



# वेध

२०१७-१८



दयानंद कला महाविद्यालय, लातूर

नेक मानांकन 'A'



शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०१७-१८ मध्ये  
संपन्न झालेल्या वार्षिक  
स्नेह संमेलन 'ओढ'च्या उद्घाटन  
प्रसंगी प्रमुख पाहुणे सुप्रसिद्ध कवी  
नारायणजी पुरी सोबत प्राचार्य  
डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन,  
उपप्राचार्य डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड,  
उपप्राचार्य अनिल माळी,  
प्रभारी प्राध्यापक डॉ. प्रदीप सूर्यवंशी,  
विद्यार्थी परिषद सचिव रोहित पवार

शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०१७-१८ मध्ये  
संपन्न झालेल्या वार्षिक  
स्नेह संमेलन 'ओढ'च्या प्रसंगी  
'दयानंद श्री' पुरस्कार प्राचार्य  
डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन यांच्या हस्ते  
स्वीकारताना श्री. वैभव माने,  
सोबत उपप्राचार्य शिवाजी गायकवाड,  
उपप्राचार्य अनिल माळी,  
प्रभारी प्राध्यापक डॉ. प्रदीप सूर्यवंशी,  
प्रा. बालाजी घुटे, डॉ. नितेश स्वामी,  
विद्यार्थी सचिव रोहित पवार व इतर.



शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०१७-१८ मध्ये  
संपन्न झालेल्या वार्षिक  
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'दयानंद श्रीमती' पुरस्कार प्राचार्य  
डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन यांच्या हस्ते  
स्वीकारताना कु. धनश्री गावकरे  
सोबत उपप्राचार्य शिवाजी गायकवाड,  
उपप्राचार्य अनिल माळी,  
प्रभारी प्राध्यापक डॉ. प्रदीप सूर्यवंशी,  
प्रा. बालाजी घुटे, डॉ. नितेश स्वामी.



# दयानंद शिक्षण संस्था, लातूर

## संचालक मंडळ



मा.श्री. लक्ष्मीरमणजी लाहोटी  
अध्यक्ष



मा.श्री. अरविंदजी सोनवणे  
उपाध्यक्ष



मा.श्री. ललितभाई शहा  
उपाध्यक्ष



मा.श्री. रमेशकुमारजी राठी  
उपाध्यक्ष



मा.श्री. रमेशजी बियाणी  
सरचिटणीस



मा.श्री सुरेशजी जैन  
संयुक्त सचिव



मा.श्री. रामरावजी पाटील  
सहाय्यक सचिव



मा.श्री.अॅड. श्रीकांतजी उटगे  
सहाय्यक सचिव



मा.श्री. संजयजी बोरा  
कोषाध्यक्ष

# दयानंद कला महाविद्यालय, लातूर

## प्रशासकीय मंडळ

### आमचे प्रेरणास्थान



प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेन्द्रसिंह बिसेन



डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड  
उपप्राचार्य (वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालय)



प्रा. अनिल माळी  
उपप्राचार्य (कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालय)



डॉ. दिलीप नागरगोजे  
पर्यवेक्षक (कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालय)



राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायन परिषद

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का स्वायत्त संस्थान

**NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL**

*An Autonomous Institution of the University Grants Commission*

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*Dayanand Education Society's*

*Dayanand College of Arts*

*Latur, affiliated to Swami Ramanand Jeerth Marathwada University, Maharashtra as*

*Accredited*

*With CGPA of 3.06 on four point scale*

*at A grade*

*valid up to September 23, 2019*

*Date : September 24, 2014*



*Swaminidai*  
*Director*



## संपादक मंडळ



प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेन्द्रसिंह बिसेन  
प्रकाशक



प्रा. बालाजी धुटे  
मुख्य संपादक



डॉ. रामेश्वर खंदारे  
सहसंपादक



डॉ. सुभाष कदम  
सहसंपादक



डॉ. शिवकुमार राजुरार  
सहसंपादक



डॉ. विजय कुलकर्णी  
सहसंपादक



प्रा. दुर्गा शर्मा  
सहसंपादक



प्रा. सचिन पतंगे  
सहसंपादक



प्रा. क्षीरसागर सुरेश  
सहसंपादक

: विद्यार्थी संपादक मंडळ :



अरूण धायगुडे  
मराठी विभाग



संदीप गाढवे  
हिंदी विभाग



फैय्याज शेख  
इंग्रजी विभाग



बडे तानाजी  
सामाजिकशास्त्रे विभाग

# गुणवंत प्राध्यापक



**प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेन्द्रसिंह बिसेन**

संत गाडगेबाबा विद्यापीठ, अमरावती येथे RCC वर कुलगुरू नियुक्त सदस्यपदी निवड



**डॉ. एस.पी. गायकवाड**  
समाजशास्त्र अभ्यासमंडळ  
सदस्यपदी निवड  
स्वा.रा.ती.म.वि. नांदेड



**डॉ. सुनील सालुंके**  
तत्त्वज्ञान अभ्यासमंडळ  
अध्यक्षपदी नियुक्ती  
स्वा.रा.ती.म.वि. नांदेड



**डॉ. अंजली जोशी**  
समाजशास्त्र अभ्यासमंडळ  
सदस्यपदी नियुक्ती  
स्वा.रा.ती.म.वि. नांदेड



**डॉ. सुनीता सांगोले**  
मराठी अभ्यासमंडळ  
सदस्यपदी नियुक्ती  
स्वा.रा.ती.म.वि. नांदेड



**डॉ. प्रशांत मान्नीकर**  
इंग्रजी अभ्यासमंडळ  
सदस्यपदी नियुक्ती  
स्वा.रा.ती.म.वि. नांदेड



**डॉ. संतोष पाटील**  
रा.से.यो.  
जिल्हा समन्वयकपदी नियुक्ती  
स्वा.रा.ती.म.वि. नांदेड



**डॉ. सुभाष कदम**  
प्रशासकीय सेवा अभ्यासमंडळ  
अध्यक्षपदी नियुक्ती  
स्वा.रा.ती.म.वि. नांदेड



**डॉ. दिलीप नागरगोजे**  
तत्त्वज्ञान विषयात  
विद्यावाचस्पती व  
सेट परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण



**डॉ. संदीपान जगदाळे**  
स्वा.रा.ती.म.वि. नांदेड येथे  
निर्वाचित अधिसभा सदस्य,  
कलाप्रेम राष्ट्रीय समाजरत्न पुरस्कार  
राज्यस्तरीय गुणवंत शिक्षक पुरस्कार  
विनर ऑफ द विनर अवार्ड



**प्रा. दिनेश जोशी**  
SOF कडून ICSSO परीक्षेच्या  
यशस्वी आयोजनासाठी  
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**श्री. नवानाथ भालेराव**  
प्रशासकीय कर्मचारी प्रवर्गातून  
अधिसभा सदस्यपदी नियुक्ती  
स्वा.रा.ती.म.वि. नांदेड



**डॉ. प्रणिता फड**  
हिंदी विषयात  
विद्यावाचस्पती  
सेट परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण



**प्रा. रवीकुमार माने**  
अर्थशास्त्र विषयात  
सेट उत्तीर्ण

## : गुणवंत विद्यार्थी :



**कु. अर्चना मोरे**  
एम.ए. द्वितीय मराठी  
विद्यापीठात प्रथम



**कु. रूक्साना पठाण**  
एम.ए. द्वितीय मराठी  
विद्यापीठात द्वितीय



**कु. रंजना मामडगे**  
एम.ए. द्वितीय मराठी  
विद्यापीठात तृतीय



**कु. फिरदोस बागवान**  
एम.ए. द्वितीय हिंदी  
विद्यापीठात प्रथम



**कु. शुभांगी शिंदे**  
एम.ए. द्वितीय हिंदी  
विद्यापीठात द्वितीय



**खंडू दयाल**  
एम.ए. द्वितीय इंग्रजी  
विद्यापीठात प्रथम



**कु. स्नेहा दलाल**  
एम.ए. द्वितीय इंग्रजी  
विद्यापीठात द्वितीय



**कु. राघिका पवार**  
एम.ए. द्वितीय लोकप्रशासन  
विद्यापीठात प्रथम



**अजय वाघमारे**  
एम.ए. द्वितीय लोकप्रशासन  
विद्यापीठात द्वितीय



**कु. रतन मरसे**  
एम.ए. द्वितीय लोकप्रशासन  
विद्यापीठात तृतीय



**कु. पूजा इंचेकर**  
एम.ए. द्वितीय फॅशन डिझाईन  
विद्यापीठात प्रथम



**कु. सुष्मिता मरमवार**  
एम.ए. द्वितीय फॅशन डिझाईन  
विद्यापीठात द्वितीय



**कु. विद्या अवघडे**  
एम.ए. द्वितीय फॅशन डिझाईन  
विद्यापीठात तृतीय



**कु. दुलारी मुंदडा**  
बी.ए. तृतीय फॅशन डिझाईन  
विद्यापीठात प्रथम



**कु. कामीनवार श्वेता**  
बी.ए. तृतीय फॅशन डिझाईन  
विद्यापीठात द्वितीय



**कु. गौरी स्वामी**  
बी.ए. तृतीय फॅशन डिझाईन  
विद्यापीठात तृतीय



**अक्षयकुमार कांबळे**  
एम.ए. द्वितीय ऑनिमेंशन  
विद्यापीठात प्रथम



**निखिल भुतकर**  
एम.ए. द्वितीय ऑनिमेंशन  
विद्यापीठात द्वितीय



**अतुल वाघमारे**  
एम.ए. द्वितीय ऑनिमेंशन  
विद्यापीठात तृतीय



शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०१७-१८ मध्ये  
हिंदी साहित्य मंडळाच्या उद्घाटनप्रसंगी व  
हिंदी दिवस समारोहाचे प्रमुख पाहुणे म्हणून  
मार्गदर्शन करताना डॉ. सविता किर्ते,  
व्यासपीठावर महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य  
डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, डॉ. प्रदीप सूर्यवंशी,  
डॉ. पुष्पलता अग्रवाल.



युवती कल्याण मंडळाच्या उद्घाटन प्रसंगी  
युवतींना मार्गदर्शन करताना  
प्रमुख पाहुण्या सौ. उमा व्यास,  
व्यासपीठावर प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन,  
युवती कल्याण मंडळ मार्गदर्शिका  
डॉ. पुष्पलता अग्रवाल, प्रा. शांता कोटे



सामाजिकशास्त्रे अभ्यास मंडळाचे  
उद्घाटन प्रसंगी मार्गदर्शन करताना  
प्रा.डॉ. गोपाळ पांचाळ.  
व्यासपीठावर महाविद्यालयाचे  
उपप्राचार्य डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड,  
उपप्राचार्य (कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालय)  
प्रा. अनिल माळी, मंडळाचे मार्गदर्शक  
प्रा.डॉ. रामेश्वर खंदारे, प्रा. सुधीर गाडवे,  
विद्यार्थी सचिव रोहित पवार,  
मंडळ अध्यक्ष श्री. तानाजी बडे.





इ. १२ वी च्या विद्यार्थी-पालक-शिक्षक मेळाव्यात मार्गदर्शन करताना संस्थाध्यक्ष मा. लक्ष्मीरमणजी लाहोटी, सोबत संस्था सचिव रमेशजी बियाणी, संयुक्त सचिव सुरेशजी जैन, प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, उपप्राचार्य शिवाजी पाटील, प्रा. अनिल माळी व पालक प्रतिनिधी

टिचर्स ओरिएन्टेशन प्रोग्राम अंतर्गत 'आरोग्य संवाद' या कार्यक्रमात आरोग्य टिप्स देताना डॉ. गिरीश कोरे, प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, उपप्राचार्य शिवाजी गायकवाड, उपप्राचार्य शिवाजी पाटील व समन्वयक डॉ. अंजली जोशी टेंभूर्णीकर.



अनिमेशन विभागाच्या प्रदर्शनीचे उद्घाटन करताना संस्थाध्यक्ष मा. लक्ष्मीरमणजी लाहोटी, संस्था सचिव रमेशजी बियाणी, संयुक्त सचिव सुरेशजी जैन, प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन



मराठवाडा मुक्तिसंग्राम दिन व विद्यापीठ स्थापना दिनानिमित्त आयोजित ध्वजारोहण प्रसंगी संस्थाध्यक्ष मा.लक्ष्मीरमणजी लाहोटी सोबत प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना प्रभारी प्रा. विवेक झंपले

राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना विभागाच्या वतीने मौजे आनंदवाडी (गौर), ता. निलंगा येथे दि. १० ते १६ फेब्रुवारी २०१८ या कालावधीत 'पर्यावरण जलव्यवस्थापन व स्वच्छ भारत अभियान' युवक शिबिराचे आयोजन करण्यात आले. त्यात वृक्षारोपन करताना प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, उपप्राचार्य डॉ. एस.पी. गायकवाड, डॉ. संतोष पाटील व इतर मान्यवर.



राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना विभागाच्या वतीने १७ सप्टेंबर २०१७ रोजी महाविद्यालय परिसरात वृक्षारोपन प्रसंगी डॉ. संदीपान जगदाळे, प्रा. विवेक झंपले व कॅडेट्स.



राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना विभागाच्या वतीने दि. २४ ऑगस्ट २०१७ रोजी रक्तदान शिबिराचे आयोजन करण्यात आले. याप्रसंगी रक्तदात्यास शुभेच्छा देताना प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, उपप्राचार्य डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड, डॉ. परमेश्वर सूर्यवंशी, कार्यक्रमाधिकारी डॉ. संतोष पाटील, डॉ. अंजली जोशी, डॉ. गणेश लहाने, डॉ. संदीपान जगदाळे, डॉ. दयानंद शिरुरे व इतर मान्यवर.

विद्यापीठाच्या आंतरविभागीय योगासन स्पर्धेत महाविद्यालयातील योगासनाचा मुलांचा संघ उपविजेता ठरल्याबद्दल अभिनंदन करताना संस्थेचे अध्यक्ष मा. लक्ष्मीरमणजी लाहोटी, सचिव मा. रमेशजी बियाणी, संयुक्त सचिव मा. सुरेशजी जैन, प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, उपप्राचार्य डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड, मार्गदर्शक डॉ. नितेश स्वामी, डॉ. प्रशांत दीक्षित व विजयी खेळाडू



आंतरमहाविद्यालयीन युवक महोत्सव 'वसुंधरा २०१७' च्या रंगमंचावर सुवर्ण पदक विजेता तेजस धुमाळ तालवाद्य सादर करताना. सोबत पेटीची साथ देताना अभिजीत जाधव.



राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना विभागाच्या वतीने  
मौजे आनंदवाडी (गौर) ता.निलंगा, जि.लातूर  
येथील विशेष वार्षिक शिबिराच्या  
उद्घाटनप्रसंगी मा.श्री. रामचंद्र तिरुके  
प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन,  
उपप्राचार्य डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड,  
सरपंच सौ. भाग्यश्री चामे, कार्यक्रमाधिकारी  
डॉ. संतोष पाटील, प्रा.डॉ. संदीपान जगदाळे,  
प्रा.डॉ. अंजली जोशी

महाविद्यालयाचा संघ विद्यापीठ स्तरावर  
आंतरविभागात हॅण्डबॉल स्पर्धेत  
तृतीय आल्याबद्दल संघाचे  
अभिनंदन करताना संस्थेचे अध्यक्ष  
मा. लक्ष्मीरमणजी लाहोटी,  
सचिव मा. रमेशजी बियाणी,  
संयुक्त सचिव मा. सुरेशजी जैन,  
प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन,  
उपप्राचार्य डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड,  
मार्गदर्शक डॉ. नितेश स्वामी,  
डॉ. प्रशांत दीक्षित व विजयी खेळाडू



फॅशन व ड्रेस डिझाईन विभागाच्या वतीने  
'फ्युजन २०१८' या राज्यस्तरीय स्पर्धेचे  
उद्घाटन करताना संस्थेचे अध्यक्ष  
मा. श्री. लक्ष्मीरमणजी लाहोटी सोबत  
संस्था सचिव मा.श्री. रमेशजी बियाणी,  
संयुक्त सचिव सुरेशजी जैन,  
उपप्राचार्य डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड



ऑनिमेशन विभागातील विद्यार्थ्यांना VFX मधील करिअर संधी या विषयावर मार्गदर्शन करताना कु. सपना मदन.

मराठी वाङ्मय मंडळाचे उद्घाटन प्रसंगी साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार प्राप्त मा. श्रीकांत देशमुख यांचा सत्कार करताना प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन सोबत उपप्राचार्य डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड, मराठी विभागप्रमुख डॉ.शिवाजी जवळगेकर, डॉ. सुनीता सांगोले, डॉ. सुभाष कदम, डॉ. गणेश लहाने.



हिंदुस्तानी प्रचार सभा, मुंबई आणि हिंदी विभाग यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने दि. २३-८-२०१७ रोजी आयोजित 'हिंदी वाक् प्रतियोगिता'च्या मंचावर मा.संजीव निगमजी यांचे स्वागत करताना प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन तसेच राकेश कुमार त्रिपाठी, डॉ. निळकंठ उस्तुरे, डॉ. पुष्पलता अग्रवाल, डॉ. गोपाल बाहेती



राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना विभागाच्या वतीने दि. ८ मे २०१७ रोजी 'आव्हान-२०१७ आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन प्रशिक्षण' शिबीरातील प्रशिक्षणार्थ्यांना रंगीत तालिम (Mock Drill) घेण्यात आली. त्याप्रसंगी मार्गदर्शन करताना मा.श्री. कासले राधाकृष्ण, संचालक हायटेक फायर सर्व्हिसेस, लातूर यांच्यासह प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, डॉ. संतोष पाटील व प्रशिक्षणार्थी.

विद्यापीठाच्या आंतरविभागीय योगासन स्पर्धेत महाविद्यालयातील योगासनाचा मुलींचा संघ उपविजेता ठरल्याबद्दल अभिनंदन करताना संस्थेचे अध्यक्ष मा. लक्ष्मीरमणजी लाहोटी, सचिव मा. रमेशजी बियाणी, संयुक्त सचिव मा. सुरेशजी जैन, प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, उपप्राचार्य डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड, मार्गदर्शक डॉ. नितेश स्वामी, डॉ. प्रशांत दीक्षित व विजयी खेळाडू



स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, नांदेडच्या अधिसभा सदस्यपदी पदवीधरमधून डॉ. संदीपान जगदाळे निवडून आले तर महाविद्यालयाचे कार्यालयीन अधीक्षक नवनाथ भालेराव यांची विद्यापीठाच्या अधिसभा सदस्यपदी प्रशासकीय कर्मचारी प्रवर्गातून कुलगुरू मार्फत निवड झाल्याबद्दल सत्कार करताना प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, उपप्राचार्य डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड, उपप्राचार्य अनिल माळी, डॉ. सुनील साळुंके, डॉ. दिलीप नागरगोजे.



इंग्रजी वाङ्मय मंडळाचे उद्घाटनपर भाषण करताना महाराष्ट्र महाविद्यालय, निलंगा येथील माजी इंग्रजी विभागप्रमुख डॉ. आर. डी. कांबळे, व्यासपीठावर इंग्रजी विभागप्रमुख डॉ. प्रशांत मान्नीकर, डॉ. शिवकुमार राऊतराव, व वाङ्मय मंडळाचे विद्यार्थी प्रमुख फैय्याज शेख.

इचलकरंजी येथील डी.के.टी.ई. टेक्सटाईल इंजिनिअरींग महाविद्यालयाच्या वतीने आयोजित 'टेक्सटायल २०१८' या राष्ट्रीय पातळीवरील स्पर्धेत महाविद्यालयातील फॅशन विभागाच्या कु. दिक्षा चिल्लल हिने फॅशन स्केचिंग या स्पर्धेत प्रथम पारितोषिक मिळवल्याबद्दल सत्कार करताना संस्थाध्यक्ष मा. लक्ष्मीरमणजी लाहोटी, संस्था सदस्य डॉ. बिपीनचंद्र चामले, संस्था सचिव रमेशजी बियाणी, प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, फॅशन विभागप्रमुख प्रा. सुवर्णा लवंद, प्रा. हर्षा जैन



शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०१७-१८ मध्ये फॅशन व जूझ डिझाईन विभागाच्या वतीने बॉम्बे रेयॉन फॅशन लि. लातूर येथे शैक्षणिक सहल काढण्यात आली होती. प्रकल्पाचे निरीक्षण करून माहिती घेताना विद्यार्थी व प्राध्यापक वृंद.



राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना विभाग व अ.भा.वि.प. यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने दि. १५ ऑगस्ट २०१७ रोजी स्वातंत्र्यदिनाचे औचित्य साधून ७१ मीटर तिरंग्याचे पथसंचलन करण्यात आले. शिवाजी चौक लातूर येथील पंथसंचलनाचे छायाचित्र.

क्रीडा विभागाच्या वतीने प्रजासत्ताक दिनानिमित्त आयोजित क्रीडा सप्ताहात बेस्ट फिजिकच्या सर्व विजयी खेळाडूंचे अभिनंदन करताना प्रा. डॉ. नितेश स्वामी व प्रा. डॉ. प्रशांत दीक्षित.



आंतर महाविद्यालयीन युवक महोत्सव 'वसुंधरा-२०१८' च्या रंगमंचावर द्वितीय पारितोषिक प्राप्त 'जलसा' हा कला प्रकार सादर करताना कु. प्रतिक्षा गायकवाड सोबत अभिजीत जाधव, ज्योतिबा बडे व साथीदार





दि. ३० जानेवारी ते ५ फेब्रुवारी २०१८ दरम्यान ॲग्रिकल्चर सायन्स युनिवर्सिटी, धारवाड (कर्नाटक) यांच्या द्वारे कॉलेज ऑफ फॉरेस्टी, सिरसी येथे आयोजित राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता शिबिरात डॉ. संतोष पाटील शिबिरार्थ्यांसोबत श्रमदान करताना.



शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०१७-१८ मध्ये संपन्न झालेल्या विद्यापीठीय 'युवक महोत्सव वसुंधरा-२०१७'च्या रंगमंचावर स्कीट कला प्रकार सादर करताना श्री. अजय शिंदे, श्री. ज्योतिबा बडे, श्री. फरहान मुजावर व कु. चंदने योगिता



फॅशन व ज्वेल डिझाईन विभागाच्या वतीने ३१ जानेवारी २०१८ रोजी 'फ्यूजन-२०१८' राज्यस्तरीय फॅशन स्पर्धा आयोजित करण्यात आली होती. या स्पर्धेत सहभागी झालेले स्पर्धक विद्यार्थी.



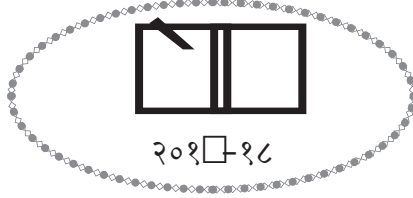
आंतर महाविद्यालयीन युवक महोत्सव  
'वसुंधरा-२०१८' च्या रंगमंचावर  
पंजाबी गीतावर समूहनृत्य  
सादर करताना  
सांस्कृतिक विभागाचे विद्यार्थी.

विद्यापीठाच्या आंतरविभागीय जलतरण  
५० मीटर, ब्रिस्ट स्ट्रोक व  
१०० मीटर फ्री स्टाईल  
स्पर्धेत उपविजेता ठरल्याबद्दल  
खेळाडू तुकाराम जाधवचे  
अभिनंदन करताना संस्थेचे अध्यक्ष  
मा. लक्ष्मीरमणजी लाहोटी,  
सचिव मा. रमेशजी बियाणी,  
संयुक्त सचिव मा. सुरेशजी जैन,  
प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन,  
उपप्राचार्य डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड,  
मार्गदर्शक डॉ. नितेश स्वामी,  
डॉ. प्रशांत दीक्षित.



आंतर महाविद्यालयीन युवक महोत्सव  
'वसुंधरा-२०१८' च्या रंगमंचावर  
पाश्चिमात्य समूह गायन हा कला प्रकार  
सादर करून द्वितीय क्रमांकाचे पारितोषिक  
प्राप्त करणारे सांस्कृतिक विभागाचे विद्यार्थी.

