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### **CRITERION – III**

#### **Research, Innovation and Extension**

#### **3.3 Research Publications and Awards**

**3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified  
on UGC care list during the last five years during the last five years**

**3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC care list during the last five years**

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3	Left Movement And Party Politics In Maharashtra	Assistant Prof. Raju Sudam Sanap	• 2023
4	A Study The Left Movement And Tribal ,Rights In Nashik District	Assistant Prof. Raju Sudam Sanap	• 2022
5	Recent Trends In Research	Dr. Santosh Dattatray Bodke	• 2019



Impact Factor - 6.261

ISSN - 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S  
**RESEARCH JOURNEY**

International E-Research Journal

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

February-2019

Special Issue - 154 A

**Use of ICT in Teaching Learning Process**

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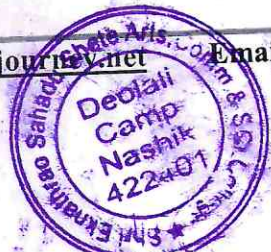




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## E-Books Resources

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### Introduction:

E-book is an electronic (or digital) version of a book. The term is used ambiguously to refer to either an individual work in a digital format, or a hardware device used to read books in digital format. Some users deprecate the second meaning in favour of the more precise "ebook device". Though e-texts are available as digitally encoded books and the term is often used synonymously with the term *ebook*, that usage is deprecated. The term e-text is used for the more limited case of data in ASCII text format, while the more general e-book can be in a specialized (and, at times, proprietary) file format.

An ebook is commonly bundled by a publisher for distribution (as an ebook, an ezine, or a internet newspaper), whereas e-text is distributed in ASCII (or plain text). Metadata relating to the text is sometimes included with etext (though it appears more frequently with e-books). (SOURCE - WORD IQ.COM)

An e-book (short for electronic book, also written eBook or ebook), also known as a digital book, is an e-text that forms the digital media equivalent of a conventional printed book, sometimes restricted with a digital rights management system. An E-book, as defined by the Oxford Dictionary of English, is "an electronic version of a printed book which can be read on a personal computer or hand-held device designed specifically for this purpose"[1] E-books are usually read on dedicated hardware devices known as *e-Readers* or *e-book devices*. Some personal computers and cell phones can also be used, especially to read documents in pdf format (SOURCE-WIKIPEDIA).

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- <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/chem/internet.html>  
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- <http://www.anachem.umu.se/cgi-bin/pointer.exe?Curriculum>
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- [www.pubmed.gov](http://www.pubmed.gov)
- *Directory of Open Access Journals Directory of Open Access Journals service covers free, full text, quality controlled scientific and scholarly journals. They aim to cover all subjects and languages. There are now 4159 journals in the directory. Currently 1499 journals are searchable at article level. As of today 277020 articles are included in the DOAJ service*

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Bentham Publishers have launched more than 200 peer-reviewed open access journals during this year, under the banner of "Bentham OPEN".  
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<http://www.bentham.org/open/index.htm>

► <http://lislinks.blogspot.com/>

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■ Open Directory - Science: Publications: Journals: Free Online Journals

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[dmoz.org/Science/Publications/Journals/Free\\_Online\\_Journals/](http://dmoz.org/Science/Publications/Journals/Free_Online_Journals/)

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[www.abc.chemistry.bsu.by/current/fulltext.htm](http://www.abc.chemistry.bsu.by/current/fulltext.htm)

■ Full Text Electronic Journals in Education

• The "Communications Among Researchers" Special Interest Group of the American Educational Research Association has compiled this list of electronic journals .

[aera-cr.asu.edu/links.html](http://aera-cr.asu.edu/links.html)

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■ the best online site for free patent searching, has had a makeover. In addition to the graphical differences, the site has been completely rewritten to allow more users.

■ <http://www.freepatentsonline.com/>

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► <http://j-gate.informindia.co.in>

► It is a paid service and is an e-gateway to global e-journal literature and offered in 7 different subject groups and was launched by Informatics (India) Ltd. This is compilation of articles to provide seamless access to millions of journal articles offered by 5464 publishers available online by linking to full text at publisher sites. It was launched in 2001 and presently has a massive database of journal literature, indexed from 19250 e-journals. Currently, J-Gate offers two types of products/services:

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<http://www.openj-gate.com>

► This is an electronic gateway to global journal literature in open access domain. It is free for access. Launched in 2006 to promote OAI. Open J-Gate provides seamless access to millions of journal articles (now around 30 millions) with an approximate addition of 300,000 articles available online. Open J-Gate is also a database of journal literature, indexed from 5325 open access journals (including 2998 peer-reviewed), with links to full text at Publisher sites. It is updated constantly and provides the users to browse Table of Contents (TOC) of latest issues. Most important is it is searchable by Title, Author, Abstract, Author's Address/Institution, Keywords with boolean search across fields. (now it is in revision)







### Research Papers In Economics

- <http://www.repec.org/>
- RePEc (Research Papers in Economics) is a collaborative effort of hundreds of volunteers in 65 countries to enhance the dissemination of research in economics. The heart of the project is a decentralized database of working papers, journal articles and software components. All RePEc material is freely available. Any one can add their materials to RePEc through a department or institutional archive -- all institutions are welcome to join and contribute their materials by establishing and maintaining their own RePEc archive

- Economics Departments, Institutes and Research Centers in the World

- <http://edirc.repec.org/>
- There are amazing number of economics institutions on the WWW. Christian Zimmermann (Department of Economics, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of Connecticut) indexed by countries and tfields. By Feb 2009, 11098 institutions in 229 countries and territories are listed.

### Open Access Theses and Dissertations

- <http://oatd.org/>
- open access graduate theses and dissertations published around the world. The collection include from over 800 colleges, universities, and research institutions. It currently indexes over 1.6 million theses and dissertations.

- OpenTheses

- <http://www.openthesis.org/>

- Library of Congress. Main Reading Room. Alcove 9: Education: Dissertations and Theses: An Annotated List of Reference Websites

- <http://www.loc.gov/rr/main/alcove9/education/theses.html>

- Directory Project

- <http://www.dmoz.org/> > <http://www.dmoz.org/>

- Free Dissertations

- <http://www.dmoz.org/search?q=free+dissertations>

- Thesis Abstracts and Dissertation Abstracts

- <http://www.thesisabstracts.com/> > <http://www.thesisabstracts.com/>

### INDIAN RESOURCES

- eGyanKosh

- a National Digital Repository to store, index, preserve, distribute and share the digital learning resources developed by the Open and Distance Learning Institutions in the country.

- Items in eGyanKosh are protected by copyright, with all rights reserved by IGNOU, unless otherwise indicated.

- To access the items in repository registration is required. Registration is free.

- Website: [www.egyankosh.ac.in/](http://www.egyankosh.ac.in/)

### Ekalavya

- Ekalavya

- It is an Open Source Knowledge Initiative launched by the Affordable Solutions Laboratory (ASL), Department Of Computer Science & Engineering, IIT Bombay. The project attempts to bridge the gap between the seekers and givers of knowledge by creating innovative channels of communication. It takes the legendary figure of Ekalavya as a symbol for this activity, representing the human quest for excellence and knowledge.

- Vidyaniidhi - Digital Library and E-Scholarship Portal

- Vidyaniidhi (Meaning 'Treasure of Knowledge' in Sanskrit) is India's premier Digital library initiative to facilitate the creation, archiving and accessing doctoral theses.

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- Website: <http://www.vidyanidhi.org.in>

#### *E-PG Pathshala*

- UGC had initiated to create course material for PG Studies in all the disciplines. This work is undertaken by the INFLIBNET.

- MHRD, under its National Mission on Education through ICT (NME-ICT), has assigned work to the UGC for development of e-content in 77 subjects at postgraduate level. The content and its quality is the key component of education system. High quality, curriculum-based, interactive content in different subjects across all disciplines of social sciences, arts, fine arts & humanities, natural & mathematical sciences, linguistics and languages is being develop under this initiative named e-PG Pathshala. It includes Library and Information Science

- <http://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in>

#### **Search Engines And Meta Search Engines**

- Web search engine is a tool designed to search for information on the WWW (World Wide Web). Search results are usually presented in a list and are commonly called *hits*. The information may consist of web pages, images, information and other types of files. Some search engines also mine data available in newsbooks, databases, or open directories. Unlike Web directories, which are maintained by human editors, search engines operate algorithmically or are a mixture of algorithmic and human input (wikipedia).

- Eg: Google, Yahoo, AltaVista, Bing

- A meta-search engine is a search tool that sends user requests to several other search engines and/or databases and aggregates the results into a single list or displays them according to their source. Metasearch engines enable users to enter search criteria once and access several search engines simultaneously. Metasearch engines operate on the premise that the Web is too large for any one search engine to index it all and that more comprehensive search results can be obtained by combining the results from several search engines. This also may save the user from having to use multiple search engines separately.

#### **OPEN EDUCATION CONSORTIUM: the Global Network for Open Education**

- <http://www.oeconsortium.org/> It is a worldwide community of hundreds of higher education institutions and associated organizations committed to advancing open education and its impact on global education. We envision a world where everyone, everywhere has access to the education they need to build their futures. They instill openness as a feature of education around the world, allowing greatly expanded access to education while providing a shared body of knowledge upon which innovative and effective approaches to today's social problems can be built. It realizes change by leveraging its sources of expert opinion, its global network and its position as the principal voice of open education. It provides access to Open Textbooks on various subjects

- Digital Repository for Open Educational Resources (India)  
National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER) portal. A free online repository of National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) courseware. National Repository of Open Educational Resources offers resources for all school subjects and grades in multiple languages. The resources are available in the form of concept maps, videos, audio clips, talking books, multimedia, learning objects, photographs, diagrams, charts, articles, wikispaces and textbooks.  
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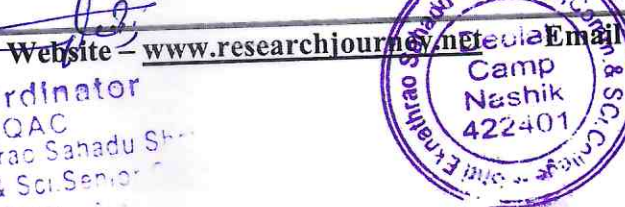
Prof. N.Laxman Rao(Retired) Dept Of Library And Information Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad-500007  
Short Term Course 6 to 11 Feb 2016 JNT University, Hyderabad

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Impact Factor - 6.261

ISSN - 2348-7143

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S  
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PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

January-2019 Issue - 114 (B)

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**'RESEARCH JOURNEY' International E-Research Journal**  
Impact Factor - (SJIF) - 6.261, (CIF) - 3.452(2015), (GIF)-0.676 (2013)  
Issue 114 (B) - Recent Trends in Research  
UGC Approved Journal

ISSN :  
2348-7143  
January-2019

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#### Published by -

© Mrs. Swati Dhanraj Sonawane, Director, Swatidhan International Publication, Yeola, Nashik  
Email : [swatidhanrajs@gmail.com](mailto:swatidhanrajs@gmail.com) Website : [www.researchjourney.net](http://www.researchjourney.net) Mobile : 9665398258





