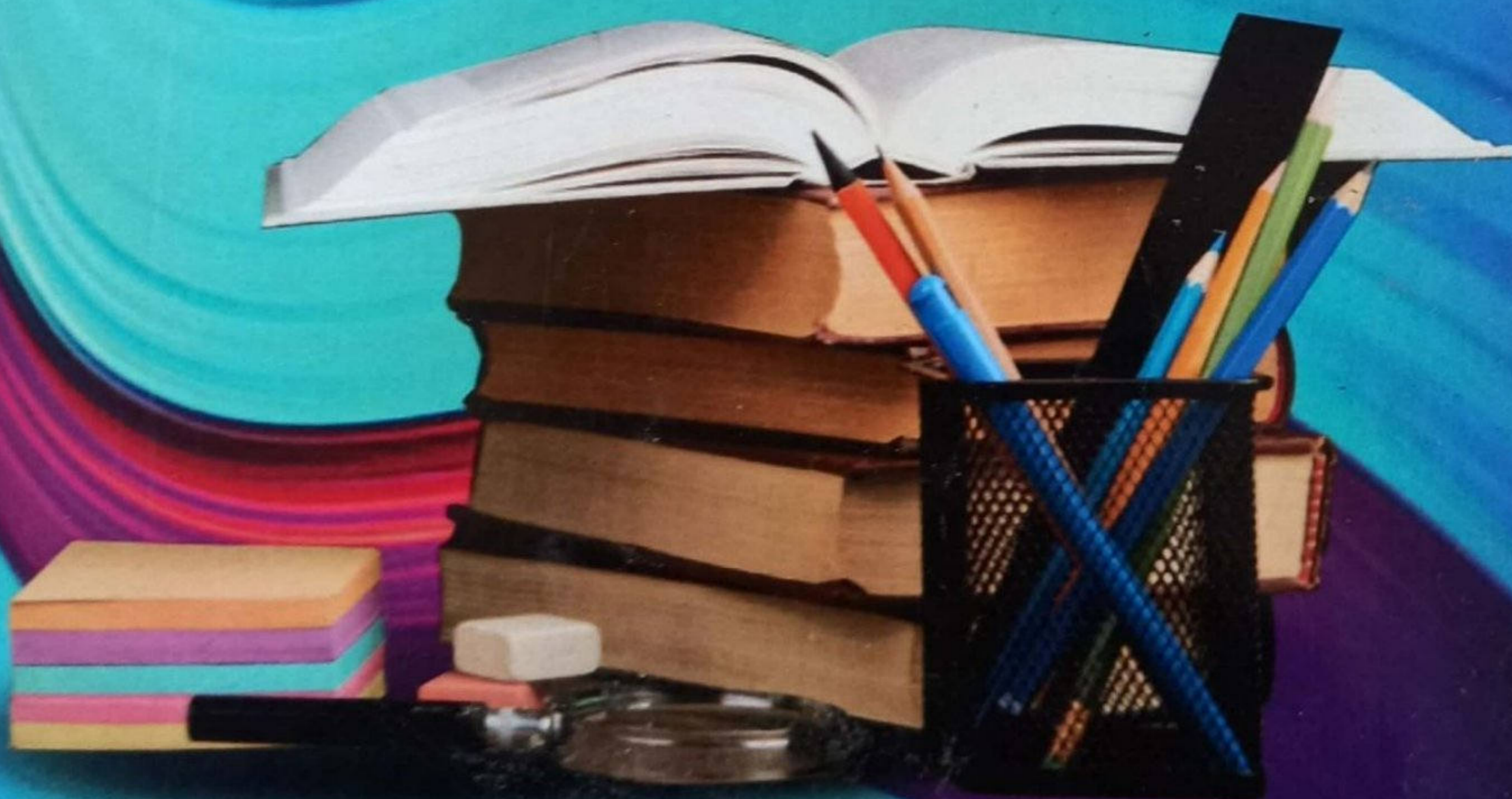




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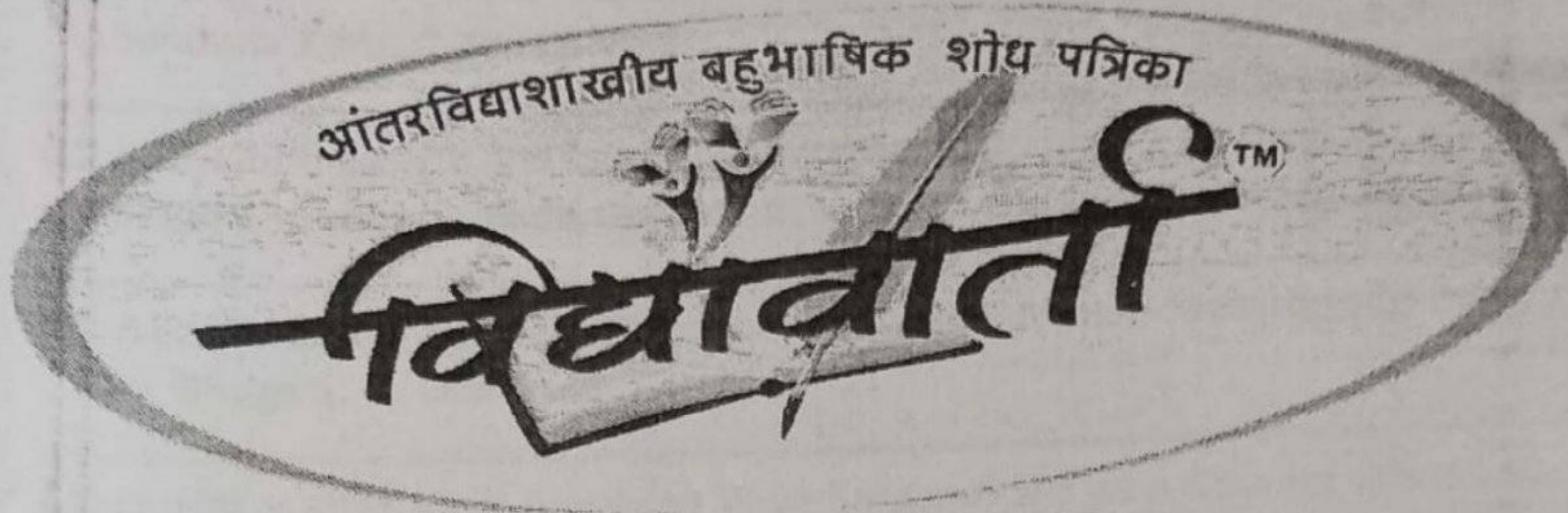
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विद्येविना मति गेली, मतीविना नीति गेली
नीतिविना गति गेली, गतिविना वित्त गेले
वित्तविना शूद्र खचले, इतके अनर्थ एका अविद्येने केले

-महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले

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when the mother enjoys good health and no anxiety.

CONCLUSION

It is no exaggeration to say that the problem of rising population is one of the most burning problems, that has been baffling the statesmen, demographers, social scientists and others. The population problem is also one of the fundamental human problems, specially in the countries which are over-populated like India.

With the solution of this problem, it should be possible to spread the family planning habit in India within the next crucial decade. India's Planning Commission puts it, "given a sense of urgency and a spirit of dedicated endeavor, it is fully within the capacity of the nation to achieve the goals it has set itself". If this sense of urgency and spirit of dedication can be created, the population problem can be solved to a great extent.

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03

A case study of Natural Vegetation and Distribution in Marathwada Region

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Abstract :-

In this paper an attempt has been made to study the decated natural vegetation, types of forest, classification, distribution of marathwada region. This shade is based on secondary dafafreon maharashtra census book and economic survey Report.

Together all forest occupy around an (20.28%) of the Geographical Area of the marathwada Region.

According to the forest statistics of India (2011) The actual forest coverage of marathwada is (4.9%) of the Geographical Area of the Region. Forest in marathwada occupied a much larger Area in the post than today.

Keyword's :- Forest types, forest Distribution, classification, forest cover, Geographical occupied.