यादवशास्त्राचार्य, यादव



— : प्रकाशक : —  
प्रकाशक. यादवशास्त्राचार्य

— : मूल्य : —  
प्रा. १००० रु

— : विक्रेता : —  
डॉ. रविशंकर यादव  
डॉ. सुभाष यादव  
डॉ. विष्णुशंकर यादव  
डॉ. विष्णुशंकर यादव  
प्रा. १००० रु  
प्रा. यादवशास्त्राचार्य  
प्रा. यादवशास्त्राचार्य

— : विक्रेता : —  
यादवशास्त्राचार्य (यादवशास्त्राचार्य)  
यादवशास्त्राचार्य (यादवशास्त्राचार्य)  
यादवशास्त्राचार्य (यादवशास्त्राचार्य)  
यादवशास्त्राचार्य (यादवशास्त्राचार्य)

— : मूल्य : —  
यादवशास्त्राचार्य, यादव



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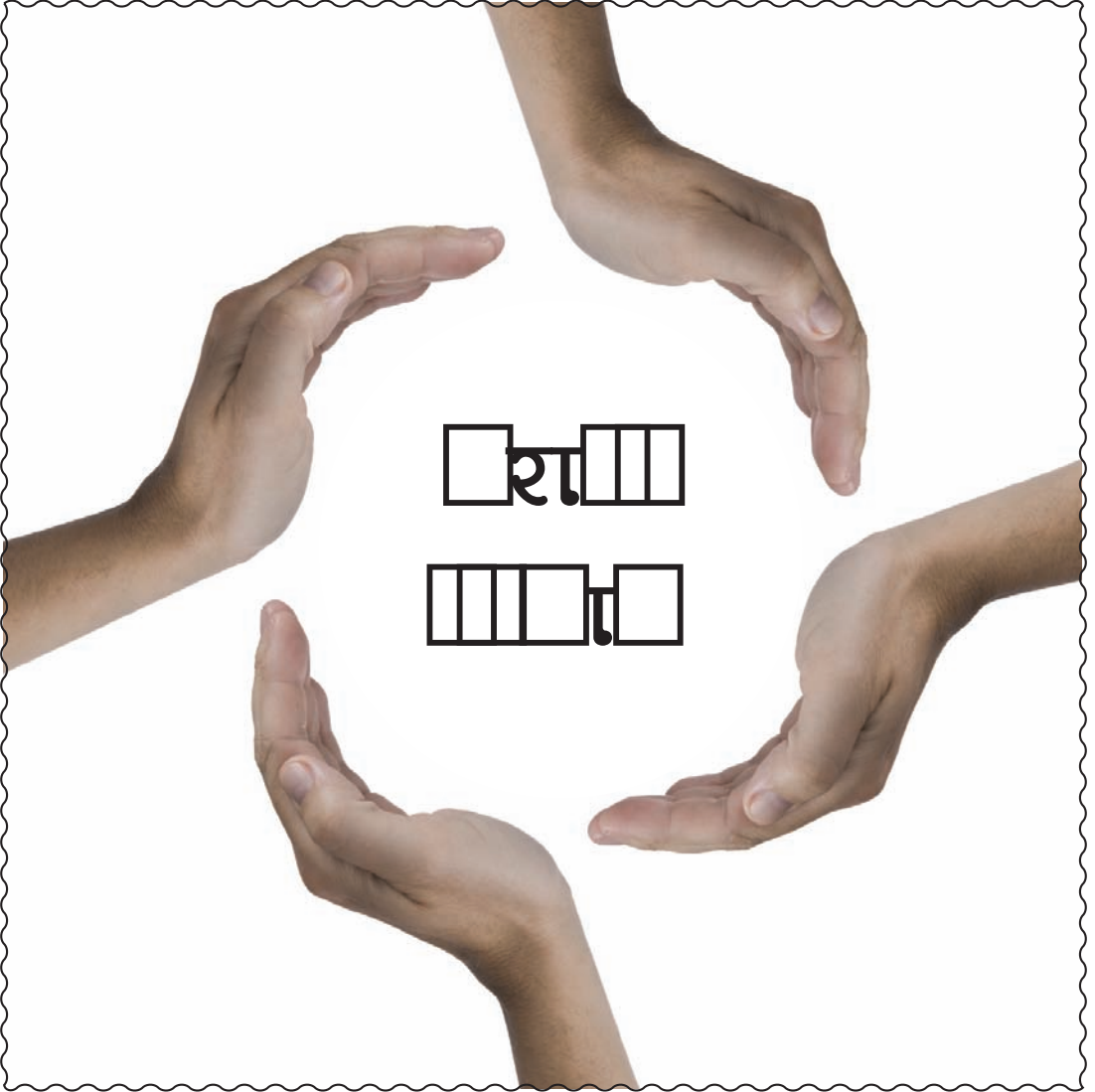


स्त्री	कु. सु. सु. सु.	४२
स्त्री शिक्षा	कु. सु. सु. सु.	४४
स्त्रीनानं	कु. सु. सु. सु.	४०
निर्देश	कु. सु. सु. सु.	४०
स्त्री शिक्षा	कु. सु. सु. सु.	४८
स्त्री शिक्षा	कु. सु. सु. सु.	५०
स्त्री शिक्षा	कु. सु. सु. सु.	५१
स्त्री शिक्षा	कु. सु. सु. सु.	५२
स्त्री शिक्षा	कु. सु. सु. सु.	५३
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स्त्री शिक्षा	कु. सु. सु. सु.	५५

**English Section**

**56**

Triple Talaq : The True Islamic Perspective	Patel Anam Zohara Md.	57
Talaq...Talaq...Talaq	Meer Neha Irshad Ali	60
Triple Talaq	Sachin Manik Dive	62
Female Foeticide	Prashant Baburao Gaikwad	64
Meri Beti Mera Abhiman	Priyanka Ashok Deshpande	66
Mothers Value in Our Life	Prajakta Purushottam Kaliya	67
Save Girl Child and Educate The Girl Child	Sangram VAsantrao Deshmukh	68
Issues and Problems of Women	Dnyaneshwari S. Suryavanshi	71
Different Role of Female Character	Prajakta Purushottam Kaliya	72
Castles in the Air	Dalal Swapnali Mahadev	73
Domestic Violence	Kiran Shankar Alapure	74
Second Shift Woman in Society	Rohini Vijaykumar Pawar	76
Role of Men in Women Empowerment	Dnyaneshwar Govind Nikam	78
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao	Saddam Munirkhan Pathan	80
Female Foeticide	Prithviraj Hanmantrao Gharole	84



# ରୋଷ : ଶତ୍ରୁତ୍ୱର ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମତା ସୂଚକ

ଡ. ସୁଧାଂଶୁ କୁମାର  
ଅ. ଶିଳ୍ପକାରୀ

ରୋଷ : ଶତ୍ରୁତ୍ୱର ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମତା ସୂଚକ  
ସାମାଜିକ ଶାନ୍ତି, ଗୃହ ଶାନ୍ତିର ସୂଚକ।  
ରୋଷ ହେଉଛି ଶତ୍ରୁତ୍ୱର ଆରମ୍ଭ। ରୋଷ  
ହେଉଛି ଶତ୍ରୁତ୍ୱର ଆରମ୍ଭ। ରୋଷ ହେଉଛି  
ଶତ୍ରୁତ୍ୱର ଆରମ୍ଭ। ରୋଷ ହେଉଛି ଶତ୍ରୁତ୍ୱର  
ଆରମ୍ଭ। ରୋଷ ହେଉଛି ଶତ୍ରୁତ୍ୱର ଆରମ୍ଭ।  
ରୋଷ ହେଉଛି ଶତ୍ରୁତ୍ୱର ଆରମ୍ଭ। ରୋଷ ହେଉଛି  
ଶତ୍ରୁତ୍ୱର ଆରମ୍ଭ। ରୋଷ ହେଉଛି ଶତ୍ରୁତ୍ୱର  
ଆରମ୍ଭ। ରୋଷ ହେଉଛି ଶତ୍ରୁତ୍ୱର ଆରମ୍ଭ।  
ରୋଷ ହେଉଛି ଶତ୍ରୁତ୍ୱର ଆରମ୍ଭ।

ରୋଷ ହେଉଛି ଶତ୍ରୁତ୍ୱର ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମତା ସୂଚକ  
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ରୋଷ ହେଉଛି ଶତ୍ରୁତ୍ୱର ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମତା ସୂଚକ  
ରୋଷ ହେଉଛି ଶତ୍ରୁତ୍ୱର ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମତା ସୂଚକ  
ରୋଷ ହେଉଛି ଶତ୍ରୁତ୍ୱର ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମତା ସୂଚକ  
ରୋଷ ହେଉଛି ଶତ୍ରୁତ୍ୱର ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମତା ସୂଚକ  
ରୋଷ ହେଉଛି ଶତ୍ରୁତ୍ୱର ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମତା ସୂଚକ  
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ରୋଷ ହେଉଛି ଶତ୍ରୁତ୍ୱର ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମତା ସୂଚକ  
ରୋଷ ହେଉଛି ଶତ୍ରୁତ୍ୱର ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମତା ସୂଚକ













ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ମହିଳା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର ଓ ପୁରୁଷର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ପାର୍ଥକ୍ୟ ଓ ସମାନତା ଉପରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରାଯାଇଛି । ସମାଜର ସମସ୍ତ ସଭ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରତି ଗୌରବ ଦେଖାଇବା ଓ ସମାନତା ପ୍ରତି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ସମାଜର ସମସ୍ତ ସଭ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରତି ଗୌରବ ଦେଖାଇବା ଓ ସମାନତା ପ୍ରତି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର ଓ ପୁରୁଷର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ପାର୍ଥକ୍ୟ ଉପରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରାଯାଇଛି । ସମାଜର ସମସ୍ତ ସଭ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରତି ଗୌରବ ଦେଖାଇବା ଓ ସମାନତା ପ୍ରତି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

ସମାଜର ସମସ୍ତ ସଭ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରତି ଗୌରବ ଦେଖାଇବା ଓ ସମାନତା ପ୍ରତି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ସମାଜର ସମସ୍ତ ସଭ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରତି ଗୌରବ ଦେଖାଇବା ଓ ସମାନତା ପ୍ରତି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

ନିଜ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରତି ଗୌରବ ଦେଖାଇବା ଓ ସମାନତା ପ୍ରତି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ସମାଜର ସମସ୍ତ ସଭ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରତି ଗୌରବ ଦେଖାଇବା ଓ ସମାନତା ପ୍ରତି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଓ ପୁରୁଷ, ଓଡ଼ିଆ, ଚାନ୍ଦିଆ, ଉଚ୍ଚ ଓ ନିମ୍ନ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ପାର୍ଥକ୍ୟ ଓ ସମାନତା ଉପରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରାଯାଇଛି । ସମାଜର ସମସ୍ତ ସଭ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରତି ଗୌରବ ଦେଖାଇବା ଓ ସମାନତା ପ୍ରତି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

ସମାଜର ସମସ୍ତ ସଭ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରତି ଗୌରବ ଦେଖାଇବା ଓ ସମାନତା ପ୍ରତି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ସମାଜର ସମସ୍ତ ସଭ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରତି ଗୌରବ ଦେଖାଇବା ଓ ସମାନତା ପ୍ରତି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।











ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ନିଜର ନୀତିକୁ ଉନ୍ନତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ୟମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି। ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉଚ୍ଚ ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ୟମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି। ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉଚ୍ଚ ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ୟମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି।

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ନିଜର ନୀତିକୁ ଉନ୍ନତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ୟମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି। ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉଚ୍ଚ ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ୟମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି। ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉଚ୍ଚ ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ୟମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି। ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉଚ୍ଚ ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ୟମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି।

ଉଦ୍ୟମ

- ୧. ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର
- ୨. ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ନିଜର ନୀତିକୁ ଉନ୍ନତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ୟମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି। ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉଚ୍ଚ ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ୟମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି। ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉଚ୍ଚ ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ୟମ କରୁଛନ୍ତି।







# सूचना

१. राज्यपाल कार्यालय

२. सूचना

'राज्यपाल कार्यालय स्त्री श्रमिकों को  
जागरूकता कार्यक्रम चलाउनु'

राज्यपाल कार्यालय को रूपमा  
आजको दिनको प्रश्नको उत्तरको लागि  
प्रधानमन्त्री कार्यालय सामान्यतया राज्यपाल  
तर्फको पत्राचारको माध्यमको रूपमा  
रूपमा कार्य गर्नुको निर्देशनको रूपमा  
कार्यालयको रूपमा कार्य गर्नुको निर्देशनको  
कार्यालयको रूपमा कार्य गर्नुको निर्देशनको  
कार्यालयको रूपमा कार्य गर्नुको निर्देशनको  
कार्यालयको रूपमा कार्य गर्नुको निर्देशनको  
कार्यालयको रूपमा कार्य गर्नुको निर्देशनको  
कार्यालयको रूपमा कार्य गर्नुको निर्देशनको  
कार्यालयको रूपमा कार्य गर्नुको निर्देशनको  
कार्यालयको रूपमा कार्य गर्नुको निर्देशनको