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भ्रमणध्वनी क्र. - ९४२१७४८१४३

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### गोषवारा :

कालानुरूप इतिहासाने आणि इतिहासलेखनाने समाज जीवनातील आपले स्थान, महत्व दाखवून दिले आहे. आधुनिक काळातील मुख्यतः स्वातंत्र्यसंघर्ष व स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्ती नंतरच्या काळातील भारतीय इतिहासाचा आढावा घेतल्यास नव्या इतिहास प्रवाहाचा उदय ही सर्वसामान्यांमधील जाणिवेचे प्रतिनिधित्व करणारी घटना ठरली. महाराष्ट्रात यापूर्वीही वंचित घटक, त्यांची मुक्ती व त्यांच्या इतिहासाविषयी लिखाण झालेले आहे. ही परंपरा अगदी महात्मा फुले, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्यापर्यंत निरंतर कधी तीव्र तर कधी सौम्य रूपात प्रवाहित राहिली आहे. आधुनिक काळात प्रामुख्याने स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर वंचित व दुर्लक्षित घटकांचा इतिहास प्रभावीपणे मांडण्याचे आव्हान डॉ. रणजीत गुहा आणि त्यांच्या सहकाऱ्यांनी स्वीकारून सबाल्टर्न अभ्यास गटाची स्थापना केली. या गटाने दुर्लक्षित राहिलेल्या इतिहासाचे दर्शन घडविण्यासाठी दडपला गेलेला तसेच अप्रकाशित इतिहास संशोधन व प्रकाशित करण्यास सुरुवात केली. डॉ. रणजीत गुहा, दिपेश चक्रवर्ती, पार्थ चटर्जी, सुदिता कविराज, ग्यानेंद्र पांडे, ज्ञान प्रकाश, सुमित सरकार, अजय सकेरिया, गायत्री चक्रवर्ती स्पिवाक, शशी थरूर, सरोजनी साहू, गौतम बांद्रा, शाहिद अमीन, डेविड हार्डीमन... या विचारवंतांचे सबाल्टर्न लेखन इतिहासाला योगदान ठरले आहे.<sup>१</sup>

महत्वाचे शब्द : वंचित, दुर्लक्षित घटक, सबाल्टर्न इतिहास, तळापासून इतिहास,.....इ.

### प्रस्तावना :

इतिहासाबाबत प्रथमतः सांगण्यासारखी बाब म्हणजे इतिहास या शब्दाचे दोन अर्थ प्रतीत होतात. एक भूतकाळ आणि भूतकाळातील महत्वपूर्ण घटना आणि दुसरा म्हणजे भूतकाळातील घटनांचे लेखी वा तोंडी निवेदन. अर्थात हे निवेदन वस्तुनिष्ठ अपेक्षित असते. संशोधकाच्या विचारांची, भावभावनांची त्यात सळमिसळ होऊ नये, असा अलिखित नियमही आहे, मात्र संशोधकाच्या विषय निवडीपासूनच त्याची आवडनिवड, वैचारिक भूमिका व कल स्पष्ट होवू लागतात. इतिहासकार इ. एच. कार यांनी म्हटल्याप्रमाणे संशोधक हा समाजविचाराचे अपत्य असतो. त्याला त्याचे विचार सोडता येत नाही, किंबहुना आपले विचार प्रसारित करण्यासाठी तो संशोधनाचा आधार घेत असतो.<sup>२</sup> आजवरच्या इतिहासलेखनाचा हा संदर्भ लक्षात घेवून डॉ. रणजीत गुहा यांनी भारतीय इतिहासलेखनाची प्रामुख्याने आधुनिक भारतीय इतिहासलेखनाची मांडणी नव्या (वेगळ्या) पद्धतीने करण्यास सुरुवात केली. या मांडणीला इटालियन तत्वज्ञ अन्तोनिओ ग्राम्शी यांच्या विचारांचा आधार होता. हा प्रवाह ब्रिटिश इतिहासकार इ. पी. थोमसन यांच्या तळातून इतिहासलेखन (History From Down Below) या प्रवाहाशी मिलताजुळता आहे.<sup>३</sup> पारंपारिक इतिहासलेखन पद्धतीला





संकल्पनेचे विवेचन करताना ग्रामचीने सबाल्टर्न या संज्ञेचा उपयोग केला आहे. सबाल्टर्न या शब्दाचा अर्थ दुय्यम दर्जाचा सैन्य अधिकारी, लष्करी मोहिमांत महत्वाची भूमिका बजावणारी ही व्यक्ती, परंतु या मोहिमांचे, त्यातील कर्तृत्वाचे श्रेय नेहमीच वरिष्ठ अधिकाऱ्यांना दिले जाते. त्याचप्रमाणे (आधुनिक काळात) कोणत्याही सामुहिक कार्यात, चळवळीत, उठावांत अनेक समाजगटांचा सहभाग असतो. समाजातील हा दूर्लभित -उपेक्षित घटक मानवी इतिहासात, स्वातंत्र्यचळवळीत, राष्ट्र उभारणीत महत्वाचा वाटा उचलतो. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या स्थिती गतीची नोंद घेतल्याशिवाय संपूर्ण इतिहासाचे लेखन होणे शक्य नाही. मात्र तरीही त्यांचे कार्य व श्रेय सोयीस्करपणे इतिहासात नोंद होण्यापासून दूर ठेवले जाते. तसेही विशिष्ट घटना वा घडामोडींनंतर श्रेय घेणाऱ्यांमध्ये वंचित घटक बऱ्याचदा नसतो. ग्रामचीचा हा विचार डॉ. गुहा यांनी आपल्या इतिहास लेखनाला लागू करून या विचार प्रवाहाला 'सबाल्टर्न इतिहास लेखन' असे नाव दिले.<sup>५</sup>

या प्रवाहाच्या मते आजवर झालेले इतिहासलेखन हे वरिष्ठ वर्गाने आपल्या वैचारिक भूमिकेतून केलेले लिखाण आहे. त्यामध्ये सर्वसामान्य समाजाला कोणतेही स्थान नाही. याचे उदाहरण म्हणून डॉ. गुहा भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीतील विविध समाजगटांचा सहभाग हा घटक देतात. या सर्वसामान्य समाजाचे कार्य व सहभाग स्वातंत्र्यचळवळ व्यापक व प्रभावी बनविण्यासाठी उपयोगी ठरले, मात्र त्यांना इतिहासाच्या स्थानापासून, श्रेयापासून वंचित ठेवले गेले. या वंचित गटांत प्रामुख्याने शेतकरी, कामगार, मजूरवर्ग, महिला इ. गटांचा प्रामुख्याने समावेश होतो.

डॉ. रणजीत गुहा यांच्या मते, यापूर्वी झालेले इतिहासलेखन हे एकांगी, पक्षपाती व वास्तवाचे दर्शन न घडविणारे आहे. इतिहास स्थानापासून दूर्लभित राहिलेल्या घटकांना ऐतिहासिक स्थान मिळवून देण्याचा सबाल्टर्न इतिहास प्रयत्न करीत आहे. सामान्यजणांचे इतिहासलेखन करीत असताना त्यांच्या कार्यामधील, चळवळीमधील सहभागाबरोबरच त्यांच्या कृतीमागील मानसिकता, अंतःप्रेरणा, जीवनपद्धती, रूढी, मुल्ये, संस्था व अनुभवजन्य शहाणपण यांचा विचार महत्वाचा आहे.<sup>६</sup>

#### सबाल्टर्न दृष्टीकोन :

सुरुवातीला या इतिहासलेखन प्रवाहाने स्वातंत्र्यचळवळीदरम्यान शेतकरी, कामगार, मजूरवर्ग व आदिवासी इत्यादींच्या उठावांवर व त्यांच्या विद्रोही भूमिकांच्या विश्लेषणावर भर दिला आणि अभ्यासाअंती निष्कर्ष काढला की, हे गट स्वातंत्र्यचळवळीत सहभागी होण्यामागे केवळ आर्थिकच कारण नव्हते तर आपले स्वत्व, अस्तित्व, सामाजिक भान व सांस्कृतिक स्थान यांवर झालेले अतिक्रमण धुडकावून लावण्यासाठी या वर्गाने स्वातंत्र्यचळवळीला तेवढे ठेवण्यासाठी भूमिका बजावली. यावेळी त्यांची परंपरागत जीवनपद्धती, आत्मसन्मानावर झालेला आघात हे घटकही तितकेच प्रभावी होते. त्यामुळेच ते प्रतिकाराला सिद्ध झाले. त्या वेळीची या घटकांची मनोभूमिका/ मानसिकता अभ्यासणे, हे देखील महत्वाचे कार्य ठरते. ते कार्य या लेखन प्रवाहाच्या माध्यमातून होत आहे.

सबाल्टर्न संकल्पना दोन अर्थ निर्देशित करते. एक म्हणजे वंचितांचा किंवा तळागाळातील लोकांचा इतिहास व दुसरा म्हणजे या समाजगटांच्या (वंचितांच्या) परिपेक्षातून लिहिला गेलेला इतिहास. तळागाळातील लोकांचा इतिहास उलगडता उलगडता वंचितांच्या परिपेक्षातून ज्ञानाच्या प्रस्थापित कोटीक्रमांना आणि धारणांना छेद देण्याचा हा एक प्रकल्प आहे.<sup>७</sup> या संज्ञेची व्याख्या करताना अशोक सेन यांनी सबाल्टर्न स्टडीज च्या आपल्या Capital, Class and Community ह्या लेखात, The term Subaltern is used to denote the entire people that is Subordinate in term of class, cast, age, gender





बदल इतिहासलेखन प्रवाहात होवून सध्याचा हा लेखन प्रवाह नवसंशोधकांचे आवडीचे व तितकेच आव्हानाचे क्षेत्र बनला आहे, हे निश्चित....


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# पुराणम् Purana

Vol. LXV  
Issue-2  
No.12  
2022

  
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Vol. LXV, Issue-2, No. 12, 2022

पुराणम्  
PURĀṆA

(Half-yearly Bulletin of the Purāṇa-Department)

*With the financial Assistance from the Ministry of Education,*

*Government of India*

VASANTA PAÑCAMĪ NUMBER

आत्मा पुराणं वेदानाम्

SILVER JUBILEE NUMBER



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## A STUDY OF THE LEFT MOVEMENT AND TRIBAL RIGHTS IN NASIK DISTRICT

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### Abstract: -

The aim of the left is to create a society free from exploitation by safeguarding the interests of farmers, farm laborers and workers in the society. Punjab Baba Govardhan, Madhavrao Gaikwad and Narendra Malusare have fought together to get the rights of farmers, farm laborers and tribal's land to tribal. But even today the tribal society is deprived of their rights. Because of this the Communist Party of India and Marxist Communist Party have started a big movement. The struggle is going on for them to get their rights.

