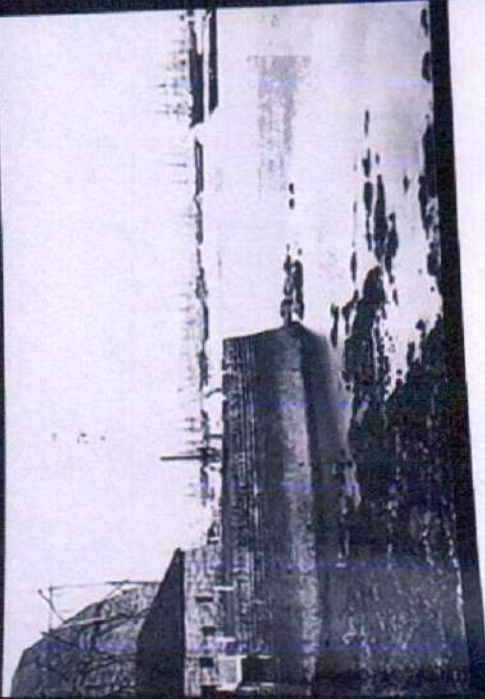


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History of Modern Maharashtra (1818 AD to 1960 AD)



Dr. Radhakrishna L. Joshi
Dr. Gatti Ganpat Vishnu



Dr. Radhakrishna L. Joshi
Dr. Gatti Ganpat Vishnu

**History of Modern Maharashtra
(1818 AD to 1960 AD)**

HISTORY OF INDIAN CULTURE

This book delves deeply into the major cultural streams that made an impact on India during the ancient and modern times. The cultural spheres created by Harappans, Aryans, Jainism, Buddhism, early Christianity, Islamic invaders and the West have been discussed with amazing finesse. The resultant culture of the Indian subcontinent was an amalgamation of these vital cultural components. The culture of India refers collectively to the thousands of distinct and unique cultures of all religions and communities present in India. India's languages, religions, dance, music, architecture, food, and customs differs from place to place within the country, often labeled as an amalgamation of several cultures, sports across the Indian subcontinent and has been influenced by a history that is several millenniums old. Many elements of India's diverse cultures, such as Indian religions, philosophy, cuisine, languages, martial arts, dance, music and movies have a profound impact across the Indian sphere. Greater India and world. India's history and culture is dynamic, spanning back to the beginning of human civilisation. It begins with a mysterious culture along the Indus River and in farming communities in the southern lands of India. The history of India is punctuated by constant integration of migrating people with the diverse cultures that surround India. Available evidence suggests that the use of iron, copper and other metals was widely prevalent in the Indian sub-continent at a fairly early period, which is indicative of the progress that this part of the world had made. By the end of the fourth millennium BC, India had emerged as a region of highly developed civilization. This book is an endeavour to present our sense of proportion and sacrifice the wisdom of our ancients at the altar of antiquity. We have a right to a bright future, based on the character, intellect and strength of our past. That is what this book points out.

Contents
 Salient Features of Indian Culture • Evolution of Indian Culture and Civilization • Sources of cultural History of ancient India • Town planning of Indus valley civilization • Indian culture as reflected in Ramayana and Mahabharata • Harappa Culture • Vedic Civilization and Society • Religion of Ancient India • Life and Culture in Medieval India • Indian Society and Culture • Indian Education • Indian Family and Marriage • Indian Art and Architecture • Indian Language and Literature • Indian Fairs and Festivals • Indian Dances and Music • Culture and Heritage in India • Social and Cultural History of India



Dr. Radhakrishna L. Joshi (M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.) has been working as Assistant professor of History in Sri Amolok Jain Vidhiya Prasarak Mandal's Smt.S.K.Gandhi Arts-P.H.Gandhi Commerce & Amolok Science College kadda, Tq.Ahli, Dist. Beed (Maharashtra). He has been actively engaged in teaching, learning, evaluation & Research for the 19 years. He has travelled abroad & participated in National Conferences, International Conferences and Seminars. He has presented 53 papers and published his 35 papers in ISSN Journal. He has been Chief Editor & Publisher of Shodhankur Research Journal (ISSN-2250-0383). He has been Awarded with Dr.B.Ambedkar fellowship sanction by Bhartiya Sahitya Akademi (New Delhi) & Saneerurji teacher Award by Shabdgarbh Sahitk Parishad (Ahmednagar). He has also been Associated with various Academic & Administrative committees.



