

Special Issue Vol-01

Vidyawarta®

International Peer Reviewed Referred Research Journal



MAH/MUL/03051/2012
ISSN-2319 9318



**Anjuman Arts, Science,
Commerce College & P.G.Studies in English,
Vijayapur-586104,**

Re-Accredited With "A" Grade
By NAAC in Third- Cycle
Research Committee (IQAC Initiative)

**Organizing
One Day Multidisciplinary National Conference**

On

**Contemporary Trends And Concepts in
Social Science/Science/Commerce & Linguistics**

On Saturday the 20th February 2021



MAH/MUL/ 03051/2012

ISSN :2319 9318



Jan. To March 2021
Special Issue

Date of Publication
20 Feb. 2021

Chief Editor

Dr. Bapu g. Gholap

(M.A.Mar.& Pol.Sci.,B.Ed.Ph.D.NET.)

❖ विद्यावार्ता या आंतरविद्याशाखीय बहुभाषिक त्रैमासिकात व्यक्त झालेल्या मतांशी मालक, प्रकाशक, मुद्रक, संपादक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही. न्यायक्षेत्र:बीड



"Printed by: Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd. Published by Ghodke Archana Rajendra & Printed & published at Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.,At.Post. Limbaganesh Dist,Beed -431122 (Maharashtra) and Editor Dr. Gholap Bapu Ganpat.



Reg.No.U74120 MH2013 PTC 251205

Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.

At.Post.Limbaganesh,Tq.Dist.Beed

Pin-431126 (Maharashtra) Cell:07588057695,09850203295

harshwardhanpubli@gmail.com, vidyawarta@gmail.com

All Types Educational & Reference Book Publisher & Distributors / www.vidyawarta.com

Date of Publication
20 Feb. 2021

vidyavartaTM

International Multilingual Research Journal



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विद्यवार्ता: Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 7.940 (IIJIF)

INDEX

-
- 01] NAURASPUR; A FANTASY OF IBRAHIM ADIL SHAH-II
Dr.Abdulgani Imaratawale, Vijayapur ||22
-
- 02] Taxation and Economic Policies of Imam Ali
Prof. SAYED WAJID PEERZADE, Bijapur, Karnataka ||28
-
- 03] SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERISATION OF POLYANILINE- ZnO NANO-COMPOSITES
Dr.L.I.Nadaf, Dr.M.A.Gadyal & Dr.K.S.Venkatesh, Mysore ||33
-
- 04] "EMPOWERING THE WOMEN THROUGH EDUCATION"
Dr Rakhee G Pednekar, Ilkal ||37
-
- 05] CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
SANJAY SUBRAYA SHETTI, KARWAR ||44
-
- 06] ANCIENT ETHICS IN MODERN TIMES "A comparative study of past and ...
NIDHI KATTI ||49
-
- 07] Assessment of natural radioactive bi-products from coal-fired power ...
Sanaullah Nagarbawdi, Manjunath Rathod & Pratibha Kanvi, Athani ||53
-
- 08] BANKING CRISIS IN INDIA
SAPNA.U.NAIK, KARWAR (U.K) ||58
-
- 09] BANKING CRISIS IN INDIA
NUZHATPARVEEN GANIHAR & SHRI JAGDISHPRASAD JHABARMAL, JHUNJHUNU ||62
-
- 10] Belgaum region in the medieval ages
Mr.Saddamhusain Mujawar & Dr.Chandrakant Koligudde, Vijayapur ||68
-
- 11] CHALLENGES FACED BY MARRIED GIRLS IN PURSUING B.Ed. STUDIES
Dr. Sumanth S. Hiremath, Belagavi ||71
-
- 12] Corporate Social Responsibility In Indian Companies
Miss. Sneha Navadagi, Dist: Vijayapur ||75
-
- 13] Depression, Anxiety, and Phobia in India during Covid-19
N.H. Jainapur, Vijayapur ||79