### Introduction:

After 1990, India has adopted a policy of privatization, liberalization and globalization. There was no option but to accept this policy in front of Indian people, in such a situation it is important to protect the importance of the farmer, his farm goods, workers, laborers, and it is also important to protect basic rights of Adivasi because the main source of earning of these people is farming. The burning questions of tribal people are still not solved by the government. In that sense, the problems of tribal society in Thane, Nashik, Dhule, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nandurbar in Maharashtra are significant. The tribes who have lived in the forest for generations to generations are still unaware of their basic rights, the tribal people of these districts are still being exploited by moneylenders and so many issues of tribes can be seen as a factor neglected by the government. Therefore, the Left Movement has stood up with their questions. Against all these background, the Leftist Movement in Nashik district is surviving even today. Nashik district is looked upon as a district of communists, in which Surgana constituency has created a distinct identity as a stronghold of the party. Therefore, like other parties, the Marxist Communist Party today has retained its distinct identity in the district of Nashik. The locality has been materially developed by the people.

### Objectives of the Research Paper:-

- 1) To study Left movement in the context of their struggle for the rights of tribal community in Nashik district.
- 2) To understand the nature of growth and development of tribal community.

### Left Movement:-

ISSN : 0555-7860

UGC-CARE Group 1 Journal



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In political affairs, the words Left Front, Left Thought, Left Party, Right Ideology are frequently used. The political meaning of the word left-right During the French Revolution, when the first joint meeting of the Estates and the General was convened, the congregation sat on the right hand side of the French state and others sat on the left. The congregation on the right was a supporter of the system. People who sat on the left side wanted to change the current system; they were also called reformist or progressive. Generally, the people who support the social life and politics, started to be counted in the right-wing ideology. On the other hand, those who want to make social and political revolution or effective reforms or fundamental changes started to be included in the left group. Later in the international communist movement, communists began to be counted in the left wing. (Vora Palashikar-1987:- 110-111). The word "left" is itself opposed to the word "right".

After French revolution in 1789, in the parliament of France and in the parliament of other European countries, people who support the government sat at the right side of the President and People who opposed the government sat at the Left Side of President. One has to go to the social consciousness of man while finding out what were the motivations at the root of the leftist and left movement, their struggle with nature and how developed themselves from nomadic stage to an advanced stage by using their intellect, is the great achievement. To fight with problems of Industrial Revolution, Enlightenment, and Reformation man launched movements. The left movement is a reaction against capitalist inequality, poverty, squalid conditions, and exploitation, reinforced by the industrial revolution. In short the word leftist suggests particular line of thoughts and it also suggests fight, struggle and agitation. Some characteristics of leftist thought can be mentioned: an economy in which private property is opposed, public property is esteemed and the government controls it, opposed to the capitalist and Institutors, the desire to create a classless social system by opposing the hereditary dynasties and abolishing the classes and castes, insisting on the establishment of equality, social justice values in the democracy and faith democratic values of the masses, emphasis on human rights, human development, economic and social fundamental changes and reforms. Support to the policy that the government should have control over education, medicine and important resources for the creation of a welfare state.

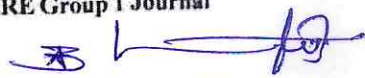
Considering all these features, when we think about who should be called left in Indian context, we have left political parties, left workers as well as agricultural labor organizations, other left organizations, along with this, progressive policies, acceptance of modern value concepts, support to campaigning leaders can be incorporated into the left by breaking through the established thoughts and old traditions and old customs. Formerly Prajasamajvadi Socialist, current Communist both, S.K.P. Some of the regional parties in the Janata Party Left Front are considered as left parties. Congress party consider themselves as left party compare to Bhartiya Janata Party, Shivsena party and Hindu Mahasabha but leftist parties consider Congress as a supporter of Capitalist.

#### Left Movement in Nashik District:-

In Nashik district, the left movement has emerged through different means. From that point of view, Comrade Punja Baba Govardane in Igatpuri taluka has raised the issues of the exploited

ISSN : 0555-7860

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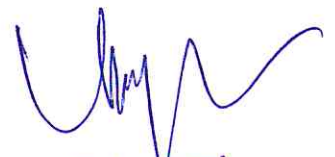


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class of the society through the left movement. Punja Baba Govardhane raised the movement to support rice farmers and their struggle; he put forth the issues of downtrodden people. On the other hand Comrade Madhavrao Gaikwad did important work to reach the grassroots level of the Communist Party of India and Left Movement in Nashik district through different struggles. The Left Movement in Nashik district has worked to reach the grassroots before and after independence. At the same time, Comrade Nanasaheb Malusare, who is his colleagues of Madhavrao Gaikwad, has also taken up the fundamental issues of tribal in Peth, Surgana, and Trambakeshwar and has brought the left movement to the tribal areas.

It was during the battle of Nilvandi Pada (small group of tribes) that Nana understood the reality of the deprivation of the Koli and poor tribal people in the hill valley of Nilvandi Pada in Dindori Taluka. In the fight of Nilvandi Pada Nana took the Koli people and fought through satyagraha in three years 1948, 1949 and 1950. In the third satyagraha, Nana Malusare was sentenced to three months prison. But in the meantime, due to the demands of the government courtier Koli brothers, the Koli community got justice. Peace was achieved by Nana through the Satyagraha struggle.

Ukai Dam was projected to build up at Songad, tender was invited for this project on 12 October by the government. The tribal people of this area woke up and knew the fact that how these rich landlords are grabbing their land.

In 1972-73, all the tribals stood up under the leadership of the Left Party to block the Lalbavata on the land of Vijay Singh Thakur, a big zamindar of Vadner Khakurdi, Taluka Malegaon. It was the battle of government vs Adivasi. This struggle was a long struggle between the government system and the hardworking landless masses. Finally, the government approved the distribution of 500 acres of land to the landless and the poor working people won in this movement. Comrade Rajaram Nikam, Comrade Udaya Ram Deore, Comrade Hiraji Patil were arrested for 15 days in this agitation.


The party organization started to solve the problems of tribal people in Nashik district. During the drought of 1972, when the tribal society was in poverty, Nana Malusare worked to organize the tribals under the banner of Kisan Sabha in the area of Peth, Surgana, Harsul. Inspired by the thought of this movement, an army of militant activists like Comrade Jeeva Pandu Gavit, Comrade K.K.Pawar, Comrade Ramji Dhule, Comrade Amruta Mahale, Comrade Haribhau Mahale, Comrade Chintaman Gavit, Comrade Gunaji Gavit was formed from this tribal community. In 1974, the Maharashtra State Tribal Council was held at Talasari in Thane district. For this conference, under the leadership of Nana Malusare, activists from Nashik district walked from Surgana to Talasari through Dindi. Later, Nana took many study classes. In this study class, the camp was organized under the guidance of Comrade S Y Kolhatkar, Comrade Godutai Purulekar, Comrade Prabhakar Sanjay Giri, Comrade Krishna Khopkar, Comrade LP Dhangar, and Nana Malusare.

During the emergency period of 1975 to 77, successful struggles against moneylenders were going on in Nashik especially in Dindori, Surgana and Peth talukas of Nashik district. The tribals' lands were literally stolen by moneylenders and they fought hard through the Kisan Sabha

ISSN : 0555-7860  
UGC-CARE Group 1 Journal

  
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to get back their lands. Nana fought hard against moneylenders in Peth, Goldari with his agitation, because of his struggle many tribals got back their land which was grabbed by moneylenders. The Tata School of Economics took note of the transfer land struggle and praised Nana's struggle.

In the first post-Emergency elections in 1978, the Marxist Communist Party decided to contest the Surgana Legislative Assembly seat. Under the guidance of Nana and due to his strategy, by collecting deposits, he contested his candidate Jiva Pandu Gavit and finally Pandu Gavit was elected as the MLA of Peth Surgana for the first time and the Leftist won this seat for the first time.

In 1981, 151 tribals from here fought for the land of Ozarkhed. Nana Malusare had went for the Kisan Sabha Parishad, Kisan Sabha workers fought against the tyrannical bureaucracy in Ozarkhed village situated on the border of Thane and Nashik districts. The reason for this was that the oppressive police officers in this area used to brutalize the tribal people and harassed the tribal women. Organized resistance against this act was guided by Nana and Thane activist Comrade. Mangala Bhogadya.

In the clash that broke out on 22 June 1983, Janya Budhar and Tuka Ozre of Vawar Wangani in Mokhada taluka were killed in police firing.

After that, cases of 307 were filed against almost 100 activists in this repression. (Jeevanmarg: 1983; 15) More than ten thousand farmers from Nashik district participated in the march of left and progressive parties held in Mumbai on 19 December 1998.

In 2008, 60,000 thousand tribal farmers staged the Jail Bharo movement. At this time, more than 15000 farmers walked from Surgana to Nashik and were arrested on their own. The reason for this was that the government had given certificates of land that was much less than the land actually cultivated and claimed by the tribal. The entire tribal society got organized to protest against this.

In 2011, a Jail Bharo movement was held on behalf of the Marxist Party and the Kisan Sabha. This time on February 8, 2011, more than 50,000 tribal people gathered together at Kalwan against the Forest Rights Act.

In 2011, a Jail Bharo movement was held on behalf of the Marxist Party and the Kisan Sabha. This time on February 8, 2011, more than 50,000 tribal people gathered together at Kalwan against the Forest Rights Act.

In 2012, a march was held for the increase in prices of agricultural crops. In this, 7500 thousand for cotton, 6500 thousand for soybeans and 3600 thousand for sugarcane should be obtained. And, the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission should be implemented.

In 2016, tribal and farmers took out a joint march in the city of Nashik. The main demands were to remission of debt of farmers, remission in electricity bills, and check the rejected claims of farmers as per the Forest Rights Act within three month.

On November 14, 2018, a district-wide march of 25 thousand farmers was organized by the Nashik District Kisan Sabha at the Collector's Office in Nashik.

The procession started from the golf club ground, by saluting the statue of Sahitya Ratna Comarade Annabhausahe, and then the procession was transformed to Shivaji marg and reach at

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the statue of Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. A huge public meeting was held near the statue of Babasaheb Ambedkar.


Nashik district was declared a drought affected area, and to get compensation, the people put forth the demand: for crop loss per hectare Rs.50, 000, provide drinking water, manual labor and cattle fodder, immediate and strict enforcement of the Forest Rights Act. Complete remission of loan and remission in electricity bill for drought affected farmers and give them new loans, implement all recommendations of Swaminathan Commission with guarantee price of one and a half times of production cost. The main activists of the movement was: Dr. Ashok Dhavale, Kisan Gujar, Dr. Uday Narkar, Sawaliram Pawar, Sunil Malusare Irfan Sheikh, Subhash Chaudhary, Indrajit Gavit, Uttam Kadu, Namdev Mohandkar, Mohan Jadhav, Hanumant Gunjal, Ramesh Chaudhary, Ramesh Baraf, Devidas Adole, Vijay Patil, Suvama Gangode, Dharmaraj Shinde and many others.