1) Introduction :-

Forest are on important natural resource. They are of great ecological and Economic Value to man they play an important role in maintaining the ecological balance. Natural vegetation are gift of nature. They grow naturally They follow the climatic variables. Due to a variety of climates a wide range of natural vegetation grow in marathwada. Types of natural vegetation vary according to climate soil and altitude. A study of the distribution of the forest in marathwada

reveals that there is a marked relation between the Rainfall zones and their belts of natural vegetation.

According to the forest statistics of India and maharashtra (2001) the actual forest coverage of marathwada is 64813 km² or 4.9 percent of the Geographical area of the region. Forest in marathwada occupied a much larger area in the past than today.

2) Study area :-

The marathwada region is situated between 17° 37' North and 20° 39' North latitudes and 74° 33' East and 78° 22' East longitudes in the maharashtra state of India. The marathwada region comprises of 8 districts: Aurangabad, Beed, Nanded, Latur, Jalna, Hingoli, Parbhani, and Osmanabad and 76 Sub-districts within 8 Districts. The region lies in the rain shadow zone of Sahyadri mountain ranges in western ghats of maharashtra state. Marathwada is located on the Deccan plateau having the plain terrain with undulation. The total Geographical area of marathwada region is 64813 km² which constitute around 21 percent area of the maharashtra state.

Marathwada has generally hot and dry climate. The region's average temperature of day ranges from 27.7 to 38.0 °C while average temperature of night ranges from 20.0 to 28.9 °C. The normal average rainfall is about 825 mm. The Godavari is the most important river of the region, also known as Ganges of Deccan, and comprises many large and small projects.

According to the census 2011, the total population of marathwada region is 18731872.

3) Aims and objectives :-

1) To examine the marathwada region and its forest.

2) To examine and evaluate the spatial distribution of forest.

3) To study the availability of infrastructural and geographical factors in which the forest types and classification.

4) Data Base And methodology :-

The present study is based on primary and secondary data. The data has been collected from Census Report from 2011. All secondary data has been collected from socio-Economic Review, the Gazetteer of Maharashtra State. These sources would be used for the mapping and interpretation of the text.

5) Types of forest in marathwada :-

Natural Vegetation :-

Vegetation of some sort or the other is the natural covering of the land surface of the earth. Even the so-called deserts have their vegetation though it may be scanty and inconspicuous. Natural vegetation is important from the view point of rainfall distribution and the fertility of the soil.

The forest are mainly concentrated in Kinwat, Nanded Bhokar, & Hadgeon taluqa of Nanded District, Jintur, Parbhani, Wasmath, Kalmnuri, Hingoli taluqa of Parbhani District, Kannad, Khultabad, Daulatabad, taluqa of Aurangabad District, Nothen, and eastern part of Beed District, Latur, Jalna and Osmanabad Districts have scattered type trees. The forest in marathwada region can be broadly divided into the following groups.

1) Dry Teak type :-

This is a climatic and an biotic climate and is confined to most of the area of Kinwat, Islampur, Nanded and Bhokar range in Nanded District and Kannad taluqa of Aurangabad District. Teak forms at least 20% of the forest.

2) Mixed Miscellaneous type :-

This type of forest is mainly confined to most of the areas of Kinwat taluqa in Nanded District and Kannad taluqa in Aurangabad District.

3) Thorny scrub type :-

Thorny scrubs are found in all districts of marathwada region. Bor, Dehti, Henkal, Khair, Babul, Amoni. Are the main species found in this forest.

4) Grass lands :-

Grasslands which are well protected

commercial kurans used mainly for fodder grass which is sold on cutting terms, the main species being marvel, kunda, padya kusal etc. Grass land are mainly concentrated in Aurangabad and nanded district.

6) District wise forest cover in marathwada Region (2019) (area in km)

District	Geographical Area	2019 Assessment				% of CIA	Change wrt 2017	Scribe
		Area	Veh Denwer Forest	Med Dense Forest	Open Forest			
A'bed	10131	20.00	106.28	441.67	567.93	5.81	-2.07	171.29
Beed	10693	0.00	13.00	151.03	164.03	1.53	-10.97	382.79
Hingoli	4827	0.00	9.00	101.01	110.01	2.28	-0.99	49.23
Jalna	7624	0.00	9.65	26.83	36.48	0.47	-1.52	51.21
Latur	7157	0.00	0.04	12.98	13.02	0.18	1.02	19.67
Nanded	10528	58.00	442.91	435.85	936.76	8.90	2.76	123.08
Osmanabad	7569	0.00	2.08	47.58	49.66	0.66	2.66	47.48
Parbhani	6214	0.00	3.57	36.86	40.43	0.65	-7.57	47.78
	64813	78.00	586.51	1338.95	1983.22	20.28	-16.68	872.68

- Source – India state of forest report 2019.