- 14] Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Views on Women Empowerment
Smt. Shivamma Hendegar, BIJAPUR ||82
- 15] Green-mediated Nanoparticles and their Biological Applications and ...
Azharuddin B. Daphedar, Khalid Ahmed Nishani, P. Shaik Shavali ||90
- 16] Ibrahim Rouza : A Black Taj Of Deccan
Mr. Mohammad Ziya.A.Aralimatti, Vijayapur ||099
- 17] IMPACT OF URBANIZATION ON ENVIRONMENT
Dr Sudnyani Biradar, VIJAYAPUR ||101
- 18] Indian Economy E-Learning Tools Teaching Device and Applications
G. Ramachandran & T. Sureshkumar, Salem ||103
- 19] INNOVATIVE INSURANCE PRODUCTS
Miss. GulBahar Killedar ||108
- 20] Jain Basadis in Chikodi Region of Belgaum District
Dr. Chandrakant N.Koligudde, Bijapur ||110
- 21] NEW TRENDS IN LIBRARY THROUGH E-PUBLICATIONS
NAGARAJ. H. BOMMANAL, Ilkal ||113
- 22] RECENT CHANGES IN THE INDIAN ENGLISH FICITONS
Bilal Phaniband, Vijayapur ||117
- 23] Retail Boom in India Pandemic Phase
Affan Tayyabi ||121
- 24] Role of Education in the Empowerment of Women
Dr.Sunita B Jadhav, Muddebihal ||125
- 25] ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (ENVIS) IN DEVELOPING ...
SHRIKANT R CHITTARAGI, ILKAL ||129
- 26] Sociological Skills and Employability
Dr.Ruqqia Hashmi, Vijayapur ||132
- 27] TEACHING AND LEARNING ENGLISH IN THE TECHNOLOGICAL ERA
Mohammadziya. A. Aralimatti, Vijayapur ||136

28] THE PATAWARDHANA RULERS OF JAMAKHANDI Shri.T.D.Dangi, Mahalingpur	139
29] Women Empowerment Prof Laxmi Mali, VIJAYAPUR	143
30] Women Empowerment in India Dr.Ajeya Abbar, Dist: Vijayapur, Karnataka	146
31] WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN THE EYES OF MAHATMA GANDHIJI Shylaja G. & Shashikala A.S., Ramanagara	150
32] WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN INDIA Dr. Reena G. Malali, Belagavi. Karnataka	154
33] नई सदी का हिन्दी दलित साहित्य : एक अविष्कृत प्रो: ए. एम. सिद्धकी	156
34] नई सदी के अल्पसंख्यक विमर्श का सशक्त दस्तावेज : 'अपवित्र आख्यान' डॉ.साहेबहुसैन जे. जहागीरदार, विजयपुर.(कर्नाटक)	159
35] नयी सदी के हिन्दी साहित्य में विविध विमर्श डा. सुजाता न. मगदुम, दाण्डेली, कर्नाटक	165
36] नई सदी में स्त्री विमर्श डॉ. ए. व्ही. सूर्यवंशी, जी: बागलकोट	168
37] दलित आत्मकथा " तिरस्कृत " का मूल्यांकन डॉ डी.एम. मुल्ला, जिला-बेलगावी (कर्नाटक)	170
38] भारतीय किसान और चलती चाकी प्रो. एम. ए. पीरौ, विजयपुर	174
39] श्रीगणेशचरितमानस के लक्ष्मणचरित्र में निहित भक्ति तत्व से संबंधित गुण- रुक्साना अक्षर & Dr Govind Dwivedi, ईटानगर, अरुणाचल प्रदेश	177
40] नई सदी के हिंदी काव्य में पर्यावरण विमर्श डॉ. प्रेमा विश्वनाथ गाडवी, जिला-बेलगावाम	184

THE PATAWARDHANA RULERS OF JAMAKHANDI

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Introduction :

Ramatirth is having beautiful place on hills, Temple of hindu gods and clock Tower. Before Independence , Jamakhandi was small princely state. Ruled by Patawardhan family, which also ruled several other small princely states located nearby. These included the rulers of sangali, Miraj and kurandwad and chief of Budgaon and Tasgaon.