Fifteen thousand tribal brothers marched on 20 June 2022 under the leadership of Marxist Communist Party and Akhil Bharatiya Kisan Sabha to the Divisional Revenue Commissioner's office for forest land rights. Former MLA J.P. Gavit, who led the march this time, demanded the state government to transfer all the tribal lands in their name including Satbara within two months, otherwise the agitation would intensify. He also put forth the following demands: In Baglan taluka tribal construction right forest lands should be strictly implemented, unqualified claims should be qualified, land up to 10 acres under the possession of eligible claimants should be measured and mapped and *satbara* should be prepared, The water of Nar, Par, Tapi, Narmada, Damanganga, wagh, Pinjal rivers should be taken to Gujarat and Mumbai through river connection project and tribal should be shifted there that they can use the water of these rivers and this project should benefit the local tribal there. Those projects should be canceled which are harming and ruined the local tribal there, on drains on western channel rivers and ponds 77 small canal schemes in Surgana, Peth, Trambak talukas should be approved by under the schemes of Jaljeewan Mission and through this mission water should be supply by proposed drains, canals and rivers.


This Mission should be completed by the contractors within the stipulated time and with honesty, Pradhan Mantri Awas and Gharkul Yojana for the needy tribal families should be approved immediately and the price of the house should be increased upto Rs. 3 lakh. Jobs should be given to tribal by canceling the bogus recruitment of tribal on reserved seats. One and a half times the cost of onion cultivation in Nashik district should be paid. The tap water supply scheme that supplies water from Chankapur dam to Kalwan city through a pipeline should be canceled and the lands of farmers of villages in 17 to 20 irrigated lands of Girna bank should be saved. This march was organized to demand various things. On this occasion President Ashok Dhavale, former MLA J.P. Gavit, Dr. D. L. Karad, Sachin Malegaonkar, Irfan Sheikh, Shashi Unwane, Sunil Malusare, Ramesh Aute, Ashok Khalkar, Bhika Rathod, Savaliram Pawar, Indrajit Gavit, Hanuman Gunjal, Ramesh Chaudhary, Subhash Chaudhary, Vasant Bagul, Rama Mahale and other officials were present. From the administration, officials including Collector Gangatharan D, Upper Commissioner Bhanudas Palve, Deputy Commissioner Goraksh Gadilkar, Sub-Conservator Pankaj Garg were present. (Jeevanmarg; 2022)

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In brief, considering the socio-economic situation of Nashik district, Nashik district is a district of leftist movement. Madhavrao Gaikwad is familiar in the country as his name is associated with the tribal struggle in Igatpuri, Peth, Surgana, Kalwan, and Trambakeshwar, and Nandgaon taluka. The left movement that was raised stood up with more strength and spread itself in the masses. Even today after many years of Independence, this movement is still active and raising the issues of workers, the oppressed and underprivileged in Nashik. Although it has weakened in some areas, it is still surviving in the tribal areas.

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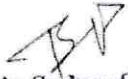
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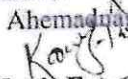


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## Left Movement and Party Politics in Maharashtra

  
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### Abstract: -

*Left movement in Maharashtra was started by social reformers to create an exploitation free society. This movement has fought to create a Marathi speaking region along with providing justice to the exploited underprivileged community in Maharashtra. After the creation of the united state of Maharashtra, the struggle to give their rights to the farmers, farm laborers, laborers and tribal communities has started. In this regard, efforts are being made to solve the problems of society through elections. Even today this party is doing important work in Nashik Thane district.*

### Introduction: -

The Left movement in Maharashtra is to create an exploitation free society. Leftist movement is meant to change the established order. Socio-economic political change can be made through this movement. Such optimism is important in the left movement. Therefore, the left parties play an important role in the socio-economic and political field of Maharashtra. In view of the formation of united Maharashtra, the struggle, agitations and the leadership it got, Maharashtra was transformed through the ideological struggle. After 1990, even today, the role of the left party is important in view of the growing problems of Maharashtra tribal's, laborers, agricultural laborers, and workers in organized and unorganized sectors. From that perspective, the left movement is important to study.

### Entry of leftist ideas into Maharashtra:-

The foundations of social reform were laid in Maharashtra during the British period. This social foundation seems to be important in further social transformation. British rule, English education

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Received: 25 Dec. 2022


Revised: 14 Jan 2023

Final Accepted for publication: 24 Jan 2023

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and western values had a tremendous impact on the educated society of Maharashtra. It brought about social change; social reformers in Maharashtra came forward. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Gopal Ganesh Agarkar made many social changes during the Enlightenment (Joshi: 1990; 296). Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Namdar Gopalkrishna Gokhale, philanthropist Gopal Hari Deshmukh, Nyamurthy Mahadev Govind Ranade and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar all contributed to the reformers. He brought up many issues such as male-female disparity, practice of sati, hair loss, child marriage, ban on remarriage, exploitation of women (Sardar: 1986; 7). Mahatma Phule opposed the slavery of women in Bahujan society. From that point of view, he started women's education. Education is not only the monopoly of the upper castes. Bahujan society has no option but education to move forward. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar elaborated the importance of healing tradition and predominance of common sense through Kesari. He expressed his views on how the socio-economic system deteriorates due to religious customs and traditions and how exploitation takes place in the society. Like Mahatma Phule, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is a social reformer who fought for the Bahujan society. So they burnt her collectively because the caste structure and discrimination in India was considered as a human norm. Because of this, untouchability was getting stronger. This leftist ideology has tried to destroy caste discrimination and untouchability on the basis of law (Kasbe; 2016: 65).

The process of social and economic reforms and the changes suggested accordingly did not happen suddenly. Before the Russian Revolution of 1917, there was an atmosphere conducive to socialism. 1867 Vishnubhuva Brahmachari (1825-1871) in his book Vedokta Dharmaprakash paints a picture of a blissful state. "All the land should be cultivated by all the subjects, the harvest should be shared by all, each should work according to his ability and contribute to the social welfare and give to each according to his need. There should be no private property taxes, the king should be a government official appointed by the people. It should be changed if people want, education should be given to all without regard to caste discrimination, gender discrimination, food should be the same for all, old men and women should be taken care of by the king" (Jog: 1981; 197). Dr. Jog called Vishnubhuva Brahmachari the first socialist of Maharashtra. After that Mahatma Phule's thought was close to socialism. Phule's movements for moneylender loans, agricultural extension, forced recovery, problems of drought victims, oppression of government officials, women's education, women's emancipation, untouchability are all reflected in his socialist views. For the

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Received: 25 Dec. 2022

Revised: 14 Jan 2023

Final Accepted for publication: 24 Jan 2023

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first time in modern times, the Russian Revolution of 1917 gave a strong foothold to socialist thought against large-scale capitalism. The impact of this global phenomenon was also felt in Maharashtra. This is why the labor movement started taking shape in Maharashtra. And the Communist Party was established. To start the communist movement in Maharashtra, Manvendranath Roy. The Communist Party of India was established in Mumbai in association with Shripad Dange, Mirajkar, Randive (Chandrama: 1990; 302). In 1934, a group of workers was working as a cell of the Communist Party. But he was only working class and in secret situation. After the Jungle Satyagraha of 1930, disaffected youths were working in the Praja Parishad. It was he who established the Vidyarthi Union in the year 1939. A.A. Patil, Santaram Patil, B.A. Patil, Yashwant Chavan branched out of Rashtra Seva Dal. Many of these students were caught and interned (Chausalkar: 2017; 84).

In the 1930s, new leaders like B.T Ranadive, Dr. Gangadhar Adhikari, Srinivas Sardesai and S. G. Patkar from labor background emerged in Mumbai. In the same period, the Communist Party in the work in the field of labor Narayan Malhar Joshi and also. A policy of cooperation was decided with Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar. Shyamrao Purulekar and Godatai Purulekar eventually joined the Communist Party (Bedekar:2019;218). Although the CPI was officially opposed to the Chale Jaa movement of 1942, many workers in Maharashtra took personal participation. In the year 1946, the Communist Party of India won 2 seats by contesting the Legislative Assembly elections in Bombay Province like other states. Even after Shripad Amrit Dange and Shivbisal Singh Harpal Singh were elected as MLAs, they continued to oppose the policies of the Congress government. The party actively supported the sailors' revolt in Mumbai. Communist workers in Marathwada participated in the struggle against Nizam rule and Razakar. A group called Maharashtra Parishad was active in Marathwada. They included Chandragupta Chaudhary, VD Deshpande and Habibuddin.

#### **Movement of Communists in Maharashtra Politics:-**

In the 1946 elections held in Bombay Province, the Communist Party of India won two seats in the Legislative Assembly. It included Comrade Shripad Amrit Dange and Comrade Shivbisal Singh Harpal Singh. Communist Party of India leader Comrade Dange was emotionally and politically involved in the movement of United Maharashtra, in the general election of the year

Received: 25 Dec. 2022

Revised: 14 Jan 2023

Final Accepted for publication: 24 Jan 2023

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1957, the Communist Party of India won 4 seats in the Lok Sabha and 13 seats in the Legislative Assembly from Maharashtra. This time the CPI got a total vote percentage of 3.63 and got 13 assembly seats. At this time, the total vote percentage of CPI was 3.63. Most of these seats were obtained from West Maharashtra and Mumbai. They had never got so many seats before. The Communist Party of India had started large-scale work in the tribal areas of Thane and Nashik districts in the pre-independence period. Also, through the Kisan Sabha, it had entered some places in the rural areas. In this some leaders like Kranti Singh Nana Patil, Kakasaheb Wagh joined the Communist Party of India (Bokil: 2012; 41). In the general election of 1957, four people were elected to the Lok Sabha, namely Dange, Shamrao Purulekar, Kranti Singh Nana Patil and Laxman Mahera. While V. D. Deshpande, S. G. Patkar, Bhai Chitale were elected in the Legislative Assembly. Also in the year 1958, Mr. Mirjekar got the honor of becoming the Mayor of Mumbai. During this period, Madhavrao Gaikwad was elected to the Legislative Council. Also, Lalji Pendse, who has been associated with the party for many years, was elected to the Rajya Sabha. Later on, Prabhakar Vaidya was elected to the Legislative Council and Srinivas Sardesai to the Rajya Sabha. Vamanrao Bapat, a one-time communist and General Bapat's successor, was also elected to the Legislative Council by the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti in the 1960s. In the first Maharashtra state assembly elections held in 1962, the Communist Party of India fielded 56 candidates. Out of them 6 candidates were elected, this time the party got 5.90 percent votes.

In the history of the Communist Party of India, in the year 1964, there was a split in the party over the issue of Chinese invasion. The leaders of Maharashtra Shripad Amrit Dange, Ghate, Sardesai remained in the Communist Party of India while Randive, Godatai Purulekar, S. Leader Y. Kolhatkar joined the newly formed Marxist Communist Party. In the post-partition 1967 assembly elections, the Communist Party of India contested on 41 seats, out of which 10 candidates won, with a vote share of 4.87 percent. While the Marxist Communist Party won 1 seat by fielding 11 candidates, their vote share was 1.08 percent. The impact of the changing situation in the country in the 1970s is visible on the left political parties, during which the electoral settlement of the Congress-CPI in the assembly elections in the state was seen. In the 1972 assembly elections, the Communist Party of India and the Marxist Communist Party contested the election separately (Palshikar: 2007; 150). 44 candidates of Communist Party of India stood in this election. Out of them 2 candidates won and their total vote share was 2.73 percent. The Marxist Communist Party

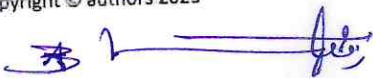
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Received: 25 Dec. 2022


Revised: 14 Jan 2023

Final Accepted for publication: 24 Jan 2023

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fielded 20 candidates in this election. Out of them 1 candidate has won. The party got a total of 0.77 percent votes. In the year 1975, the CPI actively supported the Emergency and also strongly opposed the movement of Jayaprakash Narayan. However, while the Communist Party of India was affected by the policy of the Marxist Communist Party and gave positive support to the movement, it is seen that the Marxist Communist Party benefited from it. In the 1978 Maharashtra Assembly elections, the CPI contested the elections independently and the CPI (M) contested with the Janata Party in an alliance. While CPM fielded 12 candidates out of which 9 seats were won. Their vote share was 1.69 percent (Table 1).