राज्यपाल कार्यालयको अतिरिक्तको  
कार्यको बारेमा? यसको बारेमा राज्यपालको  
कार्यालयको अतिरिक्तको कार्यको बारेमा  
कार्यालयको अतिरिक्तको कार्यको बारेमा  
कार्यालयको अतिरिक्तको कार्यको बारेमा  
कार्यालयको अतिरिक्तको कार्यको बारेमा

निम्नको बारेमा जानकारी दिनुहोस्  
कार्यालयको कार्यको बारेमा? यसको बारेमा  
कार्यालयको अतिरिक्तको कार्यको बारेमा  
कार्यालयको अतिरिक्तको कार्यको बारेमा  
कार्यालयको अतिरिक्तको कार्यको बारेमा  
कार्यालयको अतिरिक्तको कार्यको बारेमा

नयाँ कार्य शुरुमा  
कार्यालयको २०००को कार्यको बारेमा  
१,८५,३१२ को २००८ को १,९५,३१२ को  
२००८ को २,०३,८८० को नोडको बारेमा  
कार्यालयको २०००को २००८को ८ कार्यको  
कार्यालयको १९,१२९ कार्यको बारेमा  
कार्यालयको १९,१२९ कार्यको बारेमा  
कार्यालयको १९,१२९ कार्यको बारेमा  
कार्यालयको १९,१२९ कार्यको बारेमा

कार्यालयको कार्यको बारेमा,  
कार्यालयको कार्यको बारेमा,  
कार्यालयको कार्यको बारेमा,  
कार्यालयको कार्यको बारेमा,  
कार्यालयको कार्यको बारेमा,  
कार्यालयको कार्यको बारेमा







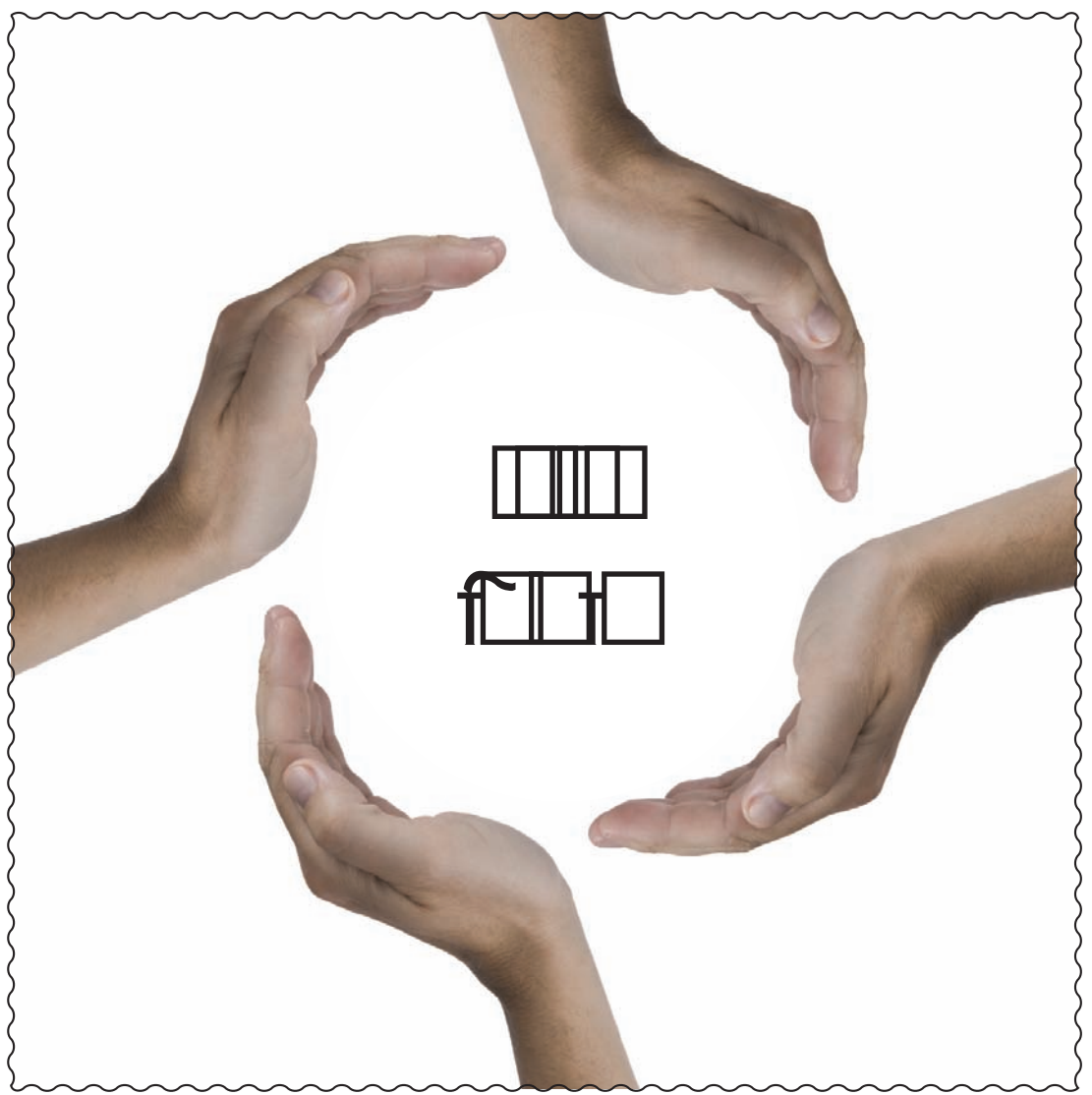


















### आना ॐरी ॐ

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# रॐ

## ॐ. ॐ्रॐॐॐ ॐॐॐत्तॐ ॐाॐिया ॐॐॐ ॐ्रॐॐॐ

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- ॐुॐों ॐी ॐुॐु ॐुॐुॐिॐ ॐिॐी।
- ॐुॐ ॐ ॐुॐु ॐुॐु ॐी ॐुॐुॐिॐ ॐिॐी।
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- ॐॐॐ, ॐुॐों ॐ ॐिॐरॐ ॐिॐी
- ॐिॐ ॐ ॐॐ ॐॐों ॐी ॐाॐ ॐिॐी।
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- ॐुॐ ॐ ॐैॐॐिॐ ॐिॐी।



# କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର, କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର

## ୧. ପ୍ରକୃତ ଉତ୍କଳ ବିଦ୍ୟା

### କଳା ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପ

“ସାଧିତ୍ର କି ଗଣ  
 ସାଧିତ୍ର କା ଗଣିତନ  
 କ୍ର ବି ଗଣିତ ସାଧିତ୍ର କି ଗଣିତ  
 ଗଣିତ ସାଧିତ୍ର କି ଗଣିତ  
 ସାଧିତ୍ର କା ଗଣିତ  
 ଗଣିତ ସାଧିତ୍ର କି ଗଣିତ  
 ଗଣିତ ସାଧିତ୍ର କି ଗଣିତ  
 ଗଣିତ ସାଧିତ୍ର କି ଗଣିତ

ନିଜର ରଖି ଗଣିତ ସାଧିତ୍ର କି ଗଣିତ  
 କି ଗଣିତ ସାଧିତ୍ର କି ଗଣିତ  
 ଗଣିତ ସାଧିତ୍ର କି ଗଣିତ  
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 ଗଣିତ ସାଧିତ୍ର କି ଗଣିତ  
 ଗଣିତ ସାଧିତ୍ର କି ଗଣିତ  
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 ଗଣିତ ସାଧିତ୍ର କି ଗଣିତ

ମନୁଷ୍ୟ କି ଗଣିତ ସାଧିତ୍ର କି ଗଣିତ  
 ଗଣିତ ସାଧିତ୍ର କି ଗଣିତ  
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ଗଣିତ ବି ଗଣିତ ସାଧିତ୍ର କି ଗଣିତ  
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॥. प्रिया ॥ल॥री शि॥

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 अ॥ पु॥नो ॥॥ व॥  
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# विवाह संस्कृत

## ३. श्रद्धांगी विवाह का ५० प्रश्न

विवाह का अर्थ है  
 दो हृदयों का मिलन.  
 जो एक दूसरे को  
 स्वीकार कर लेता है  
 और एक साथ  
 जीने का फैसला करता है  
 यह पुरुष और स्त्री का  
 कौन सा संकलन है  
 जिससे वे एक साथ  
 जी सकते हैं और एक  
 साथ जीवन को जी सकते हैं  
 ?  
 प्रश्न १. विवाह का  
 अर्थ है, दो हृदयों  
 का स्वीकार कर लेना  
 और एक साथ रहना.  
 प्रश्न २. विवाह का अर्थ है  
 स्त्री और पुरुष के  
 बीच का प्रेम संबंध.  
 अर्थ है, दो हृदयों  
 का मिलन

स्त्री के द्वारा विवाह  
 किया जाता है.  
 स्त्री को उचित रूप से  
 जानने और समझने  
 से ही  
 विवाह होता है.  
 पुरुष को भी पुरुष को  
 जानना पड़ेगा  
 और पुरुष को  
 विवाह करने का  
 फैसला करना पड़ेगा  
 और वह  
 दोनों के बीच  
 प्रेम और सम्मान  
 के साथ रहेंगे.  
 अर्थ है.





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# Triple Talaq : The True Islamic Perspective

Patel Anam Zohara Md.

B.A.S.Y.

As it is well known from the current state of affairs in India, there is a lot of chaos around the issue of 3 talaq and every one has an opinion without having necessary knowledge on this issue.

I intend to put the methodology of Talaq (divorce) before you step by step as per textual evidences. The Quranic concept of divorce is straight forward. It is very important to know, marriage in Islam is a contract between man and woman unlike other religion. When man and woman come together, they have been given the option to end that contract. Usually the term is used to signify that after saying divorce three times, the couple cannot be together ever. But reality is something different. Actually the concept of three divorce at a time does not exist in the Quran. It is something misinterpreted and invented by people and this ignorance regarding divorce is also practised by

number of muslims.

The appropriate way of divorcing as per guidance of the Holy Quran and Sunnah is as follows :

- 1) Divorce should be given when the wife is in a state of purity i.e. when she is clean after her menstrual period and the husband had not had sexual intercourse with her.
- 2) Only one divorce should be given i.e. the husband may say to the wife, "I divorce your" (Talaq).
- 3) After this divorce the woman will have to pass her waiting period (iddah). It is that period in which a divorced woman cannot be re-marry and it is incumbent upon the husband that he should not turn her out before the end of this period and he should provide for her maintenance during this time. It is necessary for the wife to spend this period in the husband's house.



4) During the waiting period, the husband can directly take her back as a wife. The couple can re-unite in this period without having to have a new marriage contract.

5) If he does not take her back or revoked the divorce, then after the waiting period is over, the woman would separate from the man and can marry another person.

6) Or after the waiting period has ended and the ex-couple want to re-unite then there will be an opportunity for them, to marry again with new meher (gift given by husband to wife at the time of marriage for her security). This is a one revocable divorce.

According to Quran and Sunnah, this is the correct and better procedure of giving divorce. In this method man gets full opportunity to think and to weigh the merits and demerits of his steps, and there remains little or no more chance for him to regret.

It is to be noted that in both the cases whether the husband takes her back as a wife in the waiting period or re-unite with a new marriage contract, the first instance of talaq has expired. They will be left with only 2 divorces after this new marriage.

After they re-united and then

unfortunately there happens a second divorce i.e. the husband can return to his wife after giving one divorce, but things don't seem to improve then he can give the second divorce in the manner described in the above lines. And the procedure after this divorce is as similar as of the first divorce described above (waiting period and all that). This is also a revocable divorce.

If after giving the second divorce, the husband has revoked his decision and taken her back as a wife but again things don't seem to improve and husband wants to divorce her then this time he should arrive at a decision with more careful consideration, because in this divorce the husband has neither the right of revocation, nor can re-marry after the waiting period. This is an irrevocable divorce. The man and woman cannot re-marry even with mutual agreement unless the woman is married to another man and this other man divorces her by his own free will, and not in accordance with a pre-planned understanding or unless he dies. If this second husband divorces the woman per-chance or he dies and the woman wants to go back to her former husband, then she can re-marry him.



# Talaq...Talaq...Talaq

Meer Neha Irshad Ali

M.A.S.Y.

"Triple Talaq is manifestly arbitrary and allows a man to break down marriage whimsically and capriciously."

