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## Index

Sr. No	Title of the Paper	Author's Name	Pg.No
1	A study of Mahatma Gandhi's constructive program of rural development	Dr.Dudhkawade Suresh Ramji	05
2	Kolatkhar's Approach on his Bilingual Poetry and Translation	Dr. Dhiraj K. Chouhan	11
3	पंडित राम प्रसाद बिस्मिल और युवा संदेश	मनोज कुमार शर्मा	17
4	Sane Gururji's Philosophy: Path towards Humanism	Dr. M.B.Baviskar	20
5	परदेशीराम वर्मा के छत्तीसगढ़ी उपन्यास 'आवा' में सामाजिक जागृति	डॉ. अभिनेष सुराना कमल कुमार बोदले	23
6	गढवाल हिमालय के बारहमासी लोकगीत	डॉ.डी.एस. भण्डारी	26
7	Unravelling the Despair: Narratological Play of Letters in Saul Bellow's <i>Herzog</i>	Dr. Rini Reba Mathew	29
8	मोहन राकेश की 'आर्द्रा' कहानी का समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन	डॉ. मुक्ता अग्रवाल	34
9	विद्यापति के पदावली में भक्ति और श्रृंगार	प्रा. डॉ. लियाकत शेख	37
10	Swami Vivekananda's Critique on Traditional Religion with special reference to Hinduism	Dr. Narayan S. Gadade	40
11	बालश्रम, संवैधानिक अधिकार एवं चुनौतियाँ: एक समाजशास्त्रीय विश्लेषण	आलोक कुमार तिवारी	44
12	श्री. म. माटे यांच्या कथा: एक आकलन	डॉ. भूषण ज्ञानदेव पाटील	49
13	चुनावी प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए सोशल मीडिया का बढ़ता प्रयोग और जनता के बीच इसका प्रभाव	सागरिका दास दीपिका रावत	53
14	सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालय उपक्रम व माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर: एक अभ्यास	प्रा. भावना शंकर जावरे	57
15	Cultural Dichotomy and Social Reaction in Ruth Praver Jhabvala's Novel 'Heat and Dust'	Virendra Kumar Dr.Vijay Pratap Singh	62
16	वर्तमान समय में पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय के एकात्म मानव दर्शन में सामाजिक, आर्थिक विचारों की प्रासंगिकता	योग्यता शर्मा	66
17	नयी कहानी में कथ्य की विविधता	कांबळे रेश्मा मारुती	70
18	जी.ए. कुलकर्णी यांच्या कथेतील स्त्री व्यक्तिरेखा आणि वास्तवातील दर्शन	प्रा.डॉ.विष्णुपंत म. इंगवले	73
19	निराला के काव्य में सामाजिक चेतना	डॉ. रामस्वरूप	76
20	भारत में पर्यावरण संरक्षण के विभिन्न आंदोलन : एक अध्ययन	डॉ श्रीकला	80
21	मराठी मुस्लीम कथा	विलास माणिकाव शिंदे	85
22	National Education Policy 2020: Major Feature & Benefits	Dr.Sambhaji K. Kadam	88



01

## A study of Mahatma Gandhi's constructive program of rural development

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### Abstract:

Mahatma Gandhi was an idealistic and spiritualist man. He is known as an advocate of humanitarian thought. Gandhiji had said that the soul of India lives in the villages. In 1860, Dr. Francis Buchanan prepared a report on the problems of the villages and submitted it to the British government. The British appointed Mr. Kettling Harold Main to study the rural issues in Mumbai province. Ias Gilbert Slater appointed to study villages in Madras Province V Lucas was selected to study Punjab Province. The above British official brought the issue of Indian village to the attention of British administration. Without rural development, development of the country is impossible. Real development is rooted in the villages themselves. Gandhiji knew that the country would not be self-sufficient without self-reliance. The emergence of local self-government is for the development of rural areas. The future of India lies in the village. Panchayat Raj is a local level organization. Public participation is important in this government. Gandhiji insisted that village self-government means the state of the village within the village. Yes, Gandhiji gave importance to all prestige in all spheres of life. In order to develop the rural areas, it is necessary to decentralize the economic power. For the development of the rural areas, Gandhiji introduced the concept of Sarvodaya. Sarvodaya means the welfare of all. Yes, the people in the rural areas should be fond of indigenous goods. Andrew wrote a letter to Gandhi expressing his displeasure. Mahatma Gandhi gave important place to political decentralization. Gramswarajya, economic decentralization, labour, prestige, trust, Kalpana. He opined that education should lead to balanced development of body, intellect and heart of boys and girls. According to the 2011 census, 83.3 crore (70 per cent) of the population lives in rural areas. A machine that eliminates physical exertion and causes thousands of people to go hungry and half-naked. I hope that machine madness is my strong opposition. Instead of researching for the greed of wealth, Gandhiji expected a device invented out of love for the miserable masses. Millions of people in Indian villages will get employment from the agricultural sector. Agriculture sector will have a complementary business. Khadi industry. Starting a home-based khadi industry in the village will provide employment to everyone. Rural Road Transport System, Public Lamps, Lights, Toilets, Ignoring Public Health, Irregular Water Supply, Lack of Education Facilities, Superstitions, Bad Traditions, Practices, Impact, Illiteracy, Ignorance has led to a huge increase in rural backwardness. Gandhiji believed that education was important for the transformation of the village. The country will not change unless the village is transformed. Education is an important factor for the transformation of the village. Gandhiji believed that education would end discrimination, ignorance, undesirable practices, traditions, illiteracy and superstition in the society. There is a need. Mahatma Gandhi believed that constructive program would give impetus to the development of the nation.

**Keyword:** Panchayat Raj, Sarvodaya.

### II. Objectives

1. To study the pillars of Swarajya
2. To study Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts on drug ban
3. To study Village industries are disappearing

#### 4. To know Gandhiji's thoughts on education

#### iii. Research Methodology

The information for this paper has been secondary sources Books, Journal, Government reports and Internet

Mahatma Gandhi wrote a short book, *The Creative Program on the Sevagram to Bardoli Railway Journey* in 1941. The book was rewritten in 1945. The book was presented to a Congress worker. With the vision that the pace of development of a country depends on the resources of that country, the development of a country which has less problems can be accelerated.

#### 1 Ethnic unity

Dr. Ambedkar opposed caste system because there is caste system It is unscientific. From the birth of a person, caste emerges. It is a system that works in a negative way. The principle of superiority and inferiority has emerged in every caste. Gandhiji has mentioned four pillars of Swarajya 1 Non-violence 2 Unity among castes and tribes 3 Elimination of untouchability 4 Production of khadi Gandhiji wanted to create a society free from exploitation. According to Gandhiji, the caste system should be maintained and the exploitation and injustice in it should be eradicated. Of course, this was impossible. Caste system is a social problem of India. Navjivan, a Gujarati weekly, discusses this social issue. Gandhiji thought that destroying the caste system would create chaos in the society. Love is supported by compassion Navjeevan, a Gujarati weekly, brainstormed on this social issue Gandhiji thought that the destruction of the caste system would create chaos in the society.

Gandhiji recognized the multi-faceted nature of Indian society and rewarded interfaith harmony. Though religions are different, moral principles are the same in all religions. Gandhiji accepted the caste system but did not accept faults in the caste system The caste system had eroded the freedom of the individual. The concept of ritualism, superstition, reincarnation, karmaism was deeply ingrained in the minds of the people of the village and they were being exploited due to lack of education. Ethnic Unity Dr. Ambedkar opposed caste system because caste system is unscientific. A person acquires status and prestige from caste by birth. Caste is a negative working system. Everyone should have equal opportunity to develop. Gandhiji expressed the view that caste system is useful for the society. Gandhiji has mentioned four pillars of Swarajya.

1. Non-violence.
2. Unity among castes and tribes.
3. Elimination of untouchability.
4. Production of Holi and Khadi of foreign clothes.

#### 2 Prevention of Untouchability :

Gandhiji wanted to create a society free from exploitation. He was of the view that caste, caste and caste system should be maintained and inequality, exploitation and injustice should be eradicated. Of course, this was impossible. The Gandhian paradigm of development is human-centered. There is no room for human exploitation in this image. Mahatma Gandhi's vision of development encompasses a number of ideologies: humanitarian, idealistic, anarchist, socialist. The aim of Gandhiji's concept of development is to preserve the values of labor prestige, economic freedom, economic and social equality, self-reliance, self-reliance and economic self-sufficiency. Gandhiji felt it was important to preserve the qualities of imagination, creativity, joy of creation in every person. Emphasis was placed on small scale industries to create labor based production tools.