The Communist Party of India fielded 17 candidates in the central elections of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly held in 1980. Out of them 2 candidates won, their total vote share was 1.31%. The Marxist Communist Party fielded 10 candidates in this election. 2 of their candidates were elected. He got a total of 0.93 percent votes. In the 1985 Maharashtra Assembly elections, the Communist Party of India fielded 31 candidates. Out of them 2 candidates won. His vote share was 0.92%. Also Marxist Communist Party had fielded its 14 candidates in this election and 2 of their candidates won in this election; their total vote share was 0.79. In 1990, the Communist Party of India fielded a total of 16 candidates for the Maharashtra state assembly elections. 2 candidates of Communist Party of India won in this election. In this election, his vote share was 0.74. The Marxist Communist Party fielded 13 candidates in this election. Their 03 candidates won. His overall vote share was 0.87 percent. In the 1995 elections, the Communist Party of India fielded 17 candidates, out of which none of them won, with a total vote share of 0.32%. On the other hand, the Marxist Communist Party had fielded its 18 candidates, out of which 3 candidates won, their vote share was 1 percent. In the 1999 Maharashtra Legislative Assembly elections, the Communist Party of India fielded its candidates on 19 seats and failed to win a single seat, with an overall vote share of 0.15 percent. In this election, the Marxist Communist Party fielded its candidates on 23 seats, out of which 2 candidates are seen to have won. Their vote share is 0.64% (Table No.1).

In the assembly elections of 2004, the Communist Party of India fielded 15 candidates out of which none of them won, and their vote share was 0.14 percent. In the assembly elections of 2004, the Marxist Communist Party fielded 16 candidates out of which 3 candidates won. His vote share was 0.62 percent. In the assembly elections of 2009, the Communist Party of India fielded 20 candidates, out of which none of them won, and their vote share was 0.14 percent. In this assembly

Received: 25 Dec. 2022

Revised: 14 Jan 2023

Final Accepted for publication: 24 Jan 2023

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election, Marxist Communist Party fielded 20 candidates out of which 01 candidate won. His vote share was 0.60 percent. In the assembly election 2014, the Communist Party of India fielded 33 candidates out of which none of the candidates won and their vote share was 1.11 percent. In this election, the Marxist Communist Party fielded 20 candidates, out of which 01 candidate won, their total vote share was equal to 5.78 percent (Table No.1).

In the Assembly Election 2019, the Communist Party of India fielded its 16 candidates, out of which none of the candidates won, and their vote share was 1.11 percent. In this assembly election of 2019, Marxist Communist Party fielded 8 candidates out of which 01 candidate won. Their vote share was 14.06 percent (Table No.1).

### Conclusion

In short, the role of leftist political parties is important in providing justice to the oppressed underprivileged in the established system of India. Left movement in India has started from that point of view. Worked to provide justice to the exploited underprivileged in the social diversity of India. It has given priority to farmers, agricultural labourers, laborers and tribals. But this element is still in the same situation today. So this movement got a political form. Politically, the Communist Party of India and the Marxist Communist Party have created a distinct position in Indian politics. Although this position is seen at the national and regional level, it is at the local level due to its observance.

Table 1.

Performance of Communist Party in Maharashtra Assembly Elections

NO	Election	parties	Contested	Won	VOTE
1	1957	CPI	32	13	3.63
2	1962	CPI	56	06	5.90
3	1967	CPI	41	10	4.87
		CPM	11	03	1.08
4	1972	CPI	44	02	2.73
		CPM	20	01	0.77
5	1978	CPI	48	01	1.48
		CPM	12	09	1.69
6	1980	CPI	17	02	1.31
		CPM	10	02	0.93

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Received: 25 Dec. 2022

Revised: 14 Jan 2023

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7	1985	CPI CPM	31 14	02 02	0.92 0.79
8	1990	CPI CPM	16 13	02 03	0.74 0.87
9	1995	CPI CPM	17 18	00 03	0.32 1.00
10	1999	CPI CPM	19 23	00 02	0.15 0.64
11	2004	CPI CPM	15 16	00 03	0.14 0.62
12	2009	CPI CPM	20 20	00 01	0.14 0.60
13	2014	CPI CPM	33 20	00 01	1.11 5.78
14	2019	CPI CPM	16 08	00 01	1.11 14.06

<https://eci.gov.in-maharashtra-legislative-assembly-election->

Received: 25 Dec. 2022  
Revised: 14 Jan 2023  
Final Accepted for publication: 24 Jan 2023  
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Received: 25 Dec. 2022  
Revised: 14 Jan 2023  
Final Accepted for publication: 24 Jan 2023  
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ISSN : 0970-7603

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## उच्च शिक्षणात संशोधनाचे योगदान

डॉ राजू सुदाम सानप राज्यशास्त्र विभाग कै.विंदू रामराव देशमुख कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महिला महाविद्यालय नाशिक रोड.  
डॉ शरद पंढरीनाथ काकड अर्थशास्त्र विभाग क्रा. व्ही एन नाईक शिक्षण संस्थेचे कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय नाशिक

प्रस्तावना :- उच्च शिक्षणातील बदल आणि त्यातील संशोधन महत्वाचे आहे. उच्च शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील संशोधनात विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोग, केंद्र सरकारचे विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान विभाग राज्यातील सर्व विद्यापीठ व महाविद्यालयांचे महत्वाचे योगदान आहे. मात्र या संशोधनाचा समाजाच्या समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी उपयोग होतो कि नाही यादृष्टीने संशोधन करणे महत्वाचे आहे.

उद्दिष्टे :- १) उच्च शिक्षणात संशोधनाचे महत्व जाणून घेणे.

२) संशोधनाची सामाजिक उपयुक्तता जाणून घेणे.

गटवृत्तके :- १) उच्च शिक्षण क्षेत्रात संशोधन सामाजिक बदलासाठी उपयुक्त आहे.

२) उच्च शिक्षणातील दर्जा टिकून राहण्यासाठी महत्वाचे आहे.

मानवी जीवनास संशोधन शुद्ध करते. संशोधनामुळे मानवी जीवनाच्या गुणवत्तेत वाढ होते संशोधन म्हणजे ज्ञानाचा शोध घेणे. कोणतेही समस्या शास्त्रोक्त पद्धतीने कशी सोडवावी हे संशोधन दर्शविते. ज्ञाताकडून अज्ञानाताकडे जाण्याचा हा एक प्रवास. कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या विषयाचे नवीन ज्ञान मिळवण्याचा शास्त्रोक्त परिणाम आहे.

शास्त्रीय तत्त्वज्ञानात्मक पद्धतीचा वापर करून शैक्षणिक समस्यांची सोडवणूक करण्यासाठी उद्दिष्टे म्हणजे शैक्षणिक संशोधन म्हणून शास्त्रोक्त आणि पद्धतशीरपणे शैक्षणिक समस्यांची सोडवणूक शैक्षणिक संशोधन करते. यात समजून घेणे, स्पष्ट करणे, निदान करणे आणि मानवी वर्तनावर नियंत्रण मिळवणे हे असते.

उच्च शिक्षण अंतर्गत संशोधन हा महत्वाचा उपक्रम आहे कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान, तंत्रज्ञान, मेडिकल या विविध विद्या शाखेतून विविध विषयावर संशोधनाचा विचार केल्यास आजचे संशोधन चा समाज उपयोगी होतो का हा महत्वाचा दृष्टिकोन आहे. उच्च शिक्षण घेण्यासाठी राज्यातील विविध भागात विद्यापीठ व सर्वत्र महाविद्यालय कार्यरत आहे. महाराष्ट्रात एकूण वीस विद्यापीठ असून, कृषी, तंत्रविज्ञान, मेडिकल, संस्कृत, प्राणी व मत्स्य विज्ञान, मुक्त विद्यापीठांचा समावेश आहे. सर्व विद्यापीठात पदवी व पदव्युत्तर शिक्षणाबरोबर उच्च शिक्षणा अंतर्गत संशोधन हा महत्वाचा उपक्रम आहे. संशोधनाचा विचार केल्यास समाजास उपयोग होतो का हे समजून घेणे महत्वाचे आहे.

विद्यापीठ अनुदान मंडळ शिवाय केंद्र सरकारच्या विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान विभाग, जीव तंत्रज्ञान विभाग, विज्ञान व औद्योगिक संशोधन संस्था इत्यादी संस्थांकडून विज्ञान संशोधनासाठी विद्यापीठातील शिक्षकांना संशोधन प्रकल्पासाठी भरीव प्रमाणात आर्थिक अनुदान मिळण्याची सोय आहे. विद्यापीठातून ही संशोधनासाठी पुरेशी आर्थिक तरतूद दरवर्षी केली जाते. विद्यापीठ आणि केंद्रीय संघटनांद्वारे महाविद्यालयातील शिक्षकांना संशोधनासाठी आर्थिक मदत मिळते, पण या आर्थिक अनुदानातून होणाऱ्या संशोधनाचे फलित समाजापर्यंत पोहोचत नाही. अशी काही अंशी टीका केली जाते.

आपल्या राज्यात विद्यापीठाशिवाय संशोधनासाठी प्रसिद्ध अशा टाटा मूलभूत संशोधन संस्था, भाभा अनुसंधोधन संस्था, कर्करोग संशोधन संस्था, केंद्रीय मत्स्य शिक्षण संस्था, राष्ट्रीय महासागर संस्था, राष्ट्रीय रसायन प्रयोगशाळा, राष्ट्रीय विषाणू संशोधन संस्था अशा अनेक संस्था कार्यरत आहेत. या संस्थांमध्ये काही प्रमाणात प्रगत असे आंतरराष्ट्रीय दर्जाची संशोधन होते. यास प्रामुख्याने तेथील पायाभूत सुविधा व भरपूर मनुष्यबळ असे कारण दिले जाते. पण विद्यापीठातील विज्ञान विभागाचा संशोधन या संस्थांची अभिवानेच दिसून येतात.

Bharatiya Shiksha Shodh Patika, Vol. 43, Issue 1(V), January, June 2024

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खरे पाहता विद्यापीठांना संशोधनासाठी ठराविक विषय ठरवून दिली पाहिजे उदाहरणार्थ मुंबई विद्यापीठाने समुद्र महामार्गाच्या सर्व विषयांना संशोधन, संशोधनास भर दिला पाहिजे. त्याचप्रमाणे बाकीच्या विद्यापीठांनी स्थानिक प्रश्नांवर लक्ष केंद्रित केले पाहिजे. उदाहरणार्थ डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठाने तेथील बारमाही दुष्काळावरती संशोधनातून मार्ग शोधला पाहिजे. महाराष्ट्रातील कितीतरी नद्या प्रदूषित आहेत या नद्या परत स्वच्छ कशा राहतील यावर विद्यापीठातील विविध विभाग एकत्र येऊन संशोधन करू शकतात. विद्यापीठांना अनुदान मंडळाकडून संशोधनास चालना मिळावी म्हणून परिषद चर्चा सत्रासाठी विद्यापीठ व महाविद्यालयांना अनुदान दिले जाते.