Triple talaq in Islamic law is based upon the belief that the husband has the right to reject and dismiss his wife.

Woman also has right to give khula her husband by returning the dower that she received from her husband.

No religion has ever promulgated the thought of woman suppression and

humiliation. In fact every religion regards them as equal and parallel to man in every aspect. It is human mind which has from ages, manipulated religion according to its own

benefits and requirements and disgraced woman by classifying them inferior to man.

Triple talaq is form of divorce that was practised in India, where by a muslim man could legally divorce his wife by pronouncing talaq three times. The pronouncement could be oral or written or in recent times delivered by electronic means such as telephone, SMS, e-mail or social media.



The concept of three divorce doesn't exist in the Quran. The concept of triple talaq in one setting is or instant talaq is alien to the Quran. If living together as husband and wife becoming difficult due to some dispute, then according to Islam decision to give divorce should not be taken immediately. But all efforts should be taken made for reconciliation.

Actual muslim law states there should be at least a gap of one month between each talaq pronouncement. After one divorce there is a waiting period. This waiting period is called 'Iddaht'. It depends on the state of the woman. The couple can reunite in this iddaht without having to have a new marriage contract. After this period has ended and the ex-couple want to reunite then there will be a new marriage contract and new mehar. After this iddaht period husband/wife don't want to be together then they can marry with another person.

Triple talaq in India has been a subject of controversy and debate. Those questioning the practice have raised issue of justice, gender, equality, human right and secularism. The debate has involved

the government of India and the supreme court of India.

Triple talaq practice is being called as regressive, unethical. Recent supreme court judgement stated that triple talaq is unconstitutional and advised the government to form the framework and law accordingly. Meanwhile muslim can not use this practice. The government passed the triple talaq bill in the winter season of Loksabha.

Under the "Muslim Women Bill" triple talaq will be considered a criminal activity and man can get up to three year imprisonment. It is one step ahead in gender equality in the muslim community.

According to Sheri L. Dew's, "Neither man nor woman is perfect or complete without other"

Thus no marriage or family, no ward or stake is likely to reach its full potential until husbands and wives, mother and father, men and women work together in unity of purpose, respecting and relying upon each others strength.



# Triple Talaq

Sachin Manik Dive

M.A.F.Y.

Supreme Court of India may soon take one of its most interesting and far-reaching court decisions, one that could go down as pivotal in Indian history. At stake is the Muslim practice of 'triple talaq', in which a muslim man can legally divorce his wife all most instantaneously by uttering the Arabic word divorce, talaq, three times in a row, or by indicating his intention to end the marriage in similar ways for example, by saying "I reject you". Many traditional Islamic interpretation of Islamic law, especially in South Asia, allege this is legal, which some scholar deriving argument in favour of this in part of verse 229 of surah 2 of the Quran which states : Divorce is twice; then keep her honourably or release her virtuously. There are numerous alternative understanding of divorce within Islam that do not support the notion of triple

talaq, and it is banned or not practical (due to creative interpretations of Sharia). In many muslim countries including Turkey, Algeria, Tunisia, Malaysia, Iran and Pakistan. Interestingly the wahhabi movement has also been opposed to the practice.

However, in India, muslim personal law is governed independently and there is no single civil law code for all of Indian's citizens. The body that regulates Indian Sunni Muslim Law (Shias have a separate body) is the All Indian's Muslim Personal Law Board (AIMPLB) which has strenuously resisted any attempts to modernize muslim personal law. Any attempts to change Indian Muslim Personal Law has been met with claim by muslim religions leaders that they constituted assumes upon the rights and freedoms of the muslim minority. In the



particularly in famous Shah Bano case of 1985, a muslim women, Shah Bano won as alimony case in the supreme court, the provisions of which were opposed by orthodox Sunni Muslim clerics. As a result the Congress Party which dominated parliament at that time passed a bill to overturn the case, a move widely derided as pandering; it liberal muslims Shias and most Hindus supported the court decision.

In India it has been deemed legally acceptable for muslim men to end marriages using triple talaq by text message, by phone or even on what's app, without reason. The neighbouring countries of Bangladesh and Pakistan have banned triple talaq. Now India is wondering if it should do the same. The All India Muslim Personal Law Board wants to keep triple talaq and gives a bizzare argument that if is is scrapped men may report to murder to get rid of their wives. The AIMPLB also argued that polygamy was a 'social need' and a blessing as a lawful second wife was better than an unlawful mistress and added that it give divorced or widowed women more opportunity to remarry. AIMPLB's

justifications for polygamy was 'bizarre' as it had suggested the practice of a man having up to four wives stemmed from a concern and sympathy for women. The truth is muslim personal laws like other religions laws flow from patriarchy and religale woman to second class status.

Triple talaq had been banned in more than 20 muslim majority countries, including Pakistan and Bangladesh which polygamy was prohibited to Turkey and Turkmenistan among other countries. Muslims make up more than 13% of the countries 1.2 billion people, yet they are among same of the most marginalised communities. Social indicators muslim women such as literacy, mortality and employment rates are lower than the national average. Triple talaq is unilateral arbitrary and contraveners both the constitution and the principles of gender justice in Islam. In a secular and democratic country like India, religions law could not overwrite the constitutional right to equality.





# Female Foeticide

Prashant Baburao Gaikwad

B.A.F.Y.

## Defination :

### Female foeticide :

It is defined as aborting a female foetus after sex determination test or pre natal diggnostic test which includes,

Ultra sonography,

Foetoscropy,

Placental tissue sampling

Amniocentesis.

### Female Infanticide :

Infanticide is the practice of intentionally killing of infant. Therefore female infanticide is the inhuman killing of baby girl after she is born. In the absence of genetic testing, infaniticide was only inhumane option for discarding the female child.

### Causes :

#### Evil of dowry :

The exorbitant dowry demand is one of the main reason for female foeticide. A girl means accumulation of sufficient resources for the dowry the

parent have to give away, when the girls get married. As a matter of prestige too, more money and material goods are asked in dowry. So the girl is seen as a financial burden on...

Contemporary Indian society professes a profound faith in every individual's "right to life and dignity". The rights relating to the weaker and vulnerable sections of Indian society especially women and more specially the girl child were violated. The twin social evils of female foeticide and female infanticide were the main causes. Violence against women exists in various forms, in all socieities, the world over. In 1996 the world health assembly endorsed the fact that violence against women is a public health problem and female foeticide is one extreme manifestation of violence against women. India is a country of 102.7 crore population, out of which 53.1 crores is males and 49.6

crores is of females, clearly indicating a deficit 3.5 women crore. The sex ratio is 933 women per 1000 men and child sex ratio is 927 girls for 1000 boys (census) of India (2001). The demographic profile of India clearly indicating the profoundness and wide spread prevalence of this social evil i.e. female.

More and more Indian families with one girl are aborting subsequent pregnancies when prenatal tests show another female is on the way, according to a new study.

The decline in the number of girls is more pronounced in richer and better educated household, according to research published May 26, 2011 in the medical Journal Lancet. The study said that, between 4 million and 12 million girls are thought have been aborted from 1980 to 2010.

Rawa data from Indian's census released in March showed 914 girls under age 6 for every 1000 boys. A decade ago, many were horrified when the ratio was 927 to 1000. The ratio was 906 girls under 6 to every 1000 boys in 1990 and had declined further by 2005, when it was 836 to every 1000. The study was led by Prof. Prabhat Jha of the centre for Global Health Research, Dalla Lona

School of the University of Toronto and other researchers, including the former Registrar General of India, Jayant K. Banthia.



## Save A Girl child

I am the one, who gave you birth...  
 who make everyone in birth...  
 who spread the love...  
 who live like a dove...  
 who give you care...  
 who pray for you in prayer...  
 Just tell me, Where my wings  
 not meant for flying...?  
 Where my dreams  
 only for dying...?  
 Was my care nothing meant  
 to you as mother...?  
 Was my love nothing meant  
 to you as lover...?  
 Why your hands don't tremble  
 while taking the knife...?  
 Why your heart doesn't melt  
 while depriving the life...?  
 Oh my father! Oh my friend...  
 Please don't kill me, I am just a girl child.  
 Take an oath and stop female foeticide...  
 So, Save a Girl Child....!



# Meri Beti Mera Abhiman

Priyanka Ashok Deshpande

B.A.S.Y.

It was 24th January 2018, the poster competition day, organised by the department of English on the occasion of the Annual Gathering 2017-18. The topic was 'Meri Beti Mera Abhiman'.

When I first read 'Meri Beti Mera Abhiman', a question stuck me, 'In a male dominated society of ours where a boy is considered the only jewel of the family, where from traditions it is stated that, 'Mera Beta Mera Abhiman', HOW... this scenario changed to the current statement or slogan of 'Meri Beti Mera Abhiman'.

It was on the celebration of the 70th year of Indian Independence the PARIDHI ART GOURP and NAMO GANGE TRUST have jointly taken the initiative of 'MERI BETI MERA ABHIMAN'.

Going back to our historical traditions, women status in Indian society was all revolving around the practices of

Devdasi, Jauhar, Pardha, Sati etc. They lack the equal rights and opportunities to men. But with the passage of time this evil practices are about to be no existing in future.

At present the low sex ratio, decline in the rate of women factor of society is upbringing the need for all to save the girl child and so at present, a girl child is considered as a Jewel which is on terms to change the past scenario of male domination. This need to safe, secure, mould and support girl child has taken the nature of initiative with sole objectives,

1. To improve the women status
2. Stop female feticide
3. Empower women and
4. Celebrate womanhood

"celebrate the birth of female child"

After independence women are given equal rights to men by Indian Constitution. Remarriages of widows

are legalized, dowry system is banned, educational rights are given to girl child in all primary, secondary and higher professional courses. To uplift the girl born, government has initiatives of :

1. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
2. Sukanya Samridhi Account
3. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
4. Mahila E-Haat
5. Rajiv Gandhi Naitonal Scheme for children of working women.
6. Women help lines.
7. Maternity benefit programs.

This initiatives gives not only educational support but also health, economic-financial, security support to women.

Truly it is not the whole sum responsibility of government to worry about the women development and uplifting. Women play the most important roles of family as doughter, sister, wife and mother at the same time now even as employers, officers etc.

The history till date has proved that when women are given equal opportunities, support, guidance and upliftment they handle each aspect in the best form in all sectors. As Rani Laxmibai, Indira Gandhi, Mother Terresa, Sania

Nehwal, Merry Kom, Priyanka Chopra, Sumitra Mahajan, Sushma Swaraj, etc.

Thus, I am quite sure that if women are given equal opportunity in every family not in India alone but in world, then sure every family would state its not only my beta but also my beti as my ABHIMAN.

## Mothers Value in our Life

**Prajakta Purushottam Kaliya**

M.A.F.Y.

Love of mother as like a beautiful flower.

Care of mother as like a wonderful nature.

Support of mother as like a shiny sun.

Pleasure of mother as like a bright star.

Gift of mother as like a spreading sky.

Duty of mother as like a challenging waves of sea.

Safety from mother as like a shadow from green tree.

Character of mother as like a holy river.

Motivation of mother as like superb a rain of nature

No one all over world as like mother.

Mother is golden gift of life.

# Save Girl Child and Educate the Girl Child

Sangram Vasantao Deshmukh

B.A.S.Y.

As per an Indian proverb, 'A home without a daughter is like a body without soul'. The birth of daughter in the house was compared with the advent of goddess of knowledge and wisdom. No ceremony was considered to be complete in absence of women. The belief was that, "No home is complete without a woman."

Our present Prime Minister has requested every section of the society to give whole hearted support to the "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" abhiyan. 'Beti Bachao' means educate the girl child.

Poor households, when faced with the choice, often choose to send their male children, instead saddling female children with back-breaking household chores.

Female foeticide is both a national problem and a social evil. It's unbelievable that the urge for a boy-child makes them so cruel that they dare to kill the yet to be

born. As such it is crucial to step in and save the female children.

## Causes of female foeticide :

### 1. Low Position of Women :

Women have been subjected to injustice since ages. Some people feel that the birth of girl child may lower their status in the society. There is an extreme desire for boy child among some sections of our society.

### 2. Extreme Poverty :

People who live in extreme poor condition often think that the girl child would cause more economic hardship to them. The social evil of dowry system further worsens the situation. Some people think that will to have to arrange for huge dowry for her marriage.

### 3. Illiteracy :

Illiteracy is the leading of all social evils. Illiterate people are ignorant people and not able to judge their actions

in the right perspective.

