

Education through self-helf is our motto Karmaveer





KOLHAPUR, MS, INDIA SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY Reg. No. 19172 Dt. 6-12-2003 COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION TEACHERS

CERTIFICATE

of C.S.S. College, This is to certify that Dr./Shri/Smt. Salhe S.M.

during 4" & 5" December, 2015 at Hupari, Kolhapur, MS, India. Entrepreneurship Development, Pune, MS; India and Shivaji University India in collaboration with BVDU's Institute of Management and Commerce, Chandrabai-Shantappa Shendure College, Hupari, Kolhapur, MS; Language & Literature: A Need for 2020", organised by Department of Conference on "Business Management, Information System, Social Sciences & Commerce and Management Teachers Association; Kolhapur, MS; India Mistel's Such a long Journey" in the International

Dr. V. A. Manu

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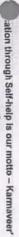
Dr. T. S. Patil CSS College Principal, Hupari

founder of the institution, Late Padmabhushan Dr. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil was a primary schools, 8 teacher training schools, 68 hostels, 8 Aashram shalas, 2 ITI's and 442294 students. Prabhodhini Examination, Rayat Talent Search, Competitive 56 other branches in all over Maharashtra. About 16172 teachers devotedly teach to in 1919. Today it runs 41 colleges, 438 secondary schools. 159 junior colleges, 21 education of the masses alone and laid the foundation of the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha man of the masses. He realized that the social ills could be remedied through the The Rayat Shikshan Sanstha is one of the leading educational institutions in Asia. The Pre-recruitment Training, Exhibitions and Archives, Gurukul Projects, CET, National Examination Guidance Centre, Publications, School for failures, Short Term Courses Science Parishadh are major activities run by the Sanstha's for quality education.

About the college:

in 2012 and received B grade with 2.66 CGPA. It has full-filedged wings of Arts and gone through the rigorous Re-accreditation process conducted by NAAC, Bangalore after 24 years it is of 1014 students, majority of them are girls students. Our college has classrooms. Network Resource Centre, Computer laboratory and library and a courses with a purpose to make the students employable with necessary job skills. It Commerce. It also runs M.com. Course as well as Four Career oriented courses With meagre strength of 114 students the college was established in June 1991. Now has sound infrastructure including spacious building with adequate resources of funded by University Grants Commission, New Delhi. Our College runs 21 short term by YCMOU, Nasik, and a Competitive Exam Centre. The college has sound academic specious multipurpose hall. It also runs the courses of B.A., B.Com. & M.A. conducted of Kolhapur district. standing and it is emerging as one of the quality centres of higher learning in rural area





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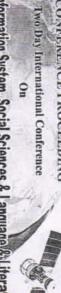
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's



Chandrabai-Shantappa Shendure College, Hupari,

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Business Management, Information System, Social Sciences & Language & Literature



ce and Management Teacher's Association, Kolhapur and BVDU's Institute of Management and Entrepreneurship Development, Pune On 4" and 5" December, 2015

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Two - Day International Conference

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Organized by
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Chandrabai-Shantappa Shendure College, Hupari in Collaboration with

Shivaji University Commerce and Management Teacher's Association, Kolhapur and BVDU's Institute of Management and Entrepreneurship Development, Pune