All these ruling families were claimed descent from a common ancestor, Hari patawardhan who was Brahmin(priest) from the area of konkan rose to distinction in 1772 during the days of second Peshwa, he was well known for his piety saintliness and vedic lore.



ABSTRACT :

Karnataka was one of the important states of India, which was greatest among its political affairs apart from the political history. Karnataka was known form its rich culture and great heritage .From earliest times itself there are so many grearest dynasties were raised and

downfalled so Jamkhandi princely state was one of them .

Jamakhandi was one of the Maratha princely state of British India it was having a greate administrative part of Bombay presidency. It was established by Gopal Rao Patawardhan. Basically Patawardhana rules of Jamakhandi where Chittapavan **Bhrahmins they were from** Ratnagiri of Maharastra State. Before established this princely state they worked themselves like Chief presidency at Inchalkaranji . they were honoured jahangir by Peshwas of Maharastra.

Key words : *Princely state * Jamakhandi *patawardhana * Chitpavana Brahmin *marathawada * peshwas

BACKGROUND HISTORY OF JAMAKHANDI

Jamakhandi lies in the rain shadow of the western ghats in North Karnataka, close to the border town of Miraj and Sangali in Maharastra. It's in the hilly region in the basin of river Krishna. In the times of Chalukya rule, a temple existed deep inside a jamun(Blueberry) grove.

It was jambukeshwara temple from which the town derived its name. After the fall of Chalukyas, the region was ruled by the Adil Shahis of Bijapur. The region later fell under Maratha rule. In the later 17th Century the Peshwas became the manspring of Maratha confederacy with Pune as there capital. The Peshwas rewarded their kith and kin and dependents with grants of land. So we find the Brahmins strengthening there political influence and position in the decan plateau.

There is a legend says that Maharshi Jamadagni husband of Shri Renukadevi stayed in the cave of Jamakhandi and mediated here. Jamakhandi surrounded by rocky hills makes it beautiful site and looks like a hole from a arial survey.

THE PATWARDHAN RULERS OF JAMAKHANDI

The Patwardhana rulers of Jamakhandi who were chitpavan Brahmins trace their union to one Haribhat, from

kotawada, a village in Ratnagiri. He became the family priest of the chief of Inchalakaranji, another Chitpavan Brahmin. Three of his sons took up services with the Peshwas and distinguished themselves in various conquests for their ruler. To honour their bravery and courage they were awarded Jagirs. So we find the Patwardhans ruling the jagirs of Jamakhandi, Miraj, Sangli and Kurundwad.

Jamakhandi was one of the Maratha princely state of British India, administered as of the Bombay Presidency and later the Deccan State Agency. It was founded in 1811 by Gopalrao Ramachandrarao Patwardhan (1799-1840).

Shrimant GOPAL RAO RAMACHANDRA RAO PATWARDHAN,

1st chief of Jamakhandi (1811-1840) born on 1799, married Radha Bhai Fadnis, daughter of Fadnis of Pune, and had adoptive issues. He died on Sept 1840.



After the death of Parashuram Bahu, his eldest son Ramachandran Rao Patwardhan succeeded the throne. He also participated in several battles with his father. He was courageous and a pride person.