Dowry is another big evil in some northern states of India. Father of the girl has to give lot of cash and gold to the bridegroom. This may be given either during the wedding or after the marriage ceremony. In case the father of the bride fails to spare the said valuables on account of his poor economic health, the bride (the daughter) is severely tortured or she may even be torched to death. Today, the said problem is quite widespread in the northern states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

#### 4. Dowry System :

Dowry system refers to the custom of paying money and other valuables to the groom's family at the time of marriage. This tradition was probably introduced to give financial assistance to the newly wed couple. However, often, it is seen that the greedy family members of the groom's family demand huge amount of money at the time of marriage. Dowry is viewed as a huge burden by the parents of the girl-child. (Please note that dowry is prohibited by law in India.)

#### How to save girl child?

##### 1. Women Empowerment :

The women need to be

empowered. A women has every right to give birth to a body. The girl child is a blessing of god. Just give her chance and she will make you proud with her achievements.

##### 2. Awareness :

Every citizen of civilized society should be made aware of the fact that a girl child is as important as a boy child. If she gets the right opportunity, she can provide economic support to the family and help them to come out of poverty level.

##### 3. Education :

Education raises the consciousness of a person. The mental pattern in favour of society should be transformed. This is the time for historic changes in the society. Women education refers to every form of education that aims at improving the knowledge and skill of women and girls.

##### Importance of Women Education :

Educating girls and women is so important for the world as a whole. When we consider the entire human population, the percentage of educated women is at much lower level than men. The importance of women education are briefly summarized below :

1. Economic development and prosperity



2. Economic empowerment
3. Improved life
4. Improved health
5. Dignity and honour
6. Justice
7. Choice to choose a profession of her choice
8. Alleviate poverty.

### Conclusion :

Until the middle of nineteenth century girls and women were educated only for traditional household works. Now, the society is witnessing changes in the role-status of women. The modern day parents want to fulfil the aspiration of their children without gender parity.

### 4. Love, Respect and Equality :

Girls, just like their counterparts, deserves true freedom and equality. All children, girls and boys equally, deserves to be treated with love and respect. When we truly treat someone with love, we respect their autonomy and help them to achieve the very best that they can.

At least, I can't imagine my existence in this world

had there been no girl. I would not have come to this beautiful world and enjoyed my life and there been no girl. I am born because of a woman. The woman is my mother, my sister and my friend.

The human society is like a cart. The god has created man and woman as the two wheels of this society cart. Those two wheels are made for each other. For the human race to exist and survive, both of the wheels must be functional else the society collapses.

Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan of 'do or die' to his countrymen for the cause of their motherland. The unborn girl-child is also seeking similar spirit among the countrymen in support of her cause.

**"Save girl child  
and  
Educate the girl child"**







# Issues and Problems of Women

Dnyaneshwari Shrikrushna Suryavanshi

B.A.F.Y.

"Empower a woman to  
empower next generation"

Earlier women were facing problems like child marriage, sati pratha, parda pratha, restrictions to widow remarriage, widows exploitation, devadasi system etc. However almost all the old traditional problems have been disappeared gradually from the society but given rise to other new issues. Women are continuously facing many problems even after having self confidence, individuality, self respect, personality, capacity, talent and efficiency more than men. They are facing problems in their daily life even after they are given equal rights and opportunities like men by the constitution of India. Some of the major of problems modern women are still facing mentioned below :

## **Violence Against Women :**

Women are getting affected by

the various violence almost every day which is disrupting the society. Women are being victims of violence at huge level day by day because of increasing crimes against women (according to the report of crime record bureau of the central home ministry). Woman is getting kidnapped at every 44 minutes, raped at every 47 minutes, 17 dowry deaths every day etc. They may face violence within the family (dowry related harassment, death, marital rape, wife-battering, deprivation of healthy food, female genital etc) or outside the family (kidnapping, rape, murder, etc.)

## **Gender Discrimination :**

Women are considered as weaker section of the society than men and given less importance. Girls children are becoming real victims of the discrimination of power and work between because of the patriarchal system



families in India. Gender discrimination affects women in the areas like nutrition, education, health care, decline of female population, job, public life etc.

### **Problems of Female Education :**

Women education percentage is low in India especially in the rural areas because they are discouraged for higher education like professional and technical education.

### **Problems Related to Unemployment :**

Women are getting more problem in searching their suitable work. They became more prone to the exploitation and harassment in the work areas.

They are given more work and hard tasks by their boss intentionally. They have to prove their devotion, seriousness and sincerity towards work time to time.

Women who are uneducated more prone to divorce and desertion by their husbands on any stage of life. They have to live whole life with fear of divorce. In some cases they have to finish their life because of unbearable conditions.

### **Dowry System :**

This is another huge women problem in the society which is increasing day by day. Women are illiterate, man handled, disrespected, tortured and suffer

other cruelties (violence, murder and suicide) because of the lack of dowry at the time of marriage. It cause degradation of women status to a great extent.

**Never cut the wings of women,  
Let them fly and spread the fragrance,  
Women are country's fate,  
Let them be a great.**

---

## **Different Role of Female Character**

**Prajakta Purushottam Kaliya**

M.A.F.Y.

When female perform role of daughter she gives pleasure to our parents.

When female perform role of sister she gives security to our brothers and sisters.

When female perform role of wife she gives support to our life partner.

When female perform role mother she gives best principle our children.

When female perform role of daughter-in-law she gives duty to next home.

Female perform two side role of life.

Female perform two side role of life.



# Castles in the Air

Dalal Swapnali Mahadev

M.A.S.Y.

Do you live in air castle? because now days some people replace the marriage with 'live in relationship' system. And they thought that they fulfil their needs without responsibility.

Why you want to run away from reality? Why you cannot take any responsibility? And answer is- 'this is the need of modernity'. Really!!! Is it real answer? No of course no. This one is the 'option' and I think this is totally wrong option now a day's lot of people are think that-

'Marriage is like obstacle in career.' May be they'll be correct. But you all know one thing that when you'll become at proper stage of life, you need someone who shares your life. And this statement has many scientific, religious as well as moral reasons and all reasons are really appropriate.

"The Long journey begins with single but Sure Step"

I'm not say that 'Live in

relationship' is wrong or right but it's not a definite or sure step because in 'live in relationship' you have a freedom that whenever you want you'll left each other but you know one thing if you lives with one pet dog, he'll become a part of your life. So, you are human being how can it possible that you easily left someone! I'm not says that it is easy to boy or girl but it's not answer of your in security. Yes this is insecurity not modern way of your life style.

At the particular age of your life you want one 'Partner' and the perfect partner of that time will be your 'husband' or your 'Wife'. Because, age of physical relation is very limited but spiritual relations are 'forever'.

**'You don't need 'Someone' to complete you. You only need 'Someone' to 'Accept' you completely'.** Base of 'Live-in-Relationship' is 'Contract' and you know "Relations always stands upon trust."



# Domestic Violence

Kiran Shankar Alapure

B.A.T.Y.

A Shocking 49 % (2,266) of the 4658 women respondents from Maharashtra approved of domestic Violence against women. They simply refused to accept the physical assault on them as barbaric.

Instead most married women justified the beating by their husband as some sort of natural consequences. If they ignored their core duties, like disrespecting his parents and other family members, neglecting house & children or refusing sex. Among the many reasons for the violence and abuse inside their homes 75% of the victims blamed the husband's drinking problems, which made them aggressive, when a person is under the influence of an alcohol there is no inhibition and they forget to differentiate between right & wrong and society norms. It is also seen that most of these men are suspicious of their wives because they

resort to dinking and are able to spend quality time with her.

In domestic violence cases, the victims choose to be submissive, be it for tradition or for family values. Also these women lack the confidence to stand up to their violent husbands, irrespective of the fact that they are able managers of home, children. Wives should fight for their rights and have faith in themselves. They should not think of what the society would think, instead do what's right for them.

Mental experts also claimed that this submissive attitude of women is mostly due to lack of Independence. The thinking 'domestic violence is justified' is usually seen among those who are dependent on their spouse or lack of higher education.

## **Shocking Findings:**

Respondents who agreed that husband

can beat up wife for any wrong doing.

Married	Unmarried
Women – 51%	Women – 40%
Men – 37%	Men- 37.1%

Husband’s alcohol consumptions resulting in emotional, physical or sexual violence.

- 1) Doesn’t drink - 16.3%
- 2) Drinks, but never gets drunk - 18.4%
- 3) Gets drunk sometimes - 53.1%
- 4) Often gets drunk - 75%

Mistakes committed by wife which justify husband’s action to hit her wives.

	Women	Men
1) Goes out without informing him	19%	9%
2) Neglects the house or children	25%	17%
3) Argues with him	20.2%	16%
4) Refuses to have sexual intercourse	12%	8.2%
5) Doesn’t cook properly	18%	8%
6) Is Suspected of being unfaithful	24%	13.3%
7) Shows disrespect for in-laws	37.2%	28.1%

(National family health survey 2015-16) Maharashtra





# Second Shift Woman in Society

Rohini Vijaykumar Pawar

M.A.S.Y.

Women now a days remain disadvantaged in the work environment and society and socially compared to men even though women are now legally equal to men in most aspects in most countries glaring inequality still remains in a key area pertaining. Women's role in society was to raise her children care for husband and look after the household. This cultural expectation broadly remains intact today despite large steps toward gender equality taken in other areas of life. Women are allowed and usually expected to work, but if they also have a family which in itself is another strong social expectation they have to also take on this second Job at home.

For example: 'Nani Film' given of heroin second shift her at home.

What she found unsurprisingly was that wives disproportionately under took the domestic labor that makes up the second shift but because of the large

scale entry of women into the workplace throughout the 20th. This was not clear cut or universal practice.

She studied into one of three categories= traditional, egalitarian and transitional. Since the problem is a structured one and can't just be wished away. These married couples had to have some kind of wall to manage their home lives.

The numbers are even more dramatic for single mothers. Families with a working mom are less than 25% of the total number of families but almost 40% of low income families more than half are working full time.

## What is Second Shift?

After both mother and father work a 9-5 Job outside the home who makes dinner and does the dishes? If you said 'Mom than your family might operate in sociological paradigm called "the Second

Shift”.

### **Who Works the Second Shift of Woman?**

Arile Hochschild her book. The second shift of woman explains that the household responsibilities that a wife and mother takes care of aside from working her paid job, add up to at last 40 hours each week. The book the sociological principle assert that even though Mom and dad both have carrier's It's Usually Mom who also works the second shift at home to the second shift includes the work performed at home. In addition to the work performed in the professional sector.

### **Where Did Gender Roles Originate?**

A gender division of labour is not a new concept. As we take look back through human history. We can see long standing tradition of divvying up work that needs to be done based on gender. It makes sense in most societies, particularly primitive. Societies that spend most of their time trying to survive that females should take the bulk of the household chores on the other hand the males,

who without expectation never have to stay back to nurse a newborn, usually get on-the-go roles such as tracking and shooting.

Now day the traditional gendered division of labor exists around the world. The women of the yanomami culture. And indigenous group found in amazon rainforest are responsible for all of the domestic duties. Conversely the men are held responsible for going out on the hunt for meat.

### **Conclusions:**

Women who are able to answer the question of women hood in the privacy of her own self will spread this idea to her household. Women role will affect the means we organizer our own society; laws and legislation. Women must embody the change before society achieves it.





# Role of Men in Women Empowerment

**Dnyaneshwar Govind Nikam**

B.A.T.Y.

Male and Female are the natural gift but Men and women are the cultural product.

As I mentioned before to write this article I'm hundred and one percent agreed with it. Because I think both the men and women have same capabilities. But till today only the capabilities of men are celebrated and capabilities of women are suppressed. We have great culture of 5000 years. Where the patriarchal society have their origins. In the medieval India, we all know that the situation of women was not so better. There were so many norms, rituals of the tradition on the women's. Many traditions has made for the betterment and development of patriarchal society.

Now we are in the 21st century which is known as the modern as well as of the science and technology. But Majority we can saw that the many traditions are still fixed in the mind of people. Now this

is the time to change our mindset and let the women's fly their own sky freely. We should not bound them in any condition and this is the main role of men in the women empowerment.

In a world, where gender inequality exists, we need to understand that we as humans comprise of both men and women who co-exist and are co-dependent. Most of the inequality comes from the stereotyping of roles, duties and professions based on gender. And for Women to wrench back the lost power and empower themselves, they will need a lot of support and understanding from men.

As a man, I cannot even imagine what an average women go through in terms of the tarmoil faced by the gender discrimination that takes place on a daily basis. But I can understand and empathize with few of the problems that they face.