Prof. Dr. Ashok K. Kanade (M.A. Ph.D.) has been working as an assistant professor and Head of the Department in History at Babuji Avhad Mahavidyalaya, Patwardi, Dist - Ahmednagar 414102 (MH) since 1998. He has participated in state, national and international level seminars and conferences. He has presented 32 research papers in various seminar and conferences. And also he has participated published research papers in various seminars and conferences. He has been editor of "Shodhankur Research Journal, ISSN 2250-0383". He has been vice-chairman of "Shabdgarbhad Sahitya Parishad", Maharashtra state and a member of "Akhill Maharashtra Parishad". He has also worked nine years as NSS Programme Officer.

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HISTORY OF INDIAN CULTURE



Dr. Radhakrishna L. Joshi
Prof. Dr. Ashok K. Kanade



PUBLIC LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM

Legislation is the only way for a systematic and planned development of library service. The work of library legislation in India during the last 50 years has been slow. Even after five decades of independence, only thirteen states enacted library legislation. Act means preparing the format of law or legislation. In the context of libraries, the Library Act means to give legal provision for establishing a library system, its maintenance, services, functions, right and management under any state or a national government. Library legislation is capable of regulating various organs of public library services. It is an instrument for the development of public libraries in a planned manner to ensure establishment, development and maintenance of libraries in a uniform pattern. It can help in promoting a sense of self consciousness among the people who would feel it obligatory on their part to use services offered by the library. This is possible with proper amendments in existing library legislation in states and proper vision of the central government and state governments in India.

Contents

- Public libraries, legislation and information technology • Components of public library legislation • Model state library and information services policy • Model public library and information services Act • Public Library: Origin and Growth
- Challenges for Library Professionals in the New Millennium • Library Legislation and National Library Policy • Public Library Boards and Library Promotion • Role of Leadership in Library Administration • Libraries and Librarians in New Millennium • The Legal Basis for Library Administration • Succession Planning in Public Libraries • The Crisis of Democracy and the Public Library

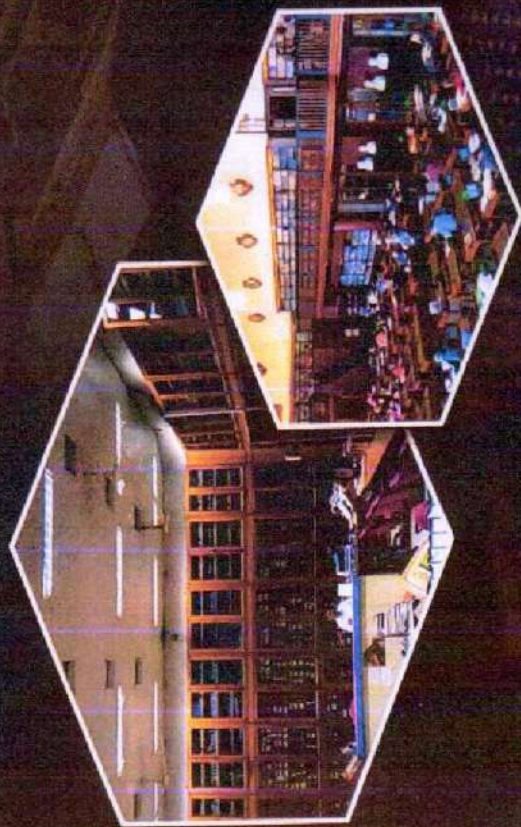


Dr. Rajkumar Hiranman Thorwe is working as a Librarian (Senior Scale) in S.K. Gandhi Arts, P.H. Gandhi Commerce and Amolak Science College Kadda -tg, Ashti Distriet Beed. He has 17 years of experience of professional Librarianship. He is a Late Member of I.L.A. he has contributed more than 20 papers of library and one Journal and repute he has contributed more articles in newspapers on general topic as well as importance of Libraries in present day society

of general awareness of public. He has authored one book and edited college Magazine.

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Role of Public Library in the Socio Economic Development

Finance plays a crucial role in all developmental activities of an organisation. Public libraries being spending organisations do not earn revenue for its services rendered. Therefore, public libraries need constant financial support both from the government and non-government agencies to provide its services smoothly and effectively. Public libraries are the new village green. They are public spaces where everyone is welcome and can participate. They make a vital contribution towards the social capital, educational and recreational development of local communities and are an important foundation of democracy. Moreover, public libraries are facing fundamental changes internationally caused by fundamental changes of society, especially the IT development and digitizing, the growth of multiculturalism and fragmenting of local communities and, not least, the continuous economic pressure on the public sector. The financial crisis has a heavy impact on all these issues and is increasing the stress on the public economy dramatically. The contribution of public libraries for social and economic developments of the society are much appreciated. Their roles are to be recognised by the society as they are known as temple of learning and part and parcel of the social system.