Indicates that about 64,813 km of the total Geographical area of the study region was under forest during 2019. It increased from 20.28% between change wri – Assessment in (-16.68) during – 2017 the shows that there in minor increase in forest area.

Out of the total Geographical area belows (13.02%) area was under forest in Jalna. Out of the total Geographical area was under forest in Aurangabad (5.16%) and Nanded (8.91%) District during – 2019.

Below negative change in forest area was found in Beed (-10.97%) Parbhani (-7.57%) Aurangabad (-2.07%) and Jalna (-1.52%) while below 1% positive change in forest was experienced Beed (2.66%) Nanded (2.76%) latur (1.02%) District during the period of investigation.

From – 2019 social forest department near selected 994 villages for the plantation of new plant species in marathwada region, this Department has done very important role in re-plantation program in the eight (8) district of marathwada region.

With a view to maintain Ecological balance, the Government of maharashtra has restricted the clear felling to frees in the forest area There are a number of minor products also derived from these forests, Tendus, grass, gum,

mona, tarwad, Bitra, Charoli etc.

7) Table No .1.2

Classification of forest Based on canopy cover.

Sr. No	Type	Marathwada		Maharashtra	
		Area in sq.km	% of geographical area	Area in sq.km	% of Geographical area
1	Dense forest	586.51	0.90	2661.3	8.65
2	Open Forest	1338.95	2.06	19951	8.48
3	Mangrove	-	-	108	0.003
4	Total	1925.46	2.97	46672	15.17
	Scribe	872.48	1.34	7160	2.32

Source – computed by Author.

The classification of forest by the forest survey of maharashtra it's based on canopy cover use or legal status of forest. Their classification has two basic categories 1) dense 2) open the dense forest refer to those with a crown density of more than 40 % open forests have a crown density of less than 10% to these the survey had added mangrove and other Based on this marathwada's forests are grouped as follow.

8) Conclusion :-

1) The forest are manly concentrated in kinwat, Nanded, Bhokar and Hadgaon tashil of Nanded District Jintur, Parbhani, Basmath, Kalmnun, Hingoli tashil of Parbhani District.

2) Forest concentrated in kannad, kultabad, Daultabad tashil of Aurangabad District, northern and Eastern part of Beed District.

3) Latur, Jalna and Osmanabad District have scattered trees forest Area vasive from 0.15% to 8.54% in the marathwada region.

9) Problems :-

1) Today District is facing the problems of deforestation so forestation should be the need of time on Government level these should be planning about tree plantation.

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EMPIRE WRITES BACK

Analyzing Wide Sargasso Sea as a Counter
Discourse to Colonial Representations

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Discourse, as a term in humanities and in social sciences expounds a formal way of thinking expressed through language. It is decisive in appending a social boundary that defines what can be said about a specific topic. It offers the limits of possible truth; as Judith Butler commented discourse delegates the "limits of acceptable speech".

French philosopher and social historian Michel Foucault maintains discourse as a phenomenological term that affects our views on all things. For example, two notably distinct discourses can be used about various guerilla movements describing them either as "freedom fighters" or as "terrorists". Every discourse exists within a given body of social discourses and every social discourse contains one or more politically generated truth claims. Foucault believes that social power creates relative notions of truth; hence, truth is only a construct of the social power structures reminiscent of the idea 'might is right.' Foucault suggests that it is impossible to discern absolute truth since truth is relative to power struggles in society, and to the discourses created within those struggles. So truth is nothing more than the outcome of struggle among competing discourses and it is natural that these discourses meet resistance or challenge. Hence, every discourse encounters a counter discourse that challenges the original discourse's legitimacy.