After considering the problems that have arisen in the socio-political and economic spheres and their severity, Gandhiji expressed his views to solve them Gandhiji tried to remove the defects in the social system. Even if my country is known as the country of poor people, it



will work Gandhiji wanted the uncivilized people not to be known as a country. Gandhiji wanted to create a society without vigor. He was trying to ensure that every person should have the right to be happy and contented. Untouchability is a stigma on Hindu society. To believe that one person is superior to another is a sin committed by society against God and the mind. It is the responsibility of every Hindu to remove this sin. On September 30, 1932, Gandhiji formed the Anti-Untouchability Council, which was later transformed into the Harijan Sevak Sangh. Gandhiji toured the country for the welfare of Harijans. Gandhiji opposed the nationwide tour of Akola, Dhamangaon, Amravati and Ajmer. Untouchability is a national problem. Obstacles to real development. Economic condition of Harijan community is very bad. Gandhiji knew that there is a lot of ignorance, unemployment, poverty and illiteracy in this society.

### 3 Detoxification :

Gandhiji was awarded the ban on drugs. Drug addicts are found everywhere. Drugs include alcohol, cannabis, marijuana, tobacco, appu, etc. Counting. Drugs affect his family. It degrades the standard of living of the individual and the family, resulting in increased poverty among them and creates unrest in the society due to poverty. According to Gandhiji, any addiction is bad, it affects the body, crime increases in the individual, addiction leads to loss of wealth, it is important to keep the society away from all kinds of addictions. Gandhi agreed that everyone should earn a living through physical labor

Gandhiji advocated drug ban .Drugs cause loss of financial wealth. And also ruin his/her life. Addiction affects the family of the person who is addicted. And person's living of standard changes. Addiction increases the risk of addiction in the society. The standard of living of a drug addict deteriorates. Poverty increases in the society. Unemployment and poverty create unrest in the society. Drugs cause moral decay. The number of farmers, laborers and laborers is high among the drug addicts. Addiction of any kind weakens the society. Addiction leaves lead to an increase in criminal activity. Due to addiction, family, society and nation are heading towards destruction. Those who are addicted to opium become poor and those who want to get it they are destroying body himself and willing to die in early.

### Tobacco

Tobacco addiction has wreaked havoc on the world. Most people in the world use tobacco in one form or another. Tol Satay, a thinker, says that tobacco addiction is the worst. A person who smokes kills his subtle emotions. Everyone who smokes is a sinner from Gandhiji's point of view . According to Gandhiji, any addiction is bad. It affects the body's thinking and action. Addiction leads to an increase in crime in a person. The mind and intellect remain good only when the health is good. Man develops intellectually and mentally. Individuals should stay away from social addiction. Every person should earn his living by physical labour work.

### 4 Khadi :

Gandhiji gave importance to intellectual labor as well as physical labor. Physical labor enhances the moral virtues of the individual. Unemployment is high in rural areas. Khadi industry is important to eliminate unemployment and provide employment to the people. Gandhiji believed that khadi could solve the problem of poverty, unemployment, hunger and half-nakedness in the country, which required the cooperation and coordination of all Indians. Millions of people in India farm. Agriculture can be seen as a complementary business to the khadi industry.

### 5 Village Industries :

Gandhiji expressed his views on village industries at a conference of industry ministers held in different states of the country on July 31, 1946. Small scale agro-processing industries should be set up in villages. Establish rural industries and cottage industries based on skills and handicrafts to produce goods. Small and cottage industries will alleviate poverty and



unemployment in rural areas. Small and cottage industries will boost the rural economy. Milk and Milk Processing Industries Handicraft Rice Collecting Industry Shoe Slipper Making Industry Fruit Processing Industry Paper Making Industry Khadi Industry Brick Furnace Industry Limestone Industry Planetary Industry etc. Gandhiji tried to inculcate in the minds of Indians that the policy of providing employment to as many people as possible with low investment is beneficial for the country and the society.

#### **6 Basic education**

The Education Conference was held on 22nd October 1937 at Wardha. Mahatma Gandhi made the idea of education a person in front of the nation. Gandhiji's teaching method is known as Wardha Yojana Mool Udyogi Shikshan Talim Basic Shiksha Basic Shikshan Jeevan Shikshan. Gandhiji was of the view that life useful education should be imparted to students rather than knowledge useful education. Education requires the physical, mental and moral development of boys and girls. A cultured human being is formed through the fourfold combination of labor prestige knowledge, prestige seal, prestige and service prestige. All students from primary to higher education should be nurtured.