Contents

- Public Library • The value of public libraries: a socio economic analysis • Public Library Finance • The Role of Public Libraries in Local Economic Development • Public Libraries and their Contribution towards Economic Development • Public Libraries Support Development through Access to Information • Standards for Public Library • Public Library Services • Succession Planning in Public Libraries • The Role of Libraries in Modern Society • Public Library System • Library Financial Resources • Economic and Legal Issues in Library • The Role of Preservation and the Library of the Future



Dr. Rajkumar Hiraman Thorwe is working as a Librarian (Senior Scale) in S.K. Gandhi Arts, P.H. Gandhi Commerce and Amolak Science College Kada 1/2, Ashi District Beed. He has 17 years of experience of professional Librarianship. He is a Late Member of I.L.A. he has contributed more than 20 papers of library and one Journal and reputed he has contributed more articles in newspapers on general topic as well as importance of Libraries in present day society of general awareness of public. He has authored one book and edited college Magazine.

Role of Public Library in the Socio Economic Development

Dr. Rajkumar H. Thorwe



Role of Public Library in the Socio Economic Development

Dr. Rajkumar H. Thorwe



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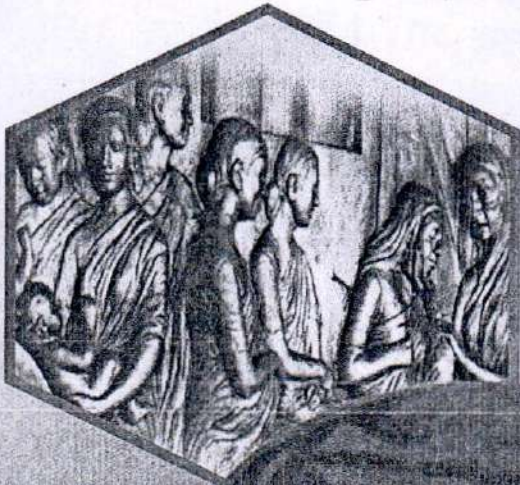
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• संपादक •

डॉ. भगवान डोंगरे

डॉ. गोवर्धन मुळक



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नोट : या पुस्तकातील सर्व शोधनिबंध लेखकाची मौखिक परवानगी ग्राह्य धरूनच एकत्रित करण्यात आलेले असून, तनी शोधनिबंध जसे पाठविले होते तसेच मुद्रित शोधन न करता छपावे लागल्यामुळे त्यात मुद्रणदोष असू शकतात. शोधनिबंधातील मने ही प्रत्येकाची वैयक्तिक मते असून, त्या मतांशी संपादक, सहसंपादक किंवा प्रकाशक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही.

प्रा. भोसले एस. ई.

गांधी महाविद्यालय, कडा

ता. आष्टी जि. बीड

प्रस्तावना :

समाजजीवनाचा जेव्हा तोल ढळतो, तत्वांना ग्लानी येते, नीतीचा विपर्यास होतो आणि माणसाचा पशू होतो. तेव्हा समाजाला सावरणारा कोणीतरी महात्मा प्रकट होतो. हा समाजपुरुष वेदनेच्या वाटेने चालत राहतो. त्यांच्या वाटयाला विषाचा प्याला, मानखंडना आणि टाकीचे किंवा शस्त्राचे घाव येतात हे सहन करण्याची शक्ती त्यांच्या अंगी असते. घाव घेत घेत सत्याच्या दिशेने धाव घेणे हा या व्यक्तींचा मनोधर्म असतो. त्यांच्या पावलांनी तयार होणारी वाट लोकजीवनात नव्या जाणिवांची पहाट घेऊन येते. सामाजिक गुलामगिरीचा अंधार सर्वत्र दाटला असतांना त्यांच्या पावलांनी सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्माची पहाट देशाच्या दारी आली त्या परमपावन पुरुषाचे नाव महात्मा ज्योतीबा फुले असे होते.