**जल प्रदूषण :-** ही जगाला भेडसावणारी सर्वात मोठी समस्या असून यासंदर्भात संशोधकांनी मानवी वस्त्यांमधील उत्सर्जित झालेले मूलमूत्र आणि औद्योगिक व शिष्टातील कार्बनी पदार्थ मलवाहिन्यातून नदी समुद्र व इतर जलाशयात टाकले जाते त्यावर संशोधन होणे गरजेचे आहे व त्या दृष्टिकोनातून समाज उपयोगी आराखडा मांडणे गरजेचे आहे.

**रासायनिक खते** त्याचा होत असलेला अतिवापर त्यामुळे सजीव सृष्टी वर होत असलेला परिणाम, कार्बनी रसायने, खनिज द्रव्य, सांडपाण्यातील पांढ-लोटातील गाळ, किरणोत्सारी पदार्थ उष्णता, खनिजे व ज्वालाग्रही तेल यावर संशोधन करून जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण व कृती आराखडा व उपाय यावर संशोधन होणे व समाज उपयोगी धोरण ठरवून यासंदर्भात उच्च शिक्षण क्षेत्रात संशोधन करणे गरजेचे आहे.

**सामाजिकशास्त्र** मानवी जीवन सुखी व समृद्धी करण्यासाठी सामाजिक शास्त्र, विज्ञान, वाणिज्य, अभियांत्रिकी इत्यादी शास्त्रे समृद्ध असणे आवश्यक आहे. या ज्ञान शाखेमध्ये संशोधन अद्यावत असणे आवश्यक असते. या संशोधन पद्धती जास्तीत जास्त बिनचूक तटस्थ व अध्यायवत असावी लागते सामाजिक शास्त्राची मोठ्या प्रमाणावर प्रगती दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर झाली. यामध्ये अनेक नवनवीन बाबींची भर पडली. सामाजिक शास्त्र व राज्यशास्त्र यामध्ये संशोधन पद्धतीचा विकास झाला. ऐतिहासिक, आदर्शवादी संशोधन पद्धती, तत्त्वज्ञानात्मक मूलभूत उपयोजित विश्लेषणात्मक, मूल्यमापनात्मक, शास्त्रीय, अनुभजन्य इत्यादी. प्रकारच्या महत्त्वाच्या संशोधन पद्धती सामाजिक शास्त्रामध्ये वापरल्या जात आहे. त्याचबरोबर राज्यशास्त्र मध्ये आज संशोधकांसाठी अनेक उपविषय उपलब्ध आहे. यामध्ये शासन संस्था, शासन पद्धती, शासकीय योजना, सार्वजनिक धोरण, सामाजिक चळवळी, राजकीय नेतृत्व, राजकीय पक्ष, निवडणूक अभ्यास इत्यादी संशोधन विषयांचा समावेश होतो. एकूणच सामाजिक शास्त्रामधील संशोधन पद्धती हा एक महत्त्वाचा अभ्यास विषय आहे.

**अर्थशास्त्रीय संशोधन-समाजशास्त्र, मानसशास्त्र, अर्थशास्त्र, राज्यशास्त्र, नीतीशास्त्र** या सर्व सामाजिक शास्त्रे मानव समाजाशी संबंधित आहे. ही शास्त्रे स्वतंत्र तरी परस्परांशी संबंधित आहे. एका शास्त्राच्या ज्ञानाचा फायदा हा दुसऱ्या शास्त्राला होतो. अर्थशास्त्र संशोधन फक्त आर्थिक घटना पूर्वी मर्यादित नसून, अध्ययन कार्य अधिक उपयोगी करण्यास नवीन तंत्राचा शोध घेतात. त्यामुळे आर्थिक घटनांचे वस्तुनिष्ठ विश्लेषण, आर्थिक संशोधन केले जाते. त्यामुळे समान मानव आर्थिक नियमासंबंधीचे ज्ञान वाढ होते. आर्थिक प्रक्रियेच्या संदर्भ विश्वसनीय ज्ञान व माहिती मिळवणे संशोधनातून वस्तुनिष्ठ ज्ञानाच्या आधारे नवीन सिद्धांत तत्वे मांडली जातात. हे सिद्धांत आर्थिक सामाजिक जीवनाच्या संदर्भात असल्याने मानवी समाजाचे अज्ञान दूर होते.

**संख्याशास्त्र** ही एक ज्ञान शाखा असून व्यावसायिक गणिताची शाखा आहे. भारतात संख्याशास्त्राचे मूळ कौटील्यच्या अर्थशास्त्रातही आढळते. अर्थशास्त्र अभ्यासासाठी संख्याशास्त्र व सांख्यिकी शास्त्राचे किमान ज्ञान आवश्यक असते. संख्याशास्त्रामुळे मानवी जीवनात प्रत्येक घटकाला मार्गदर्शन करणारी शास्त्रे म्हणून त्याकडे बघितले जाते. राज्य आणि सांख्यिकी, सांख्यिकीची सार्वत्रिक उपयोगिता मानवी समृद्धी शासन संबंधात सहाय्य करणे. आर्थिक नियोजन. अर्थशास्त्रीय महत्त्व, उद्योग व वाणिज्यला सहाय्य करण्यासाठी सांख्यिकी क्षेत्रातील संशोधन हे उपयोगी आहे.

**समाजशास्त्रीय संशोधनात** मानवी समाज आणि सामाजिक संबंधाचा अभ्यास केला जातो. त्यांचे संशोधन वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीने तयार केलेल्या सामाजिक संबंधाच्या प्रयोगाच्या रूपात येते. तसेच नैसर्गिक विज्ञानाच्या विपरीत समाजशास्त्र आणि इतर सामाजिक विज्ञानांचे



नैतिक समस्यांचे निराकरण करण्याची मूलभूत आवश्यकता आहे. समाजशास्त्री संशोधन समाज आणि त्यामध्ये अस्तित्वात असलेल्या संस्था तसेच धर्म, कुटुंब, शाळा किंवा सरकार यांचे वैयक्तिक गट स्तरावरील लोकांमधील संबंध आणि लोक आणि संस्था एकमेकांसंबंधी एकमेकांसोबत कसे कार्य करतात हे समजून घेण्यास मदत करते. समाजशास्त्रज्ञ लोकांवर संस्थांचा राजकीय आर्थिक आणि सांस्कृतिक प्रभावाच्या प्रभावाशी संबंधित आहे. आणि ते प्रभाव ज्या लोकांशी संवाद साधतात त्यांच्या फायद्यासाठी हितासाठी कार्य करतात.

**आरोग्य धोरण आणि प्रणाली संशोधन:-**आरोग्य धोरण आणि संशोधन प्रणाली हे उदयमुख क्षेत्र असून सामूहिक आरोग्य उद्दिष्ट साध्य करण्यासाठी समाज स्वतःला कसं व्यवस्थित करतात आणि धोरण परिणामांमध्ये योगदान देण्यासाठी विविध धोरण आणि अंमलबजावणीतील प्रक्रियेत कसे संवाद साधतात हे समजून घेण्यासाठी आणि सुधारण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करतात. स्वभावानुसार ते अंतर विषय अर्थशास्त्र समाजशास्त्र मानवशास्त्र राज्यशास्त्र सार्वजनिक आरोग्य आणि महामारी विज्ञान याचे मिश्रण आहे. जे एकत्रितपणे आरोग्य प्रणाली, आरोग्य धारणा कसा प्रतिसाद देते. आणि त्यांच्याशी जुळवून घेतात आणि आरोग्य धोरण कशी आकारात येऊ शकतात याचे सर्व समावेशक चित्र रेखाटते. आरोग्य प्रणाली आणि आरोग्याचा व्यापक निर्धारकाद्वारे आकार देतात. आरोग्य धोरण आणि व्यवस्था पोषण हे एक धोरणात्मक मुद्द्यांच्या आधारावर कशा पद्धतीने अंमलबजावणी होते. हे महत्वाचे आहे. वैद्यकीय किंवा प्रतिबंधात्मक सेवा आणि मूलभूत वैज्ञानिक संशोधन ऐवजी आरोग्य संस्था आणि धोरणांच्या अधिक पैलूवर लक्ष केंद्रित करते. यामध्ये अनेक प्रश्नांचा समावेश असून वित्तपुरवठा ते प्रशासन आणि सार्वजनिक आणि खाजगी दोन्ही क्षेत्रांमधील सेवांची अंमलबजावणी आणि वितरण संबंधीच्या समस्या स्थानिक राष्ट्रीय जागतिक स्तरावरील मूल्यास धोरण आणि प्रक्रिया यांचा महत्त्वपूर्ण धोरणात्मक विश्लेषण करणे गरजेचे आहे.

**विज्ञान-तंत्रज्ञान आणि विकास:-**सभोवतालच्या पर्यावरणातील जैविक अजैविक घटकांतील आंतरक्रिया जाणून घेण्यासाठी मानवाने केलेले सातत्यपूर्ण प्रयत्न किंवा धडपड म्हणजे विज्ञान. तंत्राच्या व यंत्राच्या माध्यमातून मानवी जीवन समृद्ध करणे हे तंत्रज्ञानाचे कार्य आहे मानव जातीच्या प्रगतीसाठी सुख समाधानासाठी विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान यांचा एकत्रित विकास अत्यावश्यक असतो

**औद्योगिक संशोधन-** एखादी वस्तू किंवा त्याच्या उत्पादन विधी संबंधीच्या प्रश्नाची सोडवणूक करण्यासाठी औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात संशोधन महत्वाचे आहे. औद्योगिक संशोधनाचा उद्देश देशांतर्गत नव्या अधिक स्वस्त अधिक विपुल व सोयीच्या अशा कच्च्या मालाचा शोध घेणे कमी खर्चाच्या आणि अधिक सोयीच्या सोप्या व सोयीच्या पद्धतीने उत्पादन बसवणे. त्यासाठी लागणार्या नव्या पदार्थांचा किंवा यंत्रसामग्रीच्या शोध लावणे किंवा चालू पद्धती अधिक कार्यक्षम करणे हा आहे.

**लोकसंख्याशास्त्र :-** एखाद्या देशाच्या विकासाचा विचार करता लोकसंख्या हा घटक विशेष महत्वाचा ठरतो. कारण अतिरिक्त लोकसंख्या किंवा नियतम लोकसंख्या या दोन्ही प्रकारच्या परिस्थिती कोणत्याही राष्ट्राचे हिताची नसते. त्याचप्रमाणे लोकसंख्येतील गटानुसार ची विभागणी सुद्धा महत्वाचे असते. कारण त्यावरून लोकसंख्येतील उत्पादक आणि अनुउत्पादक किंवा परावलंबी घटकाची स्थिती लक्षात येते.