RAMACHANDRARAO GOPALRAO [APPASAHEB] PATWARDHAN—

He was 2nd chief of Jamakhandi (1840-1897) born on 7th Nov 1833. He was son of Anthaji Madhav Rao [Tatyasaheb] Yadhavkar. He was adopted on 18th Nov 1840 by widow of Ramachandra Rao Patardhan. He

succeeded Appasaheb on 18th Nov 1840 and ascended the throne on 7th Jan 1853 and married Laxmaibhai, daughter of Hari Mahadev Godbale of Tasganv, married secondly Janaki Bhai, daughter of Josh of Sangli, married thirdly, 6th March 1861, Sitabhai, daughter of Nene of Shedbal, married fourthly, Parvath bhai, Apte of Pali, she died on 30th Jan 1874, and had issue, son and daughter as well adoption son. He died on 12th Jan 1897.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

He was a talent person. He learnt Marathi, Sanskrit and Kannada. He was interested in music so that he appointed great music teachers in his palace. Ramachandra Appasaheb got military training. After getting education and training, he took administrative responsibility of Jamakhandi.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

He was a good ruler. He changed the old system of administration and started the English model administration. Initially Jamakhandi princely state had six talukas. They were Jamakhandi proper, Kullahalli, Bidari, Hulagbali, Kundagol, Sansi. Revenue officer called "Mamaledar" was there in every taluk. Besides Police officer and his staff was there.

Ramchandra Rao established many public buildings during his period. He built Kattekere and Lakkanakere and P.B. High School in 1874. He established a library at Ramthirth. He published "Parashu" a weekly paper. He had no male issues. Hence he adopted a son belongs to Tasgaon family.



**Capt.(on). Sir Shrimant PARASHURAM RAO
RAMCHANDRA**

RAO I [DHAJISAHEB] PATWARDHAN:

He was 3rd Chief of Jamkhandi. Ramchandra Rao had no male issues. In 1896 A.D he adopted Mahadev urf Madhav Urf Dajisab a son of Krishnarao and Godhubai couple. At that time Parashuram Rao Ramchandra Rao [Dhajisaheb] Patwardhan was 14 years old. According to usage he was given free education and administrative training. In 1902 Parashuram Bahu having taken a wide knowledge of historical places, religious places, economic and political conditions. Thus before succeeding the throne Parashuram Bahu had got essential knowledge of education and training.

Coronation of Parashuramrao Ramachandra rao Patwardhan

After the death of Ramachandra Appasaheb in 1896 A.D, the adopted son Parashuram Ramachandra rao Patwardhan ascended the throne. He married Ramabai the daughter of Mr. Balasaheb Raste. After his marriage he gave birth to a son.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

He was lover of education. In his administrative period he established a committee of educational specialists to the education publicity. According to this committee he had taken many educational reforms as well as to the separate education for the women and for this purpose he established a "Women Board".

ABHINAVA NATYA SAMAJ

Ramachandra Rao was a lover of sports as well as the art and architecture. He himself was a hero and he participated in Kannada and Marati dramas. By the side of his palace at Ramatirth he established "Mohini Hall as a dancing hall. Now we can see Mohini Hall at Ramatirth.

SHANKARRAO PARASHURAMRAO

**[APPASAHEB]PATWARDHAN-4th Raja of
Jamkhandi:-**



EARLY LIFE:

The only one son of Parashuram Rao Ramchandra Rao. I [Dhajisaheb] Patwardhan, was born on 5th Nov 1906. His birthday was celebrated with great joy, because his ancestors Ramachandra Pant Appasaheb and Gopalrao Bahu Saheb had no male issues. They sustained their administration with the help of adopted son. For the memory of the birthday of Parashuram Bahu's son, he ordered to undertake several welfare activities for the people of Jamkhandi princely state. Besides he gave many facilities to his subjects and to his administrative staff.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Before coming to the throne Shankarrao Appasaheb had to undergo education training. He learnt many subjects like the Political Science, the History, the Sociology, the Law, the Economics, by the direction of Major W.E.D Cambel.

He got complete knowledge of revenue act, salary law system and account system of village. Likewise in the direction of Sir Messors S V Padake and Lawyer S.V. Dareswar learnt law administration of Mulki and Poudari.