डॉ. आंबेडकर यांनी ज्योतिबांना आपले गुरु मानले. गांधीजींनी खरा महात्मा म्हणून त्यांचा गौरव केला. स्वातंत्र्यवीर सावरकर यांनी सामाजिक क्रांतिकारक म्हणून त्यांचे जयगान केले. महाराष्ट्रातील अठरापगड प्रजेने समारंभपूर्वक ज्योतीबांचे महात्म्य महाराष्ट्राच्या मुंबईत उद्घोषित केले. महर्षि विठ्ठल रामजी शिंदे यांच्या मते घसत्याचा पालनवाला | धन्य ज्योतिबा इ गालाड भारतातील स्त्रिया, दलित, शेतकरी आणि इतर उपेक्षित घटकांसाठी ज्योतिबा आयुष्यभर झगडत राहिले.

फुलेंच्या काळातील सामाजिक स्थिती :

महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुलेंचा जन्म १८२७ मध्ये झाला. फुलेंच्या काळातील सामाजिक स्थितीचा अभ्यास करता असे लक्षात येते की त्या काळात भारतात राजशाही संपुष्टात येऊन नुकतिस इंग्रजांची सत्ता स्थापन केली होती. भारत पारतंत्र्यात गेला होता. काही भागात लहान मोठे संस्थानिक इंग्रजांच्या गुलामीत राज्य करत होते. महाराष्ट्रात नुकतिस पेशवाई संपुष्टात आली असली तरी सामाजिक दृष्ट्या समाजात पेशवाईने घट्ट पाय रोवले होते. हिंदू समाज विकलांग झाला होता. जातीयता मोठ्या प्रमाणात माजली होती. त्यातूनच अस्पृश्यतेची अमानुष प्रथा तीव्रतेने पाळली जात होती. अस्पृश्यांना जनावरापेक्षाही वाईट वागणुक मिळत होती. अठरापगड जातींना शुद्र मानले जात होते. गरीबांचे हाल होत होते. शेतकऱ्यांची चोहोबाजूंनी लुट सुरू होती. शेतकरीही हलाखीचे जीवन जगत होता. आणखी एक घटक होरपळत होता तो म्हणजे स्त्री. त्याकाळी स्त्रियांवर अनेक बंधने लादली गेली होती. अस्पृश्य आणि स्त्रियांचे हाल वाईट होते. स्त्रियांना पुरुषांच्या पायाजवळची दासी म्हणून जगावे लागत होते. अशा भयाण सामाजिक परिस्थितीमध्ये ज्योतिबा फुलेंचा जन्म झाला. महात्मा फुलेंनाही समाजातील उच्च जातीच्या लोकांकडून त्रास झाला. परंतु या भयाण परिस्थितीतून समाजातील शुद्र, स्त्रिया, शेतकरी गरीब लोकांना बाहेर काढण्यासाठी महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले आयुष्यभर झगडत राहिले. फुलेंच्या समाजसुधारणेच्या कामाला प्रचंड विरोधही झाला. परंतु शेकडो संकटावर मात करून या महात्म्याने समाजातील दुर्बल घटकांच्या उधाराचे कार्य केले.

फुलेंच्या काळातील स्त्रियांची स्थिती :

महात्मा फुलेंच्या काळात महाराष्ट्रातील स्त्रियांची समाजातील स्थिती अत्यंत वाईट होती. स्त्री ही उपभोगाची वस्तू आहे. स्त्रिने केवळ चूल आणि मूलच पहावे एवढाच अधिकार स्त्रीला होता. स्त्रियांना शिक्षणाचा अधिकार नव्हता. समाजात बालविवाह,

कुमारी- जरठ विवाह, सतीप्रथा किंवा वैधव्यात जीवन, केशवपन करणे, विधवांना पांढरे वस्त्र इत्यादी अनेक वाईट प्रथा स्त्रीयांवर लादल्या होत्या. विधवांना पुर्नविवाहाचा अधिकार नव्हता. बहुपत्नित्वाची प्रथा प्रचलित होती. मुरळी प्रथा, देवदासी इ. वाईट प्रथा प्रचलित होत्या. अशा अनेक बंधनात स्त्रीची आवस्था अतिशय दयनीय झाली होती. म्हणूनच महात्मा फुले यांनी स्त्री उध्वाराचे कार्य हाती घेतले.

महात्मा फुलेंचे स्त्रीयांविषयक कार्ये :

समाजात स्त्री आणि शुद्रांवर होणाऱ्या अत्याचारातून त्यांची मुक्तता करण्यासाठी ज्योतिबा फुल्यांनी जन्मभर कष्ट केले. स्त्रियांना सामाजिक गुलामगिरीतून मुक्त करण्यासाठी ज्योतिबांनी दिलेले योगदान पुढीलप्रमाणे आहे.