**संगणक:-** संशोधनामध्ये संगणकाचा उपयोग-सद्यस्थितीत सामाजिक विज्ञानाची व्याप्ती विशाल झाली आहे. संगणकाद्वारे सांख्यिकी प्रक्रिया तत्पर आणि सुलभतेने केली जाते. संगणक हे संशोधनासाठी अत्यंत महत्वाचे साधन बनले आहे. संगणकाच्या माध्यमातून मल्टी प्रोग्रामिंग, अष्टपैलू मेमरी, कार्यतत्परता, अचूकता, गती, स्वयंचलित यथार्थ या सगळ्या वैशिष्ट्यांच्या आधारावर संशोधन सोपे होऊन विविध शाखांच्या ज्ञान संकलन व समाज उपयोगी धोरण ठरवण्याच्या साठी संगणकाचा संशोधन क्षेत्रात महत्वाची योगदान आहे. संशोधनामध्ये एक प्रकारची आकडेमोड करणे, शिग्रपणा आणणे, लष्करातील बरीचशी माहिती संगणकावर आधारित असते. गणितातील सूत्र व सांख्यिकी प्रश्न सोडवण्यासाठी संगणकाचा सोयीस्कर वापर होतो. अतिशय प्रचंड प्रमाणात माहिती संग्रहित करण्याची क्षमता परस्परांशी तुलना करण्याची क्षमता. आलेख, आकृती, नकाशे, रेखाचित्र, रंगी चित्र यांवरून माहिती विविध प्रक्रिया करण्यासाठी उपयोगी

Bharatiya Shiksha Shodh Patrika, Vol. 43, Issue 1(V), January

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**Deolali Camp, Nashik**



व शिक्षण क्षेत्रात दुरुस्त शिक्षण व शिक्षकाशिवाय शिक्षण या संशोधनांमध्येही क्रांतिकारक बदल संगणकाच्या माध्यमातून होत आहे. त्या दृष्टिकोनातून संगणकाचा संशोधनामध्ये महत्वाचा उपयोग आहे.

**निष्कर्ष :-** उच्च शिक्षणात संशोधन यामध्ये बदलत्या परिस्थितीनुसार शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात बदल करणे गरजेचे आहे. संशोधन हे एकांगी स्वरूपाचे नसून समाज उपयोगी असते. सामाजिक, आर्थिक, वैज्ञानिक व तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्रात बदलासाठी संशोधन उपयोगी आहे. ते समजून घेणे गरजेचे आहे. संशोधन एकांगी नसून बदलादिष्टीत असते हे लक्षात घेणे गरजेचे आहे.

**संदर्भसूची :-**

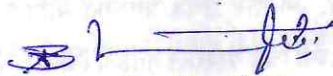
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प्रा. दिनेश


कोरोनाच्या सं  
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भारतीय शिक्षा शोध पत्रिका, वर्ष. 43, अंक 1 (जनवरी-जून: 2024)  
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One Day National Conference on  
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Organized by

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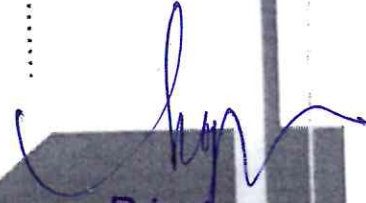
## Certificate

This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs. Raju Sudam Sanap of  
A.C.S. Mahila Mahavidhyalaya Nashik has attended / presented a paper / poster /  
chaired a session in the One Day National Conference on "The Socio-Economic Status and Issues of the Scheduled  
Tribes and Nomadic Tribes" held at C.H.C. Arts, S.G.P. Commerce and B.B.J.P. Science College, Taloda in  
collaboration with Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2024. He/She  
has presented a paper entitled..... माझीक मिळ्यातील आदिवासी व डोले पक्ष.

  
Dr. R.L. Bhadane  
Convener

Prof. Dr. Hemant Dalal  
Principal / Secretary,

Arts & Commerce College Trust, Taloda

  
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इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, धुळे  
या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक

## ॥ संशोधक ॥

पुरवणी अंक ४२ - जून २०२४ (त्रैमासिक)

● शके १९४५ ● वर्ष : ९९ ● पुरवणीअंक : ४२

### संपादक मंडळ

- प्राचार्य डॉ.सर्जेराव भामरे
- प्रा.डॉ.मृदुला वर्मा
- प्राचार्य डॉ. अनिल माणिक बैसाणे
- प्रा.श्रीपाद नांदेडकर

### अतिथी संपादक

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### श्री. संजय मुंदडा

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### कार्यालयीन वेळ

सकाळी ९.३० ते १.००, सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ८.०० (रविवार सुटी)

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विशेष सूचना : संशोधक त्रैमासिकाची वर्गणी चेक/ड्राफ्ट ने  
'संशोधक त्रैमासिक राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे' या नावाने पाठवावी.

अक्षरजुळवणी : अनिल साठये, बावधन, पुणे २१.

टीप : या नियतकालिकेतील लेखकांच्या विचारांशी मंडळ व शासन सहमत असेलच असे नाही.




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**Principal**  
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- ३५ कोकणातील ठाकर समाज आणि सद्यस्थिती - डॉ.उज्ज्वला सामंत, मालवण, जि.सिंधुदुर्ग ---- १६५
- ३६ आदिवासीबहुल नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील पक्षीय राजकारण - १) पंकज सोनवणे, तळोदा, जि.नंदुरबार;  
२) प्रा.डॉ.कांतिलाल सोनवणे, निजामपूर, ता.साक्री, जि.धुळे ----- १७०
- ३७ भटक्या- विमुक्त जमातींचे जीवन व साहित्य - प्रा. मोहन चव्हाण, सोलापूर. ----- १७७
- ३८ आदिवासी आणि निर्वणीकरण - डॉ. किरण खैरनार, नासिक ----- १८१
- ३९ आदिवासी समाजाच्या शिक्षणाची स्थिती : काल आणि आज  
- प्रा. डॉ. अरविंद पाटील, सोनगीर, ता.जि.धुळे. ----- १८५
- ४० नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासी समाज आणि डावे पक्ष - डॉ. राजू सानप, नाशिक ----- १९१
- ४१ महाराष्ट्रातील भटक्या विमुक्त समुदायाच्या समस्या आणि विकासाच्या संधी  
- १) प्रा. भरत खंडागळे; २) प्रा. डॉ. अस्मिता सरवैय्या, अमळनेर, जि.जळगाव ----- १९६
- ४२ मराठी साहित्यातून घडणारे भटक्या विमुक्तांचे दर्शन - प्रा.शशीकला नाईक, नंदुरबार ----- २०२
- ४३ सातपुड्यातील भिल्ल जमातीचे देवदेवता, सण उत्सव - प्रा. उषा वसावे, तळोदा, जि.नंदुरबार. २०६
- ४४ पेठ व सुरगाणा भागातील आदिवासी विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अध्ययनात येणाऱ्या अडचणींचा शोध  
- डॉ. वैशाली सूर्यवंशी, एकलहरे, जि.नासिक ----- २१०



  
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# नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासी समाज आणि डावे पक्ष

डॉ. राजू सुदाम सानप

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग

कै. बिंदू रामराव देशमुख कला वाणिज्य आणि विज्ञान महिला महाविद्यालय, नाशिक रोड.

इमेल : rajusanap27@gmail.com; मोबाईल : ८८८८ १४० ५८९

## प्रस्तावना :

सन १९९० नंतर भारताने स्वीकारलेले खाजगीकरण उदारीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरणाचे धोरण स्वीकारले आहे. या धोरणाचा स्वीकारकेल्यानंतरही आदिवासी, शेतकरी, त्याचा शेतमाल, कामगार, कष्टकरी, शेतमजुरांच्या यांचे प्रश्न आजही सुटले नाही. त्या दृष्टीने महाराष्ट्रातील ठाणे नाशिक धुळे चंद्रपूर गडचिरोली या ठिकाणच्या आदिवासी समाजाचे प्रश्न महत्वाचे आहे. पिढ्यानपिढ्या वनात राहिलेले आदिवासी त्यांचे हक्क त्यांना मिळतात का अजूनही सावकारशाही होत असलेली पिळवणूक, सरकारकडून दुर्लक्षित असलेला घटक म्हणून पाहता येईल. त्यामुळे त्यांचे प्रश्न घेऊन डाव्या चळवळी उभ्या राहिलेल्या आहे. अशा या सर्व पार्श्वभूमीवर नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील डावी चळवळ आजही टिकून आहे. कम्युनिस्टांचा जिल्हा म्हणून नाशिक जिल्ह्याकडे पाहिले जाते. त्यात सुरगाणा हा मतदार संघ आजही डाव्या पक्षाचा बालेकिल्ला म्हणून एक वेगळी ओळख निर्माण केली आहे. त्यामुळे इतरही पक्षाप्रमाणे मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाने आज मीतीला नाशिक जिल्ह्यात आपली वेगळी ओळख टिकवून ठेवलेली आहे. डावे पक्ष आजही आदिवासी समाजाचे प्रश्न सोडवत आहे.

## शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्टे :

- १) नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासी समाजाच्या हक्कासाठी डावी चळवळ सुरु झाली.
- २) डाव्या पक्षामुळे आदिवासींचा राजकीय सहभागात वाढ.
- ३) आदिवासींचा समाजाचे प्रश्न आजही सुटलेले नाही.

## डावी चळवळ :

राजकीय व्यवहारात डावी आघाडी, डावा विचार, डावे पक्ष, उजवी विचारसरणी असे शब्द वारंवार वापरले जातात. डावा-उजवा शब्दाचा राजकीय अर्थ फ्रेंच राज्यक्रांतीच्या काळात इस्टेट्स (Estates) आणि जनरल (General) याची पहिली संयुक्त बैठक जेव्हा निमंत्रित केली गेली तेव्हा फ्रेंच राज्याच्या उजव्या हातास मंडळी बसली व डाव्या बाजूस इतर जण बसले. उजवीकडील

मंडळी व्यवस्थेची समर्थक होती. तर डावीकडील मंडळी आहे त्या व्यवस्थेत बदल घडवू म्हणणारी होती तेव्हापासून डावे म्हणजे बदलाला अनुकूल सुधारणावादी, पुरोगामी तर उजवे स्थितीवादी परिवर्तन विरोधी असे संबोधण्याचा प्रघात पडला. सर्वसाधारण जे प्रस्थापित लोक समाज जीवनाचे व राजकारणाचे समर्थन करतात, त्यांची गणना उजव्या विचारसरणीत केली जाऊ लागली. या उलट सामाजिक व राजकीय क्रांती अथवा परिणामकारक सुधारणा करू इच्छिणाऱ्या किंवा मूलभूत परिवर्तन करू इच्छिणाऱ्यांचा समावेश डाव्या गटात होऊ लागला. आंतरराष्ट्रीय साम्यवादी चळवळीत पुढे साम्यवाद्यांची गणना डाव्या विचारसरणीमध्ये होऊ लागली. (व्होरा पळशीकर-१९८७ :- ११०-१११). डावा हा शब्द मुळातच उजव्यांच्या विरुद्ध अर्थाने आहे. फ्रान्समध्ये १७८९ च्या क्रांतीनंतर व इतर युरोपियन संसदेमध्ये राष्ट्राध्यक्षांच्या डावीकडे किंवा उजवीकडे बसणाऱ्या सदस्यांच्या सवयीवरून हे नाव प्रचलित झाले आहे. खाजगी मालमत्तेला विरोध, सार्वजनिक मालमत्तेचा पुरस्कार व त्यावर शासनाचा अधिकार नियंत्रण असेल अशी अर्थव्यवस्था. प्रस्थापितांविषयी आकस, वारसा घराणेशाही यांना विरोध करून त्यांचे प्रस्थ माजविणाऱ्या करता येईल. पूर्वश्रमीचे प्रजासमाजवादी, समाजवादी, सध्याचे दोन्ही साम्यवादी, शे.का.प. जनता पक्ष डाव्या आघाडीतील काही प्रादेशिक पक्ष यांना डावी पक्ष समजले जाते. डाव्या प्रणालीच्या डाव्या राजकीय पक्षांशी संलग्न अथवा स्वतंत्र कामगार संघटना, शेतमजूर, शेतकरी संघटना, स्वयंसेवी संस्था, मानवी हक्कासाठी लढणाऱ्या संस्था, आदिवासी, स्त्रिया, विद्यार्थी, अन्य शोषित घटकांसाठी काम करणाऱ्या संघटना यांचा अंतर्भाव डाव्या शक्तीत करतात येतो.