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जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी नामा संवर्धन	जागतिकीकरणाचा मराठी कादंबरीदरील प्रभाव	"जागतिकीकरण आणि मराठी ग्रामीण कविता"	जागतिकीकरणाचा मराठी साहित्यातील प्रभाव – अरुण काळे यांच्या ' नंतर आलेले लोक ' या कवितासंग्रहाचारे'	भूमंडलीकरण और हिंदी साहित्य (मिथिलेश्वर जी के उपन्यास में वित्रित सामाजिक संदर्भ)	भूमंडलीकरण के परिप्रेक्ष्य में हिन्दी कविता : एक अनुशीलन	पाषाण-युग आतंकवादी गतिविधियों का दस्तावेज	भूमंडलीकरण और हिंदी छपन्यास ('रेहनपर सन्धू, 'दौड' उपन्यासों के संदर्भ में)	मुमंडलीकरण का यथार्थ : एक ब्रेक के बाद	भूमंडलीकरण और हिंदी कविता	"वंश्वीकरण के परिप्रेक्ष्य में दलित साहित्य"	वैष्वीकरण और हिंदी कहानी (सूर्यबाला के मानुश — गंध' कहानी के संदर्भ में)	हिंदी भाषा का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्वरुप—मारीशस का हिंदी भाषा साहित्य	वीस्वकरण — बाजारीकरण के दौर में बदलते स्त्री पुरूष संबंध (मृदुला गर्ग कठगुलाब उपन्यास के विशेष संदर्भ में)	भूमंडलीकरण और हिन्दी कविता	शुमंडलीकरण और भारतीय शिक्षा व्यवस्था (और सिर्फ तितली' के संदर्भ में)	वैशिवकरण और हिंदी कविता	साठोत्तरी हिंदी कविता में राजनैतिक चेतना	वैश्वीकरण की सार्थकता का यथार्थ चित्रण-दौड	हिंदी कविता और भूमंडलीकरण	भूमंडलीकरण का आईना – उपन्यास 'दौड'	वैश्वीकरण और हिंदी कथा साहित्य में स्त्री-विमर्श	'मुमंडलीकरण और हिंदी उपन्यास साहित्य'	राजेश जोशी कृत 'चाँद की वर्तनी' कव्यसंग्रह में प्रतिबिंबित भूमंडलीकरण	समकालीन हिंदी कविता और भूमंडलीकरण	काव्य के आईने में वैश्वीकरण	दौड़ उपन्यास में प्रतिबिंबित भूमंडलीकरण के विविध आयाम	आदिवासी कॅदित हिंदी कविता : वैश्वीकरण और विस्थापन	(मृदुला गर्ग के 'कठगुलाब' उपन्यास के संदर्भ में)
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	_		Dr. S.M. Gawade		Subhash Chavare, Sudhakar Koli, Dr.		-	Miss Swati V. Mane	NO.	-	_	डॉ.एस.एम.गावडे	DEMEST Nongonom			-	+	o Charlesandan Naik	Dr. Ila D. Jogi	Brof Kore Manohar Appasaheb	prof Balasaheb Jinnappa Taral	Galkwad	No. of Lot						

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they took their food and alcohol. That trunk, an heirloom, had been his father's. It makes him remember his days in England. He recalls how lonely he had been and how he left his fourteen-year-old wife in India. The guilty feeling makes him restless. At Cambridge, he became negatively obsessed with his Indian Identity. Many a times, he tried to wash himself over and over again, and he began using white powder to hide his Indian feature.

It throws light upon the origin and development of the rebels and revolutionaries' activities. His play presents the violent Naxalite revolt that overtook Calcutta in 1970. It is concerned with socio-economic as well as political issues. The Naxalite movement has become important theme in creative literature. It is the subject of Asif Currimbhoy's 'inquilab

In an interview to Samik Bandopadhyay in April, 1983 Mahasweta Devi said:

"Once I became a professional writer I felt increasingly that a writer should document his own time and history. The socio-economic history of human development has always fascinated me.... The Naxalite movement between the late sixtles and early seventies with its urban phase climaxing in 1970-71, was the first major event after I became

writer that I felt an urge and an obligation to document.

movement has occupied the centre stage for the better part of the century in the ongoing political discussions and creative writing. It is described by Prime Minister as a "single biggest internal security challenge". One of the important themes of 'The Lowland' is the The Naxalite rebellion has been a significant political movement of our time and has interested many writers creativity. Such