And men will play a very important role in the empowerment of women.

### **Understanding Inequality**

The most important thing for men to do is to understand that a problem does exist and needs immediate rectification for stable world where gender is nothing more than a biological difference and not one which is seen as a barrier, obstacle or hindrance for any particular individual.

### **Communication**

A Few decades ago, Women needed a voice, but now that they have got a voice, it's becoming clear that some men don't have ears! What we need is effective communication from both parties on the issues where women are ill-treated and addressing these issues with clear support from men to genuinely try and balance the scales of gender inequality.

### **Breaking Down Stereotypes**

Some men tend to stereotype roles and duties based on gender. Concepts like women being bad drivers, incapable of long hours of physical work, not being too smart for science, not being too strong for sport- all these false perceptions have become imbibed in the minds of few people and for these to be systematically broken down. We need the men who

thinks in these terms to realize that gender in the present day and age does not differentiate people on the roles and duties that they can or cannot do.

### **Understanding Equality**

Equality on the basis of gender is necessary not just for the growth at individual women but also for the long term growth and development of humanity. The balance is definitely tilted in favors of men as of now, but unless men share the power with women, all the gender issues, gender crimes, discrimination and other gaping problems cannot be solved.

Objectification of women, sexual harassment, rapes, lack of education, domestic violence, trafficking, feticide and infanticide, occupation sexism, slavery (sexual and physical) are just few of the many problems which hinder the growth of not just women kind but all of humanity.

We all should inculcate in us that, I am for equality, fairness and balance of rights. And I want a world which doesn't judge people based on chromosomes.





# Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

**Saddam Munirkhan Pathan**

B.A.S.Y.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao abbreviated as BBBP, was started by the Prime Minister of India Mr. Narandra Modi at panipat, Haryana on 22nd January, 2015. The campaign address the diminishing child sex ratio (C\$R) and other issue related to women empowerment during the life-cycle. It's a joint efforts of health and family welfare, Minister of Women and child development and human resource development. Daughters are equally important just like the sons and they can also bring pride the parent and the nation too provided they get equal opportunities in our society. Education plays a very important role in a making females equally strong an confident.

Daughter are precious and it takes a lot of time for some parents to realize the same. The NDA government led by the Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi who is attempting to bring about a

transformational change in the manner our society looks are the girls child. Several people across India are moved by this gesture of the respected PM and support the campaign. Mr. Modi also urged the parents to share their selfish daughter this initiative soon become popular world wide. People from all over India and the world shared their self clicked photographs with daughter and it become a proud event for all those parents who have daughters.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao is a national campaign which has gained much popularity on international level today. The aim of this campaign is to equalize the child sex ratio, as there as a considerable difference between girl and boy child numbers. The Indian Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi started this campaign, which inspired several people especially youth who joined hands and



are supporting the mission with a lot of enthusiasm and fervour. Through story dramatization, public is getting sensitized towards those critical social issues such as sex selective abortion, crime against women gender inequality, social discrimination between boy and girls etc. Different groups NGO's, college students, etc have come together the highlight problems related to the girl child and various difficulties she undergoes through her life. Street plays and drama are being staged to spread awareness about the rights of the girls child. BBBP is not only a national campaign; instead it has gained high popularity in foreign countries too.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign was basically started to promote the safety of girl child there are several people who steel discriminate between a girl and boy child. But the fact is that a girl child is no less than a boy. In the present time, girls in fact are bringing a lot of accolades to its family and nation as whole in every field including sports, politics, entertainment, corporate world, wrestling etc. But people have that old school mentality that girls are rather a liability and thus various people stared getting sex of the child determined before its birth and aborting the girl child

in the womb itself. This practice is more prevalent in the rural areas and villages. Urban places are not absolutely unaffected though. The primary reason behind those ill practices is due to the increase in the crime against woman.

Girls are never thought to be independent and fight for their rights. Since childhood, they are taught to make compromises; first for their brother and father when they are young. Compromises for husband, in-law once they get married and later compromise for son and the family etc. This trend makes the girl valulnerable and prone to crimes. They don't gain courage to express their will and fight for their rights. In order to the makes mission BBBP successful, we must first teach the existing girls how to be strong and self willed and more importantly determined in order to take decisions of their won lives. Since several eras girls have been related as domestic slave and are given food to eat, clothes to wear and house to live in only by their male counter parts, but she has got on rights to speak in the family matter to or express herself fot that matter. Important decisions are taken without her consent which would be as important as a deciding not to bring the



girl child into this world. Lots of people who have more one daughter live in pitiable condition; society start advising them to have a baby boy as a quickly as possible because only sons can look after them.

The PM Mr. Narendra Modi in order to change this mentality of people started the mission in favour of girls called Beti Bachao Beti Padhao. He even made Sakshi Malik, the brand ambassador of this campaign who won the bronze medal in the 2016 olympic. Several other girls like Sakshi Malik have earned accolades for the nation such as P. V. Sindhu, Mithali Raj, Saina Nehwal and Sania Mirza to name a few.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao is a world wide popular campaign which has awakened several people across India and the world; it has branded to minds of thousands of people who differentiate between a girl and boy. Child under this campaign, one of the district named Pithoragraph, situated in Uttarakhand, India has taken several steps towards preventing the girl child and facilitating her education. Several villages situated across India are also joining the scheme. People are organising meeting and

forums in order to develop clear road maps for awakening the message about the dangerously falling girl child ratio. In order to reach out the community at large, different types of activities, plays and dramas are being performed. Several rallies, road shows etc. have been organized by the young students, college goers, school students, etc. with core participation from schools, colleges, institutes, employees from the private organisation as well as government department.

Different NGO's have also joined hands and organise various activities for increasing awareness about Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao. Street plays are organised in the rural and urban areas, including local market, shopping malls, etc. for raising the sensitivity of people towards the girl child. Large hoardings and banners are placed at popular place in order to grab the attention of a larger audience.

Mansa District, Pubjab :

Mansa district in Punjab has initiated a scheme to encourage its girls to gain education. A very innovative programme named 'Udaan' has been launched by the Mansa administration, whereby girl students studying in class

VI-VII get the opportunity to spend one day with their dream professionals such as IAS Officer, IPS Officers, engineers, doctors, police officers etc.

This initiative received grand response and approximately 70 students have already received an opportunity to spend a day with different types of professionals; the girls see that operating in a professionals environment which not only inspire them, but would also help them in taking informed decisions about their career.

To make the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign successful the government has made several strategies which include building an incessant communication as well as social mobilization campaign to create equal respect and value for the girls child in our society and encourage their higher education amongst the families the campaign mainly focuses on districts and cities which very on child sex ration the aim of BBBP mission is to ensure that the services delivery programs are and structures are resourceful and responsive to the problems of girl child and their rights its also focuses on the issue of diminishing child sex ration and

improving it in order to equalise the ratio.

### **Women Empowerment :**

BBBP is run in favour of women and focuses on the empowerment and development of woman. The diminishing ratio of girls in the child sex ration is the major pointer of woman disempowerment. CSR includes both, pre-birth inequality against girl child. Social discrimination against girls an easy afford ability and misuse of the diagnostic equipment have resulted greatly into female child foeticide and ultimately decreasing the ratio of girls in CSR.

Conclusion :

BBBP mission emphasises on safeguarding and strengthening the rights of women. People are becoming more sensitised and several girls of India are bringing accolades to the nation and becoming popular on international level. Thus, people should stop discriminating between the girls and the boy child and support both the genders equally.





# Female Foeticide

Prithviraj Hanmantrao Gharole

M.A.F.Y.

India's legal framework stipulates equal rights for all, regardless of gender. In practice however unequal power equations between males and females have led to violations of women reproductive right. The girl child often been a victim to the worst forms of discrimination. Gender bias, deep-rotted prejudices and decimation against the girl child have led to many cases of female feticide in the country. Strong male preference with the extreme consequence of elimination and economic development. Female infanticide and selective abortion are most often practiced in societies where it is believed that having a girl child is culturally and economically less advantageous than having a boy child.

Current Scenario :

The census 2001 indicates that while there is an increase in the overall sex ratio of the country is 927 females

per 1000 males in 1991 to 933 females per 1000 males in 2001. There are 16 districts in the country having less than 800 girls per 1000 boys out of these 10 are in Punjab, 5 in Hariyana and 1 in Gujrat. This means for every 1000 boys 200 girls are missing in these districts. There were 70 districts in the country in 2001 where the decline in child sex ratio was more than 50 points when compared with the 1991 census.

Ultrasound and abortion services by various private clinics are the main reasons for the increase in female foeticide in the country.

The Girl Child :

- One out of three (every) girls does not live to see her 15th birthday.
- One third of these deaths take place at birth.
- Every sixth girl child's death is due to gender discrimination.

- Females are victimized far more than males during childhood.
- 1 out of 4 girls is sexually abused before the age of 4.
- 19% are abused between the ages of 4 and 8.
- 28% are abused between the ages of 8 and 12.
- 3 Lakh girls die every year.

**Legal Initiative :**

To check female feticide in the pre-natal diagnostic techniques, act of 1994 was enacted. By itself it is a comprehensive legislation which lays down the situations in which the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques prohibited. The implementation of the act rests with the states and union territories. As a part of the implementation of the act. Appropriate authorities are constitutional and each is assisted. As per reports received from United States more than 21,600 centers conducting pre-natal diagnostic procedure including ultra sonography have been registered under the PNDDT act.

**Awareness Campaign :**

To deal with a problem that has roots in social behavior and prejudice mere legislation is not enough. Various

activities have been undertaken to create awareness against the practice of pre-natal determination of sex and female feticide. To implement the provisions of the Act the help of media units like AIR, Doordarshan, Song and drama division, directorate of filed publicity, press information bureau, films division and DAVP is also being sought. Workshops and seminars have been organized through voluntary organization at state, regional and district and block levels to create awareness against this social evil.

**Eradication of Sex-Related Harmful Practises :**

Related to the problem gender bias and the persistent discrimination against the girl child are the sex related harmful practices of female foeticide and female infanticide leading to the most unwanted abortions and the present high rates of female infant morality of 70.8; female child morality of 245 (1997) and maternal morality of 407 (1998).

Based on the 1991 census 65 districts have been identified as problem district with sex ratio abnormally in favour of males between 1100 to 1218 males for 1000 females in the states of Andrapradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gurjrat,



Haryana, Madhyapradesh, Pubjab,  
Rajsthan, Tamilnadu, Uttarpradesh.

**Strategy for elimination of  
female feticide :**

As observed it is not poverty alone that makes families kills their children. The long term strategies should include education and empowerment of women empowerment of rural marginalized women and education to improve their lot will heighten their status in the society.

Female infanticide programs should include strategies to modify and liberalize the traditional cultural values that are strongly held by the affected communities form a collective of like minded NGO's at the district level for only such program to be effective.



# Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

**Saddam Munir Khan Pathan**

B.A.S.Y.

The Girl Child

Joy of heart and face

Such innate natural grace

Thinking of others before her need

This girls child carries wonderful seeds

The seeds that grow from small kind acts

Will grow into mighty things

For one small act should travel the world

This girls spirits has unfurled

Such things are not all learnt but come

from within,

From the heart

Kind heart, gentle heart,

This girls child has wisdom beyond her

years,

This girl child will not be a giver of tears.

This girl child is giver of love.