WIFE OF SHANKAR RAO APPASAHEB



**Family Life Of Shankar rao Parashuram
[Appasaheb] Patwardhan:-**

As his father decided to make marriage, he married Soubagyvati Leelavati Ranisaheb on March 1924. There after Leelavati Ranisaheb gave birth to a son on 1925 A.D. After two years later Shankar Rao Appasaheb gave birth to a daughter called Indira Raje Urf Tai Saheb. Shankar Rao Appasaheb spent his whole life to his reform society. He established Ananda Grama society at Pune to prevent Leprosy he spent his life. He worked as a president of that society for many years.

**PALACE BUILT BY SHANKAR RAO
APPASAHEB**

Jamakhandi provincely rulers the Patawardhanas were used to lived at Ramatirth. Ramachandra Appasaheb started to built Royal palace, afterwards Shankar rao Appasaheb expanded the same Royal palace and he built many buildings nearby Royal palace.



**PARASHURAM SHANKAR RAO
PATAWARDHAN:**

Parashuram Shankar Rao Patawardan was the 5th and last ruler or Jamakhandi princely state. He was born at Pune on April 22 1925

A.D. He learnt literature, Modern Science, History, and many more subjects under the direction of excellent teachers. He Completed his primary education by the local teachers and completed his higher education at P. B. High School Jamakhandi. He passed in 1943-44 A.D. on a grade base.

After his father's death he came to the throne in 1947 A.D. There was a controversy, either to establish the union of southern states or insert in "All India Union". Ultimately Jamkhandi princely state joined in All India Union. He married and later on gave birth to two sons. He died on 18th December 1953.

Present Ruler: -

**Raja Saheb Shrimant Pranay Rao Parshuram
Rao Patwardhan:-**

He is the 6th Raja of Jamkhandi princely state, now he is residing at Koregaon Park, Pune. He was born on 30 June 1951, and got education at Daly College, Indore. He married on 1976 with Rani Anjali Devi, the daughter of Paranjpe family of Pune. He had a son and daughter. He name of the son and daughter is as under:-

Rajkumari Mrunalini Raje Patwardhan, born on 1978

Rajkumar Adityavikram Patwardhan, born on 1988.



MOHINI HALL RAMATHEERTH



It was built by Parashram Bahu Patawardhan. Today we can see this Mohini Hall at Ramatirth. It was built on scientific model and it was used for dancing. It was big and beautiful building having a sitting capacity of more than 100 spectators.

CONCLUSION:-

After studying Jamakhandi princely state's history, we thought that once upon a time this place had splendor and glory. Jamakhandi kings patronized to the sculpture, palace, temples and public works. The palace of Jamakhandi princely state attracts the tourists in the present day. It is great contribution of Jamakhandi kings.

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(Including Bagalkot District)
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□□□

Women Empowerment

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Abstract:

"Women empowerment" is a universal issue now a day. Women empowerment is a term that is used to encourage, inspire and celebrate women. It refers to the creation of an environment for women where they can make decisions of their own for their personal benefits as well as for the society. Women empowerment means over all development of society. In any nation, the women empowerment can be measured by extent of their involvement in social, economic and political and legal strength of the women, to ensure equal-right to women, and to make them confident enough to claim their rights. Women should be treated equally with men in all spheres of life. This would help her develop a good emotional health. Women can also be empowered through educating the community. We can also empower women and girls by advocating and campaigning against vices like early marriages, dowry system, etc. Bharat Ratna Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar rightfully deserves the credit for enshrining women empowerment in the Constitution of India.

Introduction

Women empowerment adds to confidence of women in their ability to lead meaningful and purposeful lives. It removes their dependence on others and makes them individuals in their own right. We are living in an age of women empowerment. Women the world

The objective of the conference is to revisit some general areas of concerns in contemporary social science, science, commerce & linguistics and to review some of the emerging shift in trends and concepts and some of the noted implications for the benefit for future research in the field.

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ISSN-2319 9318



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Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.
At.Post.Limbaganesh, Tq.Dist.Beed-431 126
(Maharashtra) Mob.09850203295 
E-mail: vidyawarta@gmail.com
www.vidyawarta.com