1967's India. First part of the story takes place in the marshy lowland in the suburban part of Calcutta, West-Bengal. It is very intricate Jhumpa Lahiri. This novel is first published by Alfred Knopf and Random House, in 2013. It deals with the theme of violent politics and is found at the end of the novel, neither Indian nor American. This striking character occurs in 'The Lowland', the second novel is tragic death, Subhash returns to India, shares family sorrows. Although opposed, he marries his brother's pregnant widow, Gair broker by political violence. Udayan, an idealistic student, now newly married is ready to give everything for his parents, his pregna pursue a peaceful life of scientific research in America and settle there. He is dutiful and devoted brother, But the brotherly bonds are wins a place on a Ph.D. program in the United States and moves to Rhode Island. He does not want to return to India. He wants t revolutionary movement is a rebellion; against poverty and inequality. On the contrary, Subbash wants to be an educated person, he Udayan is drawn into Mao-inspired revolutionary politics, which is also considered as Naxalite and communist movement. The brothers. Subhash is elder by fifteen months. By nature Subhash is cautious whereas Udayan is reckless, charismatic and impulsive novel. It was shortlisted for the Balleys Women's Prize for fiction and Man Booker Prize in 2013. Subhash Mitra and Udayan Mitra air Naxalite movement and aftermath However they are not happy in married life. The turn of life creates different tensions between husband and wife as well as between wife and also his brother Subhash. But Udayan becomes a victim of movement. There is untimely death of Udayan, After Udayan generation Indians in America. Gouri abandons her daughter, Bela, conceived with Udayan and brought up by Subhash; as his own her yearning for independence. Gauri keeps a terrible secret to herself, shumpa Lahiri has depicted in Gouri, a character of this mother (Gouri) and daughter (Bela). The reader witnesses a different kind of mother in Gouri, Gauri's parental instinct battles wit But it strikes, no doubt, the Indian readers. There is sacrifice of motherhood in double sense. Gouri prefers career to family life academic career. She is angry and selfish woman, who wants to repay Subhash for his generosity and kindness; with chilly disregar beloved child. Gourl, now completely changed woman wants to pursue her own dream of studying philosophy and building a in the novel 'The Lowland' the nature of Gauri as a mother is very different one. She is also affected by this movement. Shi

lowland", as a symbol and as a metaphor, is used to represent the dark, dank and weedy place that haunts our lives. And in turn It is agreed that shumpa Lahiri is adept at depicting the particular unhappiness at the core of the families she crafts. The

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Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Chandrabai-Shantappa Shendure College, Hupari, Kolhapur, MS, India.

DILEMMA OF PARSEE COMMUNITY IN ROHINTON MISTRY'S SUCH A LONG JOURNEY

Dr. Sanjay Madhavrao Sathe, Associate Professor, Department of English, C. S. S. College, Hupari Tal- Hatkangale, Dist-Kolhapur (M.S.)

Canadian writer in English. He is the only author all of whose novels have been shortlisted for the Man Booker Prize. Such a Long gince 1975 a resident and later a citizen of Canada, Mistry acknowledges something bi-cultural in both his education and his outlook Journey (1991), A Fine Balance (1995), and Family Matters (2002) are all set in India's Parsee community. Born in India in 1952, and Bushdie in England, Bharati Mukherjee in the United States, and now Rohinton Mistry in Canada. Rohinton Mistry is an Indian-born India, the world's largest democracy, is rapidly becoming the world's greatest producer of emigre fiction writers: Salman

Toronto where he studied at the University of Toronto and received a B.A. in English and Philosophy, He worked in a bank for a while, before returning to studies, leading up to a degree in English and philosophy. Brampton, Ontario, Canada, Mistry belongs to the Parsee community. He emigrated to Canada with his wife in 1975, settling in Mistry was born in Bombay, India. He earned a B.A. in Mathematics and Economics at the University of Bombay. Residing in