Students need to develop self-reliant intelligence through education. Skill-based learning enhances students' creativity. The aim of education should be to create characterful and conscientious citizens. If we want to give a new direction to the life of the individual and the society, if we want to make a change in the individual, then we have to pay close attention to education. Education is an effective tool for social transformation and creation. Gandhiji wanted to create an ideal society. India wanted to create a classless society. The role of education is going to be important in creating a new society. Education is an effective tool to transform society. Everyone who gets education should get employment. The goal of education should be to create a person with character. Every person should be taught to make sacrifices for the nation.

Education should lead to holistic development of the individual. Every student should develop the qualities of cooperation, honesty, responsibility and self-discipline. Gandhiji's teaching methods reflect moral values, discipline, body, mind, intellect, employment, self-reliance, self-esteem. The aim of education is to develop children physically, intellectually and morally with the help of labor life. Students studying in college need to be educated. There should be coordination and cooperation between education and industry. There should be a learning method based on self-experience and experimentation. The goal of education should be to create a society free of societies. Gandhiji wants every college student to go to the society and spread awareness.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes are deprived of education. Education is used to take the society out of the darkness of ignorance which is taken advantage of by other people in the village.

#### **7 Restructuring of Education**

National education should be given in the language of each province. The quality of the teacher should be high. The school building space should be clean. The school premises should have clean air, pure water and pleasant atmosphere.

1. Education should be given in the mother tongue.
2. There should be coordination between both education and home conditions
3. Teach to meet the needs of as many people as possible
4. Teachers from primary to higher education should be of good character
5. Education should be free for all
6. The public should have control over the education system

**The principles of Gandhiji's basic education are as follows**

1. Education provided to students should be self-sufficient. Expenditure on education should be borne by the government.
2. Provide vocational education to students
3. All education should be given to students in their mother tongue
4. Students should have knowledge of mother tongue as well as national language
5. Students of a particular religion should not be taught
6. Education should be useful to the society.

In the December 29, 1920 issue of *Young India*, an educationist made the following remarks about the Indian education system. The Indian education system is ideal compared to England. From this education, revolutionary intelligent young education system has been born. 1856 The British Government established the Department of Education in India. One per cent education tax was imposed on the Indian people to cover the cost of education. In 1860, the administration of schools in the country was entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner of the district. Gandhiji in his speech on 20 October 1931 in London expressed the following views on adult education Education should make men and women better citizens. Agriculture plays an important role in adult education. Literature education is a must. We must teach them through adult education how the majority treats the minority and the minority treats the majority. Adult education must strike at the root of untouchability and ethnicity. The question of adult education was even more complex than that of children. The idea of adult education is not deeply rooted in the society. It was necessary to prepare teachers for adult education. Adult education was done by the then Congress party. It is a great disgrace to the country that a large section of Indians are ignorant and illiterate. Gandhiji was of the opinion that it was a social sin.

#### Conclusions:

Indians should keep their needs limited. A sense of community service should be instilled in the individual. Gandhiji made everyone aware of selfishness. Everyone should do their duty. Everyone should be responsible for the country and the society. Every rich person should have control over his will. There are enough natural resources available in the world to meet the basic needs of all. But it is not enough to satisfy everyone's cravings. When a man cannot control his will, he lacks the rare means in nature. A person becomes immoral if the desire to acquire wealth develops in him. Wealth acquired through immoral means creates two classes in society. The greedy man tries to grab the wealth of another's labor. The spirit of cooperation towards our society should be awakened in the mind of every individual. The character of the will of the person has an important place in the path of development that Gandhiji showed. Gandhiji tried to create an ideal society based on the character of human nature. Physical and intellectual labor of every individual is important in the development of rural areas. This principle of body labor will increase the prestige of labor among the people. Gandhiji's equal importance to all forms of labor will help in reducing the caste system in the society. The feeling of superiority in the society will decrease. Gandhiji had such faith. Small scale industries and cottage industries are important for providing employment to the people of a populous country. At the same time, Gandhiji believed that promotion of traditional handicrafts would increase employment.

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