A gift from above

This girls child of great inner beauty,

Is an exquisite wondrous jewel

To have a such a child to nurture

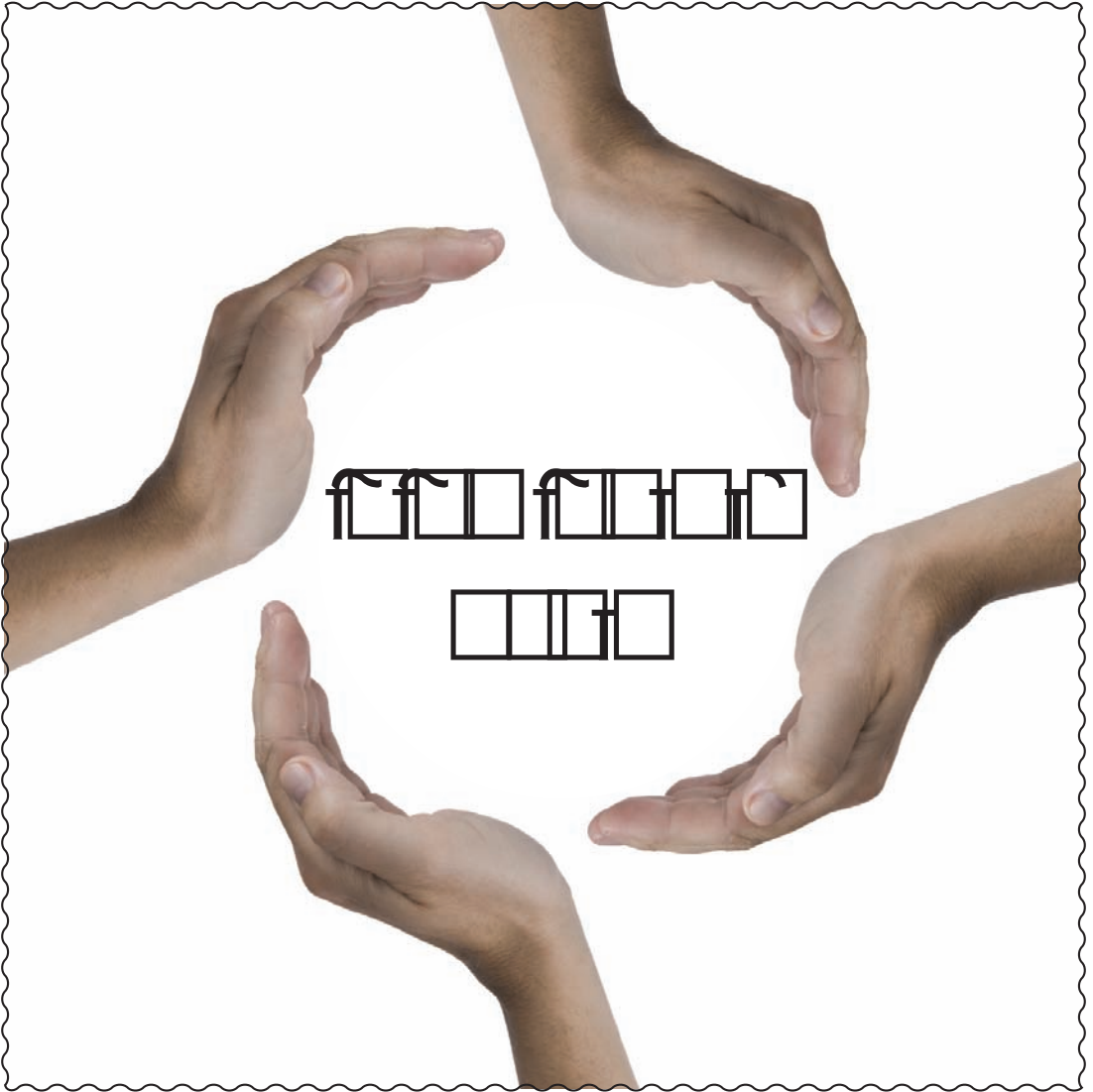
Is a joy

I delight in her thoughtfulness

Far its hard to measure

Such a girl grater than any treasure....















आपण शासकीय व. आर्या समाज धर्म मंडळाने

आपण स.रा.प.प. मंडळ धर्म मंडळाने

३४. दि २८ एप्रिल २०१८ दि ४ २०१८ दि

४१. राष्ट्रीय धर्म मंडळाने उद्दिष्ट

३५. दि १ दि २०१८ रोटी धर्म मंडळाने

४२. दि ८ दि २०१८ रोटी धर्म मंडळाने

३६ दि २० दि २०१८ धर्म मंडळाने

४३. दि ११ दि २०१८ रोटी धर्म मंडळाने

३७ दि २२ एप्रिल २०१८ रोटी धर्म मंडळाने

४४. राष्ट्रीय धर्म मंडळाने उद्दिष्ट

३८. दि २४ एप्रिल २०१८ रोटी धर्म मंडळाने

३९. दि ५ दि २०१८ रोटी व. आर्या समाज धर्म मंडळाने

प्रा.पं. मंडळ धर्म मंडळाने

४०. दि २०१८-१८ २०१८-१९ दिन

























### विश्वीय चिकित्सा प्रोग्राम

### चिकित्सा विभाग

पुणेमध्ये कोरोनामुळे जखमींमध्ये प्राधान्यपूर्वक अन्वेषण करण्यात आले आहे. तसेच २०१८-१८ जखमींमध्ये अन्वेषण प्राधान्यपूर्वक अन्वेषण केले जाईल.

निर्वाह विभाग विभाग मध्ये २०१८-१८ जखमींमध्ये प्राधान्यपूर्वक अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल.

दि १४-८-२०१० रोजी 'कारोणामुळे जखमींमध्ये अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल.

दि १४-३-१८ रोजी पुणे येथे अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल. अन्वेषण केले जाईल.

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प्रा. सुधीर शर्मा  
निर्वाह विभाग

डॉ. विवेक जोशी, मुंबई



ଅବସ୍ଥାକୁ ଗଣନା କରି ଦେଖିବାକୁ ବିରାଟ ଯତ୍ନ  
 ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଚଳିତ ବର୍ଷ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ  
 କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୫୦୦୦ ଅଟେ ।  
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 ଏହି ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟାବଳୀର ଅଧୀନରେ କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କୁ  
 ଉତ୍ତମ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାକୁ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହନ ଦିଆଯିବ ।  
 ଏହି ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟାବଳୀର ଅଧୀନରେ କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କୁ  
 ଉତ୍ତମ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାକୁ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହନ ଦିଆଯିବ ।

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 ଉତ୍ତମ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାକୁ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହନ ଦିଆଯିବ ।  
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 ଏହି ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟାବଳୀର ଅଧୀନରେ କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କୁ  
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 ଏହି ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟାବଳୀର ଅଧୀନରେ କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କୁ  
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 ଉତ୍ତମ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାକୁ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହନ ଦିଆଯିବ ।  
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ଡି. ପ୍ରଦୀପକୃଷ୍ଣ

# ଆଲୋଚନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ

ଆଲୋଚନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ପାଇଁ  
 ଆମେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରୁଛୁ ।  
 ଆମେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରୁଛୁ ।  
 ଆମେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରୁଛୁ ।  
 ଆମେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରୁଛୁ ।  
 ଆମେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରୁଛୁ ।  
 ଆମେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରୁଛୁ ।  
 ଆମେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରୁଛୁ ।  
 ଆମେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରୁଛୁ ।

ଆମ ଆଲୋଚନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ  
 ଅନୁରୋଧ କରୁଛୁ ।  
 ଆମ ଆଲୋଚନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ  
 ଅନୁରୋଧ କରୁଛୁ ।  
 ଆମ ଆଲୋଚନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ  
 ଅନୁରୋଧ କରୁଛୁ ।  
 ଆମ ଆଲୋଚନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ  
 ଅନୁରୋଧ କରୁଛୁ ।  
 ଆମ ଆଲୋଚନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ  
 ଅନୁରୋଧ କରୁଛୁ ।  
 ଆମ ଆଲୋଚନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ  
 ଅନୁରୋଧ କରୁଛୁ ।

ଡି. ପ୍ରଦୀପକୃଷ୍ଣ  
 ପ୍ରତିନିଧି

# English Literary Association

As per the tradition of the institution, English Literary Association was established during academic year 2017-18. It had been inaugurated at the auspicious hands of Dr. R. D. Kamble, Head Department of English, Maharashtra Mahavidyalaya, Nilanga. Under the guidance of Principal Dr. J. M. Bisen, Dr. Prashant Mannikar president over the function, Prof. Nitin Doke, Dr. M. H. Khandagale, Dr. S. B. Rautrao, Prof. V. B. Zample and Prof. D. S. Balane of English Department guided the students to arrange the function successfully. Shaikh Afsana, Food and Drug Inspector, Nagpur and Nitin Lahane, Employee of the Swiss Bank, Switzerland (alumni of the department) visited the department and guided the students. The English Literary Association has arranged various programmes such as Poster Presentation etc. The English Literary Association organized screening of films based on syllabus such as Sense and Sensibility, Gulliver's Travels, Silence! The Court is in Session, and documentary of Samidha based on Sadhanatai Amte

as well as many lectures on Literary Theories by eminent scholars. The association has organised the Welcome function for M.A. first year students and farewell function for M.A. second year students. In this way the association has been trying to motivate the students to improve their linguistic competence and literary awareness.

**Dr. S. B. Rautrao**

**Dr. M.H. Khandagale**

Incharge

English Literary Association

P.G.& Research Dept. of English



शैक्षणिक २०१९-२०२० के प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्रशासनिक कार्यों की सूची

क्र.सं.	प्राथमिक शिक्षा	श्रेणी	वर्ष २०१९-२०२० के प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्रशासनिक कार्यों की सूची			प्रशासनिक कार्यों की सूची	प्रशासनिक कार्यों की सूची	प्रशासनिक कार्यों की सूची	प्रशासनिक कार्यों की सूची
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१३.	शैक्षणिक कार्यों की सूची	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
१४.	शैक्षणिक कार्यों की सूची	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
१५.	शैक्षणिक कार्यों की सूची	२	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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## गुणवंत क्रीडापटू



**अतुल मरडे**  
बी.ए.द्वितीय  
बेस्ट फिजीक  
पंजाब विद्यापीठ, मोहाली



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बी.ए.द्वितीय  
मल्लखांब,  
कुरुक्षेत्र विद्यापीठ, कुरुक्षेत्र



**गजानन जाधव**  
एम.ए.प्रथम  
योगासन  
केआयआयटी विद्यापीठ, भुवनेश्वर



**सोमनाथ तुमकुटे**  
बी.ए.तृतीय  
योगासन  
केआयआयटी विद्यापीठ, भुवनेश्वर



**कु. रामेश्वरी गावकरे**  
बी.ए.द्वितीय  
योगासन  
केआयआयटी विद्यापीठ, भुवनेश्वर



**देवानंद भोकरे**  
बी.ए.प्रथम  
व्हॉलिबॉल  
आरडीव्ही विद्यापीठ, जबलपूर



**सय्यद आफताब**  
बी.ए.द्वितीय  
बेसबॉल  
एमडी विद्यापीठ, रोहतक

## गुणवंत विद्यार्थी

दयानंद कला महाविद्यालय इ. १२ वी



**कु. रजनी गायकवाड**  
93.38%



**कु. सूर्यवंशी ज्ञानेश्वरी**  
93.23%



**कु. येळीकर देवयानी**  
91.69%



**कु. खरे ज्योती**  
91.53%



**कु. अदावले सुहासिनी**  
90.61%



**कु. पाटील सुप्रिया**  
90.15%



**कांबळे मनोज**  
89.85%



**कु. सदाफुले मनिषा**  
89.69%



**बिसेन शंतनूसिंग**  
89.38%



**कु. इंगळे आदिती**  
87.23%



**कु. घुगे रोहिणी**  
86.92%



**कु. लामतुरे श्रध्दा**  
86.77%



**कु. नाईकवाडे प्रिया**  
86.46%



**कु. रायभोगे सरस्वती**  
85.85%



**कु. चन्नगिरे श्रध्दा**  
85.38%



**स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, नांदेड.**  
**विद्यार्थी विकास विभाग**  
**प्रमाणपत्र**

प्राचार्य, दयानंद कला महाविद्यालय, लातूर

प्रमाणित करण्यात येते की, स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, नांदेडच्या वतीने देण्यात येणारे सन २०१६-२०१७ चे उत्कृष्ट वार्षिक अंक तृतीय पारितोषिक (विभागून) आपल्या महाविद्यालयाच्या 'वेध' या वार्षिक अंकास देण्यात येत आहे.

करिता गौरवार्थ प्रमाणपत्र देण्यात येते.

दिनांक : १६ सप्टेंबर, २०१७

  
**डॉ. राजेश्वर दुहकनाळे**  
 संचालक, विद्यार्थी विकास विभाग

  
**डॉ. पंडित विद्यासागर**  
 कुलगुरू



स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, नांदेडच्या वतीने आपल्या महाविद्यालयाच्या वेध २०१६-१७ च्या वार्षिकांकास उत्कृष्ट वार्षिकांक म्हणून तृतीय पारितोषिक देण्यात आल्याचे प्रमाणपत्र.



विकिपीडिया, राज्य मराठी विकास संस्था, मुंबई आणि दयानंद कला महाविद्यालय यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने आयोजित मराठी विकिपीडिया : राज्यस्तरीय कार्यशाळेत मार्गदर्शन करताना श्री. सुरेश खोले, सोवत विकास कांबळे, प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह विसेन, मराठी विभाग प्रमुख शिवाजी जबळगेकर, डॉ. सुभाष कदम.