१) स्त्री शिक्षणासाठी समाजात जागृती :

स्त्रिया आणि शुद्रांना शिक्षण घेण्याचा अधिकार नसल्याने त्यांची अधोगती झाली. त्यामुळे त्यांना शिक्षण देणे महात्मा फुलेंना आवश्यक वाटत होते. हिंदू धर्मशास्त्राच्या मते, स्त्रिया आणि शुद्रांना शिक्षण घेण्याचा अधिकार नाही स्त्रीला शिक्षण दिल्यास ती कुमार्गास लागेल असे मानले जाई. शिक्षण घेतल्याने मुली विधवा होतात आणि शिक्षणही भ्रष्ट होते असे मानले जात होते. त्यामुळे सश्री शिक्षणावर बंदी लादली होती. स्त्रियांच्या अशा वाईट स्थितीला पाहून महात्मा फुलेंनी स्त्रियांच्या उध्वाराचे आणि त्यांचे दुःख निवारणाचे कार्य हाती घेतले. विद्येच्या प्रसाराशिवाय स्त्रियांचा उध्वार होणार नाही असा विचार करून त्यांनी समाज जागृतीला सुरुवात केली.

२) मुलींसाठी शाळा :

महात्मा फुले यांनी स्त्री शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व ओळखून स्त्री शिक्षणाला सुरुवात केली. भारतात महात्मा फुलेंच्या अगोदर इ.स. १८९९ मध्ये अमेरिकन मिशनने कलकत्ता येथे मुलींसाठी पहिली शाळा सुरु केली होती. तसेच १८४० मध्ये पुण्यात देखील ख्रिस्ती मिशनने पुण्यात मुलींसाठी शाळा सुरु होती. स्कॉटिश मिशनने ही एक शाळा सुरु केली होती परंतु ती बंद पडली होती. भारतातील उच्चवर्णीयांकडे स्त्री शिक्षणाला होणारा विरोध आणि लोकांची पारंपारिक मानसिकता याच्या विरोधात मुलींची शाळा काढणे सापे काम नव्हते. यांची जाणीव फुल्यांनाही होती. तरी देखील फुलेंनी सामाजिक रुढी परंपरेविरुद्ध बंड उभारून १८४८ मध्ये पुण्यात मुलींची पहिली शाळा सुरु केली. उच्च जातीतील स्त्रिया तसेच शुद्रातिशुद्र जातीतील स्त्रियांना शिक्षण देण्यासाठी महात्मा फुलेंनी सुरु केलेली शाळा ही देशातील पहिलीच शाळा ठरली. त्यामुळे महात्मा फुले स्त्री शिक्षणाचे जनक ठरतात. पुढील काळात ज्योतीरावांनी आश्रिक आडचर्णीचा सामाजिक आडचर्णीचा सामना करत पुणे आणि परिसरातील मुलींसाठी अनेक शाळा काढल्या. सावित्रीबाईंना शिक्षण देऊन त्यांना शिक्षकेचे काम दिले. समाजातील दानशूर व्यक्तींनी ज्योतीबांच्या कार्यास आर्थिक हातभार ही लावला. काही लोकांनी प्रचंड प्रमाणात आउथळेही आणले. यावर परिस्थितीवर मात करून स्त्री शिक्षणाची मुहूर्तमेढ महात्मा फुलेंनी रोवली.

३) बाल हत्या प्रतिबंधक गृहाची स्थापना :

तत्कालीन परिस्थितीमध्ये माहाराष्ट्रात विशेषतः पुण्यात रुढी- परंपरांचा प्रभाव तिन्न स्वरूपाचा होता. त्यामुळे महात्मा फुलेंनी विधवा पुर्नविवाहाचा पुरस्कार केली. असला तरी समाजात त्याला प्रतिसाद मिळत नव्हता त्या काळी स्त्रियांना पतीच्या निधनानंतर एकतर सती जावे लागत होते किंवा विधवेचे खडतर जीवन जगावे लागत होते. समाजात विधवांना अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागत होते. बालविवाहाच्या प्रथेमुळे बालविधवांचे प्रमाण प्रचंड होते. अशा विधवा स्त्रीयां कुटूंबातील पुरुष किंवा समाजातील पुरुषांच्या लैंगिक अत्याचाराला बळी पडत असत. त्यातून अनेक मुली गरोदर ही राहत. अशावेळी समाजाच्या निंदेला घाबरून अनेक विधवा अत्महत्या करत तर अनेक विधवा गर्भपात करत तर काही विधवा मुल जन्मताच त्याची हत्या करत असत अशा दुर्दैवी विधवांना समाजाच्या छळातून मुक्त करण्यासाठी महात्मा फुलेंनी इ. स. १८३३ मध्ये पुण्यात बालहत्या प्रतिबंधक गृहाची स्थापना केली. या बालहत्या प्रतिबंधक गृहाची स्थापना केली. या बालहत्या प्रतिबंधक गृहात येऊन अनेक गरोदर