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caught up in the back-alley politics taking place during India's 1971 war with Pakistan. to crumble after his son defles his wishes for him to attend university. Then, after doing a favour for an old friend, Gustad becomes with issues of overarching political and social concern. The story's protagonist, Gustad Noble, is a bank clerk whose modest life begins Such a Long Journey (hereafter Journey) introduces Rohinton Mistry's genius for weaving the smallest moments of daily life

following his broken hip nine years before, Gustad finally has reason to hope: His elder son, Sohrab, has been accepted at the of East Pakistan into independent as well as impoverished Bangladesh. deteriorate, the plot of the novel begins to take on the melodramatic shading. His son's ingratitude, his daughter's worsening illness, prestigious India Institute of Technology. Sohrab, however, has other interests, other plans. As relations between father and son belongings including the fine furniture made by his grandfather and after years of sacrifice on his and his wife's part especially MI mid-forties. Years after the collapse of his father's bookselling business and the subsequent loss of nearly all the family's fiction with his neighbors, and soaring prices are set against the backdrop of the second india-Pakistan war and the transformation Journey is narrated in a deceptively simple style: The novel focuses on about a year in the life of Gustad Noble, a Parsee in

instead there is the same kind of balance Gustad finds reaffirmed at the Parsee Tower of Silence, where Dinshawii's and the Major's the body politic, but there is also the devotion of Gustad and his friends Dinshawji and Major Jimmy Bilimoria. Neither triumphs: funerals are held: As the soul ascends, the vultures descend daughter Indira Gandhi's later betrayal of India for the sake of her son, Sanjay. In Journey there is much corruption of the body and of Betrayal links their stories: Sohrab's betrayal of Gustad mirrors Chou En-lai's betrayal of Pandit Nehru in 1962 and Nehru's

one follows Gustad's long journey one therefore learns about the realities of larger political and social issues, from indira Gandhi to ruddenly trying to involve Gustad in some secret plot, either against or involved with the government at the time of the war. While Pakistan to American intervention unatic named Tehmul Langadda is always causing trouble in his own innocent way. That's beside the fact that an old friend is Gustad Noble is trying to raise a family, while his son Sohrab becomes rebellious, his daughter gets sick, his friend dies, and a

The early morning newspaper to find that one crucial page that shall bear the torch for his elder son's, Sohrab's future. Like any puncipal track focuses on the unusual way in which this very national conflict affects Gustad and his family. The novel starts off by Tather, his joy and excitement knows no barriers as he finds Sohrab's name in the prestigious IIT passed entrants list not realizing building up the domestic skirmishes in Gustad's life where one witnesses a father's quenchless curiosity as he waits by his door to apartment building and works as a bank clerk. Beginning somewhere in 1971 against an inviolable background of indo-Pak war, its Predominantly, Journey, tells the tale of an average Bombay-Ite, Gustad Noble's life, who resides in a congested suburban

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they took their food and alcohol. That trunk, an heirloom, had been his father's. It makes him remember his days in England. He recalls how lonely he had been and how he left his fourteen-year-old wife in India. The guilty feeling makes him resitess. At Cambridge, he became negatively obsessed with his Indian Identity. Many a times, he tried to wash himself over and over again, and he began using white powder to hide his Indian feature.

It throws light upon the origin and development of the rebels and revolutionaries' activities. His play presents the violent Naxailla revolt that overtook Calcutta in 1970. It is concerned with socio-economic as well as political issues. The Naxalite movement has become important theme in creative literature. It is the subject of Asif Currimbhoy's 'inquilab

In an interview to Samik Bandopadhyay in April, 1983 Mahasweta Devi said:

"Once I became a professional writer I felt increasingly that a writer should document his own time and history. The socio-economic history of human development has always fascinated me.... The Naxalite movement between the late sixtles and early seventies with its urban phase climaxing in 1970-71, was the first major event after I became

writer that I felt an urge and an obligation to document

It is described by Prime Minister as a "single biggest internal security challenge". One of the important themes of 'The Lowland' is the movement has occupied the centre stage for the better part of the century in the ongoing political discussions and creative writings Naxalite movement and aftermath The Naxalite rebellion has been a significant political movement of our time and has interested many writers creativity. Such

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