## नाशिक जिल्ह्यात डावी चळवळ व आदिवासी :

नाशिक जिल्ह्यात डावी चळवळ ही वेगवेगळ्या माध्यमातून उभी राहिलेली आहे. त्या दृष्टिकोनातून पाहिले असता इगतपुरी तालुक्यात कॉम्रेड पुंजा बाबा गोवर्धने यांनी भात शेतकऱ्यांचा लढा या माध्यमातून डावी चळवळ विशेषतः

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## संशोधक

### विधानसभा आणि आदिवासी राजकारण :

सन १९५२ ते २०२० या कालावधीतील नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील विधानसभा निवडणुकीत १९५७ भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाचे प्रभुत्व दिसते. मात्र या नंतर जिल्ह्यात माधवराव गायकवाड, फकीरराव डावखर, पुंजाबाबा गोवर्धने, काकासाहेब वाघ यांच्या माध्यमातून पक्षाचे स्थान मजबूत राहिले. सन १९६४ मध्ये पक्षाचे विभाजन झाल्याने पक्षाची धुरा माधवराव गायकवाड यांचावर आली. त्यांनी १९६२ ते १९९५ पर्यंत नांदगाव मतदार संघातून ६ वेळेस निवडणुकीस उभे राहिले. मात्र १९५७ ची विधानपरिषद व १९८५ विधानसभा निवडणूक ते विजयी झाले. १९५२ ते १९९५ पर्यंत नाशिक जिल्ह्यात भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाचे वर्चस्व होते. याचे कारण माधवराव गायकवाड यांचे नेतृत्वगुण, पक्षबांधणी, पक्ष माध्यमातून उभी केलेली डावी चळवळ, चळवळीच्या माध्यमातून समाजाचे सोडविलेले प्रश्न. माधवराव यांचे जनमानसात असलेले स्थान यामुळे या काळात पक्ष भक्कम होता.

भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पक्षातून बाहेर पडल्यावर मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाची नाशिक जिल्ह्यात नाना मालुसरे, फकीरराव डावखर, रामजी धुळे, के. के. पवार, जे. पी. गावीत यांनी चांगली बांधणी केली. सन १९७८ ते २०२० पर्यंतच्या विधानसभा निवडणुकीत पक्षाने चांगली कामगिरी केली आहे. १९७८, १९८०, १९८५, १९९०, १९९९, २००४, २०१४ या सात विधानसभा निवडणुकीत पक्षाचे उमेदवार जीव पांडू गावित हे निवडून आले आहे. त्यांच्या या निवडून येण्यात पेठ, सुरगाणा, हरसूल, कळवण या भागात नाना मालुसरे यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली उभे केलेले काम महत्वाचे आहे. आदिवासींचे प्रश्न, त्यांची हक्काची जमीन, सावकारशाहीतून झालेली मुक्तता, वनजमिनीचा प्रश्न, पाण्याचा प्रश्न यासारख्या प्रश्नांवर उभे राहिलेल्या आंदोलनचा पाठींबा, त्याचप्रमाणे जे. पी. गावित यांनी निवडून आल्यानंतर केलीली विकास काम त्यामुळे ते निवडून येतात. तसेच पक्ष आणि किसानासभाने केलेली कामे संघटीत स्वरूपात असलेली पक्ष बांधणी, पक्ष सदस्य यामुळे गावित या ठिकाणी आपले वर्चस्व प्रस्थापित केले आहे.

### नाशिक जिल्हापरिषद निवडणूक पक्षनिहाय जागा

अ. क्र	वर्ष	काँग्रेस	रा.काँग्रेस	भाजप	शिवसेना	सीपीआय	सीपीएम	जेडी	एसपी	मनसे	इतर
१	१९९३	NA	NA	NA	NA	००	०२	NA	NA	NA	NA
२	१९९७	३४	NA	५	१५	००	०१	०१	००	NA	०७
३	२००२	१३	२३	१०	२१	००	०४	००	००	NA	२
४	२००७	१७	२५	०३	१८	००	४	००	००	००	०७
५	२०१२	१४	२७	४	१७	००	०३	००	००	०३	०५
६	२०१७	०८	१८	१५	२५	००	३	००	००	००	०४
	एकूण	८६	९३	३७	९६	००	१६	०१	००	०३	२५

### भारतीय निवडणूक आयोग जिल्हापरिषद निवडणूक निकाल पत्र १९९३ ते २०१७

नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील पेठ सुरगाणा त्र्यंबकेश्वर या आदिवासी बहुल तालुक्यातील स्थानिक राजकारणात डाव्या पक्ष महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका आहे. सन १९९० ते २०२० या कालखंडात जिल्हा परिषद १६ व पंचायतसमिती निवडणुकीत ३१ सदस्य हे डाव्या पक्षाचे निवडून आले आहे. सन १९९२ जिल्हा परिषद निवडणूकया निवडणुकीत दोन प्रतिनिधी मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाच्या वतीने जिल्हा परिषदेवरती निवडून आले आहे. त्याचबरोबर सुरगाणा पंचायत समितीवर ५ प्रतिनिधी निवडून आले आहे. सन १९९७ च्या निवडणुकीत मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाच्या

वतीने जिल्हा परिषदेवरती १ प्रतिनिधी निवडून आले आहे. पंचायत समिती निवडणूकीत मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाचे ३ जागांवर प्रतिनिधी निवडून आले आहे. सन २००२ च्या निवडणुकीत मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाला जिल्हा परिषदेच्या चार जागा मिळाल्या आहे. २००२ पंचायत समिती निवडणुकीत मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाला ६ जागा मिळाल्या आहे. सन २००७ च्या जिल्हा परिषद निवडणुकीमध्ये मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाच्या वतीने जिल्हा परिषदेवर चार उमेदवार निवडून आले, पंचायत समिती निवडणुकीमध्ये मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाचे सहा

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## नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील पंचायतसमिती निवडणूक पक्षनिहाय जागा

अ.क्र	वर्ष	काँग्रेस	रा.काँग्रेस	भाजप	शिवसेना	सीपीआय	सीपीएम	जेडीपी	एसपी	मनसे	इतर
१	१९९३	NA	NA	NA	NA	००	०४	NA	NA	NA	NA
२	१९९७	६१	NA	१९	२५	००	०३	०३	००	NA	३१
३	२००२	२८	४०	२४	३८	००	०६	०१	NA	NA	०९
४	२००७	३५	४८	०९	३३	००	०६	००	००	००	१७
५	२०१२	३०	५३	०८	२८	००	०५	००	००	०८	१४
६	२०१७	११	२७	२९	६०	००	०७	००	००	००	०९
	एकूण	१६५	१६८	८९	१८४	००	३१	०४	००	०८	८०

भारतीय निवडणूक आयोग पंचायत समिती निवडणूक निकाल पत्र १९९३ ते २०१७

उमेदवार निवडून आले. सुरगणा पंचायत समितीवर सत्ता स्थापन केली. त्र्यंबकेश्वर पंचायत समिती दोन प्रतिनिधी निवडून आले आहे. शिवसेनेबरोबर युती करीत सत्ता स्थापन केली होती. जिल्हा परिषद २०१२ च्या निवडणुकीत मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाच्या वतीने जिल्हा परिषदेत सुरगणा तालुक्यातील तीन उमेदवार निवडून आले आहे. पंचायत समिती निवडणुकीत मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टीला ५ जागांवर विजय मिळवत सुरगणा पंचायत समितीवर सत्ता स्थापन केली आहे. सन २०१७ च्या नाशिक जिल्हा

जातीनिहाय रचना

परिषदेच्या निवडणुकीमध्ये मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाच्या वतीने तीन सदस्य निवडून आले आहे.

पंचायत समिती निवडणुकीमध्ये सुरगणा पंचायत समितीवरती मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाचे ५ उमेदवार विजयी होत सत्ता प्राप्त केली आहे. तर त्र्यंबकेश्वर पंचायत समिती निवडणुकीत २ गणात आपले उमेदवार विजयी झाले आहे. मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाने पंचायत समिती निवडणुकीमध्ये सात जागा प्राप्त केल्या आहे

अ.क्र.	संख्या	प्रमाण
कोकणा	५०	७५.७६
महादेव कोळी	०३	४.५४
मराठा	०३	४.५४
चंजारी	०३	४.५४
तेली	०२	३.०४
वाणी	०२	३.०४
मुस्लीम	०३	४.५४
एकूण	६६	१००

संदर्भ : सर्वेक्षणाच्या आधारे विधानसभा, महानगरपालिका, नगरपरिषद, जिल्हापरिषद पंचायत समिती. निवडून आलेले सदस्य.

जातीनिहाय विश्लेषण :

सन १९९० ते २०२० या कालावधीमध्ये मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पक्ष व भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाच्या वतीने नाशिक जिल्हा राजकारणामध्ये सक्रिय सहभाग असलेल्या सदस्यांचे जातीनिहाय वर्गीकरण केले आहे. मात्र पक्षांमध्ये जात या घटकाला महत्त्व दिसून येत नाही. तरीही सामाजिक आणि

आर्थिक मागासलेले पण या घटकाचा विचार करता पक्षाला कोणत्या प्रवर्गातून पाठिंबा आहे हे जातीनिहाय वर्गीकरणातून अधिक स्पष्ट दिसून आले आहे. सन १९९० ते २०२० या कालावधीत भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पक्ष व मार्क्सवादी कम्युनिस्ट पक्षाच्या वतीने ५० सदस्य हे आदिवासी कोकण जमातीतील निवडून आलेले आहेत त्यांचे प्रमाण ७५.७६ % इतके आहे.

(१९४)

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