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अखिल महाराष्ट्र इतिहास परिषद

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- प्रमुख संपादक -

डॉ. टी.एस. पाटील

अध्यक्ष

अखिल महाराष्ट्र इतिहास परिषद

कार्यकारी संपादक

प्रा.डॉ. राधाकृष्ण जोशी

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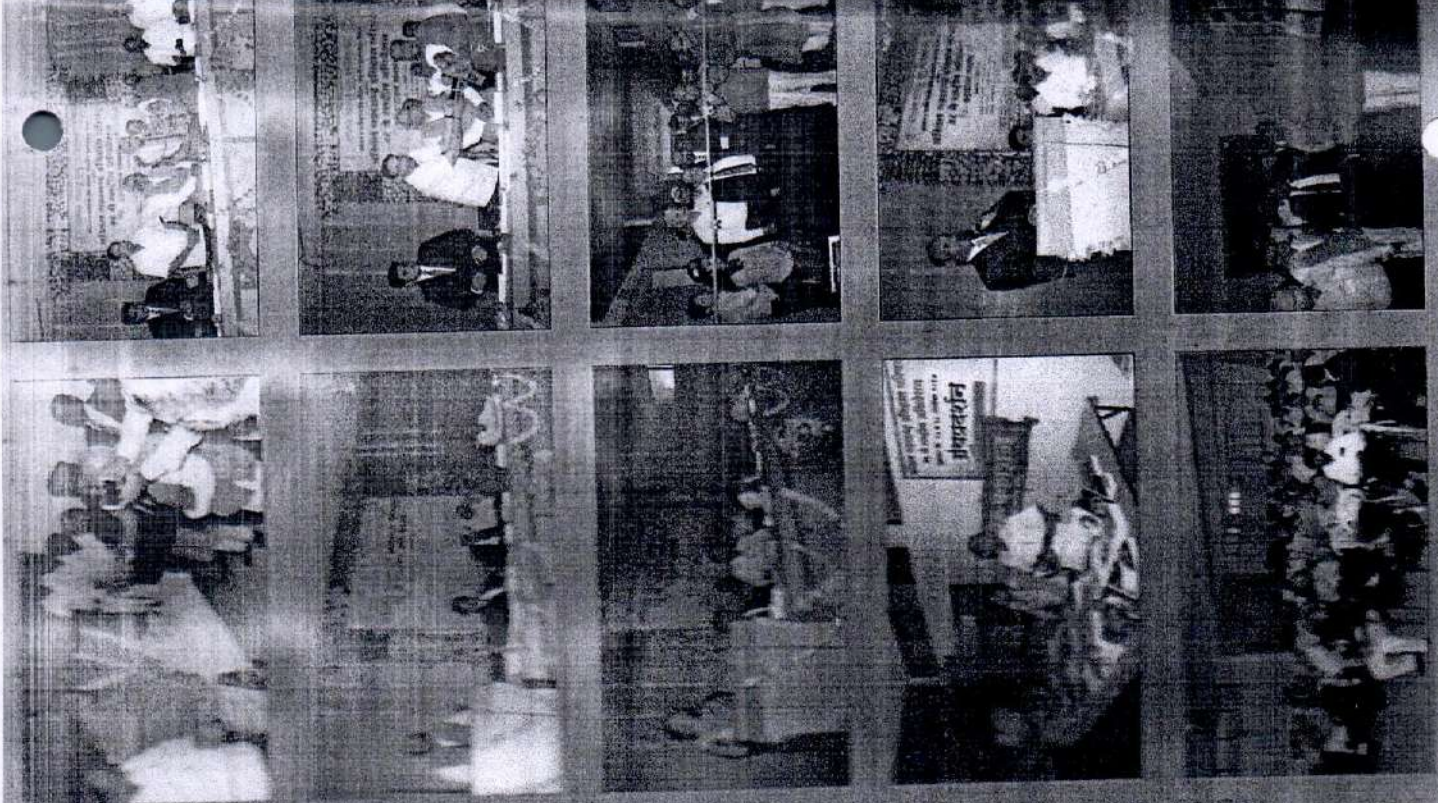
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